

Asia-Pacific Farmers Forum



DIRECTORY OF FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS

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MONGOLIA

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CENTRAL ASIA



MONGOLIA

National Association of Mongolian Agricultural Cooperatives (NAMAC)

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National Association of Mongolian Agricultural Cooperatives (NAMAC) is a self-funded, non-profit organization devoted to creating sustainable and prosperous rural development by strengthening the agricultural cooperatives through training and support. The precursor of NAMAC was founded in 1967 as the Supreme Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, and re-organized by its first General Assembly in January 1992. As of 2021, NAMAC has 22 branch offices in all provinces and capital city, and 493 member cooperatives that serve a total of 150 000 individual members. NAMAC represents its members at the national and international level, protects their common interests and rights, focuses on capacity building of cooperatives, human resource development, and self-cultivates members. Furthermore, NAMAC motivates activities for the members such as training courses, agricultural advocacy, consultancy services, and links the members with national and international stakeholders, projects, and programs. At the international level, NAMAC actively participates in the implementation of projects in partnership with other organizations and extends its international activities to deliver members' voices for promoting farmer-led agricultural development. We are currently a member of The East Asian Agricultural Organization Counsel (EAOC), The Cooperative Agricultural Organization (ICAO), The International Cooperative Alliance (ICA), and the Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA), and Asian Framers Group Cooperation (AFGC).



Farmers' Union Toward Modernization of Mongolian Countryside



Location: 51513, UBH center Peace Avenue-3, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

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The Farmers' Union Toward Modernization of Mongolian Countryside (MUTMMC) was established in 2004 under the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. Currently, it has 1319 individual members and 34 member associations in 20 provinces and 14 soums. The NGO assists its members in potato and vegetable production and provides vegetable farmers with new techniques and technology. It closely cooperates with similar organizations and exchanges experiences with research and training institutes. The NGO implements potato and vegetable programs funded by SDC. It provides training and extension services and input supplies (including seeds) for its members, beneficiaries of other similar projects, and citizens.



МОНГОЛЫН ЖИМС ЖИМСГЭНИЙ
ҮНДЭСНИЙ ХОЛБОО-ТББ

Mongolian National Association of Fruits and Berries (MNAFB)

Location: 503, "AZMON" center, Sukhbaatar district 1 Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

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The Mongolian National Association of Fruits and Berries (MNAFB) was established in 2007. It is a non-government organization that provides professional services to its members who have voluntarily joined the association. Its members include sea buckthorn, fruit and berry growers, processors, researchers, and other individuals and entities who are interested in fruit and berry cultivation and processing. The aim of MNAFB lies in cooperating with public and private sector organizations and MNAFB members and supporters and serving them for the purpose of increasing the share of fruit, berry, and products of fruit and berry origin in population food consumption and promoting the export of such products at a larger scope and better efficiency by basing on expanding the cultivation of sea buckthorn and other fruit and berry in Mongolia, protecting the resources of wild sea buckthorn and other fruit and berry, developing production and technology of processing of fruit, berry, and other resources, and by enriching research-based studies of such. Currently, MNAFB has approximately 250 member entities and individuals. Besides, MNAFB has outreached approximately ten thousand people by covering training, study, meetings, trade fairs, conferences, and other multi-party events.



**NATIONAL FEDERATION
OF PASTURE USER
GROUPS OF HERDERS**

National Federation of Pasture-User-Groups of Herders (NFPUG)

Location: Hunnu Mining Service Office, Block #36V, Manlaibaatar Damdinsuren Street, 18th khoroo, Bayanzurkh district, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

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The National Federation of Pasture-User-Groups of Herders (NFPUG) was established in 2015 as a beneficiary of the “Green Gold” project funded by the Swiss Development Agency. It is a local herders’ organization which arranges monitoring of national rangeland and animal health, and animal products. It also contributes to the preservation of grassland ecosystem services to secure a better future for the world, to build a “Healthy Mongolia” with healthy rangelands and healthy ecosystems.



Mongolian Apiarists Society (MAS)

Location: 402, Chinggiskhaan University, 11st district, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

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The Mongolian Apiarists Society (MAS) was established in 2003 to ensure apiculture development project sustainable development. The main goals are to promote Mongolian bee products at international trading exhibits, improve bee products’ value chain, expand cooperation with local and international level, train next generations of beekeepers, develop mapping for bee pasturing, and increase the number of beehives for the improved livelihood of rural Mongolians. So far the Mongolian Apiarists Society is running activities such as conducting short and long-term courses to train specialists and apiarists for bee farming, having apiarists participate in trade exhibitions, developing recommendations, manuals, and brochures for them, etc. The need for bee farming and bee products increased amongst citizens and organizations and many local beekeepers associations and corporations were formed and now there are 415 nationwide apiarists.

Vegetable Growers' Association of Khentii Province (VGA)

Location: Kherlen soum, Khentii province, Mongolia
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The Vegetables Growers' Association of Khentii Province (VGA) was established in 2017 under the "Strengthening CSOs-LAS Partnership in the Agricultural Sector in Khentii Province" project implemented by the Caritas Czech Republic in Mongolia INGO and the National Association of Mongolian Agricultural Cooperatives. Unique of this association is that they have mixed membership like 7 NGO, 11 cooperatives, 13 vegetable growers' group, which serve a total of 630 individuals.

NAMMAC



CHINA



Our partners in
EAST ASIA

CHINA

Beijing Federation of Farmers Cooperatives

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Established in 2004, the Beijing Federation of Farmers Cooperatives focuses on developing industry self-regulation, industry standardization, right safeguarding for industry, industry services, and carrying out industry development and setting up platforms to provide information service for cooperatives, marketing, financial services, agricultural supplies services, and exchange services.



Gansu Province Federation of Farmers Cooperatives

Location: No. 2, Guazhou Road, Qilihe District, Lanzhou, China

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The Gansu Federation of Farmers Cooperatives was established in 2013. With the backing of the industry investigation and study, it offers policy proposals on industry development to the government departments concerned, education and training, information consultation and outgoing inspection services concerning the agriculture science and technology and production and operation, and industry self-regulation and creditability construction. It also organizes exchange and cooperation among members, organizes members to participate in public welfare activities such as charity and donation programs, and undertake matters entrusted by government departments and other groups.

Farmers Cooperative Federation of Hubei Province

Location: Room 2501, Agriculture Department's Agriculture Building, No. 519, Wuluo Road, Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China

Contact Person: Zhao Shitao

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Established in 2010, the Farmers Cooperative Federation of Hubei Province unites, helps, guides, educates, and serves all members, promotes exchanges and cooperation between members, safeguards their legitimate interests, facilitates a sound and rapid development of the farmers' specialized cooperation, and boosts rural economic development. It plans to establish 1,000 cooperatives with 100,000 farmers in the next 3 years.



Farmers Cooperative Service Center of Miyun County

Location: Farmers Cooperative Service Center, 6/F, Xinyuan Building, Gulou East Street, Miyun County, China

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Established in 2008, the Farmers Cooperative Service Center of Miyun County studies the development program for specialized farmers cooperatives such as promoting the establishment and standardization of its operation, implementing support and incentive policies, provision of services such as financing, talents, technology, information, training and insurance, and coordinating and resolving of challenges encountered in the process of the developing the specialized farmers' cooperatives.

Shaanxi Federation of Specialized Farmers Cooperatives

Location: B-507, Lijun V Times, Fengcheng Yilu Road, Weiyang District, XI'an, Shaanxi, China

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Established in 2013, the Shaanxi Federation of Specialized Farmers Cooperatives promotes the spirit of "Technology Innovation, Government Guidance, Win-Win by Cooperation and Co-Development". Adhering to the philosophy of the market as a guide, the industry upgrading as an opportunity and increasing agricultural income as its duty. The federation unites and leads farmers to co-build richer, more civilized, and more harmonious villages relying on hard work and wisdom. The federation aims to integrate large agriculture resources in Shaanxi Province, guide all farmers' specialized cooperatives in the Province to develop into modern agriculture, transform the agriculture development modes, and identify new opportunities for agriculture efficiency improvement and increased farmers' income.



Zhejiang Federation of Farmer Cooperatives

Location: Fengqi East Rd No. 29, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province, China

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Established in 2009, the Zhejiang Federation of Farmer Cooperatives aims to organize professional training and communication among members of farmer cooperatives in the province. The federation encourages members to join various agro-products exhibitions, actively offering some feasible suggestions to the government on how to better develop farmer cooperatives and coordinate with relevant administrative departments towards protecting the legal interest of the cooperatives.



Yunnan Federation of Farmers' Cooperatives

Location: No. 199 Chuanjin Road, Panlong District, Kunming City, Yunnan Province, China

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The Yunnan Federation of Farmers' Cooperatives was registered on September 9, 2016. On October 16, 2016, it established the first provincial federation of specialized cooperative of farmers – Yunlian Federation. As of September 30, 2016, a total of 42,357 cooperatives of farmers were registered at the industry and commerce bureau with the increasing growth of the tea industry, forestry, the coffee industry, the rubber industry, and fishery industry in Yunnan Province.

A total of 1,761,578 farmer households joined the cooperatives, among which 432,012 were underprivileged households, accounting for 33.7% of filed underprivileged households. Currently, the cooperatives of farmers in Yunnan Province are generally at the primary stage characterized by less standard operation, incomplete financial system, insufficient coverage of members, weak capacity in leading the farmers, and inadequate business scales. Therefore, further progress is still expected in terms of agricultural product quality, brand awareness, and management skills.



Jiangsu Federation of Farmers' Cooperatives

Location: Jiangsu Agricultural Test Building, No.24 Caochangmen Street, Nanjing City, China

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The Jiangsu Federation of Farmers' Cooperatives has a total of 269 members. On July 12, 2017, the federation held its first Members' Meeting at which the Articles of Association (Draft) was deliberated and passed. At the meeting, 1 president, 14 vice presidents, 1 chairman of the board of supervisors, 1 general secretary, 75 directors, and 3 supervisors were elected. Currently, the incorporation materials have been submitted to the Provincial Department of Civil Affairs. The Federation of Specialized Cooperatives of Farmers of Jiangsu Province is a joint non-profit social organization which is registered with the industry and commerce department in Jiangsu Province, consisting of specialized cooperatives of farmers, a federation of specialized cooperatives of farmers at municipal and county levels and relating promoting units of cooperatives development which voluntarily joined the federation. The federation is constructing 5 specialized sub-federations, namely, Suhe Sales Cooperative Association and sub-federations for planting industry, animal husbandry, aquaculture, and fruit & vegetable industry respectively. The federation provides services to members via sub-federations.



Shengye Berries Farmers' Cooperative of Dandong, Liaoning Province

Location: Chiyu Village, Shizijie Town, Donggang City, Liaoning Province, China

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The Shengye Berries Farmers' Cooperative is in Chiyu Village, Shizijie Town, Donggang City of Liaoning Province, a city which is dubbed as "China's No.1 production base for strawberries". As a mutual aid organization and with the goal of serving members, it aims to provide common interests for all its members. The cooperative was established in 2008 with a registered capital of RMB 5,600,000, consisting of 266 members. It commits to activities such as selection, breeding, planting, initial processing, and sales of new varieties of fruit with regional characteristics of Dandong City.

Currently, the cooperative has established its own fruit products packing factory, plantlets selection, and breeding center, fruit products supply chain management and control center, pesticide test center, fruit products sorting, refrigeration and packing factory, 12316 informatization center, IOT & e-commerce operation center, logistics and distribution center, mechanical refrigeration house and processing workshops. It has motivated more than 2800 farmers to engage in the production of fruit products in more than 10 towns in Donggang, Fengcheng, Kuandian, Zhen'an District, Zhenxing District, and Zhuanghe of Dalian City. In 2016, its sales of fruit products broke through RMB 50,000,000 and the average annual income of members was more than RMB 100,000.



Fengxin Forestry and Oil-tea Camellia Cooperative of Hu'nan Province

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Headquartered in Zoushi Town of Taoyuan County, Fengxin Forestry and Oil-tea Camellia Cooperative was established in December 2009 with a registered capital of RMB 18,000,000. After years' development, a total of over RMB 37,000,000 has been invested. In the beginning, only 9 farmer households joined the cooperative to grow oil-tea camellia, but now there are 168 core members which helped nearly 1,000 non-member households.

The cooperative has a planting area of over 4,000mu in Hutianjie Village of Longtan Town, among which oil-tea camellia planting area accounts for 2,000mu, cedar planting area accounts for 2,000mu, and fruit planting area accounts for over 600mu. In 2010, 2011, and 2013, the cooperative was appraised by the municipal and county Party committees and the county government as an advanced specialized cooperative of farmers; in 2010, the cooperative was listed by the municipal committee as a unit for implementation of Eight Ones demonstration projects; in 2011, the cooperative was honored as one of the second batch of model specialized cooperatives of farmers; in 2014, the cooperative was awarded the honor of "State-level Demonstration Cooperative".



BANGLADESH
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SOUTH ASIA



BANGLADESH

Jatiyo Kisan Shramik Samity (JKSS)

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The Jatiyo Kisan Shramik Samity-JKSS (National Women Farmers & Workers Association) was set up in 1993 as an organization for peasant women, self-employed women, landless women, women workers employed in agriculture both farms and outside farms, fishing, plantation, and other working women engaged in different occupations in a rural and urban area at informal sector. It has a membership of 14896 (4257 farm workers and 10639 outside farms). JKSS envision 'a just and equitable society free from exploitation, deprivation, and discrimination in which women enjoy their rights, dignity, power, freedom, and equality.

JKSS organizes its activities with the following objectives for the fundamental values of decency, dignity, social and economic justice, equality, and to build a fair and just system that serves the interest and welfare of the very majority of the population of Bangladesh through building exploitation and discrimination-free society:



- Assisting for building manifestation of humanity and mass-oriented development aiming at ensuring the sustainable improvement of the lives and livelihood of the people in the agricultural community, fishing community, and other disadvantaged working communities particularly women engaged in informal sectors both rural and urban areas.
- Facilitating activities and supporting women and marginal populations to organize and educate them in realizing their socio-economic, cultural, and political rights and demands and promote their economic empowerment through their participation in socio-economic development activities for their well-being, permanent employment, self-reliance, decent work & dignity.
- Organizing and assisting members in acquiring their rights to have collective access to healthcare, food, housing, and land, and other productive resource and to ensure fair wage, social protection, livelihood protection, environmental protection, and climate action.
- Promoting the advocacy, lobby, and seeking alliances for policy formulations and behavioral changes of relevant organizations and institutions to ensure the social

protection and welfare of poor people as well as workers employed both in formal and informal sectors and to ensure independent meaningful participation in policy interventions at the local and national level.

- Undertaking initiatives for eliminating unemployment and poverty, promoting self-employment, support, and providing training to youth, women as they can achieve socio-economic sustainability and have better livelihood standards.

There are two types of Organizing Committee of JKSS. They are the General Committee and Executive Committee. The executive committee consists of 15 members. Among them 14 are female. They do meetings regularly. The Executive Committee decides on any, every, and all functions about or in connection to the administration, control, and management of

the organization, the successful pursuance of the objects of JKSS, and decides all questions. The Executive Committee is the highest policy-making body of the organization and so it frames all policies and directions and executes plans and programs for overall benefit to the organization.

JKSS is promoting a campaign for creating environmentally and socially sustainable, equitable, and resilient farmers led agriculture and food systems- enough to eliminate the widespread violence, vulnerability, and exclusion that women face-based on social protection and comprehensive rights, starting with the universal right to food and nutrition.

JKSS is mainly focusing on facilitating different workshop/education programs, arranging training, demonstration, and others. It also has learning materials/awareness materials e.g. leaflets, posters, case studies, etc.

JKSS works to fight for ensuring the right to a living wage, for permanent jobs with stable incomes, for improvements in health and safety, for gender equality & economic justice, for climate justice, and freedom of association/trade union rights of agriculture workers and their political, social and cultural right.

JKSS takes an active stand on issues that affect agriculture, rural women workers' and peasants' as well as women's rights. It advocates for farmers' control on seeds and technologies, and genuine agrarian reform, and opposes corporate globalization of agriculture, land grabbing including the entry of GMOs into the country



Bangladesh Agricultural Farm Labour Federation (BAFLF)

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Bangladesh Agricultural Farm Labour Federation (BAFLF) is a national trade union federation in the agricultural sector representing 102350 members. BAFLF was set up on 30 July 1978 through its first conference in Dhaka. Since its inception, this organization initiated a struggle to protect agriculture workers' rights such as the guarantee of work, job security, fair wages, leave, gratuity, medical facilities, maternity benefits, etc. BAFLF is fighting relentlessly for ensuring the rights and demands of the workers and to promote a secured job, social protection, livelihood protection, gender equality, improvement of health and safety within a broader trade union campaign for climate justice and trade union rights of agriculture workers and their political, social and cultural right. Now BAFLF is struggling for wage increases of farmworkers, reinstatement of forced terminated workers, creating employment opportunities for workers engaged in informal agriculture activities, and for the right to food.

BAFLF takes an active stand on issues that affect agriculture, rural workers, peasants, and women's rights. It advocates for farmers' control of seeds and technologies, and genuine agrarian reform, and opposes corporate globalization of agriculture, land grabbing including the entry of GMOs in the country.

BAFLF's vision is a world of justice and equality, free from poverty, discrimination, and all forms of all exploitation, where workers' rights, as well as human rights and the environment, are respected.

The overall objectives of BAFLF are to help agriculture workers to acquire their rights to form Trade Unions and ensure the guarantee of work, job security, fair wages, leave, gratuity, medical facilities, maternity benefits, respect, etc, and protect farmers' political rights, social rights, financial security, rights to seeds and other resources. Along with social justice, it promotes sustainable agriculture among small, marginal farmers, landless and agriculture workers in Bangladesh.

BAFLF's organizational structure consists of the National Conference, National Committee, and Executive Committee. The National Conference is the highest decision-making body. The executive committee consists of 23 office bearers who are elected every two years at the national conference. National Committee is composed of executive committee members and one representative of each union/association or farm under the Federation. Besides the central structure, there are 155 affiliates association/basic union at the farm level spreads across the country. BAFLF has a written constitution and manifesto. The last national conference was held in 2011.



BAFLF is promoting campaigns for removing pesticides from agriculture, using alternatives to hazardous pesticides and introducing eco-friendly technology and using local varieties of seeds to grow food, and raising awareness against GMOs; campaign for climate action for workers and small farmers to ensure food security, defending livelihood and employment; and campaign for food sovereignty, ecological agriculture, actual land, and agrarian reform.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, it conducted several advocacy events for the affected small-scale farmers and other agricultural workers for ensuring emergency support, for ensure the flow of their basic income guarantee. BAFLF also conducted awareness training on COVID 19 safety and Employment and livelihood security with its members. Along with awareness leaflets and posters, it is providing seeds to marginal, landless farmers in coastal areas.



Besides, BAFLF organizes workshops, seminars, demonstrations, and action on different issues and arranges training with its members about the threat of secured jobs, health care, education, food security and rural livelihoods, trade. BAFLF provides education on trade union rights, building collective bargaining power, and strengthening the union. It conducts training for developing this skill to strengthen their bargaining capacity and mobilization process and for developing the capacity of workers for demanding their rights.

BAFLF works for problem-solving movements like assisting/ dissemination any information/ necessary question-answer etc. Therefore the critical issues which are addressed by BAFLF or Charter of demands:

- Increase gratuity
- Weekly holidays
- Maternity and Festival allowance

Bangladesh Krishok Federation (BKF)

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The Bangladesh Krishok Federation (BKF) is a membership-based organization founded in 1976 by Badruddin Umar and Abdus Sattar Khan as a peasant wing of the Communist Party of Bangladesh-Marxist Leninist (CPB-ML). BKF has good contact with grassroots in 20 districts and has a good organization in 9 districts, namely Kurigram, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Khulna, Patuakhli, Bhola, Barisal, Mymensingh, and Satkhira. The total number of members of this federation is 1340000 where females are 30 percent and youth 50 percent.

The mission of this organization is to save the farmers' communities from exploitation, discrimination, and Deprivation. BKF has been constantly addressing the mentioned issues of food sovereignty, agrarian reform, and climate change through mobilization and training regarding the sustainable development of farmers. It also has experiences in khas land distribution and occupation of khas land in Bhola and Kurigram districts. BKF is recognized as a member of La Via Campesina and the Asian Peasant Coalition.



The organization has its committees in all its working districts. At the central level, there is an executive committee that consists of 15 members. Among them 4 are female. They are doing meetings regularly. Different managerial decisions including seminars, symposiums, or other advocacy events-related decisions have been taken from here.

The organization is mainly focusing on facilitating different learning exchanges, arranging training, and others. It also has some knowledge products or learning materials e.g. leaflets, posters, case studies, etc. for the development of its members.

According to BKF, the major critical issues of agriculture in Bangladesh are:

- Problems of ensuring fair price of agricultural products for farmers
- Lack of adequate government budget in agriculture
- Distribution of Khas land to landless farmers
- Fixing the ceiling of ownership of land

Bangladesh Bhumihin Samity (BBS)

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The Bangladesh Buminhin Samity was established on 22 March 1982 to protect the rights of rural workers and establish a state for the landless imbued with class spirit. BBS was established by a group of activists to save agriculture, agricultural lands, and peasants against all kinds of oppression and also to establish a radical organization of workers in rural and urban areas. Right now, it is working in 29 districts and 130 Upazilas of our country. The total number of members of this federation is 380000 where females are 40 percent and youth 50 percent.

The major objectives of the organization are mobilizing the rural landless people to materialize demands for the fair price of agriculture products, increase subsidy in agriculture, and increase budgetary allocation for agriculture. BBS has been struggling as an independent force at the grassroots beyond the power division of the party system in Bangladesh.

BBS' constitution states that it should have a committee at the village, union, Upazila, and district level. The national committee is the highest decision-making body of the organization followed by the executive committee. The no. of members in the executive committee is 19. Among them 6 are female.

The organization is mainly focusing on facilitating different learning exchanges, arranging training, and others. It has newsletters and leaflets to distribute at the district level. It also has some other knowledge products e.g. posters, case studies, etc. for the development of its members.

The major activities of the organization are mobilizing the rural land-less people to materialize demands for the fair price of agriculture products, increasing subsidy in agriculture, and increasing budgetary allocation for agriculture. It has been observed that the organization publishes newsletters and leaflets to distribute at the district level.

Kendrio Krishok Moitree (KKM)

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Dinajpur, Bangladesh

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The Kendrio Krishok Moitree (KKM) was founded on 28 April 2009 as an outcome of a project called "Food Security for Sustainable Household Livelihood" (FOSHOL) funded by the European Commission (EC) and Action Aid Bangladesh (AAB) from 2005 to 2009 in 7 districts of Bangladesh. The main objective of the project was to provide food security support/ assistance to 21,556 poor households dependent on agriculture.

The major objective of KKM is to materialize the rights of deprived and marginalized farmers, ensure food security, materialize the dignity and recognition of women farmers, sustainable livelihood, pro-farmers policies, and work for dignity and well-being in the life of farmers through strengthening the organization of farmers and also by forming a national coalition of farmers in Bangladesh.

KKM has addressed issues including food sovereignty and food security, pro-farmer's national policy, recognition and dignity of women farmers, regenerative/sustainable agriculture, social justice, strong farmers organization, and formation of a national farmers forum. Among KKM's activities are production and distribution of quality seeds, establishing seed bank by farmers, pre and post-budget discussion in a view to formulating pro-farmers policies, women leadership development to achieve

recognition and dignity of women farmers, practicing natural or regenerative agriculture, social justice and formation of farmers' organization and forum.

KKM is a membership-based organization and a union-based federation of farmers' groups. It is comprised of 31 union federations of 837 village level (Krishok deal) farmers groups under 10 Upazilas of 7 districts. KKM is comprised of 90 elected members of 31 union federations. At the village level, the membership is comprised of 25 to 40 farmers. KKM has taken initiatives to form a national forum of farmers called "Sara Bangle Krishok Jote" (All Bengal Farmers Forum). KKM is a member of the Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA), through which KKM was associated with 17 Asian-based organizations.

Through supporting and engaging in different programs and service-related activities, KKM succeeded in different issue-based areas. These are: increased women farmers leadership and visibility, received recognition from BADC to provide seed certificate of grading of the seed company

Agricultural Production: Popularized organic agriculture among the farming communities in working areas, contributing to quality seeds production and distribution in working areas, and successful in terms of profitability and sustainability in quality rice seed production and distribution.

The major issues addressed by KKM are food sovereignty and food security, pro farmer's national policy, recognition and dignity of women farmers, regenerative/sustainable agriculture, social justice, strong farmers organization and formation of national farmers forum, production and distribution of quality seeds, establishing seed bank by farmers, pre & post budget discussion in a view to formulating pro-farmers policies, women leadership development to achieve recognition and dignity of women farmers, practicing natural or regenerative agriculture, and social justice and formation of farmers' organization and forum.



Bangladesh Fisheries Workers' Alliance (BFWA)

Location : Sadar, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

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The Bangladesh Fisheries Workers' Alliance (BFWA) was founded on 05 May 2004. It has been organizing linkage meetings with Government service holders. From these meetings, Fishermen are getting information about government services from government officials, especially the officials from the Department of Fisheries. BFWA has 55,000 members.

The prime objective of BFWA is to encourage, support, create linkage, and provide service to the needs of fishermen for ensuring their civil rights and economic development also. Besides, it has a special focus on emergency preparedness and Social safety programs.

BFWA is an organization of farmers' being managed and facilitated by the COAST Foundation. There is a defined meeting system in BFWA; the groups and committees at all stages hold a meeting regularly. The COAST staff also calls for a meeting after organizing/attending any advocacy or other event on fishers. The objective is to share the discussion, decisions, problems, and other issues.

The organization is facilitating different learning exchange sessions, arranging training, press conferences, meetings, seminars, workshops, and different awareness-raising programs for the coastal fishermen. It is doing advocacy on transferring technology by creating linkages with government services. It also has some knowledge products or learning materials e.g. leaflets, posters, case studies, etc. for the development of its members.

BFWA faces challenges including problems of ensuring fair price of agricultural products for farmers, lack of adequate government budget in agriculture and is pushing for women leadership development to achieve recognition and dignity of women farmers and pre and post budget discussion in a view to formulating pro-farmers policies.



Bangladesh Kishani Sava (BKS)

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Bangladesh Kishani Sava is a membership-based organization founded in 1990. BKS has a decent contact with grassroots in 49 districts and has a good organization in 9 districts. The total number of members is 8,00,000.

The mission of this organization is to save the farmers' communities from exploitation, discrimination, and Deprivation. BKS has been constantly addressing the mentioned issues of food sovereignty, agrarian reform, and climate change through mobilization and training regarding the sustainable development of farmers. It also has experiences in khas land distribution and occupation of khas land in Bhola and Patuakhali districts.

The organization has its committees in all its working districts. At the central level, there is an executive committee that consists of 15 members. Among them 8 are female. They are doing meetings regularly. Different managerial decisions including seminars, symposiums, or other advocacy events-related decisions have been taken from here.

The organization is mainly focusing on facilitating different learning exchanges, arranging training, and others. It also has some knowledge products or learning materials e.g. leaflets, posters, case studies, etc. for the development of its members.

The organization is pushing for women leadership development to achieve recognition and dignity of women farmers, pre & post budget discussion in a view to formulating pro-farmers policies, and seed preservation.

Coastal Farmers' Association (CFA)

Location: COAST Foundation, House# 13 (1st Floor) Metro Melody, Road# 2, Shyamoli, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh

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The Coastal Farmers' Association (CFA) is an outcome of a project implemented by the COAST Foundation. There are 180 farmers in CFA covered in 3 districts of Bhola, Noakhali, and Cox's Bazar, comprising 15 to 20 members in a group. The total number of members is 36000, among them 80% male and 20% female. There is a ward committee, union committee, and Upazila committee in CFA. CFA is managed and facilitated by COAST Foundation. CFA conducts mobilization to materialize the rights of farmers, technology transfer, and establishment of linkage with government services.

Technology transfer is one of the major successes of COAST along with CFA. COAST has transferred 14 technologies to the framers and it is mostly related to organic/natural agriculture. COAST also provides/arranges emergency medical support for livestock in remote coastal chars. Other issues addressed by CFA are seed and land problems, the fair price of agricultural products, and adaptive technology for climate change.



The organization feels that its first objective should be to improve the organization of farmers/fishers throughout the coastal areas and to encourage their participation at the community level. The organization believes that this would ensure a strong relationship that could more effectively tackle the problems that the farmers/fishers are facing.

CFA is an organization of farmers' being managed and facilitated by the COAST Foundation. There is a defined meeting system in CFA; the groups and committees at all stages hold a meeting every month. The COAST staff also holds a meeting after field visits to share the problems and issues related to technology transfer of arranging linkages with government services.

COAST has been providing technical support for self-sufficiency in seed preservation called the "Maria Model" and has been linking the landless farmers with community legal services at the district level to get khas land. COAST has been implementing participatory action research with farmers to promote adaptive technology in a view to addressing the problems of climate change

The organization faces problems including seed and land issues and is pushing for a fair price of agricultural products and adaptive technology for climate change.

Labour Resource Centre (LRC)

Location: 8/A/1, Floor: C7, Road: 14 (New), Dhanmondi, Dhaka-1209, Bangladesh

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The Labour Resource Centre (LRC) was founded in 2005 and was registered at NGO Affairs Bureau in 2007. The main focus area of the activity of LRC is agriculture farm labor. It aims to expand the work on large informal sector workers in rural Bangladesh. LRC has a good working relationship with six districts and they are Gopalganj, Gazipur, Gaibandha, Munshiganj, Barishal, and Sirajganj. The number of total members of this organization is 3,34,102 in which 1,43,418 male and 1,90,684 female farmers.



Since the beginning, LRC has been working to organize the agriculture laborers, rural workers, garment workers, slum dwellers, and other marginalized groups of society to establish their desired rights in society. Additionally, it works with the rural laborers for raising awareness of economic, social, cultural, and human rights. Among the critical issues addressed by LRC are the problems of capital and seed problems.

LRC has a written constitution as it is registered under the NGO Bureau and has to maintain the government rules and regulations to renew the registration. Accordingly, it has 7 executive board members and has to organize the meetings regularly to fulfill the requirements of the NGO bureau. Like other NGOs, the secretary is reportable to the committee and 3 members from the committee, president, secretary, and treasurer are mostly related to organizational decisions.

The organization is mainly focusing on facilitating different learning sessions, arranging training, and others. It also creates linkage with the sector workers and service providers. LRC has some learning materials e.g. leaflets, posters, case studies, etc. for the development of its members.

LRC has been working to materialize the 17 points charter of demands; among these, the following three are very critical issues that need to be addressed: problems of capital, seed problem; and fair price problem.





Bangladesh Farmers Forum (BFF)

Location: COAST Foundation Principal Office Metro Melody (1st Floor), House# 13, Road# 2, Shyamoli, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh

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Historically, in most countries, over time the relative significance of income and employment from agriculture has fallen and that is also true in the case of Bangladesh. About 47.5 percent of the total labor-power is engaged with this sector. But the contribution of agriculture to the national Gross Domestic Production (GDP) is decreasing. Bangladesh Economic Review of 2015 reveals that the contribution of agriculture to the total GDP in 2014-15 was only 15.9 percent, it was 16.50 percent in 2013-14, 16.78 percent in 2012- 13, 18.01 percent in 2011-12. Agriculture used to contribute about half of the total GDP, in 1980- 81 it contributed 33.07 percent of the GDP. The population is increasing day by day here; on the other hand, cultivable land is decreasing.

However, farmers face many challenges in earning a living. One of them is access to markets, information, agricultural technologies, and related services and public goods. Another challenge is the lack of awareness of individual farmers of their basic rights. Apart farmers are always derived far from their expectation by getting unfair prices of their agricultural produces and middlemen initiatives. Organizations, groups, or associations among farmers have the potential to address these challenges, increase and sustainably diversify production, improve food and nutrition security, and act as major change agents in Bangladesh.

But there is a lack of effective, strong, democratic farmers' organizations in Bangladesh. In most of the cases, It has been found that the farmers' organizations are small considering the number of members (i.e. village/community level) and disconnected from each other. Another one they are promoted/funded by government different agencies, NGOs, and projects thus don't have any real strategic plan. Besides political influence and lack of strong leadership are also create a great hindrance for organizational sustainability.

