Asiadhrra General Assembly
Empowering Family Farmers and Building Resilient Communities in Rural Asia:
The role of civil society organizations, government, and the donor community

DHRRRA Reports
This consolidated report was prepared for the 9th General Assembly of AsiaDHRRA on 2-4 October 2014 in Yangon, Myanmar.
Among the organizations main programs include the following:

A. Credit Unions Development
ACCU is providing technical assistance to develop training materials, policies, and volunteers and field staff, coordinate with FLIFLY on the implementation of the Credit Unions promotion plan, provide financial support to conduct training and education program as well as providing technical assistance to FLIFLY on monitoring Credit Unions by preparing the Credit Unions by laws, policies, risk management and prudential standards, and accounting system of Credit Unions.

B. Sustainable Agriculture Communities (SAC) Development
FLIFLY has just had two SACs in Banteaydek and Kokithom commune, Keansvay district, Kandal province, Cambodia. There are 260 members of two SACs.
C. Building and organizing vocational training centres
FLIFLY build and organize vocational training centres to launch unemployment farmers and generate more income for support their families and children education. We will establish Banteaydek Vocational Training Centre with structure at the end year 2014.

D. Child Social and Financial Education
From 2013 to 2014, Mr. Peter & Carine Verhaest-Meul have supported books, pencils, chalkboards, and piggy banks to 50 young students who are living in Banteaydek commune, Keansvay district, Kandal province, Cambodia. To improve knowledge for poor farmers’ children who are under 18 years old about five Core elements included: Personal Understanding and Exploration, Rights and Responsibilities, Savings and Spending, Planning and Budgeting, and Social and Financial Enterprise.
E. Non-formal Education of Foreign Languages
FLIFLY had been run NFEFL in Banteaydek Secondary school from 2008-2012 in order to improve knowledge of foreign languages for 507 students that are comprising 327 female and 251 male. Almost they are farmers 'children.

F. Village Beekeepers Program
FLIFLY was improving village beekeepers through conduct the training to improve and build the beekeeping skills to farmers and bee hunter while Cambodia in one of the potential places for bee to help farmers that are members of CUs and SACs or private sectors to get more income through the technical skills of beekeeping. This program supported by: 1%CLUB.
G. Village Energy Program

From 2012-2013, FLIFLY worked with individual donors and D-lab’s group from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) located in Cambridge, MA 02142, United States. The program supported plastic biogas for one poor farmer family; and, supported solar lanterns, light solar, flashlight solar, and electricity cook for 35 poor farmers.

Future Plans:

- Building and organizing national federation of credit unions in Cambodia.
- Building and organizing national federation of agriculture cooperatives in Cambodia.
- Building and organizing national federation of beekeepers in Cambodia.
DHRRA Malaysia

Over the years, DHRRA Malaysia has come to understand that community development is a step by step learning process. In order to build and nurture the community, DHRRA Malaysia has to constantly be on its toes to implement dynamic and effective programmes with a dash of innovation. DHRRA Malaysia is dedicated in providing social protection, in line with Asia DHRRA’s objectives, to the grassroots community in Malaysia.

2012 Highlights
DHRRA Malaysia’s 2012 activities include women, youth and children development programme, community leader empowerment programme, legal and psychological counselling, addressing statelessness and etc. Media, including newspapers, social media, television and radio, has played important role in extending DHRRA Malaysia’s services to the community members. Among the activities conducted in 2012 are as follow:

A. Community Call Center - MySearch
Launched in 2012, Community Call Center aims to provide a form of immediate support for the vulnerable communities. Also known as Mysearch or Thedal in Tamil, the call center serves as an avenue for community members to call and express their concern, obtain relevant information and seek remedies. Operating from Monday to Saturday at 9am--9pm, this multilingual call center is also
the first call center to provide service in Tamil language in Malaysia. Receiving an average of 20 calls a day, among many other things, the call center provides current information on opportunities for women, children, youth and community leaders, especially, in regards to services by government agencies, business registration and development, higher education pathway, various financial assistance and social issues. Callers also seek counselling and legal advice. Individuals who have limited access to phone credit can also request for a call back service. DHRRA Malaysia believes the community call center is more than a one-step center. It is about being compassionate, empathizing with the caller’s plight, recognizing the urgency and making information available on timely manner. Community call center is a lifeline for those struggling, who feel suicidal, who feel lost and those who is in desperation for assistance and guidance.
B. Science Fair for Young Children
Encouraging the pursuit of knowledge, Science Fair for Young Children (SFYC) is the continuous attempt of DHRRRA Malaysia to cultivate science thinking among students. Initiated and implemented as a collective effort with various NGOs, it is an annual string of events to assist school students to explore and discover the universe themselves. SFYC helps to encourage and inspire students to investigate and manipulate their environment in order to satisfy their curiosity and passion about learning. Competitions lined up under SFYC include conducting experiments, presenting the research, and exhibition of the experiment. These activities are conducted in three levels: school, state, and national. SFYC attempts to ensure the hands-on learning experience is filled with fun and excitement to inspire them and enrich their lives.

C. Addressing Statelessness in Malaysia
DHRRRA Malaysia implemented “MyDocument” campaign with the support of the Prime Minister’ Department. Through this campaign, roadshows were held to educate and identify individuals without legal documents. These individuals were assisted with the process of application to National Registration Department (NRD). The support provided to the community under this project includes financial assistance, preparation of document,
transportation and etc. Even though marriage registration with NRD is compulsory, still a large number of couples have only completed customary marriage. A mass marriage registration was held to register such couples as this process will help to reduce some of the challenges in birth registration.

D. Training of Trainers
DHRRA Malaysia’s Training of Trainers (TOT) programme is aimed towards empowering individuals – enabling them to extend our services to their community. In collaboration with UNHCR, a series of paralegal training workshops, with at least 212 individuals trained, were conducted throughout Malaysia to disseminate information on the Malaysian Constitution and Malaysian Legal System. The TOT workshops based on our Street Law Module is held for three days, two nights, covering six thematic modules on Malaysia’s Legal System; Introduction to Malaysian Constitution and Legal System, Criminal Law and Juvenile Justice, Employment Law, Consumer Rights and Protection, Family and Marriage, & Syariah Law.

2013 Highlights
DHRRA Malaysia’s 2013 activities include women, youth and children development programme, community leader empowerment programme, legal and psychological counselling, addressing statelessness, science fair for young children and etc. Among the activities conducted in 2013 are as follow:
A. Unmayin Urasal – The Voice of Truth
With the support from Prime Minister’s Department, DHRRA Malaysia published a book outlining the experience in facilitating birth registration and resolving cases of individuals with no identity documents. Known as Unmayin Urasal or The Voice of Truth, it explores various types of issues regarding birth registration, application of identity card and application of citizenship. The National Registration Department’s application procedures are also captured in this publication. DHRRA Malaysia hopes this will serve as a helpful tool for those who wish to understand statelessness and inspired to resolve similar cases.

B. The Journey of a Decade by DHRRA Malaysia
2013 marks a decade of community development initiatives by DHRRA Malaysia to promote the wellbeing of the vulnerable population in Malaysia. DHRRA Malaysia is incredibly pleased to announce that through the community based programme, it has successfully reached out to 151,012 individuals in need, which translates to 151,021 families. The 10 years journey began with a three-year co-implementation of 10 community centers for the empowerment of Indian women in 2003, specifically aimed at empowering women to express and defend their rights. DHRRA continued to sustain the community centers initiatives to provide social protection to the vulnerable communities in Malaysia. The community centers serve as a reliable source of free support, a one-stop center, especially for development of women, youth, children and community leaders. The report on The
Journey of a Decade by DHRRA Malaysia was launched by Dato’ Seri Haji Mohammad Najib bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak, Prime Minister of Malaysia on 7 September 2014.
C. Addressing Statelessness
Continuous engagement with stakeholders such as government agencies, people’s organization, UNHCR, and UNICEF is essential in seeking resolution to the issue. Community leaders are constantly trained and updated with current information to enable them to provide first level assistance to the grassroots communities. DHRRA Malaysia was invited to present a paper on the roles of civil society in addressing statelessness at UNICEF’s Civil Society Consultation on Birth Registration in Kuala Lumpur.

