

Summary Report  
Global Registry of Community-Based  
Work

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## **Summary Report: Global Registry of Community-Based Work**

### **Abstract**

Moving toward bridging the gap between research and practice in community-based work, the global registry of community-based work was launched during August to December 2003. The goal of the registry work were 1) to develop an initial list of community-based programs worldwide, 2) to summarize the descriptive information of participant community-based programs, and 3) to explore whether survey research could be used to test theories on community-based work.

From survey results, the majority of participant programs had a three-way partnership of officials, change agents and partners in the community. The three-way partnership changes during the process of community-based program. Different partners required in program implementation stages and interrelationships among partners lead to changes in the partnership. Likewise, survey results identify distinct role and contributions for each partner in community-based programs. In terms of program implementation, most participant programs used holistic approaches to address various issues in the community, conducted evaluation, and planned to scale up.

Despite the low response rate, survey instruments are still useful in exploring determinants of community-based programs and testing the applicability of theories of community change. Developing a complete list of community-based work and improving the response rate of community-based organizations in surveys will contribute to future survey researches in community-based work.

### **Introduction**

Communities have been the units for achieving social changes. Communities have worked as buffers to assist people adapt rapid technological advances and changes in societies. This function of community was even of more importance in the post-industrial society of our times.<sup>1</sup> After the Second World War, many large-scale social changes have been launched from innovations in communities, such as the Ding Xian (Ting Hsieu) experiment in rural China and the social development in Kerala State, India<sup>2</sup>. The Ding Xian experience achieved successful rural reconstruction through community-based education and primary health care<sup>3</sup>. Despite its low income per capita, Kerala State achieved outstanding health profile by investing in the welfare system and community-based development.<sup>4</sup> Breakthroughs in interventions of childhood diseases, such as Oral Rehydration Therapy and pneumonia diagnosis, were made in community-based research. Such breakthroughs were further integrated with community-based strategies to improve the health of families and communities in low and middle-income countries with simple and economical approaches. Thus, the World Health Organization highlighted the importance of community-based primary health care to improve health for all in the Alma Ata

declaration in 1978<sup>2</sup>. These successes led to increasing awareness of community-based social change. The notion of community-based approaches was also applied to other fields of social development, such as conservation, rural development, and income generation.

With the expansion of community-based projects, theories have been developed. Using community-based health promotion as an example, the major theories include social ecology<sup>56</sup>, PRECEDE-PROCEED<sup>7</sup>, psychological theories of behavior change, life course health development model<sup>7</sup>, and community-partnership model<sup>7</sup>. Concepts in civil society<sup>6</sup> and empowerment theory<sup>8</sup> were also applied to community-based health promotion programs.

However, there have been continuing comments on the gap between theory and practice.<sup>6791011</sup> Most community-based health promotion programs are based on theories of behavior psychology; programs thus tend to concentrate too much on individuals and ignore environmental determinants. The disagreement of theory and practice further widens the gap.<sup>10</sup> Practitioners in the field complain about the rigidity and inflexibility of researchers.<sup>12</sup> There is limited research on the process of community development. Therefore, principles were used in substitute of theories, but there were inadequate effort to refine the principles as well.<sup>10</sup> Until now, there have been few advances in developing a theory of community change. Although there is an ongoing need for an integrated and cohesive theory for community change, the site-specific nature, multiple levels, and complicated interrelations of community-based programs make it difficult to develop a unified and testable theory.<sup>11</sup>

As the potential solution to the problem, the SEED-SCALE methodology developed by Drs Carl and Daniel Taylor is a good candidate for integrated theory on how to achieve just and lasting change in communities. It was derived from the lifelong experiences and achievements of Drs Carl and Daniel Taylor in community-based work. It summarized the elements that contributed to the successes community-based work worldwide, such as the cases in Ding Xian, Kerala and Jamkhed. The SEED stands for Self-Evaluation for Effective Decisionmaking. It suggests a systematic approach to assist communities in objective decisionmaking on local-specific data, and to realize change by using annual work plan to allocate accountability on agreed action. The systematic approach is an repeated annual cycle of nine tasks: 1) define the community, 2) simplify the options, 3) select key indicators, 4) conduct the assessment team, 5) gather and analyze the data, 6) set community wide priorities, 7) perform causal analysis, 8) perform functional analysis, and 9) conduct role reallocation.<sup>2</sup>

The SCALE stands for System for Communities to Adapt Learning and Expand. A critical threshold for most community-based programs is the ability to scale-up. SCALE describes the mechanism for scaling up. Three essential dimensions are required in successful scaling-up: SCALE One, SCALE Squared, and SCALE Cubed. SCALE One happens when community fosters its capacity from successfully implementing the SEED process. When some communities acquire the capacity to become the self-help center for further action learning, they become the

SCALE Squared centers. Such communities are also capable of experimenting with new methods on community change. SCALE One communities can learn the skills and methods from SCALE Squared communities. SCALE Cubed happens when the society as a whole becomes a fostering environment to nurture changes in all communities. Officials and change agents are the best candidates for accelerating SCALE Cubed environment. When community-based development has all three dimensions in place, successful scaling-up will occur.<sup>2</sup>

By successfully implementing the SEED-SCALE methodology, three essential principles observed in all successful community changes will be fulfilled. The principles are 1) forming a three-way partnership of community members, officials and change agents, 2) acting based on locally specific data, 3) using a community work plan to change collective behavior. To ensure the process of community change is on the right track, six criteria are used as the touchstones. They are 1) equity, 2) sustainability, 3) interdependence, 4) holism, 5) collaboration, and 6) iteration. The SEED-SCALE methodology has been tested and demonstrated in successful community-based programs in Tibet, India, Peru, and Afghanistan<sup>12</sup>. We would like to know if it is also applicable to community-based programs worldwide.<sup>2</sup>

However, there might be tens of thousands community-based programs being carried out around the world, and there is no existing comprehensive list of community-based programs worldwide. Therefore, the first step was to compile a global registry of community-based work. Several issues were addressed in the registry work: 1) to develop an initial list of community-based programs worldwide, 2) to summarize the description information of participant community-based programs, and 3) to explore whether survey research was a good method to test SEED-SCALE methodology.

Most community-based programs were mainly implemented by local organizations.<sup>1</sup> Such organizations work directly with local communities, they may be grassroots groups, country programs of international Non Government Organizations (NGOs), local businesses or Not-for-Profit institutions. The emerging terminology that best describes such organizations is “community-based organizations” (CBOs). Another type of organizations that also work in the local level is Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs). Research has shown that CBOs and FBOs have more opportunities in improving the health of low-income and minority populations.<sup>13</sup> The subjects of the registry work were local organizations, most of which were CBOs/FBOs.

Meanwhile, the global registry work would be beneficial to participant programs in assisting Internet-based organizational collaboration and networking. Research has shown CBOs effectively implementing community-based programs shared the characteristics of networking across organizational and territorial boundaries.<sup>14</sup> By sharing experiences and information in collaboration, CBOs facing similar challenges could develop capacity to overcome challenges. Duplication of efforts could also be prevented. Since causes of problems were often interrelated, it was also recommended for CBOs to coordinate their efforts when addressing common risk

factors. The alliance via networking could also increase the power in advocacy.<sup>15</sup> By using internet and electronic devices, immediate communication and information exchange were made possible.<sup>7,16</sup> Sharing information and experiences with the academic and officials would also assist the ongoing dialogue on systematic thinking in community-based development. This will contribute to the refining of theories, as well as the shared vision and language on community-based work.<sup>7</sup>

## **Study design**

### **Research methods**

To build a registry, a questionnaire was e-mailed to organizations around the world implementing community-based programs. The questionnaire was designed to gather descriptive information, such as geographic region, concentration(s), partnership, challenges, data collection, evaluation and scale-up. For respondent organizations, their answers were analyzed and their contact information was compiled into a directory. The Global Registry of Community-Based Work was initiated during August to December 2003.

The pretest of the survey was carried out during 9/4 to 9/22, 2003. In the formal survey, there were three survey groups according to the time of implementation. The three surveys were conducted in three periods: 10/20 to 11/23, 2003, 11/3 to 12/8, 2003, and 11/10 to 12/22, 2003. The same questionnaire was distributed to all organizations in three survey groups. The replied questionnaires were received until 1/10/2004. The replies of all formal survey groups were analyzed as a whole.

### **Sample design**

The names and contact information of recruiting organizations were obtained from 1) web searches on community-based organizations, 2) reference data on reports and case studies on community-based projects, 3) partner organizations of Future Generations, 4) recommendations from the questionnaire respondents. The majority of organizations were recruited from the web searches. We started with using the Google search engine with keywords such as “community development organizations”, “community-based intervention”, “population-based intervention”, “community level intervention”, “community capacity”, and then searched with the field by different topics, such as health, conservation, income generation etc. In the meantime, we searched gateway websites and listservs of community-based development, such as InterAction, Drumbeat, and Eldis as well as the grantees listed on donor organizations’ websites. The participant programs for first survey were recruited by these methods. The participant programs for second and third surveys were recruited from the related links of organizations in the first survey.

There was not a distinct category for local organization. Although CBOs might best describe such organizations, the concept of CBO merged only several years ago and still lacked clear definition. Therefore, local organizations were found across different organizational categories. In conducting the survey, sometimes we had to make arbitrary decisions on recruiting organizations.

The sampling methods might lead to over-sampling of organizations from certain subgroups, since the directories usually cover only organizations in certain countries or addressing certain issues. Thus, the external generalization of registry results was limited.

## **Data Collection**

The survey questionnaire was designed to gather descriptive information about the program, such as the geographic region and main focus. Some descriptive information also related to essential elements in SEED-SCALE methodology, such as partnership, challenges, data collection, evaluation and scale-up. To make the questionnaire concise and respondent-friendly, most questions were closed-end, binary questions. Open-ended questions were used for more site-specific questions, such as challenges, evaluation and scale-up<sup>17</sup>.

In the pretest, the self-administrated questionnaire was sent out by e-mail to 46 community-based organizations, selected from the participant organizations in the World Summit on Sustainable Development.<sup>18</sup> Successively, the three contacts used in the questionnaire implementation were questionnaire/cover letter, first reminder, and second reminder<sup>19</sup>. The time intervals among the sequence of three contacts were five days and two weeks. Of the 46 organizations, 8 replied to the pretest questionnaire. The response rate is 18.6 %. Based on the results of the pretest, we modified the wording of the questionnaire and changed the organization recruiting to CBOs. Adapting from the process in mailed questionnaire survey<sup>19</sup>, we designed the invitation as the first contact to recruited programs. The invitation was a brief e-mail without questionnaire attached to introduce the registry work.

The formal survey was then fielded first in October 2003. Four contacts (invitation, questionnaire, first reminder and second reminder) were e-mailed to organizations of the first survey group consecutively. The time intervals among the sequence of four contacts were five days, a week and three weeks. Of 366 effective contacts, 25 replies have been received. The response rate is about 6.8%. We also received important feedbacks from participant organizations. Some organizations could only access text version of e-mail. Some organizations complain about the frequent contacts received from the registry work. The implementation methods for second survey group were modified based on these feedbacks. Three e-mail contacts (questionnaire/invitation, first reminder, and second reminder) were used. The time intervals were one week and two weeks. Each e-mail contact was edited in text version, and attached with a copy of questionnaire in Microsoft Word file. Of 242 effective contacts, 23 replies have been received. The response rate until now is 9.5%. Similar methods were used for the third survey. Of

348 effective contacts, 32 replies have been received. The response rate is 9%.

For the organizations with wrong or outdated e-mail addresses, additional searching was done to find alternative e-mail addresses. The organizations would be removed from the survey list if the alternative e-mail addresses were still not working, 136 organizations had been moved in this way. Overall, the self-administrated questionnaire was sent by e-mail to a total of 1097 organizations, with 956 organizations that e-mails could be delivered, 80 replies have been received. The overall response rate is 8%.

## **Data Preparation**

For each answer, numerical code was developed for data entry. Owing to the fact that respondents could choose multiple items that applied when answering question sets composed of multiple binary items, each binary item was considered as an individual variable and coded independently. Answers to open-ended questions were reviewed and repeated themes were identified. However, answers to open-ended questions on data-collection, evaluation and scale-up were too diverse to summarize into major themes. Therefore, they were mainly analyzed by sorting the elements mentioned in verbalized answers. All verbalized answers to open-ended questions were documented in a separate database. For each variable, there was a category for missing values, and a category for answers that did not belong to existing categories.

The coded data were originally documented in a file using Microsoft Excel 2000 software. It was then transferred to a STATA (version 7) database for further analysis.