Bangladesh Farmers Forum is currently a platform of 9 national and 11 local [Primary cooperative] farmers & fishers organizations which was established in 2014. This is an effort towards addressing these aforesaid gaps and will connect every possible dot. BFF is a knowledge-based network so far. This network aims to enhance the capacities of its members' organization so that, they can effectively serve their members.

BFF's main objective is to work as a platform for farmers, fishers, and laborers organizations in Bangladesh. It works for upholding the voices of farmers, fishers, and laborers of Bangladesh. Its other objective is to enhance the capacities of the members' organizations.

BFF was started with 12 national and local farmers & fishers organizations where COAST was the secretariat.



BFF is carrying out several programs and services for its member farmers' organizations. These are:

- Organize different issue-based advocacy events/campaigns/press conference/seminar/dialogue/rally/human chain for at the national and international level.
- Capacity development training/workshops/meetings for the farmers and fishers e.g. using modern technology, early disaster warning devices, etc.
- Facilitation of dialogue for accessing government services and links with local service providers
- Farmers' organizations could gain an increase in the agriculture budget
- Policy Paper on the status of farmers' rights
- Seed bank [Production, Preservation, and Marketing] to unite and support farmers
- Educating the public on the harmful effects of pesticide use
- Ensuring participation of FOs and civil society organizations in Government decision making bodies

Eleven (11) local (primary cooperative) farmers organizations are working with the APFP project under the BFF Network. These farmers' organizations have been included with this platform aiming to do agri-business targeting to not only gain organizational sustainability but also increase of economic development of the farmers' members.

COAST (as the Secretariat of BFF) also works to capacitate the FOs to bring in good governance and ensure & assist their members to access value chains, markets, and technical knowledge easily. The following farmers' organizations constitute the BFF.

Gram Unnayan Songostha (GRAUS)



Location: Bot tala Bazar, Dulla, Muktagasa, Mymensingh, Bangladesh

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The Gram Unnayan Songostha (GRAUS) was established on 1 September 2003. It is registered under the Department of Social Welfare and registration no. is Ma-01458, 2005. Its working area is the Mymensingh District.

GRAUS aims to work with the marginalized and landless farmers for their rights and economic development. It encourages its members to engage with the group business for ensuring their self-dependency. The number of total members of this organization is 7,611 where 15% are female farmers.

The overall objective of GRAUS is to market members' agricultural products at the best possible price to the local and the national level later on. It targets to ensure the maximum return to the farmers, the organization helps to support the development of local manufacture of all products which can be made from the produced commodities of the farmers.

The organization has two committees; one is the general and the other is the executive. In the general committees, in total number is 32. And the executive committee is consisting of 7 members. Following the organizational policy, 4 meetings are organized at the executive level in a year and twice with all the members in a year.

GRAUS provides the following programs and services for its members:

- Microfinance support
- Different training on cattle rearing
- Group business development and investment
- Inspiring handicrafts business to its female members
- Direct marketing support to the marginalized and indigenous farmers

Besides the organization has also proactive involvement in the relief distribution and rehabilitation programs during the natural disaster period. It has some other knowledge products e.g. posters, case studies, etc. for the development of its members.

Agricultural Products: Safe & Organic Vegetables, Dairy farm, and marketing poured rice is the primary focus.

GRAUS provides the following support to its members:

- Helps to ensure the maximum return to the farmers
- FO helps its member to learn new technologies to adapt to the digital agricultural system
- Helps to improve better market linkage and sales
- FO works to find and connect with every possible networking from where they can get funds and inputs for farmers. It could be from the national to local level
- Helps in Problem Solving movement like assisting/ dissemination any information/ necessary question-answer etc.
- Helps to support the development of local manufacture of all products which can be made from the produced commodities of the farmers.



Dighon (Uttar Para) C.I.G. (Fashal) Somobay Samity Ltd.

Location: Dighon, Sadar, Dinajpur, Bangladesh
Contact Person: Md. Mominul Islam, General Secretary
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The Dighon (Uttar Para) C.I.G. (Fashal) Somobay Samity Ltd. was established on 8th April 2014. It is registered under the Department of Cooperatives and the registration no. is 54, 2005. Its working area is the Dinajpur Sadar under the Dinajpur District. It aims to ensure the engagement of landless farmers, day laborers, and unemployed youth in different income-generating activities by confirming the best use of the local resources. It encourages its members to involve the group business. Besides, it also arranges several capacity development training for its members. The number of members of this organization is 153 (27 youth, 75 male, and 51 female).

The main objective of this farmers' organization is to market members' agricultural products at the best possible price to the local level. Following the perspective, this can be summarized as follows:

- To promote and facilitate the economic production and marketing of agricultural products by the members
- To represent members' interests with the government departments, or with any farm/cooperatives, on all aspects of production and marketing of members' agricultural production

Nine executive committee members of the organization are responsible for carrying out the duties for three years. All of them are elected by the vote of the organization members that is organized every three years through a dedicated general meeting. Following the act of the cooperatives by the government, this organization has been facing audit procedures from its beginning.

The organization takes a lease of acres of land from the owners and the government for seasonal crop cultivation. These leased lands are cultivated by the farmers of the local community who don't have land of their own. They take their required lands for cultivation from Dighon CIG Club at a lower cost. The club buys all the crops from the farmers they produced in the leased lands. So that farmers can even save their transportation costs in the markets.

Apart from that, the club is facilitating different learning exchange sessions, arranging training, etc. It has some learning materials e.g. posters, case studies, etc. for the knowledge development of its members.

Agricultural Production: The area is famous for its Kataribhog, Badshahbhog, Jirabhog, Chinigura, and Govindobhog aromatic rice production, as well as wheat, lychees, mangoes, and other vegetables, are the main agricultural production.

The organization helps its member to learn new technologies to adapt to the digital agricultural system; helps to improve better market linkage and sales; works to find and connect with every possible networking from where they can get funds and inputs for farmers (from the local to the national level) and helps in Problem Solving movement like assisting/ dissemination any information/ necessary question-answer etc.



Trinamool Unnayan Sangastha (TUS)

Location: 60, DB Road, Mymensingh, Bangladesh
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The Trinamool Unnayan Songostha was founded on 05 May 1998. On 14 June 2001, It obtained its registration under the department of social welfare (No-Ma 01244). Its working area is the Mymensingh District. The purpose of this organization is to develop the socio-economic status especially the marginalized and the indigenous people of its working area. The number of members of this organization is 5,000.

The prime objective of this organization is to encourage, support, raise awareness, and service the needs of poor/ultra-poor farmers to produce and market agricultural products for their economic development. Besides, it has a special focus on Youth, Emergency preparedness, and Social safety programs.

Nine executive committee members of the organization are responsible for carrying out the duties for three years. All of them are elected by the vote of the organization members that is organized every three years through a dedicated general meeting. The committee members delegate responsibility to the two of its associates' organizations to facilitate several issues including marketing, research, technical training, gender development, etc. Following the act of the department of social welfare by the government, this organization has been facing audit procedures from its beginning.

The organization is facilitating different learning exchange sessions, arranging training on improved production by providing quality seeds, and others. It also has some knowledge products or learning materials e.g. leaflets, posters, case studies, etc. for the development of its members.

The main product produced by the members of the organization is Integrated Fisheries Project. Soon with the touch of modern technology, they plan to follow all the steps in processing fish (clean, wash, and packing, mostly done by female workers), then store it in the deep freezer and sell it.

Potential Agricultural Product Expansion Possibilities: Beef fattening, poultry farming, cultivating fruits and vegetables on the banks of the pond will add extra financial support for farmers as well as can be consumed by themselves.

The main objective of the organization is to improve the socio-economic condition of the majority poor, landless and backward people of the area. The organization helps its member to learn new technologies to adapt to the digital agricultural system; helps to improve better market linkage and sales; works to find and connect with every possible networking from where they can get funds and inputs for farmers (from local to national level) and helps in Problem Solving movement like assisting/ dissemination any information/ necessary question-answer, etc.



Nalchira Water Management Somobay Samity (NBPSS) Ltd.

Location: Pingolakhathi, Hazipara, Nalchira, Gouronadi Upazila, Barishal district, Bangladesh

Contact Person: Sharmin Kabir Bithe, General Secretary

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The Nalchira Water Management Somobay Samity Ltd. was established on 02 February 2000. It obtained its registration under the department of cooperatives (Reg. No-BD 060). Its working area is the Nalchira Union of Gouronodi Upazila under the Barishal District. The purpose of this organization is to develop the socio-economic status of the poor farmers of its working area. The number of members of this organization is 320 (188 male, female 98, and youth 42).

The direct objectives of this organization are to make each of the farmer members as an individual successful entrepreneur and elevate their confidence by providing skill development training and working as a reliable platform from where the farmers' will take necessary suggestions for their cultivation. Another objective is to work as an organized body that can lobby and influence the local government and the local administration in the area of producing pesticide-free agricultural commodities, fruits, and marketing.

The executive committee consists of twelve members. The President, Vice-president, General Secretary, nine directors will be elected by following the rules and regulations of the department of cooperatives. They are responsible to carry out their duties for three years. All of them are elected by the vote of the organization members that are organized every three years through a dedicated general meeting. The point to be noted here is that if any Director wants to give a resignation, he can do it in the yearly committee meeting. Most management functions are carried out voluntarily by the executive committee members.

Currently, the organization is working with the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) in its working area to ensure easy availability of water in the dry season for the farmers. Through this initiative, they are excavating canals and ponds and renovating embankments to protect the riverine areas. This initiative directly creates employment opportunities for daily agricultural laborers.

Apart from that, the organization is facilitating different learning exchange sessions, arranging training on improved production by providing quality seeds through its seed bank, etc. It also has some knowledge products or learning materials e.g. leaflets, posters, case studies, etc. for the development of its members.

The agricultural products produced by the FO are rice, dried beans, dried peas, lentils, chickpeas, and other oil crops.

The FO helps its member to learn new technologies to adapt to the digital agricultural system; helps to improve better market linkage and sales; helps to ensure necessary services following the needs of farmers to produce agricultural products; and provide advisory and technical services, etc.

Cinayhat IAPP Krishok Somobay Samity Ltd.

Location: Nageshwari, Kurigram, Bangladesh
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The Cinayhat IAPP Krishok Somobay Samity Ltd. was founded on 01 January 2013. On 30 November 2015, it obtained its registration (Registration no. Kurigram-0015) under the department of cooperatives. The number of members of this organization is 387 where 126 are female.

The prime objective of this organization is to provide training, technical support, and ensure necessary services following the needs of farmers to produce agricultural products. It also emphasizes raising awareness, emergency preparedness, and linking the farmers with the government facilities.

The executive committee, there are nine members. All of them are elected by the vote of the general members. The executive meeting is organized bi-monthly.

The organization is facilitating different learning exchange sessions, arranging training on improved production by providing quality seeds, and others. It also has some knowledge products or learning materials e.g. leaflets, posters, case studies, etc. for the development of its members.

Kurigram's primary economic activity is that of agriculture. Their main products include rice, jute, wheat, tobacco, and potatoes.

The FO helps its member to learn new technologies to adapt to the digital agricultural system; helps to improve better market linkage and sales; helps to ensure necessary services following the needs of farmers to produce agricultural products; and provides advisory and technical services, etc.

Bhuiyanpara Krishak Somobay Samity

Location: Bhuiyanpara, Mymensingh, Bangladesh

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The Bhuiyanpara Krishak Somobay Samity was started its journey at the beginning of the year 1991. On 3 March 1994, it obtained its registration under the Rural Development Board (Registration No. 03). Its working area is the Mymensingh District. The purpose of this organization is to develop the socio-economic status, especially the marginalized and the indigenous people of its working area. At present, the number of members of this organization is 200 (140 male among them 40 youth and 60 female).

The prime objective of this organization is to encourage, support, raise awareness, and service the needs of the members for practicing the maximum utilization of the cultivable land, to produce, and market agricultural products to improve their standard of living, and to increase the supply of locally grown agricultural products. Besides, it has a special focus on Emergency preparedness and Social safety programs.

Nine executive committee members of the organization are responsible for carrying out the duties for three years. All of them are elected by the vote of the organization members that in organized every year through a general meeting.

The organization is facilitating different learning exchange sessions, credit assistance, arranging training on improved production by providing quality seeds, and others. It also has some knowledge products or learning materials e.g. leaflets, posters, case studies, etc. for the development of its members.

Agricultural Production: The increasing demand for fish in the local and global markets has generated new opportunities for fishermen. Farmers have changed their paddy fields to ponds and cultivating fish such as Prawns.

The FO provides helps its members in terms of extension services, agricultural marketing, provision of input supplies, agricultural credit, and transportation services.



Grameen Krishi Unnayan Somobay Samity Ltd.

Location: Pouroshova, Nalchity, Jhalokhati, Bangladesh

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The Grameen Krishi Unnayan Somobay Samity Ltd. Was started its journey in 1998. Later on 2 December 2019, It received its registration under the department of cooperatives (No-Jhalo 10). The purpose of this organization is to develop the socio-economic status especially the marginalized and the indigenous people of its working area. The number of members of this organization is 160 (96 male among them 26 youth and 38 female).

The prime objective of this organization is to encourage, support, raise awareness, skill development training, and service the needs of farmers to produce and market agricultural products for their economic development. It has active linkages with other govt./not-govt. institutes and organizations. Besides, it has a special focus on youth, emergency preparedness, and social safety programs.

Ten executive committee members of the organization are responsible for carrying out the duties for three years. They all share the same idea of making cooperation which comes very easy in terms of making any major decision. They all have delegated responsibilities. As all of the committee members are local so the communication among them is quite easy. They have weekly and monthly meetings to keep informed of any problem arising and other ongoing program-related progress.

The organization is facilitating different learning exchange sessions, arranging training on improved production by providing quality seeds, and others. It also has some knowledge products or learning materials e.g. leaflets, posters, case studies, etc. for the development of its members.

Agricultural Products: Varieties of crops, rice, vegetables, spices, pulses others as well as various fruits like banana, guava, etc.

The FO works to find and connect with every possible networking from where they can get funds and inputs for farmers (from the local to the national level); helps its member to learn new technologies to adapt to the digital agricultural system, helps to ensure necessary services following the needs of farmers to produce agricultural products.

Uddam Krishi Somobay Samity

Location: Masimpur Road, Bashantapur, Sadar, Pirojpur, Bangladesh

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The overall objective of this organization is to encourage, provide services, and support the farmers to produce and market high-quality and chemical-free agricultural products by the members. In support of this objective, the organization hopes to carry out the mentioned activities:

- Input supply: high-quality seeds, fertilizers, tools, and pesticides
- Ensure storage, packaging, and irrigation facilities where necessary
- Advocacy at the local, district, and national levels for the welfare of the farmers
- Linkage between farmers and other organizations.

The organization has yet to receive legal status. An executive committee of ten members, elected by the general meeting. They oversee the general operations of the organization.

The organization is facilitating different learning exchange sessions, arranging training on improved production by providing quality seeds, and others. It also has some knowledge products or learning materials e.g. leaflets, posters, case studies, etc. for the development of its members.

The main products produced by the members of the organization are Birindi rice which is cultivated in the Aman and Boro

seasons. Pirojpur District is not rich in industrial factories. No major industrial factories have sprung up here. A large part of the population is engaged in agriculture. Some farmers of Pirojpur Sadar cultivate Binni paddy on their land. Apart from the capital Dhaka, the rice produced from that paddy is widely appreciated in different cities. There is an opportunity to expand the business by branding this industry.

Nursery seedlings of Pirojpur are famous all over the country. Seedlings of various vegetables, fruits, forests, and medicinal plants are produced in the district. Wholesalers from all over the country collect saplings from here and market them. There is also a huge demand for nursery seedlings at the local level.

The FO works to find and connect with every possible networking from where they can get funds and inputs for farmers, helps to ensure necessary services following the needs of farmers to produce agricultural products, and helps the farmers to get technical and advisory services.

Adibashi Somaj Kallan Songgothon

Location: Hatbakoil, Nachole, Chapainawabgonj, Bangladesh

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The Adibashi Somaj Kallan Songgothon was founded on 25 July 2007. On 24 November 2009, it obtained its registration (Registration no. CN-357) under the Department of Social Welfare. The purpose of this organization is to work with the indigenous farmers and day laborers of its working area. The number of members of this organization is 350.

The prime objective of this organization is to encourage, technical support, and service the needs of its members to produce and marketing of agricultural products for their economic development. It also helps to create an alignment with farmers to the govt. services.

Eleven executive committee members of the organization are responsible for carrying out the duties for three years. All of them are elected by the vote of the organization members that is organized every three years through a general meeting.

The organization is facilitating different learning exchange sessions, arranging training, and others. It helps its members by providing credit assistance at a low interest. It also has some knowledge products or learning materials e.g. leaflets, posters, case studies, etc. for the development of its members.

Agricultural Production: Farmers are expecting handsome profits by cultivating delicious oranges. Other than that mangoes, Robi crops, etc are also a major focus.

The FO helps its members in terms of extension services, agricultural marketing, provision of input supplies, and agricultural credit and transportation services.

Adarsha Samajik Progati Sangostha (ASPS)



Location: Mohongonj, Netrokona Sadar, Netrokona, Bangladesh

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Adarsha Samajik Progati Sangstha (ASPS) is a registered District Non Governmental organization (NGO) working in the field of rural disadvantaged

people's development and empowered them in the local power structure through capacity building of disadvantaged rural people in Netrokona District since 1990 and registered with the department of social service Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. ASPS emerged as a Primary indentation to develop and build strong solidarity between and among the community groups, local government, and as well as with civil society. It has in total 218 farmers members (175 male, among them 138 are youth and 83 female).

It is well known to all that the disadvantaged are deprived of each corner of social life. Though the NGOs are working in the field of development but development did not reach the door of poor and disadvantaged poor people. And sometimes the issue is not properly identified by the people. Mainly women-related issues. Most of the women in the area are living in inhuman conditions. On the other hand, they are not socially empowered and economically sustainable. ASPS wants to work for the development of such types of rural men and women and would like to do mobilization for changing their livelihood strategy.

Nine executive committee members of the organization are responsible for carrying out the duties for three years. All of them are elected by the vote of the organization members that is organized every three years through a dedicated general meeting. The committee members delegate responsibility to the two of its associates' organizations to facilitate several issues including marketing, research, technical training, gender development, etc. Following the act of the department of social welfare by the government, this organization has been facing audit procedures from its beginning.

The organization is facilitating different learning exchange sessions, arranging training on improved production by providing quality seeds, and others. It also has some knowledge products or learning materials e.g. leaflets, posters, case studies, etc. for the development of its members.

Agricultural Production: Farmers have vegetable gardens and are growing different types of vegetables such as cauliflower and radishes, apart from vermicompost fertilizer and rice production that are also the major commodities in this area.

The organization helps its members in terms of extension services, agricultural marketing, provision of input supplies, and agricultural credit and transportation services.

Char Bangla Bittohin Krishak Somobay Samity

Location: Char Bangla, Galachipa, Patuakhali, Bangladesh

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The Char Bangla Bittohin Krishak Somobay Samity was founded on 11 October 1999. It obtained its registration under the department of cooperatives (Registration no. PD-74). Its working area is the Char Bangla Union of Galachipa Upazila under the Patuakhali District. The purpose of this organization is to ensure the socio-economic development of its members. The number of members of this organization is 850.

The prime objective of this organization is to unite the farmers of char areas by providing the support and service they need to produce and market agricultural products. Besides, it has a special focus on raising awareness, Emergency preparedness, and other Government facilities.

Eleven executive committee members of the organization are responsible for carrying out the duties. All of them are elected by the vote of the organization members that is organized every three years through a general meeting. The committee members delegate responsibility to facilitate several issues including marketing, administration, etc. Following the act of the department of cooperatives by the government, this organization has been facing audit procedures from its beginning.

The organization has credit assistance for its members. The executive committee members assigned the Samity members with specific responsibilities. They have been providing marketing support for their farmers from the beginning.

Agricultural Products: Paddy, Jute, potato, lentil, sesame, Chilli, etc are the major focus for agricultural production.

The FO helps its members in terms of distribution of Khas land to landless farmers, agricultural marketing, provision of input supplies, agricultural credit, and transportation services.



STORIES FROM BANGLADESH

BANGLADESH FARMERS JOIN THE CALL TO ACTION AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

Due to climate change, farmers in the southern part of Bangladesh are in a more vulnerable situation. Rising sea level and salinity intrusion, river erosion, resulting in a massive negative blow in terms of crop productivity. In addition, poor management practices, especially those of pests and diseases, fertilizer, water, and irrigation have largely contributed to a significant decline in crop productivity. Small and marginal farmers are constrained by poor financial resources and therefore cannot afford the high management costs of high input technology.

"Our agriculturally dependent economy has been changed drastically over the last few decades. However, for tackling the climate change impacts we need to adapt by using agricultural technologies to achieve self-sufficiency in food", said Md. Badrul Alam, President, Bangladesh Krishok Federation.

USING COMMUNITY RADIO TO ENHANCE FARMERS AND FISHERS' CAPACITIES

Radio Meghna, community radio in Charfasson upazila in Bhola island, Bangladesh, is changing the lives of farmers and fisherfolks in the area. Radio Meghna broadcasts regular programs intended for farmers and fishers. Through these programs, farmers and fishers were able to access information particularly on agriculture and fishing; linkages among farmers-fishers and service providers have been established; farmers and fishers receive regular weather updates as well as updates on the market situation; and, they are now well-informed about government decisions, rules, and laws.

ORGANIC DRIED FISH PRODUCTION ENSURES INCOME AND REDUCES HEALTH RISKS

In Bangladesh, hazardous pesticides are commonly used in preserving sea fish. These chemical-coated fish are consumed by people all throughout the country and its byproducts are made into poultry feeds. Through MTCP2, dry fish producers were gathered and given theoretical and practical training on different eco-friendly methods of dry fish production. From this, four dry fish producer groups have been formed to produce dried fish organically—disregarding the use of pesticides. These groups are now producing organic dried fish. Not only is their income secured, but risks on their health have also been reduced, ensuring a healthy life for them and for the consumers.



INDIA

Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA)

Location: SEWA Reception Centre, Opp. Victoria Garden, Bhadra, Ahmedabad - 380 001, India

Contact Person: Reema Nanavaty, Director / Megha Desai, Coordinator

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The Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) is a National Trade union registered in 1972 with a membership base of over 1.9 million poor, self-employed women workers from the informal economy across 16 states in India.

We belong to the vast, unprotected working population of our country, who are considered informal workers. Although we constitute 93% of India's labor force, few labor laws or social protection include us. Our significant contribution to the nation's economy is largely uncouncted, undercounted, or invisible.

We are the single largest women worker's Central trade union in India. At SEWA, we come together as poor, as women and as worker. The SEWA approach is to address the needs of the worker as a laborer, as well as a woman. This integrated and holistic

view of workers has given birth to new and innovative ways to fight poverty and vulnerability.

Our goals are full employment and self-reliance.

Full Employment means work security, income security, food security, and social security, which includes health care, child care, insurance, pension, and housing at the household level.

Self-Reliance is the ability to work individually and collectively, to achieve economic freedom, and retain decision-making power over matters that concern our lives and livelihoods.

Our strategy is a joint action of union and cooperatives. Our union gives us strength, support and a voice. Our cooperatives nurture our lives and livelihood. We have formed



trade cooperatives for better income, skill upgradation, marketing, and access to credit. Asset ownership by women is our first step out of poverty. We have also built cooperatives to gain access to banking, healthcare, childcare, insurance, housing, and legal services. Such services are the safety net that protects us from falling into a spiral of vulnerabilities.

This is who we are, and this is what we do.



Shehjar Community Resource Centre

Shehjar District Association Kupwara (SCRC)

Location: Shehjar Community Resource Centre Near Government women College Salkot Kupwara-193222, India

Contact Person: Showkat Bhat, Project Manager

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SEWA established the Shehjar Community Resource Centre (SCRC) in Kupwara. "Shehjar Community Resource Center" is now a member-based registered District Association. Every year members of the association elect the Executive committee. Association has President, Vice president, and Secretary.

Objectives

- To create sustainable livelihood opportunities for the home-based workers and thereby ensure economic rehabilitation and peacebuilding
- To make home-based workers capable of generating their livelihood through various economic opportunities.
- Build the capacities of the local women so that they can manage the local activities and implementation on their own
- Enable members to become self-decisive
- Change in mindset by providing a vision of self-reliance
- To help them overcome the trauma caused due to long-lasting effect of conflict.

As of 2020, SCRC has trained and developed a cadre of 1000 master trainers in Kupwara and 500 master trainers in the Ganderbal district. These master trainers have trained about 4732 grassroots women from 80 villages in these sectors.

- Garment (Cutting and Tailoring)
- Handicraft
- Handloom
- Agriculture
- Renewable Energy
- Computer Training
- Managerial Training
- Wicker Work

Approximately 25 home-based workers have started their own enterprises in form of small businesses like a boutique, craft, or stitching center. There has been an increase in their income and they now earn INR 10,000 to INR 12,000 p.m. The home-based workers are also involved in the production and they

participate in exhibitions and also take orders from well-known designers recognized on national as well as international platforms. The home-based workers are often less privileged to earn their livelihood, prevailing to various uncertainties of earning opportunities in Kashmir. Rigidity in cultural beliefs curtails home-based workers in stepping out of the house and earning their own living.

The Kupwara district is considered to be an underdeveloped area, providing members with limited avenues to showcase their skills and talent. This initiative will provide members an avenue of earning their livelihood, giving them an opportunity in generating sustainable livelihood.





The Kupwara district is considered to be an underdeveloped area, providing members limited avenues to showcase their skills and talent. This initiative will provide members an avenue of earning their livelihood, giving them an opportunity in generating sustainable livelihood.

SCRC's approach has been to inculcate ownership by the grassroots women and sustainability of the programs taken up. Self-employed women must organize themselves into sustainable organizations so that they can collectively promote their own development. Thus, SCRC aims at building local economic organizations, comprising of the local women themselves.



The main objective is to create a sustainable livelihood opportunity for the poor conflict affected women, who are subject to vagaries of the uncertain political conditions.

The communities have been trained in alternative livelihoods for stitching, embroidery. The members have started the work and get livelihood from these activities. The members also participated in several exhibitions at local and national level. Based on the feedback received from these exhibitions. The young generation women want to use latest technology in their work which can also help in increasing the marketability of the products.

Nari Gunjan

Location: Prerana Hostel, Lal Kothi, Danapur Cant, Danapur Patna, (Bihar), PIN- 801503, India

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Email: narigunjan@gmail.com / ajeetgnext@gmail.com

Nari Gunjan (Women's Voice) was started in the year 1987 under the leadership of Padmashree award winner Sudha Varghese. The organization was born out of a need to reach out to the Musahar Community and played a crucial role by starting programs related to economic empowerment for women and gradually took up activities related to education and health, particularly among adolescent girls.

Today, Nari Gunjan is not just an organization. It is a movement that has spread and continues to spread across the Musahar community in Bihar.





Vision

- To educate Dalits, women, and children to make them aware of their rights.
- To uphold education as the basis for change, development, and advancement.
- To promote leadership qualities among women and children and encourage them to step into decision-making positions.

Mission

- Educate Dalit children to be aware of their dignity and equal rights.
- Propagate education as the basis for change and development among Dalits and other excluded communities
- Organize women and children to identify and fight against violence and any kind of discrimination.
- Promote leadership qualities among women and children, particularly girls, and encourage potential leaders to pursue decision-making positions.

Lucknow Mahila Sewa Trust (LMST)

Location: L-V-82, Sector- L, Aliganj, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh- 226024, India

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Instagram: [@lucknowmahilasewatrust201](https://www.instagram.com/lucknowmahilasewatrust201)



Lucknow Mahila Sewa Trust (LMST) is registered under Trust Act 1860 in 1992 to enhance the visibility of self-employed women. LMST is working for sustainable employment and self-reliance of unorganized sectors women in Uttar Pradesh. LMST also encourages self-employed women for sustainable livelihood with all social security, employment for all, health, own house & leadership. In 2020, SEWA's membership through LMST in Uttar Pradesh is 1,55,000. LMST's approach is in 12 districts, Lucknow, Barabanki, Mathura, Raebareli, Sitapur, Unnao, Lalitpur, Firozabad, Bareilly Hardoi, Gonda, and Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh.

The mission of Lucknow Mahila Sewa Trust is to work for sustainable development by uplifting the informal sector women workers, deprived and disadvantaged section of the society, with a particular emphasis on empowering women of rural/urban

areas. LMST is a membership-based organization of women workers and is committed to strengthening the movement of women in the informal economy by highlighting their issues at the National level and building women's capacity to empower them. Our core objectives are to empower poor and hapless women, making them self-reliant, empowering and working for their quality, equity, and social justice, promotion of education, health care, and family welfare, poverty elevation, and conservation of the environment. LMST is focusing its activities particularly on unorganized women workers to improve their quality of life through vocational training and life skill, irrespective of casts, creed, and religion so that they may contribute to the national development process.



The LMST's vision is to achieve an egalitarian society devoid of any deprivation, exploitation, and neglect by enabling socio-economic development of the disadvantaged and deprived sections with their active involvement and collaboration. The vision of the organization is the attainment of self-reliance among poor women working in the informal sector, through the process of optimum utilization of available resources and a participatory approach. We tread the path based on Gandhian principles based on Satya (Truth), Ahimsa (Non-Violence), Sarvadharm (Integration of all faith and all people), and Khadi (Propagation of Self-Employment).

SEWA Rajasthan

Location: Block: Dungarpur , Subhashpark, India

Contact Person: Kailashkunvar Chouhan

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SEWA has organized 54500 members in Rajasthan. SEWA started organizing the members in Dungarpur, Rajasthan in 2006. In Dungarpur, SEWA has organized more than 16,000 members focus on savings and credit, livelihoods, entrepreneurship, agro-based supply chain, and renewable energy, etc. From 1994, SEWA is also running a Millennium Campaign Women, Water and Work for sustainable development and eco-regeneration under the leadership of poor women members. SEWA has Started work in the districts of Banswara, Udaipur, and Jaisalmer.

Further, since 2014, SEWA has started the implementation of the WASH Programme in Dungarpur, Rajasthan with support from the SAARC Development Fund (SDF). The Programme focuses on assured water & sanitation facilities and improved hygiene practices combined with new



avenues for improved incomes; empowerment through capacity building of the women to address their needs and undertake activities to remedy their situation independently leading to increased employment, income and livelihood security.

Also, SEWA is implementing SDF Funded Programme "Strengthening of Water and Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Services in selected areas of Dungarpur, Rajasthan, India". Further, this is to update that the Programme has taken its pace and is being implemented in 11 villages in 5 Panchayats in the District. The implementation of the Programme is being done in close co-ordination and co-operation

SEWA Maharashtra

Location: Flat No 10, Sai Amrut Plaza, Silk Mill colony, Aurangabad, India

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Sewa Maharashtra works with around 35000 female farmer members. We covered 5 blocks from 2 districts of Maharashtra i.e. Aurangabad and Nanded. Majorly we work on Sustainable Cotton farming. So Many activities were done by SEWA Maharashtra in June Month including Farmer's Meeting, Farmer Training, Composting, Bio Rational Pesticide Preparation, etc. we covered 29769 farmers in farmer training 1 and 30484 in Farmer training 2. Also conducted farmer meetings with all the farmers to know the need of the farmer in respective to Sustainable farming. We also aware the farmers to minimize the use of chemicals in farming and promote the use of Biorational Pesticide i.e. Dashparni Ark

and Nimboli Ark. Around 500 farmers prepare Dashparni Ark on their farms for applying this on their crops. We have a Demonstration of all this Bio Rational pesticide and member farmers see this Adopt the same in their field. One more activity i.e. Composting held in Maharashtra with Vermicompost and Using Composting agent Around 1000 Farmers were covered in Composting activity. They use this well-decomposed fertilizer in their field and minimize their expenses on fertilizer application. Our plan to Aware farmers of sustainable farming in next month i.e. Bird Pirtures, Sticky Trap, Pheromone trap, Light trap, etc.



Surendranagar Bal Vikas Mandal

Location: Sudama Park, Kashi Vishvanath Mandir, Fair Ground, Dhrangadhra, India

Contact Person: Heenaben Dave, District Coordinator

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E-mail: sewasmbvm@gmail.com

Surendranagar Mahila and Balvikas Mandal is a district association of women's salt farmers, farmers and producers. The integrated development of farmers is the main aim of the SMBVM. In order to lead to provide them full employment and self-reliance, the SMBVM has been formed.