D. Science Magazine
Based on the encouraging respond and interest expressed by students and schools towards SFYC, taking into consideration a more sustainable approach, DHRRA Malaysia initiated a dual language Science Magazine. Twenty thousand (20,000) copies of 40-page illustrated content in both English and Tamil are distributed monthly for free to all 523 Tamils schools in Malaysia. Consist of 10 editions in an academic year, the magazine is targeted towards Year 5 and Year 6 of primary education. Moreover, the public examination syllabus for Year 6 students is reflected in the magazine. The bilingual nature of the magazine is a considerate and inclusive attempt by DHRRA to address both knowledge and language literacy. DHRRA Malaysia believes in the need to create a scientific community.
E. Income Generating Program for Women
The need for women’s economic advancement is not a new concept, but making it into a reality remains a challenge. DHRRA Malaysia focuses on women development program which enables women to become resilient, empowered, strive for financial dependence and able to take charge of their lives. Women are trained based on an in-house Business Module. The training on business development is paired with skill training, such as sewing, making crafts, and cooking, to create opportunities for women to generate additional income. Around 250 women were trained and supported in 2013.

F. Sports Development Programme
Academic achievement is important to progress in life but we have to accept the reality that not all individuals have the predisposition for academic excellence. Wanting to provide an alternative for students, DHRRA Malaysia launched sports development programme which focuses on identifying and developing talents in badminton. Sport also helps to groom a person’s attitude while enhancing physical and mental health. DHRRA Malaysia hopes to create career opportunities for young players.
Moreover, through coach development programme, adult players can enhance their income generating capacity while training new talents.

**2014 Highlights**

DHRRA Malaysia continues to implement its core activities in 2014. This includes women, youth, children and community leader development programme, providing psychological and legal counselling. Developing further the sports programme, DHRRA Malaysia is currently engaging with primary schools to train their students in badminton sports. DHRRA also serves as a resource center for the media to respond and comment on various social and current issues. Arivan, DHRRA Malaysia’s science magazine, is on its 2nd year of publication. Currently, Arivan Science Magazine team are making schools visit to conduct outreach activities with the students. Among the activities conducted in 2014 are as follow:
A. Statelessness project

In this globalized era where people move freely across international borders, it is appalling to know that there are individuals who are born in this country and yet afraid to leave their door step due to lack of identity documents. Having denied the necessities for basic wellbeing, their life is wrapped around uncertainties - pulling the next generations into a cycle. Recognizing the dire need to break the vicious cycle, DHRRA has been facilitating (late) birth registration and addressing statelessness in Malaysia through problem solving, capacity building and raising awareness – hand in hand with government agencies, people’s organization, community leaders, and other stakeholders. What started from a direct service has led to a system change approach to inspire development in the policies to address statelessness in Malaysia at its core. A Mapping & Registration of Stateless Persons has been initiated in June 2014 to provide a baseline data of stateless persons in Malaysia and assistance is provided to these individuals to facilitate civil documents application. The mapping exercise, with the technical assistance by UNHCR, is conducted...
systematically in a door to door approach - state by state. Addressing this fundamental issue is vital for these individuals to be able to take charge of their lives.

DHRRA Malaysia presented a paper on Community Outreach in Addressing Statelessness at the UNHCR Malaysia Workshop on Statelessness held in Malaysia and another paper on DHRRA Malaysia’s Mapping and Registration Exercise at Global Forum on Statelessness which took place on September 2014 in The Hague, the Netherlands.

B. Empowerment of Community Leaders
DHRRA Malaysia has been constantly sharing expertise and resources with like-minded stakeholders, especially community leaders, with the aim of building better communities. Various programs are conducted to empower women leaders, youth leaders, grassroots NGOs and political parties. The area of training includes identifying community needs, programme development, planning and implementation, advocacy, leadership skills, communication skills, fundraising and etc. We also engage with Ministries, Members of Parliaments, State Assemblymen and other leaders to create visibility for grassroots issues.
**2012 Highlights**

Bina Desa’s major projects include: 2012-2013) Building strong bargaining position of rural community in socio-culture, socio-politic and socio-economic aspects by mainstreaming gender equality and (2012-2014) Empowerment of female and male small farmer through Sustainable Agriculture. Its major components are as follow:

1. **Workshop, Training and Educational Activities** to support the process of organizing, increase the rural people organization’s capacity to build the critical awareness and increase the knowledge and skills of members of the organization. The need for these activities is the result of a communities’ needs assessment compiled by Bina Desa. The key activity that is always carried out routinely is reflection meeting to analyze the process of organizing that has been done as a basis for determining the next action plan.

2. **Gender Mainstreaming activities** aims to internalize gender equality in every process of organizing. One of which is carried with discussion of gender at the household level by visiting from house to house and conduct informal discussions related to gender.
3. **Sustainable Agriculture** practices always lead to the sovereignty of farmers in cultivating crops based on the fulfillment of food needs of the family and the use of local natural resources. An important activity in sustainable agriculture is farmer educators’ reflection forum which is a room for the cadres of farmers to share knowledge and experience in implementing natural farming in each region.

4. **Researches.** Research on agrarian and rural issues are conducted as a form of capacity building for Bina Desa’s team and a documentation of the actual conditions in the research areas.

5. **Advocacy on Agrarian Reform and Food Sovereignty.** Bina Desa was consistently campaigning the implementation of the Basic Agrarian Law and food sovereignty related policies by actively involved in strategic networks at national and regional levels. For advocacy at the village level, Bina Desa supports rural people organizations to advocate for villages’ policies favoring the people.

Bina Desa had been working together and facilitating the rural community in eight districts (three in Sumattra, seven in Java, and four in Sulawesi) in achieving their sovereignty. Communities in each district are unique and the achievements that we expect are not simply forced to them
because Bina Desa considers that self-willingness of each member of the community is a key point in every success of the rural development. These have resulted in the following:

- Organization’s sources of funding; all assisted organizations have implemented self-funding policy to support the activities of the organization
- Human resource and institutional development systems; regeneration in the organization is one of the initial targets in the assistance process. Transfer of knowledge and skills have been done specifically related to the process of organizing, facilitation, agrarian, local food, natural farming, gender equality and the facts of globalization
- Expansion of the natural farming practices; the expansion pattern built in assisted areas all rely on the CO and NF farmer educators. More than 156 hectares natural farming lands are managed either by individual members or collectively in groups and involving 466 families of small-scale farmers with small land ownership and peasant families
- Advocacy of agriculture and food policies; rural people’s organizations have been able to do intervention in the formulation of agricultural and food policies at the village
- Resolution of agrarian disputes; the potential agrarian disputes have been mapped by the communities and the process of advocacy support in West Java and Central Java are managed by the establishment of Agrarian Crisis Center
- The development of rural women’s groups; rural women's community has grown not just to be a complement to an organization in the village. The current state is not obtained from an instant process but from a good gradual process starting from initiating
discussion in the family, developing understanding related to gender equality, invites to groups, to boldly expressing an opinion in the forum and facilitates an activity.

- Collective economic activities; collective enterprise as the entry point of organizing is one of the strategies that have been developed. It has various forms, ranging from community’s initiative on the marketing of natural farming products, managing store to meet their daily needs, processing harvests and fish catches to gain a better value of the products, savings and loan cooperatives, etc.

- Community learning centers; there are five rural communities (Canduang, South Cikareo, Prendengan, Menawan, and Lumajang) which are deemed able to be an example and become learning centers for other communities on how to manage individuals and low social class families in a village to become an organizational power that can deliver ideas and ideals of the self-reliance to the decision-makers in the village

Bina Desa also actively engaged in policy changes and promoted these policies for sustainable rural community development, empowerment of rural communities, the rights of rural people (farmers, fisherfolks and women) at the local, national and regional levels based on the initiatives, experiences and wisdom of the community. It resulted on the following:

- Intervention on the village’s regulations; the existence village’s regulations on NF, increasing the role of women, sustainable natural resources management and community economic development in 40% of assisted areas
- Recognition from local government; the most visible Indicator is the involvement of the group in the village’s forum and the representation of the ideals of the villagers in the group.

- Tactical and strategic relationships at the national and regional levels; Bina Desa builds critical relationships with the Government, especially related to food policy in Indonesia. Bina Desa also still manage the affiliations and membership in the movement related to the villages’ self-reliance, agrarian, agriculture, and food issues.