## **Analysis Plan**

Exploratory tools were used to summarize the results of nominal survey variables. In each question set, in addition to individual variable of each item, overall response variable was generated for the whole question set to explore the overall response rate of the question set. To estimate the selection frequency of each individual item among respondents who answered the question set, cross tabulations between the overall response variable and each individual item variable were conducted. Similar methods were applied to open-ended questions, which were coded into multiple variables according to repeated themes in the answers.

Descriptive statistics and box plots were used to summarize continuous variables. Given the existence of extreme outliers that skewed the distributions to the right, median was used to describe the central tendency of continuous variables. To calculate duration of participant programs, month and day were converted into fraction of a year. For analyzing distribution of duration of programs, an arbitrary cutoff date, Dec 31, 2003 (2003.99), was set up for ongoing programs. The duration of programs until the end of 2003 were calculated and analyzed.

Cross tabulations were conducted to explore whether pairs of variables were correlated.

Chi-square test of association was applied to explore the association between variables of community-based programs. If two variables were found interrelated, a 2×2 table was formed, and the strength of association were measured by calculating the prevalence ratio and odds ratio between two variables.

## Findings:

### PART A: Background Information

Among participant programs in this Global Registry of Community-Based Work, more than half (56%) of the programs had a geographic location in Asia. This was followed by geographic location in Americas (18%) and Africa (15%). Among all participant programs, the majority of them (60%) have more than 50% female participation in the community-based program. The rural/urban category is a multiple selection question set, and participant organizations can check multiple items that apply to the circumstances of their program. The most frequently selected category is rural community, defined as towns and villages under 2,500, and the rural portion of “extended cities”. Two-thirds of participant programs serve such rural communities. On the other hand, participant programs cover other rural/urban categories as well. Each of these categories was selected by a third of all participants as object of their programs. (Table 1)

Table 1: Distribution of Background Characteristics among Participant Community-Based Programs

Characteristics	Participant Programs	
	No.	(%)
<b>Geographic Region<sup>i</sup></b>		n <sup>c</sup> = 79
Africa	12	(15) <sup>‡</sup>
Americas	14	(18) <sup>‡</sup>
Asia	45	(56) <sup>‡</sup>
Europe	1	(1) <sup>‡</sup>
Oceania	2	(3) <sup>‡</sup>
International	5	(6) <sup>‡</sup>
<b>Female Participation</b>		n <sup>c</sup> = 75
Less than 25%	4	(5) <sup>‡</sup>
25-50%	20	(25) <sup>‡</sup>
50-75%	27	(34) <sup>‡</sup>
75-100%	21	(26) <sup>‡</sup>
<b>Rural/Urban Category</b>		N= 80
Rural community (towns and villages under 2,500, and the rural portion of “extended cities”)	56	(71) <sup>#</sup>
Towns and small cities (Towns and villages from 2,500 to 10,000)	22	(28) <sup>#</sup>
Cities (cities and towns of 10, 000 to 300,000)	21	(27) <sup>#</sup>
Metropolitan (cities of 300, 000 or more persons)	19	(24) <sup>#</sup>
Other	9	(11) <sup>#</sup>

<sup>c</sup>percentage may not total 100 because of non-response and few answers that did not belong to the listed categories, which are not shown in the table

<sup>#</sup>The question sets were check-all-that-applied. Some respondents check more than one items in one question set, so the sum of

*percentages can exceed 100%.*

*§ the total number of participant programs that answered to the question set. It was calculated by subtracting non-respondents from total participant programs (N=80).*

## **Duration**

55% of participant programs did not have a specific end date and will continue their efforts in the future. Until the end of 2003, of 71 organizations with complete data on duration of their programs, the median period was 8 years. The minimum period was 1 year, and the maximum period was 37 years.

## **Numbers of Communities**

Among the 58 organizations that answered this question, the median number of organizations was 18 communities. The minimum number was 1 (Friends of the Third World, New World Community Center), and the maximum number of communities was more than 80000 (Future Generations, Pendeba program in Tibet). The dramatic differences in numbers of community involvement reflected the diverse scale of participant programs. In addition, the definition of community differed from each organization. While most of the organizations responded with numbers of villages, tribes, etc, others approached the concept in a different way, such as the Indonesian organization, Women Labour Organization, replied “2 communities (Industrial labor and non industrial labor).”

## **Concentration of the program**

In the multiple selection question set of concentration, “Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development” was selected by most participant organizations (76%) as a priority addressed in their community-based work. Followed by “Education/literacy”(56%), “Health” (55%), and “Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration” (46%). Similarly, 16% of all participant programs selected “Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development” as the first priority addressed by the program, followed by “Education/literacy” and “Health” (10% each).

The results of cross tabulation suggested that concentrations of community-based programs were highly associated among one another. For example, programs that had a concentration on environment issues tended to also address issues in health, livelihood, education, social justice and peace. Such associations applied to most concentrations. However, programs addressed health tended to have a more specific focus on issues in environment and livelihood. Similarly, programs with a concentration in value or religious activities concerned issues in social justice and peace. Overall, the interrelated relationship among different concentrations suggested that most participants programs used holistic approaches in community-based work.

## The Beginning and Continuing of Community-Based Programs

In answering this question, participants identified determinates that contributed to 1) the initiation and 2) the continuing of community-based programs from a list of proposed determinants. Participants could select all determinants that applied. Analyzing answers of participant organizations, in both the beginning and continuing of participant programs, the first determinant was “community members hoped to improve their lives”; the second determinant was “community members identified issues that they wanted to address”. It suggested the motivation from community members was the major driving force in participant programs. Change agents also played an important role in the beginning, but not as much in the continuing of participant programs. Contrasted to the shifting importance of change agents, leaders in the community were important for the continuing of the program, although they were only a median determinant in the beginning of the program. (Table2)

Table 2: List of determinants of the beginning and continuing of participant programs in ordered priority

	Beginning (%) <sup>#</sup>	Continuing (%) <sup>#</sup>
1	Community members hoped to improve their lives (66%)	Community members hoped to improve their lives (67%)
2	Community members identified issues that they wanted to address (pollution, social injustice, etc) (63%)	Community members identified issues that they wanted to address (pollution, social injustice, etc) (58%)
3	The project is initiated by partners from outside the community (other than the government) (43%)	Leaders in the community initiated the project (41%)
4	The project is an expansion of an earlier community-based project (38%)	The project is an expansion of an earlier community-based project (37%)
5	Leaders in the community initiated the project (33%)	The project is initiated by partners from outside the community (other than the government) (29%)
6	The project is part of a global initiative of international organization(s) (29%)	The project is part of a global initiative of international organization(s) (24%)
7	The project responds to a natural disaster or violent conflict (24%)	The project responds to a natural disaster or violent conflict (24%)
8	The project is part of a national initiative of the government (16%)	The project is part of a national initiative of the government (20%)

# Among the organizations that answered the question (n=76), the percentage of organizations selected the determinant.

Chi square tests explored the partners associated with the first three reasons contributed to the beginning of the program. Local government officials were associated with programs that were initiated or continued owing to “community members hope to improve their lives.” Local government officials also partner with programs initiated by “community members identify issues they wanted to address” (OR, 3.9: 95% CI. 1.4 to 10.9).

Community and traditional leaders were associated with programs initiated by change agents

(OR, 4: 95% CI. 1.4 to 11.4), and programs continued by leaders in the community (OR, 4.6: 95% CI. 1.5 to 13.9).

Religious groups partnered with programs initiated by “community members identify issues they wanted to address” (OR, 3.8: 95% CI. 1.2 to 12.8). In the continuing of the program, partnership of religious groups associated with all three reasons that contributed to the progress of participant programs. (Table 3 and Table 4)

From the chi square results, local government officials, change agents from religious groups, and community leaders were important partners both in the beginning and continuance of participant programs.

Table 3: Partners associated with the first three reasons that initiated participant programs (N=80)

Partners in participant programs	Odds Ratio, 95% confidence interval		
	1. Community members hoped to improve their lives	2. Community members identify issues they wanted to address	3. Program was initiated by change agents
<b>From officials</b>			
Local government officials	3.5 (1.3, 9.7)	3.9 (1.4, 10.9)	--
<b>From community</b>			
Community and traditional leaders	--	--	4 (1.4, 11.4)
Community associations	--	3.9 (1.4, 10.9)	--
<b>From change agents</b>			
Religious groups	--	3.8 (1.2, 12.8)	--

Table 4: Partners associated with the first three reasons that continued participant programs (N=80)

Partners in participant programs	Odds Ratio, 95% confidence interval		
	1. Community members hoped to improve their lives	2. Community members identify issues they wanted to address	3. Program continued by community leaders
<b>From officials</b>			
Local government officials	2.9 (1.1, 8)	--	--
<b>From community</b>			
Community members	4.4 (1.5, 12.5)	--	--
Community and traditional leaders	--	--	4.6 (1.5, 13.9)
Community associations	--	--	--
<b>From change agents</b>			
Academia	--	2.6 (1, 6.3)	--
Business	--	--	3.3 (1.3, 8.6)
Religious groups	4.7 (1.3, 17.8)	3.5 (1.1, 10.9)	2.8 (1, 7.8)

## PART B: Partnership

### Partners

Various partners in the program were grouped into three categories: 1) Partners from the government (Officials), 2) Partners from the communities (Community), and 3) Partners from outside the community but other than the government (Change Agents).

In the first category, most participant programs identified “Local government officials” as the main partner; it was almost twice as frequently selected as compared to officials in higher

bureaucratic level, such as national government officials and international donor agencies. In the second category, participant programs considered all listed community groups as major partners. In terms of change agents, more than 80% of participant programs recognized "Non governmental organizations; private voluntary organizations" (NGOs/NPOs) as major partners from change agents, followed by International donor agencies and the Academia. (Table 5)

Table 5: Distribution of Partners of Participant Community-Based Programs (N=80)

Partners	Participant Programs	
	No.	(%) <sup>#</sup>
<b>Partner from Officials</b>		n <sup>ξ</sup> = 79
National government officials	32	(40)
Local government officials	58	(73)
International donor agencies that work through government	31	(39)
Others	16	(20)
<b>Partner from Community</b>		n <sup>ξ</sup> =79
Community and traditional leaders	52	(66)
Community members (other than local leaders)	59	(75)
Community associations, e.g. farmer's club, religious group, women's group	58	(73)
Others	5	(6)
<b>Partner from Change Agents</b>		n <sup>ξ</sup> =79
Academia (schools, research institutions)	39	(49)
Non governmental organizations; private voluntary organizations	68	(86)
International donor agencies that work outside government	44	(56)
Business groups (corporations)	28	(35)
Religious organizations	21	(27)
Mass media	20	(25)
Others	3	(4)

<sup>#</sup> The question sets were check-all-that-applied. Some respondents check more than one items in one question set, so the sum of percentages can exceed 100%.

<sup>ξ</sup> the total number of participant programs that answered to the question set. It was calculated by subtracting non-respondents from total participant programs (N=80).

A new variable was created to explore whether participant programs had partners from three different partner categories. The result showed that among all 80 participant programs, 77 (96%) of them had the three-way partnership of officials, community, and change agents. One program had a two-way partnership of community and change agents; another program had a two-way partnership of community and officials.

From the results of cross tabulation among partners, there were two types of three-way partnership in participant programs. If community leaders were in the partnership of a program, the program might also partner with local government officials (OR, 4.8: 95% CI. 1.3 to 17.8), change agents from NGOs/NPOs (OR, 7.5: 95% CI. 1.6 to 35.1), religious groups (OR, 4: 95% CI. 1.1 to 1,5), and media (OR, 5.5: 95% CI. 1.9 to 15.9). Programs work with community associations tended to work with local government officials (OR, 4.3: 95% CI. 1.5 to 12.4) and change agents from religious organizations (OR, 11.1: 95% CI. 1.4 to 88.3) or media (OR, 10.2: 95% CI. 1.3 to 81.9). Among participant programs, religious groups and local government

officials were two important partners that formed three-way partnerships with partners from the community.