In 1992, SEWA opened its first child care centre in the Kuda village of the Dhangadra block. The Gujarat Rural Labour Commissionerate provided 75 per cent of the operating funds with SEWA contributing the rest. The centre started with five children, with timings coinciding with the work hours of the agarias (salt workers) .10 Child care was free, once the mother became a member of SEWA with a payment of Rs5. The centre also provided education and literacy classes for the older children. By 1996 there were 21 centres in different villages with the funds for operations contributed by SEWA and sometimes by agaria groups themselves. SEWA had begun to hold meetings for the agaria women to educate them on matters of nutrition and child care. It was in these meetings that agaria women started to request help to improve their economic situation and for release from the trader's debt trap. Acting on this demand, SEWA started bachat mandals (savings groups) for the agarias. The agarias began to save Rs10 per month. The process was aided by SEWA organizers who traveled to the agarias' houses to collect the deposits. The collected sum was then deposited in the SEWA bank in Ahmedabad. This process continued for about two years.

In 1998, in keeping with SEWA's policy of decentralization, the Surendranagar Mahila Bal Vikas Mandal (SMBVM) was formed and registered. This District Association became the Surendranagar members' own economic organization and subsequently led SEWA's livelihood efforts in this area. By now, the agaria women had understood the importance of regular savings and SEWA persuaded them to come to the association to deposit their monthly savings instead of having SEWA workers go to the villages. The number of groups soon grew to about 700 with more than 14,000 members. Subsequently, the account with SEWA

bank was closed and the money was transferred to a local bank in Surendranagar, thereby allowing the District Association to have direct relations with the local members. SEWA also started technical training sessions for the salt farmers besides trainings on health, education, and savings. A demo salt pan was set up where experts invited by SEWA conducted training sessions for the agarias. These trainings had modules on the production of edible and industrial salt, quality control, increase in productivity, costing. In 2000, SEWA started to look for ways to improve the income of the salt farmers and to free them from dependency on the traders. SEWA's research discovered that industrial salt fetched a better market price as compared to edible salt, required the same working capital investment, although additional effort and care were required due to relatively stringent quality constraints. The district association convinced five agarias to make industrial salt instead of edible salt for a season. To protect them from the risk of the experiment, the district association lent them working capital from the association's revolving fund. With the help of Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI) they also conducted training sessions on the production of industrial salt for the five of them. After almost a year, when the season neared its end, the association built a laboratory for salt testing. The



industrial salt produced by the five agarias passed all quality tests and fetched a price of Rs140 per tonne. SEWA made an agreement with Gujarat Alkalis Chemical Ltd (GACL) to purchase all of the agarias' produce. Following this, 50 agarias expressed their interest in producing industrial salt. This marked the beginning of an important phase in SEWA's activities in Surendranagar. Whereas earlier SEWA had focused only on providing supportive services to the agarias to avoid antagonizing the traders (who had a strong nexus among themselves), now they provided not only credit to the agarias at interest rates much lower than the traders, but also market linkages for their produce. Thus ensuring that the agarias could completely avoid dealing with the traders. The results of SEWA's effort on these two fronts – financial services and marketing services – were dramatic. Some households profited by more than Rs30,000 in a season which they used as working capital for the following season. Effectively it meant that these households rose out of poverty within two years. Over the next five years, 30–35 agaria households moved out of poverty. In 2005, SEWA began to conduct training for home-based trades like agarbatti making, beedi making, etc., so that the agarias could derive income even during the off-season months. Thus, beginning from child-care, SEWA expanded to the entire range of livelihood-related activities in Surendranagar. SEWA recently opened a processing and packaging center in Surendranagar so that the salt produced by its agaria members could reach its other rural members. This is being done through the Rural Distribution Network. By 2007, 8000 salt farmers had been organized and 232 savings groups were established. The volume of trade in 2007 was 32,000 tonnes of salt.



Vision-Mission-Goal

In our experience, poor women's growth, development, and employment occur when they have work and income security, and food security. It also occurs when they are healthy, able to access child care, and have a roof over their heads. In order to ensure that we are moving in the direction of our two goals of Full Employment and Self Reliance, constant monitoring and evaluation are required. In a membership-based organization, it is the member's priorities and needs which necessarily shape the priorities and direction of the organization. Hence, it is appropriate that members themselves develop their own yardstick for evaluation. The following ten questions have emerged from the members and continually serve as a guide for all members, group leaders, executive committee members, and full-time organizers of SEWA. It is also useful for monitoring SEWA's progress and the relevance of its various activities and their congruence with members' reality and priorities. It also increases the accountability of SEWA's leaders and organizers, to their members.

Kutch Craft Association

Location: Aashutosh Nagar-Naliya Plot No.60/PIN 370655 - Gujarat

Contact Person: Gitaben Sitapara, Coordinator

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In 1994 SEWA was invited by the government of Gujarat to conduct a study on the conditions of women in the district of KUTCH and to organize them so they could get benefit from local water pipeline projects being jointly implemented by the Indian Government and the Government of Netherlands.

While working with this kind of project in service Sewa found that nearly all women in the Kutch district had embroidery skills. All the traditional rural cast and communities have their unique style of embroidery passed down from their ancestors (i.e. from mothers to daughters). SEWA's organizers thus gained women's trust and organized them into small embroidery groups. Following this experience, SEWA decided to link its activities to a government scheme called the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), launched by the Ministry of Rural Development in 1995. Under the scheme, groups of 101 women are offered loans and subsidies to start income-generating activities to supplement their income, and to help them access health care, childcare, and nutrition. Other DWCRA groups were started in the Kutch district, for women salt farmers, gum collectors, forestry and agricultural workers, and marginal farmers.

The DWCRA Kutch Craft Association was formed in 1995 by the women of this district in response to the fact that individual DWCRA (producers) groups were too isolated and vulnerable to reach markets easily and to obtain the raw materials and credit they required on their own. The association was registered under 'The Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950' in 1995.

Vision

The vision is to work for the holistic development and upliftment of poor women from vulnerable rural areas by making them self-reliant using locally available resources, traditional skills, and methods provided by their ancestors so they will be able to generate their income in their native place only.

Mission

The mission of the Kutch Craft Association is to organize groups of producer women from vulnerable rural areas who are already engaged in small scale activities such as handicrafts, home-based industries, nursery rearing, and forestry, animal husbandry, forest products aggregation, salt industry, embroidery work, provide them a market place, financial facilities, and capacity building. Kutch Craft Association will guide them for their financial upliftment and village development as a whole.

Goal

The goal of the Kutch Craft Association is to provide various integrated services to develop and strengthen the cottage and housing industry of DWACRA groups, by facilitating quality raw materials, permanent market management, rural technology, financial assistance, technical trainings, etc.



The Kutch Craft Association adopts strategies with the joint actions of members to achieve goals. The major components are as follows:

- Awareness of member groups, leadership development, and training to develop organizational strength
 - To arrange the sale of goods produced by member groups
 - Helping to select member group activity
 - Provide advice as well as mechanical training and guidance to increase the production of member counterfeit goods
 - To Provide specialized training on Prices, sales structure, market survey, conversion and distribution of goods produced by groups, as well as Nursery Forestry Animal Husbandry Dairy
 - To provide guidance as well as to be helpful in the matters of administration, financial matters of member groups.
 - To provide knowledge about Welfare schemes such as health, insurance, child care, housing
 - Carrying out activities for members' literacy and life development
 - Coordination with various departments of the Government for the overall development of groups for the market, capital, health services
 - Conduct surveys, assessments, and research to address women's issues and questions
 - To carry out ancillary activities useful for the overall development of women as well as to achieve the objectives of the Association



Banaskantha DW CRA Mahila SEWA Association

Location: Kamala Sadan, Satun Road, Near Shantidham, Radhanpur, Patan-385340, India

Contact Person: Mumtajben baloch / Kokilaben Brahmhatt / Shayraben Baloch,
Coordinators

Phone: 9099015560 / 9898403927 / 924180770

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In 1987 SEWA was invited by the government of Gujarat to conduct a study on the conditions of women in the district of Banaskantha and to organize them so they could get benefit from local water pipeline projects being jointly implemented by the Indian Government and the Government of Netherlands. This was the first time SEWA started helping women to access natural resources. SEWA's research and action on the Indo-Dutch water pipeline, in collaboration with the Foundation for Public Interest (FPI), revealed that the project had not improved living conditions for women in Banskantha, as many of them were still unable to access water. The project had not considered the practical problems faced by these women, the most significant of which was the lack of opportunities for employment and decent livelihood. As a result inhabitants of Banaskantha (approximately 90%) migrate to cities in search of jobs, which has also created difficulties for SEWA to recruit members and to encourage collective actions to access water. Thus, SEWA's approach targeted both the creation of productive and decent livelihoods for Banaskantha's women and their access to water by strengthening grassroots organizations called panipanchayats (village water councils).

Banaskantha district is one of the poorest, drought-prone deserts of North Gujarat. While working with this kind of project, SEW gained women's trust and organized them into producers groups of milk cooperatives, embroidery workers, nursery plantation, salt farmers, gum collectors, forestry and agricultural workers, and marginal farmers.

Following this experience, SEWA decided to link these groups to a government scheme 'The Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)', launched by the Ministry of Rural Development in 1982. Under the scheme, groups of 15-20 women are offered revolving funds with the concept of Self Help Groups(SHG) to start income-generating activities to supplement their income, and to help them access health care, childcare, and nutrition.

Banaskantha DWCRA Mahila SEWA Association (BDMSA) was formed in 1992 by DWCRA groups of women of this district in response to the fact that individual DWCRA (producers) groups were too isolated and vulnerable to reach markets easily and to obtain the raw materials and credit they required on their own. The association was registered under 'The Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950' in 1993.



Vision

The vision is to work for the holistic development and upliftment of poor women from vulnerable rural areas by making them self-reliant using locally available resources, traditional skills, and methods provided by their ancestors so they will be able to generate their income in their native place only.

Mission

The mission of BDMSA is to organize groups of producer women from vulnerable rural areas who are already engaged in small scale activities such as handicrafts, home-based industries, nursery rearing, and forestry, animal husbandry, forest products aggregation, salt industry, embroidery work, provide them a market place, financial facilities, and capacity building. BDMSA will guide them for their financial upliftment and village development as a whole.

Goal

The goal of BDMSA is to provide various integrated services to develop and strengthen the cottage and housing industry of DWACRA groups, by facilitating quality raw materials, permanent market management, rural technology, financial assistance, technical trainings, etc.

BDMSA adopts strategies with the joint actions of members to achieve goals. The major components are as follows:

- Awareness of member groups, leadership development, and training to develop organizational strength
- Arrange the sale of goods produced by member groups
- Help select member group activity
- Provide advice as well as mechanical training and guidance to increase the production of member counterfeit goods
- Provide specialized training on prices, sales structure, market survey, conversion, and distribution of goods produced by groups, including nursery, forestry, animal husbandry, dairy products
- Provide guidance as well as to be helpful in the matters of administration, financial matters of member groups.

- Provide knowledge about Welfare schemes such as health, insurance, child care, housing
- Carry out activities for members' literacy and life development
- Coordination with various departments of the Government for the overall development of groups for the market, capital, health services
- Conduct surveys, assessments, and research to address women issues and questions
- Carry out ancillary activities useful for the overall development of women as well as to achieve the objectives of the Association

Swashrayee Mahila Sewa Khetmajoor Association

Location: Shree Hari Complex, Dena bank, Kalyan Petrol pump, Nandasan, 382705 India

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Swashrayee Mahila SEWA Khetmajoor Association Mehsana was formed on 5 June 2003 as a cooperative, savings, and credit group.

The objective of the association is to develop organizations at the village level such as producer groups, Cooperatives, Savings, and Credit groups made up of agricultural workers and small farmers in order to ensure work and income security for the members. This initiative increases the collective strength and bargaining power of the members. Another objective of the association is to create and alternate employment opportunities for all its members. The association operates independently since it was federated into a district

federation. The association consists of 51000 members from approximately 300 Villages in 6 Taluka.

The main focus area of the association is full employment and self-reliance of the members. Constant monitoring and evaluation are required in order to achieve this goal. The organization is a membership-based organization hence it is members' priorities and needs which necessarily shape the priorities and direction of the organization. It is important that members themselves develop their own yardstick for evaluation.

The association adopts strategies with the joint actions of members to achieve goals. The major components are as follows:

- Awareness of member groups, leadership development, and training to develop organizational strength
- Help select member group activity
- Access to financial services
- Agricultural Campaign, Hariyali Campaign
- Provide specialized training on prices, (RUDI) sales structure, market survey, conversion, and distribution of goods produced by groups such as nursery, forestry, and animal husbandry products
- Provide guidance as well as to be helpful in the matters of administration, financial matters of members
- Health Services to the members
- Provide capacity building for members
- Carry out ancillary activities useful for the overall development of women as well as to achieve the objectives of the association



- Provide knowledge about Welfare schemes such as health, insurance, child care, housing
- Carry out activities for members' literacy and life development
- Coordination with various departments of the Government for the overall development of groups for the market, capital, health services
- Conduct surveys, assessments, and research to address women issues and questions
- Carry out ancillary activities useful for the overall development of women as well as to achieve the objectives of the Association

Swashree Mahila Khedu Mandal

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Shree Kheda Jilla Swashree Mahila Sewa Bachat Mandal

Location: Kheda District Swashreeya Mahila Sewa Bachat Mandal
 Gangotri Complex, Mase Road Anand
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SEWA Leh

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SEWA Bihar

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SEWA Gandhi Nagar

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Institute for Motivating Self-Employment (IMSE)

Location: 195, Jodhpur Park-Kolkata-700068, India
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IMSE

IMSE believes that poverty alleviation, equality, and social justice could be achieved only through awareness generation, capacity development, and sustained self-employment of poor actors. Set in motion by a group of visionary and energetic young souls, who began their journey in 1973, the organization has come a long way through different phases of development while establishing its presence over various parts of eastern India as well as regional (South Asia) and International levels.

The organization which began its journey with a view of the development of entrepreneurship for a paradigm shift, gradually started venturing into the fields of mass education (adult education, pre-primary school for the BPL households), rural health care, sustainable agriculture, women empowerment, capacity development of self-help groups, capacity development of Panchayat members towards better governance. It organizes various vocational training programs for rural youths especially women, in its urban and rural settings.

Presently, IMSE is working in 97 villages of West Bengal mainly among small and marginal peasants, peasant women and women in unorganized sectors, fishers, and tribal communities who are marginalized. It has its' presence in 22 villages in Odisha (two districts) and 7 villages in Jharkhand (one district) where it is working mainly among coastal fishers and tribal forest dwellers.





North East India Committee on Relief and Development (NEICORD)

Location: Near Bijini Complex, Bhagyakul, Laitumkrah, Shillong 793003, Meghalaya, India

Contact Person: Baloralin Sohkhet, Manager Programme & Quality

Phone + 91 364 2507306 / +91 9436101517

Email: charity@neicord.org / baloneicord@gmail.com

Website: www.neicord.org

Since its inception in 1981, NEICORD has been involved in the relief and development of the people in North East India irrespective of colour, race, creed, gender and religion and aspires to ensure that poor people work together towards improving their lives and livelihoods and have a say for their future that will affect them.

NEICORD operates from its Head Office (HO) in Shillong, Meghalaya. Programs are implemented along with the local partners and community-based organisations.

NEICORD's areas of work are integrated community development, entitlement, awareness and sensitization, sustainable livelihood, agriculture development, care for creation, women empowerment, and humanitarian emergency response (relief).

Farmers Self Help Group

Location: Ghogra Basti, India

Contact Person Hareshkumar Bhatt

Phone: 9435563879 / 9365371641

Email: harishbhatt132@gmail.com

The Farmers Self Help Group was formed in 2018. It has 11 members providing support to nearby farmers giving training like low cast warm compost, beekeeping, bookkeeping, value-added training like raw turmeric to turmeric powder, rice to rice papad. The organization aims to change the standard of living of the local farmers. The FO provides guidance to local farmers and created the Farmers Interested Groups (FIG) which provides all kinds of support to local farmers when they need it.

East Coast Fish Workers Union (ECFWU)

Membership: 26581

Location: c/o Amartosh Panda PO Chandaneswar PS Talshari Marine Block Bhograi

District Balasore Odisha PIN-756085

Phone: +91 90388 69482

Indian Federation of Toiling Peasants (IFTOP)

Membership:35305

Location: Vill. Digalpahari, P.O. Dhanbhasa, P.S. Ranishwar, District Dumk, Santhal Pargana, Jharkand, India

Contact Person: Nikhil Ranjan Maity, Assistant General Secretary

Phone: +919530185156

Email: bipimse1974@gmail.com

Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research and Education (INHERE)

Membership: 12317 (410 groups)

Location: Village-Chinoni, Post bhagoti-263656 Chaukhutia, Almora 263656 Uttrakhand, India

Contact Person: Sonali Bisht, Director

Phone: +919650525606

E-mail: sonali.bisht@yahoo.co.in

Website: www.inhereindia.org

NEPAL

All Nepal Peasants' Federation (ANPFa)

Location: Central Office, KMC-14, Balkhu, Kathmandu, Nepal
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The All Nepal Peasants Federation (ANPFa) is a leading organization of Nepalese peasants established in 1951 AD, for defending the rights of the peasants, organizing and training them for commercialization of agriculture, defending the interest of family and smallholder farmers, and fighting against feudalism, imperialism, and neoliberalism. ANPFa is an umbrella organization of 26 different production and community-based peasant associations. And, it is the largest peasant organization of the country and the third-largest peasant organization in Asia that strongly adheres to the social and economic interest of the agricultural producers, landless, marginal and small farmers, share-croppers and tenants, agriculture workers, fisher-folks, pastoralists, and farm tool crafters from the rural communities.

Historically, it was involved in active mass mobilization for democratic freedom, peasant rights, land reform, agrarian revolution and also advocates food sovereignty and right to food, scientific land reform, agriculture development, agroecology, gender equality, social and climate justice, peace, prosperity, and socialism. It also works for the professionalization of farming, development of agro-entrepreneurship and agro-based industries, biodiversity-based ecological agriculture (BEA), integrated rural development, promotion of co-operatives and collectivization, main-streaming of women, youths, Dalits, and Indigenous people in production and peasants' movement, rural livelihood, peasants' access on natural and productive resources, peasants and FOs participation in decision-making level.

Besides production, ANPFa champions policy advocacy and campaign. Its proactive role and prominent leadership while institutionalizing peasants' rights in the new Constitution of Nepal (2015), drafting Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS 2015-2035), the promulgation of Food Sovereignty Act (2017), and other peasant & agriculture-related laws, policies, and programs, the establishment of National Farmers' Commission are inscribed in the history of the Nepalese peasant movement in golden letters.

ANPFa is the leading organization of the National Peasants' Coalition, Nepal. It is a well-established peasants' organization in the international peasants' movement as well with an active membership of La Via Campesina, FIAN, and many other regional and sub-regional peasants' organizations and coalitions. ANPFa is registered to the District Administration Office, Lalitpur.



All Nepal Peasant's Federation (Revolutionary Centre)

Location: Kalanki, Kathmandu, Nepal
Contact Person: Chitra Bahadur Shrestha, Chairperson / Nahendra Khadka
Contact Number : +977 - 9851242669
Email: anpfarc@gmail.com, nahendra@gmail.com
Facebook:@ANPFaRC

The All Nepal Peasants' Federation (Revolutionary Centre) is a federation of all productive, revolutionary, patriotic, internationalist, democratic, and justice-loving Nepali peasants who are continuously working for the collective rights of the peasants, development of the agriculture sector, defending their collective interest and struggling against feudalism, comprador bureaucratic capitalism, imperialism along with neo-liberalism and neo-colonialism for the last 71 years. It is one of the largest peasants' organizations in the entire nation with almost 700 thousand organized members and a large mass of supporters throughout the country.

The Federation was established on 1951 February 25 as the All Nepal Peasants' Association, in the leadership of comrade Niranjana Govinda Vaidhya and has a long history of sacrifice and struggle for national

sovereignty, people's power, democracy, and freedom, peasants' rights, agrarian revolution, revolutionary land reform, tenants' rights, food sovereignty, climate justice and self-respect. The ten-year-long Great Peoples' War that abolished the autocratic monarchy of the Shah Dynasty from Nepal was also based on the peasants of rural Nepal who played a glorious leading role and made the history of sacrifice and revolutionary spirit. They were the main motive force for ending the 104 years long barbaric regime of the Rana dynasty and the 30 years long tyranny of the autocratic Panchayat regime as well.

Immediately after its establishment, the peasants' organization initiated a movement in a different area of our country upholding its major strategic slogans as "To establish the entire state power in the hand of peasants and workers!" and "Land to the tillers!" for liberating the peasants and freeing them from the chains of bondage labour, serfdom-like living condition, exploitation of landlordship and feudalism; which then spread all over the country within the short span of time and involved hundreds of thousands of peasants and agriculture workers. With a long march of different ups and downs in the movement, the federation is still fighting peacefully for its revolutionary cause and keeps on struggling till the establishment of scientific socialism as its ultimate goal.

The Federation has been organizing the majority of the Nepalese peasants. Its membership comprises landless, lower, and middle-class peasantry, all farm and bonded laborers, pastoral, the peasants from indigenous, madhesi, Dalit community along with the youths and women peasantry. As an umbrella organization, it constitutes 24 different peasants' organizations based upon their commodity of production and community or the class to which they belong. Such productive areas include cereal crops, cash crops, fisheries and fisherfolks, indigenous people, Dalits, cattle-holders, dairy, apiary, poultry farming, vegetables, fruits, medicinal herbs, spice, tea, coffee, rubber producers, agriculture workers, etc. and dedicated for the welfare and dignity of the peasantry in their respective professional organizations.



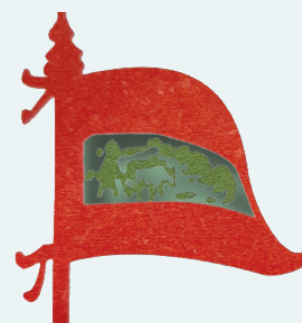
The Organizational Structure of the Federation is vertically hierarchical which constitutes Central Committee at the apex down to 7 Provincial Committees, 77 District Committees, Municipality Committees, and, finally, Ward Committees and count as many as 21,500 in whole. Its Central Committee consists of 151 members representing different productive and geological areas, gender, and different communities along with a clear class perspective. Among 7 comprise Standing Committee, 51 comprise Central Secretariat Committee. All of the central committee members and office-bearers are elected from the periodic National Conference. As a representative federation of 24 commodities, community, and class-based specialized associations, it is the largest national-level institutionalized grass-root based peasant movement in the country representing all castes, sex, language/dialects, culture, religion and geographic regions etc.

Apart from its struggle for the political, social, economic, and democratic rights of the peasants, and of the Nepalese people, All Nepal Peasants' Federation (Revolutionary Centre) conducts training, lobbying, and advocacy for emancipation and skill development of the peasants, the transformation of the production system and production relationship, establishment of cooperatives, collectives, communes, participation at policy-making level of the government and parliament. This federation played a highly important role in institutionalizing food sovereignty, scientific land reform, and other peasants' rights in the Constitution of Nepal. It also played a leading role in drafting the 20-year Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS), which not only comprises the plan of action and activities for driving Nepal's agriculture for 2015-2035. It not only played a role in establishing National Farmers Commission but the first Chairperson of this Government authority was the Chairperson of the Federation. Now it is focusing its activities on the implementation of food sovereignty, land reform and land use policy, peasants' participation at all levels of decision-making bodies, inclusive agriculture, pro-peasants seed policy, new production methodology and mechanisms, and peasants' rights in a broader sense.

Peasants, being the majority of the national population, are not only the prime force of production but also the motive force of peace, development and social harmony. The peace, prosperity, and development of this country depends on the peace, development, and social justice by assuring dignified life and livelihood of the peasants, for which All Nepal Peasants' Federation (Revolutionary Centre) is continuously working on with a revolutionary spirit and historical legitimacy. Besides production, ANPFa champions in policy advocacy and campaign.

Nepal Farmers' Association (NFA)

Location: Central Office, Sanepa, Kathmandu, Nepal
Contact Person: Bhanu Sigde, Chairperson / Adarsha Bikram Karki
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The Nepal Farmers' Association (NFA) is one of the largest peasants organizations in the country which was established in 1951 AD, following the ideology of democracy with the objectives of transforming the Nepalese rural economy for the development of the country. Along with the introduction of democracy, NFA aimed to ensure peasant rights and develop the agriculture sector as the main economy of the country. During its inception, it was concentrated on ending feudalism and implementing land reform. NFA contributed a vital role to abolishing the Birta system, Guthi system and stopping the privatization of natural resources. It has played a great role in ending the brutal and exploitative legal and constitutional provisions towards farmers and for the land reform and formation of land commissions in the past.

The overall goals of NFA are patriotism, democracy, and socialism; people sovereignty and in-dependency of farmers; unity among the farmers and farmers' network; protection of farmer's socio-cultural and political rights; formulation of peasant-friendly agriculture policies and peasant and farmers rights.

Similarly, its main objectives are: to form the ideology based committee; to solve the problems of farmers through the democratic process; to assure and campaign the right of local level farmers and the sustainability of agriculture and to help and support the poor farmers by organizing the farmers group and cooperatives. It has a central committee, 7 provincial committees, 77 district committees, and Rural/Municipality committees. It is one of the largest peasants organization in Nepal having 700,000 members all over the country. It is an active member of the National Peasants' Coalition, Nepal. It is registered at the National Farmers' Commission, Nepal in 2015 AD.



All Nepal Women Peasants' Association (R)

Location: Kalanki, Kathmandu, Nepal
Contact Person: Seema Rijal, Chairperson
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Phone : +977-9841647999

All Nepal Women Peasants' Association (R) is one of the pioneers political and gender-based organizations of women peasants formed to fight against patriarchal feudalism and neo-liberalism through organizing women peasants in Nepal. ANWPA(R), as the largest women peasants' organization, has firm determination to establish classless gender equitable society where women peasants have dignified life with their own identity, since its inception in 2003.

ANWPA(R) is a member-based organization. It has municipal, district, province, and central level committees all over the country. More than 150,000 members are organized in different committees and producer groups at the base level. In addition to the organized members, thousands of women peasants are associate members of ANWPA(R).

The vision of ANWPA(R) is gender equitable socialist society where women peasants entertain their dignified life. The mission of the organization is to establish women peasants' equal rights on the means of production (resources) and equal share on benefits. It advocates food sovereignty, agrarian revolution, scientific land reform, climate justice, agroecology, gender equality, social inclusion, and peasants' rights. It is in the process of its legal registration at National Farmers' Commission, Nepal.

Youth Peasants' Organization, Nepal (YPON)

Location: Balkhu, Kathmandu, Nepal
Contact Person: Baburam Thapa, Chairperson
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The Youth Peasants' Organization, Nepal (YPON) is an association of young and energetic peasants involved in agricultural production. It organizes productive, patriotic, democratic, and justice-loving young Nepalese peasants who are the future of agriculture.



YPON was established in 2003. This is the largest youth peasants' organization in the country with more than 200 thousand organized members and supporters. It bears an organizational structure vertically hierarchical that constitutes Central Committee at the apex down to 7 Provincial Committees, 77 District Committees, Municipal and rural municipal Committees, Ward Committees, and finally producer groups. The organization advocates food sovereignty, agrarian revolution through scientific land reform, sustainable agriculture, gender equality, and climate justice. The mission of the organization is: to establish socialism with the active participation of youth peasants with agrarian revolution, scientific land reform, and food sovereignty and to achieve the country's prosperity with peasants' prosperity. It is in the process of registration at National Farmers' Commission, Nepal.



Dalit Landless Peasant Association (DALPA)

Location: Balkhu, Kathmandu, Nepal

Contact Person: Lal Bahadur B.K., Chairperson

Person: +977- 9848820900

Email: bkllalbahadurbk@gmail.com

The Dalit Landless Peasant Association (DALPA) is an organization of landless and marginal peasants fighting against all forms of caste-based discrimination, feudalism, imperialism, and neoliberalism. It was established in 2003.

As the largest peasants organization of Dalit and Landless peasants, the main goal of DALPA is fighting together against untouchability, all forms of caste-based discrimination, land grabbing and corporate globalization and for food sovereignty, scientific land reform, right to land, and safe shelter (housing), social and climate justice and dignified life. It is a common forum for raising collective voices of Dalit landless peasants along with the Dalit community to ensure their rights, dignity, and opportunity through policy influencing, networking, and alliance building.

It is a national peasant organization having more than 65,000 membership with the key tasks of the protection and promotion of Dalit peasants' rights, and enhancing their individual and institutional capacity. It has central, provincial, district, and local level committees and has a vital role to establish the inclusion of Dalit peasants and their agenda in the policy-making process. It was registered at National Farmers' Commission, Nepal in 2015 AD.

Federation of Community Forestry Users' Nepal (FECOFUN)

Location: Changunarayan, Bhaktapur, Nepal

Contact Person: Bharati Pathak, Chairperson / Birkha Bahadur Shahi

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Website : www.fecofun.org.np



The Federation of Community Forestry Users, Nepal (FECOFUN) is a formal network of Forest User Groups (FUGs) from all over Nepal. FECOFUN emerged from the idea that forest users from all parts of the country should be linked in order to strengthen the role of Users in policy-making processes. Since its inception it was grown into a social movement organization with about 14 million people represented all of whom are forest users and 2.9 million household members. It is a national federation of forest users across Nepal dedicated to promoting and protecting users' rights. It was established in 1995 AD and registered at the district office of Kathmandu in 1996 AD. Of more than 22,266 Community Forestry Users Groups (CFUGs) and other Community Based Forest Management Groups like leasehold forestry groups, religious forestry groups, buffer zone and traditional forest management groups, etc. which covers 22,00,000 hectares forest in Nepal. It has a central committee, 7 provincials, 77 districts, and 520 local committees.

The vision of the organization is Self-reliance and empowerment of community forest users, through the application of social and economic justice in the equitable use and sustainable management of community forests. Similarly, the mission of FECOFUN is to promote and protect the rights of community forest users through capacity strengthening, economic empowerment, sustainable resource management, technical support, advocacy and lobbying, policy development, and national and international networking and to uphold the values of inclusive democracy, gender balance, and social justice.



National Federation of Irrigation Water Users Association Nepal (NFIWUAN)

Location: Old Baneshwor Kathmandu, Nepal
Contact Person: Gajadhar Yadav, Chairperson / Shambhu Dulal
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Website: www.nfiwuan.org

The National Federation of Irrigation Water Users Association Nepal (NFIWUAN) was established in 1998 comprising of 13 Water Users Association (WUAs) from 8 districts at the initial stage. It received its legal status in August 1998 after being registered in the District Administration Office of Kathmandu. Now, it has 3,091 units of WUAs from 76 districts are registered in NFIWUAN and 350,000 members all over the country. It received its legal status in August 1998 after being registered in the district administration office of Kathmandu.

The overall goal of NFIWUAN is to promote inclusive economic growth while reducing poverty in the rural areas throughout the country. Its specific objective is to improve the agricultural productivity and sustainability of existing small, medium, and large size Farmer Managed Irrigation Systems (FMIS) suffering from low productivity and high poverty incidence, and thus enhance the livelihood of poor men and women including ethnic minorities and Dalits.

National Land Right Forum, Nepal (NLRF)

Location: Bharatpur Municipality-1 Thimara, Chitwan, Nepal
Contact Person: Saraswati Subba, Chairperson
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Website: www.nlrfnepal.org



The National Land Right Forum (NLRF) is land-poor people's organization established in 2004 and was duly registered under National Directive Act 1961 in Kathmandu. Now it is also registered at National Farmers' Commission, Nepal in 2015.

NLRF wishes that all farmers be self reliant through sustainable use of land. That is why, NLRF is in an imperturbable journey to provide secured housing and agricultural land with land ownership. NLRF has set out certain values and ethics which it follows. It further believes that land rights' social movement must be peaceful, non-violent and creative. It expects every member, frontline leader, and activist to come up with new and creative tasks.

The vision of the forum is a self-reliant farmer community and the mission is to empower the land-poor people by organizing and concretizing them to enable them to launch struggles against discrimination and claim their farmers' rights. It has a central committee of 27 (4 members are yet to be nominated), 7 provincial committees, 60 districts committees, 153 Rural/municipal level committees, and 86,436 individual members.