- In policy advocacy at the national level, Bina Desa build strategic and tactical relationships in the NGO coalition and focus on issues of sustainable village development (Village Bill and revision of food law), empowerment of rural people (responding the FTA and globalization, law of crop varieties protection, and law of crop cultivation systems), and rural people’s rights (revocation of The Coastal Concessions, law of land acquisition and law of water resources).

**2013 Highlights**

Bina Desa’s major projects include: (2009-2012) Strengthening community initiatives to achieve Komunitas Swabina Pedesaan (Self-Reliant Rural Community), and (2012-2014) Empowerment of female and male small farmer through Sustainable Agriculture. Its major components are as follow:
1. **Strengthen the capacity of rural cadres to enable the organization’s role** in managing its members and become a meeting place for local knowledge and spirit of self-reliance which means that rural communities are able to gain access to and manage agrarian resources in the village for their interests as well as have ability to fulfill their food needs from their own land. Including capacity building for family farmers on natural farming, seed conservation, ICS implementation, and management of crop distribution.

2. **Improve capacity of rural people’s organization in managing their organization**; by enhancing the understanding of boards and members on social movement to achieve the ideal of self-reliance, strengthening the boards and members on organizational elements, realizing the equality of men and women in managing rural people’s organization, and improving boards capacities in comprehend their task and function in the organization.

3. **Document the initiative of rural people’s organizations** in practicing efforts towards food sovereignty and its active involvement in policy making at the village level.

4. **Research on the implementation of current policies** related to women, rural and agrarian reform at the district level.
5. Facilitate the involvement of KSP networks in policy advocacy at district level and in building networks with other communities that carry out same purposes.

Results of these activities are as follow:

1. Rural people’s organizations have been assisted to act as the agent of changes in rural community
   - Qualified organizations and rural cadres; the identification of working cadre in 12 rural people’s organizations that able to play a role in community organizing process
   - Initiatives of rural community in building food sovereignty; some assisted areas have become the place for small farmers, women and men, to create a food sovereign society starting from the self-reliant family in fulfilling their own food needs. Bina Desa has documented the initiative of the rural communities in five villages (one in Sulawesi and four in Java). There is also 223 households in Aceh and West Java that have achieved food sovereignty according to Bina Desa criteria
   - Six organizations in Aceh and West Java have been build strong organizations that adopt gender equity perspective according to Bina Desa criteria

2. The network of KSP (Self-Reliant Rural Communities) has been facilitated to engage in the development of policies on women, rural, and agrarian reform at the village and the district level.
- Five networks of KSP in Aceh and West Java have built a functioning network of organizations.
- Involvement of rural communities in the district policy advocacy; Bina Desa has encouraged rural communities to build a discussion forum to discuss the present issues in their area. The process of building relationships with policy makers at the district level is done in three areas (one in Sulawesi, two in Java).
- Reviewing rural policy at district level; initiative from rural communities to advocate for issues that are closely related to their daily lives has been appeared in five villages.
- Rural community intervention in village policy-making; the intervention from rural people's organizations in the process of village-level act making are conducted in five villages (two in Sulawesi, three in Java).
2014 Highlights

Major projects in 2014 include: (2013-2016) Ensuring communities’ access to and control over agricultural resources towards self-reliant rural communities (KSP) in Indonesia and (2012-2014) Empowerment of female and male small farmer through Sustainable Agriculture

Major activities in the year are as follow:

1. **Capacity building for the organizing team and the local cadres**, particularly for improve their skill on natural farming, community economic development, and leadership. Capacity building was also carried out to strengthen the ability of local cadres in doing organizing activities, social analysis, and strengthen the advocacy skills.

2. **Workshop on agrarian issues** at the region level became the main activity in connection with building and strengthening strategic alliances, especially in the regions which have high potential for agrarian issues. This forum was also be a place for the organizing team to build a network with rural communities and other NGOs involved in agrarian advocacy and is expected to strengthen the advocacy process that has been done so far.

3. **The series of discussions related to the Village Law** on region and national level. Bina Desa used the information that has been obtained in the grassroots level and strengthened it by the
views of experts to become the basis for Bina Desa to convey its official stance (policy paper) on the Village Law.

4. Field school of natural farming; with the particular theme was soil ecology. Soil ecology field school participants gain an understanding of the structure and content of soil microorganisms therein, as well as knowing the stages of crop growth and examining soil fertility.

5. Technical assistance on the management of collective marketing; it provides strategies and approach for the promotion, distribution channels, pricing, packaging, and consumer relationship.

Outputs and results include the following:
1. KSP networks at district level have formed and have operated in 12 districts to promote agricultural policy. The indicators of KSP network’s formation and operation are
   - knowledge transformation has been done among rural communities
   - capacity improvement of KSP networks on policy advocacy at local levels
   - KSP networks have been fulfilled funding support for organizing process
   - The networks have been able to provide services to rural people in their area.
2. KSP networks have the ability to build alliances on agricultural issues with other affected actors
- KSP networks have been extended their cooperation with potential allies at district level, including local NGOs, mass media, and academia.
- KSP networks have been broadened their networks within district level; more than 50% of the districts have cadres who are able to expand organizing process to other villages in the district.
- The field experience has become the basis for national advocacy; the discussion which has been built at the region level related to the enactment of the Village Law is being incorporated into the discussion at the national level and became the basis for policy paper of Bina Desa.
Female farmers at Lurah Sepakat village (West Sumatra) were practicing SRI method for their rice cultivation.

Female fishers attend training on family financial management held in Ujung Batu village (Central Java).
Daramia (52) and her husband process snails catch from the beach. Daramia is a local cadre that roled as community organizer at Batoa island (West Sulawesi).

Female farmers group at Sei Sariak village (West Sumatra) gathered in a group meeting.
Wahid (35), a local cadre from Salassae village (South Sulawesi) shows the development of his local variety rice grown with natural farming method.

Farmers attend field school for pest control in Banjarnegara (Central Java).
Capacity building for local cadres from rural communities in West Java and Aceh in the reflection meeting at Cipeteuy village (West Java)

Soeparno (61), a farmer from Banjarmangu village (Central Java) was raising sheep with natural farming method
Wahid (35), a local cadres from Salassae village (South Sulawesi) facilitates training on natural farming in Pombewe village (Central Sulawesi)

Farmers from West Java analyze soil quality with simple tools in training on soil ecology
2012 Highlights
In December 2012, JaDHRRA had its new president / representative: Yoshihide Fujioka, a professor from Koba University, Faculty of Economics. His research field is Social Security System, specializing in Social Insurance and Social Welfare.

2012-14 Mission
Currently, JaDHRRA Members are not so many; active members include Dr. Yatani and some of Dr. Fujioka’s formed ex-students (graduates of my seminar). Dr.Yatani and Dr. Fujioka are working on experiences and practices in nature fields, these are the education for University’s students. Former students of Dr. Fujioka would sometimes support and visit to JaDHRRA’s practices.

For 2012-14, JaDHRRA mission / focus are as follow:
1. Research Activities on Economic Sociology focusing on Economic Sociology, particularly, conditions for Sustainable Community, and creating Original Theory of Community Practice through JaDHRRA’s practices in rural areas.

2. Education for the young people
Japanese students are worried about the future of their own at all times. They ask, “before graduation, can I determine an Employment or not?” It is their biggest concern. Even if it is possible to get the job, it is not always possible to continue to work in the company. There is always uncertainty about the future in the eyes of young people. Therefore, JaDHRRA provides students with the opportunities to experience working in rural area, including:

(1) **Camping in Mountain,** (2) **Rice Growing,** (3) **Study Tour in Philippines,** (4) **Cultivation of linen,** and (5) **Construction of Log-House.**

(1) Camping in Mountain  
For about 30 years now Dr. Yatani has been implementing the Camping Practice in the Mountain, where there is no electricity, no gas, no water service, and no restroom. This is the “Wakeo Camp” in Hyogo Prefecture. Dr. Fujioka has also been participating in the camp for more than 10 years now together with his students.

In the Wakeo Camp, students experience to chop wood, to make fire for the first time in their lives, and to cook with water of the river. Students stay for four nights and 5 days in a rich natural environment, learning many things they can use for survival.
(2) Rice Growing,
This practice means to experience rice production, distribution, and consumption. Unfortunately, many Japanese do not have the experience to go to the paddy fields. So, this Rice Growing is usually a first experience among the young participants.
(3) Study Tour in Philippine
One of JaDHRRA’s main activity is the Study Tour in South East Asia, particularly in the Philippines. This has always been done with assistance from PhilDHRRA, especially in planning and guiding the tour. We appreciate Phil-DHRRA very much.

