

Profiles of People's Organizations In Rural Asia



ASIADHERRA and AGRITERRA
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This study entitled Profiles of People's Organizations in Asia under the auspices of AsiaDHRRA and Agriterra covered seven countries: Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam and Philippines. It attempted to do the following: 1. generate a reliable and updated individual profile of selected farmers' organizations (FOs); 2. identify the issues, problems and needs of these FOs; and 3. consolidate the results of the individual profile and draw a regional sketch of farmers' organizations and their development needs. Through the study, AsiaDHRRA hopes to provide a guide to rural development stakeholders in their direction setting, program planning, and provision of services to their constituents.

The report of this study is in three formats – written, as a computerized data bank, and in an Internet up loadable format. The written report is divided into two major parts. The first part covers trends within and across countries regarding the farmers' organizations, implications, summary and conclusions, issues and recommendations. The trends within and across countries cover basic information (year founded, purpose, areas covered, and total number of individual members), competence, strategies, programs and services, strengths and weaknesses, and needs and possible interventions from country DHRRA or AsiaDHRRA.

The second part features the individual profile of the 19 FOs studied. The FOs are discussed per country. An average of two organizations per country were studied.

This study posits that whatever assistance AsiaDHRRA can provide the farmers' organization (FO) toward the latter's effective and efficient operation and delivery of services largely depends on the organization's profile or organizational characteristics. In turn, whatever assistance the FO receives from AsiaDHRRA has a bearing on its profile.

The organization's profile largely determines its performance. The FO's performance, on the other hand, determines the effectiveness and efficiency of the organization's operation and delivery of services. Effective and efficient FO performance results in effective and efficient organizational operation and delivery of services. Inefficient and ineffective performance results in ineffective and inefficient organizational operation and delivery of services. The kind of FO operation and service delivery eventually redounds to the FO's profile.

This study employed the case study method with semi-structured panel interviews, focus group discussion, and documents review as data gathering techniques.

The criteria for the identification and selection of FOs were: 1. national or subregional in scope; 2. willing to participate in the study and share information about the organization; and 3. known to country DHRRA's but not necessarily working with them.

Three major data groups were gathered, namely: 1. contact information, 2. basic organizational description, and 3. organizational needs.

This study employed the descriptive analysis for qualitative data and simple statistical analysis, such frequency distribution for quantitative data. It ran for two and a half years, from March 2000 to August 2002.

Study Findings

A total of 19 farmers' organizations were studied: three (3) are from Indonesia, one (1) from Japan, three (3) from South Korea, three (3) from Malaysia, five (5) from Thailand, three (3) from Vietnam, and one (1) from the Philippines. These are:

Indonesia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Federation of Indonesian Peasant Unions (FSPI) 2. Peasant Community Union of Qaryah Thayyibah (SPPQT) 3. Indonesian Farmers' Association (HKTI)
Japan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (Ja-Zenchu)
South Korea	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Best Farmers' Organization (Saenong) 2. Dodram Livestock Cooperatives 3. Korean Catholic Farmers Movement (KCFM)
Malaysia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Farmers Association (NAFAS) 2. National Association of Smallholders Malaysia (NASH) 3. National Union of Plantation Workers (NUPW)
Thailand	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmer Foundation of Thailand (FFT) 2. Farmers' Federation Association For Development (FAD) 3. Network of Farmers' Group (NFG) 4. Farm Women Group (FWG) 5. Young Farmers Group (YFG)
Vietnam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Association of Vietnamese Gardeners (VACVINA) 2. Vietnamese Women's Union (VWU) 3. Viet Nam Farmers' Union (VNFU)
Philippines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Confederation of Farmers' Organizations (PAKISAMA)

Trends within Countries

Indonesia

Three farmers' organizations were studied in Indonesia –HKTI, SPPQT, and FSPI. All the organizations were founded mainly to promote the empowerment of the farmers, upholding and protecting their rights and sovereignty. Of the three, HKTI is the oldest, having been in existence for 30 years, and has the widest membership reach. The other two are less than five years.

The three FOs' competencies are in mass mobilization and cooperative development and management, community based integrated organic farming, and organization development and organizing.

Common strategies among the three organizations are advocacy and institution building. Common programs and services are advocacy and institution building.

The three organizations consider the following as strengths: purpose that is responsive to the needs of the farmers; in place and functional organizational structure; democratic leadership; and non-restrictive or non-exclusive membership. Other strengths are: adequate secretariat facilities; clear rules and regulations; strategies, programs and services that were formulated jointly, address the needs of the constituents, and are gender sensitive; resources largely coming from membership contributions, and linkages to GOs and NGOs.

Considered as weaknesses are the following: purpose that is yet to be realized; some features of the structure inconsistent with articles of association; non-proactive leadership; and lack of knowledge and skills among members. Other weaknesses are: non-strategic location of secretariat office; lack of compliance with rules and regulations among members; lack of human and material resources; and need to tap and maximize networks and linkages.

Common needs among the three organizations are capacity building of leaders and members, resource mobilization, and in-depth study of farmers' organizations. Possible interventions include skills training in various fields with leaders and members, technical assistance in fund sourcing, and conduct of research.

Japan

Ja-Zenchu was the only farmers' organization studied in Japan. Existence for more than half a century, it mainly aims to promote and protect the farmers' livelihood and improve their socioeconomic status. Its programs include: residential development and asset management, comprehensive life and home centers, public relations, welfare for the elderly, and organic agriculture and consumer relations.

South Korea

Saenong, DODRAM, and KCFM were the three organizations studied in South Korea. Of the three organizations, KCFM is the oldest. The second oldest is Saenong. The youngest is DODRAM.

Saenong is focused more on promoting the empowerment and participation of farmers in community development while KCFM and DODRAM are focused more on livelihood and food security.

Saenong has the widest reach in terms of provinces and towns but KCFM has the widest reach in terms of individual members.

The three organizations' competencies are in farming scale and practices and crop selection, social movement and in linking urban and rural people, technology innovation and standardization and swine raising.

Common strategy and program among the three organizations is education and training. They conduct seminars/workshops and skills training to facilitate the effective and efficient implementation of their programs.

The three organizations consider the following as strengths: focused, realistic and business-oriented purpose; in place and functional organizational structure; nationwide membership; and disciplined and efficient secretariat staff. Other strengths are: effective and efficient systems and procedures; resources largely coming from member contributions; strong linkage with government, NGOs, and church.

Weaknesses considered are the following: lack of community orientation in purpose, weak organizational cohesiveness, limited or exclusive membership, and secretariat largely dependent on external assistance. Other weaknesses are: unsustainable or lack of daily activities, non-systematic strategies, programs and services, lack of funds, and lack of linkage with international organizations.

Common need among the organizations is capacity building of leaders and members. Possible intervention is the conduct of skills training in various fields with leaders and members.

Malaysia

NAFAS, NASH, and NUPW are the three farmers' organizations studied in Malaysia. All three organizations can be considered relatively old, in between 25 and 50 years. They aim to promote or uplift the socioeconomic and political status of the sectors they represent (farmers or industrial workers) and advance the cause of the said sectors through community participation and advocacy.

NAFAS covers a total of 5 provinces and 5 towns with 267 member organizations and 609,709 individual members. Data on the two other organizations, NASH and NUPW, are not indicated.

The organizations' competencies are in program management and membership mobilization for market-related activities.

Common strategies among the three organizations are institution building and capacity building of leaders and members. Common programs and services are advocacy, education and training, and income generation/enterprise development.

Thailand

Five organizations were studied in Thailand, namely: FFT, FAD, NFG, FWG, and YFG. All five organizations aim toward the socioeconomic and political empowerment of farmers, although their focus differs. FWG is an organization solely for women farmers while YFG, for the youth. NFG is solely for men while FFT and FAD are for both men and women.

FFT is the biggest national organization. NFG is the second biggest. NFG is the third. The fourth is YFG. The fifth is FAD.

The competencies of the organizations lie in advocacy and organizing, marketing, competence is in food production, handicraft making, and agricultural processing.

Common strategies among the organizations are advocacy, education and training, and organizing. Common programs and services are resource mobilization or fund support, non-formal education or training, and participatory action research.

The organizations consider the following as strengths: attainable and clear purpose, well-developed or planned organizational structure, committed leadership with clear vision and direction, committed, loyal, self-sacrificing, high potential and wide membership, and government supported secretariat with strong teamwork. Other strengths are: self-managed, government influenced rules and regulations, strategies, closely government-supervised programs and services that are responsive to the needs of the people, and adequate resources.

Weaknesses are: lack of knowledge of organization's purpose among members, need to be developed and strengthened structure, lack of capability among leaders and members, and lack of secretariat staff and facilities. Other weaknesses are: need for self-management, strategies, programs and services that are largely dependent on funds, using top-down model, and with lack of sense of ownership among members, lack of resource mobilization skills, and lack of linkage with other groups and sectors.

Common needs among the organizations are capacity building of leaders and members, data banking, effective communication system. Possible interventions include conduct of skills training, technical and financial assistance, and information exchange.

Vietnam

VACVINA , VWU and VNFU are the organizations studied in Vietnam. VWU and VNFU are more than half a century while VACVINA is less than a quarter century. VWU and VNFU were initiated by the Communist party.

VWU is focused on women empowerment, VACVINA on sustainable agriculture, and VNFU on the rights of the farmers.

All the organizations cover a total of 61 provinces with a combined membership of close to 20 million individuals. Their competencies are in developing and implementing income generation projects, organizing and service delivery, market and job creation, and fund raising.

Common strategy among the three organizations is education and training or technology transfer. Strategies unique to a particular organization are setting VAC ecosystem and creating high yielding varieties of crops, women mobilization, and protecting national culture and family planning. Their programs are credit and marketing, education and participatory research, family planning, rural infrastructure, sociocultural development and national security.

Summary of strengths of the three organizations includes purpose that is responsive to people's needs, simple and democratic structure, democratic and voluntary leadership, wide membership, and enthusiastic and experienced secretariat staff. Other strengths are: setting up of own system or model under strategies, programs and services, resources largely from membership contributions, and large network.

Summary of weaknesses includes lack of infrastructure re: organizational structure, lack of knowledge and skills among leaders, and lack of information system on women. Other weaknesses are: lack of secretariat and lack of local staff, lack of advance technologies, lack of facilities and lack of experience in resource mobilization, lack of linkage with other groups.

Common needs among the organizations are: capacity building of staff, experience sharing regarding new technologies, information technology, and model building and replication on sustainable agriculture. Possible interventions include conduct of skills training, information exchange, and technical assistance.

Philippines

PAKISAMA is the lone organization studied in the Philippines. Existing for 13 years, it is nationwide with a total of 27 member-organizations. It mainly promotes the building of a strong and credible national farmers' federation that advocates for genuine sustainable agrarian and aquatic reform and rural development. Its competence lies in advocacy, federation building, capacity building and institution building of local people's organizations.

Its strategies include: experience-based policy advocacy, PO federation building, and sustainable integrated area development. Its programs are: Legal and Policy Advocacy Development, Sustainable Agriculture and Aquatic Development, Membership and Gender Development, and Resource Building and Livelihood Development.

Trends Across Countries

Most (13) of the 19 FOs studied can be considered seasoned organizations; they have been in existence for more than 20 years (1 in Indonesia, 1 in Japan, 2 in South Korea, 3 in Malaysia, 4 in Thailand, and 2 in Vietnam).

Two of the 19 organizations are exclusively for female farmers or rural women (VWU in Vietnam and FWG in Thailand). One (NFG, Thailand) is exclusively for male farmers or rural men. The rest are for both male and female farmers, although they have more male than female members. All the farmers' organizations are national in scope.

All the farmers' organizations studied generally aim to empower the farmers, to promote and protect the farmers' rights. However, each has specific focus. Indonesian farmers' organizations are focused on advancing the sovereignty of the farmers. Japanese farmers' organization focuses on defending the livelihood and production activities of its members. South Korean and Malaysian farmers' organizations aim to uplift the farmers' socioeconomic status through cooperative development or income generation.

Thai FOs focus on institution building and capacity building. Vietnamese farmers' organizations are more into model building on sustainable agriculture. Philippine farmers' organization focuses on federation building and advocacy.

On competencies, South Korean, Thai, Vietnamese, Indonesian and Malaysian FOs are competent in income generation or enterprise development. Aside from enterprise development, Indonesian FO is also competent in community-based organic farming. The Philippine FO is competent in federation building and advocacy.

Common strategies, programs and services among the organizations across countries are advocacy, institution building, capacity building or technology transfer, sustainable agriculture, and enterprise development.

Summary of strengths of the different organizations across countries includes realistic, attainable, responsive purpose; in place and functional structure, democratic and committed leadership; wide, non-exclusive and committed membership, and adequate secretariat facilities and hardworking and committed staff. Other strengths are clear and understandable systems and procedures; strategies, programs and services that were formulated jointly and address the needs of the people; resources largely dependent on membership contributions; and linkages with other groups.

Summary of weaknesses includes purpose not well internalized by members; some features of structure inconsistent with articles of associations; lack of knowledge and skills among leaders and members; lack of information system on women; and lack of secretariat staff, facilities and equipment. Other weaknesses are: lack of compliance with rules and regulations among members, fund driven strategies, programs and services, and need to strengthen linkage with other groups.

Summary of needs among the organizations across countries centers on capacity and institution building, resource mobilization, communication system, model building, and research and data banking. Possible interventions include: conduct of skills training with leaders and members in various fields, technical assistance, information exchange, and financial support.

IMPLICATIONS

- Given the above discussion, it can be said that the study was able to gather as much data and information as it attempted to. It was able to achieve its objectives as far as profiling the different farmers' organizations is concerned.
- The methodology, including the method, the data gathering techniques, and sequence of activities, the study employed proved to be appropriate as regards determining and describing the profile of the different organizations. However, some data or information needed further clarification, particularly on the strengths and weaknesses of the organizations. Also, some organizations (FOs from Japan, Malaysia, and Philippines) were not able to supply data or information about some aspects of their organizations. These gaps could be a result of constraints in resources or lack of research or interviewing skills of local researchers to follow up or clarify unclear responses.

- Except for organizations from Japan, Malaysia, and the Philippines, all the organizations have complete data or information on the different organizational aspects the study looked into (e.g., history, purpose, structure, leadership, membership, competencies, secretariat, systems and procedures, strategies, programs and services, resources, networks and linkages, strengths, weaknesses, and needs).
- The richness of the data or information gathered and discussed can already serve as guide to the different stakeholders toward a more successful development work in their respective countries, more especially if the data or information is properly processed, i.e., based on the information needs of the stakeholders concerned.
- Rich though they are, some data and information can be further enriched or improved, such as the organizations' strengths and weaknesses and problems encountered in program or project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, through a thorough study. It is only through a thorough study of such strengths, weaknesses, and problems can the organization truly identify their needs and through which the country DHRRA or AsiaDHRRA can determine the intervention to employ or assistance to render.
- The 19 organizations studied each have their own stories to tell. They have their own struggles and challenges, successes and failures, issues and concerns. However, all were founded as a proactive response to their environment and to address the needs of their members or constituents. In order to continue to be relevant and valuable to their constituents in particular and to the country in general these organizations should always regularly assess themselves and proactively respond to the signs of the times, continuously evolving as the needs of their constituents and environment continuously evolve as well.
- Most of the organizations have been in existence for more than 25 years. A few have even existed for over half a century. More than their profiles, it would be interesting to know the impacts they have had not only on the socioeconomic and political situation of the sectors they represent and work with but also on their areas of influence or country as well. Their experiences and learning could be of tremendous help to other organizations, which are relatively new in development work.
- All the organizations have organizational structure that is in place and functional, facilitating the implementation of their programs and services. However, as expressed by some organizations, some features of their structure were not in line with their articles of association. An organizational structure is as important and valuable as any other aspect of the organization, if not more important than others. More often than not, operational and program problems are due to problems in the structure. A flaw in the structure can result in a flaw in operation and program implementation and service delivery. Such flaw, once identified, should be addressed as soon as possible.
- Almost all the organizations have a wide membership reach. In fact, a few have membership that runs to millions and covers a considerable number of provinces or areas in their respective countries. Such organizations could have tremendous impact

on the socioeconomic and political development of their respective countries, especially too if such organizations had the necessary knowledge, skills, and experience as well as the following or mass base other than their membership to do so.

- Some organizations lamented the lack of knowledge and skills of their leaders and members in various areas of organizational operation and program implementation. Committed and democratic as their leaders and wide as their memberships are, they could not effect positive change in local and national development as much as they could because of the lack of capability of their leaders and members. Therefore, there is a need to immediately address such lack.
- The organizations within and across countries have similar or common strategies, programs, and services. However, such strategies, programs and services have been planned and implemented based on their socioeconomic and political contexts. Also, these organizations have developed their unique competencies and capabilities through years of development work. Given proper venue or forum, these organizations can assist one another through their respective expertise and experience to further improve their development work and effect positive societal change.
- Most of the organizations expressed their lack of human and material resources to effectively deliver services to their constituents; that they need knowledge and skills and technical assistance to mobilize resources. Lack of human and materials resources has been a perennial problem of development organizations. To solve such a lack, some organizations encourage and tap the spirit of volunteerism among its members and supports. Others, on the other hand, develop and enhance their skills in resource mobilization – an intervention, which the organizations in this study considered. Still others redefine their focus and streamline their operations based on their available resources -- a solution, which can be considered the most appropriate and logical.
- Local, national or international networking or linking is quite crucial in any development work. Some organizations indicated that they had a wide national network but they lacked the system, specifically information or communication system, to tap their network. Others indicated that they needed the knowledge and skills to be able to establish and enhance linkage with other networks. This profiling study AsiaDHRRRA initiated with Agriterra can be considered an initial step in establishing and furthering linkage among the different organizations within and across the seven countries concerned.
- Most of the organizations expressed their needs in institution building, capacity building of their leaders and members, technology transfer, and linkage or network building – human resource development areas, which country DHRRAs and AsiaDHRRRA have expertise in. It is imperative for concerned country DHRRAs and AsiaDHRRRA to conduct consultations with these organizations to determine specific technical assistance and skills training the latter need and plan actions accordingly.

ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Issues	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for a thorough study of the farmers' organizations' strengths and weaknesses, and facilitating and hindering factors in organizational management and program implementation to accurately identify FOs' organizational needs. 	<p>Conduct an in-depth study of farmers' organizations' strengths and weaknesses, and facilitating and hindering factors in organizational management and program implementation.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for country DHRRA or AsiaDHRRA or other organizations concerned to conduct consultations with FOs to determine specific technical assistance and skills training the latter need. 	<p>Conduct consultations between AsiaDHRRA or country DHRRA and FOs within and across countries on specific technical assistance and skills training needed.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for FOs to regularly assess themselves, their organization, and their programs in order to genuinely and continuously address the needs of their constituents, thus become constantly relevant. 	<p>Provide a forum for FOs within and across countries to regularly assess themselves, their organization, and their programs, and plan accordingly.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for a venue or forum where FOs within and across countries can exchange information, share their experiences and expertise in development work as well as open communication lines for networking and linkaging. 	<p>Provide a forum or venue where these FOs can share information, experiences and expertise pertinent to their development work.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to immediately address the lack of human and material resources of the organizations. 	<p>Provide a venue or forum for the organizations within and across countries to determine the most appropriate and best interventions, aside from financial support, to address the perennial problem of resources.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to fill data gaps on cases of FOs from Japan, Malaysia, and the Philippines to complete the profile. 	<p>Conduct a follow up study to fill the gaps (e.g., Go back to key informants or FGD participants and ask for the needed data or information, if possible).</p>

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RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This study is part of AsiaDHRRA's pioneering initiative to build a computerized databank of existing and relevant farmers' organizations in seven countries in rural Asia. It is geared towards profiling selected farmers organizations.

The whole project, entitled AsiaDHRRA Profiling of People's Organizations in Rural Asia, aimed at guiding rural development stakeholders in their direction setting, program planning, and provision of services to their constituents. This initiative was carried out in partnership with Agriterra. The study was done in seven countries in Asia namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, South Korea, Japan and the Philippines thru the national DHRRA partners of AsiaDHRRA. Three to five farmers' organizations per country were covered by the study.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND OBJECTIVES

A qualitative and descriptive design was followed in this study. It endeavored to:

1. Generate a reliable and updated individual profile of selected farmers' organizations covering specific organizational data;
2. Identify the issues, problems and needs of these farmers' organizations in pursuing their vision and goals for the organization itself and society in general; and
3. Consolidate the results of the individual profile and draw a regional sketch of farmers' organizations and their development needs.

CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF FARMERS ORGANIZATION

The national DHRRA's, taking into great consideration the nature of organizing and the development context in their country identified the criteria that were used in screening the organizations that were profiled. Annex 1 presents the guide to country scanning of people's organizations used in the study.

DATA REQUIREMENTS

Three major data groups were gathered in this organizational profiling study. They were categorized as follows: (1) contact information, (2) basic organizational description, and (3) organizational needs.

1. Contact Information.

This data group included the complete name of the organization both in the local and English language, the acronym of the organization, complete postal address, e-mail

address, home page address, telephone number, fax number, contact person, and the position or designation of the contact person.

2. **Basic Organizational Description.**

This data group included the basic attributes, processes, and setup of the organization including:

- 2.1 Organizational History. This referred to the key events and processes that transpired before and during the formation of the organization. It also included the reasons behind the forming of the organization.
- 2.2 Organizational Purpose. This referred to the desired state of affairs or direction that the organization attempted to realize as a collective and indicated in their written vision, mission and goals.
- 2.3 Strategies, Programs and Services. This referred to the means that enabled an organization to attain its organizational and societal vision, mission, and goals. This was indicated in their formal statement of strategies and programs, and in the actual projects and activities conducted.
- 2.4 Organizational Structure and Leadership. This defined the authority relationships, the broad roles and responsibilities of each part of the organization, and specified the formal flows of communication and decision making within the organization. These were often indicated in the organizational chart and in the organization's constitution and by-laws and other documents. This also included the secretariat support that carried out day-to-day activities of the organization. The names of officials and staff occupying specific positions in the organization were gathered in this section.
- 2.5 Size, Scope and characteristics of Members. This referred to the actual number of individual farmer members and the number of organizations affiliated with the national organization. It also located the members geographically and defined their socio-economic characteristics particularly their main source of income, tenurial status, size and types of landholdings, crops, gender distribution, and sectoral origin.
- 2.6 Organizational Resources. This referred to the financial and material resources present in the organization as indicated in their financial statements. Special focus was given to information technology resources and capacities of the organization. It also included the ways in which these resources are accessed, mobilized and managed.
- 2.7 Systems and Procedures. This covered the formal and informal rules and process that coordinated and helped the organization to function as a whole and for the various parts to interact as a whole to achieve its goals. For this block, the existing membership policies and procedures and the information systems of the organization were collected.

2.8 Organizational Linkages. This pertained to the interaction and nature of the relationship of the organization among different developmental entities that contributed to the performance of roles and functions. These entities included other people's organizations and cooperatives (POs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government agencies, and the business sector both at the national and international level.

3. Organizational Needs

This data group included the organizational and societal issues and problems being faced by the organization as indicated in their strategic assessment exercises. It also included the needs of the organizations to be able to pursue its development work.

DATA GATHERING TECHNIQUES

The main data gathering technique that was used in the study was semi-structured interviewing. This was done by interviewing individual key-informants or by organizing a group of informants for a panel interview. This technique was appropriate for gathering data for the basic organizational description. Annex 2 presents the interview guide employed in the study.

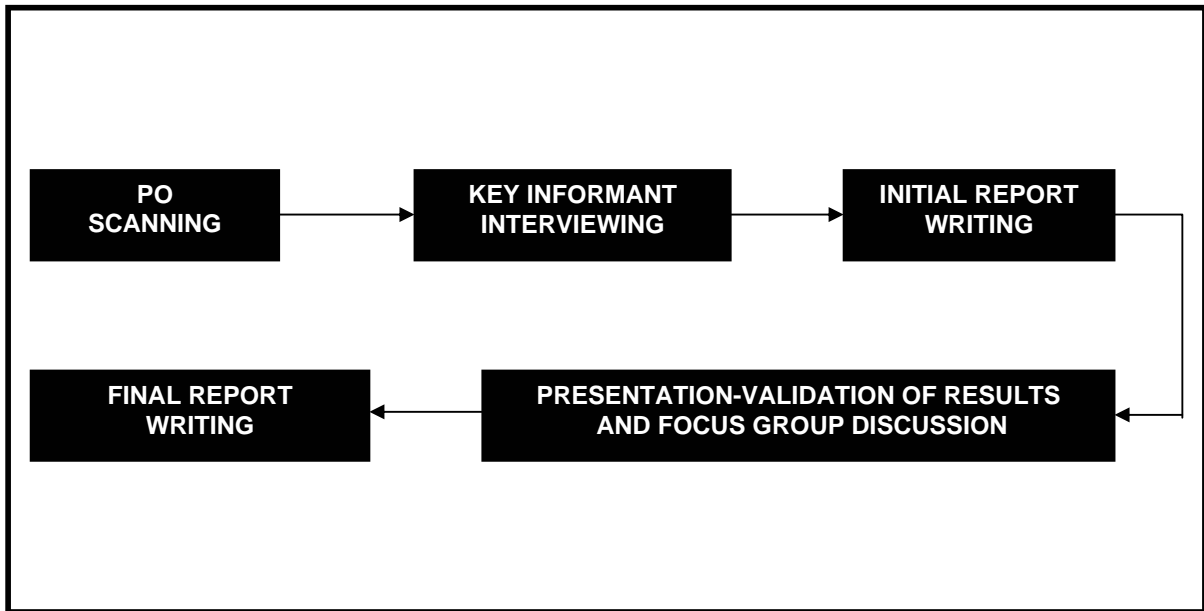
Data for the organizational needs were gathered using the focus group discussion technique. This allowed the collection of in-depth and meaningful information. Annex 3 provides the session design used for the focus group discussion.

For triangulation and validation of data, review of written documents and other existing relevant materials was carried out. Annex 4 summarizes the data requirements, sources and suggested data collection techniques used for this study.

SEQUENCE OF ACTIVITIES

The diagram below shows the sequence of activities that was followed in this study. The first major activity was the scanning of farmers' organizations that was included in the study. After orienting the POs on the project and getting their commitment to participate, data gathering commenced immediately.

The first part of the data gathering activities was the key informant interviewing. After enough data was collected, an initial write up was made and presented to the PO for validation. This presentation and validation of results was done at the same time with the focus group discussion. The presentation was made as a take off session for the FGD. Finally, the completed report or write up was accomplished.



ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

The report of this study was presented in three formats – written, as a computerized data bank, and in an Internet up loadable format.

This written report contains the complete results of the study. It is divided into two sections. The first section presents the consolidated profiles of the organizations at the regional level. Qualitative data analysis tools were used like summarizing the individual profiles into codes, typologies and categories. Establishment of trends and relationships will be done using tabular summaries and matrices. The second section of the report presents the individual profiles of the organizations covered by study. Summarizing of secondary documents and interview results were the main analytical tool used.

Annex 5 presents the suggested outline for the presentation of the individual and consolidated profiles.

Aside from the written report, the data collected in this study was also stored in a computerized data base system using the software Microsoft Access. The data base system has sorting, editing and updating capability. Data that was included in this format would be the contact information and the organizational description part of the report. Other confidential and sensitive information was also excluded in this format.

For the Internet up loadable format, the system only presented the contact information of the organizations. It also included a brief description of the organization covering its purpose, key membership characteristics, programs and services, and its key competency. If a browser wants more information about the organization, s/he has to contact the organization itself or register as a formal user of the Internet site where the system will be uploaded.

CONSOLIDATED PROFILE OF ASIAN FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS

The project Profiling of People's Organizations in Rural Asia started in April 2000 with the identification of key and relevant people's organizations in rural areas. In line with AsiaDHRRA's thrust of building rural people's solidarity, the network found it important to know who and where the farmers are. AsiaDHRRA also wanted to know their situation so that it could respond to their needs more effectively. The absence of such information compelled the organization to search for answers themselves.

A total of 25 farmers' organizations participated in the profiling initiative. They came from seven countries, namely, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam. Twenty-two (22) of these organizations are national in scope while the remaining three were regional or inter-provincial aggrupations. Various types of rural organizations were profiled including federations, unions, coalitions, cooperatives, women's organizations, and sustainable agriculture groups.

What are the characteristics of Asian farmers' organizations? Due to the varying social and political conditions in Asian countries, mass movement and people's organizations have different circumstances of formation. While some farmers' organizations were initiated by government by virtue of laws, most of the more dynamic POs were established by church groups, NGOs, and the farmer leaders themselves as alternatives to existing organizations that were perceived to be too close or co-opted by government.

The organizations profiled also vary in age. Around 48 percent were organized before the 1980s, 24 percent were organized in the 1980s, and the remaining 28 percent were relatively young being organized in the 1990s.

However, despite the differences in their context of formation and age, they share plenty of commonalities. Most important is the fact that they share a common vision --- that of uplifting the economic and socio-political status of farmers. They also shared common strategies in attaining their vision for the sector including:

1. Pushing for asset reforms particularly agrarian reform;
2. Increasing farm productivity through the use of appropriate technologies and the provision of adequate support services;
3. Protection of farmland, which is their most basic resource, through sustainable agriculture practices and biodiversity conservation;
4. Organizing and strengthening of communities and farmers' organizations for empowerment;
5. Participation and influencing government policy making and advocacy for farmers' rights; and
6. Enhancing the skills and knowledge of leaders and members.

To operationalize these strategies, leading farmers organizations have come up with responsive programs for their constituents. These include advocacy and paralegal,

technology development and promotion, livelihood development credit, and marketing, community-based resource management, community organizing and networking, leadership education and capacity building, research and information, cooperative development, organizational development and strengthening, and women and gender mainstreaming.

In Japan and South Korea, specialized initiatives were being implemented like welfare programs for the elderly, consultancy on asset development, and insurance schemes.

Meanwhile, some countries have also developed programs to encourage the youth to go into farming. These include organizing of out of school youths to form young farmers' organizations, encouraging agriculture graduates to practice their knowledge, scholarship programs in agriculture, and the teaching of organic agriculture in schools.

Structure-wise, the organizations profiled enjoy mass following from the rural sector. They have existing working structures from the national up to the grassroots level. However, they lack updated and intensive data on their members especially on the village level organization at the time the project was carried out. They also have very weak internal resource generation mechanisms, relying heavily on government subsidies and donor support. Their income from membership fees, dues, and profits from business undertakings are not enough to support the operation of their organization.

Given the diversity and varying socio-political and economic contexts of rural organizations in Asia, they too share common aspirations, issues and concerns. Among these are improvements in their tenurial status, easing the impact of globalization and free trade on small farmers, protecting their environmental resources, improving access to government support services including credit, marketing and pricing, putting a stop to discrimination and violence against women, ensuring food security and safety, organizing and strengthening the ranks of farmers, and early childcare development.

Emerging from these issues and concerns are concrete needs by farmers' organizations in Asia. These include enhancement of capacities of human resources including leaders, members and the secretariat in the fields of leadership and organizational management, advocacy and lobbying, community organizing and federation building, network and linkage building, project development and resource accessing, and participatory development.

The other expressed needs by the organizations are support for internal resource mobilization, sustainable farming technology exchange, exposure to alternative development models, deepening on farmers' issues and concerns, partnership and linkage building especially in the international front, consultancy services on organizational development and strengthening, and finally, financial support for programs and projects.

Profile Analysis

This study is part of AsiaDHRRRA's pioneering initiative to build a computerized databank of existing and relevant farmers' organizations in seven countries in rural Asia, namely: Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Philippines. In partnership with Agriterra, the project entitled *AsiaDHRRRA Profiling of People's Organizations in Rural Asia* aimed to do the following: 1. generate a reliable and updated individual profile of selected farmers' organizations; 2. identify the issues, problems and needs of these farmers' organizations; and 3. consolidate the results of the individual profile and draw a regional sketch of farmers' organizations and their development needs. Through the study, AsiaDHRRRA hopes to provide a guide to rural development stakeholders in their direction setting, program planning, and provision of services to their constituents.

The report of this study is in three formats – written, as a computerized data bank, and in an Internet up loadable format. The written report is divided into two major parts. The first part covers trends within and across countries regarding the farmers' organizations, implications, summary and conclusions, issues and recommendations. The trends within and across countries cover basic information (year founded, purpose, areas covered, and total number of individual members), competence, strategies, programs and services, strengths and weaknesses, and needs and possible interventions from country DHRRRA or AsiaDHRRRA.

The second part features the individual profile of the 19 FOs studied. The FOs are discussed per country. An average of two organizations per country were studied.

Aside from the written report, the data collected in this study were stored in a computerized data base system using the software Microsoft Access. The data base system has sorting, editing, and updating capability. Data included in this format would be the contact information and the organizational description. Confidential and sensitive information was excluded.

For the internet up loadable format, the system presents the contact information of the organizations and a brief organizational description, including purpose, membership characteristics, programs and services, and competency.

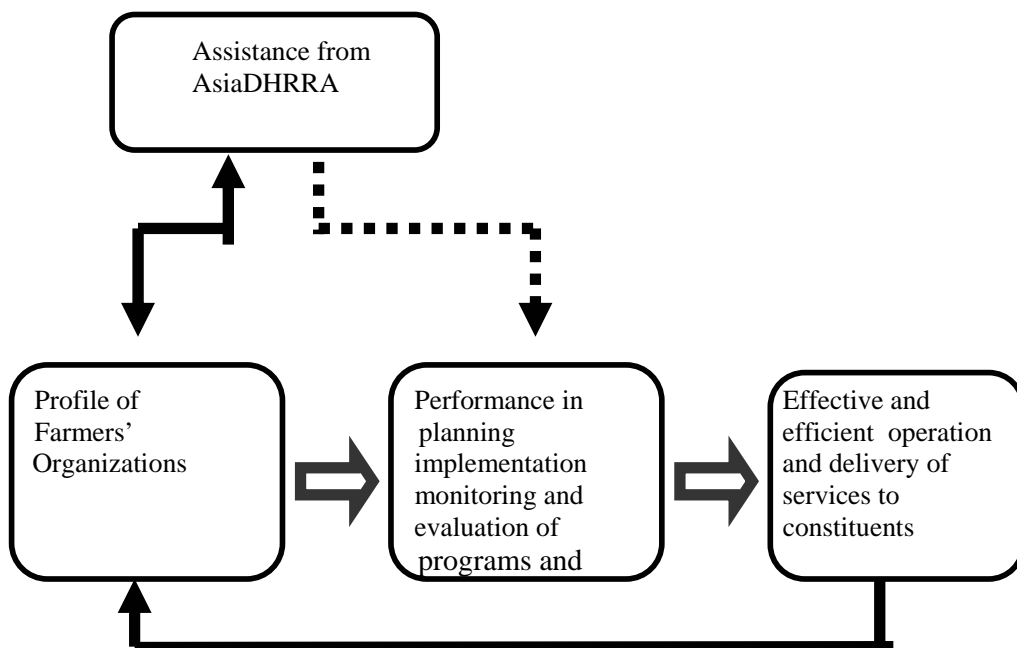
FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

Figure 1 presents a graphic illustration of the study framework. This study posits that whatever assistance AsiaDHRRA can provide the farmers' organization (FO) toward the latter's effective and efficient operation and delivery of services largely depends on the organization's profile or organizational characteristics, especially if the former's assistance genuinely addresses the needs of the latter. In turn, whatever assistance the FO receives from AsiaDHRRA has a bearing on its profile, specifically in terms of strengths, capabilities, and competencies. The double arrow connecting AsiaDHRRA and the FO in the illustration represents this relationship between the two. The broken arrow pointing from AsiaDHRRA to FO performance represents the indirect effect AsiaDHRRA's assistance has on the performance of the FO.

Similarly, the organization's profile largely determines its performance in terms of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs and services. The FO's performance, on the other hand, determines the effectiveness and efficiency of the organization's operation and delivery of services. Effective and efficient FO performance results in effective and efficient organizational operation and delivery of services. Inefficient and ineffective performance results in ineffective and inefficient organizational operation and delivery of services.

Notice the feedback loop between effective and efficient operation and delivery of services and organization's profile. The kind of FO operation and service delivery eventually redounds to the FO's profile.

Figure 1. Study Framework



METHODOLOGY

Method and Data Gathering Techniques

This study employed the case study method with semi-structured panel interviews, focus group discussion, and documents review as data gathering techniques. The semi-structured panel interview with key informants was appropriate for gathering data for the basic organizational description. On the other hand, the focus group discussion technique allowed the collection of in-depth and meaningful information.

The documents review was used for triangulation purposes. This study reviewed pertinent documents, such as written reports, publications, and other relevant materials.

Criteria for the Identification and Selection of Study Participants

The following are the criteria for the identification and selection of farmers' organizations: 1. national or subregional in scope; 2. open and willing to participate in the study and share information about the organization; and 3. known to the country DHRRA but not necessarily working with them.

Data Requirements

Three major data groups were gathered in this organizational profiling study. They were categorized as follows: (1) contact information, (2) basic organizational description, and (3) organizational needs.

1. Contact Information.

This data group included the complete name of the organization both in the local and English language, the acronym of the organization, complete postal address, e-mail address, home page address, telephone number, fax number, contact person, and the position or designation of the contact person.

2. Basic Organizational Description.

This data group included the basic attributes, processes, and setup of the organization including:

- 2.1 Organizational History. This referred to the key events and processes that transpired before and during the formation of the organization. It also included the reasons behind the forming of the organization.
- 2.2 Organizational Purpose. This referred to the desired state of affairs or direction that the organization attempted to realize as a collective and indicated in their written vision, mission and goals.

- 2.3 Strategies, Programs and Services. This referred to the means that enabled an organization to attain its organizational and societal vision, mission, and goals. This was indicated in their formal statement of strategies and programs, and in the actual projects and activities conducted.
- 2.4 Organizational Structure and Leadership. This defined the authority relationships, the broad roles and responsibilities of each part of the organization, and specified the formal flows of communication and decision making within the organization. These were often indicated in the organizational chart and in the organization's constitution and by-laws and other documents. This also included the secretariat support that carried out day-to-day activities of the organization. The names of officials and staff occupying specific positions in the organization were gathered in this section.
- 2.5 Size, Scope and characteristics of Members. This referred to the actual number of individual farmer members and the number of organizations affiliated with the national organization. It also located the members geographically and defined their socio-economic characteristics particularly their main source of income, tenurial status, size and types of landholdings, crops, gender distribution, and sectoral origin.
- 2.6 Organizational Resources. This referred to the financial and material resources present in the organization as indicated in their financial statements. Special focus was given to information technology resources and capacities of the organization. It also included the ways in which these resources are accessed, mobilized and managed.
- 2.7 Systems and Procedures. This covered the formal and informal rules and process that coordinated and helped the organization to function as a whole and for the various parts to interact as a whole to achieve its goals. For this block, the existing membership policies and procedures and the information systems of the organization were collected.
- 2.8 Organizational Linkages. This pertained to the interaction and nature of the relationship of the organization among different developmental entities that contributed to the performance of roles and functions. These entities included other people's organizations and cooperatives (POs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government agencies, and the business sector both at the national and international level.

3. Organizational Strengths, Weaknesses, and Needs

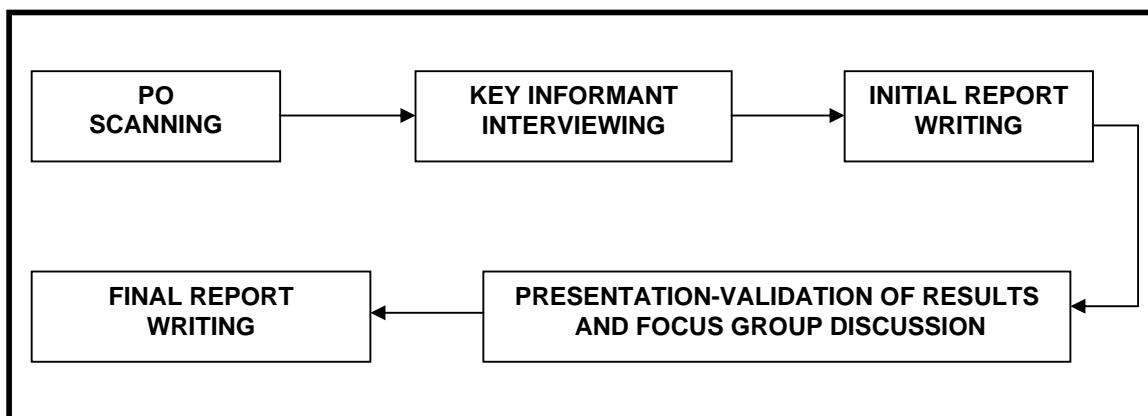
This data group included the organizational strengths and weaknesses in the following areas: purpose, structure, leadership, membership, secretariat, systems and procedures, strategies, programs and services, resources, and linkages. It included organizational issues, problems, and needs as indicated in their strategic assessment exercises.

Sequence of Activities

Figure 2 below shows the sequence of activities the study followed. The first major activity was the scanning of farmers' organizations. After orienting the POs on the project and getting their commitment to participate, data gathering commenced.

The first part of the data gathering activities was the key informant interviewing. After enough data was collected, an initial write up was made and presented to the PO for validation. This presentation and validation of results was done simultaneous with the focus group discussion. The presentation was made as a take off session for the FGD. Results of the FGD were incorporated in the final written report.

Figure 2. Sequence of Activities



Farmers' Organizations Studied

Table 1 presents the 19 farmers' organizations (FOs) from the seven Asian countries studied. Of the 19 FOs, three (3) are from Indonesia, one (1) from Japan, three (3) from South Korea, three (3) from Malaysia, five (5) from Thailand, three (3) from Vietnam, and one (1) from the Philippines.

Table 1. Farmers' Organizations studied per country

Country	No. of FOs	Names of Organizations
Indonesia	3	1. Federation of Indonesian Peasant Unions (FSPI) 2. Peasant Community Union of Qaryah Thayyibah (SPPQT) 3. Indonesian Farmers' Association (HKTI)
Japan	1	1. Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (Ja-Zenchu)
South Korea	3	1. Best Farmers' Organization (Saenong) 2. Dodram Livestock Cooperatives 3. Korean Catholic Farmers Movement (KCFM)
Malaysia	3	1. National Farmers Association (NAFAS) 2. National Association of Smallholders Malaysia (NASH) 3. National Union of Plantation Workers (NUPW)
Thailand	5	1. Farmer Foundation of Thailand (FFT) 2. Farmers' Federation Association For Development (FAD) 3. Network of Farmers' Group (NFG)

		4. Farm Women Group (FWG) 5. Young Farmers Group (YFG)
Vietnam	3	1. National Association of Vietnamese Gardeners (VACVINA) 2. Vietnamese Women's Union (VWU) 3. Viet Nam Farmers' Union (VNFU)
Philippines	1	1. National Confederation of Farmers' Organizations (PAKISAMA)
Total	19	

Data or Information Available

Except for FOs from Japan, Malaysia, and the Philippines, all the FOs have data or information on all the areas looked into in the study. These are: contact information, history, purpose, strategies, programs and services, sectoral issues and concerns, skills and competency, structure and leadership, membership, resources, systems and procedures, networks and linkages, strengths, weaknesses and needs (Please see table 2 below).

The FO from Japan has data or information on contact information, history, purpose, strategy, programs and services, and membership only. The FOs from Malaysia have no data or information on resources, systems and procedures, networks and linkages, strengths, weaknesses and needs. The Philippine FO has data or information on all the areas except strengths, weaknesses, and needs.

Data Analysis

The study employed the descriptive analysis for qualitative data and simple statistical analysis, i.e., frequency distribution, for quantitative data.

Time Frame

The study ran for close to two and a half years, from March 2000 to August 2002. The following is the breakdown of activities:

Activity	Date
Phase 1 Preparatory: Conceptualization, identification and selection of potential POs, identification of researchers, signing of agreement among concerned parties.	March – July 2000
Phase 2 Orientation of researchers Instrument formulation and distribution	July – September 2000
Data collection	September 2000 – December 2001
Presentation of interim report	October 2001
Data collation and write up of profiles of individual POs (Volume 2 of the study)	January 2002 – July 2002
Data analysis and write up of final report	July 2002 – August 2002

(Volume 1 of the study)	
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Table 2. Data/Information Available per Organization per Country

Country/ FO	Histo ry	Prpose	Strateg y	Prgrms & Srvc	Sector I & C	Skills & Cmptnc y	Strctre & Ldrshp	Mmbrs hp	Rsrces	S & P	Lnkg	Strng t	Wk ns	Ne d
Indonesia														
FSPI														
SPPQI														
HKTI														
Japan														
Ja-Zenchu														
S. Korea														
Saenong														
Dodram														
KCFM														
Malaysia														
NAFAS														
NASH														
NUPW														
Thailand														
FFT														
FAD														
NFG														
FWG														
YFG														
Vietnam														
VACVIN A														
VWU														
VNFU														
Philippns PAKISA MA														

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

1. Trends within Countries

This section discusses trends of farmers' organizations studied in the seven countries. Discussed are basic information (e.g., year founded, purpose, areas covered, number of member organizations and number of individual members), organizations' strategies, programs and services, strengths and weaknesses, and issues or needs and corresponding possible interventions from the country DHRRA or AsiaDHRRA. For a detailed discussion of the profile of the different individual organizations, including organization structure, organizational competence, membership characteristics, etc., please refer to part 2.

1.1 Indonesia

Basic Information

Of the three Indonesian farmers' organizations studied, HKTI is the oldest; it has been in existence for almost 30 years. The two organizations, FSPI and SPPQT are relatively young, both with less than five years of existence (please see table 1.1 below). All the organizations were founded mainly to promote the empowerment of the farmers, upholding and protecting their rights and sovereignty.

HKTI has the widest reach, covering 26 provinces and 26 towns with a total of 275 member organizations. Next to HKTI is FSPI, covering 12 provinces with 12 member organizations. The least is SPPQT, covering 5 towns. The number of SPPQT's member organizations is not indicated.

Table 1.1 Basic Information

FO	Year Founded	Purpose	No. of Areas Covered	No. of Member -Orgs	Total No. of Ind'l Members
FSPI	1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uphold genuine farmers' rights and sovereignty. 	12 provinces	12	Not Available
SPPQT	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers' empowerment through increase in bargaining position and welfare 	5 towns	Not stated	2,277 (M – 1,638 F – 614)
HKTI	1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uplift the dignity and sovereignty of farmers, villagers, and agribusiness agents 	26 provinces and 26 towns	275	Not available

Competence

FSPI's competence is in mass mobilization and cooperative development and management. SPPQT's competence is in community-based integrated organic farming. And HKTI's competence is in organization development and organizing.