National Farmers Group Federation (NFGF)

Location: KMC-31, Madhya Baneshwar, Kathmandu, Nepal

Contact Person: Nawaraj Basnet, Chairperson

Phone: +977-1-4356201 / 4361327 / 9861139999

Email : info@nfgf.org.np / nawarajbasnet2025@gmail.com

Website : www.nfgf.org.np

National Farmers Group Federation (NFGF) Nepal, is an umbrella organization of agriculture groups, livestock groups and agri-cooperatives. NFGF is working for the benefits of marginalized, disadvantages and small farmers

located throughout the nation. The organization is registered in District Administrative Office, Kathmandu on 27th March 2012, affiliated with the Social welfare Council, Kathmandu on 2070 BS. Now it has been also registered at National Farmers' Commission, Nepal.

This is an independent, non-governmental, non-political, and non-profit-oriented social organization. The organization encompasses 1364 member groups, more than 350 VDC federations, and 34 district federations, and 75,000 members so far to raise the issues of small farmers. The vision of the federation is "Self-reliant farmers, Prosperous federation" and its mission is "federation committee to insure the dignified life of farmer (small, marginalized poor and, landless) through organizing, empowering, advocacy and collaboration". Federation is committed to playing the leading role at national level with inclusion and governance through available resource mobilization and diversification.

All Nepal Peasants' Federation (APFA)

Location: Bag Bazar, Kathmandu, Nepal

Contact Person: Bhairab Raj Regmi, Chairperson / Shiva Hari Khanal

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Fax: 4244234

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The All Nepal Peasants' Federation (APFA) was established in 1951 AD. APFA defends farmers' rights at the national and international levels. It promotes the concept of sustainable agriculture enabling sustainable farming practices and works for the mobilization of all sections of peasants' populace in favor of genuine agrarian reform, democratization, and eradication of feudalism protests against anti-peasant activities & policies, promotes farm-culture, traditional wisdom, and biodiversity oriented farm practices. It has a central committee of 19, and 7 provincial and local level committees and the number of members is 43,000. It was registered at National Farmers' Commission, Nepal in 2015 AD.

The main vision of the organization is confiscation of the land and agriculture tools of big landlords and trusts without compensation, distribution of land to the landless, poor, lower-middle-class peasants applying 'Land to Tiller' policy, redistribution of all the special facilities enjoyed by the feudal class and the end of their oppression, protection, and welfare of the middle-class peasants and gentle behavior with the rich farmers. APFA aims to establish itself as self-reliant, skilled, and capable of participating in the development process through politically strong, socially responsive, culturally sensitive, and economically viable farmers' organizations and has an objective of developing a scientific and modern agricultural system in Nepal.



Movement on Innovative Agriculture Cooperative Limited (MIACO)

Location: Kalanki, Kathmandu, Nepal

Contact Person: Min Prasad Gaire, Chairperson

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Email : minprasadgaire@gmail.com / ltdmiaco@gmail.com

Website : miaco.org.np

The Movement on Innovative Agriculture Cooperative Limited (MIACO) is one of the largest agricultural co-operative which has been connecting to rural farmers/ peasants through organizing in the cooperative for their development, providing different resources, knowledge, and opportunities. It was established in 5th Magh, 2069 (2013) under the Cooperative Act 2048 B.S. of the Government of Nepal. MIACO directly coverage districts are 62 but reached 72 districts through groups and members. It has 16297 individual members, 1100 group members, and 112 offices all over the country.

The main objectives of the cooperative are: To promote entrepreneurship of middle and small-scale farmers under the sustainable agriculture development goal; transform traditional subsistence farming into commercial farming; facilitate to build professional skills and capacity of members; to be self-reliant in agro-products, substitute the import and promote export; collection-safe storage, processing/packaging, and marketing; to study and develop pocket and block area for farming and provide the necessary support to involve members on it accordingly; to develop the capacity of members on technical skills with modern technologies and knowledge, run the farmer scientist program; coordinate, collaborate and partner with other like-minded organizations, etc. MIACO has 15,482 members. (10752 men and 4730 women members) in 640 groups. Out of these members, 45% are involved in the production group.

All Nepal Live Stock Peasants Association (R)

Location: New Baneshwar, Kathmandu, Nepal

Contact Person: Babu Ram Adhikari, Chairperson

Contract No. : 9846089513

Email: baburamadikari982@gmail.com

The All Nepal Live Stock Peasants Association (R) was established in 2003 with an aim of developing the livestock sector of Nepal and defending the rights of the livestock peasants. It is registered in National Farmers' Commission, Nepal in 2015.



It has 35 membered central committee, 15 membered secretariat, provincial and local committees. It has more than 15,000 members all over the country. It has various agenda and programs, some of them are: policy formulation and intervention on livestock; program on grazing land, animal health and nutrition; livestock insurance; meat and milk management program, and solution of unemployment problem. It also aims to contribute achieving self-reliance on meat products in the country and promotes sustainable agriculture through farm wastes.



All Nepal Poultry Farmer Association (R)

Location: Chandragiri Municipality, Thankot Kathmandu, Nepal

Contact Person: Ganesh Kunwar, Chairperson

Phone: 9851035023

Email: power-gbkunwar@yahoo.com / mkunwarganesh@gmail.com

The All Nepal Poultry Farmer Association (R) was established in 2003 and registered at National Farmers' Commission, Nepal in 2015. Its central office is located in Kathmandu. It has 35 membered Central Committee and branch committees are in 40 districts, The total number of members is 15,000. Its main objectives/programs are: Identification of poultry farmers' problems and finding solutions; to conduct meetings and national conferences; to discuss the market mechanism inside and outside the country; and Mobilization and policy intervention on poultry issues. It took a vital initiative for bird insurance and bird flu relief for poultry farmers of Nepal.

Nepal Permaculture Group (NPG)

Location: GPO Box: 8132, Babarmahal, Kathmandu, Nepal

Contact Person: Dr. Prem Bahadur Thapa, Chairperson

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Fax : +977-1-4252597 (Attn: NPG)

Email: earthcare@npg.org.np, npg.earthcare@gmail.com

Website: www.npg.org.np



Nepal Permaculture Group is a national level network on sustainable agriculture, sustainable development, and Permaculture, non for profit-making, non-governmental, and development organizations. It was established in 1992 and the year of registration is 1996. It was registered in the District Administration Office, Chitwan under the Social Registration Act of Nepal and also affiliated to Social Welfare Council, Nepal. It has 1217 members of organizations all over the country. The NPG believes that happiness of the life depends on better care of the earth and the environment, which will only be possible through a sustainable human society.

A sustainable and self-reliant society can be achieved through Permaculture philosophy, principles, and ethics. Permaculture is a door to a sustainable society. The major objectives of NPG are to establish an effective networking system amongst organizations and individuals working in the field of Permaculture and similar philosophy to achieve a sustainable and self-reliant society in Nepal. It has been working with a number of development stakeholders nationally and internationally including the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, IFOAM, IPC, Perm found, and others.



All Nepal Vegetable Farmers' Association (R)

Location: Kalanki, Kathmandu, Nepal

Contact Person : Prem Baral, Chairperson

Contact No. : +977-9855024150

Email: pb550324@gmail.com / premarbaral268@gmail.com

The All Nepal Vegetable Farmers' Association (R), Nepal was established at 2003 BS. It has 35 membered central committee and 16,000 members all over the country. It has provincial, districts, municipal and rural municipal level committees. Its main objectives are: to enhance the commercial level vegetable production and marketing; marketing through agriculture cooperatives; policy formulation in favour of vegetable farmers; to promote organic vegetable and seed production and to create the self-dependency in vegetable to the country. It is in the process of registration at National Farmers' Commission, Nepal.

Nepal Agriculture Co-operatives Central Federation Ltd (NACCFL)

Location: Bakhundol, Lalitpur, Nepal

Contact Person: Khem Bahadur Pathak, Chairperson, Mina Pokharel

Contact No. : 01-5528074 / 01-5528073/01-5524346

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Website : www.naccfl.org.np



The Nepal Agriculture Co-operatives Central Federation Ltd (NACCFL) is a leading national-level cooperative and registered at the Department of Cooperatives in the government of Nepal in 2008. However, its objectives, values, and efforts in poverty alleviation have been in effect in different forms and levels for over 35 years. NACCFL aims at providing appropriate financial and non-financial services to all the member organizations for their institutional development and for the socio-economic development of the deprived small farmers across the country. In this perspective, the federation has fixed ambitious but realistic objectives, which can be grouped in three categories: capacity building, policy advocacy, and cooperative network expansion. It covers 73 districts out of 77 districts of the country. 1092 member cooperatives, and more than a million members all over the country.

Its activities concentrate on Policy Advocacy, lobbying with government and linkage development with national and international organizations; Facilitating in capacity development and livelihood enhancement for member organization and their members; Conducting regular research, and surveys; Facilitating in value chain development in Seed, meat, goat, dairy, tea, fish, ginger, turmeric, chilly, etc.; Implement the various activities of Alternative/Renewable energy like Solar, biogas, bio briquette, micro-hydro, etc.; Providing technical support to member cooperatives for agriculture promotion and marketing; Providing banking and insurance service; and Cooperative Network Expansion all over the country. It has received financial support from different partners viz; FAO, IFAD, ADB, USAID, GTZ and many more.



Central Tea Cooperative Federation (CTCF)

Location: Ilam, Nepal

Contact Person: Harka Bahadur Tamang, Chairperson / Rabindra Rai

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The Central Tea Cooperative Federation Nepal (CTCF) was established in the year 2010 A.D. and registered in the Department of Cooperatives to address farmers' needs through tea cooperatives. CTCF is a member-based National apex body of tea farmer's cooperatives and their District Federations. The Head office of the CTCF is at Ilam and the contact office is located in Kathmandu and district offices are in Ilam, Panchthar, Dhankuta, and Therathum.

The vision of CTCF is towards sustainable tea cooperatives, prosperous farmers. CTCF works on a central level to improve the situation of the cooperatives. The goal of CTCF is to assist to develop as social, economic, and cultural of federation and member of tea farmer of member organization by abiding Nepalese prevailing laws, rules within working jurisdiction of federation. CTCF has currently 101 primary cooperatives at grassroots level and 7,500 member households from Ilam, Panchthar, Dhankuta, Therathum, Jhapa, Morang, Udayapur, Bhojpur Lalitpur, Sankuwasava, Taplejung, Ramechhap and Solukhumbu districts including 5 districts cooperative federations, with more than 7,500 family house holds associated through their cooperatives.

All Nepal Dairy Farmer Association (R)

Location: Kalanki, Kathmandu, Nepal

Contact Person: Ram Prasad Dahal, Chairperson

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The All Nepal Dairy Farmer Association (ANDFA) is a national-level organization that was established in 2003. Its central office is located in Kathmandu, Baneshwor. It has a 35 membered central committee, 63 district committees with offices, and 100,000 members all over the country. Its main objective is to work for the benefit of milk producer farmers and activities are to provide training, education, lobbying, representation, and quality maintenance of dairy products in the country. It has a significant role and contribution to employment generation, poverty reduction, and minimizing the gap between urban consumers and rural milk production. It also promotes sustainable agriculture. The organization is in the process of registration at the National farmers' Commission, Nepal.



Aviyan Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited (Aviyan Microfinance)

Location: Paunati Municipality Ward No-4, Kavre

Contact Person: Babu Ram Thapa, Chairperson, Laxmishwor Devkota

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Website : www.aviyanlaghubitta.com/

The Aviyan Laghubitta Bittiya Sanstha Limited (Aviyan Microfinance) is a national-level financial institution, established in accordance with the Bank and Financial Institution Act 2073 and Company Act 2063. It was registered in 2075 and licensed by Nepal Rastra Bank in 2076. It started a financial transaction in 2076 BS. Its central office is located at Province No-3, Panauti Municipality of Kavre District and Nepal Rastra Bank has categorized it as a "D" Class financial institution.

It has 35 branches, 3 regional offices, 380 transaction centers, and 4190 members all over the country. It has the authority for saving, credit, and Insurance. Farmers, indigenous peoples, marginal peoples, and other rural areas people are its focus working areas. Besides, it has been actively participating in various events of agriculture policymaking, planning, implementing, and monitoring/evaluating overall activities that may affect the rights and livelihood of Nepalese peasants.



PAKISTAN

Agribusiness Support Fund (ASF)

Location: 144-CCA, Block DD, Phase 4, DHA Lahore-Pakistan

Contact Person: Shad Muhammad, CEO

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E-mail: info@asf.org.pk / shad.muhammad@asf.org.pk

Website: agribusiness.org.pk



The Agribusiness Support Fund (ASF) - a not-for-profit company - was established in July 2005 with the support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the context of the Agribusiness Development & Diversification Project (ADDP) under a loan agreement signed between the Government of Pakistan (GoP) and ADB. The company is registered with the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) under Section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984, and is governed by an independent, private sector-led Board of Directors. The company was established to strengthen and support demand-driven private sector service delivery mechanisms throughout the agribusiness value chains (with high-value horticulture, livestock, and dairy sectors) including supply inputs, production, processing, and market access for domestic and export markets. ASF has outreach in all the provinces and special areas of the country.

ASF purposefully focuses on the following while structuring its programs:

- Agribusiness development because this sub-sector typically offers the greatest opportunity to address the needs of poor people who live in rural areas;
- Sustainable Income generating activities because a secure and steady source of income is the primary means to address poverty-related issues such as food security, education, health, and housing.
- High-Value Agribusiness Sectors because they are the most underserved and offer the greatest opportunity for value addition and development leading to rural employment, increased rural income, and economic growth.
- Entire Value Chain of the targeted sectors, from input supply to production, processing, and marketing, because a holistic approach must be adopted to address constraints that impede the growth of the sector.
- Farmer Group activity because this facilitates collective market access for smallholder farmers on a sustainable basis.



Ansari Farmers Cooperative Society

Location: Airport Road Skardu Baltistan, Pakistan

Contact Person: Ejaz Ali/President

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The Ansari Farmer's Cooperative Society (AFCS). Ansari Farmers' Cooperative Society was formed in Giayul village in the suburbs of Skardu, Baltistan. The AFCS has 259 farmer members of the area with above 62% youth members and above 11% female. In the general farming system of the area, Wheat is the main cereal crop grown on most of the cultivated land. Barley is another crop of the area while Maize is also grown mainly as a fodder crop for the livestock. Tomato, Cucumber, and Onion are the main vegetable crops. Apricot is at the top in fruit crops while Apple, Mulberry, and Cherry are also grown. At present, 259 farmers of the Ansari cooperative society are growing Wheat on an area of 20,871 kanal, Tomato on 104 kanal while having an average of 52 trees of Apricot and 7 of Mulberry each. The average landholding in the village is around 4 kanal per household.

Ansari Farmer's Cooperative Society has mobilized its members to initiate a new era in their farming and agribusiness development by changing their farming practices and adopting appropriate technology, producing and processing quality products, and joining together to meet the challenges in the pre and post-harvest management issues and marketing of the products.

Members of AFCS are also committed to transforming their agriculture according to the prevailing market fashions by adopting good agricultural practices and utilizing their resources in a way to ensure the best possible results.



Asghariyah Agriculture Cooperative Society Thogomo Ltd.

Location: Thoughmo Shigar (Baltistan Region), Pakistan

Contact Person: Sheikh Yousuf, Member BOD

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Tughmo village is located 17 kilometers from district headquarters connected through metal road. Two hundred fifty (250) small farmers in the village formed the "Asghariyah Agriculture Cooperative Society Tughmo Ltd" (AACST) aiming at the improvement in the farming system of the village area and increase in farm income. The total land under cultivation by members of the cooperative is 1,556 kanal on average 6.22 kanal per farmer.

In the current farming system, Wheat is the major crop cultivated on most parts of the farmland. Barley is the next important crop while some vegetables are also produced on a limited scale for household consumption despite the great climatic conditions for these high-value vegetables that can be feasibly produced as off-season products for the mainland markets. Apricot is the main fruit widely grown in the area with the highest number of fruit plants and fruit production. 36% of the Apricot produce is currently wasted during pre and post-picking activities and handling which is in other words an income lost. Currently, the producers face low prices due to low quality, a mix of different varieties with different characteristics, roughly packed in estimated weights.

Bedaar Zarai Cooperative Society Ltd. Gole Skardu

Location: Village Gole, Main Bazar Gole, District Skardu (Baltistan Region), Pakistan

Contact Person: Syed Qamar Abbas

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The Bedaar Zarai Cooperative Society Ltd. Gole Skardu (BZCSL) was formed in November 2020 at Gole village, district Skardu consisting of 204 member farmers. This village is located only 32 KM away from the bustling city of Skardu and adjacent to Khaplu Kharmang road. The village has a high potential for the development of agriculture i.e. abundant fertile land, enough irrigation water, and agricultural manpower. Gole is famous in the Baltistan region for Tomato and Onion production. The whole valley economy depends on these two crops. They use traditional methods to grow their nurseries of these crops. They sold their seedling to Skardu, Shigar, Kharmang, and Khaplu districts. Some farmers sold their crops after harvesting to these markets. They mostly exchange Onion for other crops like wheat, dry apricot (halman), apple from others at the same ratio. Fresh tomato is sold at Skardu Sabzi mandi and the locals also approach farmers on their need base.

Local farmers do not have the understanding of prevailing market trends, they do not have the right tools and the technical expertise to process their fruits in a more hygienic way which multiple products having demand in the market. Because of the existing marketing channel, eventual profit goes to the traders instead of the producers.

On average each household has around 12 Apricot trees, which is an indicator of better income generation possibility if addressed the existing issues in dealing with fruit production. But currently, because of the aforementioned reasons, farmers are not getting the required returns. Huge production and post-production wastages are occurring; for example, in Apricot, 45% wastages are recorded as per HH data of BZCSL. With the abundant fruit tree population and respective production, fruits processing can be a very good source of income degeneration for BZCSL if the current losses are reduced.

A number of local traders are purchasing products from producers on a credit basis at the lowest price, for example, as per HH data of the cooperative, dried Apricot is sold at Rs. 35-43 per kg depending on the quantity each farmer has.



Dagboni Farmers' Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Main Road Dagboni, Near Dagboni Boys High School, Ghanche, (Baltistan Region), Pakistan

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The Dagboni Farmers' Cooperative Society (DFCS) was formed in the Dagboni Village of Ghanche district. DFCS consists of 250 farmers of village Dagboni, Ghanche District. Out of these 250 members, almost 60% is youth besides the 39 women who are energetic, educated, and willing to uplift their subsistence agriculture to a profitable agribusiness. The village lies within the double cropping zone of Ghanche district in Baltistan Division, it is located 45 kilometers away from District headquarter



Khapulo. The village has a high potential and resources for the development of agriculture i.e. abundant fertile land, ample irrigation water, farm-to-market roads, and hard-working agricultural manpower. Locals of Daghoni derive almost 75% of their household income from their farming.

Most common crops cultivated in the area include wheat, barley, maize, tomato, onion, beans, etc. but most of these crops are grown for domestic use. Fruits like apricot, apple, mulberry, etc. are also significant sources of income generation for the farmers.

Currently, the 250 farmers of the DFCS are producing cereal crops and vegetables on an average of approximately 6 kanal of land. Similarly, on average, each farmer has 87 apricots, 3 apples, and 3 mulberry trees at their farms.

Ghawari Warcher Farmers' Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Village Ghawari, District Ghanche (Baltistan Region), Pakistan

Contact Person: Abdul Basi, Accountant

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Facebook: @Ghawari warcher Farmers Co- Society -Reg".



Ghawari is a small agricultural town in Ghanche District, Baltistan, Pakistan. It lies on the Shyok River about 23 km east of Sermik and 73.2 km southeast of Skardu. The local farmers established the GhawariWarcher Farmers' Cooperative Society" (GWFCs with 312 farmers as members. Out of the 312 members of GWFCs, approximately 60% represent youth while 16 are women members. The members of the cooperative have abundant fertile land, ample irrigation water, and farm-to-market roads available in the area. The village lies within the double cropping zone with all facilities to catch easy access to the market.

The total land under cultivation by the GWFCs is 2426 kanal where cereal, vegetables, and fruit plants are grown. Apricot leads in terms of production, followed by apple, beans, onion, and tomato. The Society has a general body of the society including all its member farmers. Members of the society may increase in the future on recommendations of the GWFCs BoD and cabinet. It has an elected Board of Directors and a Cabinet for managing affairs of the society. Different committees shall also be formed by the society which will be responsible for different tasks including procurement, marketing, liaison with line agencies, etc.

The cooperative has been registered under the cooperative society's act 1925. The local law by the Registrar of Cooperatives, Gilgit Baltistan.



Gole Sermik Farmers' Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Shah Hamdan Complex, Sermik, Skardu (Baltistan Region), Pakistan

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Village Sermik lies in the Sermik Valley on the western side of the Indus River, approximately 60 km by road southeast of Skardu. It lies to the southwest of Keris, to the north of Mehdiabad. The road following the Indus to the southeast of Sermik leads to near Hunderman on the Indian border.

The primary source of income of the local community is agriculture. Local farmers are practicing conventional farming techniques but are eager to transform their subsistence farming to commercial level agribusinesses. Farmers of the area are cultivating wheat as a major crop followed by maize and barley. Vegetables such as tomatoes and onion are mostly produced for household consumption.

Each farmer has 28 apricot trees, 2.2 mulberry trees, and 2.8 cherry trees. Apricot ranks on the top in tree population as well as income generation. Fruit wastage is at 19.9% of the total production. In the case of mulberry, it is given the least significance by farmers because of the lack of processing tools. Only a limited number of farmers out of the 256 members could provide data on their mulberry production. The available data shows a total production of 2000 kilograms and the wastage amounts to 1,490 kilograms. Besides the traditional farm management practices, improper post-harvest handlings and lack of product standardization and market information along with poor market linkages are some of the major causes of huge losses, low productivity, and limited revenue generation from these potentially high-value crops.

For the fruits and vegetables of village Sermik, the available nearest market is Skardu, where there is a limited number of wholesalers and retailers who deal with the bulk supplies of horticultural crops. The products and producers have only the option of the local dealers and retailers for fixing the prices because of the limited quantity of the product which cannot be supplied to the down country. Farmers take their produce without due care to the market and use



traditional packing and improper transportation which result in product damages. Further, over-packing (bulking the product in the packing) is a common practice that results in huge losses as result discouraging farmers from agricultural activities.

Hashupi Farmers' Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Village Hashupi, Shigar (Baltistan Region), Pakistan

Contact Person: Akhtar Abbas Najmi, Manager HFCS

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Facebook: @farmerscooperativesociety



The Hashupi Farmers' Cooperative Society (HFCS) consists of 250 Farmers of village Hashupi Skardu. The village Hashupi is located 15 kilometers away from Gilgit Skardu road in Shigar sub division of Skardu district. The village is highly rich in natural resources i.e. fertile land, ample irrigation water, jeep able roads and agricultural manpower. The village lies within the double cropping zone of Skardu district.

Here it is explicit that apricot leads all the other cash crops in terms of production, quantity marketed and wastage followed by apple, pear then onion and tomato. A deeper look into the data tells that post-harvest losses among these crops is; apricot 40%, apple 19%, pear 13%, tomato 23% and onion 16%. Similarly, out of the total production, sales figures are; apricot 52%, apple 3%, pear 4.5%, tomato 0.2% and onion 10.3%. The reasons for the higher losses and less portion of the produce sold include poor road infrastructure, improper packing and over-filling, no market linkages, low shelf life of fresh fruit, no improved processing culture among farmers.



Hawa Zarai Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Village Markunja, District Shigar (Baltistan Region), Pakistan

Contact Person: Haseena, President

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The Hawa Zarai Cooperative Society Limited Shigar was formed at Daskhor village of district Shigar through mobilizing women farmers. The cooperative has 224 members (5 men and 219 women).

The need for a cooperative was felt by local small farmers of Daskhor village because, in spite of having fertile land, plenty of irrigation water, hardworking farmers, their farm income is very low as explicit from the tables shown below extracted from household data of the cooperative.

The total cultivated land is 1427.22 Kanal of 250 farmers and an average of 6.21 Kanal land where they grow cereals and vegetables. Mostly the farmers cultivate Wheat and Barley as sources for food and fodder. Besides multiple vegetables are also produced under the Kitchen Gardening arrangement for household consumption.



Kalimal Agriculture Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Village Hurchus, Shigar (Baltistan Region), Pakistan
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Hurchus is a small village of district Shigar, it's around 15 kilometers from the District headquarter and 59 KM from Skardu city, the regional headquarters. It has metal roads, fertile lands, sufficient irrigation water and hardworking human resource. The Cooperative has 250 members. Total land under cultivation by members of KACSL is 2,323 Kanal i.e. each of the 250 farmers has, on average, 9.29 Kanal lands where they grow cereal crops and vegetables. In terms of production, Wheat is on top, and then comes Tomato and Barley. The household data of the cooperative shows that currently farmers are practicing subsistence agriculture with minimal sales of the produce.



Karakoram Farmers' Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Kuwardo, Skardu (Baltistan Region), Pakistan
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Facebook: @Karakoram Farmers Cooperative Kowardo

The Karakoram Farmers' Cooperative Society (KFCS) was formed in July 2020 at village Kowardo Skardu, the Cooperative consists of 276 energetic member farmers. The village is located 20 kilometers away from District headquarter Skardu and lies on the right bank of the Indus River within the double cropping zone of Skardu district. The local agro-economy depends on crops like Wheat, buckwheat, and barley as cereal, while vegetable onion, carrot, and tomato are the most common produce of the cluster Kowardo. In total, farmers of KFCS have 181.25 acres of cultivated fertile land for their farming activities. Currently, Individual farmer of the society has an average of 5.25 Kanal of land under cereals and vegetable crops. On average, each household has 5.25 Kanal lands under fruits and other trees. Each farmer has an average of 27.39 trees of Apricot, 2.25 mulberries, 3.70 apples.

In the current farming system, the main constraints in vegetable value chains development are the limited knowledge of producers about contemporary crop management, resulting in low yields and production. The majority of farmers have limited knowledge of the varieties of crops they are sowing/producing for years. Similar is the situation related to the diseases and pests control methods. Lack of market information is the preventive element in the field of agriculture. Inadequate marketing and lack of market linkages reduce the prospects of farmers' income gearing. Almost about 47.99% wastage of the total production of fresh Apricot is reported. Apricot being highly trivial and comparatively more perishable is least feasible for transportation to distant potential markets of the country, even it cannot be transported to the nearest regional market as fresh fruit from Kowardo, the reason is a low demand for fresh apricot as every household own a certain number of apricot trees for their domestic use, if not owes for commercial purposes, secondly transportation from Kowardo to Skardu is a risk to



encounter as in the morning only public transport can be used but, it has high risk of damages ,if hired special vehicle it will increase the cost, which will increase price at local market which cannot compete local produce of Skardu town. Most of the produce is therefore dehydrated and offered for sale in the local market or to middlemen, both exploiting the price to earn more profit in local produce. There are no direct linkages of farmers to send their produce to down country market.



Khar Mang Saspolo Pari Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Village Pari, District Khar Mang (Baltistan Region), Pakistan

Contact Person: Wazir Ghulam Abbas, Member BOD

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Paari is a scenic valley in Khar Mang district about 92 kilometers from Skardu. It is an agriculture-rich valley, popularly known for the best quality "Saspolo" apple which has a unique aroma and taste. Two hundred fifty-four (254) farmers of Paari village united together to form this cooperative out of which 16% are women farmers besides 40% youth.

Currently, in Paari, only two cereal crops are being cultivated in Paari for household consumption out of which 2.36% of barley and 0.35% of buckwheat is marketed; wastage in these crops is barley 2% and buckwheat is 0.63%. In fruits, apple, apricot, and mulberry are produced where apple has the highest production followed by apricot and mulberry. Out of total production, 57.09% apricot, 86.63% mulberry, and 57.29% apple is wasted while 25.35% apricot, 1.03% mulberry, and 29.95% apple is marketed. These losses in the fruits are mostly because of limited fruit handling skills among the farmers, no product standardization, no proper packings for the perishable products, and no proper market linkages. Income analysis of the cooperative states that 0.13% of the household income is derived from barley, 0.86% from buckwheat, 23.65% from apricot, 0.25% from mulberry, and 74.92% from apple.



Khosargang Agriculture Cooperative Society.

Location: Main road Sildi, Shigar, Pakistan

Contact Person: Wilayat Ali, President

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Facebook: @KhosarGang Agriculture Cooperative Society Sildi



Sildi is a village of district Shigar in Baltistan region. Two hundred fifty-one (251) small farmers of the village formed the "Khosargang Cooperative Society Ltd aiming at the improvement in the current farming system for increased farm income. This village lies in the double cropping zone having fertile and irrigated farmland in a highly favorable climate for the production of off-season crops for the national markets. The total land under cultivation by member farmers is 1,960 kanal with an average of 8 kanal per household. Wheat is the main crop and apricot's main fruit of the village area.

The farmers are continuing with the traditional cereal crop farming on a subsistence level with occasional sales of a minor percentage. Vegetables are high-value products having great potential for income generation for the farmer but are cultivated on small pieces of land and the produce is consumed at the household. Primitive farming practices are employed with the use of low-quality inputs poor quality control and unawareness about product standards.

In Sildi, two fruits are produced the most i.e. apricot and mulberry; the average apricot tree per farmer is around 19 with an average production of around 80 kg per tree. Besides sales in the local market, huge quantities of the produce are wasted in each season which is a big loss to the small farmer. Apricot, the selected value chain under this plan, is an important fruit of the village area with the highest number of fruit trees and production. If the current losses are saved, a good amount can be added to the farm income and when quality issues are addressed, the product can be sold for premium prices.

The individual small farmers face more problems to face due to small quantity and lack of resources and market information, therefore, the farming community of the village organized as KKCS to collectively work for development of the subsistence farming to viable agribusinesses taking advantage of the available natural, financial and technical resources.



Khubanistan Farmers' Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Near Imam Bargah Hussaini Khubanistan U/C Alchori Shigar, (Baltistan Region), Pakistan

Contact Person: Kamran Nadeem, Manager

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Facebook: Khubanistan Farmer's Cooperative Society Ltd. Shigar Baltistan

The Khubanistan Farmers' Cooperative Society (KFCS) was formed by mobilizing 251 small farmers of Parhingbama (the local name given to the village because of the countless production of dry apricot). The name of the village was recently changed to Khubanistan (Urdu translation of the local name, meaning land of the Apricot). Khubanistan is situated 12 kilometers from the district headquarter Shigar. The village is rich in natural resources i.e. plentiful fertile land, ample irrigation water, jeep-able roads, and agricultural manpower. The village lies within the double cropping zone of the Shigar district. Under the current farming system, farmers of the area are cultivating wheat as a major crop followed by Maize and Barley, vegetables such as



tomato and onion are mostly produced for household consumption. Apricot, mulberry, cherry, and apple are the main fruits of the area. Shigar used to supply wheat to the entire Gilgit Baltistan before the Government of Pakistan started supplying subsidized wheat.

The KFCS has selected apricot, mulberry, and onion for its agribusiness due to the reasons including holistic inclusion of farmers in production, favorable agro-climatic conditions for the production in the project area, the potential market demand in local and national markets. KFCS has an average of 53.73 apricot trees, a total of 13,486 apricot trees with the production of 517.53 tons. Similarly, these farmers have an average of 4.27 trees per farmer with a total mulberry trees population of 1071 and total production of approximately 73 tons of mulberry.

Kissan Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Main Bazar Kachura Ghaziabad Road Near Jamia Masjid (Baltistan Region), Pakistan
Contact Person: Mairaj Ali, Manager
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The Kissan Cooperative Society Limited (KCSL) was formed in April 2020 at Kachura Basho, district Skardu of the Baltistan region with 324 member farmers. The village is located 20 kilometers away from District headquarter Skardu and lies within the double cropping zone. The village has a high potential for the development of agriculture i.e. abundant fertile land, enough irrigation water, jeep able roads, and organized manpower. Farmers of Kachura Basho make their household income largely from agriculture. wheat, buckwheat, and barley are major crops of this area while a number of vegetables are also cultivated. apricot, mulberry, and almond are the major fruit crops.

The geographically isolated small farmer, (nearest national market more than 600 km away) is lacking access to reliable sources of information about potential markets and market trends with regard to their seasonal agriculture and crop calendar. Similarly, the small farmer is lacking access to modern tools and technology to upgrade or improve the current poor processing and dehydration ways and means which can produce only low-quality products and returns. The small farmer is lacking access to the required financial and technical resources to help and guide him in improving his farming in the production of high-quality products. In individual capacity, it is difficult for the small farmer to make a significant difference in the given system or circumstances.