Study Tour in Philippine, 2013

(4) Cultivation of linen, and, (5) Construction of Log-House
Since 2012, JaDHRRA have developed these two new activities.

In order to supply the linen to the textile company in local community, JaDHRRA began the cultivation of linen along with the local residents. This business is named “ASABAN Project.” ASA means linen in Japanese, BAN is the short name of Banshu district of Hyogo Prefecture. ASABAN has another meaning of “from morning to night” you must work hard.
2. Also, in another village, JaDHRRA formed a new student circle, called, “Tree House (in Japanese, KINOIE).” Its purpose is to encourage community cooperation and business through cultivation of oilseed rape. While building a Log House in the mountains of the village, the member of this circle have been contributing to develop the village Corporate Farming Business, as well.
These all activities are related to “the Practical Education with the Response” for our students.
In 2013 to 2014, Sung Lee, President of Gyeonggi Do Provincial Institute for Lifelong Learning and Representative of KoDHRRA, conducted an ODA program for Honduras 6 rural communities in 2013 and 2014. The name of the project is **Honduras Village Leader Training Program and the “Lights for Learning” Project**. We provided solar panels for 6 rural primary schools in 2013 and 4 schools in 2014. We also provided education program for leaders (37 in 2013 and 35 in 2014) in rural communities where we provided solar panels.

1. Santos Pablo Gonzales School
2. Leonila Meléndez School

3. José Rivera Paz School
4. Claudio Barrera School

5. Francisco Morazán School
The leadership development program contains rural community leadership development with problem solving method. I used Action Learning method for the project and below is the sample content. I think Action Learning is one of effective methods for rural leadership development.

Honduras Village Leader Training Program and the “Lights for Learning” Project

A. Outline
   1. Purpose
      • Enhance the capability of village leaders’ problem-solving skill regarding regional issues through a village leader program
      • Improve and support the learning environment in developing countries through build
solar panels and IT infrastructure in order to strengthen the relationship between Latin America

2. Visiting Period : July 28(Sun) ~ August 9(Fri), 2013
3. Place : Valle de Angeles, Honduras
4. Conductors

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lee Sung</td>
<td>President of GILL</td>
<td>Facilitators(Action Learning expert)</td>
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<td>Kim Mijeong</td>
<td>Executive Director of Credu</td>
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<td>Chang Jae Young</td>
<td>Project Manager of GILL</td>
<td>Project manager</td>
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B. Participants

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<td>2014</td>
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C. Benefited Schools
- 2013: 6 schools from state of El Paraiso and Francisco Morazan
- 2014: 4 schools from state of Intibuca and Choluteca

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<td>Francisco Morazan</td>
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### Program Schedule

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<th>Day</th>
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| **Day 1** | Aug. 5, 2013 | - Introduction of the program  
- Self-Introduction of leaders  
- Introduction of New Village(Saemaeul) Movement |
| **Day 2** | Aug. 6, 2013 | - Basic principle of “Action Learning”  
- Identifying problems to be solved in the village  
- Prioritizing the problems based on importance and effectiveness.  
- Learn Nominal Grouping Technique(NGT) |
| **Day 3** | Aug. 7, 2013 | - Describe “Project Charter”  
- Understanding self and others(MBTI diagnosis for village leaders) |
| **Day 4** | Aug. 8, 2013 | - Identifying causes of the problem(NGT)  
- Searching for alternatives(NGT)  
- Identifying the solutions(NGT) |
| **Day 5** | Aug. 11, 2013 | - Planning the to solve the problem(Data collection, Annual plan, Criteria setting for success, communication plan, etc) |
| **Day 6** | Aug. 12, 2013 | - Presentation for Action Plan(annual plan to solve the problem) by villages  
- Program qualification ceremony |
LaosDHRRA

In 2014, LaoDHRRA formally became a member of AsiaDHRRA, with three founding members: Community Development and Environment Association (CDEA), Sustainable Agriculture and Environment Development Association (SEADA), and, Association des Groupements de Producteurs de Café du Plateau des Bolovens (AGPC). Currently, there is no consolidated LaoDHRRA performance report yet. However, reflected here are the major accomplishments of one of its pioneering members.

Community Development and Environment Association (CDEA)

2012 Highlights
In order to save water for crop plantation and house consumption, CDEA, in cooperation with villagers and Government sector concerned, conducted water source preservation and reforestation in Xay District, Oudomxay Province, Funded by UNDP.

In 2012 CDEA has facilitated to proceed for establishing Farmer Association of Khangvieng Zone “FAKZ”. The association consist of nine villages, comprising
379 small farmer’s families, 2188 population including 1,042 females. The association intend to produce organic products such as rice and vegetables.

**2013 Highlights**
CDEA got funding support from NCA therefor running Renewable Energy for Poverty Reduction in Mieng village, Peck district, Xieng-khouang province. Its objectives include:

- To reduce environmental impact from deforestation through increased use of biogas.
- To reduce vulnerability to respiratory infection and hazardous situations related to the use of firewood inside households through access to renewable biogas energy.
- To increase the income of households through waste works.
- To decrease the amount of time that villagers especially women and children spend on cooking and collecting firewood.

The project has initiated building eight biogas plant for eight farming families. In other hand, biogas is a source of organic fertilizer which will be used by farmers for crop plantation.
2014 Highlights
CDEA continuously get funding support from NCA therefore running Renewable Energy for climate change mitigation project in Mieng village, Peck district, Xieng-khouang province. Its objectives are as follow:
(1) To reduce environmental impact from deforestation through increased use of biogas.
(2) To reduce vulnerability to respiratory infection and hazardous situations related to the use of firewood inside households through access to renewable biogas energy.
(3) To increase the income of households through waste works.
(4) To decrease the amount of time that villagers (especially women and children) spend on cooking and collecting firewood.

The project has built 15 biogas plants. So far there are totally 23 biogas plants work well in the framers’ household. Biogas plants are sources of organic fertilizer which will be used by farmers for crop plantation.

In addition, in 2014, Farmer Association of Khangvieng Zone “FAKZ” get funding support from AsiaDHRRA therefore running the “Enhancing capacities of FAKZ members in organic rice production and marketing project” in Peck District, Xiengkhouang Province. The project duration is 8 months period.
The overall objective is “to improve living conditions of people in target communities according to the government’s MDGs for poverty reduction” and facilitate the over-all strengthening of FAKZ services to members as well as other farmers in Khanvieng zone. The specific objectives are:
• Enhance the capacities of 600 lead producers in the production of quality organic rice for members to comply with organic rice quality standards and provide extension, coaching and mentoring services to more than 3,000 farmers in Pek District;
• Form and strengthen organic and brown rice collective to achieve economy of scale in marketing and benefit from better marketing terms (premium price, cash on delivery payment terms, realistic delivery schedules, better milling services and logistical support, lasting business/marketing relations with markets, among others)
• Increase incomes of 3,000 member organic rice producers of FAKZ by 15% to 20%

Training on org. rice Production  
Study visit on organic rice production  
Visit organic product market
Sustainable Agriculture and Environment Development Association (SAEDA)

2013-14 Highlights
SAEDA has four major programs in the last two years, including:
1. Sustainable Agriculture (SA)
2. Pesticide Risk Reduction (PRR)
3. Agro-Biodiversity Conservation (ABC)
4. Farmer Organization (FO)

Its major activities include:
1. Develop appropriate on rice, vegetable and poultry
2. Training/capacity building on organic standard, participatory guarantee system, vegetable production, bio-composts, rice productions, marketing and value chain, gender, climate change, water system, right to food, laws/degrees,
3. Setting organic market for target farmers
4. Training of trainer on pesticide risk management for partners,
5. Training on setting farmer organizations (group/association/cooperative), institutional organization development (administration, financial management, monitoring, evaluation and planning)
6. Training on traditional varieties conservation (rice and vegetable)
7. Training on information development such posters, brochures, booklets, VCD
8. Campaign and dissemination about best practices on sustainable agriculture and pesticide risk reduction in TV, Radio, newsletter, newspaper, website, face book, exhibitions and others.
9. Testing pesticide poisoning in water and fruits

From these major activities, some of the results are as follow:
1. Government increase support Sustainable agriculture as well as organic agriculture
2. Good cooperation with Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (MONRE) and Ministry of Public Health (MPH) and other authorities.
3. FOs are better strengthening on management, technical and sharing/networks.
4. People and governments are increased concern about pesticides
5. Farmers can save local/traditional varieties
6. Better livelihoods, production increase and income generation
7. People understand about quality of food
   8. Increase partnership with other stakeholders (NGOs, NPAs, CBO in local, national and regional)
In the past three years, PhilDHRRA pursued the operationalization of its strategic plan for 2012 – 2016. The Network has affirmed the Sustainable Integrated Area Development (SIAD) as its overall framework in conducting programs in rural communities. The strategy assumes that the development and implementation of SIAD programs are the main responsibility of the NGO members while the role of PhilDHRRA as a network, is to provide support to them so that they can be more capacitated to implement those program and projects at the ground level. In carrying this role, the Network is focusing on the following key results areas: (a) Building models of SIAD (b) Policy Advocacy, (c) Research and Information and (d) Membership Development and Networking.