Table 1.2 Competence of FOs

FO	Competence
FSPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass mobilization and cooperative development and management
SPPQT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based integrated organic farming
HKTI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization development • Organizing

Strategies, Programs and Services

Common strategies among the three organizations are advocacy and institution building. Other strategies employed are networking (HKTI), organizing (SPPQT), and improvement of socioeconomic situation (FSPI and HKTI).

Common programs and services are advocacy and institution building (Please see table 1.3). Both FSPI and HKTI have economic programs (economic development and development of populist agribusiness, respectively) while all three have programs for women farmers. On the other hand, SPPQT has a program specifically for organizing and empowering farmers.

Table 1.3 Strategies, Programs and Services

FO	Strategies	Programs and Services
FSPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting SWOT analysis. • Integrating socioeconomic and political movement of farmers. • Advocacy • Promoting culture and traditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and Campaign • Education and Training • Organization Development • Studies and Researches • Communications • Economic Development • Development of Female Farmers
SPPQT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institution building • Organizing • Advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institution capacity building • Organizing and empowering farmers • Advocacy
HKTI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking • Advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidating organization • Advocacy • Development of Populist Agribusiness

Strengths and Weaknesses

Table 1.4 below presents a summary of strengths and weaknesses of the three organizations in terms of purpose, organizational structure, leadership, membership, secretariat, systems and procedures, strategies, programs, and services, resources and linkages.

Table 1.4 Summary of Strengths and Weaknesses

Area	Strengths	Weaknesses
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsive to the needs of the farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has yet to be realized
Organizational Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In place and functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some features are not consistent with articles of association.
Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic, representative of the members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-proactive or cannot work full-time
Membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-restrictive or exclusive, covering a lot of provinces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge and skills in particular areas (e.g., management)
Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate secretariat facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-strategic location of secretariat office (FSPI, SPPQT) • Too dependent on government agency (HKTI)
Systems and Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear rules and regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all rules and regulations are complied with or understood by members.
Strategies, Programs and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulated jointly • Address the socioeconomic and political needs of the farmers • Promote gender sensitivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of facilities (e.g., laboratories) for program implementation. • Need to maximize human and material resources for program implementation.
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largely come from regular contribution of members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of human and material resources
Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With linkages to GOs and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to tap and maximize use of networks or linkages with different organizations. • Need to install effective and efficient communication system with other organizations.

Common Needs and Possible Interventions

The following are the common needs among the three organizations and possible interventions from the country DHRRA or AsiaDHRRA:

Table 1.5 Common Needs and Possible Interventions

Needs	Possible Interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of leaders and members in various fields (e.g., community organizing, leadership, management, and updated agricultural information and technology) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conduct of skills training in various fields with leaders and members. ➤ Technical assistance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization or financial assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Technical assistance in funds sourcing ➤ Conduct training in resource mobilization ➤ Financial support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-depth study of farmers' organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conduct of research

1.2 Japan¹

Basic Information

This study was able to look into only one farmers' organization in Japan -- the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives or Ja-Zenchu. Established in 1954, the organization has been in existence for more than half a century. Its main purpose is to promote and protect the farmers' livelihood and improve their socioeconomic status. It has close to 10,000 individual members from the different provinces in the country (Data on the actual number of provinces covered, however, are not available).

Strategies, Programs and Services

Ja-Zenchu's programs include: residential development and asset management, comprehensive life and home centers, public relations, welfare for the elderly, and organic agriculture and consumer relations.

Data on the organization's strengths, weaknesses and needs are not available. However, for information on the structure, membership characteristics, capability and resources of the organization, please see volume of this study.

¹ Very little information is provided regarding Ja-Zenchu, the lone farmers' organization studied in Japan. No data is available re: its areas of coverage, no. of member organizations, strategies, competency, strengths, weaknesses, and issues/needs and possible interventions.

1.3 South Korea

Basic Information

Three farmers' organizations were studied in South Korea. These are Saenong, DODRAM, and KCFM. Of the three organizations, KCFM is the oldest; it has been in existence for 36 years (6 years initially as Korean Catholic Youth Association and 30 years as KCFM). The second oldest is Saenong at 30 years. The youngest is DODRAM at 6 years (Please see table 3.1 below).

Saenong is focused more on promoting the empowerment and participation of farmers in community development while KCFM and DODRAM are focused more on livelihood and food security.

Saenong has the widest reach in terms of provinces and towns but KCFM has the widest reach in terms of individual members. The former covers a total of 12 provinces and 139 towns with a total of 3,158 individual members. The latter, on the other hand, covers a total of 11 provinces and 136 towns with a total of 12,812 individual members. DODRAM has the least reach, covering 7 provinces and 53 towns with a total of 628 individual members.

Table 3.1 Basic Information

FO	Year Founded	Purpose	No. of Areas Covered	No. of Member-Orgs	Total No. of Ind'l Members
Saenong	1972 (Registered 1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote farmers' self-governance, science and cooperation. Participate in community development and in agricultural cooperative activities and movement. Promote innovative farming. 	12 provinces 139 towns		3,158 (M - 1,579 F - 1,579)
DODRAM	1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer best pork quality Strengthen competitiveness of swine raising industry 	7 provinces 53 towns		628 (M - 612 F - 16)
KCFM	1966 (as Korean Catholic Youth Association) 1972 (as KCFM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote food security and environmental conservation Settlement of agriculture and farmer problems 	11 provinces 136 towns		12,812 (M - 8,320 F - 4,492)

Competence

Saenong's competence lies in farming scale and practices and crop selection. KCFM's competence is in social movement and in linking urban and rural people. DODRAM's competence lies in technology innovation and standardization and swine raising.

Table 3.2 Competence of FOs

FO	Competence
Saenong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming scale and practices and crop selection.
Dodram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology innovation and standardization • Swine raising
KCFM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social movement • Linking urban and rural people

Strategies, Programs and Services

Common strategy and program among the three organizations is education and training. They conduct seminars/workshops and skills training to facilitate the effective and efficient implementation of their programs. Other strategies are marketing and organizing. DODRAM and KCFM, given their focus on livelihood, employ marketing strategy (selling of their products). On the other hand, Saenong, with its focus on promoting farmers' participation in community development, employs organizing strategy.

KCFM has a program in organic and natural farming. Saenong has a program in agricultural and technology transfer. And DODRAM has a program in operation of pork restaurant franchise (Please see table 3.3).

Table 3.3 Strategies, Programs and Services

FO	Strategies	Programs and Services
Saenong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting seminar/workshops • Conducting information exchange • Organizing education programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural technology transfer and management education • Publication • Follow up of new farmers
DODRAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardization of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ breeding pigs ➤ forage ➤ swine raising process ➤ timing and size of pork selling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension: training and visits • Cooperative selling of pigs • Operation of pork restaurant franchise • Education and public relations
KCFM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of organic and natural farming • Direct marketing of products • Protecting small farmers' rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Marketing • Organic and natural farming • Revival of Korean Farm Villages

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings • Promotion of frugality and authenticity in life 	
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Strengths and Weaknesses

The following is a summary of the strengths and weaknesses of the three organizations:

Table 3.4 Summary of Strengths and Weaknesses

Area	Strengths	Weaknesses
Purpose	Focused Realistic Business-oriented	Lack of community orientation
Structure	In place and functional	Weak organizational cohesiveness
Leadership		
Membership	Nationwide Strong solidarity and homogeneity Gender sensitive	Limited or exclusive (awardees, farm scales, Catholics)
Secretariat	Disciplined and efficient staff	Dependent on external assistance (e.g., NACF)
Systems and Procedures	Effective and efficient	Unsustained or lack of daily activities
Strategies, Programs and Services	Efficient	Non systematic Few activities (for women and community education)
Resources	Largely from membership contributions	Lack of funds
Linkages	Strong linkage with government, NGO or church.	Lack of linkage with international organizations

Needs and Interventions

Table 3.5 presents the common of need and possible interventions among the three organizations.

Table 3.5 Common Need and Possible Interventions

Needs	Interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of leaders and members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conduct of skills training in various fields (policy formulation, leadership, community education, documentation and publication, linkage building, PO formation, etc).

1.4 Malaysia²

Basic Information

NAFAS, NASH, and NUPW are the three farmers' organizations looked into in Malaysia. All three organizations can be considered relatively old, two had already celebrated their silver or 25th year while one had celebrated its golden or 50th year. Of the three, NUPW is the oldest at 56 years. NAFAS is the second at 30 years. NASH is the third at 27 years (Please see table 4.1). All three organizations aim to promote or uplift the socioeconomic and political status of the sectors they represent (farmers or industrial workers) and advance the cause of the said sectors through community participation and advocacy.

NAFAS covers a total of 5 provinces and 5 towns with 267 member organizations and 609,709 individual members. Data on the two other organizations, NASH and NUPW, are not indicated.

Table 4.1 Basic Information

FO	Year Founded	Purpose	No. of Areas Covered	No. of Member Orgs	Total No. of Ind'l Mmbers
NAFAS	1972	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the farmers' socioeconomic status • Improve and enhance knowledge and skills • Create an independent, progressive and united farming community 	5 provinces 5 towns	267	609,709 (M – 61.8% F – 38.2%)
NASH	1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote socioeconomic well-being of smallholders • Unite smallholders under one strong and recognized self-financed body • Observe and monitor government policies • Participant in policy formulation • Organize publicity campaigns • Act as conduit between government and smallholders 	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated

² No data is available on the strengths and weaknesses, issues/needs and possible interventions of the three farmers' organizations studied in Malaysia.

NUPW	1946	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure complete organization of workers • Promote members' industrial, social, and intellectual interests • Obtain and maintain just and proper compensation rates of workers • Regulate employer-employee relations • Promote material, social, recreational, educational, aesthetic welfare of members • Join and form a federation of trade unions 	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated
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Competence

NAFAS's competence lies in program management. NASH's competence is in membership mobilization for market-related activities. NUPW's field of competence is not indicated.

Table 4.2 Competence of FOs

FO	Competence
NAFAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program management
NASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership mobilization for market-related activities
NUPW	Not stated

Strategies, Programs and Services

Common strategies among the three organizations are institution building and capacity building of leaders and members. Common programs and services are advocacy, education and training, and income generation/enterprise development. NUPW has a medical program while NASH has a research and development program.

Table 4.2 Strategies, Programs and Services

FO	Strategies	Programs and Services
NAFAS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro-business • Importation, Assembly and Sale of Farm Machinery • Marketing and Support Services • Import and Export Services (Consumer Products) • Processing and Distribution of

		<p>Fertilizers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and Management of Estates • Property Development • Unit Trusts
NASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster inter-agency and inter-organizational goodwill • Strengthen cooperation with government, private sector, and NGOs • Institution building • Conduct researches on smallholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and Development • Advocacy • Networking • Capacity Building • Strategic Alliances • Cooperative Development • Income Generation
NUPW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective bargaining • Promoting group insurance • Organizing leadership programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical • Advocacy for Quality Education • Advocacy for Accessible Transportation • Leadership Training

1.5 Thailand

Basic Information

Of the seven countries, Thailand has the most number of farmers' organizations studied; it has five (5). These five (5) organizations include FFT, FAD, NFG, FWG, and YFG. Of the five, only FFT and FAD have data on their year of establishment. FFT was founded in 1981 while FAD was founded in 2000. Three organizations, NFG, FWG and YFG, were government-initiated.

All five organizations aim toward the socioeconomic and political empowerment of farmers, although their focus differs. FWG is an organization solely for women farmers while YFG, for the youth. NFG is solely for men while FFT and FAD are for both men and women.

FFT is the biggest national organization, covering 4,818 chapters with a total of 4.1 million individual members. NFG is the second biggest, covering 75 provinces and 2,269 towns with a total of 13,999 member organizations and 533,735 individual members. FWG is the third, covering 75 provinces and 3,564 towns with a total of 22,343 member organizations and 514,188 individual members. The fourth is YFG with a total of 7,039 member organizations and 136,857 individual members. The fifth is FAD, a newly established organization, with 4 member organizations and 12,616 individual members.

Table 5.1 Basic Information

FO	Year Founded	Purpose	No. of Areas Covered	No. of Member-Orgs	Total No. of Ind'l Members
FFT	1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize and educate farmers Provide technical assistance and tools to improve farm self-employment and living Participate in public organizations 		4,818 chapters	4.1 million
FAD	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empower farmers and agricultural producers Equip farmers with area technology and tools Practise self-reliance Build farmers' mutual network and linkages 	39 provinces 42 towns	4	12,616 (M-8,533 F-4,083)
NFG	(Gov't initiated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help members toward agricultural development, purchasing fertilizers, and technology transfer 	75 provinces 3,564 towns	22,343	514,188 (all males)
FWG	Gov't initiated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empower women for food and income security Assist farmwomen with technical know how and tools Develop self-sustainability, better living and environment 	75 provinces 2,269 towns	13,999	533,735
YFG	Gov't initiated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare rural youth (10-35) to become farmers and stewards of the land Orient young farmers on existing new farm technologies 		7,039	136,857 (M - 40% F – 60%)

Competence

FFT's competence lies in advocacy and organizing. NFG's competence is in marketing. FWG's competence is in food production, handicraft making, and agricultural processing. Competence of FAD and YFG is not indicated.

Table 5.2 Competence of FOs

FO	Competence
FFT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and organizing
FAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not stated
NFG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing of produce
FWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food production • Handicraft making • Agricultural processing
YFG	Not stated

Strategies, Programs and Services

Common strategies among the organizations are advocacy, education and training, and organizing. Strategies unique to each organization are research (for FAD), self-management of farm practices (for FFT), linkage building (NFG), network building (for FWG), and formation of future leaders (for YFG).

Common programs and services are resource mobilization or fund support, non-formal education or training, and participatory action research.

Table 5.3 Strategies, Programs and Services

FO	Strategies	Programs and Services
FFT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy through community-based approach • Training • Self-management of farm practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-formal education • Support through area technical tra tools • Participatory Action Programs in Communities
FAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating farmers' forum • Organizing farmers' groups • Providing technical assistance • Conduct of in-depth studies • Summarizing lessons for policy advocacy and dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing workshops • Resource Mobilization • Bridging farmers' needs with stakeholders and interested persons • Monitoring and evaluation • Information flows
NFG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking farmers' groups towards more efficient operation and delivery of government support services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rice Production • Crops Production • Gardening • Pig raising • Buffalo and Cattle Production
FWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form 50 farmwomen into a group per village and register with the network • Organize area technical training • Support groups with suitable fund from government • Monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area technical training • Mobilizing funds from government • PAR and Management training for community fund and savings scheme
YFG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist out-of-school youth to organize 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing yearly Young Farmers

	<p>themselves to become future leaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage agricultural graduates to practise farming • Support high schools to conduct integrated farming • Support 4H clubs and other agricultural activities 	<p>Assembly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget support for high schools • Scholarship • Exchange program
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Strengths and Weaknesses

Table 5.4 presents a summary of the strengths and weaknesses of the five organizations in the following areas: purpose, structure, leadership, membership, secretariat, systems and procedures, strategies, programs, and services, resources and linkages.

Table 5.4 Summary of Strengths and Weaknesses

Area	Strengths	Weaknesses
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attainable • Clear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all members or partners are aware of or know organization's purpose
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-developed or planned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to be developed and strengthened (YFG)
Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear vision and direction • Committed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of leadership capability • Need to develop second liners
Membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committed • Loyal • Self-sacrificing • High potential • Wide reach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income (cannot support organization) • Lack of knowledge and skills • Membership to other organizations
Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong teamwork • Government-supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of staff and facilities • Members with no responsibility or decision making power regarding secretariat affairs (largely dependent on government)
Systems and Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-managed • Under government rules and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for self-management
Strategies, Programs and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsive to people's needs • Close government supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largely dependent on funds • Top-down • No sense of ownership among members (largely government dictated)
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate resources (land, funds, livestock, etc.) • Government funded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of resource mobilization skills • Lack of funds
Linkages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of linkage with other groups or sectors

Needs and Interventions

Common needs among the organizations are capacity building of leaders and members, data banking, effective communication system.

Table 5.5 Needs and Interventions

Needs	Interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of leaders and members in various fields: (EDP, SPP, leadership, secretariat management, community-based approach, organization management, MOE, network building, systems and procedures, resource mobilization, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conduct of skills training ➤ Technical and financial assistance ➤ Information exchange
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop data bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Technical assistance ➤ Skills training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and install effective and efficient communication system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Technical assistance ➤ Skills training

1.6 Vietnam

Basic Information

Three organizations were studied in Vietnam. These are VACVINA , VWU and VNFU. VWU and VNFU are both 72 years old, having been in existence since 1930 (when the country was still under the French and feudalism was prevalent). VACVINA is relatively young compared to the two. Founded in 1986, it is less than 20 years. VWU and VNFU were initiated by the Communist party.

As a women organization, VWU promotes the socioeconomic and political empowerment of women. VACVINA promotes sustainable agriculture through its own developed VAC model or system. VNFU promotes and protects the rights of the farmers.

VWU covers a total of 61 provinces, 499 districts, and 8,970 communes with a total of 11 million individual members. VACVINA, on the other hand, covers a total of 61 provinces, 455 districts, and 8,340 communes with a total of 385,605 individual members. The two organizations have a combined total of close to 11.5 million individual members. VNFU boasts of a total of 7,326,474 (7.3 million) individual members from 61 provinces.

Table 6.1 Basic Information

FO	Year Founded	Purpose	No. of Areas Covered	No. of Member-Orgs	Total No. of Ind'l Members
VACVI	1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build sustainable 	61	Not	385,605

NA		<p>agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase economic and social efficiency of the VAC system, diversification of agriculture. • Implement technology and management progress into VAC system • Help and direct consolidation of family and collective VAC 	<p>provinces 455 districts 8,340 communes</p>	stated	
VWU	1930	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage women to become self-reliant • Monitor execution of constitution and government policies on women and children • Help women organize a happy and prosperous family • Build a strong organization and take part in government bodies • Consolidate and cooperate with women all over the world 	<p>61 provinces 499 districts 8,970 communes</p>	Not stated	11 million
VFNU	1930	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and promote the rights of farmers 	<p>61 provinces</p>		7.3 m

Competence

VACVINA's competence lies in developing and implementing income generation projects such as livestock raising and gardening. VWU's competence lies in organizing and service delivery, market and job creation, and fund raising. VNFU's competence is in income generation.

Table 6.2 Competence of FOs

FO	Competence
VACVINA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income generation (livestock, fish, gardening)
VWU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing and service delivery • Market and job creation • Fund raising
VNFU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income generation

Strategies, Programs and Services

Common strategy among the three organizations is education and training or technology transfer. Strategies unique to a particular organization are setting VAC ecosystem and creating high yielding varieties of crops (for VACVINA), women mobilization (for VWU), and protecting national culture and family planning (for VNFU).

VACVINA programs are mainly economic (credit and marketing) while VWU programs are mainly education and participatory research. VNFU has programs in family planning, rural infrastructure, sociocultural development and national security.

Table 6.3 Strategies, Programs and Services

FO	Strategies	Programs and Services
VACVINA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting VAC ecosystem • Creating high yielding varieties of crops • Transferring technology to members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology transfer • Providing credit for gardeners • Marketing of VAC products
VWU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizing women towards hunger eradication and poverty reduction • Launching saving day movement for poor women • Raising funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, training, and awareness raising • Women participation in research and advanced technology • Health care and happy family • Organizational building • Research and supervision in implementation of laws re: women
VNFU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminating hunger and reducing poverty • Family Planning • Protecting national culture • Consolidating the organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well performing farmers and Poverty Alleviation • Rural Infrastructure • Family Planning • Sociocultural Development • National Security

Strengths and Weaknesses

The following is a summary of the strengths and weaknesses of the three organizations.

Table 6.4 Summary of Strengths and Weaknesses

Area	Strengths	Weaknesses
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsive to people's needs 	
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple • Democratic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of infrastructure
Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge and skills

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary 	
Membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide reach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information system on women
Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enthusiastic and experienced staff (VNFU) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No secretariat (VWU) • Lack of local staff (VACVINA)
Systems and Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Strategies, Programs and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of own system/model 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of advance technologies and high yielding varieties
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member contributions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of infrastructure, capital and facilities • Lack of experience
Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to establish linkage with other groups

Needs and Possible Interventions

The following is a summary of needs or issues of the three organizations and possible interventions from country DHRRA or AsiaDHRRA.

Table 6.5 Needs and Possible Interventions

Needs	Interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of staff 	➤ Conduct of skills training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience sharing re: technologies 	➤ Information exchange
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Technical assistance ➤ Skills training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model building and replication 	➤ Technical assistance

1.7 Philippines

Basic Information

One (1) farmers' organization, the PAKISAMA, was studied in the Philippines. PAKISAMA³ is national in scope, covering a total of 26 provinces with a total of 27 member organizations. PAKISAMA has been in existence for more than a decade (13 years).

The national federation was founded mainly to promote the building of a strong and credible national farmers' federation that advocates for genuine sustainable agrarian and aquatic reform and rural development. Its competence lies in advocacy, federation building, capacity building and institution building of local people's organizations.

³ No data is available on PAKISAMA's strengths and weaknesses, and needs and possible interventions.

Strategies, Programs and Services

PAKISAMA's strategies include: experience-based policy advocacy, PO federation building, and sustainable integrated area development. Its programs are: Legal and Policy Advocacy Development, Sustainable Agriculture and Aquatic Development, Membership and Gender Development, and Resource Building and Livelihood Development.

2. Trends Across Countries

This section discusses trends among the farmers' organizations across the seven countries. Discussed are the following: basic information (e.g., years of existence, nature, purpose, and competence); common strategies, programs and services, summary of strengths and weakness (re: purpose, structure, leadership, membership, secretariat, systems and procedures, strategies, programs and services, resources, and linkages); and summary of needs and possible interventions.

Basic Information

Years of Existence

Most (13) of the 19 FOs studied can be considered seasoned organizations; they have been in existence for more than 20 years (1 in Indonesia, 1 in Japan, 2 in South Korea, 3 in Malaysia, 4 in Thailand, and 2 in Vietnam).

Of the seven countries, Vietnam has the oldest farmers' or women organizations in existence (VWU and VNFU, 1930). Malaysia has the second oldest (NUPW, 1946). Japan has the third (Ja-Zenchu, 1954). South Korea has the fourth (KCFM, 1966). A newly established or the youngest organization is in Thailand, the FAD, founded in 2000.

Nature

Two of the 19 organizations are exclusively for female farmers or rural women (VWU in Vietnam and FWG in Thailand). One (NFG, Thailand) is exclusively for male farmers or rural men. The rest are for both male and female farmers, although they have more male than female members. All the farmers' organizations are national in scope.

Purpose

While all the farmers' organizations studied generally aim to empower the farmers, to promote and protect the farmers' rights, they each have specific focus (please see table 3 below). Indonesian farmers' organizations are more into advancing the sovereignty of the farmers. Japanese farmers' organization is mainly focused on defending the livelihood and production activities of its members. South Korean and Malaysian farmers' organizations mainly aim to uplift the farmers' socioeconomic status through cooperative development or income generation.

Thai FOs are focused on institution building and capacity building of their leaders and members, more specifically technology transfer. Vietnamese farmers' organizations are more into model building on sustainable agriculture. Philippine farmers' organizations are more into federation building and advocacy.

Table 3. Focus of Farmers' Organizations per Country

Country FOs	Focus
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sovereignty of farmers
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defend livelihood
South Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socioeconomic status
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socioeconomic status
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology transfer
Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model building (sustainable agriculture)
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federation building and advocacy

Competence

On competence of their respective FOs, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia and Malaysia have developed competencies in income generation or enterprise development. Aside from enterprise development, Indonesia is also competent in community-based organic farming. The Philippines has developed competencies in federation building and advocacy (Please see table 4 below).

Table 4. Specific competencies of Farmers' Organizations per Country

Country FOs	Competence
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based integrated organic farming • Cooperative development and management
Japan	Not indicated
South Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise development or income generation (swine raising, crop production)
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program management • Market-related activities
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise development or income generation (agricultural processing, marketing)
Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income generation (livestock, fish, gardening)
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federation and capacity building • Advocacy

Strategies, Programs and Services

Table 5 presents the strategies, programs and services of the organizations per country. Common strategies, programs and services among the organizations across countries are advocacy, institution building, capacity building or technology transfer, sustainable agriculture, and enterprise development.

Table 5. Strategies, Programs and Services

Country FOs	Strategies	Programs and Services
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Institution building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Institution building.
Japan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential development and asset management, comprehensive life and home centers, public relations, welfare for the elderly, and organic agriculture and consumer relations
South Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and training 	
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institution building • Capacity building of leaders and members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic and natural farming • Agricultural and technology transfer • Enterprise development
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy, education and training, and organizing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Non-formal education or training • Participatory action research
Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and training or technology transfer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise development • Technology Transfer • Health Care
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federation building • Advocacy • Sustainable integrated area development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and Policy Advocacy Development • Sustainable Agriculture and Aquatic Development • Membership and Gender Development • Resource Building and Livelihood Development.

Strengths and Weaknesses

Table 6 below presents a summary of the strengths and weaknesses per area of the organizations across countries.

Table 6. Summary of Strengths and Weaknesses

Area	Strengths	Weaknesses
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realistic • Attainable • Responsive to the needs of the members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not well internalized by members
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In place and functional • Simple 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some features not consistent with articles of association
Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic • Committed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge and skills • With other responsibilities/ cannot work full-time
Membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide reach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information system

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-restrictive or –exclusive • Committed 	on women
Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate facilities (for a few FOs) • Committed and hardworking staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of staff • Lack of facilities and equipment (for most FOs) • Lack of knowledge and skills of staff • Dependent on government • Non-strategic location
Systems and Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and understood by members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all rules and regulations are complied with by members • Unsustained (Lack of daily activities)
Strategies, Programs and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulated jointly • Address needs of members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund driven
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largely dependent on membership contributions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for resource mobilization
Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linkages with other groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to strengthen linkages

Needs and Possible Interventions

Table 7 below presents the summary of needs of the different organizations and possible interventions from the country DHRRA's or AsiaDHRRA. The needs center on capacity and institution building, resource mobilization, communication system, model building, and research and data banking.

Table 7. Summary of Needs and Possible Interventions

Needs	Possible Interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of leaders and members in various fields (e.g., community organizing, leadership, management, community-based approach, updated agricultural information and technology, EDP, SPP, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conduct skills training in various fields with leaders and members. ➤ Technical assistance ➤ Information exchange
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization or financial assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Technical assistance in funds sourcing ➤ Conduct training in resource mobilization ➤ Financial support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-depth study of farmers' organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conduct of research
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop data bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Technical assistance ➤ Skills training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and install effective and efficient communication system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Technical assistance ➤ Skills training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model building and replication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Technical assistance

IMPLICATIONS

- Given the above discussion, it can be said that the study was able to gather as much data and information as it attempted to. It was able to achieve its objectives as far as profiling the different farmers' organizations is concerned.
- The methodology, including the method, the data gathering techniques, and sequence of activities, the study employed proved to be appropriate as regards determining and describing the profile of the different organizations. However, some data or information needed further clarification, particularly on the strengths and weaknesses of the organizations. Also, some organizations (FOs from Japan, Malaysia, and Philippines) were not able to supply data or information about some aspects of their organizations. These gaps could be a result of constraints in resources or lack of research or interviewing skills of local researchers to follow up or clarify unclear responses.
- Except for organizations from Japan, Malaysia, and the Philippines, all the organizations have complete data or information on the different organizational aspects the study looked into (e.g., history, purpose, structure, leadership, membership, competencies, secretariat, systems and procedures, strategies, programs and services, resources, networks and linkages, strengths, weaknesses, and needs).
- The richness of the data or information gathered and discussed can already serve as guide to the different stakeholders toward a more successful development work in their respective countries, more especially if the data or information is properly processed, i.e., based on the information needs of the stakeholders concerned.
- Rich though they are, some data and information can be further enriched or improved, such as the organizations' strengths and weaknesses and problems encountered in program or project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, through a thorough study. It is only through a thorough study of such strengths, weaknesses, and problems can the organization truly identify their needs and through which the country DHARRA or AsiaDHARRA can determine the appropriate intervention to employ or specific assistance to render.
- The 19 organizations studied each have their own stories to tell. They have their own struggles and challenges, successes and failures, issues and concerns. However, all were founded as a proactive response to their environment and to address the needs of their members or constituents. In order to continue to be relevant and valuable to their constituents in particular and to the country in general these organizations should always regularly assess themselves and proactively respond to the signs of the times, continuously evolving as the needs of their constituents and environment continuously evolve as well.
- Most of the organizations have been in existence for more than 25 years. A few have even existed for over half a century. More than their profiles, it would be interesting to know the impacts they have had not only on the socioeconomic and political situation of the sectors they represent and work with but also on their areas of

influence or country as well. Their experiences and learning could be of tremendous help to other organizations, which are relatively new in development work.

- All the organizations have organizational structure that is in place and functional, facilitating the implementation of their programs and services. However, as expressed by some organizations, some features of their structure were not in line with their articles of association. An organizational structure is as important and valuable as any other aspect of the organization, if not more important than the others. More often than not, operational and program problems are due to problems in the structure. A flaw in the structure can result in a flaw in operation and program implementation and service delivery. Such flaw, once identified, should be addressed as soon as possible.
- Almost all the organizations have a wide membership reach. In fact, a few have membership that runs to millions and covers a considerable number of provinces or areas in their respective countries. Such organizations could have tremendous impact on the socioeconomic and political development of their respective countries, especially too if such organizations had the necessary knowledge, skills, and experience as well as the following or mass base other than their membership to do so.
- Some organizations lamented the lack of knowledge and skills of their leaders and members in various areas of organizational operation and program implementation. Committed and democratic as their leaders and wide as their memberships are, they could not effect positive change in local and national development as much as they could because of the lack of capability of their leaders and members. Therefore, there is a need to immediately address such lack.
- The organizations within and across countries have similar or common strategies, programs, and services. However, such strategies, programs and services have been planned and implemented based on their socioeconomic and political contexts. Also, these organizations have developed their unique competencies and capabilities through years of development work. Given proper venue or forum, these organizations can assist one another through their respective expertise and experience to further improve their development work and effect positive societal change.
- Most of the organizations expressed their lack of human and material resources to effectively deliver services to their constituents; that they need knowledge and skills and technical assistance to mobilize resources. Lack of human and materials resources has been a perennial problem of development organizations. To solve such a lack, some organizations encourage and tap the spirit of volunteerism among its members and supporters. Others, on the other hand, develop and enhance their skills in resource mobilization – an intervention, which the organizations in this study considered. Still others redefine their focus and streamline their operations based on their available resources -- a solution, which can be considered the most appropriate and logical.
- Local, national or international networking or linkaging is quite crucial in any development work. Some organizations indicated that they had a wide national

network but they lacked the system, specifically information or communication system, to tap their network. Others indicated that they needed the knowledge and skills to be able to establish and enhance linkage with other networks. This profiling study AsiaDHRRRA initiated with Agriterra can be considered an initial step in establishing and furthering linkage among the different organizations within and across the seven countries concerned.

- ➔ Most of the organizations expressed their needs in institution building, capacity building of their leaders and members, technology transfer, and linkage or network building – human resource development areas, which country DHRRAs and AsiaDHRRRA have expertise in. It is imperative for concerned country DHRRAs and AsiaDHRRRA to conduct consultations with these organizations to determine specific technical assistance and skills training the latter need and plan actions accordingly.

ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Issues	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for a thorough study of the farmers' organizations' strengths and weaknesses, and facilitating and hindering factors in organizational management and program implementation to accurately identify FOs' organizational needs. 	<p>Conduct an in-depth study of farmers' organizations' strengths and weaknesses, and facilitating and hindering factors in organizational management and program implementation.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for country DHRRA or AsiaDHRRA or other organizations concerned to conduct consultations with FOs to determine specific technical assistance and skills training the latter need. 	<p>Conduct consultations between AsiaDHRRA or country DHRRA and FOs within and across countries on specific technical assistance and skills training needed.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for FOs to regularly assess themselves, their organization, and their programs in order to genuinely and continuously address the needs of their constituents, thus become constantly relevant. 	<p>Provide a forum for FOs within and across countries to regularly assess themselves, their organization, and their programs, and plan accordingly.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for a venue or forum where FOs within and across countries can exchange information, share their experiences and expertise in development work as well as open communication lines for networking and linkaging. 	<p>Provide a forum or venue where these FOs can share information, experiences and expertise pertinent to their development work.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to immediately address the lack of human and material resources of the organizations. 	<p>Provide a venue or forum for the organizations within and across countries to determine the most appropriate and best interventions, aside from financial support, to address the perennial problem of resources.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to fill data gaps on cases of FOs from Japan, Malaysia, and the Philippines to complete the profile. 	<p>Conduct a follow up study to fill the gaps (e.g., Go back to key informants or FGD participants and ask for the needed data or information, if possible).</p>

PART TWO

COUNTRY PROFILES OF PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS IN ASIA



Indonesia



FEDERATION OF INDONESIAN PEASANT UNIONS Federasi Serikat Petani Indonesia (FSPI)

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ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTION

1. History of Organization

The Federation of Indonesian Peasant Unions (FSPI) is a duly registered organization of farmers and traditional communities in Indonesia that is independent, non-partisan, and characterized by equality and humanity abiding by the principle of people's sovereignty. The existing Indonesian farmers' organizations formed it in July 8, 1998 in Kampung Dolok Maraja, Lobu Rappa village, Bandar Pulau subdistrict, Asahan regency, North Sumatra.

FSPI's formation was triggered by the militant actions of farmers' whose land have been seized by the capitalists and the state in the name of development during the entire period of the new order regime. The birth of the organization was part of the farmers' struggles to gain freedom in voicing their opinions, assembling and organizing to fight for the rights of the farmers who had been oppressed and exploited during the new order regime.

2. Organizational Purpose

FSPI envisions itself to be an organization active in the struggle of the oppressed farmers, aimed at upholding their genuine rights and sovereignty. Its mission is to push for the democratization in politics, economy, social, law, culture and education. The organization's goals are to:

- a. Reorganize, reform, recover and manage the economic development model in general, and the agrarian policy in particular;
- b. Reorganize, reform, recover and manage democracy in politics in general, and in the political sovereignty of the farmers and the traditional communities in particular; and
- c. Recover and reinstitute the traditions and culture of the communities in general, and the culture of the farmers and the traditional communities in particular.

FSPI positions itself in the general peasant movement as an umbrella structure for Indonesian farmers organizations and/or an organization of traditional communities. It struggles to be the

forerunner and part of the movement of Indonesian farmers and/or traditional communities. It sees its role as:

- a. Defender of the interests of its member farmers and/or communities;
- b. Intermediary between its member farmers and/or communities and the institutions that support the struggles of the farmers and the communities at the national and international level;
- c. Information center for the farmers and the traditional communities at the national and international level;
- d. The organization for advocacy movements of Indonesian farmers and traditional communities that become its members;
- e. Center for studies on the agrarian policies in Indonesia;
- f. Agent or part of the agrarian reform process in Indonesia;
- g. Pressure group to the state for implementing the agrarian reform;
- h. The backbone of the civil society movement in the country; and
- i. Major player in defending the interests of the international farmers and traditional communities.

3. Organizational Strategies

- a. As a struggling organization for the farmers and/or the traditional communities, all of its decisions and activities shall consider the wholeness of the problem, willingness, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats faced by the farmers and the traditional communities.
- b. Integrating the social, political, economic and cultural movements of farmers and the traditional communities correctly, wholly, systematically and mindfully.
- c. Unite with the farmers, the traditional communities, and other people who are agreeable to the perception, principles and objectives of FSPI in struggling for reorganizing, reforming, recovering and managing a national genuine agrarian system for justice and welfare for the farmers, the traditional communities and the whole nation of Indonesia.
- d. Unite with the farmers, the traditional communities, and other people who are agreeable to the perception, principles and objectives of FSPI in the struggle for recovering the political sovereignty of the farmers, the traditional communities and the whole nation of Indonesia for justice and welfare for all the farmers and people.
- e. Unite with the farmers, the traditional communities, and other people who are agreeable to the perception, principles and objectives of FSPI in the struggle for reorganizing the agrarian system, so as to make it just and civilized, and for recovering the people's sovereignty for justice and welfare for the farmers, the traditional communities, and the people all over the world, as the implementation of their joint responsibility as inhabitants of the world.
- f. Unite with the farmers, the traditional communities, and other people who are agreeable to the perception, principles and objectives of FSPI in the struggle for recovering and managing the culture and traditions of the farmers and the traditional communities of Indonesia as a whole.

4. Programs and Services

a. Advocacy and Campaign

- Policy advocacy in terms of policy structure, vision and culture. Conducting activities to press for changes towards protecting the farmers and the traditional communities.

- Urging the government to implement agrarian reform in Indonesia through various media and publications campaigns: posters, books and bulletins.

b. Education and Training

- Conducting education programs to prepare prospective farmers who will be able to provide education at the regional level.
- Preparing the facilitators for prospective farmers who will provide education at the regional level / training for trainers.

c. Organization Development

- Assisting the members in strengthening their perception in organizing aspects.

d. Studies and Researches

- Studies on the supporting factors in implementing the agrarian reform in Indonesia.
- Studies on how the agrarian reform should be implemented.

e. Communications

- Communications initiatives to support advocacy and campaign activities.

f. Economic Development

- Setting up the Indonesian Agricultural Trade Center Board that will seek agricultural economic opportunities and supply information for agricultural economy in the form of cooperatives.

g. Development of Female Farmers

- Incorporation of gender perspectives in all activities conducted by FSPI.
- Gender perception education.
- Assisting (socializing to) the members so that their programs will also have gender awareness.

5. Economic and Business Abilities

In several unions, the FSPI members have succeeded in running their cooperatives (no detailed information is available for FSPI).

6. Programs and Services for Female Members

The federation regularly conducts gender perception education among members. It also assists its members so that their programs will also have gender awareness. It also strives so that the activities conducted by FSPI would have gender perspective.

7. Major Projects of the Organization

Title of Project	Objectives	Accomplishments	Supporting Agency
Workshop on the Farmers Economic Development through Cooperatives	Development of the Farmers Economy which has populist dimension	Concept of Farmers Economic Development through Cooperatives	AKATIGA and Yaseni, Kisaran (to facilitate the activities)
Workshop on formulating the organizing manual for the OTW organization	Organizing the farmers	OTW Organizing Manual	-
Workshop on the formulation of the Agrarian Advocacy Manual	Agrarian Advocacy Movements, particularly regarding land	Agrarian Advocacy Manual	-
Workshop on the formulation of the Agrarian Reform Operational Concept	Implementation of Agrarian Development	Policy Paper on the Concept of Agrarian Reform Operations	-
Workshop on the Resolution of Land Conflicts	Solve cases, specially those with no clear settlement yet	Policy Paper on the Implementation of the Land Conflict Resolution, FSPI	-
Workshop on the Rights of the Farmers	Fight against violation of the farmers' rights	Policy Paper on the Farmers' rights	-

8. Sectoral Issues and Concerns

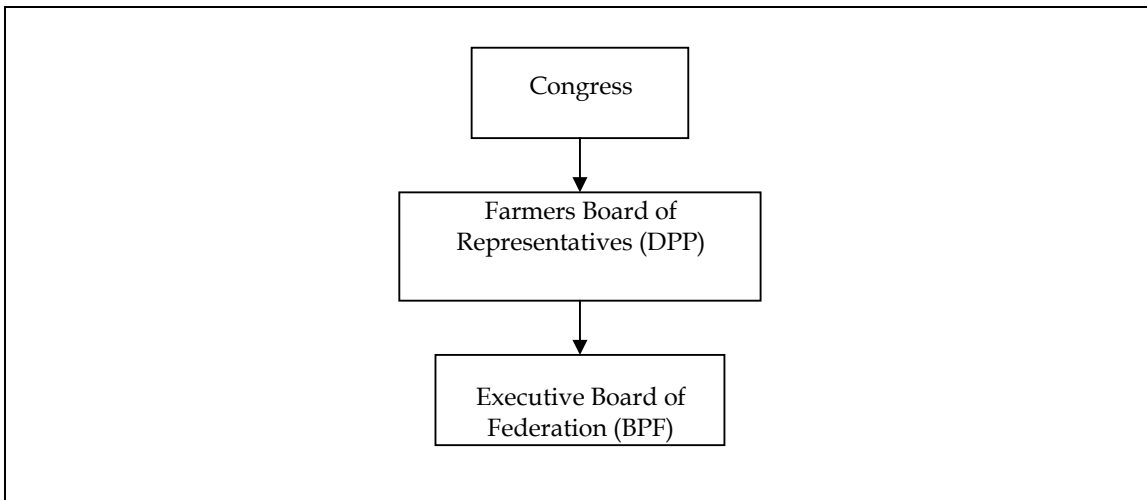
Sectoral Concern	Specific Issues
Agrarian Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unjust State Policies • Unbalanced land ownership structure • Disputes with the private sector and the government
Increasing the farmers' welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty of the rural farmers
Democratization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There shall be no other farmers organizations than those established by the government.
The farmers' human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farmers experiencing violent actions by the apparatuses (including the state, state institutions or government). • Injustice experienced by the farmers.

Gender Perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female farmers have not had the positions or appreciation according to their abilities.
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9. Organizational Competency and Specialization:

Ability and experience of FSPI in soliciting and coordinating mass support for peasant mobilizations (large mass support for mass actions)

10. Organizational Structure



Functions of DPP:

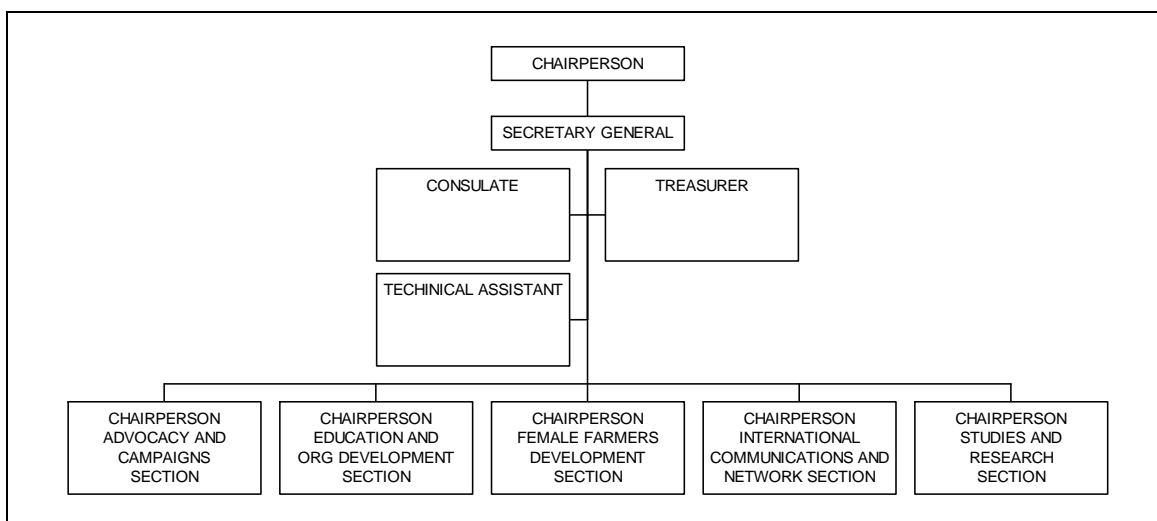
- Controlling the BPF in implementing the results of the Congress, the Extraordinary Congress, the General Conference and the Management meeting of FSPI.
- Accommodating, receiving and discussing the problems and aspirations of the farmers it represent and handing them over to the BPF.
- Together with the BPF, conducting the Congress, the Extraordinary Congress, the General Conference, and the Management Meeting.

Functions of BPF:

- Execute the results of the Congress, the Extraordinary Congress, the General Conference, the Management Meeting, and the Farmers Board of Representatives Meeting.
- As executive of the Work Meeting, held at least every 6 (six) months.
- Jointly with the DPP, holding the Congress, the Extraordinary Congress, the General Conference, and the Management Meeting.

11. Structure of the Secretariat

In FSPI, the secretariat is also known as the Federation Executive Board. Its working structure is as presented below.



12. Organization's Leadership and Secretariat

Position	Name	Contact Information
1. Farmers Representative Board		
Chairman	Sago Indra	FSPI Secretariat Office
Secretary	Marsinem	
Members	1. Kasianus Manurung	
	2. Safwan	
	3. Sungkowo	
	4. Sugito	
	5. M. Basuni	
	6. Suparman	
	7. Rois Noor	
	8. Mustajab	
Executive Board of Federation (DPP)		
Chairman	Henry Saragih	FSPI Secretariat Office
Secretary General	Ridwan Munthe	
Advocacy and Campaign Section	Indra Sakti Lubis	
Training and Organization Section	Ridwan Munthe	
International Communications and Networks Section	M. Harris Purba	
Study and Research Section	Budi Agustono	
Female Farmers Development Section	Nurlela	

Technical Assistants	1. Jamilah 2. M. Taufik	
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At the DPP level, the women to men ratio is 1:10 while at the BFP level, it's at 1:4 ratio.

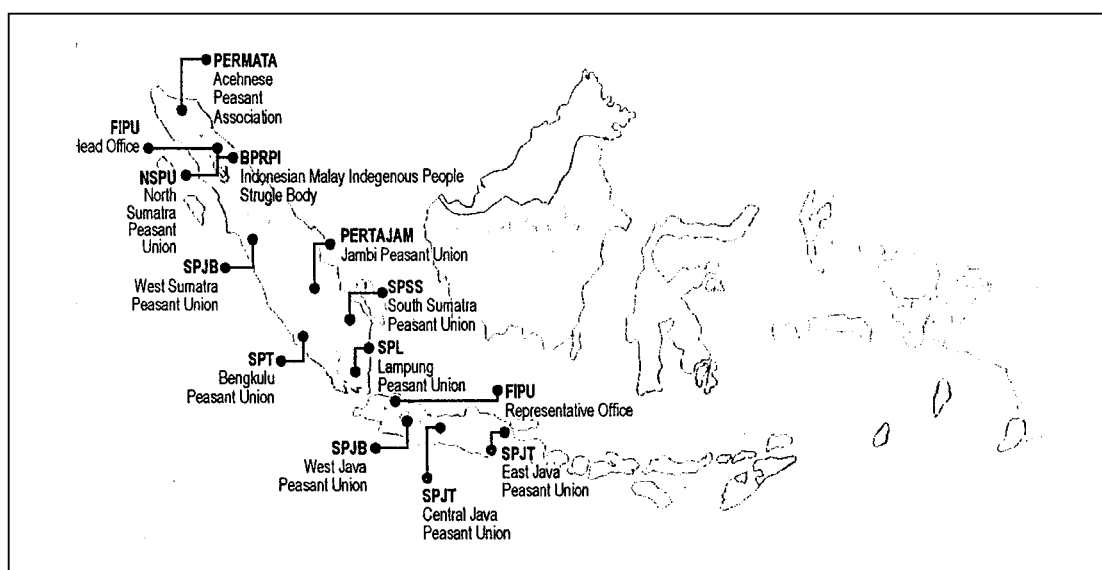
13. Size and Scope of Membership

FSPI does not have the information or data on the number of active members at the farmers level. The data available is only on the number and addresses of the unions.