Fruits of the village area are important sub-sector of the local agro-economy and have great potential to generate higher farm income if crop and farm management is improved and latest practices are adopted in quality control, standardization of the produce and profitable marketing strategies. Each household of the cooperative members owns on average around 33 Apricot and 5 Mulberry trees to their farms which yield good quantities of the produce. Problem is the perishability and shelf life of fruits like Apricot and Mulberry and because they are so delicate that a huge quantity of the produce is wasted and lost in on-farm and post-harvest handling of the produce. These losses are loss in the farm income for the small producer.

Machulo Farmers' Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Village Machulo, Mashaburum, Near Govt. Rest House, District Ghanche, Pakistan

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Machulo is a small agricultural town an oasis in Ghanche District, Baltistan, Pakistan, it lies on the Shyok River about 73.2 kilometers southeast of Skardu and 11.4 km from district headquarter Khaplu. Machulo has different topographic importance as the village lies in between close mountains with ample opportunities for agricultural progress. Machulo has two main resources for livelihood one is agriculture and the other is tourism activities.



Machulo is a small agricultural town an oasis in Ghanche District, Baltistan, Pakistan, it lies on the Shyok River about 73.2 kilometers southeast of Skardu and 11.4 km from district headquarter Khaplu. Machulo has different topographic importance as the village lies in between close mountains with ample opportunities for agricultural progress. Machulo has two main resources for livelihood one is agriculture and the other is tourism activities.

The Machulo Farmers' Cooperative Society Ltd. has 254 members and approximately 60% represent youth while 16 are women members. The total land under cultivation by the members of MFCS is 2273.68 kanal, where on cereal crops, vegetables are cultivated. Among different cereal crops, fruits, and vegetables produced in Machulo, apricot leads in terms of production, quantity marketed and wastage followed by apple, pea then onion, and tomato. An insightful search of household data of Machulo explicitly states that post-harvest loss ratios of these crops are; apricot 46.30%, apple 6.43%, mulberry 35.43%, tomato 1.37%, and onion 028%. Tomato and onion are

produced for household consumption and are seldom marketed therefore, losses reported are too low. The reasons for the higher losses in these crops include; lack of trained harvesting manpower to properly harvest and preserve fruit as per required standards, improper handling of perishable product and over-filling containers because of lack of standards, no market linkages except the local middlemen, and no proper processing for value addition. Sales figures are; apricot 34.21%, apple 7.72%, tomato 0.0% and onion 0.70%. The cooperative has been registered under the cooperative society's act 1925, the local law by the Registrar of Cooperatives, Gilgit Baltistan.



Morol Agriculture Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Village, Hassanabad Near Graveyard. Ghanche (Baltistan Region), Pakistan

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Facebook: @Morol Agriculture Cooperative Society

Hassanabad Village is located in the Ghanche district of the Baltistan region. This village is located in the south of Khaplu city around 48 kilometers from the district headquarters. The village connects with the metal valley road via a suspension bridge on River Shyok and the distance from the metal road is 3 kilometers. Hassanabad has fertile land, sufficient irrigation water, and a hardworking human resource.

After detailed consultations in the village, 252 farmers decided to establish their cooperative and named it as "Morol Agriculture Cooperative Society" (MACS). (Morol is the name of grassland located in Hassanabad). The total land under cultivation by members of MACS is 1,545 Kanal i.e., each of the 252 farmers has, on average, 6.13 kanal land where they grow cereal crops, vegetables besides fruit trees. In terms of production, wheat is on top followed by barley in cereal crops while in vegetables, onion is on top followed by tomato, beans and garlic. Most of the mentioned crops are grown for household consumption with sales of beans remained 21.13%, tomato 2.37% onion 7%, and garlic 6.24%



Apricot leads in terms of tree population and production followed by mulberry and apple. Percentage of quantity marketed shows that 10.70% of Apricot produce is sold and 4.48% of Mulberry is marketed. Huge quantities of products are wasted with Apricot wastage up to 43.38%, Mulberry 53.70%, and Apple 31.67%. These losses are occurring due to a lack of knowledge and skills in the value addition of fruits, their demand in the market, and the prevailing market prices. The farmers of Hassanabad are currently practicing old and traditional farming, which are mostly time-consuming and the outputs and returns are very low. All step of farming and harvesting, i.e. plowing, hoeing, reaping, threshing, cleaning, and hauling performed by the farmers manually. The farmers do not have access to quality inputs. After the production due to lack of awareness about the market, the middlemen and local dealers purchase their product on a very low price and on credit, which demoralizes farmers.

MR Agriculture Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Village Mission Rissar, Churkah Shigar (Baltistan Region), Pakistan

Contact Person: Muhammad Ali, President

Phone: +923239138731

Email: mrchurkah.agrics@gmail.com

Churka is a small village of Shigar district about 16 kilometers from the district headquarters. Local people are actively involved in different agricultural activities. The cooperative thus formed was named "M.R Agriculture Cooperative Society Ltd. Shigar" (MRACS). Two hundred fifty (250) farmers of Churka village got membership of the cooperative of which 15% are women and 78% are young farmers. The 250 farmers have a total of 2,568 kanal of land currently under cultivation of cereal crops and vegetables i.e. on average each of these farmers is utilizing an average of 10.27 kanals of land. Entire agriculture is subsistence level with no market-focused production by the farmers. Among the cereal crops and vegetables produced, Wheat is on top in terms of land utilization and production followed by tomato and onion.



Qumrah Farmers' Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Orov Qumrah Skardu (Baltistan Region), Pakistan

Contact Person: Nasir Abbas, Manager

Phone: 03449113174

Email: qumrahfcs150@gmail.com

Facebook: @Qumrah Farmers Co operative Society Limited

This village of Qumrah is located in the outskirts of Skardu city around 18 kilometers from the district headquarters. It has metal roads, fertile lands, sufficient irrigation water, and hardworking human resource. After detailed consultations in the village, 264 farmers decided to establish their cooperative with the name "Qumra Farmers' Cooperative Society" (QFCS). The total land under cultivation by members of QFCS is 1,028 kanals i.e. each of the 264 farmer has, on average, 3.89 kanals land where they grow cereal crops and vegetables.

In terms of production, wheat is on top, followed by barley, tomato, and onion. Most of the mentioned crops are grown for household consumption. Apricot leads in fruit production, followed by apple and mulberry. In terms of sales of products, apricot stands first, mulberry second and apple is the third cash crop. Looking at wastages, apricot wastage is 48.97%, mulberry 54.55%, and apple 31.33%. The ratio of losses is high and the reasons leading to these losses include improper orchard management, lack of trained manpower, improper post-harvest handling, lack of product standardization, improper packing, and lack of timely available market information.

Currently, farmers are practicing subsistence farming applying poor quality inputs with traditional practices of farm management, processing, and value addition resulting in low farm income and huge losses. Farmers are sowing low-quality and unknown varieties of seeds with high prices from the local market or due to financial constraints prefer to retain seed from their crops for next season without due care about the quality of seed.



Sadaat Zarai Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Village Gohari Kharmang (Baltistan Region), Pakistan

Contact Person: Syed Muhammad Hasnain, General Secretary

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Email: sadatzareecomittee@gmail.com / hassnainsyed14@gmail.com

Facebook: @sadatzaraicooperatives



Village Gohari is located in Union Council Tolti of District Kharmang Baltistan region. 207 small farmers of the village formed a cooperative society with an aim to start a collective business for improvement and development of their agriculture which is the main source of their livelihood. Out of the 207 members, 103 are women and 72 are young farmers. Among the General Body of the cooperative, a Board of Directors and a Cabinet was elected and the cooperative thus formed was registered under Cooperative Societies Act 1925. The total area under cultivation is 951.55 kanal and on average, 4.59 kanal per household. As a usual practice, cereal crops are produced as a source of grain and fodder for the livestock.



Out of total production, in apricot, 26% is consumed at the household level, 41% is wasted, and the remaining 33% is sold in the local market; in mulberry, 44% is consumed, 43.8% is wasted and 11.7% is sold while in apple, 60% is consumed, 25% is wasted and 15% is sold. Among fruits, apricot is the major one with good production and potential to be a good source of farm income. Due to its perishability and being a delicate product, it cannot be transported to distant markets and prices in the local markets are usually very low due to the abundance of local supply. Alternatively, the surplus produce is preserved, dehydrated and sold in dry form in the market. It has a high demand in all market but for a good quality while our producer is not supplying the required quality with the required product standards of the market. There is no auction market for agricultural produce across Gilgit Baltistan, prices of fruits and vegetables are determined by negotiation by the parties. As a common practice, farmers sell their products in bulks to the visiting traders. Prices are fixed by buyers and farmers having limited quantities and inferior quality with mixed varieties have to accept the price offered by the buyers.



Sangay Farmers' Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Village Ghasing, District Kharmang (Baltistan Region), Pakistan

Contact Person: Sajjad Hussain, General Secretary

Phone: +92 346 8486653

Email: sangaysocietyghasing653@gmail.com

Facebook: @Sangay Farmers Cooperative Society Ltd Ghasing

The Sangay Farmers' Cooperative Society Limited (SFCSL) was formed by 250 farmers of Ghasing village of Kharmang district with 29% women farmers and 58% youth. Ghasing is a small village nearer to the district headquarter and approximately 30 kilometers away from the divisional headquarter Skardu. The village has fertile land and irrigation water availability provides an opportunity for growing high-value crops. Ghasing has fertile land and derives a major portion of their income from agriculture; total land under cultivation of cereal crops and vegetables is 1412 kanal i.e. on average each of the 250 shareholders of the cooperative has 6 kanals of land utilization.

It is observed that barley, dhurra and wheat are the most produced cereal crops and in vegetables, tomato, onion, and cabbage are the most prominent. A closer look into the data tells that the entire production of these crops is for domestic purposes and a negligible amount of the produce is marketed after sizable production and post-production losses, especially in vegetables.

Apricot, mulberry, and apple are the widely grown fruits in Ghasing village. But the percentage of losses in these fruits are alarming resulting in limited quantities of these being marketed. Apricot being the major contributor to the local economy has huge losses i.e. 56.73% losses in Mulberry are 89.4% and in apple, these are 29.22%. Currently, the average selling price of Apricot is 33 rupees per kg while the current market price of the lowest quality Apricot in the Skardu market is Rs. 150 per kilogram.



Ston Chuli Farmers' Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Tarkati Village of District Kharmang (Baltistan Region), Pakistan

Contact Person: Qasim Tarkati, President

Phone: +923555158899

Email: stonchuli@gmail.com



Tarkati is a small village of district Kharmang that lies about 10 kilometers from the district headquarters (Gohari) on the bank of river Indus. The people of Tarkati are mostly poor people with limited incomes. They derive most of their income is derived from agriculture.

The StonChuli Farmers' Cooperative Society Limited was formed by 250 small farmers of Tarkati village with representation from women and youth at the rate of 26% and 65% respectively. The cooperative has a Board of Director and a Cabinet elected among the General Body.



The land under cultivation by the shareholders of the cooperative is 854 kanal on which they grow cereal crops and vegetables mostly for household consumption. In terms of land under cultivation and production, barley is on top with around 10% sales followed by wheat with 0.4% sales. In vegetables, turnip is the most produced, with 24% sales, then is onion having 12% sales and peas 18%. The percentage of wastage in vegetables is turnip 14%, onion 16%, and green pea 20%. Apricot and apple are widely grown. It is observed that 44% of apricot and 15% of apple is sold while the losses amounted to 36% in apricot and 32% in apple. The current average selling price of Apricot in Tarkati is 55 rupees which is much lesser than the market price of the lowest grade of fried Apricot.

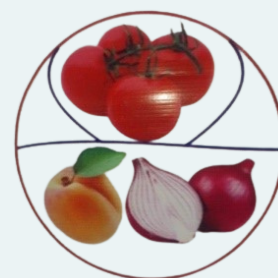
Al-Noor Zarai Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Near National Bank Yasin Branch (Gilgit Region), Pakistan

Contact Person: Afsar Ali/Manager

Phone: +923554273712 /03155540277

Email: alnooragrisociety.yasin@gmail.com



Yasin is a high mountainous valley in the Hindu Kush mountain ranges, in the northwestern Ghizer District. It is 64 kilometers away from the District Headquarters, Gahkuch, and likewise another village of district Ghizer, the main strength of the economy of this village depends largely on agriculture. This village falls under the single cropping zone with fertile land and a very favorable climate and is famous for producing diverse fruits and vegetables. This area is abundant with clean glacier water for irrigation water, a good agricultural workforce along a moderate level of roads. More than 50% of the household economy depends on agriculture.

As agriculture is the main source of income for the people of the area and these people. Keeping in view the requirements for agribusiness the farmers of Yasin Paen established an agriculture cooperative society named as Al-Noor Zari Cooperative Society (ANZCS) during the month of November, 2019. It was established with an objective to upgrade the use of traditional agriculture tools & practices and to increase agriculture income through converting subsistence farming into commercial farming. Al-Noor Zari Cooperative Society is a representative body of 268 small farmers of village Yasin Proper. The cooperative shows both the representation of male and female members with a percentage of 83% and 17% respectively.





Chikas Farmers Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Near Central Jamat Khana Danyore Gilgit

Contact Person: Fida Hussain/Manager

Phone: 0311-5799449

Email: hfida813@gmail.com

Facebook: @Chikas Farmers Co-operative Society Danyour

This Business Plan is from the Chikus Farmer's Cooperative Society (CFCS) Gilgit, which consists of 276 small farmers of village Chikus in Danyour area near Gilgit city. This village is located in the vicinity of the city on the east across the Ghizer River. Danyour is famous for its agrarian community and a very fertile irrigated land for growing a number of fruits, vegetables, and cereal crops. Wheat, maize, tomato, capsicum, and spinach crops are grown in the area mostly for domestic consumption while some of the produce is sold in the nearby city market. Taking care of crop production from a market perspective has yet to be taken seriously by the farming community.

The CFCS will help its members to cultivate more productive and high-yielding varieties of cucumber, capsicum, and tomatoes, introduce the latest cultural practices, introduce and promote vertical farming to maximize farm income round the year.

The main objectives of Chikus Farmer's Cooperative Society are:

- Shift from subsistence farming to commercial farming
- increase farm income by introducing vertical farming in order to increase yields, quality, and production through improved inputs with innovative and modern farming practices
- Minimize pre & post-harvest losses and value to its product by adopting improved practices complying with national and international standards



Famol Agriculture Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Head Office FACS near Aga Khan Tower, Aliabad Hunza (Gilgit Region), Pakistan
Contact Person: Rizwan Khan, Manager
Phone: 03554305572 / 03554305572
Email: Famol.agri@gmail.com / alibooq@gmail.com



Famol Agriculture Cooperative Society (regd), Aliabad is a village-based society consisting of 270 small farmers. These farmers have formed a representative Board of Directors and a cabinet to manage the organization in a democratic manner, the society is registered under the Cooperative society act 1925 Gilgit-Baltistan. The cooperative society has a Manager and Accounts officer to manage the records of a business and the development of a Business.

The members of the society currently practice subsistence farming by growing different crops like wheat, potato, cucumber, tomato, spinach, turnip, carrots for their domestic needs. Our future plan is to extend the production and sell at a local market and also in a commercial market in order to uplift the income of the farmers. Farmers of the cooperative grow a variety of fruit trees such as Apricots, Apple, Cherrie, grapes, mulberries, and peach.

FACS has a plan to sell fruits in the down country in commercial markets at a reasonable price.

Farmer's Cooperative Society Khudabad Ltd.

Location: Village Khudabad, PO Sost, Tehsil Gulmit, District Hunza, (Gilgit Region). Pakistan
Contact Person: Farman Ali, President
Phone: +923435067830 / +923435067830
Email: nizamkiu0023@gmail.com



Khudabad village is located in Upper Hunza at the extreme northern tip of Pakistan. It is the last village near the Chinese border. Khudabad village is located 2,900 meters above sea level and lies at the juncture of the world's most famous trade route previously known as the 'Silk Route'. The project area of village Khudabad lies within the single cropping zone of district Hunza. The Farmers' Cooperative Society Khudabad (FCSK) consists of 264 small farmers of village Khudabad. FCSKL was registered in October 2020 bearing Registration Number HNZ-184- 2020, under section 11 of Cooperative Societies Act, 1925. FCSKL is working with 264 small farmers of the village, at present under subsistence farming. Potato is the main cash crop and wheat is a staple crop grown though out the village. On average, each farmer of the cooperative society is having 6 kanal of land. FCSK has to increase the income of small producers of the cooperative by providing them financial and technical assistance in growing off-season high-value open fields vegetables by replacing the low-value cereals and in value addition of high-value fruits.

Five Star Farmers Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Village Sultanabad, District Gilgit, Pakistan

Contact Person: Darbar Bano, Manager

Phone: 05811-456788

Email: FSFCS2021@gmail.com/samadrbk117@gmail.com



The Five Star Farmers Cooperative Society (FSFCS) consists of 240 small farmers of village Sultanabad. Farmers have already successfully mobilized to form a legal entity as a farmers' cooperative society. The village lies within the double cropping zone and is highly rich in fertile land, ample irrigation water, paved truck-able roads, and an agricultural workforce. The village is located 5 kilometers away from Gilgit city in Danyore sub division of Gilgit district at the right bank of Hunza River. Traditionally farmers practicing integrated subsistence farming have 6 kanal of land under cereals & vegetable cultivation and an average of 2 kanal under fruits.

Data reveals that each farmer grows wheat followed by maize, cucumber, and tomato as main cereal and vegetable crops. Surplus wheat and maize produce are sold in the market which obviously is a far less profitable crop than the off-season vegetables that can be grown instead of cereals.

FSFCS has come up with a vision to replace the current subsistence farming with a profitable agribusiness for its people and help them generate more revenues from their farms and improve their livelihood





Green Treasure Farmer's Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Main bazar, Asqurdas Nagar 1., Pakistan

Contact Person: Muhammad Ali, President

Phone: 05813-420001

Email: alifaizi@gmail.com

Facebook: @Green Treasures Farmers Cooperative Society Ltd Askurdas Nagar

Asqurdas is located in the SAS valley of District Nagar and comprises 700 House Holds with over 4000 individuals. The Green Treasure Farmer's Cooperative Society Ltd (GTFCS) was established in November 2019, in the Village of Asqurdas of District Nagar with 269 members, of which 30% are young people and 33% women who are all farmers. In September 2020 GTFCS was registered with the office of the registrar of cooperatives Gilgit Baltistan. The members of the society may increase on recommendations of the BoD and Cabinet as the need may arise. The cooperative society has an elected Board of Directors including prominent 6 representative farmers of the society to look after affairs of the society, work for promoting it as a sustainable agribusiness organization of the farming community of the area for their agro-economic development.

GTFCS aims to increase the income of small producers of fruits and vegetables through value addition and Good Agriculture Practices. Collective marketing is the main purpose of establishing GTFCS is collective marketing to avoid middle man role in the selling of farmers produce.



Greenland Farmers Cooperative Society

Location: Near Jama Masjid Farphooh Patti Oshikkhandass, Pakistan

Contact Person: Iftikhar Hussain, Manager

Phone: 0312-5011205 / 0312-5011205

Email: greenland.fcs@gmail.com / greenland.fcs@gmail.com

Facebook: @Greenland Farmers Cooperative Society, Oshikhandas





The Green Land Farmer's Cooperative Society (GLFCS) was formed in December 2019 with 302 small farmers as its members and has started the process of registration with the Cooperative department. On average, each farmer of the cooperative society is having 9 kanal of land. Out of total 3 kanal land devoted for maize, 3 kanal for wheat and 1 kanal for all vegetable cultivation and an average of 2 kanal land under fruits. In total, farmers of GLFCS have 340 acres of cultivated fertile land upon which various cash crops shall be cultivated under this Business Plan.

The GLFCS will help its farmers to cultivate more productive and high-yielding varieties of crops, introduce the latest cultural practices, improve and enhance the quality of their products, introduce and promote vertical farming to maximize their farm income. GLFCS will also strive to convert the existing marketing traditions into a more rewarding and efficient system to maximize profits and minimize losses and damages.



Hoper Farmers' Cooperative Society

Location: Village & P.O. Hoper, Tehsil Nagar-1, District Nagar, (Gilgit Region), Pakistan
 Contact Person: Muhammad Ali, President
 Phone: +3554362278, 03129943122 / +3554362278

The Hoper Farmer Cooperative Society (HFCSL) consists of 254 small farmers of village Hoper, District Nagar. HFCSL was registered on October 29, 2019, under section 11 of the Cooperative Societies Act, 1925. The village lies within the single cropping zone about 10 km away from Nagar Khas, the principal town of the district Nagar. On average, each farmer of the cooperative society is having 14.6 kanal of land.

Hoper Valley is known for growing high-quality potatoes and per unit area high production than other clusters in Gilgit-Baltistan. In order to maintain quality potato cultivation, annual crop rotation is highly essential. Therefore, the farmer has planned to follow crop rotation in their potato-growing land by replacing suitable cash crops like high-value off-seasonal vegetables. As a practice, farmers cultivate mixed vegetables in a small area, mostly for domestic consumption while negligible quantities are sold in local hotels and local market.



Jalal Abad Farmers Cooperative Society Limited

Location: Taisote, Jalal Abad, Gilgit, Pakistan
Contact Person: Saleem Abbas, Manager
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Email: shabbirtaiyes@gmail.com / saleem.abbas38@yahoo.com
Facebook: @Jalalabad Farmer Cooperative Society GB



The village Jalalabad is located 10 kilometers away from Gilgit city in Danyour sub division of the Gilgit district. The village is highly rich in natural resources i.e. fertile land, ample irrigation water, paved truck-able roads, and agricultural workforce. The village lies within the double cropping zone of the Gilgit district. Under the current Farming System, Farmers traditionally cultivate wheat, maize potato, tomato, okra as main cereal and vegetable crops. The village farmers have fruit trees randomly grown at their farms and are a major source of income for them

The Jalalabad Farmers' Cooperative Society (JFCS) consists of 248 small farmers of village Jalalabad Gilgit. JFCS has come up with a vision to change the current situation, bring about basic changes and improvements in the farming system of the area to

the benefit of its member farmers and replace the current subsistence farming to a profitable agribusiness for its people and help them generate more revenues from their farms and improve their livelihood. JFCS has set the following objectives:



- Increase farm income of the farmers of the area by introducing improved inputs, innovative and modern farming practices
- In view of the limited land holdings, the introduction of vertical farming in order to increase production and farm income of the small landholders
- Minimize pre and post-harvest losses and improve value addition practices on more scientific and profitable lines
- Shift the subsistence farming system to market-led profitable agribusiness



Kashtkar Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Oshikhandass, District Gilgit, Pakistan
Contact Person: Shaheena Shakeel/Manager
Office phone number: 03555736905
Office email: kcs.oshikhandass@gmail.com
Contact person phone number: 03555736905

The Kashtkar Cooperative Society Ltd. (KCS) consists of 282 small farmers of village Oshikhandass. Farmers have already successfully mobilized to form a legal entity as a farmers' cooperative society. The village lies within the double cropping zone and is highly rich in fertile land, ample irrigation water, paved truck-able roads, and an agricultural workforce. The village is located 8 kilometers away from Gilgit city in Danyour subdivision of Gilgit district at the left bank of Gilgit River. Traditionally farmers practicing integrated subsistence farming have 6kanal of land under cereals and vegetable cultivation and an average of 3kanal under fruits. In fruits, each farmer has an average of 27 trees of apricot, cherry, apple, grape, etc. In total, farmers of KCS have 223 acres of cultivated fertile land for their farming.



The objectives of KCS are:

- To increase farm income of the women farmers of the area by introducing vertical farming in order to increase production, improve inputs, innovative and modern farming practices
- To minimize pre & post-harvest losses and improve value addition practices on more scientific and profitable lines
- Shift the subsistence farming system to market-led profitable agribusiness

Nine Star Women Farmers Cooperative Society

Location: Jagir Patti Shams Abad Oshikhandas District Gilgit, Pakistan

Contact Person: Arifa Shams, Manager

Phone: 05811-441016

Email: nswfcs123@gmail.com

Website: <http://www.ninestaroshi.com.pk>



The Nine Star Women Farmers' Cooperative Society (NSWFCS) is a society of women of village Oshikhandass Gilgit consisting of 257 women small farmers. The village lies within the double cropping zone and is highly rich in natural resources i.e. fertile land, ample irrigation water, paved truck-able roads, and agricultural workforce. The village is located 8 kilometers away from Gilgit city in Danyour subdivision of the Gilgit district at the left bank of the Gilgit River.

NSWFCS will strive to convert the existing least profitable marketing traditions into a more rewarding and efficient system to maximize profits and minimize losses and damages. NSWFCS will also help its farmers cultivate more productive and high-yielding varieties of cucumber and tomatoes, introduce the latest cultural practices, improve and enhance the quality of their products, introduce and promote vertical farming to maximize their farm income by vertical expansion.

The objectives of NSWFCS are:

- To increase farm income of the women farmers of the area by introducing vertical farming in order to increase production, improve inputs, innovative and modern farming practices;
- To minimize pre & post-harvest losses and improve value addition practices on more scientific and profitable lines.
- To shift the subsistence farming system to market-led profitable agribusiness.





Passu Society for Agriculture Development Ltd

Location: Village Passu, Tehsil Gojal, District Hunza, (Gilgit Region), Pakistan

Contact Person: Ashiq Ali, Manager

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Email: passusocietyforagridev@gmail.com / a.aly02@gmail.com

Facebook: @passusocietyforagridevelopment

The Passu Society for Agriculture Development (PSAD) is a Cooperative Society of 256 members of small households of Passu village, registered on 15th October 2020 under the Cooperative Societies Act 1925 of Pakistan. The village lies within the single cropping zone of the Hunza district of Gilgit Baltistan. This village has more than 5000 kanal of agricultural land and is well known for its fruit production. The village has a continuous water supply source from the Passu and Batura Glacier that covers it from the North West. The economy of Passu is mainly dependent on agriculture. These small women farmers have been earning through micro-level agribusinesses like vegetable production, value addition of fruits, sale of milk and milk products, poultry, etc.



Rahimabad Agriculture Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Rahimabad, District Gilgit, Pakistan

Contact Person: Sher Ahmed, President

Phone: 03444467068



In December 2019, small farmers of the village Rahimabad in the district Ghizer of GilgitBaltistan formed the "Rahimabad Agriculture Cooperative Society" (RACS) with 268 members including 78% male, 22% female, and 34% youth of the village. Rahimabad, is located in the double-cropping zone at an altitude of 1,800 meters, at a distance of 25 Km from district headquarter Gilgit. The agricultural land in this area is fertile and irrigated and a variety of crops can be grown specially the off-season vegetables for the mainland markets. Despite having a very favorable climate and market potential, farmers of Rahimabad are continuing with subsistence agriculture which can hardly generate appropriate farm income.

Zarai Cooperative Society Ltd.

Location: Head Office ZCSL near Polo Ground Gulmit (Gilgit Region), Pakistan

Contact Person: Salman Karim

Phone: 03555895268 / 03445546362

Email: Zcsl.gulmit@gmail.com / salman.karim35@gmail.com



Zarai Cooperative Society Limited (ZCSL) Gulmit is a village-based society consisting of 279 small farmers. These farmers have formed a representative Board of Directors and a cabinet to manage the organization in a democratic manner, the society is registered under the Cooperative society act 1925 Gilgit-Baltistan. The cooperative society has a Manager and Accounts officer to manage the records of a business and the development of a Business.

Members of the society currently practice subsistence farming by growing different crops like wheat, potato, cucumber, tomato, spinach, turnip carrot for their domestic needs. Our future plan is to extend the production and sell at a local market and also in a commercial market.

Farmers of the cooperative grow a variety of fruit trees such as apricots, apples, cherries, grapes, mulberries, and peach. ZCSL plans to sell fruits in down country in commercial markets at a reasonable price.

SRI LANKA

SANASA International (Pvt) Ltd.

Location: 7/7, Pragathipura Road Madiwela, Kotte, Sri Lanka

Phone: 94 114363201

Website: www.sanasainternational.lk



SANASA International is a private limited liability company incorporated under Companies Act No.7 of 2007, in 2015. The company was created to support the development interventions undertaken by the SANASA movement, the pioneering micro finance movement in the country. SI has access to over 3000 financial cooperatives that have been implementing thrift and credit services for more than 30 years across the country primarily in the agri based rural communities. SEFEC (SANASA Entrepreneur Financial Expertise Center) is the service arm of SANASA International, set up especially to facilitate the sustainable growth and development of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) with a value chain approach. SEFEC consists of a team of professionals with local and international value chain development expertise. It also has tools to undertake value chain assessment, market surveys for value chain development, organizational diagnostics, SME banker training, and financial literacy development programmes. The center has strong relationships with the Department of Export Agriculture (DEA), Central Environment Authority (CEA), Export Development Board (EDB), and local Chambers of Commerce. One of the primary objectives of the center is to support grassroots cooperative organizations, farmers groups, and medium-scale banks and microfinance companies to tailor different products and services to the specific needs of stakeholders at the lower end of value chains. SEFEC has a special focus on developing female entrepreneurs, youth, and small farmers.

SANASA Federation (Federation of Thrift and Credit Cooperative Societies in Sri Lanka)

Location: 45/90, Nawala Road, Narahenpita, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 10100,,

Western Province, Sri Lanka

Phone: 941 126-9042

Website: www.sanasa.coop

The SANASA Federation is the Apex organization of the SANASA Movement with a 1 million membership, affiliated to over 8000 registered thrift and credit cooperative societies with 40 divisional level second-tier cooperative unions. The membership consists largely of rural or semi urban community of the country.

The Federation provides leadership, guidance and direction to the Movement and engages with the regulatory bodies and international cooperative community on behalf of the Movement. It introduces prudential regulatory/management systems and takes leadership in innovating new strategies to add value to the development process undertaken by the movement. SANAASA Federation is a partner of NIA to implement the APFP and FO4 projects.

Uththamavi Guarantee Company

Location: 54, Bandaranayaka Mawatha, Kegalle, Sri Lanka

Phone: 94 35 2231445

Uththamavi Guarantee company is a company of SANASA group, formed to streamline women's empowerment work of the SANASA Movement. It has been in operation for 10 years, undertaking women enterprise development programmes, counselling programmes, leadership and management development, nutrition programmes and agri enterprise development programmes. Uththamavi has its own female entrepreneur network and an agri based business women's sub committee. Uththamavi participate as a sub-national farmers' organization.

SANASA District Unions

SANASA Unions are formed by collections of number of primary SANASA societies confined to a geographical area. The main objective of establishing the unions is to enroll all SANASA primary societies across the island into the development vision and the mission of the SANASA movement and to coordinate and communicate about the nationally relevant programmes across the movement. Currently, there are 41 active SANASA unions.

The APFP and ARISE projects have been implemented primarily through these unions.

Ten SNFOs representing Kegalle, Nikaweratiya, Polgahawela, Matara, Kuliyaipitiya, Gampaha, Monaragala, Trincomalee, Rideegamaga, Hambantota regions and Uththamavi are the key ground level implementing units of SANASA movement for the projects.

Movement for Land and Agricultural Reform (MONLAR)

Location: No. 57, 1st Lane, Meda Welikada Road, Rajagiriya, Sri Lanka

Contact Person: Shamila Rathnasooriya

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E-mail: monlar@sltnet.lk

Web: www.monlar.org

Facebook: [@monlar.lk](https://www.facebook.com/monlar.lk)



The Movement for Land and Agricultural Reform emerged from the peasant's movement. MONLAR gives a voice to rural communities and endlessly campaigns for agricultural and land policies that protect them. The movement also helps improve the self-reliance of small-scale communities through sustainable agriculture, teaching agroecological techniques, and native seed conservation.

MONLAR sees the importance of building a vision and broad alliances among people within the country and internationally to pool their resources, knowledge, experiences, and strength of organized action.

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Farmer and Nature Net (FNN)

Location: #28, St. 1007, Sangkat Phnom Penh Thmei, Khan Sensok, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Contact Person: Sopheap Pan, Executive Director / Khoun Sey, President

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In 1998, farmers (mostly rice farmers) organized themselves in village-based associations and network with assistance from CEDAC. These associations played an important role in promoting mutual help, solidarity, and cooperation among villagers, as well as coordinating and undertaking collective action in developing ecological agriculture, natural resources management, cooperative business practices, and community development.