Considering the effects of climate change and the increasing frequency and intensity of disasters visiting the country in the recent years, PhilDHRRA and its members are now integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management (CCA-DRRM) strategies in their respective programs and projects. Addressing gender issues and engagement with the government are also significant components of the SIAD programs. Highlights of some programs/projects implemented by PhilDHRRA are as follows:
Capacitating Vulnerable Communities towards Sustainable Natural Resource Production and Management

With support from the Foundation for the Philippine Environment, PhilDHRRRA Luzon and the Institute of Social Order (ISO), piloted this project on integrating CCA-DRRM in community-based coastal resource management (CBCRM). With funding support from the Philippine Center for Population and Development (PCPD) was piloted in the Island of Jomalig, Quezon Province. The project involves organizing barangay fisherfolk organizations (FOs); enhancing the Participatory Vulnerability Capacity and Needs Assessment (PVCNA) tool of PhilDHHRRA; capacitating the Fos and LGUs on understanding CCA-DRRM, practicing sustainable natural resource production, and using the PVCNA tool; and, assessing and documenting the vulnerabilities, capacities and needs of Jomalig and its community members. Results of the PVCNA were used as inputs to the joint LGU-FO’s Coastal Resource Management (CRM) Plan. Trough the project, resource and hazard maps were installed at the municipal and barangays.
Installation of Participatory Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity Needs Assessment Maps in project sites
Developing a Set of Participatory Research Tools in Identifying Strategies to Address Food Security Amidst Climate Change and Population Growth

The project implemented by PhilDHRRA Luzon, in collaboration with the Institute of Social Order (ISO), with funding support from the Philippine Center for Population and Development (PCPD) was also piloted in the Island of Jomalig, Quezon Province. The project employs development of a toolkit of participatory research and planning tools designed to be used by local government officials and community based civil society organizations in agricultural food producing localities. It also includes case documentation that showcases the multi stakeholder processes conducted in assessing and planning for site specific interventions to address food security, in the context of climate change adaptation and population and development.

The island municipality of Jomalig in the province of Quezon has the highest malnutrition prevalence rate in Region IV in the last three years. It also belongs to 600 poorest municipalities identified by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The municipality is also among the areas frequently visited by typhoons due to its isolated location on the eastern side of the country facing Pacific Ocean.

Agusan Marsh Climate Adaptation Project

The Agusan Marsh Climate Change Adaptation Project (AMCCAP) is a USAID-Funded project which aims to improve the resilience of LGUs, public sector (Agriculture, Economic, Fishing, Forestry,
Natural Resources, Environment, Peoples Organizations/Cooperatives, Indigenous Peoples, Women and Special sectors) and other stakeholders of Agusan Marsh area in adapting to the impacts of climate change.

The project is being implemented in 61 barangays within Agusan Marsh Protected Area and Wildlife Sanctuary in the Municipalities of San Francisco, Loreto, Talacogon, La Paz, Veruela, Sta. Josefa, Bunawan and Rosario in the Province of Agusan del Sur. Started in November 2012, the three year project being implemented by PhilDHRRA Mindanao strives to achieve the following outcomes: a) climate smart agriculture practices adopted (b) local policy support for climate change adaptation strengthened, (c) institutional capacity on disaster risk reduction strengthened, and (d) climate change adaptation in Agusan Marsh promoted.

The project is being implemented in collaboration with various public sectors in the area including the Local governance (Provincial, Municipal and Barangy Local Government Units); Public administration (Agriculture, Social Works & Development); Social (People’s Organizations/Cooperatives, women and special needs sectors); Economic (Planning & Development/Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Council); Agriculture (crops, irrigation and drainage); Fishing; Forestry; Environment (Bio-diversity); and, Natural resources (agricultural water sources).
Strengthening Local Public Institutions and Civil Society Organizations for the Adaptation of Policies and Strategies in Climate Change

The implementation of the Strengthening Local Public Institutions and Civil Society Organizations for the Adaptation of Policies and Strategies in Climate Change project started in October 2011 and completed in March 2014. Funded by AECID through Fundacion InteRed, the project aimed to improve the climate change adaptation & disaster risk reduction management capacity of the men, women & children in Caraga, Philippines. The project covered 11 barangays in the Municipalities of San Francisco, La Paz and Talacogon, Agusan del Sur and Municipalities of Lianga and Lingig in Surigao del Sur, Caraga Region, Philippines.

The interventions undertaken and results achieved in the course of the project’s implementation were indeed directed towards and worked within the parameters of the project’s overall development objective, which is to “contribute to the strengthening of the capacity of the local public institutions and the Philippine Civil Society to the adaptation to the climate change of the strategies and policies.” Taking the totality of the results of its interventions, it can be said that the project also achieved to a large extent its specific objective of “contribution(ing) to the strengthening of political, social and agricultural sectors in 4 municipalities on ecological management of natural resources to mitigate the vulnerability of 11 rural communities to climate change.” With regards to the political sector, the project has built up the capacity of authorities in the four covered municipalities and eleven barangays for anticipating and responding to natural disasters. In relation to the social sector, it has
raised awareness and improved participation among the partner people’s organizations (POs) in the eleven covered barangays in relation to climate change and disaster risk concerns. And pertaining to the agricultural sector, it has promoted agriculture technologies and farming systems that help build resiliency in the face of climate change.

- **Promoting Gender Equality and Women Participation in Local Governance.**

This project which is funded by AECID through Paz y Desarrollo (PyD) aims to promote gender equality and good governance toward improved exercise of women’s citizenship in marginalized rural communities in the target communities. The Gender Project is being implemented in fourteen (14) barangays in the Municipalities of Kitcharao, Tubay and Santiago and City of Butuan, Agusan del Norte, Caraga Region, Philippines starting in March 2013 up to September 2015.

Overall, the project has contributed to the promotion of gender equality and women’s rights in the political, economic and socio-cultural affairs in the 3 municipalities and 1 city (14 barangays) where the project is implemented. These are in Tubay, Santiago, Kitcharao and Butuan City, all in Agusan del Norte, Caraga Region, Philippines.

In terms of quantitative targets, the project as achieved its target direct beneficiaries involving 420 Rights Holders (RHs), 70 Moral Bearers (MBs) and 160 Duty Bearers (DBs). Achievements at this stage springs from the increased awareness and understanding among the target beneficiaries on the basic principles of human rights, women’s civil and political rights, concepts of gender equality and
on laws, policies and program promoting gender equality with the conduct of Gender Sensitivity Training (GST); and the strengthening of the capacity of women and student rights holders and women duty bearers knowledge, skills and competence in leadership, communication, negotiations and in constructively engaging LGUs for poverty reduction through the participatory local budgeting process.

- Building Environment for lasting Transparency and Accountability on Gender and Climate Change Adaptation (BETA-GCCA) Project

The BETA-GCCA project envisioned to contribute towards strengthening of a local environment that ensures transparent and accountable planning and budgeting processes integrating gender and development (GAD)/reproductive health (RH)/family planning (FP) into climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR). Such goal will be realized through building a strong and effective local multi-sectoral partnership that facilitates the overall advocacy work, which is anchored on evidenced-based study linking GAD/RH/FP and CCA/DRR and popular education and awareness raising.