### Partner Contributions

Exploring contributions of partners could also be helpful to understand the different roles of partners in community-based work. The replies reveal distinct roles for different partners in participant programs. Donors mainly contributed to financial support and program evaluation. The major contributions of officials were providing advice/information, program evaluation and supports in funding and resource. Change agents provided advice/information and training. Communities were active in almost every aspect of participant programs, from priorities setting, program implementation, to program evaluation. Their contributions were especially highlighted in carrying out the process of change. (Table 6)

Table 6: Prioritized contributions of each partner to community-based work (N=80)

	Donors	Officials	Change agents	Community
1	Financial support (79%)	Advice or information (53%)	Advice or information (63%)	Implementing the project (60%)
2	Evaluating the project (45%)	Evaluating the project (37%)	Provide training (56%)	Selecting priorities and planning the project (54%)
3	Advice or information (33%)	Financial support (32%) Support other than money, e.g. equipment, personnel (32%)	Support other than money, e.g. equipment, personnel (43%)	Advice or information (51%)
4	Support other than money, e.g. equipment, personnel (31%)		Evaluating the project (37%)	Support other than money, e.g. equipment, personnel (46%)
5	Provide training (24%)	Provide training (27%)	Selecting priorities and planning the project (36%)	Evaluating the project (46%)
6	Selecting priorities and planning the project (19%)	Selecting priorities and planning the project (24%)	Implementing the project (33%)	Provide training (28%)
7	Implementing the project (14%)	Implementing the project (24%)	Financial support (31%)	Financial support (24%)

# The percentage of participant organizations (n=78) selected the determinant

### Contributions of officials

To investigate contributions of a particular partner, chi square tests were applied. For partners from officials, national government officials were more likely to contribute to advice/information (OR, 4.3: 95% CI. 1.6 to 11.2) and program evaluation (OR, 2.7: 95% CI. 1.1 to 6.9) than other partners. Local government officials were important to participant programs. They tended to provide support other than funding (OR, 3.9: 95% CI. 1 to 14.6),

advises/information (OR, 2.8: 95% CI. 2.4 to 26.5), training (OR, 2.8: 95% CI. 1 to 23), and evaluation (OR, 2.8: 95% CI. 1.4 to 19.3). (Table 7)

Table7: Contributions of partners from officials (N=80)

Contributions	Odds Ratio, 95% confidence interval	
	National government officials	Local government officials
Support other than money	--	3.9 (1, 14.6)
Advice and information	4.3 (1.6, 11.2)	7.9 (2.4, 26.5)
Training	--	4.9 (1, 23)
Program evaluation	2.7 (1.1, 6.9)	5.1 (1.4, 19.3)

### Contributions of communities

As compared to other partners, community and traditional leaders contributed to almost all dimensions in participant programs, they provided resources other than direct funding (OR, 2.9: 95% CI. 1.1 to 7.8) and advice and information (OR, 4: 95% CI. 1.5 to 10.8). They also participated in planning and priority setting (OR, 3.7: 95% CI. 1.4 to 9.7), program implementation (OR, 2.7: 95% CI. 1.1 to 7.1) and evaluation (OR, 2.9: 95% CI. 1.1 to 7.8). Community members tended to contribute to advice/information (OR, 4.7: 95% CI. 1.5 to 14.5) and training (OR, 4.9: 95% CI. 1 to 23). Community associations contributed to advice/information (OR, 2.8: 95% CI. 1 to 8), program implementation (OR, 2.7: 95% CI. 1 to 7.5) and evaluation (OR, 2.9: 95% CI. 1 to 8.3). (Table 10)

Table 10: Contributions of partners from the communities (N=80)

Contributions	Odds Ratio, 95% confidence interval		
	Community and traditional leaders	Community members	Community association
Financial support	--	--	--
Support other than money	2.9 (1.1, 7.8)	--	--
Advice and information	4 (1.5, 10.8)	4.7 (1.5, 14.5)	2.8 (1, 8)
Training	--	4.9 (1, 23)	--
Planning and priority setting	3.7 (1.4, 9.7)	--	--
Program implementation	2.7 (1.1, 7.1)	--	2.7 (1, 7.5)
Program evaluation	2.9 (1.1, 7.8)	--	2.9 (1, 8.3)

### Contributions of change agents

Different change agents tended to have diverse roles in community-based programs. Change agents from academia contributed to funding (OR, 3.8: 95% CI. 1.3 to 10.5) of the program. But programs partnered with the academia were more likely to encounter challenges in sustainability (OR, 7.3: 95% CI. 0.8 to 63.5) as compared to other partners. NGOs/NPOs contributed to training (OR, 8.1: 95% CI. 1.6 to 39.8), and program implementation (OR, 6.8: 95% CI. 0.8 to 55.9). Interestingly, participant programs partnered with NGOs/NPOs were less likely to have challenges in community capacity (OR, 0.2: 95% CI. 0.05 to 0.78) and sustainability (OR, 0.09:

95% CI. 0.02 to 0.5) as compared with partnership of other partners. International donor agencies working outside the government were both donors and change agents in participant programs. As change agents, they contributed to funding (OR, 4.7: 95% CI. 1.5 to 14.4) and training (OR, 2.7: 95% CI. 1.1 to 6.7) of programs. Businesses contributed to funding (OR, 5.5: 95% CI. 2 to 15.5), resources (OR, 3.2: 95% CI. 1.2 to 8.3), training (OR, 3.8: 95% CI. 1.4 to 10.4), planning and priority setting (OR, 2.7: 95% CI. 1 to 7.1) in participant programs. Religious groups tended to contribute to funding (OR, 2.9: 95% CI. 1 to 8.3) of the program. Although being an important partnership, partnership of religious groups was associated with challenges in site-specific constraints (OR, 2.9: 95% CI. 1 to 8.6) and programmatic methodology/technology (OR, 4.2: 95% CI. 1.4 to 12.7). (Table 11)

Table 11: Contributions of partners from change agents (N=80)

Contributions	Odds Ratio, 95% confidence interval				
	Academia	NGOs/NPOs	International donor agencies	Businesses	Religious groups
Financial support	3.8 (1.3, 10.5)	--	4.7 (1.5, 14.4)	5.5 (2, 15.5)	2.9 (1, 8.3)
Support other than money	--	--	--	3.2 (1.2, 8.3)	--
Advice and information	--	--	--	--	--
Training	--	8.1 (1.6, 39.8)	2.7 (1.1, 6.7)	3.8 (1.4, 10.4)	--
Planning and priority setting	--	--	--	2.7 (1, 7.1)	--
Program implementation	--	6.8 (0.8, 55.9)	--	--	--
Program evaluation	--	--	--	--	--
Challenges in community capacity	--	0.2 (0.05, 0.78)	--	--	--
Challenges in Sustainability	7.3 (0.8, 63.5)	0.09 (0.02, 0.5)	--	--	--
Challenges in site-specific constrains	--	--	--	--	2.9 (1, 8.6)
Challenges in programmatic methodology or technology	--	--	--	--	4.2 (1.4, 12.7)

## PART C: Challenges

When analyzing the verbalized answers regarding challenges from participant programs, it was observed that while some challenges were site-specific, others shared certain commonality. Thus, the challenges of participant programs were analyzed according to repeated themes in the answers. (Table 12) Such themes were not mutual exclusive because often several themes were addressed together in one answer. Therefore, answers could be coded multiple times if more than one theme were addressed.

Table 12: Distribution of Challenges among Participant Community-Based Programs

Challenges	Participant Programs (n <sup>c</sup> = 72)
	No. (%) <sup>#</sup>
Funding and resources	35 (49)
Community Capacity	34 (48)
Partnership	14 (20)
Site specific constraints	21 (30)
Sustainability	7 (10)
Programmatic methodology and technology/knowledge	18(25)
Scale-up	4 (6)

<sup>#</sup>The themes were independent and not mutual exclusive, thus the sum of percentages may exceed 100%.  
<sup>‡</sup> 8 out of 80 respondent programs (10%) did not answer this open-ended question.

- 1. Funding and Resources:** 49% of respondent programs mentioned challenges regarding funding and resources. Consistent funding was still a major challenge for most participant programs. Funds were needed for both field programs and administrative costs of the community-based organizations. The lack of funding sometimes resulted in lack of resources, personnel, and infrastructure. As one organization mentioned,

Finances, material and human service providers, size of agency and visibility in the donor community. Inability to convince funders, government and others that of the organization in Liberia's ability to handle larger grants and programs. Limited funding limits the type of staff that can be recruited. (*USA, Liberia*)

The challenges in the programs were interrelated. In this case, issues on community capacity hindered organization from potential funding resources. And limited funding thus restrain the development of program. In many cases, stable and adequate funding was also essential to scale up the program.

- 2. Community Capacity:** Community capacity indicated the ability for community to organized and change. Issues such as community mobilization and awareness were addressed in the field of community capacity. 48% of respondent programs mentioned challenges regarding community capacity.

Low organizational capacity of community associations; high levels of illiteracy and poverty; seasonal migration; minority language group (*Mali*)

The challenges in community capacity sometimes were resulting from specific constrains in the culture and social system within the community.

There are many challenges in developing economy and community in Native communities, including infrastructure, governmental, legal, political, cultural, etc. Social system breakdowns since contact with non-Native settlers makes it a challenge to proceed with economy and community, as that basis needs to be enhanced and encouraged at the same time. (*USA*)

Such constrains were related the next category of challenges, site-specific constrains, faced by community-based programs.

- 3. Site-Specific Constraints:** Challenges from such site-specific issues are categorized as site-specific constraints. 30% of respondent programs mentioned such challenges. The constrains were finely described by one of participant organizations.

The Middle East is a region where fresh water resources are scarce and have clear strategic implications. Apart from water scarcity, water resources are unevenly distributed by nature and unfairly allocated by nations. Especially in the region of Israel, Jordan and the Palestinian Authority the cross-boundary nature of the shared water resources is by some believed to be a catalyst for conflict.... Lack of common understanding on water resource issues across the region, both at public and policy levels needs to be tackled properly. (*West Bank and Gaza*)

4. **Programmatic Methodology And Technology/Knowledge:** 25% of respondent programs mentioned challenges regarding methodology as well as knowledge and technology. One organization described the challenges regarding to programmatic methodology.

Supporting people of such different communities to work in cooperation (Russian immigrants, veteran Jewish Israelis and Arab Israelis); Developing a leadership team that works together well and takes on joint opportunity for the project. Defining clear, achievable goals that are important to the constituency (*Israel*)

Challenges in methodology and technology were often site-specific. Some program addressed specific issues in the community that required specialties in knowledge and technology, such as weapons destruction and mental health care.

5. **Partnership:** 20% of respondent programs mentioned challenges regarding partners. The challenges in partnership sometimes were also considered as challenges in collaboration. One organization described challenges about partnership in the program,

Bridging the gap between the parents and the govt. school authorities in order to achieve the overall goal of universalisation of education. (*India*)

Besides some organizations endeavor to bridge gaps among partners and build a good partnership, other organizations faced troubles caused by partners.

The Pentagon has abandoned its commitment to a complete cleanup at Badger...As a result, efforts to create sustainable jobs and employment opportunities are encumbered by the environmental legacy of more than 60 years of production and disposal activities threaten natural systems.... (*USA*)

Partnership (or collaboration) is essential to successes in community-based programs. It is also a dynamic process. Successful partnership in community-based programs takes continuous time, effort, and trust.

6. **Sustainability and Scale-up:** 10% of respondent programs mentioned challenges on sustainability of the program. 6% of respondent programs mentioned challenges on scaling-up existing effort. Although sustainability and scale-up were identified as two independent themes in coding verbalized answers, they were closely related and often appeared together in one answer. As one organization mentioned,

The program has been sustained for 16 years and the biggest challenges are sustaining the interest of the community, keep running the program and expanding it with new initiatives. (*Indonesia*)

It seemed that when programs achieved the primary goals and continued to develop steady, they might encounter challenges in sustainability and scale-up.

In the past two years, CHEC has grown into an organization that has become known for its community-based training on HIV/AIDS to health personnel and community members... At present, CHEC has reached a pivotal moment in its organizational life – to maintain its excellent but limited work, or boldly reach for new directions. (*Cambodia*)

## **PART D: Data Collection Methods and Evaluation**

8(10%) participant programs did not answer to this open-ended question. Among 72 participant programs replied to this question, 68 (94%) have data collection methods were used in the program. The data collection methods were diverse; they differ in methodology, sources of the data, and who collected data.

From answers of participant programs, both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in data collection. Corresponding to the methodology, sources of the data were primary sources, e.g. survey (questionnaire/interview) or secondary, e.g. literature review. As one organization mentioned the data collection methods in its program.

1. Qualitative data collection (Tools used: Interviews, Focus group discussions (FGDs)
2. Quantitative data collection (Clinical records and records maintained by trained village women, utilization patterns) (*India*)

Organizations used different combination of data collection methodology and data sources to develop the strategies that were most effective. Another example followed,

Regular baseline surveys, reviews and evaluation are conducted through a variety of traditional data-collection methods, including questionnaires, key informant interviews, etc (*Cambodia*)

Community participation in the process of data collection was also documented by participant organizations. Participatory data collection and evaluation methods were used in these cases, such as Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Participatory Project Assessment (PPA), and Focus group discussions (FGDs). Community mobilizing meetings and regular report were also applied to improve the communication in the data collection process and to accelerate the interpretation and distribution of data.