The activities of the associations are agricultural extension, community-led savings and credit schemes, group marketing, training for young farmers, capacity building for women groups, supports for poorest families, awareness-raising on issues related to conservation of natural resources, advocacy with local authorities, et cetera. The farmers' associations also played an important role in influencing local development policies and challenging local authorities to be more responsible for community development and natural resources management. The associations are linked together in an independent national network or confederation called "Farmer and Nature Net" (FNN). FNN was established with support from the village-based farmers association and CEDAC in December 2003 and officially registered at the Ministry of Interior in 2006. As of June 2017, the membership of FNN is 53,246 individual farmers, 66% of whom are female.

FNN aims to promote the economic status of farmers and families and rural community equity and sustainability. The objective of FNN is to link the local Farmer Associations in various provinces in Cambodia and overseas in order to: unite as one force to protect farmers' rights and interests and to inspire and bring hope to the lives of farmers, promote ecological agriculture movement in the country, promote cooperation in rural society and solidarity among farmers and other stakeholders, support the associations in developing agriculture and managing local natural resources, and nourish cooperation between associations and organizations and relevant institutions inside and outside the country.

FNN is highly committed to strengthening the farmer organization through promoting innovation on ecological agriculture, community business market, saving credit, and increasing social cooperation.



Federation of Cambodian Farmer Organizations for Development (FCFD)

Location: #143, St. 69, SangkatBoeungTumpon, Khan Meanchey, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Contact Person: Ung Phalla, Executive Secretary / Nel Sopheap, President

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The Federation of Cambodian Farmer Organizations for Development was founded on 20 December 2010 within the support of Komrong Daikou, implemented by Agronomeset Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (AVSF), with 40 farmers' organizations as founding members representing the farmer organizations in the provinces of Prey Veng, Takeo, Kampong Thom, and Battambang.

The Federation has been officially recognized by the Ministry of Interior (Moi) on 19 January 2011. As of 2017, FCFD has 17,699 individual farmers (9,443 of whom are women) from membership of 61 FOs in the provinces of Takeo, Prey Veng, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, and Battambang.

The goal of the federation is to contribute to strengthening and motivating the farmers' organizations in target areas to come forward with creative ideas, initiate activities to make income, and ensure food security, thereby improving the farmers' living standards. The mission is to provide support for farmer's organizations with a focus on capacity building, technical training, enhancing communication and good cooperation in boosting production, processing farm produces and securing markets, contributing to materializing national policies on agriculture, and protecting farmers' interests.

Farmer and Water Net (FWN)

Location: Chher Teal Village, Kampong Thmar Commune, Santuk District, Kampong Thom Province, Cambodia

Contact Person: Sophal Chan, Executive Secretary / Roern ROM, President

Phone: 855-78 548 642

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The Farmer and Water Net or Kasekor Neng Teuk in Khmer is the first national network of Farmers Water User Communities (FWUCs) which is registered in the Ministry of Interior on 6 December 2011. Currently, FWN has 26 members from the provinces of Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Banteay Mean Chey, Siem Reap, Kampong Speu, Kandal, Prey Veng, Preah Sihanouk, Kampong Chhnang, Battambang, and Pursat. The covering cultivated land of FWN is about 44,000 hectares with 36,000 household members.



The objectives of FWN are to share experiences between FWUC representatives, encourage quality and transparency for scheme management, identify appropriate solutions for operation and maintenance of irrigation schemes, identify support and resources for FWUC, promote the members and the FWUC role to development partners and government, and represent the members' interests and opinions at the national level.



Federation of Farmer Association Promoting Family Agriculture Enterprise in Cambodia (FAEC)

Location: # 69, Street 101, Sangkat BoeungTrabek, Khan Chammon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Contact Person: Pen Sony, Executive Director

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Website: www.faec.org.kh

The Federation of Farmer Associations Promoting Family Agricultural Enterprise in Cambodia was founded in 2009 by representatives of Presidents of Farmer Associations and Cooperatives from the provinces of Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Takeo, Kampong Speu, Kampot, Kampong Thom, Battambang, and Steung Treng. FAEC was officially registered at the Ministry of Interior (Mol) of Cambodia on 22 October 2009.

FAEC is an independent organization that empowers small-scale family farmers and their organizations, protects their rights and interests, and ensures better governance, access to the market, and financial support for all members. There are 34 agriculture cooperatives and 26 farmer associations with a 13935 population, 63662 females and 4645 families, and 8842 land size.

Vision

To be an independent and sustainable organization that empower Small Scale Family Farmers and Farmer Organizations, to protect their rights and interest as well as to improve their governance, access to market, and finance.

Mission

- To strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations
- To promote agricultural value chain and capital investment to support family farmers
- To promote advocacy work for protecting the rights and interests of family farmers.
- To collaborate with development partners, NGOs/CSO, governmental institutions, and other relevant stakeholders
- To mainstream gender and local youth leading role in farmers organization

The core values of FAEC are participation, equity and gender, responsibility and transparency, non-discrimination, and environmental respect and protection.

Organizational objective

- To strengthen and capacitate FAEC for increasing accountability and transparency and to mainstream gender and youth in leading FAEC organization
- To seek income and funds to sustain FAEC organization through services delivery and others
- To build a network for cooperative business and expand new member and group organization
- To facilitate to access credit and financial loans to expand new cooperative business development
- To voice out concerns and farmer difficulties to Government and relevant key stakeholders

Program objective

- To strengthen and expand market agricultural processing and pre and post-harvest to meet local and international market
- To promote family agricultural entrepreneurship
- To promote local-based market development
- To promote contract farming development
- To promote and support strategic planning and business planning development for farmer organization
- To promote agro-ecosystem practice product

FAEC Program

- Women & Youth Mainstreaming
- Capacity Building to FOs
- Facilitate and Access to market
- Facilitate and Access to Finance
- Agriculture Technical and Agro-ecology
- Networking and Advocacy

Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers (CFAP)

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Website: www.cfapcambodia.org

1995-2005: The Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers (CFAP Cambodia) developed from an NGO established in 1995, and then known as CamFAD federation. From 2005 onwards, CFAP has transformed into a membership-based national federation of commune-level farmer associations and community base organizations CBOs, CFAP-Cambodia currently represents 16 CFAs/CBOs and 60 VWAs in the country. It adapted its Constitution and re-registered as a national level organization with the Ministry of Interior on 25th May 2007 ref no.216.

2006: The organization was researched and profiled by Agriterria, policies, and rules have been changed and improved toward a membership based organization. Ways of working in FO style were found since then and as the light to seek for real meanings of FO gradually by volunteer workers and farmers, CFAP-Cambodia is the first organization that found the farmer federation in Cambodia by a combination of small producers groups as the communities and associations base from other provinces in the country.

2007: CFAP-Cambodia is being implemented in FO style, nine commune farmers associations (CFAs) from sixty village farmers associations were formulated and elected board has been started since then. Executive committee members were born and have also elected board from the CFAs leaders as well in order them have regular meetings to speak on behalf of farmers at the apex level. Due to membership-based concepts are new to Cambodian farmers, so that members need to learn by doing about



FO policies and their procedures and ways forwards of working, etc and need capacity building regard FO performance, study visits to other cooperatives and farmers organizations in other countries to gain knowledge in FOs. During this period, the organization depends much on the CEO.

2008: The organization has improved positively in membership-based approach; regular meetings of the board and Excom. Committees were adopted in the agenda of the organization. The organization has been strengthened toward a real farmer organization that represents producers nationwide. The first annual general meeting was held on 30th December 2008 to ensure the progress of the federation, the election of two vice-chairpersons to fulfill the vacancy positions at the board level. 2009: In December 2009 was the 4th Executive committee meeting of the organization along with the first general assembly of the organization which all committee members could discuss their own problems met at the farm level, organizational status, difficulties, and finding solutions and protection by farmers themselves in good cooperation with the governments. Seeking new positive methods to improve and sustain the existing communities based and strengthening the roles of the federation effectively to serve the interests of small farmers/members at the national level. On 30th December 2009 it was the first General Assembly of the federation to review policy, activities are done, approval of new registered members and election of the board and exc.com members so on and so forth.

2010-2013: The organization could run its work on the right track based on the five-year strategic planning, prioritized working areas such as priority no.1 Improvement Horticulture Products, priority no.2 Improvement Cooperative Marketing, priority no. 3 Develop Youth Programme and priority no. 4 Strengthen Membership Base and Data Base.

Vision

The CFAP Cambodia wishes to see Cambodia has a complete Peace, Food security, People can leave from poverty, hunger, illiteracy, and discrimination access to solidarity and cooperation amongst Cambodian nation towards national, regional and international level.

Mission

- Organizational strengthening toward real sustainability of FOs in the future.
- Strengthen and foster the rural communities in the framework of standing in social justice, equity, and mutual autonomy.
- Assist farmers, peasant access to main income from agriculture, handicraft and non- agri with real market.
- Facilitate the member organizations into coop style in order for them to create principles, regulations, and other codes of conduct to serve the interests and benefits of their own groups and access to the market in the future

Objectives

- People in those rural communities will change and improve their standard of living better without hunger in the future.
- People in the communities have solidarity and respect the rights of each other.
- The market for agricultural products must be guaranteed for farmers.
- Farmers have the opportunity to exchange their experiences and learn from each other.
- Promote and foster agriculture, non-agriculture, and handicraft activities through small producers' groups in the communities.

The goal of CFAP is to assist and help all people in the rural areas, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable people in order to encourage them to reach food security and better land use through income generation programs, agricultural product programs, education, and training workshop (Human Resource Development), Gender, Advocacy and creating small scale business, small agro-enterprises and Savings.

STORIES FROM CAMBODIA

SAMBO MEANCHEY AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE FILLS MARKET GAP FOR LEMONGRASS

For the past few years, there had been a high market demand for lemongrass in Cambodia and the crop has proved to be profitable. Further, it is an easy crop to tender compared with other crops. Chheng Thong, Chairperson of the Board of Sambo Meanchey Agricultural Cooperative, started the analysis on the lemongrass growing market to see how many tons of lemongrass a hectare of land can produce and how much it can be sold for. They contacted a wholesale lemongrass market in Phnom Penh to learn how many tons they need and how much is the price. "The majority of the lemongrass currently sold in the market is imported from Vietnam. Our cooperative has plenty of vacant arable land. I think that if we can find a big lemongrass market, we can help leverage our members to another level," he says.

KRAING LEAV AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE BOOSTS ORGANIC RICE PRODUCTION

To achieve the organic paddy production target, Kraing Leav Agricultural Committee established production groups. We select 40 volunteer families to produce this organic paddy for the community. They are provided with good quality paddy seedlings and then buy back the paddy yield from them," Mao Sarim, Chairperson of the Cooperative Board, explains.

Chim Soky, community committee in charge of training and a member of organic paddy production, says, "Before joining the cooperative, I also did organic paddy farming but it didn't provide much yield. Before, two hectares of land yielded only 4 tons, but now it increased to 6 tons. I can sell the paddy to the cooperative at a higher price than that offered by middlemen. When the cooperative buys paddy from me and sell it for profits, I also gain from the profits through dividends."

BOEUNG LEACH SAMBOPHAL AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE CREATES A NEW MARKET ENVIRONMENT

In Kampong Chhnang, Cambodia, chicken raising and vegetable farming in the community cannot meet market demands thus, it is impossible to ensure the supply chain. To solve this problem, the Boeung Leach Sambophal Agricultural Cooperative established its own market to sell products not wanted by consumers in Phnom Penh by developing their products into a range of different menus such as grilled chicken for sale in the community. As for the vegetables, the cooperative does self-arrangement whereby the growing members bring their cultivated vegetables for sale at stalls in the cooperative. As the market demand for processed chicken keeps progressing, the cooperative is now capable of hiring three staff to provide services for the cooperative.



INDONESIA

Serikat Petani Indonesia (SPI)

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Serikat Petani Indonesia (Indonesia Peasant Union) is a national farmer organization that has been organizing 1.205.280 million members located in 20 Province, 93 District in Indonesia. SPI work to Policy advocacy, provide training and capacity building to member, Organize production, market networking, development of agri-coop The Indonesian Peasant Union (SPI) was originally named the Federation of Indonesian Peasant Unions (FSPI). This organization was declared on 8 July 1998, in Dolok Maraja Village, Lobu Ropa Village, Bandar Pulau District, Asahan Regency, North Sumatra by a number of the Indonesian peasant movement. The birth of this farmers' organization is part of the result of the long struggle of Indonesian farmers to gain freedom in voicing opinions, gathering, and organizing to fight for their rights which have been oppressed and exploited by the New Order regime for 33 years.

At the time of the declaration, a Provisional Implementing Body was formed which was tasked to consolidate the forces of the peasant movement in Indonesia, to become a member of the FSPI, and to carry out the first congress. On 22-25 February 1999, the first congress of the FSPI was successfully held in Medan, North Sumatra. The first congress resulted in the management of the FSPI headquartered in Medan, North Sumatra. In addition, FSPI also opened a representative office in the nation's capital, Jakarta. Then, on February 28, 2003, FSPI held its second congress in Malang, East Java. In the congress, it was determined that the position of the FSPI secretariat was moved from Medan to Jakarta.

Along with the times, the challenges faced by the movement organizations of the peasants are getting bigger. The power of neoliberal capitalism has increasingly marginalized the people and the peasants, so there is awareness to re-consolidate the peasant movement. In such conditions, a desire arises to change the form and structure of the organization from what was originally a federative character to a unitary organization.

The change in organizational form from federative to unitary was officially realized at the Third FSPI Congress which was held on December 2-5 at the Al Mubarrak Manggisan Islamic Boarding School, Wonosobo, Central Java. At that time, 10 farmer union members of the FSPI declared themselves to be merged into a unitary organization called the Indonesian Peasant Union (SPI).

Goal of SPI

1. Social economy: To achieve the realization of reform, renewal, recovery, and restructuring of national and international economic development, in order to create a self-sufficient economy of peasants, people, nation, and the country, just and prosperous, the outer and inner, material and spiritual; both in policy and in the reality of everyday life. Those fairies are self-sufficient economic life, fair and prosperous society can only be achieved if there is a fair arrangement of the Agrarian and civilized. Agrarian order a just and civilized it can only happen if The Genuine Agrarian Reform is implemented by peasants, the people, nations, and states.

2. Socio-cultural: To reform social culture, renewal, recovery, and restructuring of the development model of the Cultural National and International, to create a culture of life fairy which humanity, fair, and civilized. It can only be achieved if peasants, people, state and nation, develop a culture containing dignity, and self-esteem both in policy and in the everyday reality of life at the National and International levels.

3. Socio-political. To encourage reform, renewal, recovery, and restructuring of the political development model of the National and International, to create a free elf political life, capability to protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire Indonesia native, capability to promote the general welfare, capable of intellectual life nation, and also able to participate in implementing world order. Pixie political life can only be achieved if people are politically sovereign both in policy and in fact of daily life. People's Political sovereignty can only be achieved if peasants also are politically sovereign both in policy and in the reality of everyday life.

Program

Defending agrarian reform, peasant's rights, food sovereignty; family farm based sustainable agriculture, the struggle against Neo liberalism agenda, genetic resources, biodiversity, environment and gender with many scope of activities, such as production, distribution & trade, cooperative, research, education & training, lobby & delegation, mass action, resolution of agrarian conflict and expanding access to land for peasant member referring to the Basic Law of Agrarian Reform no.5/1960.



SPI Members Locations

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Aceh Province | 11. Central Java Province |
| 2. South Sumatera Province | 12. Jogjakarta province |
| 3. North Sumatera Province | 13. East Java Province |
| 4. West Sumatera Province | 14. Bali Province |
| 5. Riau Province | 15. West Nusa Tenggara |
| 6. Bengkulu Province | 16. East Nusa Tenggara |
| 7. Jambi Province | 17. South East Sulawesi |
| 8. Lampung Province | 18. Central Kalimantan province |
| 9. Banten Province | 19. East kalimantan |
| 10. West Java Province | 20. North Maluku |



Aliansi Petani Indonesia (API)

Location: JL. Tebet Utara IVA No. 24, Jakarta Selatan DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

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Website: <http://www.api.or.id>

Aliansi Petani Indonesia (Indonesia Peasant Alliance) is a peasant organization umbrella located in Indonesia. API has been organizing 66 local farmer unions located in 15 Province, 64 districts in Indonesia. The number of Individual members affiliated is 146.456 HHs. The strategies are organizational strengthening, education and research, policy advocacy, building rural economical institutions, building networks and strategic alliances, strengthening and increasing the role of women and youth.

API declared is based on consensus between independent peasant organizations in Java and Sumatra. This organization aims to struggle for the interest of the peasant movement as a pressure group against injustice policies that marginalize the livelihood of million of peasants in Indonesia.

API was born officially on 24 September 2003 to coincide with the National Farmers' Deliberation in Cipayung, Bogor, West Java. The values adopted by the API are the solidarity and equality within facilitating between farmers' unions under API. Spirit to form was inspired by the Farmers Exchange Program held in Yogyakarta in March 2001. Then several farmer unions conducted strategic planning on 2-5 September 2001 in Garut, West Java in order to further discuss the existence of API. Based on the result of those two events they obtained more understanding about API with various ideas on the future.

The reasons for forming of API are situation and problems in peasant livelihood of peasants in Indonesia, namely:

1. That none of Indonesia's agrarian problems is solved. While the inequality and injustice against the access of agrarian resources raise continually since the colonial period until now. Furthermore, the Basic Law of Agrarian Reform is not implemented consistently in implementation, so peasants cannot be out of injustice situation. There are many agrarian conflicts in the whole country where farmers are deprived of their rights because of the interest of the industry. It is indicated by the increasing use of violence by state agents to peasants in the struggle for land rights.
2. Lack of policies that protect farmers' rights. The role of smallholder farmers is very important to provide food and life resources. Farmers must provide food for all Indonesian people, provide agricultural workers, and provide industrial raw materials. Their existence is needed in development. But on the other hand, the government's attention to the farmers is very small since the colonial until now. Farmers remain poor; consequently, the children of farmers do not obtain access to good education. Farmers are not getting good health care.
3. Peasants have not had sovereignty on agrarian resources, such as land, water, seed, food, technology, and appreciation of the peasants is low from various parties.
4. The institution of economics has not grown for supporting the economic household of peasants and all Indonesian people. Economical institutions, such as village barns, cooperative, seed barns built collectively are vanishing and substituted by modern economical institutions, such as a capital market, bank, and agriculture industry, which based on the market economic system and capital intensive so that peasants are very weak in agricultural.
5. Damage to the agricultural ecosystem and biodiversity is caused by exploited agriculture systems, ignoring ecosystem balance. Deep Intensification without extensification in agriculture gives a big contribution to the damage of the agriculture ecosystem.

Wahana Masyarakat Tani Dan Nelayan Indonesia (WAMTI)

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Phone:+62217538110; +628119184101;

Website: <http://www.theindonesiafarmers.wordpress.com>

Wahana Masyarakat Tani Dan Nelayan Indonesia (Indonesia Farmers and Fisherfolk People Organization) is a national farmer organization that has 85,000 members located in 7 Provinces, 16 Districts in Indonesia. The number of Individual members affiliated 80% are active members.

On 23 May 1994, Agusdin Pulungan and Djohersyah Djohan initiated a movement by establishing a foundation of farmers in order to empower their voice through a strong organization operating locally, nationally, as well as internationally. Along the time, in 1998 and 2007 together with Rachmad Gobel and other fellows, Djoko Ferry Chadaryanto, Titah Soebajoe, the foundation became a national farmers' organization, called WAMTI (Wahana Masyarakat Tani dan Nelayan Indonesia).



The main objective of WAMTI is to struggle for the rights of farmers and fishers to land, fishing areas, economic resources, education, and social facilities, and a fair market. To achieve those goals WAMTI focuses on 3 main activities: advocacy, empowerment, communication, and public relations.

WAMTI's main strategic axes or objectives: (1) To develop a strong cooperative (KUPI) as a vehicle for members to strengthen their social and economic capacity; (2) With the cooperative (KUPI) to work with youth and women rural enterprises; (3) To advocate for an enabling environment for enhancing a rural enterprise; (4) To build relations with partners to strengthen the cooperative, and (5) To promote sustainable agriculture, fishery and agroforestry.

WAMTI's main areas/sectors of intervention: (i) Capacity-building and institutional support to members, (ii) Policy engagement, lobbying and advocacy, (iii) Provision of economic services, (iv) Communication and knowledge management

Main service for members provided: (i) To increase the capacity of the Cooperative by partnering with possible partners in capital and market; (ii) To support youth and women rural enterprise by linking them with the market, providing education and training, and co-investment in joint venture form; (iii) To market members' produce; (iv) To train members in innovative technology in production, marketing, as well as developing business ideas.



WAMTI Members Locations

1. Riau Island Province
2. Lampung Province
3. Banten Province
4. West Java Province
5. Central Java Province
6. East Java Province
7. West Nusa Tenggara



Jaringan Masyarakat Tani Indonesia (JAMTANI)

Location of Secretariat : Cibuntu RT 04/06, Desa Sukamanah, Pengalengan, Bandung, Jawa barat 40378

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Location of Secretariat for Program : Kamurung RT 03/11 Desa Babakan, Kec/Kab Pangandaran, Jawa Barat 46396 Tlp: +62 265 7501156

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Jaringan Masyarakat Tani Indonesia (Indonesia Farmer Network) is a national farmer organization. Currently, it is organizing 25.780 farmers' groups, 736.256 HHs, located in 11 Provinces, 99 Districts. From a number of the members organized 2.002.850 individual members. JAMTANI focuses on policy advocacy, providing training and capacity building to members, agroecology farming, market networking, and development of agricultural cooperatives.

The vision of JAMTANI is realized of equitable ecological farming, while its mission is Building Farmers' Independence through synergies with universities, government, and other parties.

One of the foundations for the formation of JAMTANI is the concern over the condition where farmers are always the object of agricultural development; farmers are always in a weak position with various economic, political, social, cultural, and even global pressures. On the other hand, the existing challenges encourage the desire of farmers to have more capacity in various farming skills. Besides that, farmers need to appear fighting to uphold the rights and dignity of farmers to solve their problems. Farmers believe that success is in the hands of farmers while other parties only act as encouragement, facilitators, and supporters.

In its development, JAMTANI was greatly influenced by the IPPHTI organization (established in 1999) as the guardian of the Field school for integrated pest management (FSIPM) program which was born through the Instruction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia: Presidential Instruction No. 3/1983 under the Ministry of National Planning Body (BAPENAS) and the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia. The FSIPM concept is a form of government concern for agricultural issues through a more empowering approach to farmers and a movement in ecosystem conservation efforts towards sustainable agriculture. This concept is known as the 5 Basic Principles of IPM. The principle of IPM is not emphasized on how to eradicate, kill and destroy Pests, but further than that, namely giving birth to smart farmers/expert farmers who are able to take action according to local conditions through critical education, promotion of farmer empowerment as farmer actors in the fields, learning from experience as a teacher. best with learning by doing and the learning cycle as a guide, applying ecological agriculture that maximizes local natural resources not only external inputs.



IPPHTI Members Locations

1. Bali
2. Banten
3. West Java
4. Central Java
5. East Java
6. Jogjakarta
7. Lampung
8. West Nusa Tenggara
9. South Sulawesi
10. South Sumatera
11. North Sumatera

JAMTANI's membership prioritizes Farmers' Groups, especially farmer actors, both male, and female, who cultivate various plant commodities, including pond farmers. However, in accordance with the character of the area and the presence of farmers, the majority of members are focused on rice/rice field farmers as the most vulnerable farmer group. In the long term, it is very possible that membership can be spread throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Besides that, membership is also very open for non-farmers to become members of the Council that Cares for Farmers as Supervisors and advisors to the organization.



Serikat Nelayan Indonesia (SNI)

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Website: www.sni.or.id



Membership of the Serikat Nelayan Indonesia (Indonesia Fisher Folk Union) organization is open to all groups of fishermen who have the same perspective of the vision and mission. membership of Indonesian Fishermen's Union including sub-system fishermen, cage fishermen, Indigenous peoples whose livelihoods are at sea, traditional fisherman, freelancers in the fishing industry, All people who live on the coast or depend on marine catches, including coastal women and other fishing families. Currently, SNI has 150,000 active members that have been organizing 1,080,000 fisher folk peoples and people who live on the coast including coastal women and youth.

The formation of SNI was motivated by the concerns of the fishermen who faced and the absence of stateside to traditional fishermen. There is no real action from the government to protect traditional fishermen in their competition against the use of fishing gear that destroys the habitat of fishery resources such as the use of trawler fishing gear. Fishermen's groups or organizations that previously appeared in several villages to areas began with threats made by perpetrators of environmental destruction.

As an impact of fishery modernization, large-scale shrimp farming, as well as industrialization such as destructive trawling gear and industrial waste, in principle, the struggle of the existing fishermen's organizations at that time was casuistic and always interrupted in the middle of the road until then emerged the desire for the birth of a fisherman organization representing millions of coastal communities or fishermen whose livelihoods depend on the oceans and fisheries.



SNI Members Locations

1. South Sumatera Province
2. West Java Province
3. Central Java Province
4. East Java Province
5. Bali Province
6. West Sulawesi

The government also does not guarantee the availability of a more profitable and fair fish market for traditional fishermen in setting the price of fish which is always monopolized by capital owners (middlemen). The government also does not protect the fishing areas of traditional fishermen, instead of narrowing them with the enactment of a Marine Protected Area (MPA) or an area that is closed to the capture of traditional fishermen due to the interests of mining exploration, marine tourism, and military training.

Vision

To build solidarity and unity among traditional fishing organizations in order to promote social justice, a just economy, food sovereignty, sovereignty over coastal resources, and the preservation of environmentally, traditional fishermen protection

Mission

Strengthening coastal communities, including coastal women who depend on the fisheries and marine sectors which are the source of the family's economy, and encouraging members of SNI and members of other fishing organizations to be able to have sovereignty over food sources in order to increase their economic empowerment.

Creating a collective perspective that natural resources are a common heritage for all people that must be maintained and managed in a sustainable way for the sustainability of future generations

Protect and advocate for SNI members or other coastal communities from the threat of destruction of marine and fishery resource habitats such as loss of mangrove trees and contamination of waste that makes the sea a place for waste disposal carried out by mining exploration companies both on land and at sea as well as the relocation of fishermen for tourism projects.

Upholding and fighting for the rights of traditional fishermen's fishing areas for members of SNI and other traditional fishermen in Indonesia under national and international law, as well as making fishermen's organizations a major role in managing the fishery and marine resources at local, national, and international levels, and fighting for food sovereignty in local and global scale by maintaining the sustainability of fishery resources for the future.

Key programs of the SNI to empower fisheries and coastal peoples include (1) economic empowerment of coastal women, (2) provision of logistics for fishermen, (3) provision of logistics for fishermen, (4) coastal entrepreneurship, (6) fisherman's food barn

STORIES FROM INDONESIA

FOOD HEROES OF INDONESIA

A farmer member of Serikat Petani Indonesia (SPI) wears the Food Hero masks as they go about their daily activities on the farm.

In 2020, AFA-LVC launched the Food Hero campaign with a three-fold objective: (1) to provide protection for farmers; (2) to provide an alternative livelihood and additional income for FOs; and (3) to raise awareness on farmers' contribution to food production amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

Face mask production was commissioned to rural women who have the potential to earn extra income from sewing. The face masks were then distributed to vulnerable family farmers. Bearing the tagline FOOD HERO, the campaign intends to recognize the efforts of family farmers and in turn, uplift their confidence as they silently yet diligently carry out the work of producing food amid the risk of COVID-19 coupled with the vagaries of climate change.



FARMERS BRAVE PANDEMIC TO FEED THE PEOPLE

At the onset of COVID-19, women members of the Aliansi Petani Indonesia (API), organized in CLG Karya Bersatu, Blitar District – East Java, turned to door-to-door selling of organic rice to consumers. Lockdown has affected both food producers and consumers, and door-to-door marketing and delivery solved this problem.



CRISPY AZOLA: PANGANDARAN HOME INDUSTRY FEATURED PRODUCT

The Jaringan Masyarakat Tani Indonesia (Jamtani) is one of the organizations that helps encourage the development of agribusiness of entrepreneurs in remote villages in an interesting way such as the utilization of the Azolla plant.

Jamtani General Coordinator, Kustiwa Adinata, explained that Crispy Azolla Tenga is one of the superior products promoted by the group's home industry, in an effort to increase the income of members in Padaherang District, Pangandaran Regency, West Java. According to him, the initiative helps with the post-harvest problems that farmers often experience including middlemen and urban industrial dealers and distributors.

"As it is known, the chain of agricultural products that have been produced is long enough to reach the consumer level," he explained. "So, we gather and train this group and we assist them to form a farmer cooperative. So that post-harvest processing and marketing can be done collectively."



LAOS

Lao Farmer Network (LFN)

Location: House#151, unit 10, Phonsinouane village, Sisattanak district, Vientiane capital, Lao PDR

Contact Person: Khammoune Xaymany, Chairperson / Phoutthasinh Phimmachanh, Director

Mobile: +856 20 55611716

E-mail: lfn@laofarmers.net / phoutthasinh.phimmachanh@gmail.com

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Facebook page: @laofarmernetwork



LFN is a national farmer organization involving 92 farmer organizations from 14 provinces with over 29,595 individual farmers. The network has been established in 2014 with a vision for a rich and sustainable future for farming families in Laos. The mission of LFN is to create solidarity among Lao farmers and provide services to members that enable them to manage natural resources in an environmentally friendly manner; produce quality products that meet market demands; achieve fair and sustainable returns for their work and improve the wellbeing of all members of farming families.

Based on a recent independent review in 2021, the greatest strengths and achievements of the network have been participation in national-level policy dialogues, ability to network with other organizations, responsiveness to FO needs via training, the inclusion of women and youth, and improved FO-market linkages for selected groups and products. At the same time, the weaknesses and shortcomings of the network include a centralized structure, led by the Secretariat, lack of a clear strategy for expansion, and a 'mixed picture' of results from economic activities.