Province	Town/Address	Name of Organization	Number of Active Members	Male	Female
Aceh	Jl. Laksamana Malahayati No.2 Kp. Jawa Muka 1 Langsa Barat subdistrict - Langsa, East Aceh 24416 Phone: 0641-21297	Acehnese Peasant Association (PERMATA)	-	-	-
North Sumatera	Jl. Karya Jasa No.58 Pangkalan Manshur Medan North Sumatera Phone/Fax.: 061-7862073 E-mail: putratan@indosat.net.id	North Sumatera Peasant Union (SPSU)	-	-	-
North Sumatera	Medan North Sumatera	Indonesian Malay Indigenous People Struggle Body (BPRPI)	-	-	-
West Sumatera	Jl. Tenggiri No.6A Ulak Karang - Padang West Sumatera Phone: 0751-53276 E-mail: spsb@indosat.net.id	West Sumatera Peasant Union (SPSB)	-	-	-
Jambi	c/o Dimas Agoes Pelaz Komp. Kejora Permai Blok 13 Rt.12 Kotabaru Jambi Phone: 0816397024	Jambi Peasant Association (PERTAJAM)	-	-	-
South Sumatera	Jl. Sersan Wahab No.2091 Palembang 30126 Phone: 0711-319710 E-mail: petani-ss@yahoo.com	South Sumatera Peasant Union (SPSS)	-	-	-

Province	Town/Address	Name of Organization	Number of Active Members	Male	Female
Lampung	Jl. Kangguru No.39/25 Sidodadi district, Kedaton subdistrict, Bandar Lampung, Lampung Phone: 0721-700541	Lampung Peasant Union (SPL)	-	-	-
Bengkulu	Jl. Jati No.4A Rt.8 Rw.1 Bengkulu 38227 Phone: 0736-24667	Bengkulu Peasant Union (SPAB)	-	-	-
West Java	Jl. Ciawi No.20 Rt.01 Rw.03, Jatinangor Cikeruh, Sumedang	West Java Peasant Union (SPJB)	-	-	-
Central Java	c/o Sudiharno Perum Buaran Indah Blok B No.159 Rt 04 Rw.8 Kradenan Pekalongan	Central Java Peasant Union (SPJT)	-	-	-
East Java	Jl. Simpang tata Surya No.6 Malang Phone: 0341-567264	East Java Peasant Union	-	-	-
West Java	c/o Yapemas Garut Balai Rakyat Jl. Kabupaten No.4 Garut - West Java Phone: 0262-233149	Pasundan Peasant Union (SPP)	-	-	-
	Total: 12	Total: 12	Total:	Total:	Total:

14. Location Map of Members



15. Characteristics of Membership

Data on the characteristics of membership is unobtainable as FSPI does not have such data or information up to the farmers level, and the farmers unions, which are members of FSPI, do not have the data either. However, some farmers unions are beginning to gather data on their members (farmers).

16. Organizational Resources

The average annual budget of FSPI amounts to 5 to 10 million Rupiah. Its assets at the head office include a set of computer plus modem, a printer, a telephone line, three filing cabinets, five sets of office desks, a set of guest chairs. They are currently renting their office. At their representative office, their assets include a set of computer, a printer, a telephone line and their office is being rented.

17. Mechanisms for Resource Generation

Among the internal and external mechanisms of FSPI to generate funds from its own include the following:

- a. Entrance fees (full member: Rp.500, 000, ordinary member: Rp.250,000) and monthly contribution (full member and ordinary member: Rp.50,000) of FSPI members.
- b. Business enterprises managed by special bodies of FSPI.
- c. Contributions coming from donors and sympathizers that are not binding or against the Articles of Association or Bylaws and are approved by at least 2/3 of Farmers Representative Board (DPP).
- d. Other businesses not in violation of the principles and objectives of FSPI.

18. Information Technology Capacity

The secretariat of FSPI has the minimum knowledge and skills in operating a computer. They have a set of computer plus modem and a printer for their daily use.

19. Membership Policies and Procedures

Members of Organization:

- a. Members of the organization are farmers and organizations or units of traditional communities in Indonesia.
- b. To become a member, they have to register officially with FSPI.
- c. Registration procedures will be set forth for that purpose.

Scope and Types of Membership:

- a. Members of FSPI are farmers' organizations at the provincial level and/or organizations of the traditional communities including the units of a certain tradition.
- b. FSPI has full members and ordinary members.

Conditions of full membership:

- a. Compliance with the Articles of Association or Bylaw and other regulations of FSPI.
- b. Officially registered at recommendations of at least 3 full members of FSPI and approved by the Congress.
- c. Particularly for farmers' organizations, at least they have 25 local farmers organizations or an organization basis in their region.
- d. Having clear management.
- e. Having the Articles of Association / Bylaw which are not against the Articles of Association / Bylaw and other regulations of FSPI.
- f. Paying the entrance fees of Rp.500,000.-
- g. Their membership shall be legal upon declaration by a decree of the management meeting of FSPI.

Conditions of regular membership:

- a. Compliance with the Articles of Association / Bylaw and other regulations of FSPI.
- b. Officially registered at recommendations of at least 3 full members of FSPI.
- c. Particularly for the farmers' organizations, at least they have 10 local farmers organizations or an organization basis in their region.
- d. Having temporary management.
- e. Having the Articles of Association / Bylaw which are not against the Articles of Association / Bylaw and other regulations of FSPI.
- f. Paying the entrance fees of Rp.250,000.
- g. Their membership shall be legal upon declaration by a decree of the management meeting of FSPI, and approved by the Congress.

Rights and obligations of members:

The rights and obligations of full members are as follows:

- a. They shall be entitled to the services that FSPI is able to provide.
- b. Representatives of their institutions shall be entitled to elect and be elected to any position available at FSPI.
- c. They shall be entitled to speak and vote in any decision-making of FSPI.
- d. They shall be entitled to provide inputs and suggestions to FSPI in supporting the struggles of FSPI.
- e. They shall be required to pay a monthly contribution of Rp.50,000.- for the first 6 months, and thereafter their membership shall be determined by the management meeting.
- f. They shall be required to adhere to and comply with the policies and regulations set forth by FSPI.
- g. They shall be required to develop the good name of FSPI organization.
- h. They shall be required to attend the Congress, the Extraordinary Congress, the General Conference, and other meetings held by FSPI upon invitation.

The rights and obligations of regular members are as follows:

- a. They shall be entitled to the services that FSPI is able to provide.
- b. They shall be entitled to speak and vote in any decision-making of FSPI.
- c. They shall be entitled to provide inputs and suggestions to FSPI in supporting the struggles of FSPI.
- d. They shall be required to pay a monthly contribution of Rp.50,000.
- e. They shall be required to adhere to and comply with the policies and regulations set forth by FSPI.

- f. They shall be required to develop the good name of FSPI organization.
- g. They shall be required to attend the Congress, the Extraordinary Congress, the General Conference, and other meetings held by FSPI upon invitation.

Sanctions:

The management, members, consulates, and the special bodies shall be punishable by the organization if proven to have violated the Articles of Association / Bylaw and other regulations set forth by FSPI. The sanctions may be in the form of:

- a. One verbal warning.
- b. Two consecutive written warnings, but with the opportunity to defend themselves in writing or verbally before the management.
- c. Official temporary suspension as a member of the management board or member of FSPI.
- d. Permanent dismissal as a member of the management board or member of FSPI.
- e. Other legal sanctions if necessary.

Loss of Membership:

Members of FSPI shall lose their membership if:

- a. They officially request the resignation in writing.
- b. The farmers organization dissolves itself.
- c. Dismissed because the organization does not operate in its region.
- d. Dismissed because the organization no longer complies with the Articles of Association / Bylaw and other regulations set forth by FSPI.

The members who lose their membership due to dismissal shall be entitled to defend themselves before the FSPI management meeting. The procedures for such defense shall be regulated separately.

20. Information Dissemination and Retrieval

Members and stakeholders shall learn of the activities, decisions, and policies of the organization through:

- a. The activities conducted by FSPI that are followed by representatives of their member organizations.
- b. Socialization by FSPI leaders and secretariat to the unions.
- c. Reports and results of the activities that are distributed to the members (unions).
- d. Routine or regular meetings as follows:
 - Congress, which shall be held every 3 (three) years.
 - General Conference (MUBES), the second highest meeting after Congress and/or Extraordinary Congress, which shall held at least every year.
 - Management Meeting, a joint meeting between the Farmers Representative Board (DPP) and the Executive Board of the Federation, which shall be held at least every year.
 - Farmers Representative Board Meeting (DPP), a meeting which shall be attended by at least 2/3 of the members of the FSPI Farmers Representative Board (DPP), and which shall be held at least every year.
 - Work Meeting of the Executive Board of the Federation (BPF), which shall be held at least every 6 (six) months.

21. Networks and Linkages

FSPI is a member of the LA VIA CAMPESINA (the Umbrella of the World Farmers Organization). The benefits obtained by the federation from being a member are as follows:

- a. International supports for the struggles of FSPI.
- b. Playing the role as an institution that enjoins to put onto the agenda the changes at the international level.
- c. The membership has been effective since the establishment of FSPI.

Moreover, FSPI also cooperates with several NGOs as follows:

Name of Organization	Description of Organization/Form of Cooperation
Bina Desa Secretariat	Cooperation in advocacy, campaigns, funding
SINTESA	Facilitating the General Meeting of FSPI
ELSAM	
AKATIGA	Facilitation and resource persons for workshop on Economic Development through Farmers

FSPI has no partnership with the government, the cooperatives or the private sector. However, it has good communications with the government, and it has been proven that the government hears its voices.

NEEDS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Areas of Concern	Strengths	Weaknesses	Interventions Needed	Areas for Intervention	
				INDHRRA	AsiaDHRRA
1. Objectives of Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the living standard of the farmers (economically). Democratic and just. Struggles for agrarian reform. Having aspirations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The organization is still young. Objectives are not attained successfully yet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procuring data and information to attain the objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information sources for implementing the advocacy on the issues conducted by FSPI (procuring data and information). Support for mobilization. Training on increasing the human resources capacity for the members. Support for the secretariat's operations. Supporting funds. The programs of NGOs should be in line. Finding the supports to develop FSPI from the federation level until the union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on the farmers' organizations (exchange of farmers). Supporting funds for program implementation. Procuring the transportation and communications facilities. Procuring the secretariat and its facilities for the members (unions). Supporting INDHRRA in its programs relating to FSPI.
2. Strategies, Programs and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulated jointly. Programs that prioritizes the needs of the farmers. There is evaluation of the program. There are programs for increasing the capacity of human resources. Activities involving the members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members' understanding of the organization is weak. The programs are not run to the maximum. Inadequate mobilization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on understanding of organizing. Increasing the human resources capacity for the program implementation. Support for mobilization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for mobilization. Training on increasing the human resources capacity for the members. Support for the secretariat's operations. Supporting funds. The programs of NGOs should be in line. Finding the supports to develop FSPI from the federation level until the union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on the farmers' organizations (exchange of farmers). Supporting funds for program implementation. Procuring the transportation and communications facilities. Procuring the secretariat and its facilities for the members (unions). Supporting INDHRRA in its programs relating to FSPI.
3. Structure and Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving the union representatives (DPP) Personnel are experienced in organizing. Elected by the members. Clear lines of relationships between the management and the members. Strong teamwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidation of organization is weak. DPP membership is not yet fixed (not all unions have representatives in DPP). Lack of personnel (BPF). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the assistance in organizing. Increasing the number of personnel. Increasing the number of representatives of the unions as members of DPP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting funds. The programs of NGOs should be in line. Finding the supports to develop FSPI from the federation level until the union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on the farmers' organizations (exchange of farmers). Supporting funds for program implementation. Procuring the transportation and communications facilities. Procuring the secretariat and its facilities for the members (unions). Supporting INDHRRA in its programs relating to FSPI.

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4. Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is head secretariat and representative secretariat. • There is an office (building). • There is documentation of decisions and results of activities of the organization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location of the head secretariat is not strategic. • Lack of personnel for activities. • Limited operation. • Representative offices do not operate properly yet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the personnel for the secretariat. • Supporting funds for the secretariat's operations. 	level (empowering the farmers organizations)	
5. Membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are clear regulations on membership. • High spirit of organizing. • Awareness on the necessity of an organization for the farmers' struggles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all regulations are complied with very well. • (The unions) are slow in accelerating the organization development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of information on organizing. 		
6. Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrance fees and contributions of the members. • Contributions of the management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds. • It is not yet able to support its members with funding. • Inadequate capacity of human resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate funds for program implementation. • Clear supporting funds from the members and the supporting NGOs. 		
7. Systems and Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear organization's regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all regulations are complied with very well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of information on organizing. 		

Areas of Concern	Strengths	Weaknesses	Interventions Needed	Areas for Intervention	
8. Networks of Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A member of LA VIA CAMPECINA. • Large work regions (7 provinces) • Regular meetings between the management and the members. • Partnership with NGOs. • Communication with the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication between the members (unions) and the farmers is difficult. • There are no communication media (bulletins). • Synchronization of programs with the supporting NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building the communications system and network. • The programs of the supporting NGOs should be in line with the programs of FSPI. 		
9. Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer and internet facilities. • Office facilities for the secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no communications and transportation facilities for the members (unions). Inadequate infrastructure • Some members have no secretariats (60%) • The secretariat's facilities for the federation and the members are inadequate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procuring the communications and transportation facilities. • Procuring the secretariat and its facilities. 		
10. Women Organizing and Gender Perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No discrimination between men and women in program implementation. • Involvement of female farmers in organization. • Gender perspective educational programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The programs are not yet run. • Gender understanding at the grassroots (farmers) level is weak. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports for implementing the programs for empowering the female farmers. • Gender perspective education for the farmers. 		

PEASANT COMMUNITY UNION OF QARYAH THAYYIBAH *Serikat Paguyuban Petani Qaryah Thayyibah (SPPQT)*

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Person: Bahruddin, Chairperson of the Executive Board • *Address:* Jl. Raden Mas Said No.12 Kalibening, Salatiga, INDONESIA • *Telephone:* (0298) 3114348 • *Facsimile:* (0298) 3114348 • *E-mail Address:* barokah@indo.net.id

ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTION

1. History of the Organization

The Peasant's Community Union of "Qaryah Thayyibah" is a people's organization in the form of a union, non-partisan, independent, non-profit, and rural community-based. It was established on 10 August 1999 by 17 representatives of farmers groups in Salatiga area, and was officiated with a notarial deed by Muhammad Fauzi, SH, under No.23 dated 3 February 2000. The benefits obtained from registering the organization are organization's legality and legal power. The internal need underlying the formation of SPPQT is that at that time, the position of the community unions was weak and thus it was necessary to form an organization for the interests of all. On the external front, community unions were also asserting their regional autonomy over national organizations.

2. Organizational Purpose

The vision of the Peasant's Community Union of Qaryah Thayyibah is to empower the farmers by increasing their bargaining position and farmers' welfare. Its mission is the building community-based farmers organizations in the region. Its general goals are to push for agrarian reform, preserve nature and the environment, and promote integrated organic farming. Its objectives can be summarized as follows:

- a. Push for farmers' prosperity;
- b. Make the farmers independent socially, economically, politically and culturally;
- c. Make the farmers environmentally oriented; and
- d. Create solidarity among the farmers.

SPPQT sees itself as an organization through which the people will struggle, with the objectives and the intention to strengthen the independence of their fellow marginal countrymen, to unlock all the restraints caused by human greed in order to create a situation filled with justice and civilization. Its strategic objectives are:

- a. To build a strong farmers' organization, in order to be able to assist their members, both men and women, in developing sustainable agriculture efforts, raise fund for small business capital, means of production, and information along with marketing network based on joint hegemony principle.
- b. Realization of policies that highlight the interests, access and control of the farmers, both men and women, on their resources.

- c. Enhance the effective functioning of Peasant's Community Union of Qaryah Thayyibah to facilitate the needs of Union.

3. Organizational Strategy

The strategies applied by SPPQT in achieving its objectives are as follows:

- a. Increasing its institutional capacity by strengthening the Peasant's Community Union of Qaryah Thayyibah effectively to facilitate the needs of the farmers;
- b. Organizing and empowering the farmers by strengthening the farmers organizations, so that they will be able to facilitate their members, both men and women, in developing the sustainable agriculture, in procuring their business capital, production facilities, information and marketing network, based on the principle of sense of belonging; and
- c. Prioritizing advocacy by creating policies that promote farmers' welfare, both men and women, regarding their interests, access and control over their resources.

4. Programs and Services

The programs and activities launched by SPPQT in the efforts to achieve its objectives and to render its services to its members are as follows:

- a. Institutional Capacity Building
 - Fulfilling the needs of the secretariat and the need for manpower.
 - Documenting the process of institution strengthening
 - Monitoring and evaluation
- b. Organizing and Empowering the Farmers
 - Increasing the community union's institutional capacity
 - Developing the community union's management
 - Developing the integrated organic farming
 - Developing the collective businesses
- c. Advocacy
 - Policy Study
 - Strengthening its network.
 - Strengthening the networks among the groups.
 - Training on actions and mass movements.
 - Increasing the awareness of gender sensitivity

Of all the programs and activities listed above, the programs of organizing and empowering the farmers by developing the integrated organic farming and the collective businesses at the group level are considerably concentrated upon.

5. Economic and Business Abilities

The SPPQT's projects in business and economy are as follows:

- a. Integrated organic farming, which is an effort to empower the farmers through the application of agricultural technology by integrating all the aspects which directly affect the efforts to empower the farmers, from the viewpoints of technology, economy, politics and culture. Some of the results of the integrated organic farming are food harvest and cows. The assets are worth Rp.100 million.
- b. Joint business capital, which is distributed to the farmers community unions to be used as business capital collectively. The assets are worth Rp.1.5 million per community union.

The organization mobilizes and obtains funds by raising them within the network and by cooperating with other institutions (NGOs), using the revolving fund method.

6. Programs and Services for Women Members

Among the activities specifically for women members of the federation include enhancing the movement to make them aware of gender sensitivity, making all SPPQT's program gender sensitive, and conduct of training ob gender sensitivity.

With these efforts, there are now farmers groups with 100% female members assisting in cases of the migrant workers. Supporting institutions to these efforts in developing women programs are Women's Solidarity, ALIF Women Study Club and HIVOS.

The mechanisms to ensure equal gender participation are by consciously involving the female farmers in the programs, holding periodic meetings, and activating the women members in the groups.

7. Projects

Title of Projects	Objectives	Accomplishments	Supporting Agency
Organizing	Increasing the bargaining position	Continuing to develop the farmers groups in Salatiga town, Semarang regency, Magelang regency and Temanggung regency	HIVOS, funds
Supervising	The farmers should possess business management capacity and should be able to formulate cash flow projection	Organization and business management facilities, using methods understood by the farmers	HIVOS, funds
Policy Study	Agricultural policies	Case study in Salatiga, and Megelang and Semarang regencies	HIVOS, funds

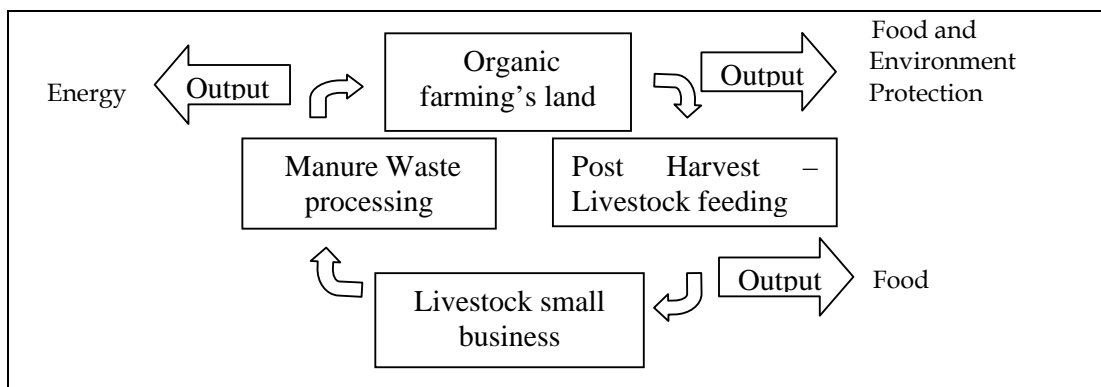
8. Sectoral Issues and Concerns

Sectoral Concern	Issues	Basic Position of Organization
• Agrarian reform	• Agriculture Policies that are anti-farmers	Pressure Group
• Politics / government policy	• Limited political rights • Unfavorable policy on land management • Low farmers' participation	
• Sustainable agriculture	• Environmental degradation	

9. Organizational Competency and Specialization

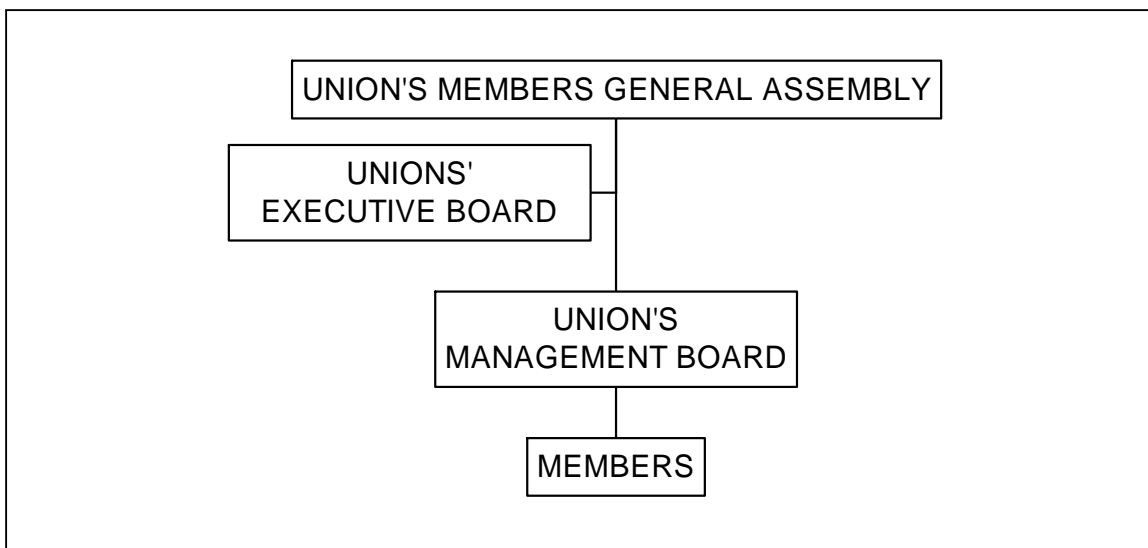
The main competency of SPPQT is in the area of community based integrated organic farming. Integrated organic farming as an attempt towards farmers' empowerment is developing organic farming systems by optimizing the use of natural resources without over exploiting the available resources, by managing nature as maximum as possible through renewable approach. Aside from that, this program also integrates the whole aspects that influence directly farmers' empowerment efforts including technological, economic, political, as well as the cultural sides.

A description of integrated organic farming part can be seen through the following scheme:



SPPQT is willing to share experiences and information on the integrated organic farming.

10. Organizational Structure



Functions of the Union Members General Assembly (RUAS):

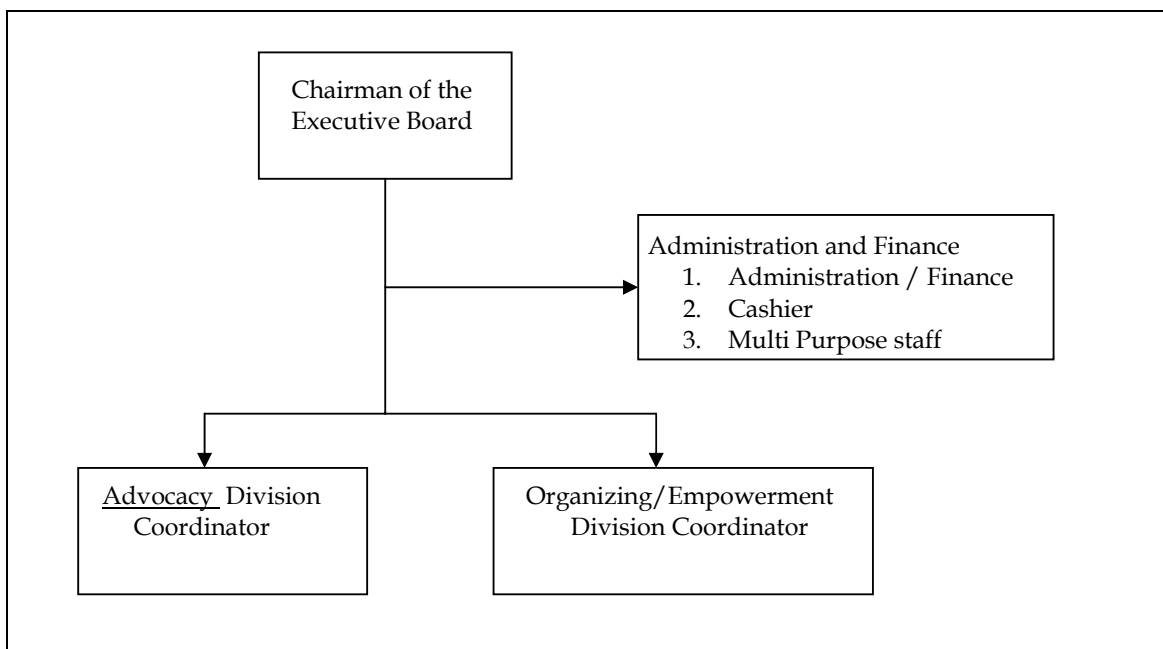
- a. Setting up the Union's policy guidelines;
- b. Approving the acceptance and dismissal of Union members;
- c. Approving the appointment and dismissal of the Union Management Board and the Union Executive Chairman;
- d. Approving the acceptance or rejection of the accountability report of the Executive Chairman and the Union Management;
- e. Setting forth the procedures for the RUAS;
- f. Amending the Articles of Association and the By-laws; and
- g. Setting forth other strategic provisions for the Union in accordance with its vision and mission.

Functions of the Union Management Board

- a. Controlling the implementation of the mandate of the RUAS conferred to the Union Executive Chairman.
- b. Providing the Union Executive Chairman with inputs / consideration / consultation to increase its work performance in implementing the programs of the organization.
- c. Reporting the controlling results to the RUAS.

11. Secretariat Structure

The Union's Executive Board acts as the secretariat of SPPQT. They composed mostly by the peasant leaders themselves. Their structure is presented below



12. Organization's Leadership and Secretariat

Position	Name	Contact Information
Management Board		
Chairman	Dimiyati Haromain	Pulutan village Sidorejo Subdistrict, Salatiga
Secretary	Satufrotul Hidayah, SE	Klumpit Cluster, Sidorejo Kidul village Tingkir, Salatiga Phone: 27832
Treasurer	Badaruddin	Reksosari village, Suruh Subdistrict, Semarang regency
Executive Board		
Chairman	Bahrudin	Kalibening village, Rt4/Rw1 Tingkir subdistrict, Salatiga
Administration/Finance	M. Miftah, A. Md	Kalibening village, Rt6/Rw1 Tingkir subdistrict, Salatiga
Cashier	Mahsum Azmi, S.Ag	Kalibening village, Rt3/Rw1 Tingkir subdistrict, Salatiga
Multi-purpose staff	Maksum	Kalibening village, Rt6/Rw1 Tingkir subdistrict, Salatiga
Advocacy Division Coordinator	Ummi Hannah, S.Ag	Blotongan village Sidorejo subdistrict, Salatiga
Farmer Organizing and Empowerment Division Coordinator	Samsul Hadi, SS	Mangunsari village, Sidomukti subdistrict, Salatiga Phone: 312957

Functions and Duties of the Chairman of the Executive Board

- a. Implementing the mandate of the RUAS provisions.
- b. Reporting on the accountability of the mandate implementation to the RUAS.
- c. Responsible for all the operational policies of the Union;
- d. Jointly with the management, accrediting and approving the new members of the Union.

Functions and Duties of the Finance and General Administration

- a. Coordinating the planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the activities in its work unit.
- b. Coordinating the planning, funding, analysis and independence of the finance of the Union.

Functions and Duties of the Farmers Organizing and Empowerment Division

- a. Coordinating the planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the activities in its work unit.
- b. Designing the plan for the farmers organizing and empowerment effectively and efficiently.
- c. Facilitating the formation of strong farmers groups and community unions at the grassroots level.
- d. Coordinating with the assistants at the grassroots level.
- e. Conducting training programs for developing the organization.
- f. Encouraging the growth of dynamics, creativity of the activities at the group level and the community union level.

Functions and Duties of the Advocacy Division

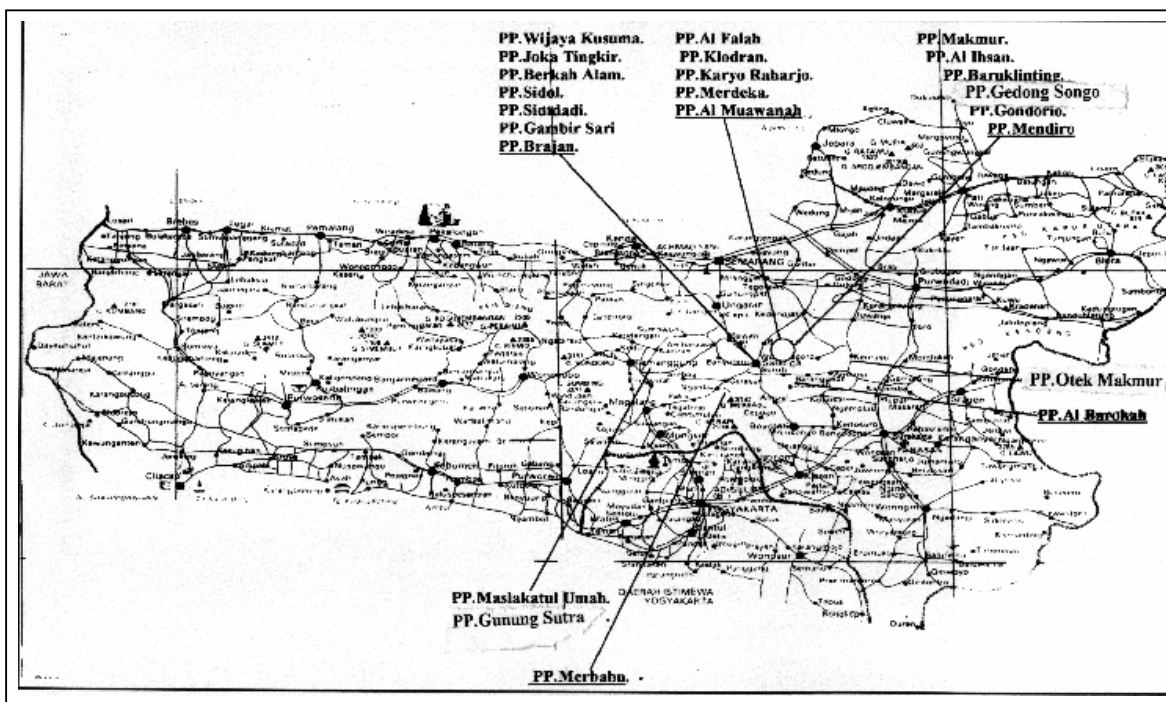
- a. Coordinating the planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the activities in its work unit.
- b. Jointly with the farmers, formulating the defense plans for the farmers' problems (such as land, environment, etc.).
- c. Jointly with the farmers, conducting critical analyses and closely monitoring the government policies.
- d. Jointly with the farmer, struggling to have the policies, which are detrimental to or threatening the existence of farmers, changed.
- e. Jointly with the farmers, procuring to materialize policies which side with the farmers.
- f. Building networks with other organizations outside the Union.
- g. Strengthening the networks among the Unions.
- h. Encouraging the growth of perception on gender equality and critical awareness regarding the problems of the farmers.
- i. Coordinating with the assistants at the grassroots level.
- j. Conducting training programs for developing the organization.

23. Size and Scope of Membership

The scope of SPPQT membership includes only the Central Java province.

Town	Name of Organization / Community Union	Active Members	Male	Female
Semarang Regency	PP. AL FALAH	154	124	30
	PP. KLODRAN	51	51	0
	PP. KARYO RAHARJO	71	63	8
	PP. MERDEKA	121	17	104
	PP. AL MUAWANAH	150	130	20
	PP. AL BAROKAH	187	180	7
	PP. MAKMUR	237	101	126
	PP. AL IHSAN	46	46	0
	PP. BRUKLINTING	98	80	18
	PP. SODONG	46	42	4
	PP. GEDONG SONGO	50	38	12
	PP. GONDORIO	57	32	25
	PP. MENDIRO	51	38	13
Salatiga Municipality	PP. WIJAYA KUSUMA	119	91	28
	PP. JOKO TINGKIR	-	-	-
	PP. BERKAH ALAM	125	28	98
	PP. SIDOL	46	20	26
	PP. SIDODADI	78	78	0
	PP. GAMBIRSARI	29	27	2
	PP. BRAJAN	56	49	16
Magelang Regency	PP. MERBABU	148	122	26
Temanggung Regency	PP. MASLAKATUL UMMAH	27	14	13
	PP. GUNUNG SUTRA	114	76	38
Boyolali Regency	PP. OTEK MAKMUR	142	142	0
		Total: 2,277	Total: 1,638	Total: 614

14. Map of Locations of SPPQT Members



15. Characteristics of Membership

A. Main Sources of Income	Percentage
1. Food Agriculture	70
2. Poultry and Cow Farming	15
3. Fishery	5
4. Services	10
Total:	100

B. Status of Ownership	Percentage
1. Owners of Land	15
2. Amortizing Owners	0
3. Rental Land	1
4. Shareholders	0
5. Cultivators	80
6. Real Cultivators (labourers)	4
Total:	100

C. Sizes of Owned/Cultivated Land	Percentage
1. Less than 3 hectares	80
2. 3 to 5 hectares	14
3. More than 5-10 hectares	5.5
4. More than 10 hectares	0.5
Total:	100

D. Types of Owned/Cultivated Land	Percentage
1. Low land with irrigation	15
2. Low land without irrigation	30
3. High land	15
4. Swamp	10
5. Meadow	30
Total:	100

E. Harvest	Percentage
1. Rice	40
2. Corn	10
3. Coconut	2
4. Vegetables	30
5. Sugar Cane	5
6. Poultry and Animals	6
7. Fish	2
8. Fruits	1.5
9. Wood	0.5
Total:	100

F. Sectoral Origin	Percentage
1. Farmers	55
2. Fishermen	5
3. Farm Labourers	0
4. Rural Women	35
5. Traditional Communities	0
Total:	100

16. Organizational Resources

The cash of the organization as of June 2000 is Rp.130,598,798. Its assets include Rp.15,000,000 in accounts receivables, 3 motorcycles, 3 sets of computers, 1 set of laptop computer, 3 printers, 1 scanner, 1 handycamera, 1 facsimile machine, 1 telephone 3 sets of office desks, 2 sets of living-room tables and chairs, 1 filing cabinet, 1 whiteboard, and kitchen utensils.

The budget of SPPQT is obtained from internal sources (32%) comprising of members' contributions, legal businesses and savings interests. External sources (68%) are gathered from contributions and loans from outside. The resources of the organization is allocated as follows:

- Farmers Organizing and Empowerment Program - 52.53%.
- Advocacy System Development Program - 13.65%.
- Institutional Capacity Improvement - 29.94%.
- Documentation - 3.88%.

Fund-raising and fund mobilization are the responsibility of the head of the Executive Board.

17. Internal Fund Raising Mechanisms

The internal mechanisms of the organization to generate resources are mainly contributions categorized as obligatory (Rp.10,000 per month) and voluntary (unlimited). They also have businesses like cattle raising and organic farming. Without external assistance, the funds obtained from the internal sources are inadequate for funding the organization.

18. Information Technology Capacity

Eighty-five percent of SPPQT's personnel are able to operate a computer. Among their equipment include 3 sets of computer, 1 set of laptop computer, Internet access, 1 set of modem, 2 printers, and a scanner.

19. Membership Policies and Procedures

The main requirement for membership to SPPQT is understanding and complying with the Articles of Association/Bylaw and other regulations. Obligations of members are payment of contributions, attending the meetings regularly, and submission of activity and financial reports. There have been no firm sanctions for members not complying with their obligations. Reasons for members' dismissal are defaming the reputation of the organization and non-compliance with the group's regulations.

20. Information Dissemination and Retrieval

Members and stakeholders learn of the activities, decisions, and policies of the organization by sharing and seeking information among the members (active in seeking and disseminating information), the re echoing of information from the Union down to the associations and the groups; dissemination of different types of reports (proceeding) on the activities and meetings of the organizations.

21. Networks and Linkages

Name of Organization	Description of Organization
YSIK	NGO
REMDEC	NGO
Pakem Gede Foudation	NGO
Women Solidarity	NGO
SMERU	NGO
PKM	NGO
YPKS	NGO
ELPIST	NGO
HIVOS	Financial Institution, the Netherlands
BPPT	Technological Research and Development Agency
Mitra Tani Foundation	
Kristen TRUKAJAYA	
PT. Cahaya Terang Mayalindo	Private Company

NEEDS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Areas of Concern	Strengths	Weaknesses	Needs Intervention	Intervention Areas	
				INDHRRA	AsiaDHRRA
1. Objectives of Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers' welfare • Environmentally-oriented • Formulated from the farmers' aspirations • Meaning solidarity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its redaction is difficult to understand • Not attractive nor persuasive • It needs a long time to achieve 			
2. Strategies, Programs and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In accordance with the needs of the farmers • Formulated jointly with the farmers • Integrated • Detailed • Flexible for other parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlapping among programs • Empowerment and organizing are still integrated • It is too burdensome as it is too large 			
3. Structure and Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elected democratically • Reflecting the principles of democracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of divisions is not significant • There are no Articles of Association yet • There is no Board of Ethical Codes yet • The functions of the Management Board have not been understood yet 			
4. Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities available: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Information b. Transportation c. Documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location is not strategic • Incomplete documentation facilities • Unavailable presentation facilities (OHP, Slide Projector, etc) 			

Areas of Concern	Strengths	Weaknesses	Needs Intervention	Intervention Areas	
<p>5. Membership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-restrictive to regions • Regardless of ethnic groups, religions, race or origin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of education is low on average • Agricultural patterns seem to be traditional and fashioned • The farmers' knowledge in modern management is weak • The requirements for members are not flexible 			
<p>6. Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ready to serve any time • Sufficient COs • Large plots of land are available • Having average experience in organizing • Many farmers are not yet united into an organization • Members of the Executive Board are university graduates on average 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depending on the transportation facilities • The regions are too large • The work is very hard • The capacity (specialty) of COs is inadequate • The Management Board is not proactive enough • Finance is still dependent on other parties • The computer operation is still at user-level 	<p>Capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff: Consultant (part timer) <p>Community Organizers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing techniques and strategies <p>Members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the capacity of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Members b. CO c. Staff 	
<p>7. Systems and Procedures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not complicated • Transparent • In line with modern management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not easily understood by the members (farmers) • The guide for assistance (organizing manual) is not yet formulated 			

Areas of Concern	Strengths	Weaknesses	Needs Intervention	Intervention Areas	
8. Networks of Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having networks at the farmers bases • Having networks with: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government Agency (BPPPT) 2. Legislative Body 3. BINGO 4. NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of networks (follow up) is not yet optimum, there are not enough special staff • Disturbing the work performance 			
9. Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure • There are not enough motorcycles, the assisted regions are very large • There are no publication media • Communications facilities between the Union and the Associations are inadequate • There are no laboratories for the integrated organic farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation: motorcycles • Communications: computers (for the community unions) • Publication: community radio (air bulletin) • Programs: integrated organic farming laboratories • Presentation: OHP, Slide Projector • Institutional Building: Office / Secretariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication (computer) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation • Laboratory for the integrated organic farming • Community radio • OHP, slide projector • Institutional building
10. Women Organizing and Gender Perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of female farmers in various activities of the Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are still enslaved by the patriarchal culture 			

INDONESIAN FARMERS ASSOCIATION Himpunan Kerukunan Tani Indonesia (HKTI)

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Person: Bambang Ismawan, Secretary General • *Address:* Gedung Arsip Kanpus Departemen Pertanian R.I., Jl. Harsono R.M. No.3 Ragunan, Jakarta, INDONESIA 12550 • *Telephone:* (021) 78839215
• *Facsimile:* (021) 78839215 • *E-mail Address:* hkti_dpp@plasa.com • *Branch Offices:* (see attachment)

ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTION

1. History of the Organization

The Indonesian Farmers' Association (HKTI) is a nationwide organization in the form of an association, sovereign and independent, based on similar activities, professions and functions in the fields of agriculture, including agribusiness and rural development. It is professional and familial in nature. When established in Jakarta on 27 April 1973, it was a union of 14 organizations.

During HKTI's formation, the situation was where there were so many farmers' organizations, but the organizations were under the umbrellas of political parties. The leaders of the farmers organizations felt that the organizations were merely political instruments of the political parties. The leaders of the organizations then united themselves and established a new organization, called HKTI. It is registered with the Directorate General of Social and Politics of the Ministry of Home Affairs, with Registration Certificate No.194/1999/DIV, dated 27 July 1999.

2. Organizational Purpose

The goal of the Indonesian Farmers' Association is to uplift the dignity and sovereignty of the farmers, the villagers and other agribusiness agents through the development of a populist agribusiness system, in the framework of realizing the national goal as contained by the 1945 Constitution. Its roles and functions as an organization are as follows:

- a. As a compiler of all potentials of the farmers, villagers, and other agribusiness agents in order to unite their resolutions, stance and movements in promoting the welfare and intellectual life of the farmers and the villagers.
- b. As a struggling organization, channeling the aspirations and reciprocal social communication among the farmers and other agribusiness agents and/or other populist organizations, the social and political organizations domestically and overseas, the People's Consultative/Representative Bodies and the government.
- c. As an organization which moves and directs the participation of the farmers, the villagers and other agribusiness agents to make the national development a success.
- d. As an organization which supervises and develops the principles of mutual help and awareness of the farmers, the villagers and other agribusiness agents.

3. Organizational Strategies

The main strategy of HKTI to push for its goal is to harness all the national potentials to form a network to empower the farmers. This synergy is multiplied and replicated at the provincial level.

4. Programs and Services

The Five-Year General Program of HKTI for the period 1999-2004 period, which was formulated during the HKTI Fifth National Conference, includes the following:

a. Consolidating the Organization

Organization consolidation is a program aimed at strengthening the HKTI's organizational integrity internally and externally. Internally means strengthening the institution of HKTI and its supporting organizations, such as the Young Farmers, the Female Farmers, the LPBH, the HKTI's Research and Development section, and the YP3I, so that it will become a strong organization, capable of accommodating the farmers' aspirations and interests. Meanwhile externally means that it will be capable of working out closer relationships with other institutions.

b. Advocacy

Advocacy is one of HKTI's programs, aimed at strengthening, protecting and defending the farming communities and the villagers, including the aspects of:

- Legal advocacy to free the farmers and the villagers from injustice;
- Economic advocacy to free the farmers and the villagers from poverty;
- Social and cultural advocacy to free the farmers and the villagers from backwardness;
- Science and technology advocacy to free the farmers and the villagers from ignorance.
-

c. Development of Populist Agribusiness

Populist agribusiness is a strategic agribusiness system to be developed in the rural agricultural sector. Agribusiness system is a series of not only related but also inseparable business activities. This system has four sub-systems as follows:

- Provision of Production Facilities and Infrastructure
- Cultivation
- Processing of Products and Marketing
- Supporting Services

5. Programs and Services for Female Members

For the programs and services for female members, HKTI has an organizational arm, namely BASUS WANITA HKTI (Special Body for HKTI's Women for increasing the roles of women). There is no accurate data on the program, results and supporting institutions regarding the Basus Wanita HKTI.

6. Projects

After various methods and argumentation, the respondents informed that there was no data on the projects.

7. Sectoral Issues and Attention

Sectoral Concern	Issues	Basic Position of Organization
Government's Fiscal Policy	Import duty	<i>Pressure Group</i>
Agrarian Reform	Struggling for farmers to have enough land	
Environment	Land conservation and use of fertilizers	

8. Organizational Competency and Specialization

HKTI expressed its competency in the concept and practice of organizational development and in organizing the farmers. HKTI, however, is willing to share their experiences in any field.

9. HKTI Organizational Structure

The organizational structure consists of national-level organizations, provincial-level organizations, regency/municipality/administrative town organizations, the sub district-level organizations, and the village/district-level organizations.

Functions of DPP (Central Management Board):

- a. DPP is the highest executive and responsible board of the organization.
- b. DPP shall be authorized to:
 - determine the organizational policies as executive of the Articles of Association, the Bylaw, the Decrees of the National Conference, the Decrees of the National Work Meeting, and the Decrees of the Plenary Conference of the Organization;
 - ratify the structure and the personnel of DPP;
 - freeze temporarily the DPD which violates the Articles of Association and the Bylaw.
- c. DPP shall:
 - determine the organizational policies as executive of the Articles of Association, the Bylaw, the Decrees of the National Conference, the Decrees of the National Work Meeting, and the Decrees of the Plenary Conference of the Organization;
 - be accountable to the National Conference;
 - report on the organizational situation and development to the National Work Meeting and the Plenary Conference of the Organization;
 - supervise and control the management in the regions.