### **Evaluation**

9 (11%) participant programs did not answer to this open-ended question. Among 71 participant programs replied to this question, 68(85%) have evaluation in the program. Answers addressed different aspects in evaluation. Key elements mentioned by participant organizations regarding evaluation included baseline information, indicators, and internal or external evaluators.

Baseline information was highlighted by some participant organizations as the starting point of evaluation. As an organization mentioned,

Baseline data to compare the change, the baselined data are updated every year. There are village baseline data collected through group discussion, and household baselined collected through individual interview. (*Cambodia*)

The next element followed by baseline information was the indicators. Some participant programs mentioned evaluating the program by gathering information for specific indicators that were appropriate in measuring the performance of the program.

We are dealing with nutritional problem among children age 6-36 months. We studies the improvement of nutritional status of the children using Growth Monitoring Card (Local Growth Monitoring) and Z score as an indicator (quantitative). Home visit

during and after program session conducted to see behavior change practice.  
(Indonesia)

A process similar to the baseline information and indicators was the pre-post test. It applied to evaluate the effectiveness of certain intervention, such as eye testing before and after eye surgery treatment. Different approaches were also used in evaluation, such as mid-term evaluation and group discussion on qualitative feedback about the improvement and weakness in program implementation.

Data collection methods were applied in gathering the information for evaluation. Methods such as participatory field survey, interview and workshop were mentioned again to illustrate the application of data collection methods to evaluation. Both internal and external evaluators were mentioned in conducting evaluation of the program. External evaluators included evaluation committee organized by outside experts, donors, and evaluation consultants. Staff of CBOs and local stakeholders of the program were involved in the internal evaluation of the program. The answer of an organization served as an epitome of elements in evaluation.

- analysis of quantitative data collected regarding project indicators, and overall indicators (mortality rate, etc)
- focus group discussions
- interviews with beneficiaries, partners and other stakeholders
- evaluation by external, private consultants (USA)

## **PART E: Scale-up**

9 (11%) participant programs did not answer to this open-ended question. Among 71 participant programs replied to this question, 56 (79%) indicate they plan or hope the program can expand its scale. Important elements on scaling-up of participant programs were summarized by analyzing the verbalized answers.

***Reasons for scale-up*** Most organizations did not address the reasons for scale-up; their answers were more about plans of scale-up. However, for other organizations, the perceived need from other communities and partners mainly contributed to the plan for scaling up. The motivation of perceived need might also influence the objectives of scale-up plans.

***Objectives for scale-up*** Most participant organizations planned to expand the scope of program in coverage, participation, partnership, and concentrations. The meaning of neighborhood region varies by programs; it could range from nearby villages to communities in multiple nations. Participation could be increased by involving more individuals or communities in the program, or other populations that were not fully covered by current programs. Fostering a growing partnership with stakeholder from different social sectors would also contribute to the scale-up of the program. As an organization mentioned,

Yes. There are plans to expand the project to cover the following: (a) Establishing a self-contained community of the successfully treated mentally ill and (b) Policy level

intervention by means of lobbying and advocacy to ensure a stronger, rights-based dispensation for the mentally ill and (c) Involving more NGOs in adopting mental health as part of their agenda and getting some of them to take on the responsibility of following up with ex-Banyan patients rehabilitated in different parts of the country. (India)

Some organizations planned to expand their work in addressing other issues faced by the communities. Partnership might also be beneficial to offer the knowledge and support for such organizations.

*Strategies in Scale-up* Scaling-up also lead to changes in the role and function of the organization and programs. Some organizations depicted their roles and strategies in scaling process. As an organization mentioned,

The program will like to expand by replicating itself in other communities by way of working with communities leaders. Aspects of the expansion will include:

- Training of counselors
- Training of outreach workers
- Formation of support groups in each community to foster experience sharing, promote positive living, facilitate access to health care and provide home-based care/counseling.
- Establishment of branch offices in the communities for monitoring and evaluation.

(India)

The proposed role of the program included demonstrating the process of community-based change, and providing training to other communities. From the perspective of SEED-SCALE methodology, it was similar to the process for SCALE-One community to become a SCALE-Squared center. The SCALE-Squared center, together with SCALE-One communities, if supported from an enabled social environment foster community-based development, large-scale social change could be possible.

## **PART F: Directory of Community-Based Work Worldwide**

Besides the report, the other important output in the registry work was the directory summarizing participants programs. For each program, the summarized information listed on the directory included the name, location, concentration, number of communities involved, and contact information of the program. The name of the community-based organization implementing the program was also listed, and there was a brief description for each program, edited by related document or website information. The participant programs were sorted by geographic location. There were 83 community-based programs listed in the directory, include 80 replies from the formal survey and 8 replies from the pretest. 5 organizations that would not like

to be listed on the directory were subtracted. The draft of directory has been sent to participant organizations for revision during the end of 2003. A revised version of the directory appeared at Appendix A.

Each participant organization will receive a copy of summary report, directory, and its original answer upon the completion of the project. The attachment of original answer is for the convenience of participant organization to compare its answers to others. The final version of report and directory will be listed on the global registry webpage <sup>20</sup> in Future Generations' website for all to access and use.

Beyond this project, the effort of global registry of community-based work continues. An invitation for individuals and CBOs to participate in the continuing of registry work is posted on the registry webpage. It encourages individuals to participate by distributing the message of registry work via personal networking, or volunteering for the local registry coordinator to identify nearby community-based work. To invite CBOs in the continuing of registry work, a one-page brief response form was also posted on the webpage for them to reply. The continuing effort of registry work aimed to build up the database of community-based programs to prepare for future research on community-based work.

## **Limitations**

Some major limitations existed in the project. Organizations searched on the Internet might not be representative to community-based organizations worldwide. Therefore, the general applicability of the survey results was weakened. The respondent of the questionnaire in different community-based programs held different positions, and the understanding and interpretation toward the programs might not be fully comparable. Respondent bias and misclassification were likely to occur in self-administration questionnaire. Internet-based survey, although more efficient and economical as compared to mailed survey and interviews, often subjected to uncertainties of the unstable information system in the field. The low response rate in the questionnaire survey suggested the majority of recruiting organizations did not participate in the survey. The setting and situation of non-respondent programs might differ from those responded.

## **Discussion**

Despite the limitations, the registry work still provided insights in research on community-based work. The summary results of characteristics of participant programs corresponded to elements in SEED-SCALE methodology. The vast majority of participant programs had a three-way partnership with officials, change agents and community. Programs using the holistic approach in addressing different concentrations in community-based work met the holistic criterion. The trajectory of evaluation in participant programs also matched to elements in SEED, from baseline information, indicators to data collection. One can also observe

how community-based programs transform from SCALE-One to SCALE-Squared center. Although many key elements in community-based work were not addressed in this study, the findings suggested SEED-SCALE methodology was applicable to describe and predict the process of participant programs. Future research is needed to explore the application of SEED-SCALE methodology to other aspects of community-based work.

The findings of the study also provide insights in roles and interrelation of partners in community-based programs. More importantly, the findings revealed the dynamic associations among three-way partnership, and described how the roles and relationships changed as the programs continued. From the study, we discovered that local government officials and religious groups were the important partners working with the community. A three-way partnership of local government officials, change agents from religious groups and partners from the community were important in the beginning and the continuing of participant programs. Such findings might be useful to research and practices in community-based work.

Another contribution of the registry work is to compile a directory of community-based programs. The directory is a helpful resource for networking and collaboration among community-based programs. It can also serve as the initial list of community-based programs for future research.

The difficulties in internet-based survey research on community-based work include the lack of a complete list of programs, low interest of programs to participate in the survey, and differential access to computers and Internet. To address these constraints, continuous effort is need for building a complete list of community-based programs. Offering incentives such as support in methodology and networking might increase the response rate of community-based programs. But more importantly, like community-based work, community-based organizations need time and continue effort to build trust and relationship, which are important in research in community-based work. Alternative survey implementation may be able to address technical issues in Internet-based survey, such as distributing questionnaire in workshop or training courses of community-based organizations.

Although there are obstacles in survey research on community-based work, such research can be useful in identify essential characteristics in community-based programs, as well as test the theories and methodologies on community change. It can thus work toward bridging the gap between research and practice of community-based work.

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(Accessed on 1/19/2004)

## Appendix A

# Directory of Global Registry of Community-Based Work

## Table of Contents

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### *Africa*

#### **Botswana**

**Name of the Organization:** Veld Products Research and Development

**Name of The Program:** Community Based Management of Indigenous Forest Project, Botswana

**Location of The Program:** Kweneng West , Botswana

**Concentration of The Program:** Environment: conservation/management, Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development, Education/ Capacity Building, Social justice/ equity

**Number of Communities Involved:** 5 communities

**Brief Description:** Veld Products Research & Development (VPR&D), is a Botswana-based Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO), established in 1981 to research and develop a wide range of veld products and to investigate suitable management systems for natural resources in order to ensure sustainable utilisation. VPR&D's main research sites and nursery facilities are located in Gabane, a village 18 kms west of Gaborone. A Board of Directors comprised of individuals who are farmers in the Gabane community as well as senior people in Government and in other NGOs governs VPR&D. In addition to its nursery-based research, VPR&D undertakes field activities throughout Botswana and the Southern Africa region. These activities include community-based project activities as well work on indigenous fruit tree planting trials and agroforestry trial plots located throughout Botswana.

**Contact Information:**

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Fax number: 267-3947363;

E-mail address: veldprod@info.bw

Web address: [www.veldproducts.org](http://www.veldproducts.org)

Mailing address: PO BOX 2020 Gaborone, Botswana

**Name of the Organization:** Kalahari Conservation Society

**Name of The Program:** Nata Bird Sanctuary

**Location of The Program:** Makgadikgadi Pans, Nata village, Botswana

**Concentration of The Program:** Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration

**Number of Communities Involved:** 4 communities

**Brief Description:** The aims and objectives of the Kalahari Conservation Society are:

1) To promote the knowledge of Botswana's rich wildlife resources and its environment through education and publicity; 2) To encourage and in some cases finance research into issues affecting these resources and their conservation; and 3) To promote and support policies of conservation towards wildlife and its habitat.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 267 – 3974557

Fax number: 267 - 3914259

E-mail address: [clo-co@kcs.org.bw](mailto:clo-co@kcs.org.bw)

Web address: [www.kcs.org.bw](http://www.kcs.org.bw)

Mailing address: PO Box 859 Gaborone, Botswana

## Guinea

**Name of the Organization:** Association des Volontaires pour l'Assistance au Developpement en Guinee (AVADEG)

**Name of The Program:** Semi-Industrial Extraction of The Kartite Butter

**Location of The Program:** Sisela, Kouroussa, Guinea

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development

**Number of Communities Involved:** 7 communities

**Brief Description:** AVADEG is a national NGO called Volunteers Association for Development Assistance in Guinea. It was registered under No.2285/MIS /CAB/DND/SCIO on the 8th April 1993 and its public utility was recognised by ministerial order under No.4130/MIS/CAB/DND/SCIO on the 29th August 1995.

The aim of AVADEG is to participate to the improvement of the living conditions of social classes especially the most vulnerable in the economic structural adjustment of the country by initiation, execution and following the sustainable development projects in favour of the Guinean population. AVADEG intervenes in two main activities:

- 1.Help in the development
- 2.Education to the development.

**Contact Information:**

Fax Number: 00224 41 51 47

Mailing address: Rue,525 di Commune de Dixinn BP:4505 Conakry,Guinea

E-mail address: [avadeg@yahoo.fr](mailto:avadeg@yahoo.fr)

## *Kenya*

**Name of the Organization:** Mwana Mwendu Child Development Center

**Name of The Program:** Integrated project on care of orphans and other vulnerable children

**Location of The Program:** A rural district 60 kilometres from Nairobi the capital city

**Concentration of The Program:** Early Childhood Development

**Number of Communities Involved:** 10 communities each having 500-3000people

**Brief Description:** The Center trains community health workers and village committees who support families and guardians who take care of the orphans. Care of the orphans and other vulnerable children includes physical and psychosocial support.