Kang Agriculture Production Group

Location: Kang Village, Hadsaiyong District, Vientiane Capital
Date established: 6/5/2017
Joined LFN in 2017
Contact Person: Mr. Neuang Sonbounkhun
Phone: (856) 20 5652 4589 / 55703088
Members: 11 people
Commodities: Fish and native chicken

People with disability association

Address: Nongniew village, Sikhorttabong district, Vientiane capital
Contact Person: Mr. Bounpheng Thammavongsa
Date of est: 29/6/2014
Join LFN since: 2018
Phone: (856) 20 55621239
Members: 25 people
Commodities: Vegetable and mushroom

Thongmang Organic Vegetable Production Group

Address: Thongmung Village, Xaythani District, Vientiane Capital
Date of est: 16/6/2014
Join LFN since: 2016
Contact Person: Ms Khammone Luanglath
Phone: (856) 20 55800675
Areas: Vientiane capital
Members: 64 people
Commodities: Organic Vegetables

Nafaiy GAP vegetable production group

Address: Nafaiy Village, Pakngeum District, Vientiane capital
Date of est: 7/2019
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Yok sihaphunya
Phone: (856) 020 52417250
Members: 30 people
Commodity: GAP vegetables and bitter quash

Jaeng Agriculture Cooperative

Address: Jaeng Village, Thoulakhom District, Vientiane Province
Date of est: 1/7/1905
Join LFN since: 2014
Contact Person: Mr. Khampha
Phone: (856) 020 99819786
Members: 200 people
Commodity: Rice and rice seed

Joum rice production group

Address: Ban Joum Village, Thulakhom District, Vientiane Province
Date of est: 2020
Join LFN since: 2020
Contact Person: Mr. Khaen,
Phone: (856) 20 91670912
Members: 18 people
Commodities: Rice production

Narxanghin rice production group

Address: Naxanghin Village, Thulakhom District, Vientiane Province
Date of est: 2020
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Joy
Phone: (856) 2055916661
Members: 8 people
Commodities: Rice production

Nongphong rice production Group

Address: Nongphong Village, Thulakhom District, Vientiane Province
Date of est: 2020
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Thongchanh
Phone: (856) 2059648089
Members: 12 people
Commodities: Rice production

Bankern Cattle Raising Group

Address: Ban kern Village, Thulakhom District, Vientiane Province
Date of est: 2001
Join LFN since: 2016
Contact Person: Mr. Somsavang
Phone: (856) 2055137745
Members: 47 people
Commodities: Cattle, herbal products

Bungphao chicken production group

Address: Bungphao Village, Thulakhom District, Vientiane Province
Date of est: 28/6/20146
Join LFN since: 2018
Contact Person: Ms. Amphone
Phone: (856) 2055137745
Members: 52 people
Commodities: Native chicken



Sanakham Pig Production Group

Address: Sanakham District, Vientiane Province
Date of est: 23/8/2012
Join LFN since: 2018
Contact Person: Mr. Sathien
Phone: (856) 20 5593 7222
Members: 12 people
Commodities: Pig

Phatang Vegetable Production Group

Address: Vangvieng District, Vientiane Province
Date of est: 16/3/2019
Join LFN since: 2020
Contact Person: Mr. Phoui
Phone: (856) 20 20 58760181
Members: 52 people
Commodities: GAP vegetables

Somsavath Vegetable Production Group

Address: Vangvieng District, Vientiane Province
Date of est: 16/3/2019
Join LFN since: 2020
Contact Person: Mr. Sunlinh
Phone: (856) 20 20 56628679
Members: 9 people
Commodities: GAP vegetables

Phahome Vegetable Production Group

Address: Vangvieng District, Vientiane Province
Date of est: 16/3/2019
Join LFN since: 2020
Contact Person: Mr. Khamsay
Phone: (856) 20 55424724
Members: 20 people
Commodities: GAP vegetables

Phadaeng Vegetable Production Group

Address: Vangvieng District, Vientiane Province
Date of est: 16/3/2019
Join LFN since: 2020
Contact Person: Mr. Khamsay
Phone: (856) 20 54610215
Members: 31 people
Commodities: GAP vegetables

Organic Farmer Association (OFA) of Paek district

Address: Yone Village, Pek District, Xiengkhouang Province
Date of est: 1/7/1905
Join LFN since: 2014
Contact Person: Mrs Bouachanh Heuangvilay
Phone: (856) 20 9631 8191
Members: 223 people
Commodity: Organic Vegetables

Farmer Association of Khangvieng Zone

Address: Mieng Village, Peak District, Xiengkhouang Province
Date of est: 13/9/2017
Join LFN since: 2014
Contact Person: Mr. Vansay
Phone: (856) 0309059308
Members: 25 people
Commodity: Rice and vegetable

Phousan Tea Production Group

Address: Paek District, Xiengkhouang Province
Date of est: _
Join LFN since: 2019
Contact Person: Mr. Pa Nou Moar
Phone: (856) 030 5030049
Members: 47 people
Commodity: Tea

Khaiy asparagus Production Group

Address: Khaiy village, Paek District, Xiengkhouang Province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 29/9/2021
Contact Person: Mr. Kerng
Phone: (856) 20 54708070
Members: 22 people
Commodity: Asparagus

Khungvieng asparagus Production Group

Address: Khungvieng village, Paek District, Xiengkhouang Province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 29/9/2021
Contact Person: Mr. Mone
Phone: (856) 20 58035181
Members: 6 people
Commodity: Asparagus



LardNgon asparagus production group

Address: Lardngong village, Paek District, Xiengkhouang Province

Date of est: 2021

Join LFN since:29/9/2021

Contact Person: Mr. Khamta

Phone: (856) 20 54895399

Members: 5people

Commodity: Asparagus

Keo village asparagus production group

Address: Keo village, Paek District, Xiengkhouang Province

Date of est: 2021

Join LFN since:29/9/2021

Contact Person: Mr. Bout

Phone: (856) 20 55546309

Members: 9people

Commodity: Asparagus

Keopatou village asparagus production group

Address: Keo village, Paek District, Xiengkhouang Province

Date of est: 2021

Join LFN since:29/9/2021

Contact Person: Mr. Yienglor

Phone: (856) 20 22943164

Members: 7people

Commodity: Asparagus

Phavaen village asparagus production group

Address: Keo village, Paek District, Xiengkhouang Province

Date of est: 2021

Join LFN since:29/9/2021

Contact Person: Mr. Mr. Choryang

Phone: (856) 20 98770226

Members: 10people

Commodity: Asparagus

Farmer Association for Sustainable Agriculture Production (FASAP)

Address: Xang Village, Khoun District, Xiengkhouang Province

Date of est: 19/10/2013

Join LFN since: 2014

Contact Person: Ms. Bounma Phumin

Phone: (856) 20 5593 2561

Members: 142 people

Commodities: Rice, coffee and organic vegetable

Hoi Agriculture Cooperative

Address: Hoi Village, Khoun District, Xiengkhouang Province

Date of est: 17/2/2012

Join LFN since: 2014

Contact Person: Mr. Somphone

Phone: (856) 20 58299772

Members: 35 people

Commodities: GAP vegetable and cattle

Keosaet Coffee Production Group

Address: Pieng village, Khoun District, Xiengkhouang Province

Date of est: 20/5/2017

Join LFN since: 2019

Contact Person: Ms. Chansy

Phone: (856) 20 97204551

Members: 42 people

Commodity: Coffee

Phou Youane Agriculture Cooperative

Address: Nator village, Khoun District, Xiengkhouang Province

Date of est: 7/2/2012

Join LFN since: 2020

Contact Person: Mr. Boutdy

Phone: (856) 2028040989

Members: 52 people

Commodity: GAP vegetables

Tham agriculture cooperative

Address: Tham village, Khoun District, Xiengkhouang Province

Date of est: _

Join LFN since: 2020

Contact Person: Mr. Mittahaphun

Phone: (856) 2056822544

Members: 221 people

Commodity: GAP vegetables

Coffee Producer Cooperative of Bolavaen plateua CPC

Address: Phonkoug Village, Pakse district, Champasak province

Date of est: 2007

Join LFN since: 2014

Contact Person: Mr. Bounthong

Phone: (856) 20 97419973

Members: 1032 people

Commodities: Coffee



Agriculture Community Buying and Promotion Cooperative (ACBPC)

Address: Nasuang Village, Paksong district, Champasak province
Date of est: 13/9/2009
Join LFN since: 2018
Contact Person: Mr. Sengphet
Phone: (856) 20 5667 7809
Members: 305 people
Commodities: Coffee, Vegetable

Nongsung agriculture production Group

Address: Nongsung Village, Paksong district, Champasak province
Date of est: 7/7/1905
Join LFN since: 2015
Contact Person: Mr. Khaophone
Phone: (856) 20 9651 5377
Members: 33 people
Commodities: Coffee, Vegetable

Jhai Coffee Association

Address: Katouad Village, Paksong district, Champasak province
Date of est: 4/7/1905
Join LFN since: 2014
Contact Person: Mr. Somboun Saybouakeo
Phone: (856) 20 9933 3020
Members: 450 people
Commodity: Coffee

Nonsavanh rice production group

Address: Nonsavanh Village, Sanasomboun district, Champasak province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Sengmany, Phone: 0309310807
Phone: (856) 0309310807
Members: 24 people
Commodity: Rice production

Phonh rice production group

Address: Phonh Village, Khong district, Champasak province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Khamphun Siliyavong
Phone: (856) 20 56683287
Members: 10 people
Commodity: Rice production

Tharmarkheap rice production group

Address: Tharmarkheap Village, Khong district, Champasak province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Khammun
Phone: (856) 20 96590507
Members: 17 people
Commodity: Rice production



Buengngarm rice production group

Address: Buengngarm Village, Khong district, Champasak province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr ki
Phone: (856) 20 23456373
Members: 12 people
Commodity: Rice production

Houyhai rice production group

Address: Houyhai Village, Khong district, Champasak province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Thoun,
Phone: (856) 30 9583631
Members: 11 people
Commodity: Rice production

Naran rice production group

Address: Naran Village, Khong district, Champasak province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Khamphok
Phone: (856) 20 59084499
Members: 16 people
Commodity: Rice production

Narsaenphun rice production group

Address: Narseanphun Village, Khong district, Champasak province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Khambai
Phone: (856) 2055686919
Members: 23 people
Commodity: Rice production

Vernkhao rice production group

Address: Vernkhao Village, Khong district, Champasack province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Viengxai
Phone: (856) 2099637588
Members: 21 people
Commodity: Rice production

Donsom rice production group

Address: Donsom Village, Khong district, Champasack province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Khamsing Suliyavong
Phone: (856) 2099893214
Members: 23 people
Commodity: Rice production

Tharkhor rice production group

Address: Tharkhor Village, Khong district, Champasack province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Vixien
Phone: (856) 30 5541053
Members: 34 people
Commodity: Rice production

Tharmuang rice production group

Address: Tharmuang Village, Khong district, Champasack province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Viengxai
Phone: (856) 30 4931855
Members: 6 people
Commodity: Rice production

Muang rice production group

Address: Muang Village, Khong district, Champasack province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Deth
Phone: (856) 30 9914905
Members: 12 people
Commodity: Rice production

Houy rice production group

Address: Houy Village, Khong district, Champasack province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Thongdeng, Phone: 030 4966345
Phone: (856) 30 4966345
Members: 27 people
Commodity: Rice production

Phimanphonh rice production group

Address: Phimanphonh Village, Khong district, Champasack province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Tou PounsaArd, Phone: 030 4966345
Phone: (856) 30 9709928
Members: 36 people
Commodity: Rice production

Hinsiew rice production group

Address: Hinsiew Village, Khong district, Champasack province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Ms. Kaisone,
Phone: (856) 30 951876
Members: 50 people
Commodity: Rice production

Samkhang rice production group

Address: Samkhang Village, Khong district, Champasack province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Kae
Phone: (856) 20 98789889
Members: 6 people
Commodity: Rice production

Nar rice production group

Address: Nar Village, Khong district, Champasack province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Davi
Phone: (856) 20 99663819
Members: 27 people
Commodity: Rice production



Saenhard rice production group

Address: Saenhard Village, Khong district, Champasack province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Khambai
Phone: (856) ...
Members: 14 people
Commodity: Rice production

Huakhong rice production group

Address: Huakhong Village, Khong district, Champasack province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Khaophon
Phone: (856) 20 92778663
Members: 15 people
Commodity: Rice production

Xonlavieng rice production group

Address: Xonlavieng Village, Khong district, Champasack province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Ai
Phone: (856) 20 97253703
Members: 17 people
Commodity: Rice production

Narkasung rice production group

Address: Narkasung Village, Khong district, Champasack province
Date of est: 2021
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. SomXay,
Phone: (856) 30 4910510
Members: 13 people
Commodity: Rice production

Sehong Agriculture Production Group

Address: Sehong Village, Khong district, Champasack province
Date of est: 16/3/2018
Join LFN since: 2018
Contact Person: Ms. Kaisone
Phone: (856) 30 4781410
Members: 44 people
Commodities: Duck and vegetables

Houay Oun Organic Vegetable Production Group

Address: Houyoum Village, Xay District, Oudomxay Province
Date of est: 13/3/2012
Join LFN since: 2014
Contact Person: Mr. Bounthan
Phone: (856) 20 58053192
Members: 263 people
Commodities: Organic vegetables

Viengsa Vegetable Production Group

Address: Lak10 village, Xay district, Oudomxay Province
Date of est: 6/7/1905
Join LFN since: 2019
Contact Person: Mr. Bounyong
Phone: (856) 030 4803851
Members: 72 people
Commodities: Organic Vegetables

Lak10 Vegetable Production Group

Address: Lak10 village, Xay district, Oudomxay Province
Date of est: 3/7/1905
Join LFN since: 2019
Contact Person: Mr. Somsy
Phone: (856) 030 9156618
Members: 183 people
Commodities: Organic Vegetables

Namphaeng NTFPs Management Group

Address: Nampheang Village, Namor District, Oudomxay Province
Date of est: 1/7/1905
Join LFN since: 2014
Contact Person: Mr. Loun Sorlakham
Phone: (856) 20 9613 9713
Members: 154 people
Commodities: Bitter Bamboo, Cardamom

Kang Vegetable Production Group

Address: Kang Village, Somneau District, Houaphan Province
Date of est: 8/7/1905
Join LFN since: 2016
Contact Person: Mr Synuan Souksavath
Phone: (856) 20 23854773
Areas: Kang Village, Somneau District, Houaphan Province
Members: 36 people
Commodities: GAP Vegetables



Navieng Organic Vegetable Production Group

Address: Navieng Village, Hiem district, Houaphan Province
Date of est: 7/7/1905
Join LFN since: 2016
Contact Person: Ms. Sor Syamphone
Phone: (856) 20 58582129
Members: 45 people
Commodities: Organic Vegetables

Napho Vegetable Production Group

Address: Napho village, Hiem district, Houaphan Province
Date of est: _
Join LFN since: 2018
Contact Person: Mr. Saengphet
Phone: 85620 52954150
Members: 15
Commodities: Organic vegetables

Sod Cattle Production Group

Address: Sod Village, Add District, Houaphan Province
Date of est: 16/8/2020
Join LFN since: 2016
Contact Person: Mr Phaengsom
Phone: (856) 030 5413448
Members: 28 people
Commodities: Cattle

Longku Vegetable Production Group

Address: Longku Village, Viengxay District, Houaphan Province
Date of est: 16/12/2020
Join LFN since: 2016
Contact Person: Mr Bounthiem
Phone: (856) 20 54674466
Members: 7 people
Commodities: GAP Vegetables

Mulberry and silk Production Group

Address: Na-nguoa Village, Viengxay District, Houaphan Province
Date of est: _
Join LFN since: 2016
Contact Person: Ms Khongmany
Phone: (856) 2052363041
Members: 16 people
Commodities: Silk

Samadyai Tea Production Group

Address: Samadyai Village, Xaysathan District, Xayyabouly Province
Date of est: 5/7/1905
Join LFN since: 2015
Contact Person: Mr Bounthieng
Phone: (856) 30 99674225
Members: 35 people
Commodities: Tea

Samadnoy Tea Production Group

Address: Samadnoy Village, Xaysathan District, Xayyabouly Province
Date of est: 15/2/2014
Join LFN since: 2015
Contact Person: Mr . Khutsem
Phone: (856) 30 4625404
Members: 24 people
Commodities: Tea

Hongsa agriculture cooperative

Address: Hongsa District, Xayyabouly Province
Date of est: 20/7/2018
Join LFN since: 2019
Contact Person: Mr Thong simmathong
Phone: (856) 20 9631 5310
Members: 137 people
Commodities: GAP vegetables

Nalae Sugarcane Production Group

Address: Kang Village, Bounneur District, Phongsaly Province
Date of est: 25/8/201
Join LFN since: 2014
Contact Person: Mr. Keopaseuth
Phone: (856) 20 5403 7473
Members: 49
Commodity: Sugarcane

Nongxong Agriculture Production Group

Address: Nongxong village, Khamkert district, Bolikhamxay Province
Date of est: 25/6/2019
Join LFN since: 19/9/2019
Contact Person: Mr. Bounthavy
Phone: (856) 0304638885
Members: 16 people
Commodities: GAP vegetables



Sopphouane Agriculture Production Group

Address: Sopphouane village, Khamkert district, Bolikhamxay Province
Date of est: 10/10/2019
Join LFN since: 19/9/2019
Contact Person: Mr. Khamdaeng
Phone: (856) 0304487971
Members: 16 people
Commodities: GAP vegetables

Phonthong Agriculture Production Group

Address: Phonthong village, Khamkert district, Bolikhamxay Province
Date of est: 11/10/2019
Join LFN since: 19/9/2019
Contact Person: Ms. Phoui
Phone: (856) 20 95706219
Members: 49 people
Commodities: GAP vegetables

Keosaenkham Agriculture Production Group

Address: Keosaenkham village, Khamkert district, Bolikhamxay Province
Date of est: 1/9/2019
Join LFN since: 19/9/2019
Contact Person: Ms. Teury
Phone: (856) 0304594633
Members: 12 people
Commodities: Chicken

Pakbueng Agriculture Production Group

Address: Pakbueng Village, Paksan District, Bolikhamxay Province
Date of est: 5/7/1905
Join LFN since: 2016
Contact Person: Ms. Manivone
Phone: (856) 20 22831722
Members: 56 people
Commodities: Rice, vegetables and fish

Bouavengkham Bitter squash Production Group

Address: Bouavengkham Village, Paksan District, Bolikhamxay Province
Date of est: ...
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Inpong
Phone: (856) 20 58171548
Members: 6 people
Commodities: Bitter squash

Nongpham rice Production group

Address: Nongpham Village, Nongbok District, Tharkhek Province
Date of est: ...
Join LFN since: 2021
Contact Person: Mr. Souliyong
Phone: (856) 20 56133148
Members: 28 people
Commodity: Rice

Sayburi Sugarcane Production group

Address: Dongphieng Village, Saybouri District, Savannakhet Province
Date of est: 16/10/2009
Join LFN since: 2014
Contact Person: Mr. Bounme
Phone: (856) 20 95615965
Members: 259 people
Commodity: Sugarcane

Nongkhamhet Agriculture Production Group

Address: Dongphieng Village, Outhoumphone District, Savannakhet Province
Date of est: 11/5/2019
Join LFN since: 2020
Contact Person: Mr. Keo Oudom
Phone: (856) 030 4524591
Members: 21 people
Commodity: GAP Vegetables

Kaleng Goat Production Group

Address: Kalaeng Village, Samoauy District, Saravane province
Date of est: 10/12/2018
Join LFN since: 2019
Contact Person: Mr. Khuan
Phone: (856) 20 95277861
Members: 40 people
Commodity: Goat

Awai Goat Production Group

Address: Awai Village, Samoauy District, Saravane province
Date of est: 18/12/2020
Join LFN since: 2019
Contact Person: Mr. Koldthor
Phone: (856) 0304477577
Members: 20 people
Commodity: Goat



Lawa Tai Cassava Production Group

Address: Lawa Tai village, Samoay District, Saravane province
Date of est: _
Join LFN since: 2019
Contact Person: Mr. A toi
Phone: (856) 020 95520365
Members: 20 people
Commodity: Cassava

A touk Cassava Production Group

Address: A touk village, Samoay District, Saravane province
Date of est: 10/7/1905
Join LFN since: 2019
Contact Person: Mr. Ngi
Phone: (856) 0304770293
Members: 20 people
Commodity: Cassava

Taponglaeng Vegetable Production Group

Address: Taponglaeng village, Samoay District, Saravane province
Date of est: 13/10/2015
Join LFN since: 2019
Contact Person: Mr. Khammouane
Phone: (856) 20 95894157
Members: 20 people
Commodity: Vegetables

Thetsaban Vegetable Production Group

Address: Thetsaban village, Taouy District, Saravane province
Date of est: 10/7/1905
Join LFN since: 2019
Contact Person: Ms. Koun
Phone: (856) 0309964835
Members: 40 people
Commodity: Vegetables

Adone Banana Production Group

Address: Adone village, Taouy District, Saravane province
Date of est: 9/7/1905
Join LFN since: 2019
Contact Person: Mr. Phuenmasai
Phone: (856) 030 9089614
Members: 40 people
Commodity: Banana

Ta hoark Cassava Production Group

Address: Ta hoark village, Taouy District, Saravane province
Date of est: 10/7/1905
Join LFN since: 2019
Contact Person: Mr. Khamxai
Phone: (856) 030 9456074
Members: 40 people
Commodity: Cassava

Darkdinh Coffee Production Group

Address: Darkdinh village, Dakcheung District, Sekong province
Date of est: _
Join LFN since: 2019
Contact Person: Mr. Phetsamai
Phone: (856) 030 9490507
Members: 20 people
Commodity: Coffee

Dark Tien Coffee Production Group

Address: Dark tien village, Dakcheung District, Sekong province
Date of est: 18/10/2020
Join LFN since: 2019
Contact Person: Mr. Bounyouam
Phone: (856) 020 52831357
Members: 20 people
Commodity: Coffee

Dark Lan Jingsen Production Group

Address: Dark Lan village, Dakcheung District, Sekong province
Date of est: _
Join LFN since: 2019
Contact Person: Mr. Somviengsay
Phone: (856) 0309595035
Members: 40 people
Commodity: Ginseng

Phouhome Vegetable Production Group

Address: Phouhome Village, Sansay district, Attapue province
Date of est: _
Join LFN since: 2019
Contact Person: Mr. Bounthong
Phone: (856) 20 97419973
Members: 20 people
Commodities: Duck and vegetables



Lakone Rice Production Group

Address: Lakhone Village, Sansay district, Attapue province

Date of est: 7/1905

Join LFN since: 2019

Contact Person: Ms. Phaiphanom

Phone: (856) 20 20 59908398

Members: 180 people

Commodities: Rice

Daksamor Coffee Production Group

Address: Daksamor village, Sansay district, Attapue province

Date of est: _

Join LFN since: 2019

Contact Person: Ms. Niem Noy

Phone: (856) 030 4872664

Members: 20 people

Commodities: Coffee



MYANMAR

Agriculture and Farmers Federation of Myanmar (AFFM)

Location: No.384, Corner of Jasmine Lane and Konbuaung Street, East Dagon, Yangon Region, Myanmar
Contact Person: Thae Wint / Ti Chia Pan
Phone: 95250497983
E-mail: secretariat.AFFM@gmail.com
Facebook: www.fb.com/affm.myanmar

Established in 2011, the Agriculture and Farmers Federation of Myanmar has 600 basic level organizations and around 32,000 individual members in 12 regions/states. It envisions Myanmar farmers with sustainable livelihoods, actively representing their collective interests and fully participating in a just, inclusive, and peaceful society.

Its mission is to educate and raise the awareness of agriculture workers on their rights, enhance their skills, and provide legal awareness and protection. Its key strategies are to provide training on the various subjects to develop basic/village-level organizations, township-level organizations, and regional level organizations so that they will have the strength to present themselves within the community. Among its programs are activities are agriculture skills, food security, legal awareness, and gender equality training.



AFFM - Yangon Regional Level

No.384 Corner of Jasmine Lane and Konbuaung Street, East Dagon,
Yangon Region, Myanmar
Contact Person: U Than Swe
E-mail: myatkyawhtwe111@gmail.com
Phone: 9267102678

AFFM - Bago Regional Level

6 ward, Minte, Daik-U Tsp, Bago region, Myanmar
Contact Person: U Thint Lwin

AFFM - Magway Regional Level

Location: Shataw village, Pakokku Tsp, Magway Region, Myanmar
Contact Person: U Sein Myint
E-mail: kyukyuthin2014.ftum@gmail.com
Phone: 9797962430

AFFM - Sagaing Regional Level

Contact Person: U Saw Hlasi
E-mail: fichia2@gmail.com
Phone: 9448684937

AFFM - Shan State Level

Location: Theinkong village, Ywangan Township, Myanmar
Contact Person: Daw Khin Lay Phyu
Phone: 9456480567

AFFM - Kayin State Level

Location: Hpa-An township, Kayin State, Myanmar
Contact Person: I Saw Zarni Then

AFFM - Ka Chin State Level

Location: Naanma town, Moe Nyin Township
Contact Person: U Thein Naing Aung Wait

PHILIPPINES

Kalipunan ng mga Maliliit na Magniniyog ng Pilipinas (KAMMPIL)

Location: KAMMPIL Compound Provincial Road, Barangay Daro Jaro, Leyte, Philippines

Contact Person: Romulo Tapayan, Secretary General

Phone: +639088826147 / +639516811034

Email: kammpil.inc@yahoo.com

Facebook: @KAMMPILagriCoopOfficial



The Kalipunan ng mga Maliliit na Magniniyog ng Pilipinas (National Federation of Small Coconut Farmers in the Philippines) was established in 1989 and accredited by the Philippine government on 8 January 1992. It envisions a progressive coconut industry with small coconut farmers and farmworkers at the center of development and growth. Its mission is to act as the national center of small coconut farmers and farmworkers in the pursuit of agrarian reform implementation, recovery of the coconut levy funds and assets, and agro-enterprise development. Its programs and services include capacity building on the diversified integrated farming system; managing the organization and leadership development; sustainable integrated coconut area-based development; policy advocacy on coco levy recovery and agrarian reform; and, inter-cropping/root crops production; and seed nuts distribution. KAMMPIL has 13 affiliated farmers organizations coming from 12 coconut-producing provinces and around 14,000 household members nationwide.



Pambansang Katipunan ng mga Samahan sa Kanayunan (PKSK)

Location: Unit 213 Eagle Court Condominium 26 Matalino St Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines

Contact Person: Ruperto Aleroza, National Chairperson

Phone: +63 2 434-6052

Email: pkskpilipinas@gmail.com.ph / rupertoaleroza@gmail.com

Facebook: @pkskpilipinas

Established in 2000, the Pambansang Katipunan ng mga Samahan sa Kanayunan envisions a society of peaceful, patriotic, bountiful resources, empowered community with access and control over resources, respect the importance of sovereignty, humane and equality, a rural community setting with holistic development through equity measures like agrarian and aquatic reform. Its mission is to pursue the strategic objective of organizing the marginalized rural sectors among the peasantry to demand priority for agricultural development through equity measures such as agrarian and aquatic reforms. It has 49 member organizations representing around 5,000 members.

Federation of Free Farmers (FFF) INC.

Location: # 30-F, 6th Avenue, Brgy. Socorro, Cubao, 1109 Quezon City, Philippines

Contact Person: Leonardo Q. Montemayor, National Chairperson

Phone: +632 8647-1451 / +63908-240-9772

Email: freefarm@freefarm.org

Website: <https://www.freefarm.org/>

Facebook: @federationoffreefarmers



The Federation of Free Farmers (FFF), Inc. was established in 1953 with the vision of total human development of Filipino farmers. Its mission is to free the farmers from political, social, economic, cultural, moral, and other forms of oppression and bondage. Its thrust in the next 3-5 years is membership expansion and organizational strengthening; improvement of members' welfare by assisting them in crop and income diversification and group production and marketing; and cooperatives development. It has 46,290 members from 21 provinces.



Kaisahan ng mga Manggagawa sa Agrikultura (KMA)

Location: 299-A San Francisco, Bulakan, Bulacan, Philippines

Contact Person: Juanito Espino Corpuz, Chairperson

Phone: +639424996736

Email: mctlayson@gmail.com

The Kaisahan ng mga Manggagawa sa Agrikultura was established in 1995. It aims to ameliorate the condition of the underprivileged local farmers by empowering them; become one of the well-known and respected organizations in the field of providing support services for the welfare of the farmers; develop expertise in the field of organic fertilizer production; continually adopt modern and advanced concepts and methods in agriculture; fully utilize expertise in the field of agricultural productivity; and, create an environment where the members of underprivileged members of the society can lead to having a promising future. Its mission is to create property among farmers through food security, poverty alleviation, and self-reliance producing primarily high-value products and empowering them to produce their own organic fertilizer and to provide livelihood projects; implement programs to uplift the underprivileged, people especially the farmers by way of motivation and human resources development; and to create a self-reliant society through the efficient and environmentally conscious use of local resources. It has 3,190 members from 9 provinces.

Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)

Location: Room 207 Partnership Center, 59 C. Salvador Street, Loyola Heights, Quezon City 1108, Philippines
Contact Person: Noland Penas, Chairperson
Phone: +639653310865
Email: pakisama.natl@yahoo.com
Website: www.pakisama.com
Facebook: @pakisamaofficial



Established in 1986, the Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka envisions the creation of humane, gender-sensitive, and environmentally-sound rural societies where peoples 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 in a Philippine society characterized by justice, freedom, democracy, and national sovereignty. Its mission is to empower the Filipino peasantry by building a strong and credible national peasant federation that leads in the advocacy for and implementation of genuine and sustainable agrarian and aquatic reform and rural development, and equality of men and women. It has 62 member organizations representing around 20,000 individual farmers. Its programs and services include training on sustainable agriculture and aquatic development, organic rice marketing, policy advocacy on asset reform implementation and good governance, and gender and organizational development.



Lakambini Pilipinas Rural Women Association Inc.

Location: 59 C. Salvador Street, Loyola Heights, Quezon City 1108, Philippines
Contact Person: Marion M. Bitara, President
Phone: +632 434 2079 / +639657502558
E-mail: lakambinipilipinas33@gmail.com

Established in 2000 as Lakas ng Kababaihang Magsasaka sa Kanayunan, the Lakambini Pilipinas Rural Women Association (Lakambini) Inc. is a national women's organization that aims to empower women family farmers and their communities to achieve asset ownership and control, productivity and resiliency, product values addition, and enhanced market power, and inclusion in governance and political spaces. Its strategies include: organizing and consolidating women family farmers and their enterprises; networking with various women family farmer organizations and linking them with institutions that can assist in promoting their agenda; and, advocating to influence and affect policies and programs and claim political spaces for women family farmers. It has chapter organizations in the provinces of Aurora, Quezon, Albay, Camarines Sur, Sorsogon, Iloilo, Aklan, Eastern Samar, Davao, Davao de Oro, Davao Oriental, Agusan del Sur, Agusan del Norte, Lanao del Sur, and Bukidnon.

Nagkakaisang Ugnayan ng mga Magsasaka at Manggagawa (NUMM)

Location: 56 Mother Ignacia Avenue corner Dr. Lazcano St. Quezon City, Philippines

Contact Person: Rafael P. Sarucam

Phone: + 639394583210

Email: rafaelsarucam@yahoo.com

Established in 2000, the Nagkakaisang Ugnayan Ng Mga Magsasaka At Manggagawa Sa Niyugan envisions a strong and stable organization actively participating in government decision-making and links with different sectors to promote the coconut industry and improve the livelihood of small coconut farmers. It aims to strengthen the participation of members with government agencies that make decisions, widen the organization and strengthen the linkage with other organizations, provide training and education, and help launch livelihood projects among members. It has 32,450 members from 6 provinces.

Aniban ng mga Manggagawa at Magsasaka sa Niyugan (AMMANI)

Location: Villa Margarita Subdivision, Looc, Calamba, Laguna, Philippines

Contact Person: Dionisio Antonio, Vice President

Phone: +639323861515

Email: ammani_agri00@yahoo.com

Established in 1995, the Aniban ng mga Manggagawa at Magsasaka sa Niyugan, Inc. envisions to improve the situation and livelihood of its members through different interventions. Its mission is for coconut farmers and farmworkers to have the security of tenure over the land they till and for the sector to have a voice in government. It has 4,645 members from 6 provinces and 2 municipalities in Luzon. Its programs and services include training, marketing, production loan, policy advocacy, and gender awareness.

Aniban ng mga Magsasaka, Mangingisda at Manggagawa sa Agrikultura (AMMMA-KATIPUNAN)

Location: Farmers Center G/F PCA Bldg., Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines

Contact Person: Alma Penaverde, Project Manager

Phone: +63932 5160932

Email: ammani_agri00@yahoo.com



First established in 1919 as the Confederacion Nacional Aporceros De Agricola De Filipinas, it later changed its name to Aniban ng mga Magsasaka, Mangingisda at Manggagawa sa Agrikultura – Katipunan in 1996. Its vision is to develop the situation of its members through different interventions. Its mission is to work for its members' security of tenure and voice in decision making. Its goal is to free farmers from the bondage of poverty. It has around 9,416 members in 30 provinces whose products are mainly coconut, fish, rice, and corn. It provides training on paralegal management, organizational management, and organic farming and carries out policy advocacy on CARP, coco levy recovery, and LCIDC.



Philippine Family Farmers' Agriculture Fishery Forestry Cooperatives Federation (AgriCOOPh)

Location: 56 Mother Ignacia Avenue corner Dr. Lazcano St. Quezon City, Philippines

Contact Person: Rafael P. Sarucam

Phone: + 639394583210

Email: info@AgriCOOPh.org

Established in 2000, the Nagkakaisang Ugnayan Ng Mga Magsasaka At Manggagawa Sa Niyugan envisions a strong and stable organization actively participating in government decision-making and links with different sectors to promote the coconut industry and improve the livelihood of small coconut farmers. It aims to strengthen the participation of members with government agencies that make decisions, widen the organization and strengthen the linkage with other organizations, provide training and education, and help launch livelihood projects among members. It has 32,450 members from 6 provinces.



THAILAND

Federation of Thai Fisherfolks Association (FTFA)

Location: 57/219 Moo 3 T.Pawong, Muang, Songkla 90110 Thailand

Contact Person: Chatjaporn Loyplew, Coordinator

Phone: +66 74448363 / +66 894666063 / +66 843546279

Fax: +66 74333114

E-mail: samapan.fffa2553@gmail.com

Facebook: @fisherfolk.asso

Traditional small boat fisherfolks in the south of Thailand were affected by extractive fishing of commercial fishing boats for export that exploited the natural fishery resources. Thus, they organized themselves to collectively act to protect and revitalize their fishing grounds, and advocate against the use of destructive fishing methods and equipment. About 13 fisherfolk groups in the southern province gathered in October 1993 to form the Federation of

Southern Traditional Fisherfolks. The federation aimed to stage community actions to defend, preserve, and revive marine and coastal resources and to develop the lives and livelihood of traditional fisherfolks' communities. Later the Federation expanded to include traditional fisherfolks' groups from other provinces. In November 2010, they formed the Federation of Thai Fisherfolks Association to represent the traditional fisherfolks at the national level.