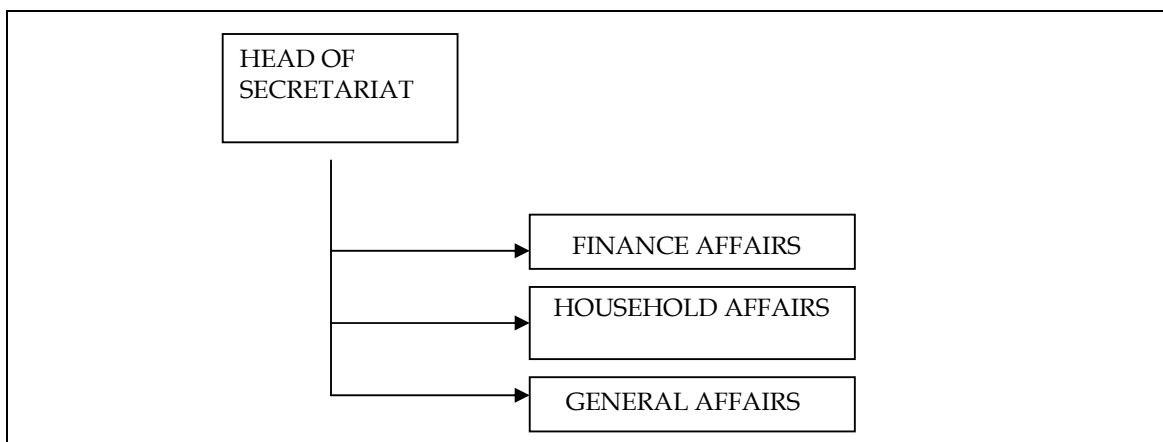
Functions of DPDs (Regional Management Boards):

- a. The Management Boards in the regions are the executives of the organizations in the regions.
- b. DPDs shall be authorized to:
 - determine the organizational policies as executives of the Articles of Association, the Bylaw, the Decrees of the National Conference, the Decrees of the National Work Meeting, and the Decrees of the Plenary Conference of the Organization;
 - ratify the structure and the personnel of the management thereunder;
 - freeze temporarily the management thereunder which violates the Articles of Association and the Bylaw.

c. DPD shall:

- implement all the organizational provisions in accordance with the Articles of Association, the Bylaw, the Decrees of the National Conference, the Decrees of the Work Meeting/Conference in their respective regions, and the policies established by the Management Boards above them;
- be accountable to the Organizational Conferences at their respective levels;
- report on the organizational situation and development to the Work Meetings at their respective levels and to the Plenary Conference of the Organization for the DPDs and the DPCs.

10. Secretariat Structure



11. Organization and Secretariat Management

Position	Name	Contact Information
1. DPP		
General Chairman	Ir. Siswono Yudo Husodo	Jl. H. Abdul Majid 48 Cipete Jakarta Selatan 12150 Phone: 7691264; Fax: 7658668
Secretary General	Drs. Bambang Ismawan, MS	Komp. Tipar Mekarsari, Tipar Sari 12, Cimanggis, Bogor 16452 Phone: (021) 8729058; Fax: (021) 8721205
General Treasurer	Ir. Sigit Budhianto, MBA	Jl. Wirayuda I/C-4 Jati Waringin, Jakarta Timur 13620 Phone: (021) 8618446
2. Secretariat		
Deputy Secretary General/Head of Secretariat	Mansen Purba, SH	Jl. Poltangan I No.51 Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan 12510 Phone: (021) 78832615
Finance Section	Endang Purwaningsih	-
Household Affairs	Sutari	-
General Affairs	Usnari	-
	Mrs. Apituley	
	Husein	
	Iskandar	
	Mukhasan	

12. Size and Scope of Membership

No organizations are affiliated with HKTI. The HKTI management at the national level is called DPP, at the provincial level DPD, at the town/regency level DPC, at the subdistrict level DPAC, at the village level DPRanting.

There is no data on the number of members (farmers), neither men nor women, so far HKTI only claims that the farmers and the villagers are its members, but even so, in several DPDs have such kind of data. The reason of this is because DPP believes on the concept and understanding that DPDs should be obliged to get the data and manage their members, or in another way, DPP delegates DPDs to do the data gathering of their members. Yet, we did not find the expected data when we surveyed on one of DPD in West Java. If we refer to the understanding that each organization (even how small it is) should have members, this real condition can be considered as unusual thing; and the following data presentation will show it clearly (the organization, the area, and the number of branches are exist but it has no members).

Province/ DPD	Town/ DPC	Number of DPACs	Number of Active Members	Male	Female
D.I. Aceh	Banda Aceh	10	-	-	-
North Sumatera	Medan	16	-	-	-
West Sumatera	Padang	14	-	-	-
Riau	Pekanbaru	6	-	-	-
Jambi	Jambi	4	-	-	-
Bengkulu	Bengkulu	5	-	-	-
South Sumatera	Palembang	10	-	-	-
Lampung	Bandar Lampung	6	-	-	-
DKI Jakarta	Jakarta	4	-	-	-
West Java	Bandung	24	-	-	-
Central Java	Semarang	33	-	-	-
D.I. Yogyakarta	Yogyakarta	4	-	-	-
East Java	Surabaya	34	-	-	-
Bali	Denpasar	8	-	-	-
West Nusa Tenggara	Mataram	7	-	-	-
East Nusa Tenggara	Kupang	11	-	-	-
West Kalimantan	Pontianak	7	-	-	-
South Kalimantan	Banjarbaru	10	-	-	-
Central Kalimantan	Palangkaraya	6	-	-	-
East Kalimantan	Samarinda	6	-	-	-
North Sulawesi	Manado	6	-	-	-
Central Sulawesi	Palu	3	-	-	-
Southeast Sulawesi	Kendari	4	-	-	-
South Sulawesi	Ujung Pandang	23	-	-	-
Maluku	Poka Maluku	4	-	-	-
Irian Jaya	Jayapura	10	-	-	-
Total: 26	Total:26	Total:275	Total:-	Total:-	Total:-

13. Locations of Members

Map of locations of HKTI DPPs is in Annex 2.

14. Organizational Resources

Assets of the organization include office equipment (furniture), 3 sets of computer (with internal modem), 3 printers, 2 typewriters, and an electronic typewriter. The respondents were unwilling to give information relating to the funds/cash position.

All of the budget or funds of HKTI is obtained externally through donors. The President's assistance of Rp.5 million per year, however, was stopped as of 1 April 2000. The budget for maintenance and operation of the secretariat is obtained from the donors. Fund-raising and fund mobilization are the responsibility of the head of the HKTI DPP secretariat.

15. Internal Fund Raising Mechanisms

Mechanisms for internal resource generation come in the form of membership fees and monthly contributions (obligatory). They also have existing productive businesses.

16. Membership Policies and Procedures

a. HKTI membership

- Individual citizens of the Republic of Indonesia who are willing to register as members.
- Community organizations and Farmers' Business Groups, based on commodities and/or other agribusiness businesses which have similar activities, professions, functions as HKTI's, and are willing to register their groups as members of HKTI.

b. Each member shall be entitled to speak and vote, to elect and be elected to become a member of the organization management, except for the members representing the community organizations and groups, who only have the right to speak.

c. Each member shall uphold the name and honour of the organization, obey the Articles of Association, the Bylaw and the Organizational Regulations, and be active in implementing the organization's programs.

d. Membership Regulations:

For Individuals:

- Indonesian citizens who have agricultural and rural activities or agribusiness activities or who struggle for the interests of the farmers and the villagers or agribusiness interests.
- 17 years old or are married.
- Having the moral of the Pancasila State Ideology.
- Who agree to the Articles of Association, the Bylaw, the Master Program, and obey the HKTI Organizational Regulations.
- Who are not members of any organizations whose principles and objectives conflict with those of HKTI.

- Who apply directly to the DPC or through DPAC or the specific procedures to be set forth later on

For Community Organizations, farmers' business groups, cooperatives and agribusiness agents' groups/associations:

- Established by Indonesian citizens.
 - Having the activities, professions and/or functions in agriculture, including agribusiness, and rural development.
 - Who agree to the Articles of Association, the Bylaw, and the HKTI Organizational Regulations.
 - Willing to register as members of HKTI.
- e. The HKTI membership shall terminate if the member passes away, resigns, dissolves itself or is dissolved, is dismissed as a member in the framework of the organization's disciplinary actions.

17. Information Dissemination and Retrieval

Members and stakeholders learn of the activities, decisions, and policies of the organization through booklets, brochures, correspondence (periodical), visitation, conferences and meetings. Routine meetings include:

- b. National Conference (MUNAS), which is every five years.
- c. Extraordinary National Conference (MUNASLUB), which is held if necessary.
- d. National Work Meeting (RAKERNAS), which is held twice in five years.
- e. Plenary Conference of the Organization at the national level, regional level, and branch level (MPO), which is held at least twice a year.
- f. Regional Conference (MUSDA), which is held every five years.
- g. Regional Work Meeting (RAKERDA), which is held at least twice in five years.
- h. Branch Conference (MUSCAB), which is held every five years.
- i. Branch Work Meeting (RAKERCAB), which is held at least twice in five years.
- j. Sub-Branch Conference (MUSANCAB), which is held every five years.
- k. Sub-Branch Work Meeting (RAKERANCAB), which is held at least twice in five years.
 - 1) Sub-Sub-Branch Conference (MUSRAN), which is held every five years.
 - 2) Sub-Sub-Branch Work Meeting (RAKERRAN), which is held at least twice in five years.

18. Networks and Linkages

HKTI has wide cooperation networks with various government agencies and private companies. Such cooperation is made through discussions and workshops, and the organization benefits from their supports in implementing its programs, which relate to each agency.

Name of Organization	Description of Organization
The Ministry of Agriculture	Government Agency
The Ministry of Manpower	
The Ministry of Forestry and Plantations	
The State Minister of State Enterprises	
The Ministry of Home Affairs	
The Ministry of Cooperatives	
The Ministry of Food	
The State Logistics Agency	
TEXMACO	A company manufacturing agricultural machinery (tractors)
The Zeolit Association	A group of zeolit business people
The Sugar Association	A group of sugar business people
PT. Landas Advisi	Entertainment

NEEDS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Attention Areas	Strengths	Weaknesses	Needs Intervention	Intervention Areas	
				INDHRRA	AsiaDHRRA
1. Objectives of Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-conflicting with the public consensus. • Substantially good. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations are not smooth. 	<p>In general, the interventions HKTI needs are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It needs to be facilitated by the government in the form of agricultural programs (government acting as a facilitator). • Agricultural information and technology from the research institutions and universities. • It needs transformation of information and technology for the programs to empower the farmers in the form of training programs (technical and non-technical). • Supports from domestic and 		
2. Strategies, Programs and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certification of land (LANDREFORM objects). • There is a Field School for Business Diversification (SLDU) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choosing the entry point to enter the farmers' communities does not run well. • The time for services is not yet optimum. 			
3. Structure and Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management is dominated by Officials. • Strong Organizational Structure (model DPPs/DPSub-Branch) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearly all members of the management cannot work full time. • The farmers have not been involved to the maximum. • Hierarchical lines in the organization have not been in line with the Articles of Association. • The recruitment system has not been in line with the Articles of Association/Bylaw. 			
4. Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Side by side with Government Agency (Ministry of Agriculture). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No independence. 			

2

<p>5. Membership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-restrictive for individuals. • (Associations/Groups may become members). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The registration has not been done. • Heterogeneous characters of the rural farmers due to different perceptions regarding values / cultures become an obstacle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overseas financial institutions. • Supporting funds to run the programs and to improve the welfare of the management. 			
<p>6. Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide reachable / operational regions. • Variety of members (including agribusiness agents/business people). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds. • Inadequate human resources. • The use of potentials of members (business people) has not been efficient. 				
<p>7. Systems and Procedures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set forth at democratic conferences and meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The network between DPP and DPAC is unclear. • The mechanisms seem to be top-down. 				
<p>8. Networks of Organization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational/ structural networks until Sub-Sub-Branch level (Internal). • Relationships with Government agencies and Political Parties (external). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The internal network has not been optimized. • The existing external networks do not view HKTI as a partner. 				
<p>9. Women Organizing and Gender Perspective</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Women's Special Body as a tool for company supplement. • Gender is no problem. • There is the same room for women to participate actively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The HKTI Special Body for Women reflects gender bias (placing the women in an exclusive group). 				

Annex 1. List of Branch Offices

HKTI DPD	Address	Contact Persons (Secretary)
D.I. Aceh	Kantor Dinas Pertanian Jl. Panglima Nyak Makam 21, Banda Aceh Phone: (0651) 23541; Fax.: (0651) 21301	A. Gani Sulaiman
North Sumatera	Jl. Jenderal Gatot Subroto No.179, Medan Phone and Fax.: (061) 529772	Ir. Sukirman
West Sumatera	Jl. Veteran No.80 Padang Phone: (0751) 214111; Fax.: (0751) 32080	Drs. Masril Munaf
Riau	Jl. Rupal No.1 Pekanbaru Phone: (0761) 214111; Fax.: (0751) 32080	Lukman Hamid, BSc
Jambi	Kanwil Deptan. Jl Taruna Bumi, Kota Baru, Jambi Phone: (0741) 42470; Fax.: (0741) 42795	Zulzaini, BBA
Bengkulu	Jl. Merani No.19 Sawah Lebar, Bengkulu 38228 Phone: (0763) 21017	Ir. Mahjudin Badal
South Sumatera	Jl. Kapten Tendean No.137 Palembang Phone: (0711) 370289	Ir. Rozali Mulkian
Lampung	Jl. St. Haji I/56 Rejomulyo Kedaton, Bandar Lampung. Phone: (0721) 70264; Fax.: (0721) 701055	Drh. Husodo Hadi
DKI Jakarta	Jl. Pemuda No.2 Jak.Tim Phone: (021) 4758618	Drs. Endang Suhendar
West Java	Jl. Cikapundung No. 1 Bandung Phone: (022) 4230204	H.R. Enoch Machmoed, SH
Central Java	Jl. Sendowo Barat No.4 Semarang Phone: (024) 921340; Fax.: (024) 921348	Ir. Moch. Wasiman
D.I. Yogyakarta	Jl. Sagan III/4 Yogyakarta Phone: (0274) 563216	Ir. Nanang Suwandi
East Java	Jl. Kapuas No.2 Surabaya 60265 Phone: (031) 5618649	M. T. Hidayat Askandar
Bali	Kantor Kanwil Deptan Jl. D. I. Panjaitan, Nitimandala Denpasar Phone/Fax.: (0361) 223201	Drs. I Made Legawa
West Nusa Tenggara	Jl. Udayana No.5 Mataram Phone: (0379) 21862; Fax.: (0379) 23367	Ir. Muchsin Alexandra
East Nusa Tenggara	Jl. R. Soeprapto No.15 Oebobo Kupang 85111 Phone: (0380) 33157; Fax.: (0380) 32836	Raimundus Lemma, BSc
West Kalimantan	Komp. Tanjung Pura Indah Blok J No.7 Pontianak Phone: (0561) 37310	Sarwono HS.
South Kalimantan	Kantor Dinas Perkebunan. Jl. A. Yani km. 3,5 No.29 Banjar Baru Phone: (0511) 92536	Moehamad Azizie
Central Kalimantan	Jl. S. Parman No.1 Palangkaraya Phone: (0536) 21226	Ir. Andoh Oemar
East Kalimantan	Kantor Dinas Peternakan. Jl. Bhayangkara No.56 Samarinda Phone: (0541) 44836	Ambo Tola Anting
North Sulawesi	Kantor Dinas Perkebunan. Komp. Pertanian Kalasay, Manado Phone: (0431) 633594; Fax.: (0431) 61750	Ir. Mac.D. Tooy
Central Sulawesi	Jl. Tanjung Tada No.24 Lolu, Palu 94112 Phone: (0451) 51276	Ir. Ichsan Yinita

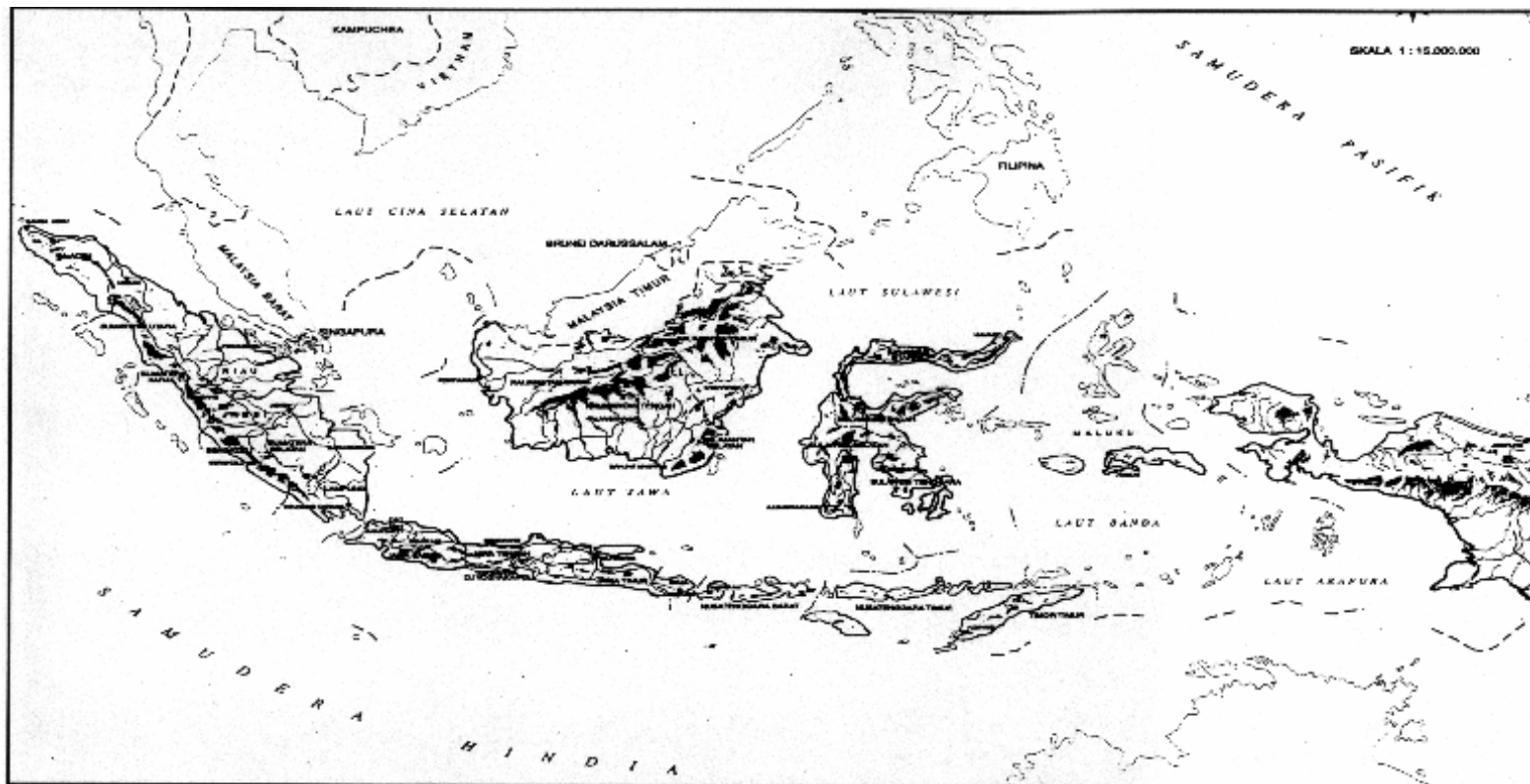
PROFILES OF PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS IN RURAL ASIA

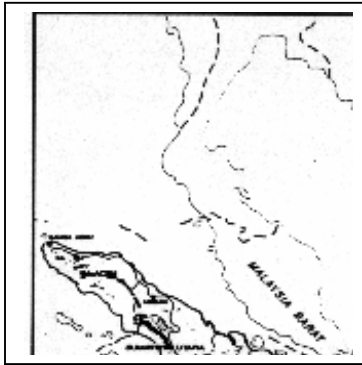
PART 2

Southeast Sulawesi	Kantor Dinas Perkebunan. Jl. Balai Kota No.1 Kendari. Phone: (0401) 21953	Ir. Abd. Halim Salera
South Sulawesi	Jl. Dr. Ratulangi No.47 Ujung Pandang Phone: (0411) 871050	Ir. H. Syamsudin A. Latief
Maluku	Komp. Pertokoan Batu Merah Blok A No.9 Amber. Phone: (0911) 55912	Ir. Ramli Umanailo
Irian Jaya	Jl. Samudramaya No.23 Kelurahan Mandala Irian Jaya. Phone: (067) 31928	Drs. Sonny Lopoeto Boney, MSc

Annex 2. Map of Locations of Members

The existence of HKTI members is unclear. There are only the locations of DPP, DPC, and DPSub-Branch in all provinces, towns, subdistricts, and districts.





Japan



CENTRAL UNION OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES (JA-ZENCHU) Zenkoku Ougyo Kyodokumiai Chuokai

CONTACT INFORMATION

8-3, Otemachi, 1 Choume Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0004, JAPAN

Phone : 03-3245-7565 Fax : 03-5255-7358

ORGANIZATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Introduction

Japan consists of 4 major islands – Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyusyu and a number of island chains. The archipelago, lying off the eastern coast of the Asian Continent, stretches in an arc 3,800 kilometers long and covering an area of 370,000 square kilometers. The climate is generally mild and 4 seasons are clearly distinct. Rainfall is abundant, averaging about 2,000 mm a year.

Agriculture in Japan is supported by some 3.29 million farming households, representing 7.1% of total Japanese households, which number 46.16 million. The farming population is approximately 11.3 million, 9.01 % of the total population. The number of farming households, as well as that of the farming population, has been steadily decreasing.

2. Organizational History

The origins of Cooperatives in Japan can be traced back to credit unions such as “ Hohtoku-sha” established in 1843 by farmer-activists, including Sontoku Ninomiya. These credit unions embodied a spirit of mutual aid at a time when there were no formal cooperative organizations.

After the World War II, the democratization of Japan's politics and economy was carried forward with the help of the Occupation Force, and the biggest part of this endeavor was agricultural land reform. This completely abolished the tenant farmer system and gave almost all farmers status as independent farm owners. The Agricultural Cooperative Society Law, enacted in 1947, established agricultural Cooperatives (Nokyo) as economic organizations and guaranteed farmers' independence. Consequently, from 1948 to 1949, an increasing number of agricultural cooperatives were established throughout Japan.

However, many of these agricultural cooperatives soon encountered serious financial difficulties because of ongoing changes in the postwar economy and the government's deflation policy. A lack of managerial experience compounded the problem. In 1954, the Agricultural Cooperative Society Law, was revised and an apex organization, the Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives (JA-ZENCHU) was established to guide and coordinate Japan's agricultural cooperative movement at the national level. Similarly, the Prefectural (Province level) Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives was established to carry out the same tasks at the Prefectural level.

From about 1960, Japanese industries, especially the heavy chemical industry, entered a period of explosive growth, bolstered by the government's high economic growth policies. But, this led to a serious outflow of rural labor and greatly increased number of part-time farmers, resulting in less careful farming and decreased production and productivity. Moreover, the Japanese economy slid

quickly into a low-growth period after the "oil-shocks" in 1970's, and conditions surrounding Japanese agriculture have changed qualitatively. The size of the agricultural population continued to decrease, and farmers continued to grow older. In addition, less land was cultivated and some land was abandoned. At the same time, agricultural cooperatives also faced difficulties in dealing with changing business conditions. Marketing and purchasing were sluggish due to stagnating agricultural production. The deregulation of Japan's financial markets led to a slackening in credit activities such as saving and loans, which provided agricultural cooperatives with operating income. Mutual insurance activity also slowed.

From the middle of 1970, agricultural cooperatives have struggled to deal with these challenges by restructuring their organization and management in order to revitalize agriculture.

Now JA intends to strengthen the management bases and promote more efficient operation of cooperatives, in order to cope with intensifies competition and financial market deregulation. For this purpose, JA set a goal of reducing the number of primary units(multipurpose agricultural cooperatives) to approximately 530 by the year 2000 through amalgamation.

3. Organizational Purpose

Agricultural co-operatives are organized by farmers to defend their livelihood and production activities, and to improve their lot through mutual co-operation.

Agricultural Co-operatives operate in conformity with the Agricultural Co-operative Society Law promulgated in 1947. This law is basically aimed at increasing agricultural productivity and improving the social and economic status of farmers through the development of their co-operative organizations, and also at attaining the greater development of the national economy.

Not only leaders but also members are aware of these purposes, cause if not, the organization can't sustain.

3. Strategies, Programs and Services

The Problems of Agriculture in Japan are the weakening agricultural economy, the Aging of the farm labor force, and the difficulty of finding successors to take over family farms, many farmers are finding it impossible to continue in agriculture.

Some of JA's new activities include the following.

a. Residential Development and Asset Management

In order to help farmers who want to divert their farm land to consttuction and management of housing for rent, JA is affording assistance including accepting consignments of farmland, giving advice and guidance.

b. Comprehensive Life and Home Centers

In order to penetrate further into the regional populace, including JA members, besides ordinary purchasing stores(A-COOP).

a. Public Relations

To increase consumption of domestic agricultural products, primarily rice, JA undertakes publicity campaigns in advertising media including TV and newspapers.

b. *Welfare for the Elderly*

JA provides welfare services to the elderly, notably expanding its program to train home-helpers who provide visiting home health services.

c. *Organic Agriculture and Consumer Relations*

To meet consumer needs for fresh and wholesome food, JA initiated direct sales of agricultural products and the production of organic agricultural products.

4. The Structure of Agricultural Cooperatives in Japan

The president of JA is Mututani Harada, Union of Agricultural Co-operatives, 8-3, otemachi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-0004 Japan

5. Membership

JA membership is approximately 9,120 thousand (as of the end of March 1998), and includes almost all farmers in Japan. A typical cooperative (4,319 members on average) consists of farmers as regular members and non-farmers as associate members. Membership requisites are stipulated in the articles of association for respective cooperatives, but they generally require farmers to own and operate farmland of 10 ares or larger, or be engaged in farming 90 days or more a year. Agri-related associations that manage farming operations can also obtain cooperative membership.

Citizens residing in the vicinity of a JA can become an associate member that JA. Associate members benefit from JA services, but can't vote at general meetings or elect board members. Use of any JA services by non-members is limited to not more than one-fifth that of the members. Regular members account for 70% to 80% of total membership in farming regions, but there are cooperatives in urban areas where the ratio of regular members is less than 50%

Investment in multipurpose cooperatives averages 150,000 yen(about 1,300 dollars) per member. Average investment per cooperatives is 55.84 million dollars, and total investment 117.3 billion dollars

5. Types of Agricultural Cooperative

JA encompasses both multipurpose and single purpose cooperatives, the difference determined by member farmhouses and the type of service provided.

Farmers organize an agricultural cooperative and use its services as well as operate the cooperative. In terms of total membership, multi-purpose agricultural cooperatives predominate in Japan.

South Korea



BEST FARMERS ORGANIZATION (BFA) Jeonguk Sae-Nongminhoe (Saenong)

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Person: Mr. Cheol-Hoon Jang, Coordinator-Secretary General • *Address:* c./o Rural Development, National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation Department, Seodaemun, Seoul 100-707, South Korea • *Telephone Number:* (02)397-5607 • *Fax Number:* (02)397-5620 • *E-mail Address:* jang6304@chollian.net

ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTION

1. History of the Organization

The government of South Korea in 1965 initiated the *Saenongmin* Undong or New Farmers Movement with mottoes like self-governance, science, and cooperation. It flourished when the National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation (NACF) first selected eleven awardees of *Saenongminsang* or New Farmer Image in 1966. In 1972, following the yearly recognition of model or best farmers in the country, the *Saenongminhoe* or Best Farmers Organization was organized by the 75 previously selected model farmers.

All of the awardees were men until the system has been changed into couple-based award since 1981. The organization was registered as a corporation in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest (MAF) in 1999.

2. Organizational Purpose

The organization has a written vision as stated below with no delineation from its mission and goals statement:

- a. To promote and recognize new farmer's image of self-governance, science and cooperation;
- b. To actively participate in community development work;
- c. To promote innovative farming as farmer education agents; and
- d. To actively participate in agricultural cooperative activities and movements as potential leaders.

3. Organizational Strategy

- a. To strengthen solidarity among members as best farmers in Korea;
- b. To periodically hold annual seminar/workshop on innovative farming on nationwide and provincial scales;
- c. To organize necessary educational programs for members to refresh their knowledge and techniques; and
- d. To exchange information on new farming methodology and related information.

3. Programs and Services

- a. Agricultural technology transfer and management education
- b. Publication of reading materials and newsletter
- c. Follow-up of new farmers

4. Economic and Enterprise Capabilities

The members have best farming knowledge and skills in terms of deciding economically appropriate farm scale and crops as well as applying farming practices.

5. Programs and Services for Women Members

Women are supposed to participate in all the activities.

6. Major Projects of the Organization

Classification	Purposes	Accomplishment
International Study Tour	To learn advanced agricultural technology	More than 2,000 members visited Japan, Israel, China, etc.
Provision of Computers	To facilitate information acquisition	Six hundred computers were offered free to selected members

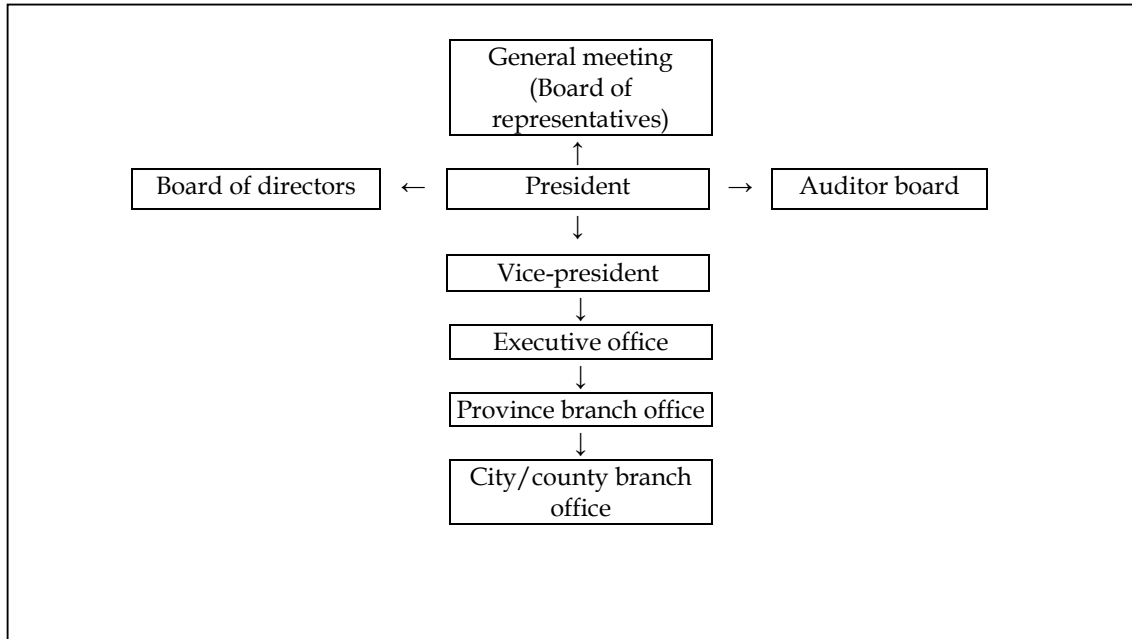
7. Sectoral Issues and Concerns

Sectoral Concerns	Issues	Organizational Stand
Globalization	To Acquire Competitiveness in terms of Price and Quality	To strengthen influence on making agricultural policies
Strengthening Voluntary Activities	To increase self-reliance	To publish reading materials to share farming information among members

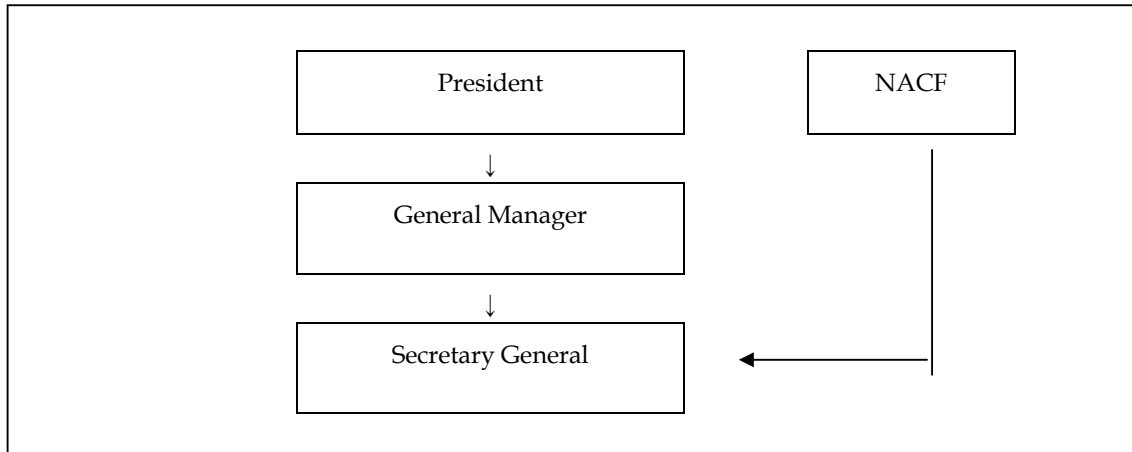
8. Organizational Competency and Specialization

The members have competencies in making decisions on farming scale and practices and crop selection. They are willing to share their farming knowledge and information by publishing and providing materials.

9. Organizational Structure



10. Secretariat Structure



President: He or she is elected in the general meeting. He or she represents BFA and manages meetings.

General Manager: the president under the consent of the board of directors appoints him or her. He or she assists the president and manages general affairs.

Secretary General: He or she, as a regular officer, is appointed by the NACF. He or she assists the general manager. There are two secretary-generals. One is a man and the other is a woman.

All of the secretariat members are men except one secretary general who is a woman.

11. Organization's Leadership and Secretariat

Position	Name	Contact Information
1. Leaders		
President	Mr. Ryu, Kwang-Yeol	(031) 942-8400
Adviser	Mr. Yun, Yeo-Chang	(031) 455-0484
2. Secretariat		
Secretary-General	Mr. Jang, Cheol-Hoon	(02) 397-5608

12. Size and Scope of Membership

The number of active members of Saenong is 3,158. Gender is equally distributed because couples are the awardees of the *Saenongminsang*. The members are geographically broadly dispersed. Saenong is a nationwide organization.

Name Of Province	Name Of Town	Name Of Organization	Total Number Of Active Members	Male	Female
1. Gyeonggi	Koyang	Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe	26	13	13
	Gimpo	Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe	18	9	9
	Namyangju	Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
	Siheung	Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe	12	6	6
	Yongin	Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe	24	12	12
	Uiwang	Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe	6	3	3
	Paju	Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe	24	12	12
	Pyeongtaek	Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
	Gapyeong	Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe	14	7	7
	Gwangju	Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe	12	6	6
	Anseong	Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe	32	16	16
	Yangju	Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
	Yangpyeong	Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
	Yeoju	Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
	Yeoncheon	Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe	8	4	4
	Icheon	Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe	18	9	9
	Pocheon	Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe	18	9	9
	Hwaseong	Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe	28	14	14
	2. Gangwon	Gangneung	Gwangwon Saenongminhoe	20	10
Donghae		Gwangwon Saenongminhoe	4	2	2
Samcheok		Gwangwon Saenongminhoe	18	9	9
Sokcho		Gwangwon Saenongminhoe	6	3	3
Wonju		Gwangwon Saenongminhoe	32	16	16
Chuncheon		Gwangwon Saenongminhoe	22	11	11

PROFILES OF PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS IN RURAL ASIA

PART 2

Name Of Province	Name Of Town	Name Of Organization	Total Number Of Active Members	Male	Female
	Taebaek	Gwangwon Saenongminhoe	10	5	5
	Goseong	Gwangwon Saenongminhoe	14	7	7
	Yanggu	Gwangwon Saenongminhoe	10	5	5
	Yangyang	Gwangwon Saenongminhoe	12	6	6
	Yeongwol	Gwangwon Saenongminhoe	14	7	7
	Inje	Gwangwon Saenongminhoe	12	6	6
	Jeongseon	Gwangwon Saenongminhoe	14	7	7
	Cheolwon	Gwangwon Saenongminhoe	22	11	11
	Pyeongchang	Gwangwon Saenongminhoe	24	12	12
	Hongcheon	Gwangwon Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
	Hwacheon	Gwangwon Saenongminhoe	10	5	5
	Hoengseong	Gwangwon Saenongminhoe	22	11	11
3. Chungbuk	Jecheon	Chungbuk Saenongminhoe	22	11	11
	Chungju	Chungbuk Saenongminhoe	32	16	16
	Goesan	Chungbuk Saenongminhoe	34	17	17
	Danyang	Chungbuk Saenongminhoe	12	6	6
	Boeun	Chungbuk Saenongminhoe	22	11	11
	Yeongdong	Chungbuk Saenongminhoe	34	17	17
	Okcheon	Chungbuk Saenongminhoe	22	11	11
	Eumseong	Chungbuk Saenongminhoe	32	16	16
	Jincheon	Chungbuk Saenongminhoe	24	12	12
	Cheongwon	Chungbuk Saenongminhoe	32	16	16
Daejeon-Chungnam	Daejeon	Chungnam Saenongminhoe	26	13	13
	Gongju	Chungnam Saenongminhoe	26	13	13
	Nonsan	Chungnam Saenongminhoe	26	13	13
	Boryeong	Chungnam Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
	Seosan	Chungnam Saenongminhoe	26	13	13
	Asan	Chungnam Saenongminhoe	30	15	15
	Cheonan	Chungnam Saenongminhoe	32	16	16
	Geumsan	Chungnam Saenongminhoe	22	11	11
	Dangjin	Chungnam Saenongminhoe	40	20	20
	Buyeo	Chungnam Saenongminhoe	30	15	15
	Seocheon	Chungnam Saenongminhoe	24	12	12
	Yeongi	Chungnam Saenongminhoe	24	12	12
	Yesan	Chungnam Saenongminhoe	28	14	14

PROFILES OF PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS IN RURAL ASIA

PART 2

Name Of Province	Name Of Town	Name Of Organization	Total Number Of Active Members	Male	Female
	Cheongyang	Chungnam Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
	Taeon	Chungnam Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
	Hongseong	Chungnam Saenongminhoe	26	13	13
5. Jeonbuk	Gunsan	Jeonbuk Saenongminhoe	24	12	12
	Gimje	Jeonbuk Saenongminhoe	56	28	28
	Namwon	Jeonbuk Saenongminhoe	32	16	16
	Iksan	Jeonbuk Saenongminhoe	28	14	14
	Jeonju	Jeonbuk Saenongminhoe	16	8	8
	Jeongeup	Jeonbuk Saenongminhoe	34	17	17
	Gochang	Jeonbuk Saenongminhoe	34	17	17
	Muju	Jeonbuk Saenongminhoe	12	6	6
	Buan	Jeonbuk Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
	Sunchang	Jeonbuk Saenongminhoe	24	12	12
	Imsil	Jeonbuk Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
	Jangsu	Jeonbuk Saenongminhoe	22	11	11
	Jinan	Jeonbuk Saenongminhoe	18	9	9
6. Jeonnam	Gwangju	Jeonnam Saenongminhoe	32	16	16
	Gangjin	Jeonnam Saenongminhoe	16	8	8
	Yeosu	Jeonnam Saenongminhoe	18	9	9
	Goheong	Jeonnam Saenongminhoe	18	9	9
	Gokseong	Jeonnam Saenongminhoe	22	11	11
	Damyang	Jeonnam Saenongminhoe	30	15	15
	Muan	Jeonnam Saenongminhoe	16	8	8
	Boseong	Jeonnam Saenongminhoe	18	9	9
	Yeonggwang	Jeonnam Saenongminhoe	22	11	11
	Yeongam	Jeonnam Saenongminhoe	26	13	13
	Wando	Jeonnam Saenongminhoe	12	6	6
	Jangseong	Jeonnam Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
	Jangheung	Jeonnam Saenongminhoe	26	13	13
	Jindo	Jeonnam Saenongminhoe	22	11	11
	Hampyeong	Jeonnam Saenongminhoe	16	8	8
	Haenam	Jeonnam Saenongminhoe	32	16	16
	Hwasun	Jeonnam Saenongminhoe	24	12	12
7. Daegu-Gyeongbuk	Daegu	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	14	7	7
	Gyeongsan	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
	Gyeongju	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	26	13	13
	Gumi	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	28	14	14
	Gimcheon	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	30	15	15
	Mungyeong	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	12	6	6
	Sangju	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	44	22	22

Name Of Province	Name Of Town	Name Of Organization	Total Number Of Active Members	Male	Female
	Andong	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	48	24	24
	Yeongju	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	24	12	12
	Yeongcheon	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
	Pohang	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	24	12	12
	Goryeong	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	18	9	9
	Dalseong	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	32	16	16
	Seongju	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	18	9	9
	Yeongdeok	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	26	13	13
	Yeongyang	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	12	6	6
	Yecheon	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
	Uljin	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
	Cheongdo	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	16	8	8
	Cheongsong	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	12	6	6
	Chilgok	Gyeongbuk Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
8. Gyeongnam	Geoje	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	14	7	7
	Gimhae	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	28	14	14
	Masan	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	10	5	5
	Milyang	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	24	12	12
	Sacheon	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	18	9	9
	Yangsan	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	10	5	5
	Jinju	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	32	16	16
	Jinhae	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	4	2	2
	Changwon	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	16	8	8

Name Of Province	Name Of Town	Name Of Organization	Total Number Of Active Members	Male	Female
	Tongyeong	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	8	4	4
	Geochang	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	18	9	9
	Goseong	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	32	16	16
	Namhae	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	18	9	9
	Sancheong	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	22	11	11
	Euiryeong	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
	Changnyeong	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	30	15	15
	Hadong	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	24	12	12
	Haman	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	20	10	10
	Hamyang	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	14	7	7
	Hapcheon	Gyeongnam Saenongminhoe	32	16	16
9. Jeju	Jeju	Jeju Saenongminhoe	56	28	28
	Namjeju	Jeju Saenongminhoe	26	13	13
	Seoguiipo	Jeju Saenongminhoe	24	12	12
10. Busan	Busan	Busan Saenongminhoe	56	28	28
11. Incheon	Incheon	Incheon Saenongminhoe	56	28	28
12. Ulsan	Ulsan	Ulsan Saenongminhoe	40	20	20
Total: 12	Total: 139		Total: 3,158	Total: 1,579	Total: 1,579

13. Membership Characteristics

Majority of those who have received the *Saenongmin* or Best Farmer Award from the NACF become members. Once they become its members, they usually want to keep their membership due to a variety of benefits from the NACF.

A. MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME	PERCENTAGE
1. Farming and Gardening	70
2. Fishing	
3. Poultry and Livestock	20
4. Industrial Work	10
5. Others: specify	
Total:	100

B. TENURIAL STATUS	PERCENTAGE
1. Owner Cultivator	70
2. Amortizing Owner	10
3. Leaseholder	20
4. Shareholder	
5. Others: specify	
Total:	100

C. SIZE OF LANDHOLDING	PERCENTAGE
1. Less than 3 hectares	70
2. 3 to 5 hectares	22
3. More than 5 - 10 has.	6
4. More than 10 has.	2
Total:	100

D. TYPE OF LANDHOLDING	PERCENTAGE
1. Lowland Irrigated	62
2. Lowland Non-irrigated	
3. Upland	38
4. Others: Specify	
Total:	100

E. CROPS	PERCENTAGE
1. Rice	56
2. Corn	2
3. Coconut	
4. Vegetable	27
5. Sugarcane	
6. Poultry and Livestock	12
7. Others: Specify	3
Total:	100

F. SECTORAL ORIGIN	PERCENTAGE
1. Farmer	85
2. Fishers	
3. Agricultural Worker	15
4. Rural Women	
5. Indigenous People	
Others: Specify	
Total:	100

14. Organizational Resources

It does not have any asset and the NACF (government) and its local offices provide office spaces and administrative supports. Its members are obliged to pay annual fees from which a variety of organizational programs and activities are operated.

15. Mechanisms for Internal Resource Generation

The organization is operated with the membership fee and other operation fees. Total amount of the fees per member per annum is about 300 thousand Won. Total budget of the organization is about 600 million won.

16. Information Technology Capacity

The information technology capacity of the members, in terms of computer utilization, is still low. However, they have published such books as 'Functional Farm Products and Alternative Farming,' 'Idea Agriculture.' For publishing such books, they heavily rely on the NACF's technical assistance.

17. Membership Procedures and Policies

Those who have got 'Saenongmin' award from NACF are invited to be members and most of them have become its members.

18. Information Dissemination and Retrieval

It puts out 'Eunsujeo (Silver chopstick)' at least twice a year as its newsletter. Each Provincial Saenongminhoe also periodically publishes local newsletter. For example, Gyeonggi provincial organization published the 'Gyeonggi Saenongminhoe Report' three times in 1999. After national and local organizations hold seminars on some topics, they also publish their proceedings infrequently.

19. Networks and Linkages

Saenong is closely related to the NACF. The members of Saenong have been selected by the NACF, which has also supported it administratively. Since it registered itself as a corporation in the MAF (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) in 1999, it has tried to increase voluntary projects.

ORGANIZATIONAL NEEDS

AREAS OF CONCERN	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	INTERVENTION NEEDED	AREAS FOR INTERVENTION	
				Country DHRRA	AsiaDHRRA
Organizational Purpose	- Focused on the member's needs such as technology exchange, acquisition of advanced technology				
Strategies, Programs and Services		- No systematic strategies and programs for policy improvement	- To help them participate in the process of agricultural policy making	- To develop and suggest agricultural policies	
1. Structure and Leadership	- Huge scale with nationwide membership - Strong homogeneity among members	- Weak organizational cohesiveness	- To develop internal leadership	- To introduce effective leadership training programs	
2. Secretariat	- Assistance of manpower and facilities from the NACF	- Heavily dependent on external assistance organization, NACF	- To publish reading materials	- To write and publish their ideas into documents	
3. Membership	- Women are equally participating in all kinds of the meetings and activities.	- Membership is limited to the awardees.			
4. Resources	- To be operated by membership				

	fee				
5. Systems and Procedures		- The procedures are not systematic in that it has no sustaining daily activities			
6. Organizational Linkages	- It is closely linked with the NACF.		- To increase influences on agricultural policy making	- To help them link with other farmer's organization	- To help them link with foreign agricultural cooperatives
7. Other Sectoral Concerns	- It tries to increase self-reliant activities.				
8. Women Organizing and Gender Mainstreaming	- Women are equally participating in all kinds of activities.	- There is no specific activity only for women.	- To help them make women's organization	- To suggest them to make women's organization and related programs	

DODRAM LIVESTOCK COOPERATIVES

Dodram Chuksaneop Hyeopdongjohap

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Person: Mr. Kim, Hang-Sup, Executive Manager • *Postal Address:* 500-5 Gasan-Ri, Bubal-Eup, Icheon-Si, Gyeonggi-Do, 467-860 South Korea • *Telephone Number:* (031)636-0715 • *Fax Number:* (031)636-0795 • *E-mail Address:* Dodram01@chollian.net • *Home Page:* www.dodram.co.kr

ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTION

1. History of the Organization

Thirteen swine raising farmers who had 17,000 heads of pigs first organized in October 1990 the Icheon Swine Cooperatives, which eventually became the Dodram Livestock Cooperatives in 1996 with increased nationwide membership. It established the Dodram Corporation in 1991, the Dodram Meat Distribution in 1992, the Dodram Feed Mill in 1993, and the Dodram Training Center in 1996. It became one of the biggest entrepreneurs in swine raising industry.