The Center also trains preschool and lower primary teachers and offers parent education and support programs.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 254 0722 747 807

Fax number: 254 020 651 327

E-mail address: mnkabiru@wananchi.com

**Name of the Organization:** Learning and Development Kenya (LDK)

**Name of The Program:** Learning and Development Kenya (LDK)

**Location of The Program:** Nakuru, Rift Valley Province, Kenya

**Concentration of The Program:** Education or literacy; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Population growth: Health

Social justice or welfare, living conditions and equity

**Number of Communities Involved:**

**Brief Description:** LDK is a national non-governmental and non-sectarian development organization founded in June, 1998. Its mission is to respond to the needs of communities and its children, with a primary objective of improving the quality of life of those in need, as defined with words such as extreme poverty, destitution, oppression, deprivation and austerity.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 254 37 212557,

Fax number: 254 37 216232

E-mail address: learning@africaonline.co.ke

Mailing address: P. O. Box 13808, Nakuru, Kenya

Web address: <http://www.interconnection.org/ldk/>

**Name of the Organization:** Orphans Development Programme International

**Name of The Program:** Orphans Development Programme International (ODPI)

**Location of The Program:** Nairobi, Kenya

**Concentration of The Program:** Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Values/ Religious activities; Education/ literacy; Social justice/ equity; Peace making /conflict resolution

**Number of Communities Involved:** 6 Programme Offices plus many CBOs

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 254-20-4450252

Fax number: 254-20-4450252;

E-mail address: [okatcha@nbnet.co.ke](mailto:okatcha@nbnet.co.ke)

Web address: <http://odpi.wertsoft.com> (Under Construction)

Mailing address: P.O. Box 66472-00800, Nairobi, Kenya

## *Mali*

**Name of the Organization:** SOS Sahel GB, Programme au Mali (NB to be registered in early 2004 as a Malian NGO called SAHEL ECO)

**Name of The Program:** Tominian Community Development Support Project

**Location of The Program:** Tominian , Region de Segou, Mali, West Africa

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development, Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration, Social justice/ equity

**Number of Communities Involved:** 5 associations (45 villages)

**Brief Description:** The programme focuses on raising awareness about development issues through the use of REFLECT literacy training; raising awareness about natural resource entitlements; shared management of common property resources including water and support to women's credit groups. General achievements have included a relatively conflict free demarcation of local commune boundaries following a programme of awareness raising about decentralisation; and increased confidence of communities to engage with local government and technical services to negotiate solutions to development problems.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: +223 2420 453

Fax number: +223 2420 655

E-mail address: [sos.sahel@afribone.net.ml](mailto:sos.sahel@afribone.net.ml)

Web address: [www.sahel.org.uk](http://www.sahel.org.uk)

Mailing address: SOS Sahel GB, BP 31 Sevare, Mali, West Africa

## *Mozambique*

**Name of the Organization:** World Relief

**Name of The Program:** World Relief Mozambique "Vurhonga" Child Survival Project

**Location of The Program:** Chokwe district, Gaza Province, Mozambique

**Concentration of The Program:** Health, Values/ Religious activities

**Number of Communities Involved:** 38 Villages including approximately 83,000 people

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 443-451-1900

Fax number: 443-451-1955

E-mail address: [knorgang@wr.org](mailto:knorgang@wr.org)

Web address: [www.wr.org](http://www.wr.org)

Mailing address: 7 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 21202

## *Nigeria*

**Name of the Organization:** Action Health Incorporated

**Name of The Program:** Support for Community Advocacy and Sexuality Education Integration into School Curricula in Lagos State

**Location of The Program:** Lagos State, Nigeria

**Concentration of The Program:** Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Education/ literacy

**Number of Communities Involved:** 57 communities

**Brief Description:** Action Health Incorporated (AHI) is a pioneering non-profit, non-governmental organization dedicated to improving the health of Nigerian adolescents. Over the past fourteen years, we have implemented activities that have affected thousands of adolescents across the country and continue to strive to create awareness on the status of adolescent health in Nigeria and the need to take immediate positive action among parents, policy makers, and the community at large.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 234-1-7743745

Fax number: 234-1-2881103

E-mail address: [info@actionhealthinc.org](mailto:info@actionhealthinc.org)

Web address: <http://www.actionhealthinc.org/>

Mailing address: 17, LAWAL STREET, OFF OWEH STR., JIBOWU, YABA, LAGOS P. O BOX 803, YABA, LAGOS, NIGERIA

**Name of the Organization:** Market of Convenience (M.O.C)

**Name of The Program:** Market of Convenience

**Location of The Program:** Lagos, Nigeria

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Health; employment /empowerededucate

**Number of Communities Involved:** 20 communities

**Brief Description:** The Market Of Convenience is a non-governmental and organization working on food security in Nigeria to improve the well being of Nigerians, in making available food at affordable prices devoid of their adulteration with employment opportunities.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 234-08033544179,234-01-4731851

Fax number: 836473

E-mail address: mofconvenience@hotmail.com,bayokumolujohnson@yahoo.co.uk

Web address: www.marketofconvenience.org

Mailing address: 14, Remilekun St, off Falolu Rd, Surulere, P.O.Box 74456 Victoria Island, Lagos. Nigeria West Africa

**Name of the Organization:** Living Hope Care

**Name of The Program:** Community Home Based Care for People Living with HIV/AIDS

**Location of The Program:** Ilesa Osun State, Nigeria

**Concentration of The Program:** Health; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Education/ literacy

**Number of Communities Involved:** 20 communities

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 234 8034036491

E-mail address: livinghopecareng@yahoo.com

Mailing address: P.O.BOX 173 ILESA, OSUN STATE; NIGERIA

## *Senegal*

**Name of the Organization:** ANAFA (Reseau Ouest Africain sur les Droits des Minorites)

**Name of The Program:** Renforcement des Capacities des Groupements Feminins Villageois

**Location of The Program:** Louga, Senegal

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Education/literacy; Peace making or conflict resolution; Health; Environment:

conservation/pollution/environmental deterioration

**Number of Communities Involved:**

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

E-mail address: [acacia.louga@sentoo.sn](mailto:acacia.louga@sentoo.sn)

**Name of the Organization: FODDE (Forum pour un Développement Durable Endogène)**

**Name of The Program:** Promoting economic activities

**Location of The Program:** Jakali, Kolda, Senegal

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Environment: conservation/pollution/environmental deterioration; Social justice or welfare, living conditions and equity

**Number of Communities Involved:**

**Brief Description:** The project of VECO-FODDE is situated in the Kolda region, the most rural region in Senegal. The irrigation project is meant as an alternative for the extensive peanut culture. Due to the high birth rates and the immigration from the north of Senegal, the population pressure rises and the traditional extensive peanut culture expands. This evolution endangers the ecosystem. Irrigating creates new sources of income and fights the dryness and erosion. Furthermore, the introduction of bananas and a gamut of vegetables offers a new source of vitamins to the village population. In addition, a successful irrigation project can make the rural live more attractive, also for youngsters.

**Contact Information:**

E-mail address: [fodde@sentoo.sn](mailto:fodde@sentoo.sn)

## *Tunisia*

**Name of the Organization: Enda Inter-Arabe**

**Name of The Program:** CRENDA

**Location of The Program:** Poor suburbs of the capital, Tunis, Tunisia

**Concentration of The Program:** income generation, women's empowerment; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development

**Number of Communities Involved:** 16 communities

**Brief Description:** Enda Inter-Arabe is an international NGO with created in 1990 in Tunis. The Enda family is made up of 60 teams divided in more than 20 countries throughout the world. Currently enda Pan-Arab is devoted to the support of the microphone-contractors through financial services (program of microphone-credit, crenda) and non-financial.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: (216) 71 65 06 00/09

Fax number: (216) 71 65 07 61

E-mail address: mpctn@yahoo.fr

Web address: www.endarabe.org.tn

Mailing address: 3, Rue el Aacha, 2041 Ettadhamen, Ariana, Tunisia

## *Zimbabwe*

**Name of the Organization:** Dialogue on Shelter

**Name of The Program:** Housing and Poverty Reduction in Urban Communities

**Location of The Program:** Urban Local Authority areas country-wide

**Concentration of The Program:** Land tenure security and housing; Health; Livelihood: Poverty/  
economic development

**Number of Communities Involved:** 200+communities

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 263-4-704027;

Fax number: 263-4-704123

E-mail address: [dialogue@mweb.co.zw](mailto:dialogue@mweb.co.zw)

Mailing address: P.O Box CH 934 Chisipite, Harare, Zimbabwe;

**Name of the Organization:** Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe

**Name of The Program:** Early Childhood Education and Care

**Location of The Program:** In Large Scale Commercial Farms in Mash Central, Mash West,  
Mash West and in Manicaland

**Concentration of The Program:** Early Childhood Education and Care, Education/ literacy,  
Peace making /conflict resolution

**Number of Communities Involved:** About 250 000 people in former and Large Scale  
commercial farming areas

**Brief Description:** The ECEC programme aims to take farm children out of tobacco barns and away from chemicals, tractors and other dangers. It encourages the philosophy that children learn through play in a safe, stimulating and nurturing environment. The ECEC programme helps to increase awareness within the farm communities of the importance of nurturing children and allowing them to play. It stresses the importance of parental involvement and community support. Initially, the programme was developed as a specific intervention, now it is part of FCTZ's integrated programme. Motivating the communities and facilitating the establishment of Farm Village Development Committees are now prerequisites to the play centre programme.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 04 498332/26

Fax number: 04 497825

E-mail address: [taddpa@fctz.org.zw](mailto:taddpa@fctz.org.zw)

Mailing address: \_P.O.Box HG 690 Highlands, Harare. Zimbabwe

## *Americas*

### *Belize*

**Name of the Organization:** Plenty International

**Name of The Program:** Garden Based Agriculture for Toledo's Environment

**Location of The Program:** Toledo District, southern Belize

**Concentration of The Program:** Health; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Malnutrition, shrinking rainforest

**Number of Communities Involved:** 9 communities

**Brief Description:** Founded in 1974, Plenty International is a village-based international development agency. Today, Plenty's focus is on Indigenous People, youth, women, and the environment. In practical terms, this translates into sustainable development to promote local self-sufficiency in economically disadvantaged or otherwise threatened communities.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 931-964-4323

E-mail address: [plenty@plenty.org](mailto:plenty@plenty.org)

Web address: [www.plenty.org](http://www.plenty.org)

Mailing address: PO Box 394 Summertown, TN 38483

**Name of the Organization:** Sustainable Harvest International - Belize

**Name of The Program:** Sustainable Harvest International - Belize Program

**Location of The Program:** Toledo District, Belize, Central America. The organization is also in Nicaragua, Panama, and Honduras

**Concentration of The Program:** Health, Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration, Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development

**Number of Communities Involved:** 14 communities

**Brief Description:** Sustainable Harvest International helps farmers reverse rainforest destruction with sustainable land-use practices that allow them to take control of their environmental and economic destinies.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 501.722.2198

Fax number: 501.722.2198

E-mail address: [candido@btl.net](mailto:candido@btl.net)

Web address: [www.sustainableharvest.org](http://www.sustainableharvest.org)

Mailing address: P.O. Box 72, Punta Gorda, Toledo, Belize, Central America

## *Bolivia*

**Name of the Organization:** PDLA/FEDEPLO

**Name of The Program:** FEDERACION DEPARTAMENTAL DE PRODUCTORES DE LECHE (FEDEPLO), PROGRAMA DE DESARROLLO LECHERO PARA EL ALTIPLANO (PDLA)

**Location of The Program:** Oruro, Bolivia

**Concentration of The Program:** Dairy Production, Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development

**Number of Communities Involved:** 3 provinces (25 modules or communities)

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 00 591 2 5271353

Fax number: 00 591 2 5113590

E-mail address: [fedeplo@coteor.net.bo](mailto:fedeplo@coteor.net.bo)

Mailing address: Casilla 97, Oruro - Bolivia

## *Brazil*

**Name of the Organization:** Amazoncoop

**Name of The Program:** Amazoncoop – Indian co-operative in the Brazilian Amazon

**Location of The Program:** Brazilian Eastern Amazon, Para State, Xingu River

**Concentration of The Program:** Health; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Education/ literacy; Social justice/ equity

**Number of Communities Involved:** 06 Indian tribes

**Brief Description:** The Amazon Co-op, sustainable development for member Indian tribes, has 1,740 members, of which 18 are not Indians, but were appointed by the tribes. The non-Indians have been working with the tribes through the Altamira Indian Agency. There are 6 different ethnic groups in the co-op. The co-op provides the Indians with a legal independent body to represent them.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 55935157655

E-mail address: [questions@amazoncoop.org](mailto:questions@amazoncoop.org)

Web address: [www.amazoncoop.org](http://www.amazoncoop.org)

Mailing address: rua coronel jose porfirio 1981 –Altamira -para-brasil cep 68371-020

## *Canada*

**Name of the Organization:** Foundation for Rural Living

**Name of The Program:** Rural Philanthropy Network

**Location of The Program:** Ontario, Canada

**Concentration of The Program:** Health; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Education/ literacy; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; All non profits registered charities

**Number of Communities Involved:** 20+ communities

**Brief Description:** To build sustainable rural capacity and enhance the quality of life for rural citizens through the growth and development of community investment in the form of philanthropy, citizenship and collaboration.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 519 439 1002

E-mail address: [mquintynfrl@on.aibn.com](mailto:mquintynfrl@on.aibn.com)

Web address: [www.frl.on.ca](http://www.frl.on.ca)

## *Colombia*

**Name of the Organization:** Foundation WWB Colombia

**Location of The Program:** Cali, Colombia.

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Social justice/ equity

**Number of Communities Involved:** People from communities with low resources who have microbusinesses for more than a year

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: (072)6615699

Fax number: 6671677

E-mail address: [tsilbermann@fwwbcol.org](mailto:tsilbermann@fwwbcol.org)

## *Mexico*

**Name of the Organization:** Consejo Civil Mexicano para la Silvicultura Sostenible

**Name of the Program:** Strengthen local Community Capacities for Forest Management

**Location of the Program:** Sierra Madre Occidental, Mexico

**Concentration of the Program:**

Environment: Good forest managment, conservation/environmental deterioration; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Social justice or welfare, living conditions and equity

**Contact Information:**

E-mail address: Sergio Madrid [ccmss@prodigy.net.mx](mailto:ccmss@prodigy.net.mx) ; [smadrid@laneta.apc.org](mailto:smadrid@laneta.apc.org)  
Web page: [www.ccmss.org.mx](http://www.ccmss.org.mx)

## *Nicaragua*

**Name of the Organization:** Grupo Fenix

**Name of The Program:** Grupo Fenix

**Location of The Program:** Nicaragua

**Concentration of The Program: Environment:** conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Health

Number of Communities Involved: 60 communities

**Brief Description:** Grupo Fenix, an association of several organizations dedicated to the promotion of renewable energy, seeks to improve the health and living standards of families and communities in Nicaragua, especially in rural areas.