The project which was implemented in the province of Bohol is an action research and advocacy that utilized the results of a study on the 2010 and 2011 local planning and budgeting practices of 2 local government units (LGUs) specifically in the areas of GAD/RH/FP and CCA/DRR. It also undertook an awareness campaign that popularized results of the field study establishing links between
GAD/RH/FP and CCA and DRR. Moreover, the project also strengthened the capacities of multi-stakeholder group to become effective in undertaking the advocacy work of integrating GAD/RH/FP plans and budget into CCA/DRR.

The project was necessary because the national laws that mandate LGUs to plan and budget programs and services on GAD have been in placed a long time ago. The provincial government and some municipal LGUs have likewise localized the law into ordinance. Similarly, the 2010 DRR national law has been localized by many LGUs but lacking in gender-sensitivity. Although Republic Act 9729 on Climate Change was earlier passed than the RA 10121 or the DRRM law, there is not much CCA strategies, local policies, plans and budget that have been mobilized by the LGUs. The envisioned project impact will be sustained through the actual adoption of the new strategies, proposals, and actions points for integrating and or mainstreaming GAD/RH/FP with CCA/DRR plans and budget processes. The local planning and budgeting is a key development process that need utmost attention as they determine the allocation of resources for both GAD/RH/FP and CCA/DRR programs and services.

The project strategy of building the capacities of PhilDHRRA members (PROCESS-Bohol and BIDEF) in particular and the CSOs in the general in the target sites was a factor that contributed to achieving
the mission of network. It is through capacity building of human resources especially in the rural areas where transformation happens where people become more efficient and effective in their service to the poor and the disadvantaged.

An e-publication that contained the result of the study was developed for the project. The San Miguel LGU in Bohol proactively pursued the recommendations identified in the study by integrating M&E system into their local planning, implementation, and budgeting, which the GAD focal person initiated up to the level of the legislative body.

- Pursuing Opportunities for Mainstreaming Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health (FP-MCH) in Cooperatives

Completed in the year 2012, the project is a capacity-building project to promote and mainstream FP-MCH advocacy, programs and services into the existing programs of cooperatives that will cater to the needs of their members, particularly the women in reproductive age. The project aimed to deepen the cooperatives' knowledge and understanding about FP-MCH and its potentials both as service and income generating programs of the VICTO member cooperatives in the Visayas.

The cooperatives are potential facilities where FP-MCH advocacy can reach a wide population from various economic status. IEC materials in FP-MCH were developed and distributed to the coop-
Emergency Response and Rehabilitation Projects for Typhoon Haiyan Affected Communities

In November 8, 2013, the Philippines was hit by Typhoon Haiyan which devastated several provinces in the Visayas leaving more than 6,000 people dead and thousands missing and millions of pesos worth of losses in agriculture and infrastructures. Immediately after the typhoon, PhilDHRRA and some of the members assisted the affected communities by giving donations to organizations involved in the provision of emergency assistance programs. The National Secretariat was able to mobilize some funds for relief goods distribution and rehabilitation projects and tapped a member in Samar, the Western Samar Development Foundation (WESADEF) for the implementation. On the other hand, PhilDHRRA Visayas and members: Pagtambayayong Foundation (PFI), Lihok Filipina (LFI) and Guiuan Development Foundation (GDFI) were able to mobilize funds from donors like Lutheran World Relief, Fondacion de France and Caritas International for the implementation of emergency response and early recovery projects in Northern Cebu and Leyte. PhilDHRRA Mindanao and members like Mahintana Foundation also participated in the mobilization of resources for relief and rehab activities in Typhoon Haiyan affected areas.
Accomplishments on Policy Advocacy, Research and Information and Membership Development and Networking

PhilDHRRA continues to push for asset reform as its major advocacy agenda through its participation in the coalitions advocating for the same issues like the AR Now, CLUP Now and NFR. The Network also conducted several researches to support its advocacy. PhilDHRRA also facilitated the preparation of case studies showcasing the Network’s experience in the implementation of SIAD and other programs. These case studies were presented to the members during the general assembly in 2012 and in the regional assemblies in 2013.

In line with the celebration of the International Year for Family Farming (IYFF), PhilDHRRA, with funding support from AsiaDHRRA is currently involved in the preparation for the celebration of the IYFF culminating activity in November through the documentation of significant achievements of selected family farmers. Also on the pipeline of activities this October 2014 is the conduct of regional dialogues aimed at generating recommendations for policy paper/s which will be presented during high level policy dialogues to be organized as part of the celebration of the IYFF this November 2014.

Networking is also a concern that PhilDHRRA is giving attention to. It is a member of CODE NGO and has been actively participating in CODE NGO’s activities, projects and advocacies. PhilDHRRA also maintains membership in other networks like Philippine Assistance Development Program (PDAP), Foundation for Sustainable Society (FSSI) and others.
Engaging with the government is also being actively pursued by PhilDHRRA both at the national and local levels. Among the agencies which PhilDHRRA was able to work with in different levels of engagement (e.g. participation in consultation meetings, project implementing partner, fund source, etc.) are: Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Department of Agriculture (DA) and the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR).

**Cooperation with AsiaDHRRA**

On July 27-29, 2014, PhilDHRRA in partnership with AsiaDHRRA and PAKISAMA conducted the training on *Governance and Disaster Risk Reduction* for the farmers organizations in Leyte, Eastern Samar and Palawan which have availed of funding from AsiaDHRRA’s *Post Yolanda Fund for Local Initiative*, a leveraged fund facility funded by AgriCord and Fondation de France. This fund aims to make sure that
local organizations and communities affected by Super Typhoon Yolanda are able to directly participate in and benefit from post disaster rehabilitation activities through direct financial and technical assistance.

Also in partnership with AsiaDHRRA and PAKISAMA, PhilDHRRA facilitated and coordinated the Post Yolanda PO Dialogue with Government, Donors and Partners on Policies and Programs which was held a day after the training. The dialogue was attended by a total of 44 participants coming from the farmers organizations, urban poor organizations and representatives from the Region 8 offices of the Department of Agriculture (DA), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and representatives from international NGOs like Fondation de France and Oxfam.
TaiwanDHRRA

The past two years have been a fruitful year for TaiwanDHRRA. The focal point is on farmers’ organization and young farmer development issues. TaiwanDHRRA closely ties with its partner farmers organizations: TWADA and TDFA, particularly, in their activities with AFA and its members on collaboration issues. The agricultural extension component is mainly on young farmers issues. Aging in the farming population is the major concerns. The national as well as local governments are gearing up measures to develop new members into the farming and agribusiness. Capacity building and pilot projects to encouraging more participation for internship farms and the young generation to coming back into the rural community are on-going. The pilot project also has provision of seed fund after finishing the internship training on the farm and help is under way for finding suitable land for the start-ups.

2013 Highlights

- 2013.2.11 Preparatory meeting with the translator and delegate from TWADA for the upcoming AFA meeting.
- 2013.3.26 Preparatory meeting at NPUST (Agricultural Extension Committee) for assisting internship farms for young farmers for COA project
- 2013.4.11-21 Attended training program organized by CSA in Belgium for “Building VNFU staffs’ capacity on use of right tools to support development of collective forms in agriculture”
2013.4.28 Conducted Field trip in Pingtung: visited agribusinesses/farms in the region.
1. Yu Ho Food Co., Ltd (specialized in quail eggs and chicken eggs;
2. Tsu-ling Organic Farm;
3. Red Beans Cultural Pavilion
2013.4.30 Invited as a speaker for 117th Regular Session on Agriculture Development and Policy for ICLPST (International Center for Land Policy Study and Training) on “Agricultural Production Economics”
2013.5.20 Meeting at NPUST (Agricultural Extension Committee) for assisting internship farms for young farmers
2013.5.23 Discussion Meeting with TWADA and TDFA about AFA training matters
2013.5.28 Invited as a speaker for 117th Regular Session on Agriculture Development and Policy for ICLPST (International Center for Land Policy Study and Training) on “Farmers Associations”
2013.5.31 Attended/moderated the section on “Agribusiness Management” for The 2013 International Symposium on Agriculture in the Tropic (ISAT), NPUST
2013.7.2-4 Visited Gwangju, Korea for the 2013 KAEA-REST International Conference on Aging and Securing Agricultural Labor. And gave a talk on “Young Farmers Development Programs and Challenges for Human Resource Development in the Agribusiness Sector in Taiwan”
2013.7.11 Visited student interns at Fongshan Farm of the Know-you Co.
2013.7.24-28 Visited Ainoukai (Japan) for student internship with 5 students
• 2013.7.31 Discussion meeting about the economic scale and effectiveness of the “Small land owner and big tenant project” with Kaohsiung District Agricultural Research and Extension Station.
• 2013.8.11 Invited by Kaohsiung City Government as an evaluator for their economic business on wholesale market for agricultural products: Chi-shan, Gan-shan, Kao-shu markets.
• 2013.9.27 conducted field visit to the permanent housing (resettlement area for typhoon victim) of Taiwu Township (Wularutsu) in Pingtung; cocoa plantation (seeding production site and chocolate factory); green power campay for aquaculture fishery product.
• 2013.11.25 to Mei-non District Farmers Association for students to experiencing harvesting/processing/cooking white-jade turnip as part of the cultural festival of the white jade turnip
• 2013.11.27 Site visit to internship farm (Tsu-ling Organic Farm) on training of young farmers on her farm.
• 2013.12.27-28 Site visit to potential internship farms in Hwalian and brought the undergraduate students to share their internship experience in Japan.