2. Organizational Purpose

- To offer best pork quality to consumers
- To seek for the happiness of all member families
- To strengthen the competitiveness of swine raising industry.

3. Organizational Strategy

- Standardization of breeding pigs
- Standardization of forage
- Standardization of swine raising process
- Standardization of timing and size of pork selling.

4. Programs and Services

- Extension service: Training and visit
- Cooperative selling of pigs
- Operation of pork restaurant franchise
- Education and public relations

5. Economic and Enterprise Capabilities

Dodram is very successful in terms of quality control and cost effectiveness through technology innovation and standardization. It is also successful in making pork restaurant franchise using the Dodram brand.

6. Programs and Services for Women Members

There is no specific programs or services only for women members. However, there is also no limitation for women to participate to the programs.

7. Major Projects of the Organization

Title Of Project	Objective	Accomplishments	Supporting Agencies
Swine breeding	To produce pigs with high quality and low cost		
Communal purchase of forages	To get good quality of forage in a cheap price	303,172 tons with 83,715 million Won	
Communal marketing of products	To get high price from the pork products	2,406 million Won	
Animal hospital	To acquire high level of safety and hygiene		

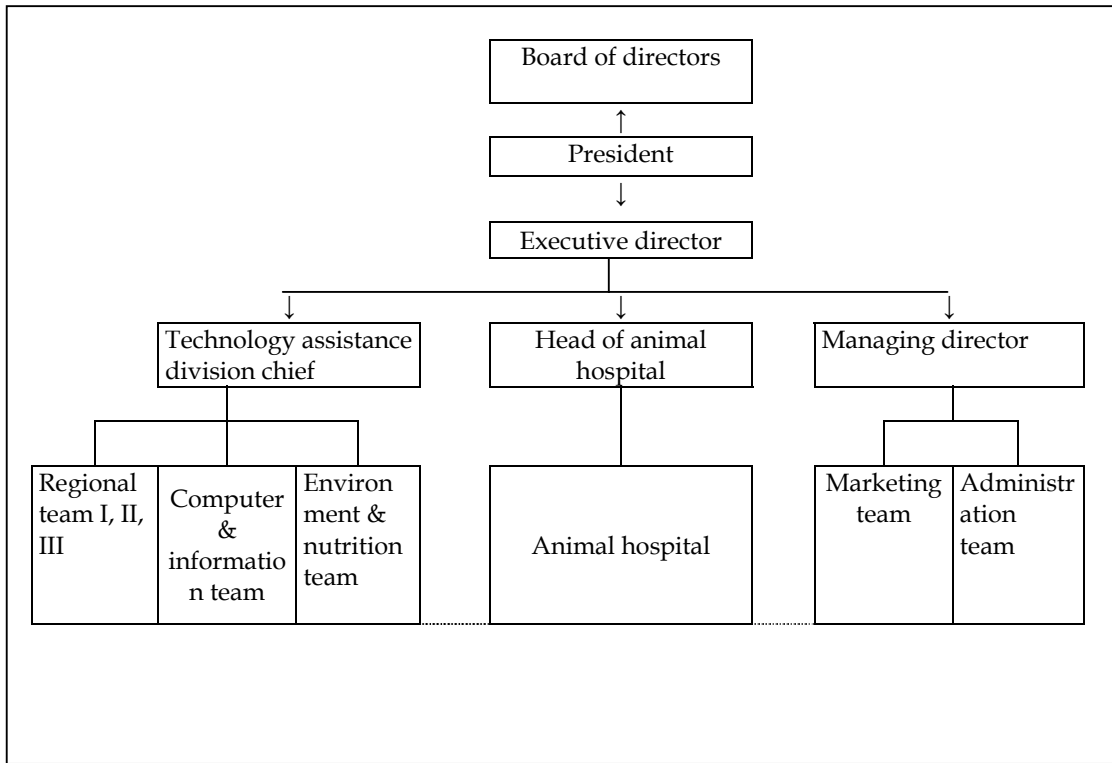
8. Sectoral Issues and Concerns

Sectoral Concerns	Issues	Organizational Stand
Globalization	Market expansion	Increase of pork export

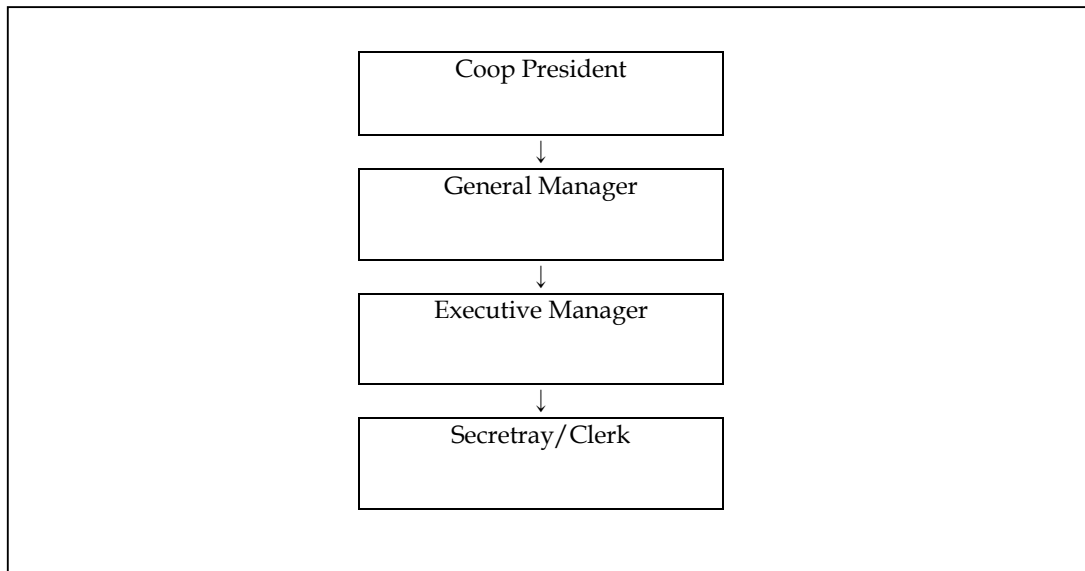
9. Organizational Competency and Specialization

Almost all members are very much competent, specialized and convinced even internationally competitive so far as swine raising is concerned.

10. Organizational Structure



11. Secretariat Structure



12. Organization's Leadership and Secretariat

Position	Name	Contact Information
1. President	Mr. Jin, Gil-Boo	
2. Dedram Meat Distribution Director	Mr. Lee, Beom-Ho	Tel. (031)672-9666
3. Dodram Darbyy Director	Mr. Yoon, Hee-Jin	
4. Dodram Feed Mill Director	Mr. Kim, Dae-Sung	Tel. (043)879-0500
5. Secretariat: G. Manager	Mr. Park, Joong-Eui	
6. Executive Manager	Mr. Kim, Hang-Sup	

13. Size and Scope of Membership

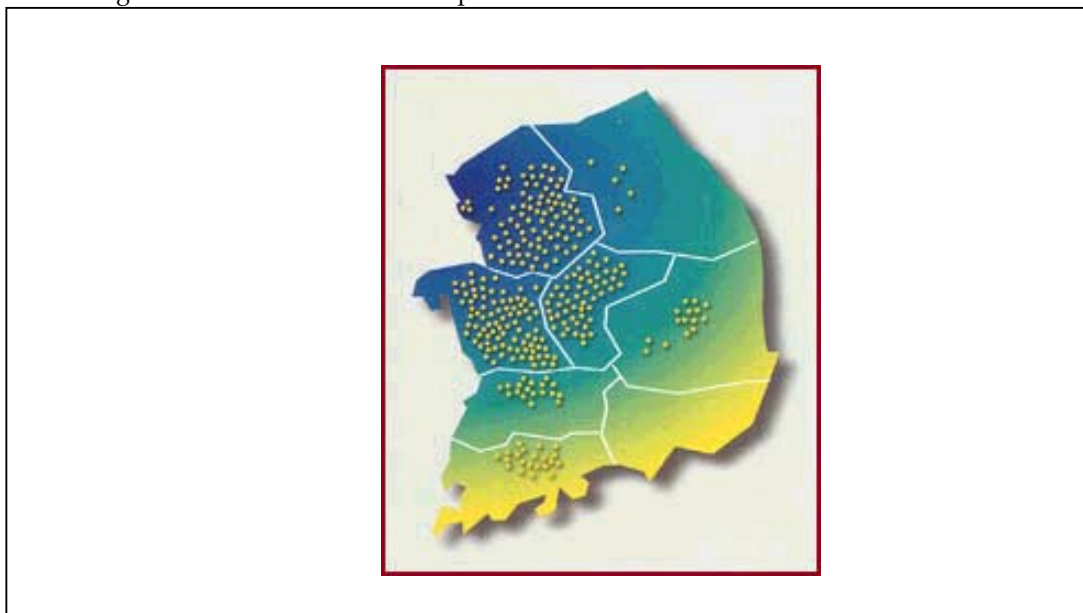
The number of the active members is 628 in total. Among them, most are men (97.5%). Geographically, most of the members are located in central region, which includes Gyeonggi, Gangwon, Chungbuk, and Chungnam provinces.

Name Of Province	Name Of Town	Number Of Regular Coop. Members	Total Number Of Active Members	Male	Female
1. Gyeonggi	Icheon	45	72	70	2
	Yongin	21	27	25	2
	Yeoju	19	24	24	0
	Anseong	32	43	41	2
	Hwaseong & Pyeongtaek	9	12	12	0
	Goyang, Paju, Pocheon, Yeoncheon & Kwangmyeong	8	8	7	1
2. Gangwon	Wonju & Hoengseong	4	10	10	0
3. Chungbuk	Chungju, Goesan & Jecheon	41	54	52	2
	Jincheon	15	20	20	0
	Cheongwon & Boeun	23	29	27	2
	Eumswong	5	7	6	1
4. Chungnam	Nonsan & Daejeon	29	41	41	0
	Yesan	5	12	12	0
	Boryeong	9	12	12	0
	Hongseong & Seosan	18	45	45	0
	Gongju & Cheongyang	12	20	19	1
	Yeongi	4	9	8	1

Name Of Province	Name Of Town	Number Of Regular Coop. Members	Total Number Of Active Members	Male	Female
	Cheonan & Buyeo	5	14	13	1
	Asan, Dangjin & Taean	5	43	43	0
5. Jeonbuk	Jeongeup & Imsil	11	23	22	1
	Gimje, Gochang & Iksan	0	18	18	0
6. Jeonnam	Damyang	0	6	6	0
	Gwangju & Jangseong	0	15	15	0
	Suncheon, Gwangyang, Hwasun, Yeosu, Boseong & Goheung & Naju	0	30	30	0
7. Gyeongbuk	Yeongju & Bonghwa	0	10	10	0
	Yecheon, Mungyeong & Sangju	0	24	24	0
Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:
7	53	320	628	612	16

14. Location of Member Organizations

Member organizations are located in the spotted areas.



15. Membership Characteristics

Without any exception, all members are commercialized swine farmers whose products reach almost 15 percent of total national swine products.

A. MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME	PERCENTAGE
1. Livestock(swine) Raising	90
2. Others: rice and upland crops	10
Total:	100

B. TENURIAL STATUS	PERCENTAGE
1. Owner Raiser	95
2. Amortizing Owner	5
Total:	100

C. SIZE OF SWINE RAISING	PERCENTAGE
1. Less than 500 heads	16
2. 500 to 999 heads	24
3. 1,000 to 2,999heads.	49
4. More than 3,000 head.	11
Total:	100

D. CROPS	PERCENTAGE
1. Livestock (Swine)	100
Total:	100

E. SECTORAL ORIGIN	PERCENTAGE
1. Swine raising farmer	100
Total:	100

16. Organizational Resources

All assets and resources of member farmers come from raising swine mostly with their own capital.

17. Mechanisms for Internal Resource Generation

Both the cooperatives and individual member have no problem in getting operation funds or to search for capital loan. The cooperatives make good business and the predominant majority of individual members have sufficient capital for continuous investment.

18. Information Technology Capacity

All the management process of cooperatives and individual farmers is fully computerized with the assistance from the information technology team called 'Easy Farm'.

19. Membership Procedures and Policies

There are two kinds of membership: regular and non-regular members. The regular members are required to raise at least 700 heads of pigs including 70 stows and to have piggies in central Korea. Those who raise less than 700 heads of pigs and live in southern Korea but want to be the cooperative members are affiliated with the cooperatives as non-regular members who do not have voting power. All kinds of members have to pay dues and fees and benefit a lot from the cooperatives such cheap purchase of equipment and forages, free service of technical assistance and electronic guidance. The Cooperatives operation budget per annum for last three years is roughly 1.7billion won (\$1.4million) and individual members annual income greatly varies but it is guessed their average income per annum is about 6,000million won (roughly \$50,000).

20. Information Dissemination and Retrieval

The cooperatives have regular newsletter entitled 'Dodram Correspondence' which is also readable in its homepage. In February every year it has general assembly meeting and its activities and financial situations are transparently reported.

21. Networks and Linkages

The Dodram is officially affiliated with the National Livestock Cooperatives Federation which was merged into the NACF(National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation) in July 2000. Its few members are affiliated with some farmer movement group, while many of them are personally affiliated with the Saenongminhoe after they got award from the NACF.

It also receives some training grants from the Government (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) for training swine raising farmers.

Name Of Organization	Description Of The Organization
NACF	National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation It gives technical guidance and loan arrangement.
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry It gives training grant.
Easy Farm, Inc.	It is a branch corporation of Dodram. It gives electronic services.

ORGANIZATIONAL NEEDS

- 1) *Swine disease control, esp. mouth and foot disease.*
- 2) *Self-sufficiency in forage production, and*
- 3) *Consistency in swine market price.*

AREAS OF CONCERN	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	INTERVENTION NEEDED	AREAS FOR INTERVENTION	
				Country DHRRRA	AsiaDHRRRA
1. Organizational Purpose	- Oriented to business characteristics	- Lack of community service activities	- To build good relationship to belonging communities	- To suggest some community services such as scholarships	
2. Strategies, Programs and Services	- To seek for efficiency through standardization - Continuous research and development - Technology transfer to the members through extension education	- Few education activities for general community people	- To offer technology education for community people	- To suggest to open its basic education programs to the communities	
3. Structure and Leadership	- The organization has a strong solidarity among members - It is highly structured and formalized.				
4. Secretariat	- Manpower is highly disciplined. - It is efficiently operated.				
5. Membership	- It is highly selective in terms of farm scales and financing.	- Non-regular members are limited by locations as well as farm scales.			
6. Resources	- Operation finances are				

	enough.				
7. Systems and Procedures	- The organizational management process is much efficient because it is adopting tested standardized procedures.	- There is no regular daily activities except direct marketing.			
8. Organizational Linkages	- It is linked to NACF. - It has also some branch corporations.				
9. Other Sectoral Concerns	- To strengthen oversea's marketing				
10. Women Organizing and Gender Mainstreaming	- There is no limitation for women to join the organization if they have appropriate scale of swines.				

KOREAN CATHOLIC FARMERS MOVEMENT (KCFM)

Hanguk Cothokic Nongminhoe (Canong)

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Person: Mr. Kim, Don-Ha, Secretary General • *Postal Address:* 562-36 Yeonnam-Dong, Mapo-Gu, Seoul, South Korea • *Telephone Number:* (02) 3141-5004 • *Fax Number:* (02) 335-0807 • *E-mail Address:* kcfm969@chollian.net

Field and Extension Offices

Name Of Office	Postal Address	Telephone & Fax Number	E-Mail And Homepage	Contact Person & Designation
Catholic Farmer Education Center	338 Guryong-Ri, Mueui-Myeon, Cheongwon-Gun, Chungbuk, South Korea			
Solmae Community	Cheongcheon-Myeon, Goesan-Gun, Chungbuk, South Korea	(043) 803-0391		

ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTION

1. History of the Organization

The Korean Catholic Labor Youth (JOC) set up the Rural Youth Section, which eventually became in 1966 the Korean Catholic Rural Youth Association (JAC). In 1972 it was renamed as the Korean Catholic Farmer's Movement. Since then, this democratic movement has been the basis of Korean democracy with special emphasis on farmers' human right and protection from competitive market economy.

2. Organizational Purpose

Vision: to keep the order of God's creation and to protect our health and life from the colonization and pollution of the land.

Mission: to preserve our country to be self-sufficient in food and to protect the land and environment.

Goal: Settlement of the agriculture and farmer problem, and the contribution to the development of farmer, nation and the world community by respecting life and practicing community life.

3. Organizational Strategy

- a. To adopt organic and natural farming of members;
- b. To realize direct marketing between agricultural producers and urban consumers;
- c. To protect human rights for small farmers;
- d. To train small farmers to be conscientized and sensitized in environmental problems; and
- e. To realize authenticity and frugality in life.

4. Programs and Services

a. Direct Marketing Program

- To pursue for benefits of both producers and consumers
- To certify the product's quality and safety through the active participation of reliable religious communities

b. Organic and Natural Farming

Practice environmental agriculture by the organizational supports of technical assistance

c. Revival of Korean Farm Villages

To work for making viable rural communities through the realization of economic and ecological welfare.

5. Economic and Enterprise Capabilities

The organization adopts the approach of social movement rather than economic efficiency. Therefore, it does not have high competencies in operating business organization.

However, adopting organizational and community approach, it tries to acquire price competitiveness by increasing and certifying the product's quality and acquiring supportive urban consumers.

6. Programs and Services for Women Members

Farm Visitation Program: As main consumers of agricultural products in the market, women participate actively in the program. Through the program, they gain confidence on the quality of the environmentally safe farming products.

7. Major Projects of the Organization

Title Of Project	Objective	Accomplishments	Supporting Agencies
Direct marketing of agricultural products	- For the farmer members to get high prices from selling their farm products	- To organize and operate 118 agricultural producer communities	Korean Catholic Churches Consumer organizations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the urban consumers to get the agricultural products with low prices and good qualities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To organize and operate 207 urban life communities - To open 47 regular direct markets - To open 93 weekend direct markets 	
Agricultural policy reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To change agricultural policies favorable to farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To express reformative policies through rallies 	Wurinong

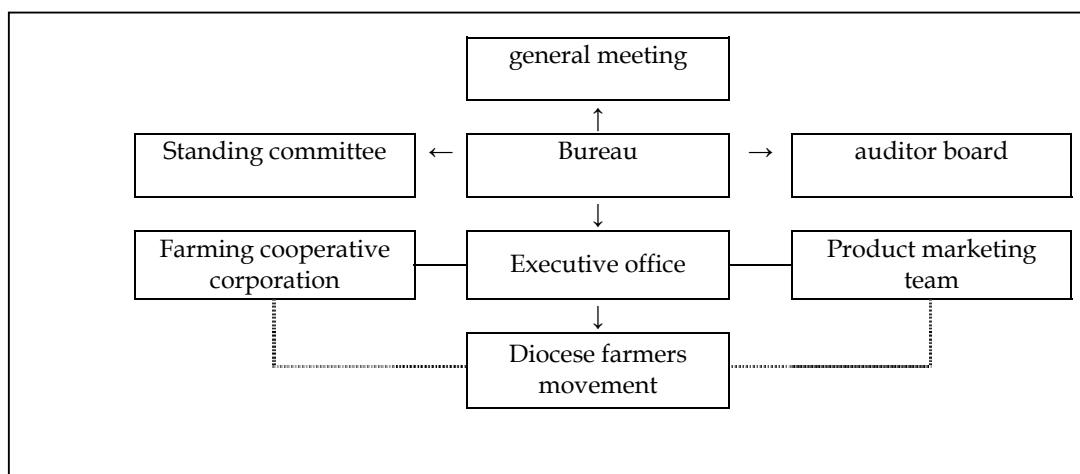
8. Sectoral Issues and Concerns

Sectoral Concerns	Issues	Organizational Stand
Free Trade of Agricultural Products	Contribution of agriculture to environmental protection	Introduction of direct payment system to environmental farming
Conscientization	Increase of opportunity for education	Construction of education center

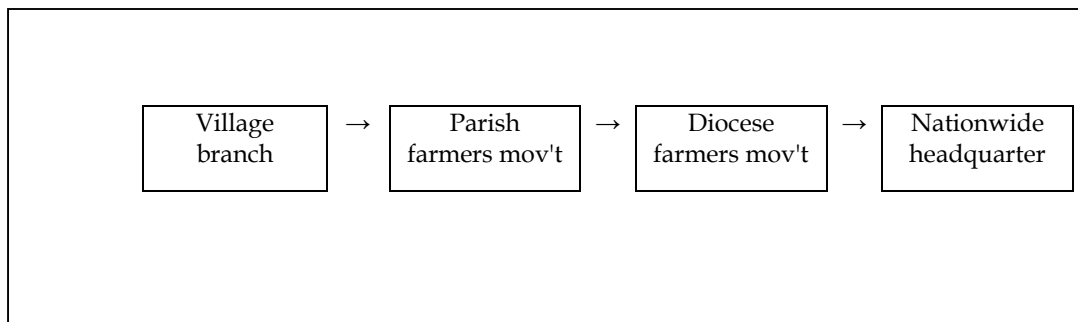
9. Organizational Competency and Specialization

Linkage of urban and rural people
Social movement

10. Organizational Structure



11. Secretariat Structure



12. Organization's Leadership and Secretariat

Position	Name	Contact Information
1. President	Mr. Lee, Soon-Keum	Hand P. 011-9870-4944
2. Vice-President	Ms. Lim, Bong-je	KCFM Office
3. Secretariat		
Secretary General	Mr. Kim, Don-Ha	HP. 016-780-5603
Vice Secretary General	Mr. Kim, Dong-Jun	HP. 011-276-7968

13. Size and Scope of Membership

The number of active members is 12,812. Among them, women are 35.1%. In the geographical aspect, the members are widely distributed making Canonga a nationwide organization.

Name Of Province	Name Of Town	Name Of Organization	Total Number Of Active Members	Male	Female
1. Seoul	Seoul	Seoul Gyogu(diocess)	22	15	7
2. Incheon	Incheon	Incheon Gyogu	52	40	12
3. Gangwon	Gangneung	Chuncheon Gyogu	1	1	0
	Goseong	Chuncheon Gyogu	24	16	8
	Donghae	Chuncheon Gyogu	12	8	4
	Samcheok	Chuncheon Gyogu	78	55	23
	Yanggu	Chuncheon Gyogu	24	15	9
	Yangyang	Chuncheon Gyogu	22	14	8
	Yeongwol	Chuncheon Gyogu	46	30	16
	Wonju	Wonju Gyogu	356	250	106
	Inje	Wonju Gyogu	18	12	6
	Jeongseon	Wonju Gyogu	12	7	5
	Cheolwon	Wonju Gyogu	186	120	66
	Chuncheon	Wonju Gyogu	154	52	102
	Pyeongchang	Wonju Gyogu	127	36	91
Hongcheon	Wonju Gyogu	280	176	104	
Hwacheon	Wonju Gyogu	34	22	12	
Hoengseong	Wonju Gyogu	188	130	58	

PROFILES OF PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS IN RURAL ASIA

PART 2

4. Gyeonggi	Gapyeong	Incheon Gyogu	4	3	1
	Goyang	Incheon Gyogu	24	15	9
	Gwangmyeong	Incheon Gyogu	4	2	2
	Gimpo	Incheon Gyogu	46	30	16
	Bucheon	Incheon Gyogu	4	2	2
	Siheung	Incheon Gyogu	8	5	3
	Anseong	Suwon Gyogu	180	120	60
	Yangju	Suwon Gyogu	89	60	29
	Yangpyeong	Suwon Gyogu	4	4	0
	Yeosu	Suwon Gyogu	95	60	35
	Yongin	Suwon Gyogu	12	8	4
	Icheon	Suwon Gyogu	16	10	6
	Pyeongtaek	Suwon Gyogu	127	80	47
	Pocheon	Suwon Gyogu	20	15	5
	Hwaseong	Suwon Gyogu	221	151	70
5. Chungbuk	Goesan	Cheongju Gyogu	201	140	61
	Danyang	Cheongju Gyogu	92	62	30
	Boeun	Cheongju Gyogu	84	55	29
	Yeongdong	Cheongju Gyogu	180	125	55
	Okcheon	Cheongju Gyogu	68	45	23
	Eumseong	Cheongju Gyogu	386	257	129
	Jecheon	Cheongju Gyogu	210	130	80
	Chungju	Cheongju Gyogu	180	125	55
	Jincheon	Cheongju Gyogu	243	160	83
	Cheongwon	Cheongju Gyogu	154	95	59
6. Chungnam	Geumsan	Daejeon Gyogu	130	75	55
	Dangjin	Daejeon Gyogu	426	290	136
	Boryeong	Daejeon Gyogu	10	8	2
	Yesan	Daejeon Gyogu	92	68	24
	Buyeo	Daejeon Gyogu	46	30	16
	Cheonan	Daejeon Gyogu	61	40	21
	Daejeon	Daejeon Gyogu	142	90	52
	Hongseong	Daejeon Gyogu	16	10	6
	Seosan	Daejeon Gyogu	72	50	22
	Taeon	Daejeon Gyogu	16	10	6
	Gongju	Daejeon Gyogu	33	19	14
	Cheongyang	Daejeon Gyogu	125	90	35
	Yeongi	Daejeon Gyogu	14	8	6
	Asan	Daejeon Gyogu	152	103	49
	Daecheon	Daejeon Gyogu	3	1	2
	Seocheon	Daejeon Gyogu	28	15	13
	Nonsan	Daejeon Gyogu	32	20	12
7. Jeonbuk	Gochang	Jeonju Gyogu	129	80	49
	Gunsan	Jeonju Gyogu	12	8	4
	Gimje	Jeonju Gyogu	195	146	49
	Namwon	Jeonju Gyogu	40	25	15
	Buan	Jeonju Gyogu	191	130	61
	Muju	Jeonju Gyogu	26	16	10
	Sunchang	Jeonju Gyogu	46	31	15
	Wanju	Jeonju Gyogu	503	350	153
	Iksan	Jeonju Gyogu	75	50	25
	Imsil	Jeonju Gyogu	178	120	58

PROFILES OF PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS IN RURAL ASIA

PART 2

	Jangsu	Jeonju Gyogu	139	85	54
	Jeongeup	Jeonju Gyogu	162	102	60
	Jinan	Jeonju Gyogu	196	135	61
	Jeonju	Jeonju Gyogu	22	15	7
8. Jeonnam	Gwangju	Gwangju Gyogu	112	80	32
	Gangjin	Gwangju Gyogu	84	55	29
	Goheung	Gwangju Gyogu	118	68	50
	Gokseong	Gwangju Gyogu	220	160	60
	Gwangyang	Gwangju Gyogu	12	7	5
	Gurye	Gwangju Gyogu	185	125	60
	Naju	Gwangju Gyogu	233	160	73
	Damyang	Gwangju Gyogu	33	20	13
	Muan	Gwangju Gyogu	218	150	68
	Boseong	Gwangju Gyogu	139	80	59
	Suncheon	Gwangju Gyogu	29	19	10
	Sinan	Gwangju Gyogu	124	89	35
	Yeocheon	Gwangju Gyogu	3	3	0
	Yeonggwang	Gwangju Gyogu	181	120	61
	Yeongam	Gwangju Gyogu	13	8	5
	Jangseong	Gwangju Gyogu	84	50	34
	Jangheung	Gwangju Gyogu	87	48	39
	Jindo	Gwangju Gyogu	120	70	50
	Hampyeong	Gwangju Gyogu	250	170	80
	Haenam	Gwangju Gyogu	37	20	17
	Hwasun	Gwangju Gyogu	36	20	16
	Mokpo	Gwangju Gyogu	2	2	0
9. Gyeongbuk	Gyeongsan	Daegu Goygu	30	16	14
	Goryeong	Daegu Goygu	8	5	3
	Gumi	Daegu Goygu	33	20	13
	Gimcheon	Daegu Goygu	36	20	16
	Mungyeong	Andong Gyogu	184	120	64
	Bonghwa	Andong Gyogu	153	88	65
	Sangju	Andong Gyogu	210	130	80
	Seongju	Andong Gyogu	61	40	21
	Andong	Andong Gyogu	117	67	50
	Yeongdeok	Daegu Gyogu	25	15	10
	Yeongyang	Andong Gyogu	197	137	60
	Yeongju	Andong Gyogu	13	8	5
	Yeongcheon	Daegu Gyogu	41	30	11
	Yecheon	Andong Gyogu	102	68	34
	Uljin	Andong Gyogu	14	9	5
	Euiseong	Andong Gyogu	143	105	38
	Cheongdo	Daegu Gyogu	30	19	11
	Cheongsong	Andong Gyogu	52	28	24
	Chilgok	Daegu Gyogu	14	8	6
	Daegu	Daegu Gyogu	56	34	22
	Gyeongju	Daegu Gyogu	14	9	5
	Pohang	Daegu Gyogu	18	10	8
10. Gyeongnam	Geoje	Masan Gyogu	36	20	16
	Geochang	Masan Gyogu	57	37	20
	Goseong	Masan Gyogu	191	120	71
	Namhae	Masan Gyogu	28	15	13

	Milyang	Busan Gyogu	71	47	24
	Sacheon	Masan Gyogu	95	56	39
	Sancheong	Masan Gyogu	31	20	11
	Euiryeong	Masan Gyogu	36	19	17
	Jinju	Masan Gyogu	231	150	81
	Tongyeong	Masan Gyogu	47	27	20
	Hadong	Masan Gyogu	15	8	7
	Haman	Masan Gyogu	134	80	54
	Hapcheon	Masan Gyogu	36	25	11
	Masan	Masan Gyogu	42	25	17
	Changwon	Masan Gyogu	2	2	0
	Ulsan	Busan Gyogu	219	136	83
	Gimhae	Busan Gyogu	53	35	18
	Busan	Busan Gyogu	4	3	1
11. Jeju	Jeju	Jeju Gyogu	13	7	6
Total: 11	Total: 136		Total: 12,812	Total: 8,320	Total: 4,492

14. Membership Characteristics

The farmer members are in a little more low level comparing to the national average.

A. MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME	PERCENTAGE
1. Farming and Gardening	75
2. Poultry and Livestock	5
3. Industrial Work	20
Total:	100

B. TENURIAL STATUS	PERCENTAGE
1. Owner Cultivator	67
2. Amortizing Owner	5
3. Leaseholder	28
Total:	100

C. SIZE OF LANDHOLDING	PERCENTAGE
1. Less than 3 hectares	94
2. 3 to 5 hectares	5
3. More than 5 - 10 has.	1
4. More than 10 has.	
Total:	100

D. TYPE OF LANDHOLDING	PERCENTAGE
1. Lowland Irrigated	52
2. Lowland Non-irrigated	
3. Upland	48
4. Others: Specify	
Total:	100

E. CROPS	PERCENTAGE
1. Rice	60
2. Corn	2
3. Coconut	
4. Vegetable	33
5. Sugarcane	
6. Poultry and Livestock	1
7. Others: Fruit	4
Total:	100

F. SECTORAL ORIGIN	PERCENTAGE
1. Farmer	88
2. Fishers	
3. Agricultural Worker	10
4. Rural Women	
5. Indigenous People	
6. Others: Factory Worker	2
Total:	100

15. Organizational Resources

The Canong has no enough finances to operate the organization. The center building was sold to Daejeon catholic diocese with cheap price. It is trying to purchase an abolished school for farming school and office by using the money from the center sold.

16. Mechanisms for Internal Resource Generation

Major sources for generating fund are offerings and membership fees.

17. Information Technology Capacity

Computer word process is being used effectively. But internet sites are not yet activated.

18. Membership Procedures and Policies

Members are recruited by joining the organization among the Catholic and participating in the direct marketing system as producers or consumers.

19. Information Dissemination and Retrieval

To share information, education, meetings and newsletter are mostly used.

20. Networks and Linkages

The Canong is closely linked to the Korea Catholic Church. And in some activities such as resistance to the national and international agricultural policies, it joins partly the Korea Farmers Association.

Name Of Organization	Description Of The Organization
Korea Catholic Church	The union of Catholic parish and diocese units
Korea Farmers Association	The federation of farmer organizations

ORGANIZATIONAL NEEDS

Areas Of Concern	Strength	Weakness	Intervention Needed	Areas For Intervention	
				Country DHRRRA	AsiaDHRRRA
1. Organizational Purpose	- Possible to meet the needs of both urban consumers and farmers	- Lack of international linkage to cope with the poverty of small farmers	- Utilization of quality identification guaranty system	To help utilize the government's inspection system	
2. Strategies, Programs and Services	- To link urban people to farmers - To facilitate interaction between urban and rural areas	- Lack of facilities and finances for common activities			
3. Structure and Leadership	- Assisted from the Catholic church organizations				
4. Secretariat		- Some of secretariat manpower are procured by the diocese			
5. Membership	- Members are religiously homogeneous.	- Membership is limited to the Catholic.			

Areas Of Concern	Strength	Weakness	Intervention Needed	Areas For Intervention	
				Country DHRRA	AsiaDHRRA
6. Resources	- To be operated by the member's voluntary participation.	- Fund is not raised enough for operating the organization.			
7. Systems and Procedures		- There is no regular daily activities except direct marketing.			
8. Organizational Linkages	- It is closely linked with the Catholic parish and diocese units.				
9. Other Sectoral Concerns	- It tries to join to international Catholic social movement organizations.				
10. Women Organizing and Gender Mainstreaming	- There is no limitation for women to join the organization.				

Malaysia



NATIONAL FARMERS ASSOCIATION (NAFAS) Pertubuhan Peladang Kebangsaan (NAFAS)

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Person: Mr. Yaakob Bin Jusoh, General Manager • *Address:* Lot 9, Jalan 241, Seksyen 51A, 46100 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, MALAYSIA • *Telephone Number:* 6 - 03- 78766622 • *Facsimile:* 6 - 03 - 788761366

Field and Extension Offices

Name Of Office	Postal Address	Telephone & Fax No.
NAFAS JENTERA	Lot 9, Jalan 241, Section 51A, 466100 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan.	Tel: 03-77666622 Fax: 03-776504
NAFAS JENTERA KOTA BARU	D/a KADA Puteri Sadong, Binjai, 150500 Kota Bharu, Kelantan	Tel: 09--9221888834
NAFAS JENTERA TERENGGANU	D/a PMP Kuala Terengganu KM 10 (Batu 6) Jalan Kellaantan, Manir, 21200 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu.	Tel: 09-6227758
NAFAS BAJA KIMIA	Penngkalan Kargo Pukal, 13400 Perai.	Tel: 04--300782

ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTION

1. History of the Organization

The National Farmers Association (NAFAS) was established on March 31, 1972 as the apex body for farmers association in Malaysia. It was formed under the Farmers Association Act of 1967. The Farmers Association Act of 1967 was amended in 1973 to become the Farmers Organization Act of 1973 and consequently, all farmers associations were re-registered as farmers' organizations. The network of farmers' organizations in Malaysia belongs to the farmers for the benefit of members and the farming community in general.

2. Organizational Purpose

The objectives of the organization are as follows:

- a. To improve social and economic status of farmers
- b. To improve and enhance knowledge and skills
- c. To increase production and income
- d. To improve the way of life of members
- e. To create an independent, prosperous, progressive and united farming community

3. Organizational Strategies

With the above objectives, NAFAS becomes the catalyst towards farmers' prosperity and agricultural development, leading the farmers' organizations throughout the country in identifying and participating in all spheres of economic activities and mobilizing the huge hitherto untapped farmers resources.

4. Program and Services

- a. Agro-business activities such as importation and distribution and sale of fertilizers and agro- chemicals, seedlings and animal stocks, animal feed, farming tools and other requirements.
- b. Importation, assembly and sale of farm machineries (tractors, harvestors, implements etc.), providing after sales services.
- c. Assisting Farmers Organization to market members' produce, and providing relevant support services.
- d. Importing foodstuff and other consumer products, and exporting Malaysian commodities and products.
- e. Investing in related companies that benefit both the Organizations and the farmers and other productive joint ventures.
- f. Undertake the function on behalf of the Government to process and distribute fertilizers to rice growers under Government's Input support Program
- g. Development and management of estates (oil palm, cocoa, and fruits/vegetables).
- h. Property development (Housing, Commercial and Resorts).
- i. Unit Trusts (for Farmer members; to be launched).

5. Economic and Enterprise Capabilities

As the apex body of farmers' organizations in Malaysia, and as a farmers' body the core activity of NAFAS is agro-based. However in the 25 years since its inception, it has grown and diversified. Today its business activities are manifold and varied, whilst remaining faithful to its mission to help raise the socio-economic standard of farmers.

6. Programs and Services For Women Members

NAFAS does not have a specialized program for women members. The programs and services being conducted by the organization cater to both male and female members. There is no sex discrimination in the organization.

7. Major Projects

Title Of Project	Objective	Accomplishments	Supporting Agencies
Tabung Bantuan Kemalangan Ppeladang	Insurance scheme designed to cover mishaps, accidents & deaths	100% successful in the ground	NAFAS, Governments Agencies
Yayasan Pelajaran	Shall manage the	The farmers' children	NAFAS, Schools &

Peladang (Educational Foundation)	funds which are used to help farmers' children in their pursuit of education at all level	attain high level education	Education Department.
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8. Sectoral Issues And Concerns

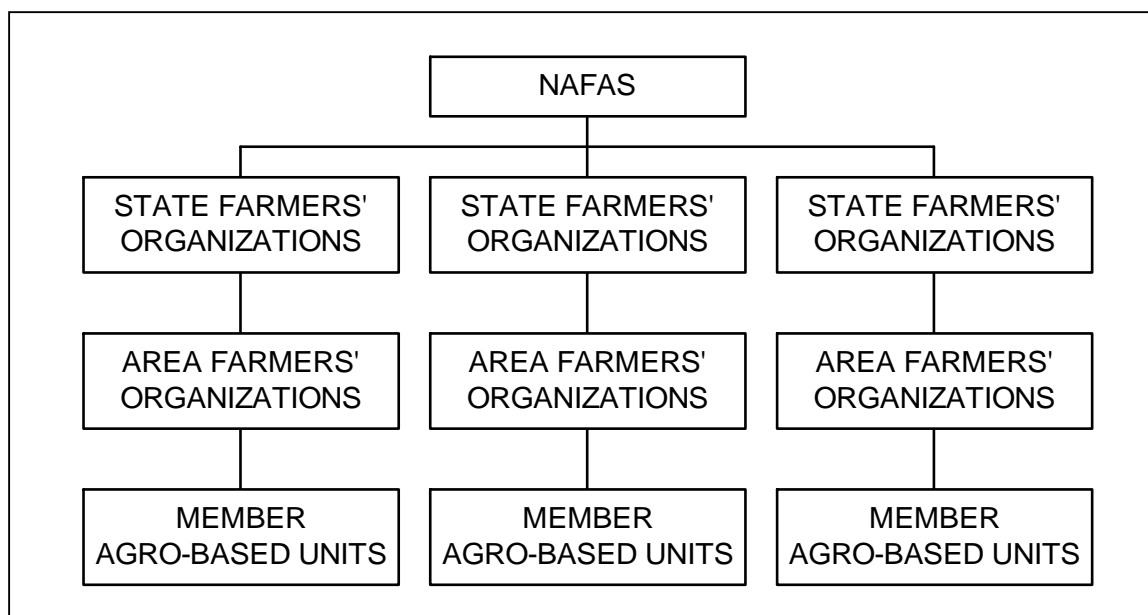
Sectoral Concerns	Issues	Organizational Stand
Income	Lack of regular market for farmers' products	Discussions going on /have a strong approach with relevant authority
Supervision	Weak support to farmer organizations' activities	Legislate and supervise all farmers organization; provide adequate financial provisions

9. Organizational Competency and Specialization

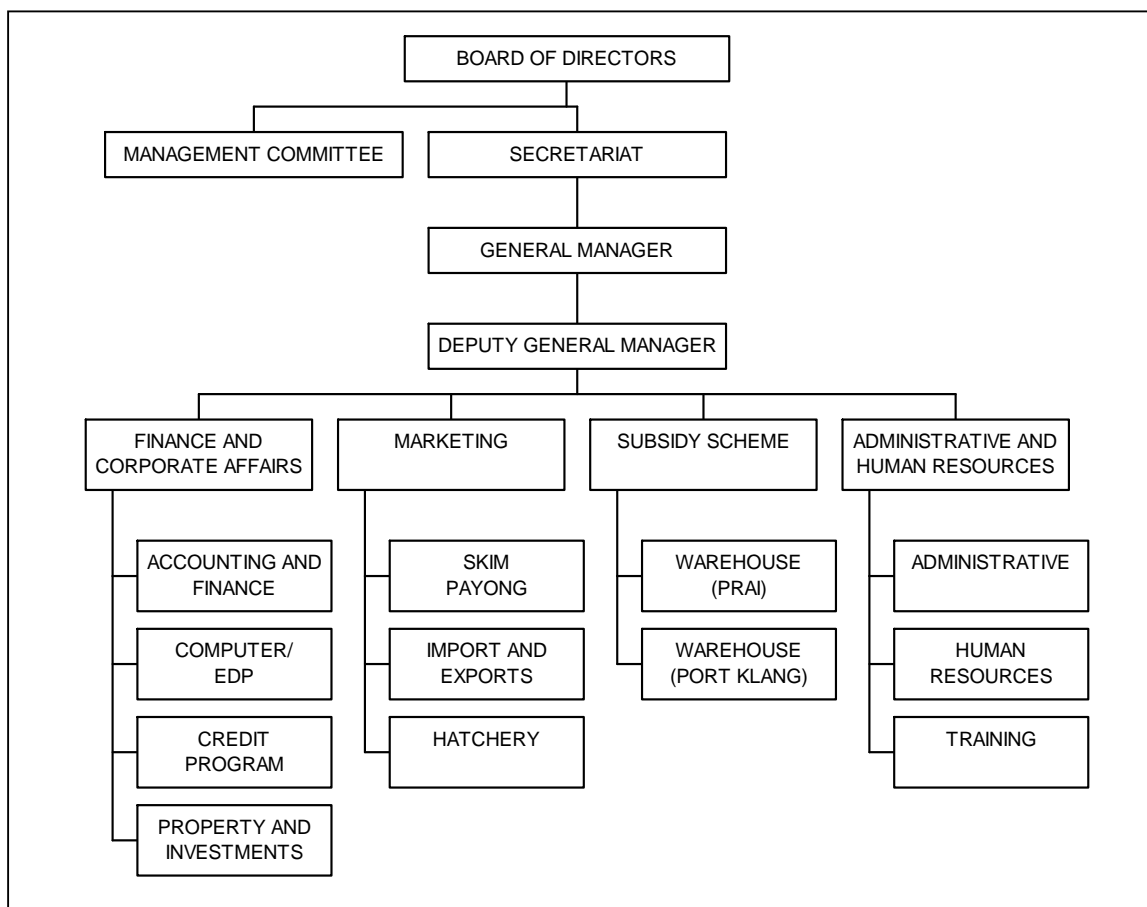
Bringing up more women participation in leadership. Skillful in encouraging, activating, facilitating and carrying out programs towards economic, social progress and prosperity of farmers.

10. Organizational Structure

Since farmers' organizations operate on cooperative principles, NAFAS Board of Directors are elected democratically with the representatives nominated by member farmers at state levels during their Annual General Meeting every two years. Members elect eleven directors while four others are nominated by the Minister of Agriculture. The Chairman of the Board is elected among the Board members.



11. Secretariat Structure



12. Organization's Leadership and Secretariat

Position	Name	Contact Information
1. Leaders		
NAFAS Chairman	Dato' Haji Abdul Rashid bin Abdul Rahman	Lot 9, Jalan 241, Sekssyen 51A, 46100 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia. Tel: 6- 03- 78766622 Fax: 6- 03- 78761366
2. Secretariat		
General Manager	En. Yaakob Bin Jusoh	As above

13. Size and Scope of the Organization.

NAFAS is composed organizationally by 13 state farmers organization, 267 area farmers organization and 609,790 members or agro-based units. They are geographically distributed as follows:

PROFILES OF PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS IN RURAL ASIA

PART 2

Name Of Province	Name Of Town	Name Of Organization	Active Members	Male	Female
Kedah	Alor Star	NAFAS JENTERA ALOR STAR	120,000	60%	40%
Kelantan	Kota Bharu	NAFAS JENTERA KOTA BHARU	131,000	50%	50%
Terengganu	Kuala Terengganu	NAFAS JENTERA TERENGGANU	98,000	70%	30%
Pulau Pinang	Perai	NAFAS BAJAKIMIA	113,000	59%	41%
Selangor	Klang	NAFAS BAJAKIMIA	147,000	70%	30%
TOTAL	5		609,709		

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SMALLHOLDERS MALAYSIA (NASH)

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Person: Mr. Allasak Ambia, Information Bureau Chairperson • *Postal Address:*
2-5-14, Prima Peninsula, Jalan Setiawangsa 11, Taman Setiawangsa 54200, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia •
Telephone Number: 6-03-4566299 or 6-03-4566376 • *Facsimile:* 6-03-4573513 • *Email Address:*
K_ladang@tm.net.my

ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTION

1. History of the Organization

As early as 1952, smallholders were recognized as a force to reckon with. This is truer now because of the total area of almost five million hectares under agriculture, more than three million hectares are currently under smallholdings. Prior to independence, small parcels of traditional land were allocated to rural families. When the country achieved its independence in 1957, the government alienated more land to farmers to help improve their socio-economic well-being.

In the early years, however, smallholders' associations were dispersed and independent. Later on, several states decided to form loose coalitions of smallholders associations. These organizations later on formed a broader coalition under the banner of National Council Of Small-holders Associations. In 1975, the Government formally initiated a move to form the National Association of Small-Holders or NASH.

2. Organizational Purpose

VISION

To create smallholders with rightful share of the national wealth and retain their rightful place in the Malaysian community with high pride, morals and dignity.