**Contact Information:**

E-mail address: [fenix@fec.uni.edu.ni](mailto:fenix@fec.uni.edu.ni)

Web address: [www.grupofenix.org](http://www.grupofenix.org)

Mailing address: Grupo Fenix c/o Universidad Nacional de Ingenieria UNI- FEC, Managua, Nicaragua

## *United States*

**Name of the Organization:** First Nations Oweesta Corporation

**Name of The Program:** First Nations Oweesta Corporation (all our work is based in Native communities in the Americas), also our affiliated organizations First Nations Development Institute, First Peoples Worldwide and International Funders for Indigenous People have related programs.

**Location of The Program:** First Nations Oweesta Corporation (Oweesta is the Mohawk word for money and we may be referred to as Oweesta or FNOC) is headquartered in South Dakota

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Education/ literacy

**Number of Communities Involved:** Varies, depending on the number of groups we are working with at any given time from Native communities.

**Brief Description:** First Nations Development Institute was founded in 1980 with the mission to assist Indigenous peoples to control and develop their assets and, through that control, build the capacity to direct their economic futures in ways that fit their cultures.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: (605) 455-1700; Fax number: (605) 455-2110

E-mail address: [ssarkozy@oweesta.org](mailto:ssarkozy@oweesta.org); [emeeks@oweesta.org](mailto:emeeks@oweesta.org)

Web address: [www.oweesta.org](http://www.oweesta.org)

Mailing address: The Lakota Trade Center, PO Box 280, Suite 107, Kyle, SD 57752

**Name of the Organization: Wildlife Conservation Society's Adirondack Communities and Conservation Program**

**Name of The Program:** Wildlife Conservation Society's Adirondack Communities and Conservation Program

**Location of The Program:** Adirondack State Park (Saranac Lake, NY USA) which is a 6 million acre State Park in Northern New York State. Approximately half the park is public land managed by the state and the other approximately half is inhabited by human communities (92 towns, 150,000 year round residents, schools, businesses, churches, prisons, colleges, homes, timber company owned lands, hunting clubs, etc.)

**Concentration of The Program:** Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Education/ literacy

**Number of Communities Involved:** ~ 24 communities

**Brief Description:** ACCP is a regional program of the Wildlife Conservation Society. The program aims to promote healthy human communities and wildlife conservation in the Adirondacks through an information-based, cooperative approach to research, community involvement, and outreach.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 518-891-8872

Fax number: 518-891-8875

E-mail address: [accp@wcs.org](mailto:accp@wcs.org)

Web address: [www.wcs.org/adirondacks](http://www.wcs.org/adirondacks)

Mailing address: 7 Brandy Brook Ave. #204, Saranac Lake, NY 12983, USA

**Name of the Organization: ACCION Chicago**

**Name of The Program:** ACCION Chicago

**Location of The Program:** Headquartered in Chicago, Illinois – serving the entire state of Illinois; ACCION Chicago is part of an international network of microfinance providers

**Concentration of The Program:** economic development/small business services

**Number of Communities Involved:**

**Brief Description:** ACCION Chicago is a non-profit organization dedicated to providing credit and other business services to small business owners who do not have access to traditional sources of financing. By encouraging the economic self-reliance of microentrepreneurs throughout Illinois, ACCION Chicago strives to help businesses and communities grow.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 773/376-9004  
Fax number: 773/376-9048;  
E-mail address: [kjohnson@accionchicago.org](mailto:kjohnson@accionchicago.org);  
Web address: [www.accionchicago.org](http://www.accionchicago.org);  
Mailing address: 3245 W. 26th Street , Chicago 60623 USA

**Name of the Organization:** Center for Rural Strategies

**Name of The Program:** Rural Reality Campaign

**Location of The Program:** National Media Campaign, United States

**Concentration of The Program:** Perception of rural life; Social justice/ equity; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development

**Number of Communities Involved:** unknown number

**Brief Description:** The Center for Rural Strategies is a public-spirited communications organization that seeks to improve rural life by increasing public understanding about the importance and value of rural communities.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 606-632-3244  
Fax number: 606-632-3245  
E-mail address: [michelle@ruralstrategies.org](mailto:michelle@ruralstrategies.org)  
Web address: [www.ruralstrategies.org](http://www.ruralstrategies.org)  
Mailing address: 46 East Main Street, Whitesburg KY 41858, USA

**Name of the Organization:** Citizens for Safe Water Around Badger

**Name of The Program:** Citizens for Safe Water Around Badger

**Location of The Program:** Wisconsin, United States

**Concentration of The Program:** Environmental justice

**Number of Communities Involved:** Communities in rural Wisconsin

**Brief Description:** Citizens for Safe Water Around Badger was organized in 1990 when the community learned private drinking water wells near Wisconsin's Badger Army Ammunition Plant were polluted with high levels of cancer causing chemicals. The founders believed community involvement could have prevented this tragedy and consequently organized CSWAB both to empower and to protect nearby residents and plant workers from further harm.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 608-643-3124  
Fax number: 608-643-0005  
E-mail address: [info@cswab.org](mailto:info@cswab.org)  
Web address: [www.cswab.org](http://www.cswab.org)  
Mailing address: E12629 Weigand's Bay South, Merrimac, WI 53561, USA

**Name of the Organization:** Center for the Advancement of Sustainable Tourism

**Name of The Program:** Center for the Advancement of Sustainable Tourism

**Location of The Program:** Northern New York State, United States

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Employment /empowerededucate

**Number of Communities Involved:** 60+ communities

**Brief Description:** As a result of nearly 20 years of working with tourism communities and with six decades of staff experience behind its development, the Center for the Advancement of Sustainable Tourism (CAST) was created. CAST is a comprehensive approach to maximizing community assets, obtaining resources that you need, and creating a sustainable community tourism initiative.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 518-891-5523

Fax number: 518-891-9820

E-mail address: [ernest@cast-online.com](mailto:ernest@cast-online.com)

Web address: <http://www.cast-online.com/>

Mailing address: CAST PO Box 747 Saranac Lake, NY 12983

**Name of the Organization:** FRIENDS OF THE THIRD WORLD

**Name of the Program:** NEW WORLD COMMUNITY CENTER

**Location of the Program:** 611 WEST WAYNE STREET, FORT WAYNE INDIANA 46802  
2167, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**Concentration of the Program:**

Environment: Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Education/Literacy; Social justice/Equity

**Number of Communities Involved:** 1 community

**Brief Description:** Friends of the Third World began in 1972 when students and teachers formed a fundraising project to aid the hungry. Friends currently operates job training programs at its building in Fort Wayne and markets handmade crafts from 80 partner groups in 35 countries. Our most recent financial report shows that almost 80% of the sales price of an item goes back in the form of fair trade payments to the producers. Three paid staff supervise volunteers who contributed more than \$100,000 worth of donated labor in the past year.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 260-422-6821

Fax number: 260 422 1650

E-mail address: [FOTW@IGC.ORG](mailto:FOTW@IGC.ORG)

Web address: [WWW.FRIENDSOFTHETHIRDWORLD.ORG](http://WWW.FRIENDSOFTHETHIRDWORLD.ORG)

Mailing address: 611 W WAYNE STREET FT WAYNE IN 46802

## *Asia*

### *Bangladesh*

**Name of the Organization:** GMPF (Grameen Motsu and Pashusampad Foundation)

**Name of The Program:** Community Livestock and Dairy Development Programme (CLDDP)

**Location of The Program:** Nimgachi, Serajgonj, Bangladesh

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development

**Number of Communities Involved:** 298 communities (Village groups)

**Brief Description:** Community Livestock and Dairy Development Programme (CLDDP) serve in social mobilization and income generation for rural poor in Bangladesh through working with rural communities in livestock-based income generating activities.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number:091-55509

Fax number: 880-90-55810

E-mail address: [hafezur@royalten.net.bd](mailto:hafezur@royalten.net.bd)

Mailing address: CLDDP, GMPF, Nimgachi, Serajgonj, Bangladesh

### *Cambodia*

**Name of the Organization:** Japan Center for Conflict Prevention

**Name of The Program:** Weapons for Development Program

**Location of The Program:** Cambodia

**Concentration of The Program:** Peace making /conflict resolution, Education/ literacy; Health

**Number of Communities Involved:** 199 communities

**Brief Description:** JCCP implements operations in and near the field of conflict, coordinates networks, convene symposia, publishes resources, develops human resources and conducts research.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: +81-3-3584-7457

Fax number: +81-3-3584-7528

Web address: [www.jccp.gr.jp](http://www.jccp.gr.jp)

E-mail address: [tokyo@jccp.gr.jp](mailto:tokyo@jccp.gr.jp)

Mail address: JCCP, 2-17-12-803, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 107-0052, Japan

**Name of the Organization:** Cambodian HIV/AIDS Education and Care (CHEC)

**Name of The Program:** HIV/AIDS Education and Care project

**Location of The Program:** CHEC has implemented HIV/AIDS focused training project in the 3 districts of Kampong Tralach (Kampong Chhnang); Sa Ang (Kandal); Preah Sdach (Prey Veng) respectively. We have the office and training centre in Phnom Penh where we conducted the workshop and courses for NGOs Staff on fee basis.

**Concentration of The Program:** Health; HIV/AIDS & STDs and counselling training

**Number of Communities Involved:** 30 communities

**Brief Description:** CHEC (Cambodian HIV/AIDS Education and Care) endeavors to influence individuals and communities to be aware of HIV/AIDS and STDs thus leading to responses such as safe health practices and provision of care and support to people affected.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: (855) 23 213 307

Fax number: (855) 23 217 030

E-mail address: chec@online.com.kh

Web address: www.chec-cambodia.org

Mailing address: P.O.B 636 Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**Name of the Organization: ZOA Refugee Care**

**Name of The Program:** Samraong/Ampil Community reintegration and Development Project

**Location of The Program:** Oddar Meanchey province, Northern Cambodia

**Concentration of The Program:** Community Development and Capacity Building; Agriculture and Income Generation; Safe Water Supply and Sanitation; Basic Health and Nutrition Education; Primary Education and Adult Literacy; Rural Infrastructure, Mine clearance and Awareness

**Number of Communities Involved:** 57 villages in 7 communes

**Brief Description:** ZOA involvement with Cambodia started in 1978. The current programme started in 1998 with emergency assistance to returnees from the Thai camps. All activities are aiming at a prompt rehabilitation leading to longer-term development projects.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: + 855 23 362 134

Fax number: +855 23 213 460;

E-mail address: zoa@zoacambodia.org

Mailing address: BP 559 Phnom Penh Cambodia

**Name of the Organization: CEDAC**

**Name of The Program:** Farmer and Nature Program

**Location of The Program:** Cambodia

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Social justice/ equity

**Number of Communities Involved:** 600 communities

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 855 23 880 916

Fax number: 855 23 885 146

E-mail address: cedac@camnet.com.kh

Mailing address: # 39, Street 528, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, P.O.Box 1118

**Name of the Organization: Khmer Rural Development Association (KRDA)**

**Name of The Program:** Integrated Rural Development Programm

**Location of The Program:** Rural Community

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Social justice/ equity; Peace making /conflict resolution; Health

**Number of Communities Involved:** 60 communities

**Brief Description:** KRDA endeavor to enhance community human rights by building the capacity of local leader and villagers in concepts of development, management, hygiene, agriculture method, use of water resource, concern for the environment, and respect the human rights.