The members of FTFA are individuals, organizations of traditional fisherfolks, and networks of the organizations at the geo-ecological regional level. Currently, FTFA has 12 member groups, 4 associations, and 116 individual fisherfolks.

FTFA aims to: preserve, rehabilitate and manage the marine, coastal and freshwater resources sustainably; revive and develop local wisdom, tradition, and culture of the fisherfolk communities; promote and support the traditional fisherfolks' community rights and rights to participate in management, maintenance and use of natural resources and the environment with the state and the private sector, and; strengthen the cooperation among traditional fisherfolks in economic activities.



The goals of FTFA are: traditional fisherfolk communities must have the rights to manage fishing grounds, marine, and coastal resources; destructive fishing equipment must be stopped and Thai seas would become fertile again; destructive large scale fishery must not be allowed to operate in coastal areas; marine, coastal and mangrove resources must be protected; housing security for the fisherfolk communities and recognition of the fisherfolk culture must be achieved, and; products by the traditional small boat fisherfolks must be promoted to achieve food security, uplift the living condition of the poor and to strengthen the national economy.

Alternative Agriculture Network (AAN)

Location: 49 Moo.7 Nong Kae Subdistrict Mueang district Surin Province 32000 Thailand

Contact Person: Arat Sangubon, Project Manager

Phone: +66 44040258 / +66 817180912

Fax Number: +66 44040258

Email: aansurin@gmail.com

Website: <https://www.caefsurin.com/>

Facebook: @Agroecology-Movement-151932894873043



The Alternative Agriculture Network (AAN) is a network of small farmers that aims to build concrete action areas according to the network operation strategy in 2 types: Type 1, create a model farming plot or work environment at a family, group, and community organization level; Type 2, policy movements and public campaigns for policies investigation and monitoring and push for structural changes in agriculture. Working areas of the Alternative Agriculture Network are in the northern, northeastern, central, and southern regions. The works also include driving the development of sustainable agriculture and building food security of communities as well as working at the provincial and national levels.

The Alternative Agriculture Network in the Northeast has major working areas covering provinces, namely Surin, Yasothon, Maha Sarakham, Roi Et, Khon Kaen, Sisaket, Kalasin, Ubon Ratchathani. Members of the Network share the goal in creating action areas according to the Network's operation strategies by expanding a sustainable agricultural system, developing a food distribution system, adapting and coping with changes affecting agricultural and food production systems, pushing policies that promote and support food autonomy and food safety of the community and society, etc.

These areas have an important social asset which is the continuous development of the successful and concrete practice of sustainable agricultural system and community's food security, this area can be a model for development such as sustainable agricultural model suitable for ecological landscape, ecological agriculture, and food autonomy, development of the green market system, development of agricultural inputs that promote self-reliance, as well as having mechanisms to drive the development of sustainable agriculture and food safety at both group and provincial levels which is a cooperation between parties and government agencies, local government organizations, farmers' groups, business organizations and civil society in the area.

The Network members are interconnected and coordinated on issues, along with a network of academics and NGOs who share interest and expertise on issues related to sustainable agriculture such as indigenous genetics, green markets, local food, product processing, ecological agriculture, and food autonomy, etc. The Network is a space for exchanging knowledge, creating practices and operations, working together on issues with strategic goals and approaches to solve related problems.

Assembly of the Poor (AoP)

Location: 666 Charoen Nakorn Road, Klong San, Bangkok 10600 Thailand
Contact Person: Baramee Chaiyarat, General Secretary
Phone: 66 816859458 / 66 816859458
Email: thaipooract@gmail.com
Facebook: @สมัชชาคนจน-Assembly-of-the-Poor-2015384848580832
Youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCetGW3s5mxcndEjroPVS59A>



The Assembly of the Poor (AoP) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) in Thailand that aims to help those affected by development projects and industries to become involved in the process of development so that they benefit from those projects. AoP is intended to be a political voice for villagers and marginalized members of society. As an organization, it is allied with other NGOs in Thailand. When the Assembly of the Poor first began, it was accused of dismantling Thailand's unity and the democratic principles of Thai ideologies. The nongovernmental organization is an amalgamation of seven districts representing every region of Thailand. It is composed of urban and rural small-scale agriculturists and manual laborers. Due to its variety of members, the Assembly is able to transcend regional and class divisions.

As a matter of strategy, AoP links local issues to national policies that impinge people's development. AoP also creates a sense of identity among people with common issues and development needs so that they can collectively access resources and stage political activities to promote their welfare and rights.

Campaign for Public Policy on Mineral Resources (PPM)

Location: 28/190 Moo2 Lumpakkud Sub-district Thanyaburi Pathumthani Thailand
Contact Person: Jutamas Srihuthaphadungkit, Project Manager
Phone: +66 945415237
Email: lthylacine@gmail.com

The Campaign for Public Policy on Mineral Resources (PPM) is an independent group of environmentalists, human rights lawyers, and activists. We have been coming together as a network to improve corporate and government accountability, environmental justice, and advocacy to protect human rights in the context of natural resources extraction industries in Thailand. The network has a presence working in 14 communities where are affected or under threat from mining projects and its encroachment land grabbing and the environmental contamination, affected health and impact on the security of life and living in the community from the mining industry.

PPM has the main goal of working to encourage environmentally-friendly policies and laws that good environmental management, good governance, focus on the principles of human rights, community participation process in accordance with the principles of community rights to enable communities to protect natural resources and determine their use in accordance with their way of life and culture.

PPM advocate with community organizations, local academics, and the new generation to engender knowledge and develop natural resource and environmental management policy to provide for good governance and make it environmentally friendly through the enhancement of the execution of community rights for the protection of natural resources and existence with dignity in the midst of rich environmental and cultural settings.

VIETNAM

Viet Nam Farmers' Union (VNFU)

Location: No. 9 Ton That Thuyet Street, My Dinh 2 Ward, Nam Tu Liem District, Hanoi, Vietnam

Contact Person: Dr. Mai Bac My, Director of MTCP2 NIA Vietnam

Phone: 0084-4-38456137

Fax: 0084-4-37340312

Email: maibacmy.hnd@gmail.com

Website: vietnamfarmerunion.vn



Established in October 1930, the Vietnam Farmers' Union (VNFU) is a social-political organization of the Vietnamese peasantry. VNFU has been playing a key and central role in farmers' movements and building the new countryside.

With nearly 10,200,000 members, VNFU is organized at national, provincial, district, and commune levels. Under the commune level, the members are organized into professional branches and groups.

Main purposes, functions, and tasks

- To gather, mobilize, propagandize, and educate to help farmers to improve all aspects of life
- To represent the peasantry to participate in building the Party, State, and Government from the central to localities
- To take care, protect legal and legitimate rights and benefits of farmers
- To organize the activities of servicing, consultation, support for the peasants in production, business, and daily life
- To expand the external relation affairs, strengthen the cooperation, exchange, learning experience, advancement in science and technology, promote the agricultural products, Vietnam's culture to the farmer organizations, international organizations, governmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations within the regions and in the world.

Activities

- Participating in the formulation, dissemination of policies, laws related to agriculture, farmers, and rural areas; Providing legal support for farmers; Monitoring and social feedback
- Transferring techniques and technology to farmers; providing vocational training and job assistance for farmers
- Developing sustainable development models on agricultural production and business such as cooperatives, cooperative groups, environment-friendly agricultural models, value chains
- Providing services for farmers: credit, seed, seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides, marketing
- Raising awareness, knowledge of farmers on social issues such as environmental protection, prevention, and against social evils
- Organizing cultural and sports activities for farmers
- Promoting international cooperation

There are 13 provincial farmers' unions directly supported by APFP.

Ha Giang Farmers' Union

Location: No. 11, 20/8 Street, Ha Giang City, Ha Giang Province, Vietnam
Contact Person: Tran Xuan Thuy, Chairman
Phone: 0219 3866 298
E-mail: Vp.hnd@hagiang.gov.vn
Website: <https://hoinongdan.hagiang.gov.vn/>

Ninh Binh Farmers' Union

Location: Tan Thanh commune, Ninh Binh City, Ninh Binh Province, Vietnam
Contact Person: Dinh Hong Thai, Chairman
Phone: 0229 3871 041
Fax: 0229 3871 041
Email: hoinongdantinhhinhbinh@gmail.com
Website: <https://www.hoinongdanninhbinh.org.vn/>

Bac Kan Farmers' Union

Location: Group 9, Nguyen Thi Minh Khai commune, Bac Kan City, Bac Kan Province, Vietnam
Contact Person: Luu Van Quang, Chairman
Phone: 0209 3870 577
Fax: 0209 3870 577
Email: hoinongdan@backan.gov.vn
Website: <https://hoinongdan.backan.gov.vn/>

Son La Farmers' Union

Location: Group 2, Quyet Thang commune, Son La City, Son La Province, Vietnam
Contact Person: Luong Trung Hieu, Chairman
Phone: 0212 3852 033
Fax: 0212 3851 041
Email: vphndsonla@gmail.com
Website: <http://hoinongdan.sonla.gov.vn/>

Hai Duong Farmers' Union

Location: Truong Chinh Street, Tan Binh commune, Hai Duong City, Hai Duong Province, Vietnam
Contact Person: Pham Thi Thanh Tam, Chairwoman
Phone: 0220 3896 434
Fax: 0220 3896 434
Email: hoinongdantinhhaiduong@gmail.com

Ha Tinh Farmers' Union

Location: No. 16, Vo Liem Son Street, Ha Tinh City, Ha Tinh Province, Vietnam
Contact Person: Nguyen Thi Mai Thuy, Chairwoman
Phone: 0239 3852 159
Fax: 0239 3852 159
Email: vanphonghndht@gmail.com
Website: <https://hoinongdanhatinh.vn/>

Quang Binh Farmers' Union

Location: No. 43, Nguyen Huu Canh Street, Dong Hoi City, Quang Binh Province, Vietnam
Contact Person: Tran Tien Sy, Chairman
Phone: 0232 2240 528
Email: vanphonghndqb@gmail.com

Quang Tri Farmers' Union

Location: No. 15, Hai Ba Trung Street, Dong Ha City, Quang Tri Province, Vietnam
Contact Person: Tran Van Ben, Chairman
Phone: 0233 3852 516
Email: vanphonghnd2019@gmail.com
Website: <http://hoinongdan-quangtri.org.vn/>

Kon Tum Farmers' Union

Location: No. 43A, Tran Hung Dao Street, Kon Tum City, Kon Tum Province, Vietnam
Contact Person: A Cuong, Chairman
Phone: 0260 3862 527
Fax: 0260 3862 527
Email: quanghungnoddtk@gmail.com

Gia Lai Farmers' Union

Location: No. 19, Nguyen Du Street, Pleiku City, Gia Lai Province, Vietnam
Contact Person: Nguyen Minh Truong, Chairman
Phone: 0269 3824 454
Fax: 0269 3874 074
Email: vanphonghndgialai@gmail.com
Website: <http://hnd.gialai.org.vn/>

Dak Lak Farmers' Union

Location: No. 21A, Truong Chinh Street, Buon Ma Thuot City, Dak Lak Province, Vietnam

Contact Person: Lai Thi Loan, Chairwoman

Phone: 0262 3957 114

Email: hoinongdandaklak@gmail.com

Website: <http://hoinongdan.daklak.gov.vn>

Ben Tre Farmers' Union

Location: No. 58, 3/2 Street, Commune 3, Ben Tre City, Ben Tre Province, Vietnam

Contact Person: Lao Van Truong, Chairman

Phone: 0275 3822 215

Fax: 0275 3822 215

Email: nongdantinhbentre@gmail.com

Website: <http://www.hoinongdanbentre.org.vn/>

Tra Vinh Farmers' Union

Location: No. 04, Ly Tu Trong Street, Commune 1, Tra Vinh City, Tra Vinh Province, Vietnam

Contact Person: Nguyen Van Dung, Chairman

Phone: 0294 3862 727

Email: vanphong.hnd@travinh.gov.vn

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FIJI

Tutu Rural Training Centre (TRTC)

Location: PO Box 24, Waiyevo, Taveuni, Fiji Islands

Contact Person: Father Michael McVerry

Phone: (679) 888 9945

E-mail: michaelmcverry43@gmail.com

Website: www.tutufiji.com

Facebook: @tutururalfiji



The Tutu Rural Training Centre was established by the Society of Mary on Taveuni in 1969, tracing its origins to a Sydney monastery that ran a Marist Brothers training course for Pacific islanders. The Society of Mary in the Province of Oceania owned 480 hectares of freehold estate at Tutu on the island of Taveuni. The Brothers came from the eight Pacific regions in which the Society was involved. The Brothers were given one year of religious training followed by a year of technical training in agriculture, carpentry, and related subjects. At the same time, non-formal adult education training courses were developed for lay people from the province of Cakaudrove, which became the Tutu Rural Training Centre. The two programs—the Formation Centre for Marist Brothers and TRTC, have, from the outset, run in parallel but as separate entities. The TRTC from the outset has been a three-way partnership between the Society of Mary, the community of the Cakaudrove province, and the Fiji Government. The Society of Mary provided highly productive land and the leadership of exceptional priests and brothers. The Community provided voluntary labor to build the Centre and has given ongoing support. The Fiji Government has provided substantial financial support for the initial establishment of the Centre and ongoing operations. The financial support of the government has been subsequently supplemented by the support of aid donors. Government officers, particularly from the Ministry of Agriculture, have provided complementary teaching services.



The mission statement of the Centre is 'to provide a place/presence in which the people of Cakaudrove are empowered to become more autonomous and take charge of their lives in a rapidly changing world' with its prime objective being to train people to return home to farm their own land. Over the years, the TRTC has been flexible and, to some degree, experimental in its approach to rural training. This has enabled the Centre to make changes in its efforts to develop more effective programs to prepare for rural self-employment.

The courses on offer today at the TRTC have evolved significantly from the original courses. The five courses now offered are the Young Farmers, Married Couples, Young Single Women, and Parents and Village Courses. The Tutu 'experiment' has been highly successful in equipping young people to be successful farmers on their own land. The experience of Tutu has shown that rural youth can earn good livelihoods from the farming of their own land.



Nature's Way Cooperative (NWC)

Location: PO Box 9825, Nadi Airport, Fiji Islands

Contact Person: Michael Brown

Phone: (679) 672 4566

E-mail: nwc@connect.com.fj

Website: <http://nwcfiji.com/>

Facebook: @nwcfiji2019

The Nature's Way Cooperative (Fiji) Ltd was formed in 1995 for the export industry. Over the last 15 years, NWC has grown from a small business handling just 30 tons of papaya to an agribusiness treating 1,300 tons of fruit (papaya, mango, eggplant, and breadfruit) annually for export.

NWC's core business is the quarantine treatment of fruit fly host products. NWC is a service-cooperative that treats and packs fruit on behalf of its members and charges a fee per kilogram for this service. It is not involved in exporting, which is handled by individual exporters. The cooperative has over 140 members, made of growers and exporters, who are also shareholders in the company. The vast majority of NWC shareholders are small farmers who without the services provided by NWC would not have access to export markets. Its activities include quarantine treatment for fruit fly host products; research and extension; input supply; and, representation of members to national and regional fora.

Tei Tei Taveuni (TTT)

Location: PO Box 52, Taveuni, Fiji Islands

Contact Person: Peter Kjaer

Phone: (679) 828 3352/ 888 0299

E-mail: teiteitaveuni@connect.com.fj

Facebook: teiteitaveuni



Tei Tei Taveuni (TTT) is located on Fiji's third largest island of Taveuni. The island produces 60-70% of Fiji's taro for export. Smallholders producing dalo and kava together with tourism have replaced the old coconut estates as drivers of the economy on the island. The last 15-20 years have seen farmers move from subsistence towards semi-commercial farming and with its adverse effects on the environment, having the highest rate of deforestation in Fiji, unsustainable land use, decline in soil fertility, high use of chemical sprays and conventional fertilizers, water catchment problems.

The farmer organization Tei Tei Taveuni was formed in 2009 in response to these problems that threatened the livelihoods of farmers. TTT is the national implementing agency for Fiji under the MTCP II project. TTT's core business is finding viable solutions to sustainable farming and soil regeneration; food security and sustainable livelihood; and conservation and environmental awareness. Its activities include soil schools; sustainable farming; and lime production.

South Sea Orchids (SSO)



Location: PO Box 11407, Nadi Airport, Fiji Islands

Contact Person: Don & Aileen Burness

Phone: (679) 672 6464

Facebook: @southseaorchids

The driving force behind the development of Fiji's commercial floriculture industry has been South Sea Orchids Ltd. Don and Aileen Burness, the owners of SSO, revived and managed the "Garden of the Sleeping Giant" orchid farm in the Sabeto Valley, for the actor Raymond Burr ("Perry Mason") in 1984. The "Garden of the Sleeping Giant" orchid facility was for collector and display orchids, particularly Vandas, Cattleyas, and Dendrobiums. Revenue was generated from tourist visits that continue to this day. This provides the first example of linking floriculture development to tourism in Fiji.

Currently, SSO has 290 out-growers of which 230 are females. SSO envisions Fiji developing a world-class floriculture industry that makes a significant contribution to the livelihood of its people. They initially collected and displayed orchids for tourists but now have extended its dendrobium operation to small out-growers in the surrounding areas. To spread the overheads of the support services required for out-growers, they have also added anthuriums to their program. Its activities have focused on the importation of elite planting material from Holland; introduction of orderly marketing; and contribution to poverty alleviation.

Fiji Crop and Livestock Council (FCLC)

Location: PO Box 3387, Lautoka, Fiji

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The Fiji Crop and Livestock Council was created to represent the needs of an estimated 60,000 farmers in the non-sugar agricultural sectors in the country. Launched by the Minister of Primary Industries, Joketani Cokanasiga in 2010, it was established to raise the profile of farmers involved in crops and livestock production; to act as the apex forum for advocacy and key services that are specifically designed to respond to the needs of, and reflect the reality of agriculture with the view to drive growth in the industry.

FCLC has its Secretariat located in Lautoka with a Board of Trustees in place, but the core of the Council is in its associations. The commodity associations that presently make up the Council are the Pigs, Honey, Dalo, Yagona, Grazing Livestock, Ginger, Cocoa, Agri-Exporters, Rice, Coconut Producers/Millers, Dairy, Organics, Fruits & Vegetables.

The government continues its close working relationship with FCLC and recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the agricultural organization that provided additional funds for association development. But its main source of funding comes from the European Union (EU) through its Improvement to Key Services in the Agriculture sector facilitated by its project partner International Trade Centre (ITC).

STORIES FROM FIJI

NATURE'S WAY COOPERATIVE

1. Fiji Red Papaya seedlings planting has started for two seed block farms of NWC.

2. Through FO4ACP, exporters received fruit fly Protein Bait to assist their farmers enhance the quality of commodities being exported.



SOUTH SEA ORCHIDS

Some of the products of South Sea Orchids.



TEI TEI TAVEUNI

1. Delivering vesi trees to Liopoli Cirimaitoga of Vuniwai, model farmer for Agro Forestry for sustainable farming.

2. Robin Powell, one of FO4ACP model farmers, with his first harvest from his Dalo demo plot.



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PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PNG Women in Agriculture Development Foundation (PNG WiADF)



Location: C/PNG National Agriculture Research Institute, P.O. Box 4415, LAE, PNG

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E-mail: maria.linibi@nari.org.pg / marialinibi@gmail.com

Established in 2006, the PNG Women in Agriculture Development Foundation has 10,520 members in 19 out of 22 provinces in Papua New Guinea. Its main focus is to be a voice of women farmers, advocacy and representation. It envisions that PNG families and communities will be prosperous and women are recognized as equal partners in agriculture for development. Its mission is to be the voice of women to be recognized as equal partners and to provide a platform that encourages innovation by women in agriculture for development.

PNGWiADF is guided by six core values of love for family & community, teamwork, equality, passion/commitment/pride, integrity/respect, and transparency & accountability. It aims to achieve its organization purpose through five thematic program areas such as organizational capacity development; partnership and networking; information and communications; women in agriculture innovations grant facility; and policy advocacy.

SAMOA

Samoa Farmers Association (SFA)

Location: PO Box 1241, Apia, Samoa
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Facebook: @samoafarmers06



The Samoa Farmers Association began life in 2006 as the Samoa Crops Cooperation Association (SCCA). The name of the association was recently changed to Samoa Farmers Association, to more correctly reflect the spread of its membership and farming interests. SFA's core business is helping commercially-orientated smallholder farmers to grow their businesses. This is achieved by providing access to key services, inputs, and technical expertise. SFA is the national implementing agency for Samoa under the MTCP2 project. The SFA has an expanding membership of 300, comprising individual farming families and village groups. There is also a small but growing number of agribusiness members. The membership is spread throughout the country (Samoa Upolu, Savaii, and Manono islands) and includes both crop and livestock producers. Individual farmers do their own buying of farm inputs and selling of farm produce. The role of SFA is to: facilitate contact with suppliers of farm inputs; advise members on availability and quality of farm inputs; arrange, where possible, assistance to help farmers obtain farm inputs; organize events such as farm fairs where farmers may exhibit and market their produce; provide advice on market conditions, requirements, and prices; and facilitate contact with interested buyers.



Women in Business Development Inc.

Location: 2nd Floor, Nia Mall, Fugalei, Apia, SAMOA – PO Box 6591
Apia, Samoa
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Email: adi@womeninbusiness.ws
Website: www.womeninbusiness.ws

The Women in Business Development Inc. was established in 1991 as the 'Women in Business Foundation', initially to meet the needs of urban women by promoting and advancing the economic and business status of the women of Samoa.

Around this time, Samoa suffered back-to-back cyclones that devastated food and cash crops. This was followed in 1993 by a taro leaf blight that completely wiped out Samoa's staple food and main export product. These challenges motivated the founding group of seven women to reassess their focus and reach out to those women suffering because their incomes had been greatly reduced or totally eliminated by these events. They initially encouraged women to use their talents to supplement the incomes earned by their husbands or in many cases of subsistence producers, to become the sole cash-income earner for the family. To provide markets for the products of these women WIBDI conducted monthly market days, which became so popular they are now almost a Samoan way of life.

Realizing that most of the hardships were being felt by those living in rural villages and recognizing the need to provide skills-based training to these women to improve the quality and marketability of their products, WIBDI changed its name and focus in 1995. They became Women in Business Development—the focus being on small business development and preparing WIBDI clients to establish and maintain their own income generation projects through providing training programs in the rural areas.

Linked to the training programs were opportunities to generate much-needed cash and links to markets - key elements missing in most training programs at the time. The projects that have grown through WIBDI's support have created village economies, which in the past had totally relied on remittances. This is creating a changing dynamic. It is also empowering village populations who previously had not felt the need to generate their own income and as a result, they live in a cash economy and yet were totally unprepared to deal with the realities involved.

WIBDI continues to focus on the village economies. Quantifying women's weaving and creating job opportunities in the sponsoring of fine mats, and finding simple technologies to produce products for niche export markets are two main activities. These activities allowed the introduction of a micro-finance scheme, which introduces women and their families to a banking system. They learn how to save and learn about credit discipline.

WIBDI seeks to build a solid economic foundation for rural Samoans by creating opportunities that use their local resources. In doing this, families begin to realize their potential and not only participate in WIBDI programs but start to form their own local enterprises.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Kastom Garden Association (KGA)

Location: PO Box 742, Honiara, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands

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Website: www.kastomgaden.org



The Kastom Garden Association, established as a charitable trust in 2000, grew out of a five-year program of an Australian NGO focused on providing services to the subsistence and local market agriculture sector which encompassed the vast majority of the rural population. At the time, this sector was poorly-served and poorly recognized by the government, donors, and the private sector. The KGA mission is to “strengthen villa-based food security in the Solomon Islands using participatory, practical, grass-roots approaches that enable village people to examine, understand, and develop their own solutions to improving household food security and village-based agriculture economy”.

KGA’s core business is to provide services to members of the Solomon Islands Planting Material Network. KGA’s Planting Material Network has about 3000 members across the country. Most are individual farmers but the network membership also includes 175 formal and informal farmers and other village-based groups including women’s and youth groups. Members are entitled to access the KGA seed bank, a newsletter, and to take part in the various extension services for food security and livelihood improvement.

Since 2010, KGA has selected ten key partner Farmer Organizations in five of the nine provinces of the Solomon Islands to build their capacity to provide extension services to farmers on the local level and based on local needs. These partners are estimated to reach about 40% of the network members. KGA is the national implementing agency for Vanuatu under the MTCP2 project. KGA has carried out a wide range of projects and activities over the years in support of its members. Recent projects include Kam Gaden Rural Livelihood Program; SearmNiu Plant Long Gaden Programmer; a national climate change adaptation project led by the Solomon Islands Government. In addition, KGA has a seed exchange network – the Planting Material Network (PMN) – that maintains and has available for members approximately 100 varieties of open-pollinated vegetables and root crops. Farmer collections supported by PMN conserve hundreds of more varieties of banana and root crops.

Virgin Coconut Oil Producers Association (VCOPA)

Location: Lunga Cross Road, East Honiara, Solomon Islands

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The Virgin Coconut Oil Producers Association was formed in 2004 and formally registered as a Charitable Organization in 2013. VCOPA is committed to assisting the development of coconut resources and its by-products to maximize the benefit for the improvement of the social and economic livelihoods of all Solomon Islanders. VCOPA has done this in collaboration with Kokonut Pacific Solomon Islands (KPSI) who is the leading partner by establishing Direct Micro Expelling (DME) units in villages throughout the Solomon Islands so that rural community can produce Certified Organic Virgin Coconut Oil (COVCO) which is exported by KPSI.

VCOPA's core business is producing Quality and Organically Certified VCO oil. VCOPA has over 60 active members who directly own DME Units and involve about 1,200 nut suppliers. VCOPA helps to organize village farmers to invest in planting, management, processing, storage, and transportation. Also, in coordinating Association members' meetings and trainings. VCOPA in partnership with Coconut Technology Centre (CTC) provides an internal auditing and compliance system for over 1,200 small farmers and more than 60 DME Owners.

TIMOR-LESTE

Asosiasaun Nasional Produtor Fini Komersial (ANAPROFIKO)

Location: Bebonuk, Comoro, Dili, Timor Leste

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The Asosiasaun Nasional Produtor Fini Komersial was formed in March 2015 with assistance from MAF-Seeds of Life. It is registered at the Ministry of Justice in September 2015. It is established with objectives to represent the interests of the commercial seed producers and to promote the development of the commercial seed trade. It is being operated on a voluntary basis. An independent Secretariat is set up in Dili to coordinate its activities in serving the interests of members.

ANAPROFIKO is an umbrella organization of Commercial Seed Producers (CSP) which are registered with the Seed Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to produce, process, and/or market quality seed in Timor-Leste. CSPs include a number of farmer organizations or farmer groups.

ANAPROFIKO works closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) to achieve seed security and seed sovereignty leading to food and nutrition security. It assists in MAF's effort to stop the importation of seeds of maize and paddy and to realize self-reliance on commercial seeds of major food crops.

ANAPROFIKO members have actively contributed to the process of drafting the 'Timor-Leste National Seed Policy'. ANAPROFIKO has a permanent seat in the National Seed Council at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. It is fully committed to implementing the National Seed Policy.



TONGA

Growers Federation of Tonga Inc. (GroFed)

Location: FWC Buildings Fasimoeafi, Salote Road, Nuku'alofa, Tonga

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The Growers Federation of Tonga Inc. was established in 2008, and has 1,200 members, and covers 17 districts. It focuses mainly on marketing, on-farm support, and advocacy. Its vision is a Profitable and Sustainable Growth of the Tongan Agricultural Sector. Its mission is to be a peak industry body representing the interest of private sector growers, producers, processors, and exporters achieving its vision through sector leadership, advocacy, farm extension services, and addressing export pathway and market access issues. Its strategic objectives include peak organization that is financially, environmentally, and socially sustainable; sustainable water supply for growers; public goods that benefit growers and exporters; agro-based import substitution; healthy livestock; and socially responsible for growers. Its achievements include: exporting of growers produces; influencing at high-level policy-making with a unified vision of the industry players; coordinating and contributing to the production of Tonga's first even Agricultural Sector Plan; and contribution to addressing the market access issues such as prioritization and putting up of facilities to assist in market access.



Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation (MORDI) Tonga Trust

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The Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust is a Non-Government Organization in Tonga that focuses its help on isolated remote rural communities within Tonga. It helps to shift the communities' way of thinking in order to help them advance into a better state of living, one which is more sustainable. The Program, which became operational in 2005, has four distinct objectives: (i) institutional strengthening of existing community-based organizations (CBOs) of youth and women as well as community institutions; (ii) increase employment and sustainable livelihood opportunities especially for youth and women; (iii) documentation of sharing of learning from best practices and innovations across the region; and (iv) establishment of sustainable processes that enable remote rural communities to link with national policy and planning processes.

The goal of the project is to "contribute to the improved sustainable livelihoods of vulnerable communities in rural areas of Tonga". The development objective is to "strengthen the capacity of target communities to plan and manage their development priorities in order to achieve improved sustainable livelihoods".

Tonga Trust empowers the rural isolated communities to fight against poverty. This is achievable through provision of skill development trainings and implementation of community development projects. Working in partnership with other organization's MORDI Tonga is able to educate these communities and move them into a better state of well-being.

MORDI Tonga Trust is funded by donors, such as IFAD and NZAID that want to help them achieve their goals.

Nishi Trading

Location: PO Box 1345, Utualu, Nukualofa, Tonga

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The Nishi Trading was founded in the early 70s and operated by Minoru Nishi Snr until 2008 when he retired and his son, Minoru Nishi Jnr, took over as Managing Director.

Nishi Trading began as a commercial farm for exports, diversifying over the years to include Imports and complementary services such as a farming supplies store, a quarry for manufactured and raw construction materials, a pest management service, training center, a foundation for community support, and most recently, built Tonga's first international standard, food processing facility in partnership with IACT.

Nishi Trading's processing facility has become the Pacific's first Sea Container Hygiene System (SCHS) approved warehouse by New Zealand's Ministry of Prime Industries (MPI).

With a vision to lift international recognition for Quality export products from Tonga, Nishi Trading continues to invest in local produce, working with farmers, government, and other stakeholders to further develop the Agriculture Industry in Tonga. Managing Director, Minoru Nishi Jr says "...it is of utmost importance that we ensure our produce is looked after from the fields of our small farmers to the plates of our customers".

VANUATU

Farm Support Association (FSA)

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The lean organization known today as the Farm Support Association (FSA) grew out of an earlier group, the Plantation Support Association (PSA). PSA was set up in 1983 with aid and national development support funds to assist Vanuatu landowners to run plantations returned to them when Independence was declared. By 1992, circumstances had changed and in response PSA became FSA and its emphasis shifted to providing for the needs of small-scale farmers.

The FSA goal, which has been refined over the years, has become 'Under the of "farmers helping farmers", make a substantial contribution to the enhancement of environmentally sustainable agriculture in Vanuatu'. FSA generates its income through the provision of services in support of Vanuatu's agricultural sector.



FSA offers a wide range of experience and technical expertise to its clients in the areas of land rehabilitation; sustainable farming systems; root crop production; agroforestry; spices; organics; vegetable production; poultry; pigs and other small animals husbandry; cattle; and rural enterprise development.

FSA regards all farmers and organizations participating in its programs, as members. At present, these include some 500 farmers listed in the spice network database and almost 200 with small-scale poultry operations, together with those involved in lesser programs. The total is about 750. But there are also organizations that at present include 11 Rural Training Centers (RTCs) and serve women's groups in villages.

FSA is the national implementing agency for Vanuatu under the MTCP2 projects. FSA has carried out a wide range of projects and activities over the years in support of its members and clients. Recent projects include: GEF-UNDP funded project Vetiver Grass Projects (2009-2011); Increasing Rural Incomes Through Farming

Innovations (IRI) (2008-2011); AGS/FAO Fruit & Vegetables Marketing Action Plan to Enhance the Capacity of FSA to assist member farmers to market fruits and vegetables (2009-2011); Organic Agricultural Certification for Small Holder Groups: an Internal Control Service Offered by Farm Support Association (1998 & on-going); Provision of extension services to Venui Vanilla growers (1996 & on-going); and training inputs to TVET – Technical Vocational Education and Training Strengthening Program (2000-ongoing).

REGIONAL IMPLEMENTING AGENCY



Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)

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Investing in rural people

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