MISSION

To promote the socio-economic well-being of small-holders by fostering inter-agency and inter-organizational goodwill so as to mobilize effectively small-holders' resource to the maximum with a view to increase production, income and quality of life

GOALS

- a. To unite the smallholders under one strong and recognized body that is self-financed.
- b. To observe and monitor the Government policies for smallholders' development and to give feedback to the Government on implementation problems that arise.

- c. To participate in formulating policies on smallholders' development together with the relevant Government Agencies.
- d. To organize publicity campaign for the smallholders and get feedback for them on the implementation problems that arise.
- e. To act as conduit between smallholders and the Government and vice versa.

3. Organizational Strategy

- a. To further strengthen the cooperation with government agencies, private sector organizations and non-government organizations (NGOs)
- b. To enhance NASH's credibility and strengthen further cooperation with members, their institutions and the rural people.
- c. To carry out survey work and researches on the needs, potentials and problems faced by the smallholders.

4. Programs and Services

- Research & Development
- Advocacy
- Networking
- Capacity Building
- Strategic Alliances
- Cooperative Development
- Income Generation

5. Programs and Services for Women Members

Bringing in women's participation in the organization by conducting leadership training on self-reliance and by encouraging women to take on leadership in the organization.

7. Major Projects of the Organization

Title Of Project	Objective	Accomplishments	Supporting Agencies
Cooperative Development	Strengthening of the organization	17 cooperatives joint were formed	Cooperatives
Income Generating Project	Self-reliance of members	To support own activities	Smallholders, agencies
Strategic Alliance	Ensure effective utilization of available resources.		Government Ministries, Institutions

8. Sectoral Issues and Concerns

Sectoral Concerns	Issues	Organizational, Stand
Women and Gender	While women farmers do the bulk of work in field and household, these remain unrecognized	Open and more holistic practices incorporating gender rights and concerns
Agricultural Policy	Needs to press for policy development and advocacy against the current bias of fast-track industrialization to the detriment of the agricultural sector	Open more on new sustainable technologies

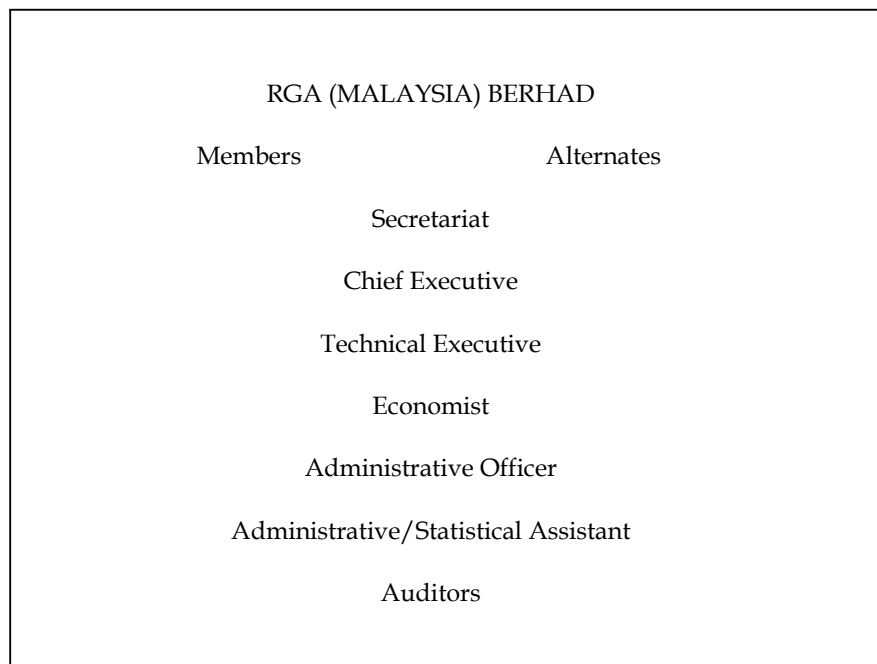
9. Organizational Competency and Specialization

The main asset of NASH is its wide scope of membership and its capacity to mobilize them for market related activities

10. Organizational Structure

- Council Members and Alternates
- President
- Vice- President
- Chairman Land Bureau
- Vice President 1
- Chairman Johor State Bureau
- Chairman Rubber Bureau
- Vice President 11
- Chairman Selangor State Bureau
- Chairman Entrepreneur Development Bureau
- Vice President 111
- Secretary General
- Treasurer
- Chairman Information Bureau
- Chairman Technical Bureau
- Chairman Fruits Bureau
- Chairman Oil Palm Bureau
- Chairman Federal Territory Bureau
- Chairman Federal Territory Bureau
- Chairman Malacca State Bureau
- Chairman Negeri Sembilan Bureau
- Chairman Perak State Bureau
- Chairman Penang State Bureau
- Chairman Kedah State Bureau
- Chairman Kelantan State Bureau
- Chairman Terengganu State Bureau
- Chairman Pahang State Bureau
- 3 Members

11. Secretariat Structure



12. Organization's Leadership and Secretariat

Position	Name	Contact Information
1. President	Dato' Ahmad Arshad	NASH, 2 – 5-14, Prima Peninsula, Jalan Setiawangsa 11, Taman Setiawangsa 54200, Kuala Lumpur. Tel:6(03)-4566299 Fax:6(03)-4573513 E-mail: K_ladang@tm.net.my
Deputy President	Haji Mazlan Jamaluddin	As Above
Vice President	Dato' Mohd Salleh Tahir	As Above
Secretary General	Mohd Nor Maidin	As Above
Chairman Information Bureau	Allasak Ambia	As Above
Chairman Fruits Bureau	Prof Dr. Sheikh Awadz	As Above

13. Membership Characteristics

A. MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME	PERCENTAGE
1. Farming & Gardening	40
2. Fishing	10
3. Poultry & livestock Raising	40
4. Small Cortege Business	10
Total:	100

B. TENURIAL STATUS	PERCENTAGE
1. Owner Cultivator	13
2. Amortizing Owner	09
3. Leaseholder	18
4. Shareholder	12
5. Renting	24
6. Landless	24
7. Total:	100

C. SIZE OF LANDHOLDING	PERCENTAGE
1. Less than 3 hectares	50
2. 3 to 5 hectares	10
3. More than 5-10 has.	08
4. More than 10 has.	06
Total	74

D. TYPE OF LANDHOLDING	PERCENTAGE
1. Lowland Irrigated	35
2. Lowland Non-irrigated	20
3. Upland	16
4. Forest	29
Total:	100

E. CROPS	PERCENTAGE
1. Rice	28
2. Corn	14
3. Coconut	16
4. Vegetable	32
5. Sugarcane	08
6. Pineapple	02

NATIONAL UNION OF PLANTATION WORKERS (NUPW)

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Person: Mr. Navamukundan, National Executive Secretary • *Address:* 428B Jalan 5146, Gasing Indah, 46700 Petalin Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia • *Telephone Number:* 6-03-778277 • *Facsimile:* 6-03 - 77815321

ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTION

1. History of the Organization

The National Union of Plantation Workers or NASH is a trade union organization. Dr.P.P.Narayanan established it in 1946. This period after World War II saw the emergence of nationalism and the struggle for fundamental human rights and dignity of labor. Plantation workers then resisted to be treated like slaves as practiced by the colonial government. They began to demand for their rights to fair wages and just terms and conditions of employment and status in society.

NUPW is registered with government under the Trade Union Act supervised by the director general of trade union.

2. Organizational Purpose

The objectives of organization are:

- a. To secure the complete organization of all workers and to promote the industrial, social and intellectual interests if its members.
- b. To obtain and maintain for its members just and proper rates of remuneration, security of employment, reasonable hours and conditions of work and to provide advise and assistance accordingly.
- c. To regulate relations between employer and employee, between members, and between members and other workers, and endeavor to adjust any difference that may arise between them by amicable and conciliatory means.
- d. To promote the material, social, recreational, educational and aesthetic welfare of the members.
- e. To join and form a federation of trade unions.

3. Organizational Strategy

Among the specific strategies used to achieve the organization's goals are to have the collective bargaining power to fulfill the workers demand, promoting the importance of having group insurances and organizing leadership program which help to distribute information to all level of the plantation workers.

4. Program and Services

a. Medical Services

The organization have made representation to the Ministry of Human Resources through the National Labor Advisory Council to call on the government to take over the medical and health care services of plantation workers under the rural development programs of the nation. Since the organization's representation, the Ministry of Health responded with a program to train Estate Hospital Assistants, provide equipment to select clinics and group hospital, and upgrade selected group hospital building.

The organization also made proposal to the government to absorb the medical and health care services of the plantation workers into the rural medical and health care service.

b. Advocacy for Quality Education

Schools in plantations are in reality the breeding ground for manual labor for the plantation industry. Although the government is responsible for these schools, the amount of resource allocated the quality of teachers, equipment and facilities available in these schools are far from satisfactory. In many schools students do not even have basic amenities and facilities for education.

The NUPW advocates that the government must realize that plantation workers' children must have a fair opportunity to compete in the mainstream of social and economic development of our nation. Isolating them in the plantations in schools which still their potential development is a cruel policy discrimination which is equitable considering the fact that their parents to bringing substantial foreign exchange earning to our nation and taxes to our government.

The proposal has been sent to the government to remedy this situation immediately so that innocent children are not left out behind in our nation's progress and "Vision 2020" (Country's Vision).

c. Advocacy for Accessible Transportation

Public transport is rarely allowed into the estates for fear that workers' children will have access transport for working in the factories in the urban areas. Employers have resorted to control movement of workers and their dependents through tollgates, which are unlawful, and auxiliary police control. The NUPW deplores this attitude of employers who restrict the freedom of workers. Likewise, workers could not bear the additional burden of heavy transport costs to send their children to schools outside the plantation. Therefore, the organization urged the employers to provide free transport facilities for school going children as is being done by some progressive employers in the industry.

d. Leadership Training Program

The program helps to produce new generation of leaders from the grassroots level. It aims to train side officers and branch level leaders. The project is being implemented by the organization in the

past three years include national conferences and delegates' meeting. Through these meetings, the organization has launched new programs such as low- cost housing and insurance.

5. Programs and Services for Women Members.

Women are playing an important role in the plantation level. Through NUPW's regular training and activities for women, they have proven their ability especially in taking up leadership positions in the organization. Representations of women are given priority in the organization.

6. Major Projects of the Organization

Title Of Project	Objective	Accomplishments	Supporting Agencies
Infant & Child Care	Improvement on child care services in plantation	120 Child care Crèches in Plantation. 120 Kindergartens	Estate Management & Companies
Worker quarters & home ownership program	Quality of housing & living conditions on subdivisions Home ownership for workers	343 quarters with water/ electricity/ 57 Community hall supplies	Estate Management & Companies.
Medical Services	Provide medical & health care services to plantation workers under rural development program	Regular training for Hospital Assistants, provide enough equipment & upgrade selected group hospital buildings	Ministry of Human Resources, Government hospitals & workers Union.
Schools	Give opportunity & Create educated community in plantation sector	Provide district level primary schools	Ministry, Government
Transport	To provide free transport or in the alternative subsidize the transport cost	Reduce the burden of heavy transport costs	Management & Companies
Green Book	Economic recovery, improvement in wages & improve health status of plantation workers	Allocate land to grow crops & engage in poultry & livestock rearing to increase real income	Management & Companies

7. Sectoral Issues and Concerns

Sectoral Concerns	Issues	Organizational Stand
Plantation workers' rights	Monthly wages	Fight for the right, working with the Ministry
	Home ownership	Better living conditions & for the future
	Education	Cooperate with all agencies to provide better primary education

8. Organization's Leadership and Secretariat

Position	Name	Contact Information
1. Leaders		
National Chairman	Mr. G. Sankaran	428B, Jalan 5/46, Gasing Indah, 46700 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia. Tel: 6- 03- 7782- 7718 Fax: 6- 03- 7781- 5321
2. Secretariat		
National Executive Secretary	Mr. A. Navamukundan	As above

9. Membership Characteristics

This organization is based in the rural areas. Rubber and oil palms are the major crops. The workers staying in the plantation do farming for own use and for their extra income. Most common crops produced by them are tapioca, sugar cane, corn, local vegetables, and they also engage in small-scale poultry farming & livestock raising.

These people do not own any land for farming but plantation owners have given them opportunity to plant and have livestock for own purpose.

Philippines



NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)

CONTACT INFORMATION

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ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTION

1. History of the Organization

PAKISAMA traces its roots from the National Consultation on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (NCARRD) conducted in 1986 by the Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PhilDHRRA) among farmers organization in the country. Peasant leaders present in the series of consultations saw the need for a national organization that will push for the result of NCARRD and advance the cause of the peasant sector. Starting with an ad hoc council of leaders in 1986, PAKISAMA had its first formal general assembly in 1989. Since then, the organization has transformed into a national confederation of farmers, fisherfolk and rural women organizations because of the need for more dynamic networking and closer partnerships among peasant groups, and to project a stronger presence in their dealings with the government.

2. Organizational Purpose

Vision:

PAKISAMA envisions the creation of a 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:

PAKISAMA's mission is to empower the Filipino peasantry by building a strong and credible national federation that leads in the advocacy for an 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.

Goals:

PAKISAMA aims to empower the peasantry by:

- a. Organizing, federating and consolidating peasant groups that would pursue agrarian and aquatic reform and sustainable development;
- b. Developing and strengthening their socio-political consciousness and economic base;
- c. Providing a vehicle for peasant participation and involvement in planning, policy formulation and implementation of government policies in the interest of the sector; and
- d. Linking and networking with other people's organizations, non-government organizations and like-minded individuals and groups.

3. Organizational Strategies

To achieve their set goals, PAKISAMA has formulated a three-pronged strategy as follows:

- a. Experience-based policy advocacy
- b. PO federation building
- c. Sustainable integrated area development

4. Programs and Services

a. Legal and Policy Advocacy Development

This program deals with national and local issue advocacy, communication campaigns, research and publication, and media networking for agrarian and aquatic reform promotion. It also provides training and legal services for the affected peasant sector. The confederation also participates in and sends representatives to various government and private bodies.

b. Sustainable Agriculture and Aquatic Development

This program advocates sustainable agriculture and aquatic resources management. It is currently promoting sustainable agriculture practices for lowland and upland rice farms and is actively involved in community-based coastal resource management.

c. Membership and Gender Development

This program intensifies PAKISAMA affiliates' participation in organizational strengthening and membership development through transfer of skills, organizational development, gender mainstreaming, and consolidation of its leadership. It also provides assistance in cooperative development and in organizing peasant women.

d. Resource Building and Livelihood Development

The confederation also assists its affiliates in project development, fund accessing, monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic projects, and health insurance.

5. Economic and Enterprise Capabilities

PAKISAMA member organizations are involved in various enterprise and livelihood activities including marketing of agricultural products, warehousing and credit provisions. Some cooperative members are also into savings and credit programs while some affiliates engage in communal and backyard poultry and livestock growing. In all these projects, PAKISAMA provides consultancy and technical assistance including project development, resource mobilization, monitoring, and evaluation.

6. Programs and Services for Women Members

Women empowerment and participation is a major concern of PAKISAMA. Gender is mainstreamed in all of its programs and projects, ensuring the equitable representation and meaningful participation of women in decision-making bodies.

Currently, PAKISAMA is strengthening LAKAMBINI, the federation of women members under the confederation. Here, potential women leaders are identified and trained and the issues and concerns of women members are addressed. LAKAMBINI also focuses on key issues concerning women including trafficking of rural women, discrimination and violence against women.

7. Major Projects of the Organization

Title of Project	Objectives	Accomplishments	Supporting Agency
Membership and Gender Development Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Membership maintenance and expansion ▪ Sectoral organizing support for national fisherfolk and women federations ▪ Cooperative Development ▪ Leadership Formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On going; ▪ Strengthening of the confederation and its national sectoral federations and their affiliates ▪ The formation of a cooperative arm for PAKISAMA is on going ▪ On various areas including leadership, organizational development, gender sensitivity and mainstreaming, etc. ▪ National and local leaders are being trained 	CORDAID, an international development agency based in the Netherlands
Sustainable Agriculture and Aquatic Development Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farmer Trainers Development ▪ Diversified Farm Development ▪ Production Credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A core of 10 farmer trainers in seven provinces were developed ▪ Season long training of local farmers in 68 villages 	MISEREOR, and international development organization based in Germany; For fisheries program,

	<p>and Alternative Marketing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research and Documentation ▪ Coastal Resources Management 	<p>were conducted; some of the farmers are now practicing sustainable agriculture in their farms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Model farms have been developed to serve as learning stations for local farmers ▪ Best practices of farmers as well as project implementation learning were documented and published ▪ Organizing fisherfolk in one province is on going for the protection of coastal resources and for developing the livelihood of fishers in the area. 	<p>the projects and activities are being supported by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, a Philippine government line agency</p>
<p>Legal and Policy Advocacy Program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land and aquatic tenure improvement ▪ Peasant participation in local governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On going is the resolution and advocacy of local land cases in several estates in different areas in the country ▪ Advocacy for genuine agrarian and aquatic reforms policy is ongoing ▪ Peasant leaders are now sitting as sectoral representatives in national and local special bodies concerning the sector ▪ Peasant para-legals were trained to assist in resolution of agrarian and other cases 	<p>Various local and international institutions and member counterpart funds</p>
<p>Resource Building and Livelihood Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central Loan Fund Facility ▪ Economic Capability Building Fund Facility ▪ Sustainable Agriculture Production Loan Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The setting up of PAKISAMA's business arm in the form of a cooperative is on going ▪ Local farmers have availed of loan packages to support their income generating activities as well as their production and marketing needs 	<p>MISEREOR and the Arbeiterwolfhart of Germany and</p>

8. Sectoral Issues and Concerns

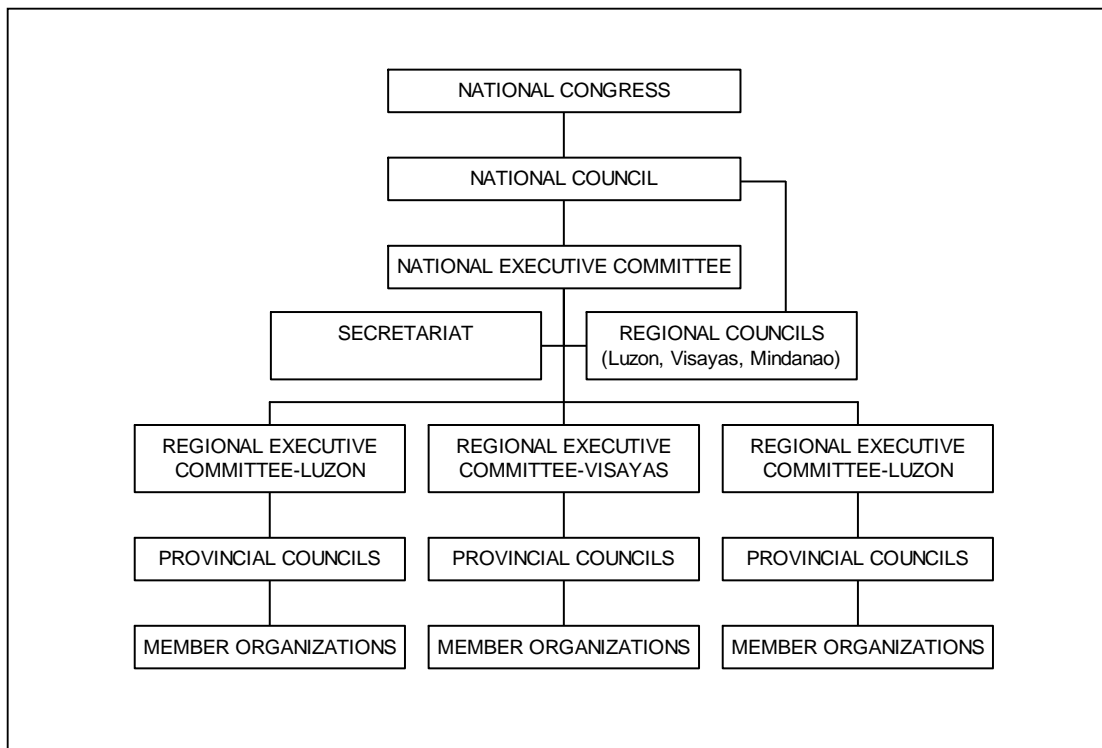
Sectoral Concern	Specific Issues
Agrarian Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribution of land to small farmers and the provision of support services to farmer beneficiaries ▪ Advocacy for favorable policy environment in the agricultural sector particularly the provision of support services in the rural areas including credit, infrastructures and price support
Globalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection of small farmers against the impact of globalization particularly in terms of marketing and pricing of agricultural commodities and the influx of foreign goods and capital in the domestic market ▪ Provision of safety nets for Philippine agricultural sector
Coconut Levy and Coconut Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reclaiming the billions of pesos in the form of levies collected from small coconut farmers and use these for the development of the dying coconut industry in the sector
Women and Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation and empowerment of women in the household, the community and organizations ▪ Violence against women ▪ Trafficking and prostitution of rural women ▪ Discrimination of women and recognition of their roles and contribution to agriculture
Aquatic Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preferential access of small fishers to municipal waters and other fishing grounds ▪ Illegal fishing and entry of commercial and fishing vessels in municipal waters ▪ Protection of coastal areas and the rehabilitation of fishing grounds and marine sanctuaries ▪ Provision of support services and alternative livelihood to small and displaces fishers

Sustainable Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion by government of agricultural technologies and practices that are destructive to Philippine farmlands ▪ Entry and promotion of genetically engineered agricultural products ▪ High use of synthetic chemical inputs including pesticides and fertilizers
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9. Organizational Competency and Specialization

PAKISAMA's main competency is in the advocacy of farmers' issues. It is capable of launching local and national campaigns to push for specific issues. Another competency of the organization is in the field of federation building and the capability building and strengthening of local peasant organizations and their leaders.

10. Organizational Structure



The **National Congress** is the highest authority in the Confederation. It consists of official delegates coming from and chosen by affiliates in good standing. The National Congress meets every three years.

In between the sessions of the National Congress, the highest decision-making body of PAKISAMA is the **National Council (NC)**. It shall be the legislative organ and Supreme Court of the Confederation. The National Council is composed of fifteen (15) regular members or representatives from the region

of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao; from the women and fisher sectors, and the non-voting ex-officio members. The National Chairperson elected from within the council leads it.

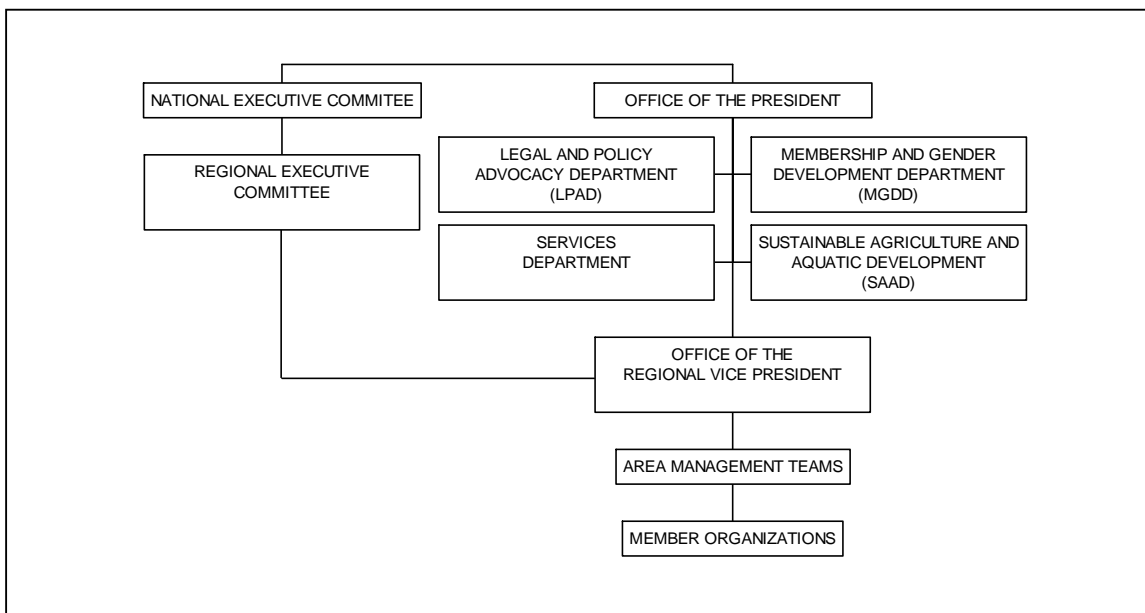
The **National Executive Committee (NEXCOM)** is the highest implementing or executive organ of PAKISAMA. It consists of the National President, National Vice-President, the three Regional Vice-Presidents for Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, the presidents of the currently affiliated national sectoral federations (NSF) and the non-voting ex-officio members such as the National Secretary, National Treasurer and the National Coordinator.

The **Regional Council (RC)** is the highest legislative and judicial organ on the regional level. It is also the main coordinative body of the PAKISAMA on the regional level. The three concerned regional representatives and sectoral representative in the NC are automatically considered regular members of the RC. This also includes the official representative of the Provincial Councils (PCs) in operation. In cases there is no existing PC, the regional and sectoral representatives also serve as the representative of their respective provinces. Furthermore, if there is a province that failed to be represented in the RC, the concerned affiliate represents the province in the RC.

The **Regional Executive Committee (REXCOM)** is the highest executive organ at the regional level. This organ is composed of the following officials: the Regional Vice-President, Regional Presidents or representatives of the NSFs, and the ex-officio but non-voting members such as the Regional Secretary, Regional Treasurer, Regional Program/Services Coordinator and the Area Coordinator.

The **Provincial Council (PC)** is the coordinative mechanism of all affiliates on the provincial level. It is composed of the provincial representative in the RC who serves as the Provincial Chair and all presidents of each member-organization in the province.

11. Structure of the Secretariat



The **General Secretariat (GS)** is the primary organ that provides administrative and technical assistance to all the leading organs of the Confederation from the REXCOM and higher. As such it handles the day-to-day operation of the PAKISAMA under the direction of the National President

and the National Coordinator. The GS is composed of the National Coordinator and professional or para-professional staff.

12. Organization's Leadership and Secretariat

Position	Name	Contact Information
National Council Members		
Chairperson	Vicente Fabe	PAKISAMA National Secretariat Office
Vice Chairperson	Mamerto Dinglasan	
Luzon Members	Protacio Naga (Chair)	
	Ernesto Cleofe	
	Rosie Dumantay	
	Marlyn dela Cruz	
	Oscar Castillo	
Visayas Members	Mamerto Dinglasan	
	Julian Diego	
	Adelaida Restoso	
Mindanao Members	Ederlita Lorenzana	
	Benjamin Omao	
	Rogelio Amoroso	
Women Representative	Rosie Dumantay	
	Bibiana Puzon	
	Dominga Tanghian	
Fisherfolk Representative	Marlyn dela Cruz	
	Saturnina Arano	
	Rafael Tagalog	
National Executive Committee		
President	Ananias Loza	PAKISAMA National Secretariat Office
National Vice President	Franklin Atillo	
Regional Vice President-Luzon	Luisita Esmao	
Regional Vice President-Visayas	Romeo Torcuator	
Regional Vice President-Mindanao	Pierre Pahuyo	
Mamamayan Chairperson (Fishers)	Moises Baral	
Lakambini Chairperson (Women)	Elisa Gusago	
General Secretariat		
National Coordinator	Rainier V. Almazan	PAKISAMA National Secretariat Office
LPAD	Yvette Lopez	
MGDD	Shella Pecimo	
SAAD	Antonio Santos	
Services	Jeannette Actub	
AMT- South Tagalog & North Luzon	Yvette Lopez	
AMT - Bicol Region	Julita Santos	Bicol Secretariat Office
AMT - Visayas	Rosendo Parnas	Visayas Regional Office
AMT - Northern Mindanao	Jeannette Actub	Northern Mindanao Regional Office
AMT - Southern Mindanao	Ma. Louise Lampon	Southern Mindanao Regional Office

13. Size and Scope of Membership

PROFILES OF PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS IN RURAL ASIA

PART 2

As of the year 2000, PAKISAMA has 20 organizational affiliates in 25 provinces nationwide. Aside from these, PAKISAMA has two other national federations under its umbrella namely, MAMAMAYAN, which is the federation of fishers, and LAKAMBINI, the federation of rural women.

Province	Name of Organization	Number of Active Members	Male	Female
Batanes	BFFA			
Nueva Ecija	DIWA			
Aurora	MAGKAISA			
Laguna	MAKASAMA			
Rizal	SAMBA			
Batangas	KASAMA			
Quezon	UGMA			
Camarines Sur	KOSOG			
	FMPCI			
	MAGSAKA-CA			
	FUERSA			
Albay	BINHI			
Sorsogon	SANDIGAN			
Northern Samar	WAB			
Ilo-ilo	KASIHA			
Cebu	ALAMKA			
Capiz	ESMAC			
Bukidnon	PALAMBU			
Misamis Oriental	KABAASKOG			
Lanao del Norte	CVFMPC			
Zamboanga Del Norte	ZANFESSI			
Davao del Norte	KPMD			
Davao City	MIEDIECO			
Agusan del Sur	ARFEDACO			
Davao Oriental	NAGMASID			
Zamboanga del Sur	NAGMATABA			
South Cotabato	SAMATIKU			

14. Characteristics of Members

A. Major Source Of Income	Percentage
1. Farming and Gardening	85
2. Fishing	15
3. Poultry and Livestock Raising	0
Total:	100

B. Tenurial Status	Percentage
1. Owner Cultivator	20
2. Amortizing Owner	60
3. Leaseholder	17
4. Shareholder	3
5. Others: specify	
Total:	100

C. Size Of Landholding	Percentage
1. Less than 3 hectares	90
2. 3 to 5 hectares	10
3. More than 5 - 10 has.	0
4. More than 10 has.	0
Total:	100

D. Type Of Landholding	Percentage
1. Lowland Irrigated	50
2. Lowland Non-irrigated	45
3. Upland	5
4. Others: Specify	
Total:	100

E. Crops	Percentage
1. Rice	60
2. Corn	7
3. Coconut	30
4. Vegetable	0
5. Sugarcane	3
6. Poultry and Livestock	0
7. Others: Specify	
Total:	100

F. Sectoral Origin	Percentage
1. Farmer	72
2. Fishers	10
3. Agricultural Worker	15
4. Rural Women	40
5. Indigenous People	3
Others: Specify	
Total:	

15. Organizational Resources

In 1999, PAKISAMA had a total asset of PhP23,524,811 as compared to the previous year's PhP 17,128,618. Meanwhile, total fund support and income generated by the Confederation in 1999 amounted to PhP 25,306,786 while their expenditures for the year ran up to PhP 18,485,866. Of their expenditures, PhP 16,777,621 came from project related expenses while PhP 1,708,245 was from general expenses.

Other assets of the organization include office equipments including personal computers, motorcycles, a training center, demonstration farms and other agricultural farm lots.

16. Mechanisms for Resource Generation

PAKISAMA sources its funds externally and internally. The Confederation is being supported by a number of foreign and local funding agencies including MISEREOR, CordAid, Agriterra and the Philippine Rice Research Institute. Internally, PAKISAMA source sounds from annual dues,

membership fees, processing and consultancy fees, donations, and from its central loan fund. In 1999, of the total funds of the federation, only 3 percent came from membership donations.

17. Information Technology Capacity

The secretariat offices of PAKISAMA are all equipped with personal computers and hooked to the Internet. All members of the secretariat are knowledgeable in word processing. Communication among offices is done by electronic mail if possible. The organization has a web page. However, farmer leaders are not equipped in computing.

18. Membership Policies and Procedures

All organizations or federations of tillers, farm-workers, small fishers, rural women, indigenous communities and peasant youth may join PAKISAMA. These organizations or federations may be organized on a sectoral or geographical basis. Other kinds of organizations may also be accepted based on the decision of the National Council.

Any organization that wishes to become a member of PAKISAMA must submit the following:

- a. Application letter or board resolution for membership
- b. Copy of the constitution & by-laws
- c. List of officers and members
- d. Organizational profile
- e. Copy of registration certificate
- f. Membership fee and dues for the remaining months of the year from the time their application has been endorsed by the RC

All membership applications are decided upon by the National Council based on the recommendation of the RC and other requirements that may be imposed by the NEXCOM.

Membership in PAKISAMA cease based on the following conditions:

- a. Voluntarily resigns or leaves PAKISAMA;
- b. Dissolution and/or substantial loses in membership base;
- c. Expulsion from PAKISAMA as decided by the National Council.

The member-organization loses all its rights as set forth in the constitution and by-laws the moment the National Council approves the expulsion of the organization from PAKISAMA. Any organization or federation that has resigned or has been expelled but has serious accountabilities to the PAKISAMA may be sued before the appropriate Philippine court for legal remedies, if necessary.

Each affiliate has the following rights and obligations:

- a. Maintain their status as members in good standing at all times;
- b. Attend to the needs of their individual members;
- c. Send official delegates to the national congress that has the right to elect and be elected to any elective post or organ provided the organization is in good standing. Included in this right is the right to send representatives to the RC and PC.
- d. Enjoy all the rights set forth in this constitution and by-laws;
- e. Benefit from the programs and services of PAKISAMA for its membership provided in they are in good standing;
- f. Act in accordance with the principles, objectives, programs and policies of PAKISAMA;
- g. Collect and pay the dues and other fees as decided upon by PAKISAMA;

- h. Actively participate in the activities, programs and meetings of PAKISAMA at appropriate levels.

19. Information Dissemination and Retrieval

The main venue for dissemination and retrieval of information in the confederation is through their regular meetings. General assembly of member organizations happens every 3 years while the National council meets every year. The National ExeCom on the other hand meets quarterly. Similarly, the Regional Council meets semi annually while the Regional ExeCom meets every two months. The confederation also has its field officers that regularly visit member organizations.

PAKISAMA also has a website and periodically produces organizational reports and other reading materials about the organizations and issues that concern the sector.

20. Networks and Linkages

PAKISAMA is affiliated with several domestic coalitions and groups such as:

- People's Campaign for Agrarian Reform (AR NOW!)
- National Peace Conference (NPC)
- Coconut Industry Reform Movement (COIR)
- Philippine NGOs for International Concerns (PhiLINK), and
- Laban ng Mangingisda Para sa Reporma /Fight of Fisherfolk for Reforms (LAMPARA)

At the international level, the confederation is also affiliated with the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP). PAKISAMA works with these organizations for the advocacy of their shared issues and concerns.

The confederation has bilateral relations with:

- Agriterra
- LTO-Netherlands
- Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (AsiaDHRRA)
- The Popular Coalition to Eradicate Hunger and Poverty, and
- Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC).

AGRI-AQUA DEVELOPMENT COALITION (AADC-Mindanao)

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Person: Francisco Mabaso, Jr., Secretary General • *Address:* No. 78 East Street, DBP Village, Maa, Davao City, PHILIPPINES • *Telephone Number:* (06382) 2961328 • *Facsimile:* (06382) 2961328
• *Mobile Phone:* (063918) 9009651 • *E-mail Address:* agriaqua@codewan.com.ph,
agriaqua@mozcom.com • *Home Page:* <http://www2.mozcom.com/~agriaqua>

ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTION

1. History of Organization

The Agri-Aqua Development Coalition-Mindanao (AADC-Mindanao) is a coalition of farmers, fishers, indigenous peoples, and rural women organizations in the island region of Mindanao in the Philippines. It was borne out of two major consultations among peasant leaders in the region after the Congress for a Peoples' Agrarian Reform (CPAR), the broadest ever coalition of peasant groups in the Philippines, folded up in 1992.

AADC-Mindanao was organized in July 1994 to build and nurture municipal level coalitions of peoples' organizations and to make them active players in charting the development of their communities through collective action. It was formed to fill the void left by CPAR in forging grassroots unity.

In January 6, 1995, the coalition was registered in the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and with the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) in November 10, 1998. Philippine laws mandate registration of private organizations.

2. Organizational Purpose

AADC-Mindanao envisions to create sustainable rural communities where the people are self reliant, live in solidarity, and share equitably the resources of nature; the government has programs and policies that respect culture and respond to the needs of the poor; and the poor are organized and united, ably promote and uphold their interest, and help shape the direction of the community.

To realize its vision of sustainable rural communities, AADC-Mindanao binds itself to:

- a. Form communities where the principles under AADC's Six Point Basis of Unity (SPBU) are practiced and lived;
- b. Pursue reforms in government and ensure that people's participation is genuine and meaningful; and
- c. Consolidate the people into coalitions that work for change and for the development of the community.

3. Organizational Strategies

Thailand



THE FARMER FOUNDATION OF THAILAND (FFT) Moon Niti Kasettakorn Thai

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Person: Mr. Asoke Prasarnson, Chairperson • *Postal Address:* 186 Moo 6 Tambon Phra Yuan, Amphor Phra Yuan, Khonkhean Province 40320 • *Telephone Number:* 01-6701797 •
Facsimile: (66 43) 242265

ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTION

1. History of the Organization

Twenty years ago, Mr. Asoke Prasarnson founded a farmers' movement of more than 200 members in his area, Pra Yuan District, to fight against rural poverty and an authoritarian who look down them as the foolish, the poor and the suffering slave. Now, the movement has developed and registered as the Farmers Foundation of Thailand (FFT) 4,818 chapters supporting its 4.1 million members.

2. Organizational Purpose

- To organize and educate farmers with no formal education without bias against sex, age, race, and faith;
- To provide farmers with technical assistance and tools to improve their farm self-employment and living;
- To participate in public organizations for socio-economic and cultural welfare and peace and
- To be non-political.

3. Organizational Strategy

The strategies used by the organization include advocacy through community-based approach, training and self-management of farm practice.

4. Programs and Services

- Non-formal education.
- Support through area technical transfer and tools.
- Conduct of Participatory Action Programs in communities.

5. Economic and Enterprise Capacity

At present, the FFT has no business for income generation. But it relies on the surplus from rice bank, buffalo bank, and some local contribution of its members.

6. Services for Women Members

Women members who work in the field are supported by farming and farm processing programs. For those who cannot work in the field, weaving programs, handicrafts and agricultural processing, support them. Women members run a savings group of 10 Baht per month per head. They use their group savings as an initial capital for credit for needy.

7. Major Projects of the Organization

Project Title	Objectives	Accomplishments	Supporting Agency
1. Livestock Development center	<input type="checkbox"/> To improve breeding practices <input type="checkbox"/> To develop livestock management.	Have more than 200 cows and buffaloes.	<input type="checkbox"/> Catholic Relief Services <input type="checkbox"/> Government Budget
2. Agricultural Self Sufficiency Program	<input type="checkbox"/> To transfer area technical assistance and tools. <input type="checkbox"/> To improve rural income and food security.	On going program	<input type="checkbox"/> Government Budget.
3. Data Bank	<input type="checkbox"/> To collect data for use <input type="checkbox"/> To develop information flows	On going program	<input type="checkbox"/> Farmers Federation Thailand <input type="checkbox"/> Requests for any support from interested party.
4. Farmers University	<input type="checkbox"/> For the exchange of leaders and training. <input type="checkbox"/> For research <input type="checkbox"/> To be training center for students and high officers and others.	Is currently developing the program.	

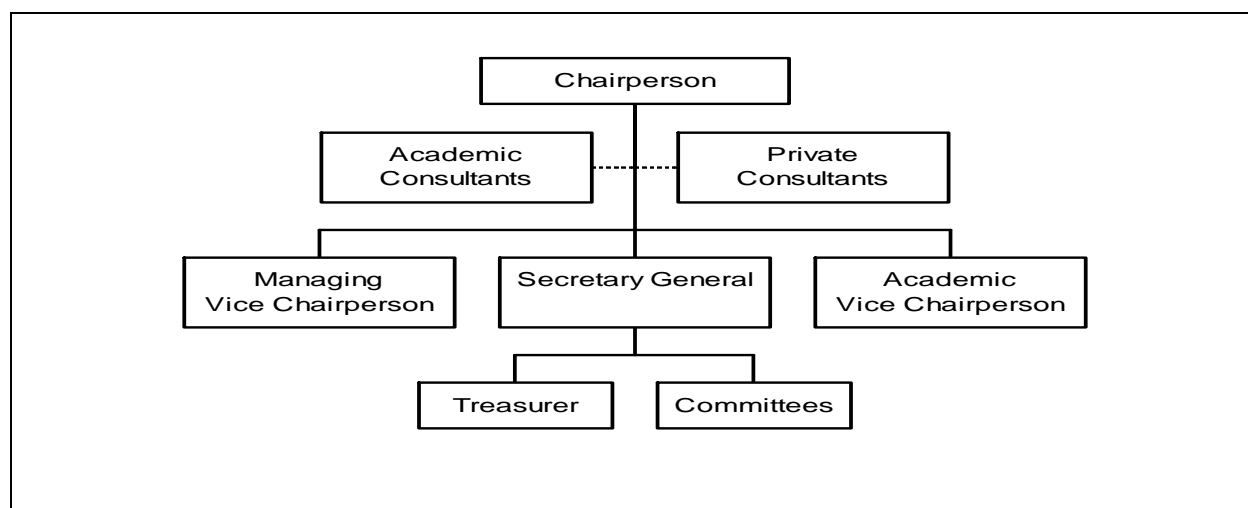
8. Sectoral Issues and Concerns

Sectoral Concerns	Issues	Organizational Stand
1. Reform of Agricultural Vocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Access to till-land. <input type="checkbox"/> Price bargaining <input type="checkbox"/> Area technical assistance for production and marketing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Develop capacity of farm self-management. <input type="checkbox"/> Support local with tools. <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinated with government program to support local members as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Year 1998 - 116 M. Baht <input type="checkbox"/> Year 1999 - 200 M. Baht <input type="checkbox"/> Year 2000 - 200 M. Baht
2. Debt Redemption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Develop policy and regulations for government program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Policy consideration.

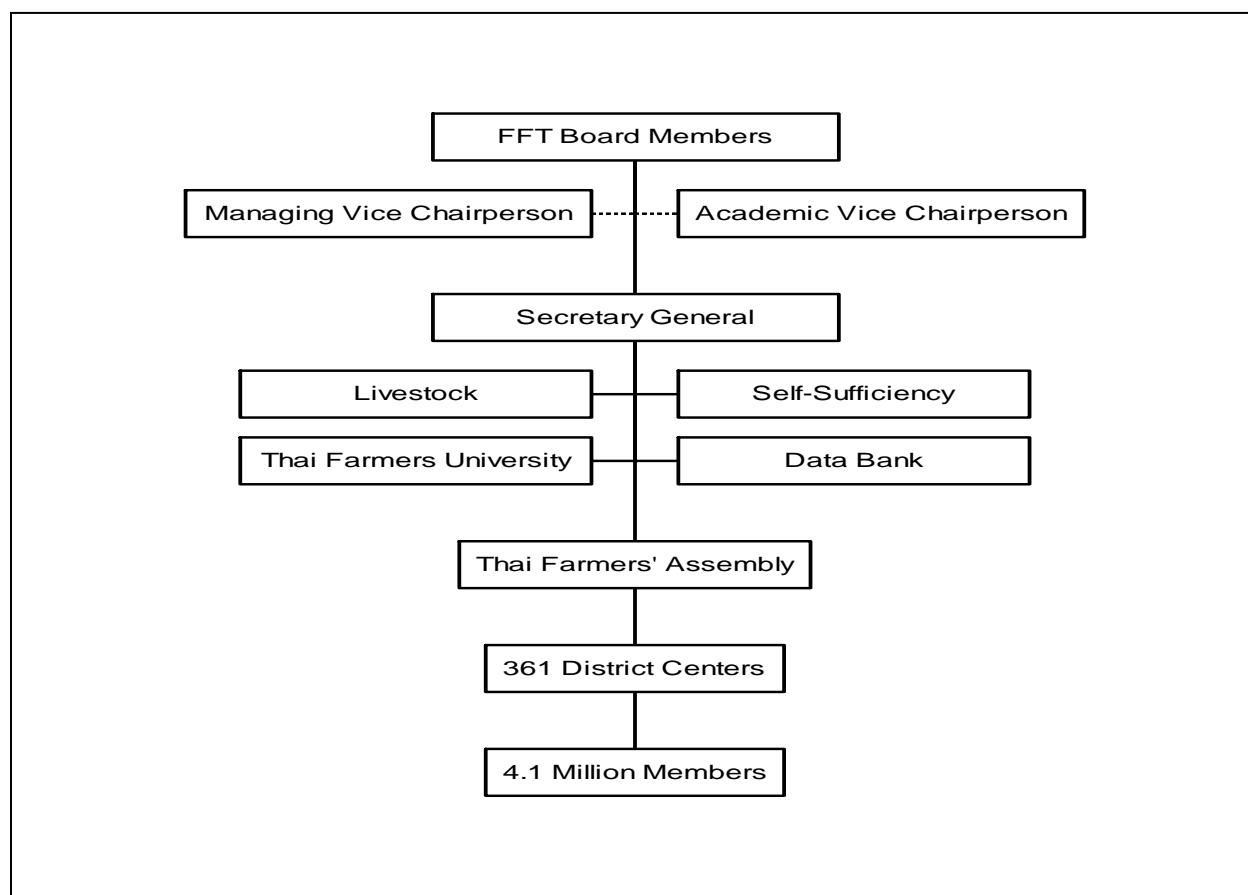
9. Organizational Competency

Advocacy and organizing for people's empowerment

10. Organizational Structure



11. Secretariat Structure



12. Organization's Leaders and Secretariat

Position	Names	Contact Information
Leaders		
Chair Person	Mr. Asoke Prasarnson	01-6701797
Vice Chairman	Mr Taweetilp Jakkaboot	
Vice Chairman	Dr. Prayat Phu Nong Ong	
Secretariat		
General Secretary	Mr. Sakrai Pimbueng	01-6703166, 01-6705238
Treasurer	Mr. Sung Wien Tongsook	
Committee	Mr. Pairote Tima	
Committee	Mr. Khoonpol Mahasing	

13. Membership Characteristics

A. Major Source Of Income	Percentage
1. Farming & Gardening	80
2. Fishing	5
3. Poultry and Livestock	10
4. Others: specify	5
TOTAL	100

B. Tenurial Status	Percentage
1. Owner Cultivator	40
2. Amortizing Owner	
3. Leaseholder	5
4. Shareholder	15
5. Others: specify	40
TOTAL	100

C. Size Of Landholding	Percentage
1. Less than 3 hectares	74
2. 3 to 5 hectares	20
3. More than 5-10 hectares	5
4. More than 10 hectares	1
TOTAL	100

D. Type Of Landholding	Percentage
1. Lowland Irrigated	30
2. Low land Non-Irrigated	60
3. Upland	
4. Others: specify	10
TOTAL	100

E. Crops	Percentage
1. Rice	95
2. Corn	5
3. Coconut	5
4. Vegetable	10
5. Sugarcane	20
6. Poultry And Livestock	35

F. Sectoral Origin	Percentage
1. Farmer	100
2. Fishers	10
3. Agricultural Workers	60
4. Rural Women	30
5. Indigenous People	100

14. Organizational Resources

At present the FFT owns 200 rais (20 hectares) of land for demonstration center, rice banks, buffalo and cow banks, and a training center building (100 x 50 meters).