KRDA's advantage in implementing community development project in communities lies in its long experiences that have built up trust and confidence from the local populace. KRDA wish to build goodwill, achieves the goal of hard work in constructing a fine reputation in the areas.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 855 12920029, 12530548

E-mail address: 012920029@mobitel.com.kh, KRDA@online.com.kh

Web address: www.KRDA.org.kh

Mailing address: P.O.Box 361 Battambang, Cambodia

**Name of the Organization: Enfants & Developpement (E&D)**

**Name of The Program:** Life Opportunity Program (a holistic child-focus community development program)

**Location of The Program:** Samroang and Prey Kabass districts of Takeo province and Kong Pisei of Kongpong Speu province

**Concentration of The Program:** Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Education/ literacy

**Number of Communities Involved:** 90 villages of 18 communes in both provinces

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 011 864 364

Fax number: 023 216 235

E-mail address: LO@online.com.kh

Mailing address: P.O box 882 Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**Name of the Organization:** Gender and Development for Cambodia

**Name of The Program:** Women Empowerment through Legal Awareness

**Location of The Program:** Communes

**Concentration of The Program:** Legal Awareness

**Number of Communities Involved:** 3 communities

**Brief Description:** GAD/C is a local non-government organization which has a mission to promote gender equity in social, economic and political processes in Cambodia. GAD/C carries out this mission through advocacy, networking, training and research in partnership with other Cambodian NGOs, international and multilateral organizations, state institutions and other organizations of civil society.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 855 23 215 137

Fax number: 855 23 215 137

E-mail address: gad@online.com.kh

Web address: www.online.com.kh/users/gad

Mailing address: #4, St.294, Tonle Bassac P.O. Box. 2684 Phnom Penh 3 Cambodia

**Name of the Organization:** Lutheran World Federation

**Name of The Program:** Integrated Rural Development through Empowerment Projects (IRDEPs)

**Location of The Program:** Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang, Battambang Provinces, Cambodia

**Concentration of The Program:** Empowerment, Social justice/ equity, Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development, Health, Education/ literacy, Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration, Peace making /conflict resolution

**Number of Communities Involved:** 300 communities

**Brief Description:** The IRDEPs aim at achieving sustainable rural development through the facilitation of technical and financial support to local communities in the areas of most need. The projects will assist communities to organize themselves into local development institutions to enable them to identify their own needs and to plan and implement activities. The assistance will be in the field of agriculture, income generation, rural water supply and sanitation, education, health, environment and landmine awareness/clearance.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: +855 23 881100

Fax number: +855 23 881616;

E-mail address: [rep@lwfcam.org.kh](mailto:rep@lwfcam.org.kh)

Web address: www.lwfcam.org.kh

Mailing address: P.O. Box 37, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**Name of the Organization:** Association for Aid and Relief (AAR), Japan

**Name of The Program:** The Kien Khleang Vocational Training for people with disabilities & the Wheelchair Workshop

**Location of The Program:** Kien Khleang Rehabilitation Center, Chroychangva, Russey Keo, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**Concentration of The Program:** Education/ literacy, Social justice/ equity, Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development

**Number of Communities Involved:** Many

**Brief Description:** Kien Khleang Vocational Training Center for the Disabled (KKC) was set up in Phnom Penh to support mine victims and people suffering from the aftereffects of polio to become self-dependent. 39 students are receiving vocational training in motorcycle, television, radio and video repairs and sewing. Lessons on reading and writing, basic business are also provided. Supports the sales of leather products.

Wheelchair production: manufactures, distributes and repairs wheelchairs in the adjacent workshop.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 023-430195

Fax number: 023-430195

E-mail address: [aar.pp@online.com.kh](mailto:aar.pp@online.com.kh)

Web address: <http://www.aarjapan.gr.jp>

Mailing address: P.O Box 141 / Kien Khleang Rehabilitation Center, Chroychangva, Russey Keo, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**Name of the Organization:** Partnership for Development in Kampuchea (PADEK)

**Name of The Program:** Community-based development programme to enhance food security and civil society building

**Location of The Program:** Four rural province: Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kompong Speu and Siem Reap and one urban: Phnom Penh, Kingdom Of Cambodia

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development, Social justice/ equity, Education/ literacy, Health, Peace making /conflict resolution, Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration, Values/ Religious activities

**Number of Communities Involved:** 25 communes

**Brief Description:** To date, working in 198 villages, PADEK plays a role as facilitator to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to manage and coordinate resources for the total development of their communities, with strong focus on food security and income generation, education and culture, and health as primary activities to alleviation poverty.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 023 216224; 023 362779

Fax number: 023 216224  
E-mail address: [Padek@everyday.com.kh](mailto:Padek@everyday.com.kh)  
Web address: [www.padek.org](http://www.padek.org)  
Mailing address: P.O Box554, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**Name of the Organization: Taipei Overseas Peace Service (TOPS)**

**Name of The Program:** Non-Formal Education Program

**Location of The Program:** In the rural area

**Concentration of The Program:** Education/ literacy, Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development

**Number of Communities Involved:** 15 communities

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: (855)63-76017

Fax number: N/A

E-mail address: [TOPS.CAM@online.com.kh](mailto:TOPS.CAM@online.com.kh)

Web address: N/A

Mailing address: P.O Box 93095 GPO Siem Reap, Cambodia

**Name of the Organization: Mennonite Central Committee**

**Name of The Program:** Mesang Integrated Community Program

**Location of The Program:** Mesang district, Prey Veng province Cambodia

**Concentration of The Program:** Health, Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development

**Number of Communities Involved:** 8 villages

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: (855 23) 215-994

Fax number: (855 23) 215-994

E-mail address: [lsgroff@online.com](mailto:lsgroff@online.com)

Web address: none

Mailing address: PO Box 481 Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**Name of the Organization: The Center for Social Development**

**Name of The Program:** Public Forum, and Parliamentary Hearing

**Location of The Program:** Several Provinces, and Communes at the rural areas of the country

**Concentration of The Program:** Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Values/ Religious activities; Education/ literacy; Social justice/ equity; Peace making /conflict resolution

**Number of Communities Involved:** majority communities

**Brief Description:** Since its inception in 1995, CSD has established itself as a leading pro-democracy think tank and is frequently called upon by the media to provide comment and analysis on the Cambodian situation. The Center is renowned for its work promoting honesty and accountability in public life. It has organized three major international conferences on transparency issues, and during 1998 conducted the first ever-scientific survey on Cambodian public attitudes towards corruption. CSD also plays a leading role in the Coalition for Free and Fair elections (COFFEL) and acted as an observer to the national elections of July 26th 1998, as well as creating training materials on the electoral process and publishing an acclaimed non-partisan Voters Guide.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 855-23-364735

Fax number: 855-23-364 736

E-mail address: [csd@online.com.kh](mailto:csd@online.com.kh)

Web address: [www.online.com.kh/users/csd](http://www.online.com.kh/users/csd)

Mailing address: No. 19, St. 57, Sk. Boeung Keng Kang 1, Chamkar Mon Phnom Penh, Cambodia

## *India*

**Name of the Organization:** Eco Friends Society

**Name of The Program:** Ganga Depollution and Redressal of pollution related problems of the affected communities

**Location of The Program:** Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

**Concentration of The Program:** Environment: conservation/pollution/environmental deterioration; Social justice or welfare, living conditions and equity; Population growth: Health; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development

**Number of Communities Involved:**

**Brief Description:** Eco-friends (NGO) has been working in the Ganga area since 2000. Eco-friends is involved in education, awareness, organisation and empowerment of communities.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 91-512-2402986, 91-512-2405229

Fax number: 91-512-2405229

E-mail address: [info@ecofriends.org](mailto:info@ecofriends.org)

Mailing address: 25-A(5), Tari Khana, Om Purwa, Lal Bangla, Kanpur-208007, INDIA

Web address: <http://www.ecofriends.org/>

**Name of the Organization:** COPE

**Name of The Program:** COPE

**Location of The Program:** Sri Lanka and South India

**Concentration of The Program:** Professional education

**Number of Communities Involved:** 2 communities

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

E-mail address: Thomas.bibin@sr.se

**Name of the Organization:** SEARCH, Society for Education, Action & Research in  
Community Health

**Name of The Program:** SEARCH, Society for Education, Action & Research in Community  
Health

**Location of The Program:** Gadchiroli, (Maharashtra State), India

**Concentration of The Program:** Health; Education/ literacy

**Number of Communities Involved:** 80 communities

**Brief Description:** Since 1986, Drs Abhay and Rani Bang have starting the work of SEARCH team in over 40 villages within the Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra, India. They developed a community-based approach to improve the health, which included participatory research, participatory mass education, and village-based health referral services.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 91-7138-255407

Fax number: 91-7138-255411

E-mail address: search@satyam.net.in

Mailing address: SEARCH, PO & Dist Gadchiroli, 442 605 (Maharashtra), India

**Name of the Organization:** People's Association for Rural Development

**Name of The Program:** Programme for protecting the rights of the children

**Location of The Program:** City slums in Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India

**Concentration of The Program:** Child Labour; Health; Environment: conservation/ pollution/  
environmental deterioration; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Values/ Religious  
activities; Education/ literacy; Social justice/ equity; Peace making /conflict resolution

**Number of Communities Involved:** 17 communities

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 00-91-452-2533493;

Fax number: 00-91-452-2533493

E-mail address: pardmdu@eth.net

Mailing address: pard,P.B.No.87, Madurai 625 020, Tamil Nadu, India.

**Name of the Organization:** ANTHRA

**Name of The Program:** ANTHRA

**Location of The Program:** India

**Concentration of The Program:** Health; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Education/ literacy; Social justice/ equity

**Number of Communities Involved:** 5 communities

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:** N/A

**Name of the Organization:** The Banyan

**Name of The Program:** The Banyan – Rehabilitation of homeless, mentally ill women

**Location of The Program:** As the object of the program is reaching out to the homeless mentally ill women wandering in the streets of Chennai (India) and restoring them to their families/communities in different parts of the country, our outreach activities reach across India. However, we operate out of Chennai.

**Concentration of The Program:** Rehabilitation of a marginalized section of society; Health, Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development

**Number of Communities Involved:** Families of persons with mental health problems, schools and colleges, police, media, other NGOs and volunteers from different sectors, including corporate houses, service clubs/associations and celebrities.

**Brief Description:** The Banyan, an NGO based in Chennai in South India, tries to make a difference through caring, sharing and reuniting mentally ill destitute women with their often long-forgotten families.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: ++91-44-26530504

Fax number: ++91-44-26530105;

E-mail address: [the\\_banyan@vsnl.com](mailto:the_banyan@vsnl.com)

Web address: <http://www.thebanyan.org>

Mailing address: The Banyan, 6th Main Road, Mogappair Eri Scheme, Mogappair West, Chennai 600 037, Tamil Nadu, India

**Name of the Organization:** Deepalaya

**Name of The Program:** A strategic approach to Deepalaya Programme implementation of education, awareness raising and training in conjunction of PME & organizational strengthening in the program sectors of education, gender, health, disability and community health.

**Location of The Program:** South Delhi, India

**Concentration of The Program:** Education/ literacy; Gender Equity; Mainstreaming Differently Abled

**Number of Communities Involved:** 18 communities

**Brief Description:** Deepalaya's focus and entry point is child. Unit of development is the family. Organization of community is the approach, through which empowerment, capacity building and

social transformation are attempted. Hence it is a long-term strategy for emancipating the whole community, through interventions at three levels i.e., the child, the family & the community with extra emphasis on child specially girl child, street child and disabled child.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 25590347, 25548263

Fax number: 25540546;

E-mail address: tkmathew@deepalaya.org

Web address: <http://www.deepalaya.org>

Mailing address: 46, Institutional Area, D-Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi – 110058, India

**Name of the Organization: The Foundation for Research in Community Health**

**Name of The Program:** Training of village women for Health and Rural Development

**Location of The Program:** The program is based at Parinche Valley in Purandar tehsil of Pune district, Maharashtra, India. The demonstration projects of our research work are ongoing in other parts of Maharashtra, Orissa and possibly Zharkhand.