2014 Highlights
• 2014.01.13 Sharing the experience of implementation of overseas summer internship to NPUST faculty and students, invited speaker for Office of International Affairs, NPUST.
• 2014.02.11-12 Attend MTCP2 meeting in Pasig, Philippines
2014.02.10 Visited AFA secretariat and met Mr. Dinh of VNFU discussed about Taiwan and Vietnam farmers cooperation.

2014.03.12 Invited as a speaker for the typhoon maraca affected area in Taitung (Cha-lan Community Association in Gin-fon Township, at the new settlement of the permanent housing area) on Basic Concept of Management

2014.04.16 Help TWADA and TDFA implemented the young farmers meeting for The AFA Young Farmers Meeting at the upcoming AFA GA

2014.07.17 Visited internship farm in Fanshan Township (Cha-non Agricultural Production and Processing Cooperative) and one young woman farmer conducted trainings on site.

2014.07.22 Discuss about reception matters with TWADA and TDFA about FNN (Cambodia) visit to Taiwan in August (invitation, site visit arrangement and logistics)

2014.07.28 Took part in training workshop for young farmers in Swallow-flying-south project. Experience sharing by successful young farmers group in Chi-Shan (in banana and music business) was conducted in an organic farm (Hon-Chi Organic Farm). Site visit for duck-rice, dragon fruits and pineapple production and direct sales (delivery order to consumers) and education tour on the organic farm. Pacific IslandsFarmer Organisation Network (PIFON) seed exchange visit and AFA ExeCom

2014.08.03-09 Visited Ainoukai (Japan) for student internship with 9 students

2014.08.01 Visited internship farm in Fanshan Township (PMG#8) and two young farmers conducted trainings on site.
• 2014.08.14-15 accompany Japanese and Korean rural sociologist and agricultural economist for field visit to organic tea farm, Lanyan museum in Yilan; maritime museum in Keelung, local community development project New Taipei City in northern and northeastern Taiwan.
• 2014.09.09 Visited internship farm in Fanshan Township (PMG#8) and two young farmers conducted trainings on site.
• 2014.09.15 Visited FFTC (Food and Fertilizer Technology Center for the Asia and Pacific) in Taipei.
• 2014.09.22 Discuss with TDFA and TWADA on young farmers nomination for end of Nov AFA young farmer forum and ExeCom.
• 2014.10.09 Invited as a speaker for The 124th Regular Session on Agricultural Development and Policy, for ICLPST (International Center for Land Policy Study and Training) on “Farmers Associations”

Cooperation with AsiaDHRRA
• 2013.1.25-27 Attended AsiaDHRRA ExeCom and end-of-year evaluation for 2012 and planning for 2013
• 2013.10.24-27 Attend AsiaDHRRA ExeCom in Yangon
• Attended AsiaDHRRA end-of-year evaluation for 2013 and planning for 2014.
• 2014.08.26-28 Attend AsiaDHRRA ExeCom in Manila
Ongoing projects include:

- 2014.07~now preparing for the “seed exchange visit” for the Pacific Islands Farmer Organisation Network (PIFON) to be held Nov 30- Dec 4.
- 2014.06~now APEC research on food waste reduction for vegetable and fruits (Philippines, Thailand and Taiwan)
Since 2011, ThaiDHRRA has implemented five different activities as follows:

1. Training for women in the rubber plantation and community in Southern Thailand;
2. Organized exchange programmes to study the land rights issue in the Central part of Thailand;
3. Co-organized with Thai NGOs to organize organic agriculture event in 2013, in Bangkok;
4. Extended network with Assembly of the Poor in Thailand; and,
5. Continue to work with groups of women farmers in Khon Kaen province, in the northeastern region of Thailand.

1.1 Training for women in the rubber plantation and community in Southern Thailand
ThaiDhrra has conducted three trainings on community land rights, capacity building and integration of sustainable development in the Southern region of Thailand. There were 80 women participants. After the trainings, they were linked to each other in order to support one another in moving forward. Many of them have been interested in local politics and are involved in campaigns in line with their own interests, such as on the environment, government policy and other things which are related to their living. Unlike before, most women had thought that these were not their duties to do. They are now alert to what is happening to the community and society.
2.1 Organized exchange programme to study the land rights issue in the Central part of Thailand.
There is an area of land rights struggle in Phrachuab Kirikan province, located in the Central part of Thailand. The people in this group have been struggling for their rights for a long time. Most of the land is close to the sea. The government’s policy is to take their land to build an electric plant. But the villagers do not agree to give up their land for that purpose. In the recent past, one leader was shot dead. After his death, the leader’s wife – on her own strength and commitment - became the leader of the movement to continue the struggle against the government’s policy.

Nowadays, the villagers are struggling for their land rights with the wider network in the local area and with outside supporters.

3.1 Co-organized with Thai NGOs to organize organic agriculture event in 2013.
The event tried to publicize on the organic agriculture issue and to promote the villagers’ products for sale and demonstrated on how to cook and eat herbs. However, this event could not reach to more people as expected, because of the summer break and less effective advertisement to reach people in the health and environment circle.
4.1 Extended network with the Assembly of the Poor (AOP) in Thailand.
This organization (AOP) has been working with the poor in Thailand for a long time. The membership extends to a wide network including at the national level.

In the last year, ThaiDHRRA was able to help the Assembly of the Poor to invite representatives from MyanDhrra to attend meetings in Thailand. The extension of networking is not only within Thailand but is now developing closer to the ASEAN level.

5.1 In the Northeastern region of Thailand, ThaiDhrra is still working with the women farmer group in Khon Kaen province, namely, the “Pearpun” group which has evolved into small groups at the community level and managed locally by themselves. Most of the Pearpun villagers are still producing their products like cotton, silk and other handicrafts. Some of them know how to design their products themselves and are looking for wider markets now.
For the past 20 years, CAEV-VIETDHRRA has completed 38 projects in 12 provinces in the fields of Rural Co-operative Developments, Farmer Participated Extension (FPE), Rural Human Resource Development, Transferring of Advanced and Appropriate technologies to farmers, Rural Food sovereignty and Security, Rural Development and Poverty Reduction and Hunger Eradication. Most of pilot sites of these projects have become practical models at localities for farmers and their communities to visit and to learn from. There have been so far 38 different technical transferred models showing specific advance and appropriate techniques applied by household farmers successfully being popularized.

Many rural communities that have been part of CAEV-VIETDHRRA’s projects have become community based development examples in their localities for rather long time. Some of these communities include Phuc Thanh new type of co-operative in Thai Nguyen province (since 1993 up to now), Tra Kim village (of Khermer people) in Tra Vinh province (has developed family farming and household economy for 7 years, since 2006 up to now), Poan A village (of Ede people) in Daclak province (has developed organic agricultures for 6 years since 2007 up to now), Sin Chai commune (of Mong people) in Lao Kai province (has developed Mong traditional handicraft for 5-6 years, since 2007 up to now).
2012 Highlights

A. Human Resource Development of the Mong and the Nung peoples for poverty alleviation in Lao Kai Province

This project, with support from CORDAid, was started on January 2006 and continued for three phases (2006-2007, 2008-2009 and 2010-2011). It ended on December 2011. The main purposes of the project are:

- Strengthening the knowledge and understanding capacity of these people on their existing situation and condition, their opportunities and potentialities for their community development.
- Fully applying participatory method for these peoples in building up piloting models for technical transferring to households.
- Transferring advanced and appropriate techniques to farmers to realize intensive cultivation of animal and crops, increasing their incomes and keeping their food security.
- Realizing farmers centered of natural resources and environment conservancy in rural areas.