15. Mechanisms for Internal Resources Generation

For internal resources generation, FFT uses the surplus incomes from rice banks, buffalo and Cow banks to cover the allowances of eight official staff. It also generates the honorarium from technical assistance for the travel and operation costs according to the requests of its members.

16. Information Dissemination and Retrieval

Since one percent of the 7,096 key leaders of the FFT are schoolteachers who live within the community, they are able to transfer information and technology to local people by teaching methods, dialogue, meetings and community approach training. So far, the organization has not yet developed any document flows. Therefore FFT, Chairman Mr. Asoke, has asked the DHRRA to support the related program.

17. Membership Procedures and Policies

Each community can form its own group, elect its leaders and apply to be a group member of FFT without any fee. Each district holds their assembly once a year to formulate their policy and assessment of their local needs for alternative development.

The FFT and local assembly contact suitable government sectors for budget requests. If it does not work out in good manner, FFT calls for policy dialogue with the government. To date, they are quite successful in dialogue and getting support from government budget.

18. Networks and Linkages

FFT for the moment has loosed linkage with other NGOs in its area of Northeast Thailand. It is quite difficulty to keep close partnerships with those NGOs who are not registered and well recognized in the area.

Areas Of Concern	Strength	Weakness	Intervention Needed	Areas For Intervention	
				DHRRA	ASIADHRRA
1. Organizational Purpose	High officers have clear vision, direction and commitment .	Transformation of its purpose may need more reflections.	The EDP workshop can support and confirm their commitment.	Among local experience leaders.	Among international intellectual leaders and seculars.
2. Strategy, Prog & Services	FFT gives good services to its people.	Since it is big movement there may be some miss understand occur.	Encourage organizing SPP training for key leaders.	TOT among provincial leaders.	Exchange of information and experience among international leaders.
3. Structure & Leadership	Structure is well developed from movement to organization al authority.	There is a gap of leadership capability among top leaders and locals.	Leadership strengthening training is advised for the reasons.	Train young leaders to be second liners.	Support top leaders for international network building.
4. Secretariat	FFT has strong secretariat team workers.	Need to develop more office facilities and staff.	Support communication tools for management.	FFT can develop its own facilities.	-
5. Membership	There are 4.1 m. members who commit to the movement.	But still low income members and cannot support their organization for the time being	Community training for vocation, economic, health, and environment is possible.	Local operation.	Supply with technical manual and guideline.
6. Resources	Has 20 hectors of land, rice and livestock banks.	Still looking for resource mobilization technique and managerial mechanism.	Organize a resource mobilization mission team for development.	Local consideration.	Initial support program is considerable.
7. Systems & procedure	Self-management and depending on top leaders.	Decentralization of leadership and management is still weak.	System and procedure training is advised.	Local consideration.	-

8. Organizational Linkages	It is good to have loose linkage with other NGOs in order to build up its inner strength.	In long term it needs to also building a close mutual network for boarder sense.	Starts to develop the linkages now for it need more time to develop close corporation.	Locally	Internationally
9. Other Sectoral Concerns	For the moment FFT concerns 2 areas of development as one an improvement of vocations and dept redemption.	It is too early to evaluate those focus now.	Policy formulation is recommended for future and long term.	Study in depth of case study and reflection for policy making.	Information flow and documentatio n of success cases can be offered to the FFT.
10. Women Organizing & Gender Mainstreaming	FFT has several good programs for women, e.g. Weaving, agricultural processing.	Lack of record on their success and difficulty.	Taking the women program as a priority concern is suitable for total development.	Documentati on of their success is advisable.	Exchange of information and experience among international is a potential for women dialogue.

FARMERS' FEDERATION ASSOCIATION FOR DEVELOPMENT (FAD) Sahaphun Kasetakorn Phur Karn Pattana

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Person: Mr. Thawatchai Khayunying, Chairperson or Mr. Phasom Phetchamrat, General Secretary • *Postal Address:* 1 Soi Amornphan 4, Vipavadee Road, Jatujuk, Bangkok 10900 • *Telephone Number:* (662) 5794545 • *Facsimile:* (662) 5620052 • *E-mail Address:* Fadthai @ ksc.th.com

Field and Extension Offices:

Name of Office	Postal Address	Telephone/Fax	Email	Contact Persons
N-FAD	19 Kochasarn Rd Soi 5 Chiangmai 50100 Thailand	Tel/fax (6653) 271537	Thaidhrra@Chiangmai.a-net.net.th	Mr. Phomma Kengkla
E-FAD	148/1 Moo 7 Tambon Kokpip, Srimahosod, Prachinburi 25190	(6637) 276015	-	Mr. Thawatchai Khayunying
UpperNE-FAD	90 Moo 1 Tambon Tako, Huay Talang, Nakornrachasrima 30240	(6644) 391260	-	Mr. Tui Khantichit
MiddleNE-FAD	102 Moo 7 Tambon Kongphayoon, King Donjarn, Karasin		-	Mr. Somlee Phrom Pinit

ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTION

1. History of the Organization

After the economic crisis in 199, the key leaders of 42 groups of farmers, farm women groups, young farmer groups, related agro- producers and businesses formed themselves as FAD in order to help one another to alleviate the impact of the crisis and poverty in the rural areas. With the support of the FAFT, ThaiDHRRA and Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE) and Agriterra of Netherlands, FAD developed and was registered as Farmers' Federation Association for Development in June 2000.

2. Organizational Purpose

- To empower farmers and agricultural producers to be able help themselves and help others;
- To equip farmers with area technology and tools for better production and marketing;
- To practice of self-reliance towards development; and
- To build up farmers' mutual network and linkages.

3. Organizational Strategy

- Coordinate a farmers' forum for information and experience exchange.
- Organize farmer groups of individual sub-district into Tambon-FAD for human development management and leadership decentralization.
- Support Tambon-FADs with technical assistance and development working tools.
- Study in-depth success cases for replication and strengthening.
- Summarize the lessons for future farmers' policy advocacy and dissemination.

4. Programs and Services

- Organize workshops for dialogue and reflection.
- Mobilize area resource persons and consultants for technical assistance.
- Bridge farmers' needs with stakeholders and interested parties.
- Monitoring consultation and evaluation.
- Information flows.

5. Economic Enterprise Capacity

At this moment, the economic enterprise capacity of FAD is not yet defined. However, many groups of farmers are able to conduct marketing development by themselves.

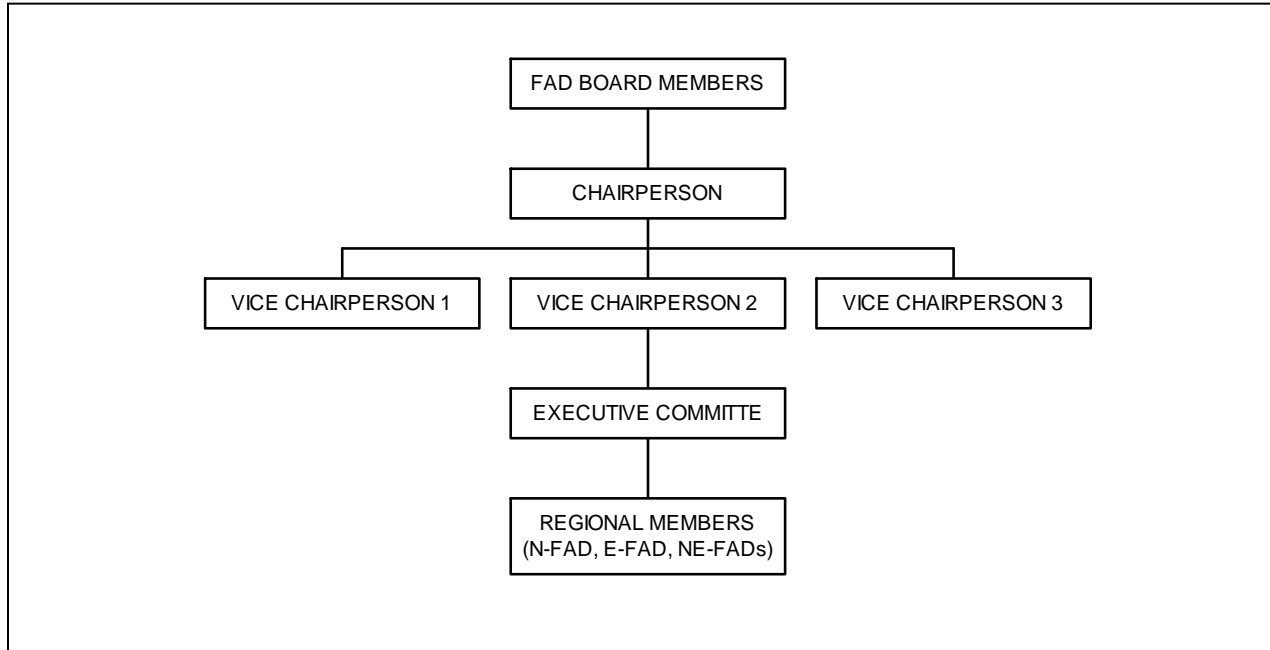
6. Services for Women

Farm and rural women are the priority concern of FAD. Most of farmwomen are able to carry out agricultural processing, food security enhancing activities, and handicrafts. In the future, FAD hopes that farmwomen will take a leading role in realizing development given the opportunity.

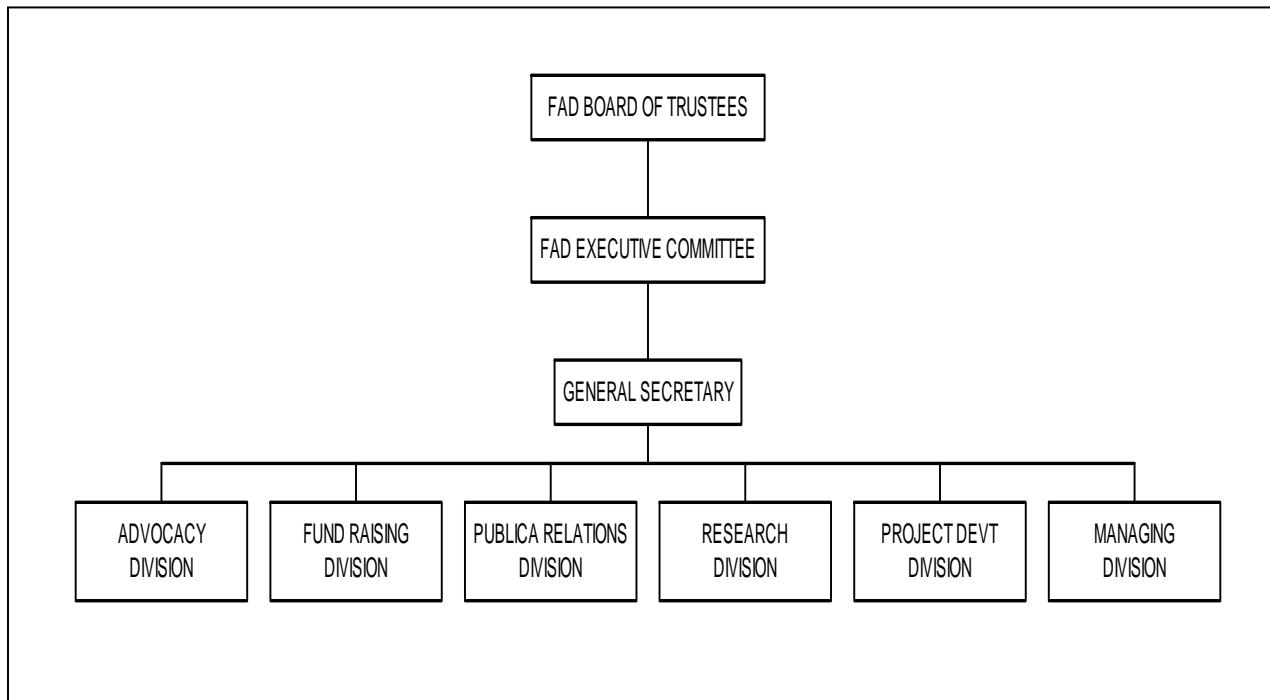
7. Major Projects of the Organization

Project Title	Objectives	Accomplishments	Supporting Agency
1. Coordinating Work	<input type="checkbox"/> To build up good understanding among concerned parties. <input type="checkbox"/> To develop close corporation and mission. <input type="checkbox"/> To collect data for data bank.	On going	Agriterra
2. FAD Consultative Workshops	<input type="checkbox"/> Exchange of information and experiences among farmers. <input type="checkbox"/> Need assessment and development of Strategic Program Planning. <input type="checkbox"/> Preparation of FAD-TOT for future community approach training.	On going	Agriterra
3. Information Flows.	<input type="checkbox"/> For information update and exchange.	<input type="checkbox"/> FAD leaflet <input type="checkbox"/> Newsletter	Agriterra

8. Organizational Structure



9. Secretariat Structure



10. Organization's Leadership and Secretariat

Position	Names	Contact Information
LEADERS:		
Chairman	Mr. Thawatchai Khayunying	01-4589345
Vice Chairman 1	Mr. Amnuay Inkongwong	01-4724843
Vice Chairman 2	Mr. Tui Khantajit	044-391260
Vice Chairman 3	Mr. Pote Phrae Dum	01-9119486
SECRETARIAT:		
General Secretary	Mr. Phasom Petchamrat	02-5794545
GS Assistant	Mr. Sahakorn Songrat	02-5794545
Office Secretary	Ms. Apapun Sripone	02-5794545

11. Size and Scope of Membership

Name of Province	Town	Organization	Total Members	Male	Female
17 provinces	42 Tambons	NFAD	12,616	8,533	4,083
9 provinces		EFAD			
6 provinces		UpperNE-FAD			
7 provinces		MiddleNE-FAD			

12. Organizational Resources

Since FAD is still newly organized barely a year ago, it has no asset belonging to the organization except for a four-door pick-up car and office facilities.

13. Mechanisms For Internal Resources Generation

At the moment, FAD relies on 100 % on external support specifically to Agriterra of the Netherlands. According to its contract with Agriterra, FAD has to raise funds from local sources within 3 years to cover its secretariat operation. Other sources of funds are in the process of consideration and planning.

14. Membership Procedures and Policies

FAD committee members support local farmers' groups to organize themselves as Tambon-FAD, when assistance is requested. The representatives of Tambon-FAD then autonomously link themselves to the regional-FAD. The regional FADs organized themselves later on as National FAD (FAD-Thai)

15. Information Dissemination and Retrieval

FAD provides a service in the form of information flow through leaflet, newsletter, and other available communication. In the future, Regional FADs would be encouraging Tambon-FAD to organize dialogues and fora among their own members toward raising issues and problems.

16. Networks and Linkages

While FAD is rooting itself with local people organizations at the grass-root level, it is also attempting to build linkage with other existing organizations of both government, private, local, and international NGOs.

Name Of Organizations	Description Of The Organization
1. DOAE	<input type="checkbox"/> Government agency for agricultural extension, research and services for the technology of production and marketing, forestry, irrigation, livestock, fishery, crops and etc.
2. Thai Dhrra	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical advise for people empowerment, human resources development management, and savings and credit mobilization.
3. FAFT	<input type="checkbox"/> Coordination work and project management.

NEEDS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Areas Of Concerns	Strength	Weakness	Intervention Needed	Areas For Intervention	
				Country DHRRA	ASIADHRRA
1. Organizational Purpose	Has set up its direction and mission	There is no study in depth of its policy among its partners.	EDP and exchange program for board and executive committee is advised.	Local concern among its partners.	For international exchange and EDP.
2. Strategy, Programs and Services	There are to much strategy for the OP.	Mostly are top-down strategies and service.	Training on SPP and MOE is advised for all.	Country DHRRA can take local training	Support with area consultation and training.
3. Structure & Leadership	Its structure is reformed according to the legal advice and comment of Agriterra.	Not yet develop its plan for leadership training due to a shortage of fund.	Technical and grant to support leadership development program is recommended.	Technical assistance.	Fund raising is possible for this program.
4. Secretariat	For the moment, FAD has strong personality of secretariat.	But operation is advised to development day-to-day work. Shortage of personnel.	Develop secretariat core team. Develop the network management ability.	Can assist only is requested.	Organize a participatory research program and bring in their interested.
5. Membership	All Tambon-FAD is self-management.	But lack of linkages with others NGOs or resources except GO sectors.	Encourage them to liberate themselves from any bond and criteria.	Bottom up approach is advised to strengthen PO for peace and justice.	Can Asia DHRRA do any thing in these areas?
6. Resources		FAD does not own any property now	Try to build up their own resources from local sources. Except resource persons who can be mobilized by activity and relevant program.	Mobilize resources from local and resource persons who graduate from international schools.	Serve as consultants.

PROFILES OF PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS IN RURAL ASIA

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7. Systems & procedure	Is still on going but not yet fulfill.	Need to be strengthened and develop.	Reflection on regular basis.	Conduct mid term evaluation and develop from the field.	Support with document and regards materials.
8. Organizational Linkages	FAD attempt to link itself with others both local and international.	Communication and procedure of working is not yet clear.		Support FAD for linkages building.	Support FAD with international linkages.
9. Other Sectoral Concerns	Farmwomen and young farmer.	Need to develop its vision and mission regards to the issues.	Participation in public development process.	Encourage the members to participate in other activity.	
10. Women Organizing & Gender Mainstreaming	Should bring the issue to public for consideration from time to time.	No particular program for women and gender yet.	Organize women and gender program for development practice within FAD umbrella.	Bottom-up approach concerning those issue raised.	Support fad with reflection and EDP.

NETWORK OF FARMERS' GROUP (NFG) Kloom Kasetakorn

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Person: Mr. Ubonsak Boa Loung Ngam, Chairperson • *Postal Address:* c/o Ms. Nattarin Sangthong, Coordinator, Department of Agricultural Extension, Krom Song Serm Karn Kaset, Phahol Yothin Road, Jatujak, Bangkok 10900 • *Telephone Number:* (662) 9406113 • *Facsimile:* (662) 5793894

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION

1. History of the Organization

Farmers' groups in Thailand are separated into two legal bodies. The first group is the agricultural cooperatives, which are governed under the cooperative law. Second is the *Kloom Kasettakorn* or the farmers' groups who are registered with the Agricultural Ministry. *Kloom Kasettakorn* is a joint liability, pre-cooperative, and a network of farmers' groups around the country. It was founded and closely being supervised by the Department Of Agricultural Extension (DOAE). In 1990 there were 4,132 farmers groups recorded having an aggregate membership of 514,233 individuals.

2. Organizational Purpose

The Network of Farmers' Groups (NFG) aims to help one another for agricultural development, marketing, purchasing fertilizers and technological transfer.

3. Organizational Strategies

The main strategy of the organization is to link farmers' groups towards more efficient operation and delivery of government support services. One Tambon area can register one group. Then, the tambon-group is linked together at the district, provincial, regional and national levels. Each Tambon group member can then buy fertilizers and other tools at low-cost. DOAE supports various programs of the NFG with government funds.

4. Programs and Services

Since NFG is supervised by DOAE, most of their programs are top-down and depended on government budget and the influence of political parties. So far, DOAE gives good irrigation, fertilizer, and area technical transfer for production. Marketing is the responsibility of other government ministries.

For the local Kloom Kasettakorns, they are self-managing according to their production system. They have also organized a shareholder revolving fund to address their local need for capital.

5. Economic Enterprise Capacity

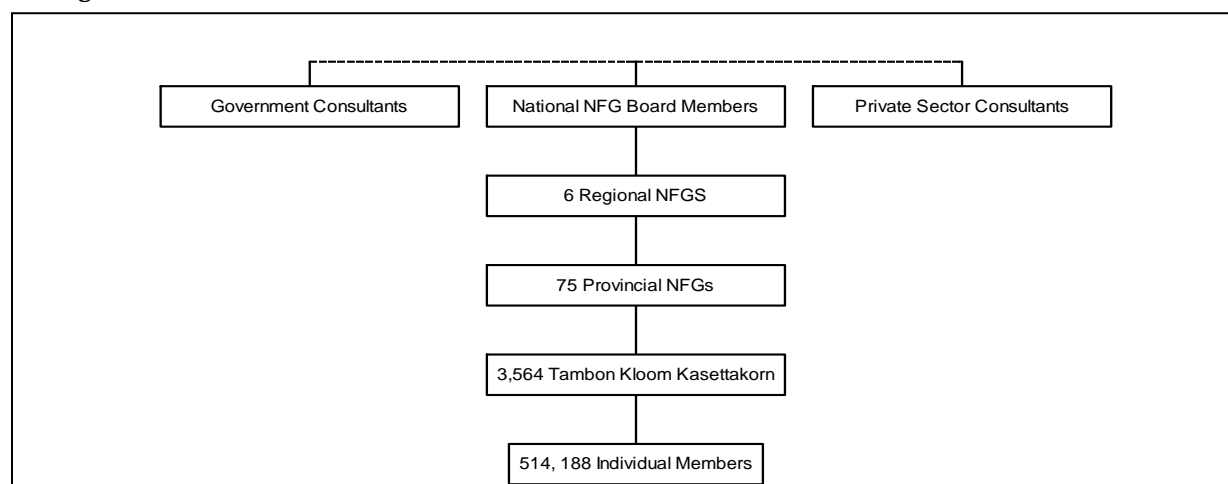
Most Kloom Kasettakorns are producers of rice, vegetable crops as well as pig, buffaloes and cattle. They produce raw materials for middlemen. Thus getting into marketing is for them a very rare activity. After the recent economic crisis in Thailand, they were inspired to plan and conduct their own marketing activities.

However, while some of them are able to engage in various marketing schemes, these are but small enterprises at the local level. Most of export transactions are usually done by big agricultural industries.

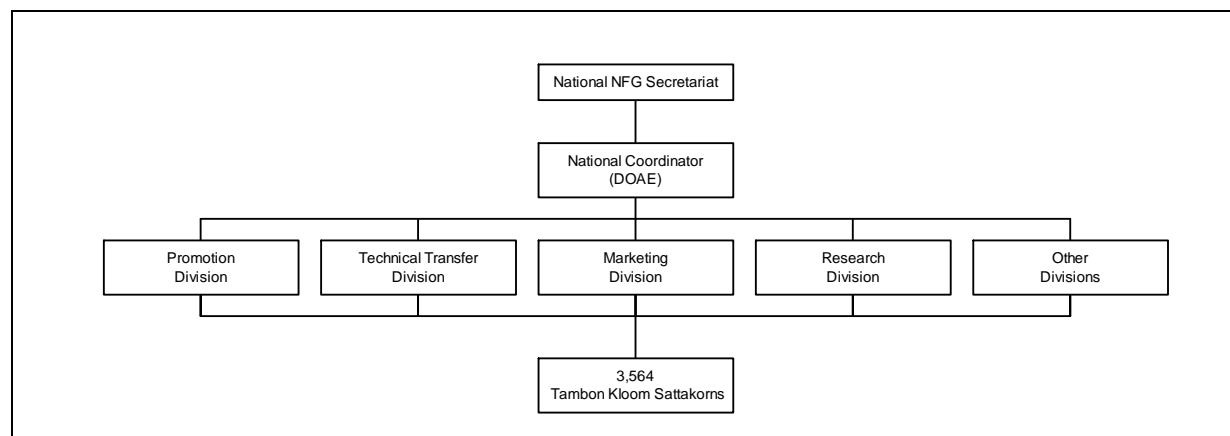
6. Major Projects of the Organization

Project Title	Objectives	Accomplishments	Supporting Agency
1. Rice Production	<input type="checkbox"/> For food security <input type="checkbox"/> For export	881,200 hectares	Self-support.
2. Crops Production	<input type="checkbox"/> Local consumption <input type="checkbox"/> For export	229,678 hectares	Self-support
3. Gardening	<input type="checkbox"/> Local consumption <input type="checkbox"/> For export	139,206 hectares	Self-support
4. Pig Raising	<input type="checkbox"/> Local market <input type="checkbox"/> Export market	315,090 pigs	Self-support BAAC
5. Buffalo and Cattle Production	<input type="checkbox"/> Local market	<input type="checkbox"/> 744,048 buffaloes <input type="checkbox"/> 335,055 cattle	Self-support

7. Organizational Structure



8. Secretariat Structure



9. Organization's Leadership and Secretariat

Position	Names	Contact Information
LEADERS:		
Chairperson, national NFG	Mr. Ubonsak Boa Loung Ngam	DOAE (662) 9406113
SECRETARIAT:		
NFG National Coordinator	Ms, Nattarin Sangtong	DOAE (662) 9406113

10. Size and Scope of Membership

Province	Town	Organization	Total Members	Male	Female
North:17 Provinces	809	4,766	116,719	116,719	
North East: 19 provinces	1,116	8,589	200,637	200,637	
Central: 8 provinces	410	2,690	47,748	47,748	
East: 9 provinces	318	1,878	39,707	39,707	
West: 8 provinces	370	2,090	45,597	45,597	
South: 14 provinces	541	2,330	63,780	63,780	
Total	3,564	22,343	514,188	514,188	

11. Membership Characteristics

A. Major Source Of Income	Percentage
1. Farming & Gardening	85
2. Fishing	

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3. Poultry and Livestock	15
4. Others: specify	
TOTAL	100

B. Tenurial Status	Percentage
1. Owner Cultivator	60
2. Amortizing Owner	40
TOTAL	100

C. Size Of Landholding	Percentage
1. Less than 3 hectares	40
2. 3 to 5 hectares	35
3. More than 5-10 hectares	20
4. More than 10 hectares	5
TOTAL	100

D. Type Of Landholding	Percentage
1. Lowland Irrigated	80
2. Low land Non-Irrigated	15
3. Upland	5
TOTAL	100

E. Crops	Percentage
1. Rice	70.50
2. Corn (All Crops)	18.38
3. Coconut (All Fruits)	1.12
4. Poultry And Livestock (Integrated Farming)	40
TOTAL	

F. Sectoral Origin	Percentage
1. Farmer	80
2. Agricultural Workers	20
TOTAL	

12. Organizational Resources

The resources of NFG owned by individual farmers. So far, there is no group property yet.

13. Mechanisms For Internal Resources Generation

The DOAE is responsible for the needs and request of POs. Making NFG dependent on government budget, officers and facilities. However, for local operation, the members contribute their own resources. At present, there is no any full -time staff directly under the NFG.

14. Membership Procedures and Policies

Farmers of each Tambon organized themselves and registered with DOAE to acquire assistance in the form of technology and tools. For policy making, NFG serves as resource person to the ministry.

15. Information Dissemination and Retrieval

Most of information dissemination is done by DOAE through newsletter.

17. Networks and Linkages

There is no direct linkage with international linkages

ORGANIZATIONAL NEEDS

Areas Of Concerns	Strength	Weakness	Intervention Needed	Areas For Intervention	
				Country DHRRA	ASIADHRRA
1. Organizational Purpose	To help them to help themselves is successful purposes.	According to interviewing, Norm said, NFG does not know how to disseminate their success.	EDP is good method to intervene for network development and strength.	Organize EDP among local leaders.	Organize EDP for international.
2. Strategy, Program & Services	So far DOAE provide good service to support NFG with government budget.	But there is no particular service and programs that prepare by NFG themselves.	Community approach training is advised for further development.	Can assist with technical areas of SPP.	Can assist with international training.
3. Structure & Leadership	The structure of organization is well planned under DOAE. And leaders are committed.	But new generation must be trained as second liners.	Leadership training is one of good intervention.	Can organize leadership training for them.	Exchange program is advised.
4. Secretariat	NFG is supported secretariat by DOAE. PO does not have to responsible for secretariat cost.	NFG does not responsible for secretariat work and they cannot build up their own role and mission.	Secretariat training and management for local Kloom Kasettakorn is good intention.	If there is suitable support, leadership training for local NFG is possible.	Can assist at the international level.
5. Membership	Members have social capitals, commitment and royalty to its organization.	But have no opportunity to express themselves in good courses.	Community approach for technical transferring and advocacy is suitable for the moment.	Provide local community training in various area technical for management and resource mobilization.	Develop project to support locality.

6. Resources	Local groups have their own land, facility,	But they do not yet know how to mobilize them in proper way for their own benefits.	Managerial training how to use resource wisely.	Through dialogue of life is relevant.	Supply with documentation and information.
7. Systems & procedure	Their work procedure is under regulations and government law.		Organization management training	Conduct need assessment and prepare training.	Information support.
8. Organizational Linkages	None				
9. Other Sected Concerns					
10. Women Organizational & Gender Mainstreaming	Farm women in practice they help their family in the field.	There is serious consideration yet.	Need of serious consideration toward farmwomen and children.	Organize dialogue among leaders and housewives.	Support with project.

FARM WOMEN GROUP (FWG) Kloom Mae Baan Kasettakorn

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Person: Ms. Sumalee Soon Torn Narurang Sri, Head of Farm Women Group • *Postal Address:* Department of Agricultural Extension, Phahol Yothin Road, Jatujak, Bangkok 10900 • *Telephone Number:* (662) 9406096 • *Facsimile:* (662) 5793894

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION

1. History of the Organization

Thai law has clearly distinguished husbands from wives. Husbands can sign contracts for any loan from bank but not their wives. The gap made farmwomen far away from socio-economic participation. At the same time, farm women themselves requested for any support to help them generate income to ensure food security in their households. Given this situation, the Farm Women Group was organized as Kloom Mae Baan Kasettakorn.

2. Organizational Purpose

- To empower farmwomen for food and income security;
- To assist farmwomen with technical know how and tools; and
- To develop self-sustainability, better living and environment.

3. Organizational Strategy

- Form 50 farmwomen in to a group per village and register with the network.
- Organize area technical training according to their needs and requests.
- Support groups with suitable fund from government for their productive projects.
- Monitoring and evaluation.

4. Programs and Services

- Area technical training program for production and marketing.
- Mobilizing funds from government budget and interested donors.
- PAR and Management Training for community fund and savings scheme.

5. Economic Enterprise Capacity

Some of the local groups are able to address their marketing needs by themselves while others cannot. Most of farmwomen groups are self-sufficient and raise local contribution for their operational cost.

6. Services for Women

All programs and services of FWG are for its women members.

7. Major Projects of the Organization

Project Title	Objectives	Accomplishments	Supporting Agency
1. Area technical training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> For technological transference <input type="checkbox"/> For the improvement of management and development of their vocations <input type="checkbox"/> For food and income security. 	Done	Government budget
2. Bridge fund for locality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Assist with production and marketing tools and management. <input type="checkbox"/> Generate self-employment activity among farmwomen. 	Done	Government Budget. Donor agencies
3. PAR and Management Training for Community Fund and Savings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Developed people participation through savings and credit mobilization. <input type="checkbox"/> Assist farmwomen on day-to-day fund management and savings discipline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> ThaiDHRRA does the PAR during 1993-1999. <input type="checkbox"/> Now it becomes national policy for any group's discipline. 	UNICEF ESCAP Savings Bank

8. Sectoral Issues and Concerns

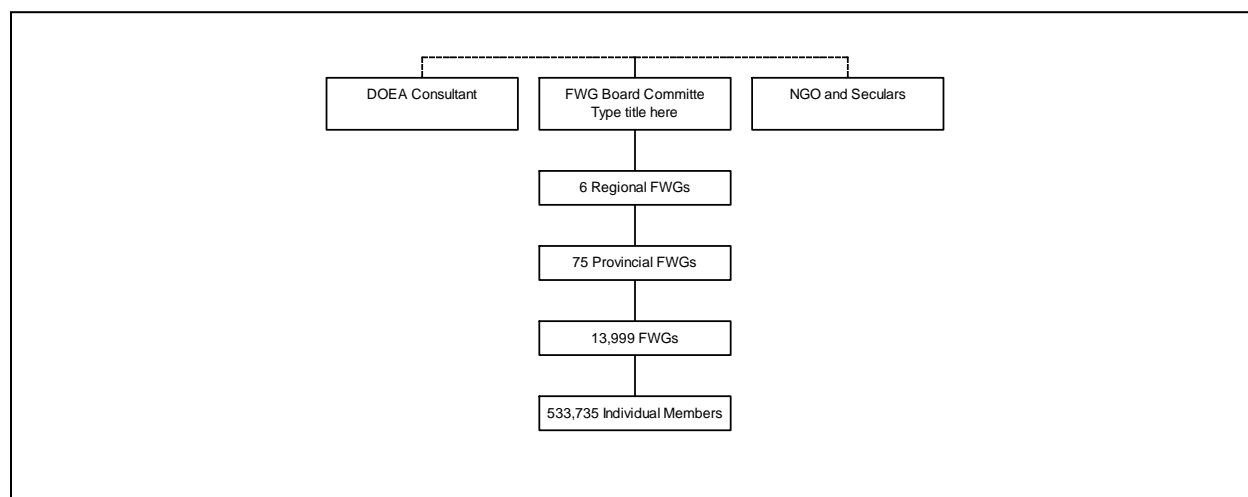
Sectoral Concerns	Issues	Organizational Stand
1. Globalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Since there are so many funds to assist Thailand after its crisis, rural organizations may be fed-up with existing fund policy and fund flooding in the market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The organization express here that the bottom-up decision making must be used.

<p>2. Locality</p>	<p>❑ Since fund policy force them to organize new group, therefore in local there are many groups organized under different sectors and the members are repeated.</p>	<p>❑ There should be one group with different activities instead of being members of many groups with the same activity.</p>
<p>3. Management</p>	<p>❑ For Farm Women Groups, they experienced that one of the key failure of farmers is internal management capability.</p>	<p>❑ In this organization, we stand for home economic and management as priority, then, vocation, health and environment.</p>

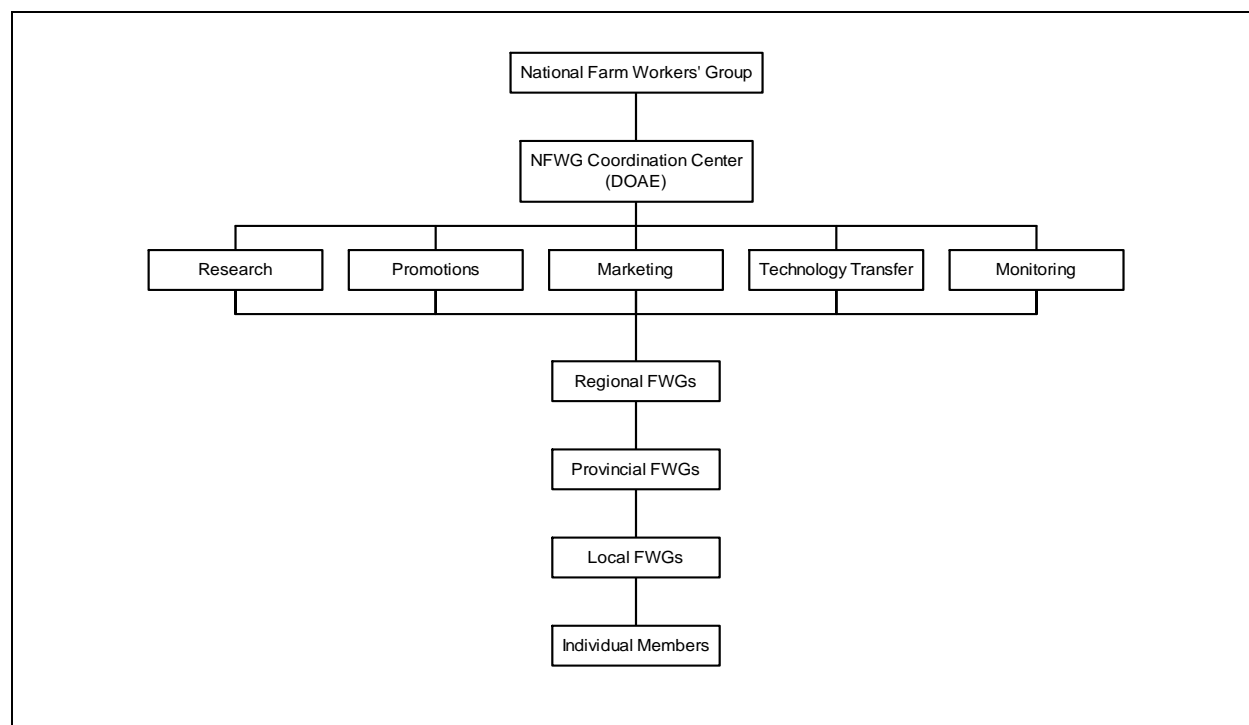
9. Organizational Competency

Technology and skills transfer for food production, vocational skills including handicrafts making, and agricultural processing.

10. Organizational Structure



11. Secretariat Structure



11. Organization's Leadership and Secretariat

Position	Names	Contact Information
LEADERS:		
Chairperson	Ms. Supawan Pantong	C/o DOAE
SECRETARIAT:		
Bangkok Coordinator	Miss Sumalee Soonthorn Narurangsri	(662) 9406096
Chiang Mai Coordinator	Ms. Ampa Chantrakaad	(6653) 221209

12. Size and Scope of Members

Province Name	Town	Organization	Total Members	Male	Female
1. Northern, 17 provinces	539	4,452	235,306		235,306
2. Northeast, 19 provinces	858	4,826	161,286		161,286
3. Central, 8 provinces	141	700	15,959		15,959
4. East, 9 provinces	186	1,002	25,051		25,051
5. West, 8 provinces	123	704	23,916		23,916
6. South, 14 provinces	421	2,315	72,217		72,217
TOTAL	2,269	13,999	533,735		533,735

14. Membership Characteristics

A. Major Source Of Income	Percentage
1. Farming & Gardening	
2. Fishing	
3. Poultry and Livestock	
4. Others: specify (AGRI-PROCESSING AND HANDICRAFT)	100
TOTAL	

B. Tenurial Status	Percentage
1. Owner Cultivator	
2. Amortizing Owner	
3. Leaseholder	
4. Shareholder	100
5. Others: specify	
TOTAL	

C. Size Of Landholding	Percentage
1. Less than 3 hectares	60
2. 3 to 5 hectares	25
3. More than 5-10 hectares	10
4. More than 10 hectares	5
TOTAL	100

D. Type Of Landholding	Percentage
1. Lowland Irrigated	100
2. Low land Non-Irrigated	
3. Upland	
4. Others: specify	
TOTAL	100

F. Sectoral Origin	Percentage
1. Farmer	100
2. Fishers	
3. Agricultural Workers	
4. Rural Women	100
5. Indigenous People	100
6. Others: specify	
TOTAL	

15. Organizational Resources

This organization is a network of farmwomen. Some of them have their own land, houses, and 300 million Baht of group savings as of 1998. Most of their savings deposit is with BAAC with out any utilization. The interest of the savings returns as provident fund to the holders.

FWGs are able to generate their group's incomes through productive self-employment activities like food and agricultural processing, handicraft, weavings. They do not have to pay for secretariat work due to the support of government offices.

16. Mechanisms For Internal Resources Generation

FWGs use their savings as initial credit capital to their members with 1-2 percent interest per month. They use the surplus for operation cost as well as training and provident fund. Meanwhile, the surplus profits from the products are also used for the same purposes.

18. Information Technology Capacity

The coordination centers of FWG invite resource persons from various universities and experts from the outside to assist local groups.

19. Membership Procedures and Policies

Any village can organize themselves 50 women into a group and register them with the Agricultural Office for technical support and other assistance. The representatives of each group organize their network at the local, district, provincial, regional, and national.

20. Information Dissemination and Retrieval

FWG disseminates information and technology through district Home Economic Officers and now the Tambon Center for Technological Transfer.

21. Networks and Linkages

Name Of Organizations	Description Of The Organization
1. Universities	<input type="checkbox"/> For technical assistance and research.
2. ThaiDHRRA Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/> For PAR and Management Training for savings and funds.
3. Donor Agencies	<input type="checkbox"/> For initial support and grounding of people's projects.

ORGANIZATIONAL NEEDS

Areas Of Concerns	Strength	Weakness	Intervention Needed	Areas For Intervention	
				Country DHRRA	ASIADHRRA
1. Organizational Purpose	Organizational purpose is clear.		Objective Management ability among local groups.	Training course	Support training program.
2. Strategy, Programs and Services			SPP training for local coordination officers	SPP training course	Support and supply tools
3. Structure & Leadership	Since WFG is supervised by DOAE.	Its leaders need to be trained.	Leadership training	Organize leadership training.	Supply equipment and information
4. Secretariat	Is supported by government.	Lack of people responsibility for its organization.	Decentralization is needed for secretariat and people participation.		
5. Membership	Well committed, sacrificing	Tried with to be members of many groups.	Consolidate all groups in to one umbrella	Consultation	
6. Resources	In kinds	Need to know how to mobilize their own resources	Advocacy through dialogue of life will help.	Organize dialogue meetings among members	Information sharing
7. Systems & procedure			People Empowerment	Technical advise and consultation	EDP for top officers and leaders for policy building.
8. Organizational Linkages				Linkages with local NGOs and private groups.	Linkages with international parties.
9. Other Sectoral Concerns					
10. Women Organizing & Gender Mainstreaming					

YOUNG FARMERS GROUP (YFG) Yoawa Kaset

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Person: Mr. Veera Khum Cheam, Chairperson • *Postal Address:* c/o Mr. Veerasak Adthaweekul, Provincial Agricultural Office, Muang District, Uttaradit Province 53000 • *Telephone Number:* (6655) 440893, 411769 • *Facsimile:* (6655) 414135

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION

1. History of the Organization

Thirty years ago, the leftist movement in Thailand strengthened and spread in the rural areas targeting Thai farmers. The circumstance made young farmers to keep away from their own farms. At the same time, the promotion of new technology and industry-based development is spreading promising better life. This further enticed young farmers to migrate to the big city and left behind a shortage of new farming generation. Given this situation, the government and seculars tried to organize the remaining young farmers to fill up this gap.

2. Organizational Purpose

- To prepare the rural youth aged 10-35 into being farmers and stewards of the land.
- To orient young farmers with existing new farming technologies.

3. Organizational Strategy

- Assist out-of-school youth to organize themselves to be future leaders of farmers' groups and practice farming in their areas.
- Encourage agricultural graduates to practice farming according to their fields.
- Supports high schools to conduct integrated farming programs for school kids.
- Supports 4H-Club and other agricultural activities.

4. Programs and Services

- Organizes assembly for Young Farmers Organization once a year.
- Provides a small budget to high schools that are interested in the program and follow up their progress.
- Scholarships for excellent young farmers for higher education both local and international.
- Supports exchange programs and exposure among leaders of young farmers.

5. Services for Women Members

YFG orients young farm girls to consider studying farming and agricultural processing related courses, starting them at school age. They also supports small and long term credit programs or any farming proposals from young women farmers.

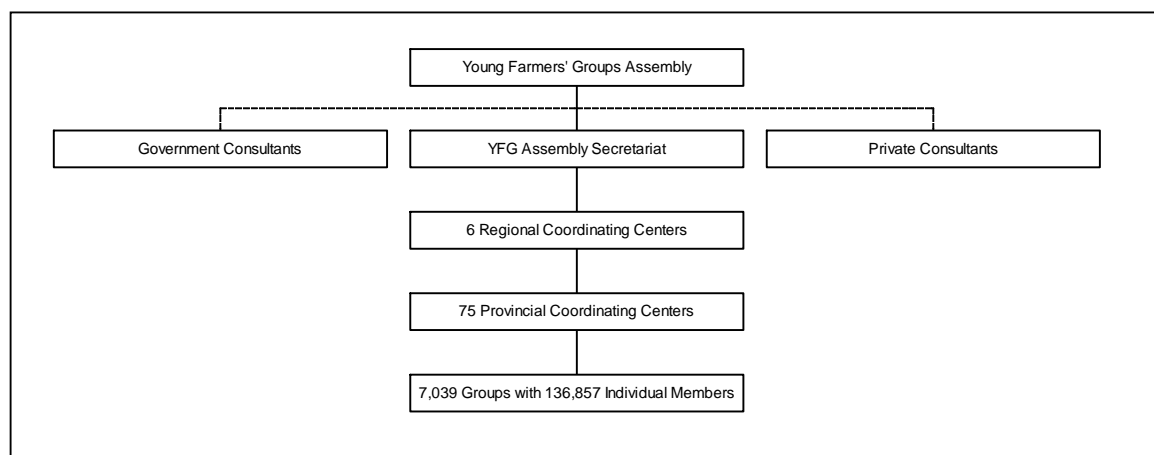
6. Major Projects of the Organization

Project Title	Objectives	Accomplishments	Supporting Agency
1. Young Farmers Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Reflection and Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Election 	Done	Government Budget
2. Supports high schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> To build up close cooperation between education and agricultural sectors for young farmers. 	1,000 schools per year since 1995-now	Government budget
3. Scholarship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Encourages higher education of young farmers. <input type="checkbox"/> Leadership strengthening and development. <input type="checkbox"/> Supports post graduates from agriculture schools. 	1,330 cases	Government Budget
4. Organizes young farmers among non-school kids.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> To empower young farmers groups. <input type="checkbox"/> To build up network among themselves for learning and mutual help. <input type="checkbox"/> To support young farmers with technology and tools. 	7,039 groups organized and have 136,857 members.	Government Budget.

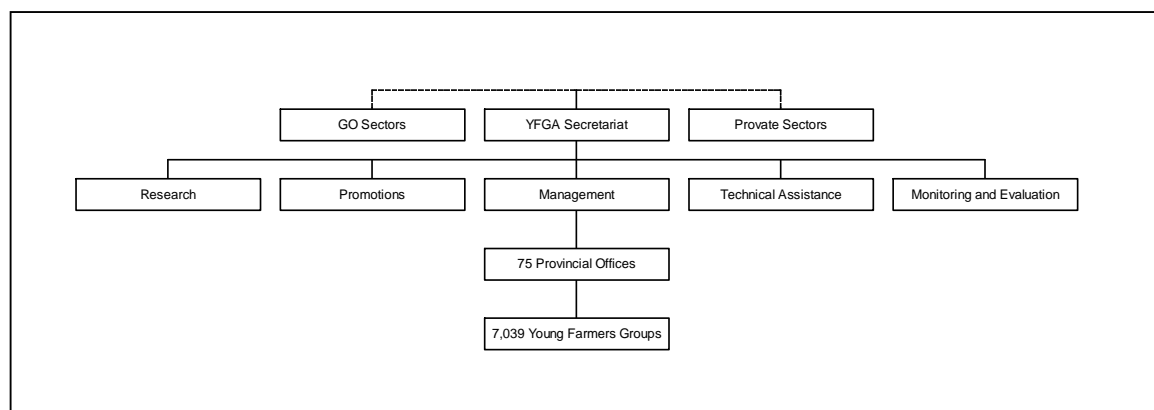
7. Sectoral Issues and Concern

Sectoral Concerns	Issues	Organizational Stand
1. Migration of young farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> After married and left the organization. <input type="checkbox"/> The change from agriculture to non-agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Follow-up cases and equip them according to their needs for them to continue farming.
2. The shortage of future agricultural producers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Farmer families have shortage of future producers. <input type="checkbox"/> Sale the land to business sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Will discuss the issue in every level for alternatives.

8. Organizational Structure



9. Secretariat Structure



10. Organization's Leadership and Secretariat

Position	Names	Contact Information
Leaders:		
Chairperson	Mr. Veera Khum Cheam	Division of Yoawa Kaset c/o Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE) Phaholyothin Road Jatujak, Bangkok 10900
Secretariat:		
<i>BKK Office</i>	Mr. Todsaporn Maneerat	Division of Yoawa Kaset C/o DOAE
<i>Northern Region Office</i>	Ms. Ampa Juntra Kaad	Northern DOAE Office A-Rak Road, Phra Sing Muang, Chiang Mai 50120

11. Size and Scope of Membership

Province Name	Town	Organization	Total Members	Male	Female
<input type="checkbox"/> Northern Region		1,675	33,655		
<input type="checkbox"/> NE Region		3,168	63,312		
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Region		439	8,566		
<input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Region		520	10,643		
<input type="checkbox"/> Western Region		368	6,862		
<input type="checkbox"/> Southern Region		869	13,813		
Total		7,039	136,857	40%	60%

12. Membership Characteristics

A. Major Source Of Income	Percentage
1. Farming & Gardening	60
2. Fishing	10
3. Poultry and Livestock	20
4. Others: specify	10
TOTAL	100

B. Tenurial Status	Percentage
1. Owner Cultivator	80
2. Amortizing Owner	
3. Leaseholder	
4. Shareholder	20
5. Others: specify	
TOTAL	100

C. Size Of Landholding	Percentage
1. Less than 3 hectares	100
2. 3 to 5 hectares	
3. More than 5-10 hectares	
4. More than 10 hectares	
TOTAL	

D. Type Of Landholding	Percentage
1. Lowland Irrigated	80
2. Low land Non-Irrigated	20
3. Upland	
4. Others: specify	
TOTAL	

E. Crops	Percentage
1. Rice	
2. Corn	
3. Coconut	
4. Vegetable	20

5. Sugarcane	
6. Poultry And Livestock	30
7. OTHERS: Specify	50
TOTAL	

F. Sectoral Origin	Percentage
1. Farmer	100
2. Fishers	
3. Agricultural Workers	
4. Rural Women	60
5. Indigenous People	100
6. Others: specify	
TOTAL	

13. Organizational Resources

Local farmers' groups have their own land and shares. For secretariat, they use government services.

14. Mechanisms For Internal Resources Generation

Mobilize local resource persons and private experts for technology transfer. Government supports some budget for their collective activities and their own revolving loan fund for some other activities.

15. Membership Procedures & Policies

Several members of each community to organize themselves and registered with DOAE for technical and tool assistance.

16. Information Dissemination & Retrieval

The information is coursed through District Agricultural Offices.

17. Networks and Linkages

At the moment, their networks and links are few. Only a few exchange program with Japanese Government is existing.

ORGANIZATIONAL NEEDS

Areas Of Concerns	Strength	Weakness	Intervention Needed	Areas For Intervention	
				Country DHRRA	ASIADHRRA
1. Organizational Purpose	The organization has reached its purposes to support young farmers.	But it freezes due to a shortage of budget.	Development of leaders, re-vision and capacity building.	Organize data and plan.	Support fund.
2. Strategy, Programs & Services	There is a closed corporation among GO sectors for the young farmers.	Emphasis too much on activity but no close MOE and total development.	SPP training is possible.	Organize mobile local training courses for YFGs' leaders.	Intervention of external output.
3. Structure & Leadership	There is no problem with school kids.	But for non-school kids need to be reconstructed and strengthened	<input type="checkbox"/> Recruits supportive staff for day-to-day work. <input type="checkbox"/> Leadership development.	Conduct leadership development program. Develop action program for locality.	Bridge for initial funding to their projects.
4. Secretariat	It is equipped by GO.	There is no responsibility from members. And the groups did not use its secretariat wisely.	Develop people secretariat and decentralization.	Up to their consideration is made.	Can wait.

Areas Of Concerns	Strength	Weakness	Intervention Needed	Areas For Intervention	
				Country DHRRA	ASIADHRRA
5. Membership	136,857 members are potential for future possibility. If only 10% is active is excellent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ But there is no any proper intervention to support them for continuity and sustainability. ❑ Lack of critical current knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Re-organize the existing groups for managerial and human development. ❑ Support the strong groups to bear the weak. 	If there is opportunity to develop this intervene programs, they will help regarding to bottom up procedure.	Look for support.
6. Resources	Some of them have over million Baht of collective funds and savings.	But have lack of communication flow and managerial ability.	Resources managerial training is advised.	Design the training courses and practice.	Connect them with global field.
7. Systems & procedure	Under GO regulations and procedure.	Need to be self management and capacity building	Organize training course for organization and network management and development.	Can organize the course in proper corporation.	Can support it program.
8. Organizational Linkages		Nothing clear for linkages and close corporation among other groups.	Should develop the linkages through communication and activities.	Bridge them with other concerned groups.	Bridge them with other international groups.

PROFILES OF PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS IN RURAL ASIA

PART 2

9. Other Sectoral Concerns	Data	Lack of current data and local information.	Develop data bank for YFG for the use and communication.	Can conduct community approach strategy for data collection and analysis.	Be consultant to the program.
10. Women Organizational & Gender Mainstreaming	60 % of 136,857 members are women.	Still lack of proper program for the service.	Develop women program for the YFGs.	Organize the workshop and be its facilitators	To be program consultant.

Vietnam



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VIETNAMESE GARDENERS Hoi Lam Vuon Viet Nam (VACVINA)

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Person: Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Triu, Chairperson • *Postal Address:* C2B Thanh Cong, Hanoi, Vietnam • *Telephone Number:* (84-4) 8345216/8311546 • *Facsimile:* (84-4) 8353144 • *E-mail Address:* vacvina@netnam.org.vn

ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTION

1. History of the Organization

The Association of the Vietnamese Gardeners is a voluntary mass organization that was established on January 13, 1986 and officially recognized and supported by the Government. The formation of the group started from the "Uncle Ho's Fruit Garden and Fish Pond" movement. At that time, the renovation movement in Vietnam has started. Land was allotted to farmers and there was the need for improving nutrition levels in daily meals as well as improving the income of rural families as well.

2. Organizational Purpose

Vision:

VACVINA has committed to pursue the building up of sustainable agriculture in Vietnam and contribute to the development of this movement in Asia and the world and for an organic and sustainable agriculture for a better life.

Goal:

VAC movement in Vietnam is expected to increase the economic and social efficiency of VAC system, the diversification of the agriculture, and eventually play an important part in the improvement of people's life, better utilization of resources in the different ecological zones, protection of the environment, development of sustainable agriculture and building a rich, beautiful, equitable and civilized country.

Mission:

1. Implement the technology and management progress into VAC system for producing the best nutritious food, improving family diets providing the goods for the markets at home and abroad;
2. Help and direct the consolidation of the family and collective VAC, contributing to realize household food security, to increase the rural employment, the family income, to eliminate hunger and reduce poverty. The association gives the priority to places suffered by war devastations, natural calamities, and less-developed regions (mountainous, hilly coastal

regions, hard central regions), to the most vulnerable people's sections: the women in pregnancy and suckling, the children, the aged people, the disable persons, the war martyrs' families) to the ethnic minorities, the far and retired zones.

3. Organizational Strategies

- Setting VAC eco-system
- Creating high yielding varieties of crops
- Transferring technology to members

4. Programs and Services

- a. Technology transfer
- b. Providing credit for gardeners
- c. Marketing of VAC products

5. Economic and Enterprise Capabilities

The organization mobilizes fund from internal and external sources through foreign funded projects and government-funded projects

6. Major Projects of the Organization

Title Of Project	Objective	Accomplishments	Supporting Agencies
1. House hold food security	Implement VAC to supply nutrition and fresh products to families	1981-1999	UNICEF
2. Training for provincial trainers (30 provinces, 282 districts)		1996-1998	British Embassy
3. Improving the technology of minimizing the post harvest losses from orchids (Ha Nam, Hung Yen, Thai Nguyen provinces)		1997-1999	IIRR
4. Fruit processing in VietTri town, Phu THo province		1996-1998	Action Aid
5. Poverty reduction and hunger elimination in Tuc Tranh (Thai Nguyen province) and in Tan Le (THai Binh)		1996-1998	Terra Orien (Finland)

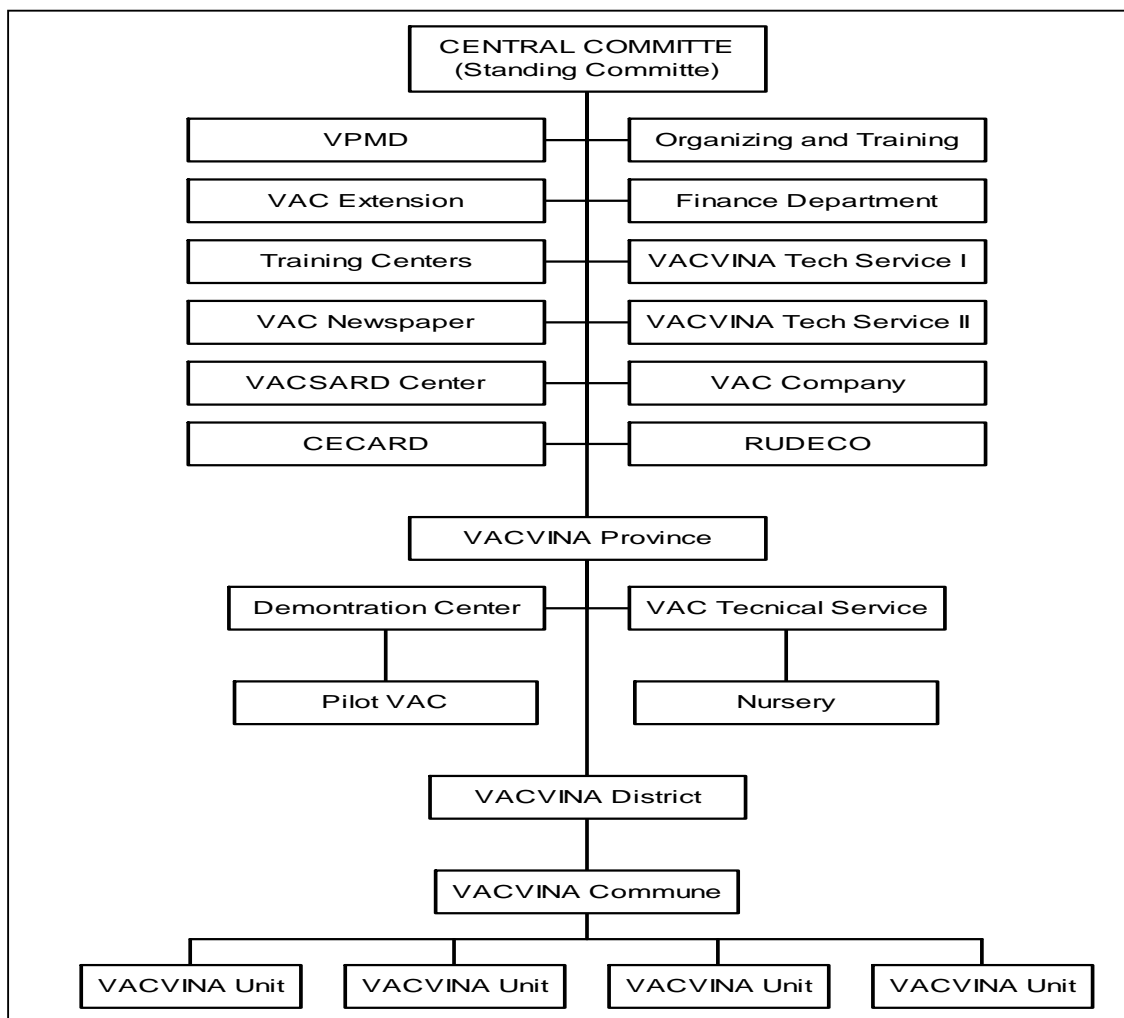
7. Sectoral Issues and Concerns

Sectoral concerns	Issues	Organizational stand
Garden Size	Small plot	Develop farm models for small gardens
Market	Quality of product is low, lack of information on marketing, the demand of the market, and the needs of the consumers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and study the market • Produce good quality product

8. Organizational Competency and Specialization

We are specialized in promoting VAC models, transferring technology on seed, livestock, fish etc. We can exchange and share our experiences on gardening.

9. Organizational Structure



10. Secretariat Structure

Please see organizational structure

11. Organization's Leadership and Secretariat

POSITION	NAME	CONTACT INFORMATION
1. Leaders		
Chairman	Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Triu	Tel. 84-4-8 345216/344779 Fax: 84-4 8 353144
Vice chairman	Mr. Nguyen Van Man	"
Vice chairman	Mr. Nguyen Van Long	"
Vice chairman	Mr. Nguyen Dang	
Chief of administration	Mr. Nguyen Van Thai	

12. Size and Scope of Membership

All gardening-lovers can become a member of VACVINA. VACVINA has a total of 385,605 members in all provinces (61) of the country, in 455 districts and 8,340 communes.

13. Membership Characteristics

A. Major Source Of Income	Percentage
1. Farming and Gardening	82.65
2. Fishing	10.94
3. Poultry and Livestock Raising	18.78
4. Others: specify	6.41
Total:	100

B. Tenurial Status	Percentage
1. Owner Cultivator	90
2. Amortizing Owner	
3. Leaseholder	10
4. Shareholder	
5. Others: specify	
Total:	100

C. Size Of Landholding	Percentage
1. Less than 3 hectares	98.81
2. 3 to 5 hectares	0.98
3. More than 5 - 10 has.	0.19
4. More than 10 has.	0.02
Total:	100

D. Type Of Landholding	Percentage
1. Lowland Irrigated	46.90
2. Lowland Non-irrigated	23.00
3. Upland	22.00
4. Others: Specify	8.10
Total:	100

E. Crops	Percentage
1. Rice	
2. Corn	
3. Coconut	
4. Vegetable	100
5. Sugarcane	
6. Poultry and Livestock	
7. Others: Specify	
Total:	

F. Sectoral Origin	Percentage
1. Farmer	79.68
2. Fishers	2.50
3. Agricultural Worker	0.7
4. Rural Women	1.40
5. Indigenous People	1.30
Others: Specify	17.73
Total:	100

14. Organizational Resources

The Government subsidizes all financial needs of the organization. In addition, 20 % of the fund come from international agencies, and 60 % come from internal mobilization in terms of transfer technologies, services, and member's fee, the remaining of 20 % comes from Government.

15. Mechanisms for Internal Resource Generation

As mentioned in the by-laws of the organization, all members have the responsibility to pay a fee of VND 3,000 to 4,000 yearly. This fund is not sufficient to finance the operation of the organization, thus, the gardeners mobilize their own funds for new seeds and transferring technologies.

16. Information Technology Capacity

The organization has 3 computers, and hooked up to the internet as well.

17. Membership Procedures and Policies

All Vietnamese citizens from 18 years old regardless of political parties, religion and gender can become member of VACVINA if they are interested in gardening. The procedures are very simple; potential member write an application letter and the application is approved by sub-branch of VACVINA in the region. If you are a member of VACVINA, you will be beneficiary of technology transfers and trained in gardening and generating income from it.

18. Information Dissemination and Retrieval

The organizations disseminate the activities, decisions, and policies through meetings, workshop and magazines. The Association publishes VAC magazines every week and has come out with booklets on horticulture, aquaculture, shrimp rearing, and a book on biogas technique. Every month the leaders of VACVINA conduct meetings to exchange experiences and information.

19. Networks and Linkages

Name Of Organization	Description Of The Organization
1. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	
2. Ministry of science and technology and environment	
3. UNICEF	
4. AusAID	
5. FAO	

NEEDS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Areas Of Concern	Strength	Weakness	Intervention Needed	Areas For Intervention	
				Country DHRRA	AsiaDHRRA
1. Organizational Purpose	-Mass organization - Meet the people's need	- Lack of infrastructure, capital, training facilities	- Exchange experience - Coordinate to carry out the VAC model	- Exchange experiences, and experts, opening the seminars, workshop	- Organizing workshop, exposure, and exchange experts.
2. Strategies, Programs and Services	- Setting up VAC ecosystem - Using green manure - Sustainable agriculture	- Lacking of advanced technologies, and high yield varieties	- Exchange experience - Coordinate to set up models	- Exchange experiences, and staff training, and - Technology transferring	- Organizing workshop
3. Structure and Leadership	- Volunteer, democracy.	- Lacking of local staff, and infrastructure	- Training staff	-	
4. Secretariat					
5. Membership	385,605 members in 61 provinces	- Lacking of local staff, and infrastructure	- Providing information	- Setting up information net work, and curriculum making	- Exchange information, VAC models and - Fund for setting up models
6. Resources	- Depending on the grassroots	- Lacking of capital and high yield seed	- Providing technologies	- Opening the training course	- Providing fund to set up models, and organizing workshop or exposure
7. Systems and Procedures					
8. Organizational Linkages		The network is large, complicated and lacking of staff	- Help VACVINA in training and exchange experiences	- Providing fund for training	- Exchange experiences and providing fund for setting up models

9. Other Sectoral Concerns	- Through the training courses and setting up models, training of trainers for local	- Not meet the local demand due to lacking of capital	- Curriculum making	- Support fund for training	- Support fund for information disseminating
10. Women Organizing and Gender Mainstreaming	30 % of women participate in the meetings		- Help to train women staff	- Organizing workshop	- Organizing workshop

VIETNAM WOMEN'S UNION (VWU) Héi Li^an HiÖp Phô N÷ ViÖt Nam (Héi LHPNVN)

CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Person: Nguyen Thi Oanh, Vice-Chairman • *Postal Address:* 39 Hang Chuoi St., Hanoi, VIETNAM • *Telephone Number:* (844) 9713001 or (844) 9713436 • *Fax Number:* (844) 9713143 • *E-mail Address:* vwunion@netnam.org.vn

Office in the South: *Contact Person:* Mai Thi Ngoc Mai • *Postal Address:* 60 Vo Van Tan, Ho Chi Minh City.

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION

1. History of the Organization

The Vietnam Women's Union is a mass and socio-political organization working to protect women's rights. The Vietnam Government and the Communist Party support it. VWU was established on 20th October 1930, based on democratic and voluntary principles. VWU belong to Vietnam National Front Fatherland and registered to Government.

2. Organization Purpose

Vision:

Equality and development of women and protection of women's unique and legal rights.

Mission:

- To encourage women to become self-reliant, improve awareness of gender laws and policies so as to ensure women's active participation in socio-economic development programs.
- To monitor execution of constitution and the policies of government regarding women and children's life.
- To help women to organize a happy and prosperous family
- To build a strong organization and take part in governmental bodies
- To consolidate and cooperate with women in the world for equity, development and peace.

Goals:

- To develop potentials, capacity and values of women in order to improve their material and spiritual conditions;

- Effect equality between men and women so as to contribute to efforts for the country’s industrialization and modernization; and
- To build and consolidate the Union’s organization in order to take care of and protect women’ rights.

3. Organization Strategy

- Mobilizing women to take part in hunger eradication and poverty reduction
- Launching saving day movement for poor women
- Raising funds for poor women, vocational training and generating jobs for women

4. Programs and Services

- a. Education, training, and awareness-raising program for women

Striving to achieve 100 percent literacy among local cadres. Improve management capacity for women

- b. Promote women to participate in research and applying advanced-technology.
- c. Women health care and happy family program.
- d. Organizational Building Program.
- e. Researching and supervising the implementation of laws regarding to women.

5. Economic and Enterprise Capacities

VWU is a socio-political organization for the advancement of the women.

6. Programs and Services for Women Members

Five programs mentioned above

7. Major Projects of the Organization

Title of project	Objective	Accomplishments	Supporting Agencies
a. Increasing income and communicating the needs for better life	Support 12 million of women access to life information. Supply materials and kits for eradication of illiteracy	- 2,968,860 women were furnished books. - 65,000 households participated in project (100%)	Supported by UNICEF
b. Assistance to poor women on health-care, credit and savings	Empowering and highlighting the role of women in rural area. Helping women assess to market economy	12,750 women were benefited from project	Supported by UNDP \$US 50,000
c. Support fund	Improve living	Train 80 local cadres	Supported by

	standards of poor women and gender balance	know how to manage credit and savings	American OXFAM, Japanese Buddhist Organization. Total fund: \$US 749,205
d. Capacity building on credit and savings for the poor women (Viet-Belgium credit project)	Capacity building on credit and savings for the poor women. Improve living standard of poor women by financial service	57 districts under 7 provinces were benefited	Supported by Belgium government (\$US 1,671,622), Vietnam Government (\$US 232,088)

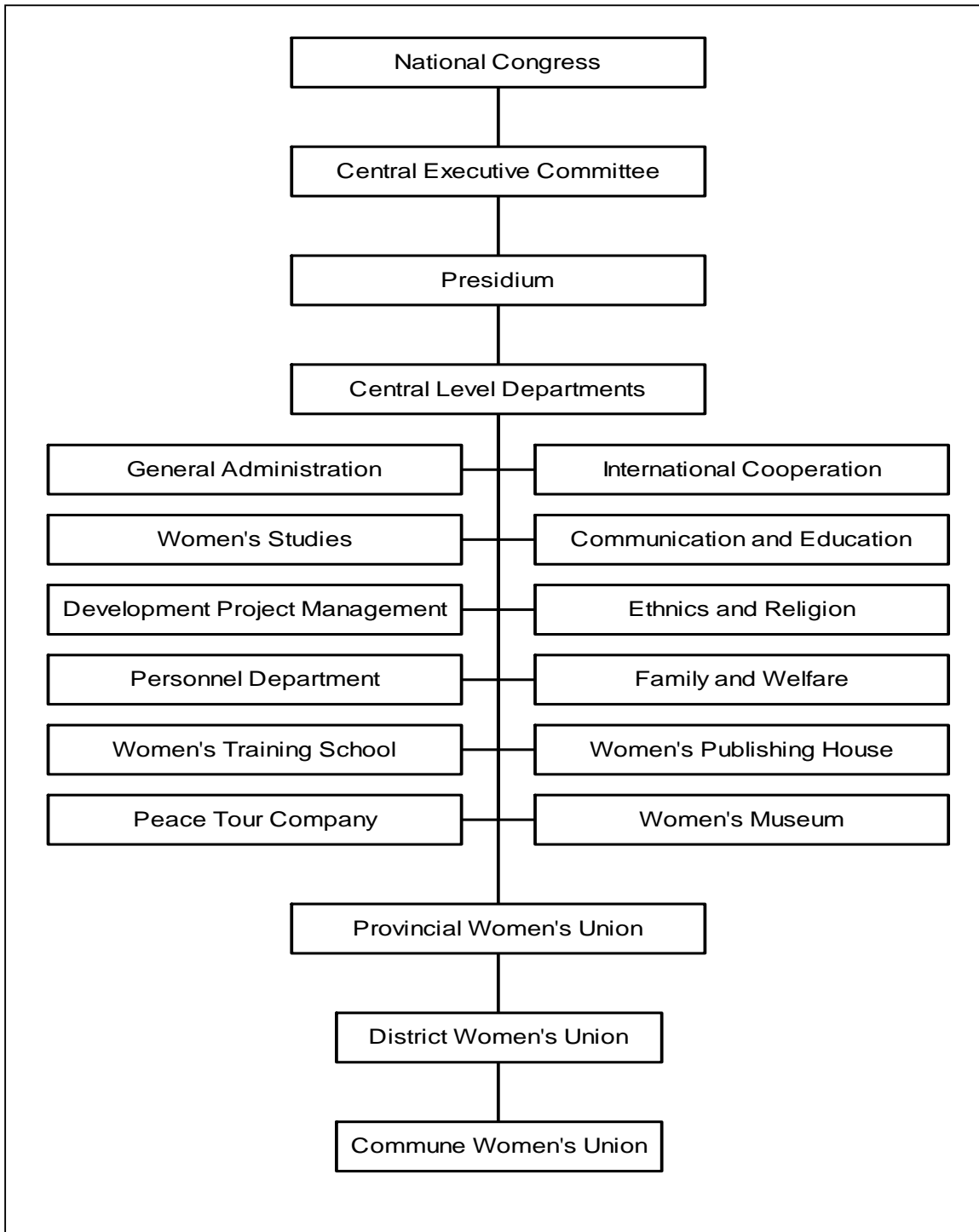
8. Sectoral Issues and Concerns

- Poverty Alleviation for women in rural areas
- Lack of market for selling products
- Low quality of products
- Lack of capital to produce
- Lack of basic infrastructure and facilities
- Gender balance

9. Organizational Competency and Specialization

Sharing experiences on organization and supplying services for poverty alleviation, market and job creation, and fund raising for women is the specialization of VWU.

10. Organizational Structure



11. Secretariat Structure

See Organizational Structure

12. Organization's Leadership and Secretariat

Position	Name	Contact Information
VWU's Chairman	Ha Thi Khiat	Tel:(84-4)9713436 Fax: (84-4)9713143
VWU's Vice-chairman	Nguyen Thi Oanh	
VWU's Vice-chairman	Truong Thi Khue	
VWU's Vice-chairman	Le Thi Thu	
VWU's Vice-chairman	Nguyen Thi Phuong Minh	
Head of International Department	Phan Thi Hoai Giang	
Head of General Administration	Nguyen Thi Luan	

13. Sizes and Scope of Membership

Total members are 11 million in the whole country covering 61 cities and provinces, 499 districts and 8,970 communes. (Refer to Table 1)

14. Location of Member Organizations

Member Organizations are established at provincial, district, communal and village levels.

15. Membership Characteristics

All members are women where 50 percent are active members (Criteria: Enthusiasm, committed, one for all and all for one, sacrificing for women union's activities). Membership's coverage includes all 54 ethnic groups living in 7 economic zones.

A. Major Source Of Income	Percentage
1. Farming and Gardening	97.5
2. Fishing	
3. Poultry and Livestock Raising	
4. Others: specify	2.5
Total:	100

B. Tenorial Status	Percentage
1. Owner Cultivator	90
2. Amortizing Owner	
3. Leaseholder	10
4. Shareholder	
5. Others: specify	
Total:	100

C. Size Of Landholding	Percentage
1. Less than 3 hectares	98.81
2. 3 to 5 hectares	0.98
3. More than 5 - 10 has.	0.19
4. More than 10 has.	0.02
Total:	100

D. Type Of Landholding	Percentage
1. Lowland Irrigated	68.9
2. Lowland Non-irrigated	8.1
3. Upland	23
4. Others: Specify	
Total:	100

E. Crops	Percentage
1. Rice	73.5
2. Corn	
3. Coconut	
4. Vegetable	23.7
5. Sugarcane	2.8
6. Poultry and Livestock	
7. Others: Specify	
Total:	100

F. Sectoral Origin	Percentage
1. Farmer	79.68
2. Fishers	2.15
3. Agricultural Worker	
4. Rural Women	100
5. Indigenous People	
Others: Services	18.17
Total:	100

16. Organizational Resources

Vietnam Women Union has 11 million members. Organizational system of VWU is established at central, provincial, district and commune levels.

17. Mechanisms for Internal Resource Generation

- a. Membership fee is VND 3,000 per person per year.
- b. Mobilize internal resources through support funds from members: 30%.
- c. Support from government's programs: 50%.
- d. Support from international Organizations: 20%

18. Information Technology Capacity

Vietnam Women Union has a computer system (around 40 sets) and server but has not linked with provincial level yet. Twenty percent of officials and staffs were trained at basic level and two percent at higher level. This is an obstacle that needs to be dealt with soon.

19. Membership Procedures and Policies

Women who are 18 years of age or older, regardless of religion, class and political affiliation can join and become a member if they agree with the principles and rules of the Union. They have to

contribute fees and participate in all Union's activities. Members will be given award if they take part in activities actively and contribute lots of efforts. If members break rules, they will be punished and disciplined.

20. Information Dissemination and Retrieval

To disseminate and popularize information, the Union has the following publications including Vietnam women newspaper (daily), Women magazine (weekly), Others (Guidance for mother, Guide for growing children, The way of behavior for husband-wife relations, etc.).

The nationwide general meeting is held every five years. Weekly, monthly and quarterly meetings also are held. Weekly, monthly and quarterly reports are regularly submitted from lower level structures.

21. Networks and Linkages

Vietnam Women Union has links with the following local and international organizations:

Bank for the poor, Support Funds, Relevant Ministries and Agencies, International Women Association, Asian Women Association, UNDP, WHO, CRS, CIDSE, etc.

NEEDS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Areas of Concern	Strength	Weakness	Intervention Needed	Areas for Intervention	
				Country DHRRA	Asia DHRRA
1. Organizational Purpose	Being a mass organization, it has lots of grassroots experiences	Bad management. Lack of facilities	Knowledge raising and capacity building for staffs and officers of Union	Exchange experiences and set up pilot model	Open workshop, study visit, support funds for building models
2. Strategies, Programs, Services	Determine correctly strategy for women liberation	Dissimilar and lacking professional officers	Training and building network for propaganda	Coordinate in building data bank	Evaluate and distil experiences. Train officers and exchange experts.
3. Structure and Leadership	Democratic, simple	Bad capacity of officers and lack of knowledge	Training women officers	Exchange experiences	Support in funds
4. Secretariat	There are no secretariat				
5. Membership	Gather massive force including 11 million of members, 61 provincial-level union, 490 district t-level union, 8850 commune-level union	Weakness and lack of information system for women	Raise women's capacity in local units	Coordinate to build models for production	Support in materials, funds, equipments and exchange experiences
6. Resources	Being willing to cooperate with countries in the world wide	Lack of experiences	Training, complete materials and technical assistance	Exchange experiences and set up models	Support funds and publishing document
7. Systems and Procedures	There were organizational system from central to local for long run	Different capacity of officers are very poor	Training and provide materials	Coordinate in implementation	Support funds and compose document
8. Organizational Linkages	All activities are unified from central to local level	Varying, lack of materials, not timely	Set up models and replicate.	Coordinate in implementation	Support funds, evaluation, Open workshop

9. Other Sectoral Concerns	Coordinate closely with other sectors relating to women's development	Lack of credit funds for women	There are difference/ gap among areas	Coordinate in implementations	Support funds, exchange experiences, open workshop, study visit
10. Women Organizing and Gender Mainstreaming	Put equity between men and women as priority	Unbalance on gender in minority ethnic groups	Conduct training course on gender sensitive	Coordinate in implementation	Support funds and holding study tour for ethnic women

VIET NAM FARMER'S UNION (VNFU) Hội Nông dân Việt Nam (HND)

CONTACT INFORMATION

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ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTION

1. History of the Organization

During the 1930s, Viet Nam was still colonized by the French and feudalism still existed. Thus, there was the need for farmers to bond together to fight oppressive landlords. During this time, the farmers did not have land and their human rights have not been protected. In October 14, 1930, the Communist Party established the Vietnam Farmers' Union to address the needs of the sector.

2. Organizational Purpose

Vision:

To Effect a new rural order under the socialist direction characterized by a developed economy, jobs for all, income generating opportunities, poverty alleviation programs, good infrastructure facilities, good quality of education, health care, safe water, environment, and strong rural solidarity.

Mision:

- Strengthening education of the people;
- Organizing the farmers' movement for socio-economic development and new rural order under the direction of modernization, industrialization, cooperation and democracy;
- Improving the organizational capacity; and
- Building international relations.

Goals:

Consolidating the VFU, developing its membership, and building the capacity of members.

3. Organizational Strategy

- Eliminating hunger and reducing the poverty
- Family planning
- Protecting national culture
- Consolidating the organization

4. Programs and Services

a. Well Performing Farmers and Poverty Alleviation Program

Three million farmers have been trained on how to generate income. Six million farmers received loans from the Job Generation Fund.

b. Rural Infrastructure Program

To date, 93 percent of communes have road access to the center of the commune. Forty percent of the communes have access to clean and safe water while 98 percent have primary school.

c. Family Planning

For farmers registered with the commune, there is a "no third child" policy.

d. Socio-cultural Development

e. National Security

Farmers take part in protecting and maintaining national security in rural areas

5. Economic and Enterprise Capabilities

The organization is very good in mobilizing resources from different sectors. The organization access resources from the government: 40 percent, international agencies: 10 percent and from the contribution of farmers themselves: 50 percent.

6. Programs and Services for Women Members

The Union has an existing project entitled "Staff training and providing credit for woman farmers" with a total fund of 21,000 USD funded by SIDA. A total of 180 women benefited and 150 households were able to access loans from the project.

7. Major Projects of the Organization

Title of the Project	Objective	Accomplishments	Supporting Agencies
1. Producing organic vegetable by IPM	Provide safe vegetable for Hanoi City		ADDA-Denmark
2. Staff training and providing credit for women farmers	180 farmers were trained and 150 households loaned		SIDA
3. Frog development	All farmers in Mau Son commune benefited		AusAID Australia
4. Training on	30 farmers were trained		APCT - Philippines

technology transfer and food processing			
5. Credit mgt of Farmer Support fund	220,000 households were loaned with total of 110 billion VND		Vietnam Government: 40 Billion Member contribution: 70 billion
6. Job generation for farmers (24.6 billion VND)	50,000 farmers were benefited from the project with total fund of 24.6 billion Dong	1997-2000	
7. Poverty reduction, hunger elimination & capacity bldg for local staff	4 training courses were opened with 326 participants		300,000,000 VND

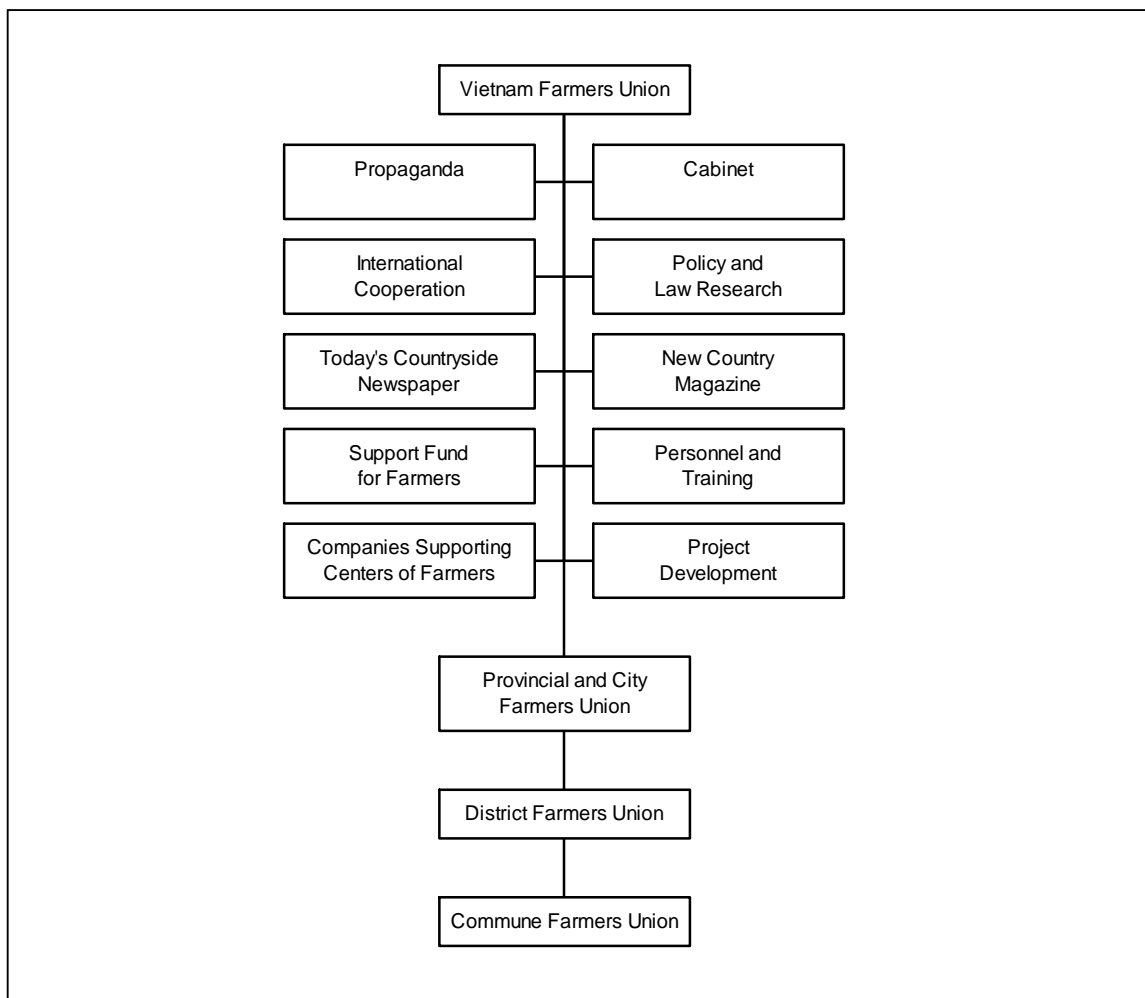
8. Sectoral Issues and Concerns

Sectoral Concerns	Issues	Organizational Stand
Land use	Household land use scale is too small	Develop farm models
Market	Many agricultural products can not find market	Improving the quality of the products
Agricultural product processing	Lack of processing facilities, and technologies	Applying new advanced technologies and developing high yield varieties
Environment	Rural environment has been polluted due to chemical use and the habit of farmers	Treating by using non-chemicals and training farmers on how to protect their environment, and how to access clean water

9. Organizational Competency and Specialization

Experiences on poverty reduction and hunger elimination and promote the experience of the well performing farmer-models. Moreover, the Union is also willing to share their experiences in helping poor farmer generate and increase their income.

10. Organizational Structure



11. Secretariat Structure

See Organizational Structure

12. Organization's Leadership and Secretariat

Position	Name	Contact Information
1. Leaders		
1.1. Chairman	Mr. Nguyen Duc Trieu	103 Quan Thanh Str. Ba Dinh , Hanoi
1.2. Vice chairman	Mrs. Hoang Dieu Tuyet	
1.3. Vice chairman	Mr. Nguyen Van Nhan	
1.4. Vice chairman	Mr. Le van Sang	
2. Secretariat		

13. Size and Scope of Membership

The VNFU has a total membership of 7.2 million, 27.5 percent of them are women. Farmer representatives can be found in all 61 provinces of the country down to the village level

Name Of Province	Name Of Town	Name Of Organization	Total Number Of Active Members	Male	Female
I. Red River delta			1,839,938		658,753
1. Hanoi		Farmer's Union	164,170		87,455
2. Hai Phong			128,234		30,621
3. Ha Tay			260,592		101,630
4. Hai Duong			294,405		134,781
5. Hung Yen			216,313		111,263
6. Ha Nam			108,320		49,100
7. Nam Dinh			247,165		83,571
8. Thai Binh			242,242		38,153
9. Ninh Binh			178,497		22,179
II. Northern mountainous			1,270,303		612,043
10. Ha Giang			73,484		12,791
11. Cao Bang			48,415		7,552
12. Lao Cai			97,522		18,243
13. Lang Son			63,290		9,314
14. Tuyen Quang			68,388		13,745
15. Yen Bai			57,902		169,073
16. Thai Nguyen			83,521		167,042
17. Bac Can			24,715		3,954
18. Phu Tho			130,407		33,123
19. Vinh Phuc			89,046		30,809
20. Bac Giang			119,603		30,020
21. Bac Ninh			93,602		37,721
22. Quang Ninh			66,350		28,265
23. Lai Chau			60,398		18,783
24. Son La			100,482		10,550

25. Hoa Binh			93,178		21,058
III. North central coast			1,274,638		332,680
26. Thanh Hoa			323,180		151,571
27. Nghe An			476,291		185,753
28. Ha Tinh			191,375		86,692
29. Quang Binh			112,604		26,574
30. Quang Tri			117,540		12,694
31. Thua Thien Hue			53,648		8,047
IV South Central coast			792,717		230,677
32. Da Nang			29,061		7,294
33. Quang Nam			179,684		37,553
34. Quang Ngai			137,134		45,117
35. Binh Dinh			188,020		56,029
36. Phu Yen			165,239		67,747
37. Khanh Hoa			93,579		16,937
V. Central			380,090		123,183
38. Kon Tum			41,429		14,458
39. Gia Lai			105,513		44,526
40. Dac Lac			160,053		60,179
41. Lam Dong			73,095		4,020
VI. South east			591,388		168,324
42. Ho Chi Minh			88,811		23,090
43. Ninh Thuan			42,930		17,858
44. Binh Thuan			76,352		16,721
45. Binh Phuoc			48,206		12,919
46. Tay Ninh			110,491		36,351
47. Binh Duong			34,110		3,240
48. Dong Nai			190,488		49,717
49. Ba Ria Vung Tau			42,784		8,428
VII. Cuu Long river delta			1,177,400		218,997
50. Long An			99,894		13,685
51. Dong Thap			101,135		12,540

52. An Giang			79,451		18,829
53. Tien Giang			220,541		61,946
54. Vinh Long			91,475		14,727
55. Ben Tre			81,622		4,652
56. Kien Giang			72,135		3,534
57. Can Tho			140,963		23,963
58. Tra Vinh			91,320		19,907
59. Soc Trang			69,815		13,683
60. Bac Lieu			70,031		13,095
61. Ca Mau			80,160		18,436
Total:			7,326,474		2,344,657

14. Membership Characteristics

All the staffs in the Central office of VNFU are paid by government, and the major source of income of farmer are from farming and gardening accounting for 63,87 % , from fishing 10,94 % from poultry and livestock raising 18,78%.

A. Major Source Of Income	Percentage
1. Farming and Gardening	63,87
2. Fishing	10,94
3. Poultry and Livestock Raising	18,78
4. Others: specify	6,41
Total:	100

B. TENURIAL STATUS	PERCENTAGE
1. Owner Cultivator	90
2. Amortizing Owner	10
3. Leaseholder	
4. Shareholder	
5. Others: specify	
Total:	100

C. Size Of Landholding	Percentage
1. Less than 3 hectares	98.81
2. 3 to 5 hectares	0.98
3. More than 5 - 10 has.	0.19
4. More than 10 has.	0.02
Total:	100

D. Type Of Landholding	Percentage
1. Lowland Irrigated	46.90
2. Lowland Non-irrigated	23.00
3. Upland	22.00
4. Others: Specify	8.10
Total:	100

E. Crops	Percentage
1. Rice	73.34
2. Corn	6.0
3. Sweetpotato	3.2
4. Casava	3.0
5. Potato	0.3
6. Vegetable+beans	5.5
7. Others: Specify	8.66
Total:	100

F. Sectoral Origin	Percentage
1. Farmer	79.68
2. Fishers	2.15
3. Agricultural Worker	
4. Rural Women	
5. Indigenous People	
Others: Specify	18.17
Total:	100

15. Organizational Resources

All programs of the Union are subsidized from the Government such as salary, facilities, and equipment.

16. Mechanisms for Internal Resource Generation

The farmers have to pay a membership fee of about 5,000 VND/year. This is not sufficient to finance the operation of organization without support from government: 40 %, international agencies: 10% and the contribution of farmers: 50 %

17. Information Technology Capacity

VNFU has 15 computers and is not been hooked up to the Internet. All the provincial FU have computers and are not hooked up to Internet as well.

18. Membership Procedures and Policies

Every farmer from 18 years old and above can be member of VNFU regardless of sex, religion, political affiliation, etc. The farmers who want to become VNFU have to a pay fee. At present VNFU do not have any punishment to members who do not take their duties and obligations seriously.

19. Information Dissemination and Retrieval

VNFU has a network from central to the commune level, so all the information are disseminated and retrieved through this network. In addition, VNFU has their own newspaper, Rural Today newspaper coming out twice a week and the monthly New Rural Magazine.

The national assembly is gathered every 5 years; the ExeCom meets once a year.

20. Networks and Linkages

- a. Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)
- b. Canadian Fund
- c. Aus AID (Australia)
- d. Action AID
- e. Asian and Pacific Center for Transfer of Technology (APCTT) India
- f. Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
- g. Netherlands Organization for International Development (Novib)
- h. OXFAM Great Britain
- i. OXFAM Quebec
- j. Swedish Save Children (Radda Barnen)
- k. Population and Development International (PDI)
- l. American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)
- m. Save the Children Fund (UK) (SCF/UK)
- n. Save the Children Fund (SC/US)
- o. Agricultural Development Denmark Asia (ADDA), Denmark
- p. And 13 Farmer Unions in the world

NEEDS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Areas Of Concern	Strength	Weakness	Intervention Needed	Areas For Intervention	
				Country DHRRA	AsiaDHRRA
1. Organizational Purpose	- Mass organization - Enthusiasm and experienced staff	- Lack of knowledge, infrastructure, and capital	- Training - Exchange experience - Setting up the club	- Exchange experiences - Exposure program - Technical assistance - Providing finance	- Exchange experiences - Exposure programs
2. Strategies, Programs and Services	- Setting up models	- Lack of professional staff	- Training - Documentation - Setting up information dissemination networking	- Setting up models - Drawing experience	- Exchange experiences - Exposure programs
3. Structure and Leadership	- Democracy, simple structure, responsibility designation	- Training staff	- Help in documentation	- Exchange experiences	- Exchange experiences
4. Secretariat					
5. Membership	7 million members in 61 provinces	- Lack of information	- Building capacity for local staffs	- Setting up well-performance	- Exchange program

				farmer models	
6. Resources	VNFU has relation with many organization in the region	- Lack of fund			
7. Systems and Procedures	- Network from central to commune level				
8. Organizational Linkages	- Have cooperated with relevant ministries: Agriculture, finance, and health care...	- The combination among schemes are loosen	- All schemes should be combined	- Work together	- Creating conditions
9. Other Sectoral Concerns					
10. Women Organizing and Gender Mainstreaming	-	- The gender imbalance has existing in rural areas	- Training on gender	- Work together	- Support to organize training courses