In 2012, CAEV-VietDHRRA still evaluated and followed up the main activities of the project to see its impacts to the beneficiaries. It also maintained, as well as, duplicated the household models in applying advanced techniques for intensive cultivation of main crops and animals, in reserving and developing their traditional knowledge and heritages, and in protecting environment and natural resources. It also continued conducting seminars, workshops, exchange visits and information among local leaders, farmers and extension workers inside and outside the projected areas.
B. Human Resource Development in rural areas for the Farmer Participated Extension (FPE) approach responding to the needs of poor farmers and small producers in Viet Nam

The project, with support from KZE under MISEREOR of Germany, was implemented by CAEV-VietDHRRRA since July 2005 to June 2012 in seven pilot sites in 7 different provinces represented for 7 agro-economic zones of the country. The project focused on the following activities: Detail surveying to evaluate existing situation and potentialities of human resource development for the FPE approach of all 7 piloting villages; Curriculum developing for local leader and farmer training basing on specific conditions detected by baseline surveys and research; Training of Trainers (TOT); Local leader and farmer trainings; Technology transferring to develop VAC models for household family economies; Building up organic agriculture model in every piloted village; Strengthening and developing community alternatives for extension work; Conducting workshops, seminars, exchange visits, information among local leaders and farmers of 7 piloting sites and those villages nearby.

In 2012, CAEV-VietDHRR followed up the main activities of the project to see how FPE project and Human Resource Development in rural areas respond to the needs of poor farmers and small producers in Viet Nam.
C. The South-South exchange program
This program was supported by FK (Fredkorps) of Norway. This was the third year CAEV-VietDHRRA, through AWCF, participates in such international program. In 2012, CAEV-VietDHRRA hosted one participant for 10 months. The volunteer did the following:
- supported CAEV staffs to improve their communicating capacity in English;
- exchanged experiences on advocacy skills to advocate cooperative members and to apply gender equity and equality in cooperatives learning from Philippino Co-op movement; and,
- visited and studied gender equity and equality models as applied in project sites of CAEV throughout Viet Nam.

D. The exchange meeting Srilanka-Vietnam of tea woman farmers and workers
There have been many meetings for workshops, seminars, exchange visits between Viet Nam and tea producing countries like China, India, Srilanka, Middle Asian countries of the former Soviet Union, but, these were for traders, academics, researchers, managers or government staffs. Meetings of people, who are directly working in the fields or in product processing factories of tea, such as farmers or workers, are very rare or not yet even happened. In the process of renovation, production development, market widening, is accessing to the world modern developed countries. These kinds of meeting are very necessary.
The meeting focused in exchanging and sharing of experiences and information on tea growing, harvesting and processing, on the family and social life of woman tea farmers and workers, especially on gender equality and equity in families and communities, and on organizing community activities for women laborers in tea plantation in particular and growing areas in general. Many questions raised by participants related to the policies of the State and Party of Vietnam was satisfactorily answered by leaders of SOCA and CAEV.

The meeting and workshop have successfully completed and left many beautiful memories and impressions for Vietnamese and Srilanka sisters, showing sincerely the unity and solidarity, the working class sentiment of tea woman farmers and workers of Srilanka and Vietnam.

2013 Highlights
A. First Farmer Preferring Group for Farmer Participated Extension (FPE) approach in the North East border district of Bình Liêu (Quảng Ninh)

Bình Liêu is a especially difficult district being in remote hilly and mountainous area, bordered with China and the main part of its population is ethnic minority people. The district has the population of 29,000 people living in 6,148 households with 17,493 laborers who are mainly agricultural and forest laborers (making up 88.9%). Tay people make up 51.6%, Zdao people 27.7%, San Chi people 15.9% and the Kinh and Hoa 0.6% 0f the population in the district. There are 1,876 poor households and 976
other households are in the national threshold of poorness. The yearly average income for one people (in 2012) was 11,4000 VND.

In early 2013 the Economic Division and the Extension Station of Binh Lieu district officially asked CAEV to help in building some pilot models of FPE. The district will be responsible for replicating the pilot models to larger areas if they are successful. The project started by a detail survey and interview of 120 households of five different ethnic groups in four selected communes. This was done by CAEV and Extension Station of the district. Five main things were made clear by the survey results, including:

1. Condition and capabilities of developing family farming of farmers here in the remote, high mountain and national border district;
2. Special habits and traditional heritages of minority farm households here in this area;
3. Farmers understanding of the term: agricultural extension;
4. How the extension activities in the district meet the requirements of people; and,
5. The kind of agricultural extension approach the farmers want.

One project to be operated for two years has been prepared by CAEV and the Extension Station of the district and approved by the functional offices.
B. ASEAN Leadership Award on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication for the participation and contribution of NGOs and CSOs

On 5 July 2013 in the city of Yogyakarta, Indonesia, at the VIII Ministerial level Meeting of ASEAN on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication the Inaugural Ceremony of ASEAN Leadership Awards on Rural Development and Poverty Eradication, a great rally organized. The meetings were chaired by H.E. Mr. Le Luong Minh, Asean General Secretary and hosted by the Coordinating Ministry for People’s Welfare of Republic of Indonesia. It was witnessed by Ministers in charge of rural development and poverty eradication of ASEAN member states as well as the Secretary-General of ASEAN.

Prof. Dr. Bui Quang Toan, VietDHRRA president and CAEV Executive Director, was asked to report in details the process of more than 22 years participation of CAEV into the struggle of Vietnamese rural poor people against hunger and poverty, as well as, the contribution of the organization to the cause of rural development in Viet Nam.

There were nine NGOs and CSOs coming from nine ASEAN member-countries reporting at the meeting including CAEV-VietDHRRA. This is the first time the Award has been given to these nine NGOs and CSO.
C. TOT for agricultural extension workers at district and provincial levels in the Northern provinces of Vietnam, supported by Vietnam National Agricultural Extension Center (VAEC)

In 2013, CAEV-VietDHRRA organized two TOT for 63 agricultural extension officers in Thai Nguyen province. Thru those trainings courses, participants understood more about participatory approach in extension works; pig and poultry raising techniques; and, methods of preventing and treating some common diseases in pig and poultry. A completed agricultural extension works and rural human resource development (including providing training, practicing, drilling and exchange visit) are being well promoted at CAEV-VietDHRRA.

D. Continued the South-South Exchange Program supported by FK of Norway

2014 Highlights

A. Continuing conduct TOT for agricultural extension workers at district and provincial levels in the Northern provinces of Vietnam, supported by Vietnam National Agricultural Extension Center (VAEC)

B. Continuing the Farmer Preferring Groups of Farmer Participated Extension (FPE) approach in the NorthEast border district of Binh Lieu (Quảng Ninh province)
Training activities have been conducted in all four selected communes in Binh Lieu, Quang Ninh province and have been enthusiastically responded and participated by farmers and local leaders. These training courses are based on the results of the survey and farmer interview so their contents are adjacent to local farmers’ habit, experiences, hobbies and requirements. Farmers very much like these courses.

The four selected commune to build piloting model of FPE are those bordered by China. In each selected commune, three training courses were conducted.

C. Continued the South-South Exchange Program supported by FK of Norway

D. Being the partner of SEA Network Facility on Technology for Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (SAFSeN project), facilitated by SEACON from Jan to Sept 2014

There were three trainings conducted: one in Malaysia, one at CAEV office in Hanoi, Vietnam and one at Phuc Thanh community, in Thai Nguyen province. The beneficiaries of the SAFSeN training are leaders, researchers and Agricultural extension workers of CAEV (seven representatives), Vietnam Farmer Union (one representative), The Center for Sustainable Rural Development(one representative), and, leaders and farmers of Phuc Thanh community.
The contents of the training are as follow:
- Introduction to SAFSeN
- SAFSeN system overview
- Introducing SAFSeN Website and main functions
- User registration and management
- Content management
- Procedure to be “submitter” to upload materials, photo, video, etc.
- Content Management
- Monitoring web contents
- SMS integration
- eStore (online store)

All farmers felt happy and satisfied with the SAFSeN training. They were very interested in the project and expected so much from SAFSeN project. This project is not only good for farmers in Vietnam but also in other countries in Southeast Asia and really for Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition.

End