**Concentration of The Program:** Health; Social justice/ equity; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration

**Number of Communities Involved:** Rural communities of population 20,000.

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 91-20-5887020

Fax number: 91-20-5881308

E-mail address: frchpune@giaspn01.vsnl.net.in

Mailing address: 3 & 4, 85 Trimiti-B, Anand Park, Aundh, Pune-411007, Maharashtra, India

**Name of the Organization: Asha for Education**

**Name of The Program:** Many programs all over India. Information available at <http://www.ashanet.org/projects.html>

**Location of The Program:** All over India

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Education/ literacy; Social justice/ equity; Peace making /conflict resolution

**Number of Communities Involved:** Depends on the kind of work the program is doing. The target community typically participates, including women and other marginalized sections of society.

**Brief Description:** Asha for Education's mission is to catalyze socio-economic change in India through education of underprivileged children. In pursuit of this goal, Asha focuses on basic education in the belief that education is a critical requisite for socio-economic change.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 1-877-811-6943

E-mail address: [coordinator@ashanet.org](mailto:coordinator@ashanet.org)

Web address: <http://www.ashanet.org>

Mailing address: P.O. Box 322 New York, NY 10040-0322, United States

**Name of the Organization: Manzil Society**

**Name of The Program:** Manzil

**Location of The Program:** 1) Areas around Khan Market, Lodi Estate, Sujan Singh Park, Pandara Road, etc., 2) 224, Aliganj, Kotla Mubarakpur

**Concentration of The Program:** Education/ literacy, Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development, Values/ Religious activities

**Number of Communities Involved:** 3 not entirely heterogeneous communities

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 91-11-24618513

E-mail address: [gulatir@vsnl.com](mailto:gulatir@vsnl.com)

Web address: [www.manzil.org.in](http://www.manzil.org.in) (under construction)

Mailing address: Flat No. 13, Khan Market, New Delhi 110003, India

**Name of the Organization: CASP-Plan Project, Pune**

**Name of The Program:** CASP-Plan Project, Pune

**Location of The Program:** 52 villages and 15 hamlets in Mawal block of Pune District, Maharashtra state, India.

**Concentration of The Program:** Health, Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development, Education/ literacy

**Number of Communities Involved:** 67 communities

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: +91-02114-263185

Fax number: +91-02114-262940

E-mail address: [casplan@pn2.vsnl.net.in](mailto:casplan@pn2.vsnl.net.in)

Mailing address: Building # 46, Sai Baba Sevadham, Kanhephata, Mumbai-Pune Highway, Taluka Mawal\_Pune 412106, India

**Name of the Organization: Centre for Women's Development Studies**

**Name of The Program:** West Bengal Action Research

**Location of The Program:** Bankura, Purulia and Medinipur districts of West Bengal, India

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development, Social justice/ equity, Education/ literacy, Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration

**Number of Communities Involved:** 90 communities

**Brief Description:** An important area of the Centre's work has been its linkage with rural women and rural community through participatory development action. As field-based project activities, the Centre organized village-level women's groups for collective action, leadership, and employment generation and, in 1986, a federation of grassroots' women's groups, Nari Bikash Sangha (NBS), was founded in Bankura to promote the concept of women's agency at local level. By the 1980s the Centre's work in Bankura became well known as the the Bankura Project. The major action oriented activities taken up consisted of organizing village-level groups of women around some viable economic activities with provision of support services like child care, training in management of enterprise and organization and awareness raising. The economic activities consisted of both traditional (land/forest resource based) and non-traditional economic activities with potential for high employment generation.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 23345530, 23365541, 23366930

Fax number: 23346044

E-mail address: [cwds@cwds.org](mailto:cwds@cwds.org)

Web address: [www.cwds.org](http://www.cwds.org)

Mailing address: 25 Bhai Vir Singh Marg, Near Gole Market, New Delhi 110001, India

**Name of the Organization:** Winrock International India

**Name of The Program:** Studies on Environmental Justice

**Location of The Program:** The program is being conducted in various states of India and Nepal

**Concentration of The Program:** Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration, Social justice/ equity, Education/ literacy, Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development, Peace making /conflict resolution

**Number of Communities Involved:** Different communities ranging from small/marginal farmers, coastal fishery communities, indigenous population, slum dwellers etc were focussed on in the program

**Brief Description:** Winrock International India (WII) is a non-profit organization working in the areas of natural resource management, clean energy and climate change. Our mission is to "develop and implement solutions that balance the need for food, income and environmental quality."

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 91-11-26693868

Fax number: 91-11-26693881

E-mail address: [sharmistha@winrockindia.org](mailto:sharmistha@winrockindia.org)

Web address: [www.winrockindia.org](http://www.winrockindia.org)

Mailing address: Winrock International India, 1, Navjeevan Vihar, New Delhi-110017, India

## *Indonesia*

**Name of the Organization:** Yayasan Annisa Swasti (YASANTI)

**Name of The Program:** Women labour organization

**Location of The Program:** Central Java and Jogjakarta Province, Indonesia

**Concentration of The Program:** Women Labour organization; Social justice/ equity; Education/ literacy

**Number of Communities Involved:** 2 communities ( Industrial labor and non industrial labour)

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 62 - 274 - 376184

Fax number: 62 - 274 - 376184

E-mail address: yasanti@yogya.wasantara.net.id

Mailing address: Jl. Pamularsih WB III/235 Patangpuluhan Jogjakarta Indonesia

**Name of the Organization:** Humaniora Foundation

**Name of The Program:** Healthy Family Program

**Location of The Program:** Rural Area, North Sumatra Province.

**Concentration of The Program:** Health; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Education/ literacy

**Number of Communities Involved:** 4 communities (involve more than 3000 women and their family)

**Brief Description:**

Established in July 1983, Yayasan Humaniora has started its work with family planning and reproductive health service. At present, the work of Yayasan Humaniora covers Health sectors (Healthy Family Program), Economic sectors (micro credit, as Grameen Bank Replicator), and Education sectors (village library and scholarships for the poor children)

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 62-61-7344854

Fax number: 62-61-7244856

E-mail : rizabell@idola.net.id or humaniora@plasa.com

Mailing address: Jl. Senayan no. 4-B Medan 20217 Indonesia

**Name of the Organization:** Yayasan Kusuma Buana

**Name of The Program:** Intestinal Parasite Control

**Location of The Program:** Jakarta and Seribu islands in the bay of North Jakarta

**Concentration of The Program:** Health; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Education/ literacy;

**Number of Communities Involved:** parents of 175,000 schoolchildren

**Brief Description:** Established in 1980, Yayasan Kusuma Buana has started its work in maternal child health and family planning since 1981. At present, the work of Yayasan Kusuma Buana covers clinics, school health program, worksite HIV/AIDS education for factory workers and drop-in centre for HIV/AIDS education for entertainment industry in Jakarta such as massage parlors, night clubs, bar etc.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 62 21 829 6337

Fax number: 62 21 831 4764;

E-mail address: [ykb-jkt@idola.net.id](mailto:ykb-jkt@idola.net.id)

Mailing address: Jalan Asem Baris Raya Blok A-3, Tebet, Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia

**Name of the Organization:** Mercy Corps, Indonesia

**Name of The Program:** Hearth and Food for Work (in term of the activities and its process)

**Location of The Program:** West and Central Jakarta (East Cengkareng and Galur sub district)

**Concentration of The Program:** Health, Education/ literacy

**Number of Communities Involved:** 2 communities

**Brief Description:** Mercy Corps' Program in Indonesia seeks to improve food security through integrated projects such as food for work, food distributions, grants and institutional development of local NGOs. Mercy Corps support the building of civil society in the context of its activities by applying the principles of civil society, including citizen participation, transparency and accountability of transactions and decisions, strengthening of linkages between civil society actors, and peaceful change process. Our current projects target selected areas in Java, Sumatra and the Malukus.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 6221 7828611

Fax number: 6221 7828610;

E-mail address: [hasih@mercy Corps.or.id](mailto:hasih@mercy Corps.or.id)

Web address: <http://www.mercycorps.or.id/>

Mailing address: Jalan Ampera Raya No. 4A, Ragunan, Jakarta 12550 Indonesia

## *Israel*

**Name of the Organization:** Acre Women's Association

**Name of The Program:** Women looking Onwards Moving Forwards

**Location of The Program:** Acre, Israel

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Education/ literacy; Women empowerment and leadership

Number of Communities Involved: 2 communities

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: (972) 4 9912436

Fax number: (972) 4 9811201

E-mail address: acrewom@netvision.net.il

Web address: www.acrewomen.org

Mailing address: 4 Ben Ami ST. Acre 24312 P.O. Box 2318 Israel

**Name of the Organization:** YEDID – Association for Community Empowerment

**Name of The Program:** Hadar Community Coalition

**Location of The Program:** Hadar, a neighborhood of the city of Haifa in Israel

**Concentration of The Program:** Health; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Values/ Religious activities; Education/ literacy; Social justice/ equity; Peace making /conflict resolution

**Number of Communities Involved:** 3 (Russian immigrant, veteran Israeli, and Arab)

**Brief Description:** Yedid (Hebrew for “fried”) – The Association for Community Empowerment aims to secure a majority of supporters committed to democratic, pluralistic values by providing citizens with real solutions to their needs.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 02-671-7733

Fax number: 02-671-2929

E-mail address:yedid@yedid.org.il

Web address: <http://www.yedid.org.il/>

Mailing address: 33 Pierre Koenig St. / Jerusalem 93469 ISRAEL

## *Lebanon*

**Name of the Organization:** Jihad Al Binaa Development Association

**Name of The Program:** Agricultural Extension Center

**Location of The Program:** Douris, Baalbek, Lebanon

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development

**Number of Communities Involved:**

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

E-mail address: jihadbinaa@jihadbinaa.org, binaa@cyberia.net.lb

Web address: <http://www.jihadbinaa.org/#>

## *Nepal*

**Name of the Organization:** Share and Care in Medico, Nepal

**Name of The Program:** Community Based Health and Development Program, Pharping (Based on Primary Health Care approach)

**Location of The Program:** Pharping Area, Southern part of Kathmandu District, Nepal which is 20 km away from the capital.

**Concentration of The Program:** Health; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Education/ literacy; Social justice/ equity

**Number of Communities Involved:** 5 communities

**Brief Description:** Share and Care in Medico, Nepal endeavors to 1) reach out to less privileged people; 2) build up the capacity to take care of their own health, well being and community needs; 3) share experiences with like minded people and institutions for support and networking; and 4) promote human values friendship and sharing of resources.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 977-1-5538577

E-mail address: [scmramesh@wlink.com.np](mailto:scmramesh@wlink.com.np)

Web address: [www.share-care.org](http://www.share-care.org)

Mailing address: P.O.Box 10657, Kathmandu Nepal.

## *Palestine*

**Name of the Organization:** General Union of Non-Governmental Environmental Organizations (GUN-GEO)

**Name of The Program:**

**Location of The Program:** Al Moghrakah Area, Middle Area of Gaza Strip, Palestine

**Concentration of The Program:** Population growth: Health; Environment: conservation/pollution/environmental deterioration; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Values or Religious activities; Education or literacy

**Number of Communities Involved:**

**Brief Description:** "General Union of Non-Governmental Environmental Organizations" (GUN-GEO) was created in 1999 by the union of 8 non-governmental environmental organizations. GUN-GEO aims at initiating programs, projects and activities that will improve/protect/sustain the local, regional and global environment for future generations through research, information exchange, partnership, coalition and cooperation with private and public sectors, national, international, governmental and non-governmental institutions.

**Contact Information:**

Telefax : + 970 8 2531 968

E-mail : [gungeogaza@yahoo.com](mailto:gungeogaza@yahoo.com)

Mailing address: P.O.Box 9, Gaza Strip - Palestine

**Name of the Organization:** Green peace Association

**Name of The Program:** Wadi Gaza Development Project

**Location of The Program:** Wadi Gaza Area

**Concentration of The Program:** Health; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental;  
Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Education/ literacy

**Number of Communities Involved:** 4 communities

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: + 972 825 31968

Fax number: +972 8 2531 968

Web address Not available

E-mail address: [greenpeace\\_gaza@yahoo.com](mailto:greenpeace_gaza@yahoo.com), or [gungeogaza@yahoo.com](mailto:gungeogaza@yahoo.com)

**Name of the Organization:** Applied Research Institute-Jerusalem (ARIJ)

**Name of The Program:** Improving Plant Production to Enhance Food Security of Farming  
Communities in Rural Areas of Bethlehem

**Location of The Program:** Bethlehem Governorate – West Bank – Palestine

**Concentration of The Program:** Improving food security; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic  
development

**Number of Communities Involved:** 10 communities

**Brief Description:** Founded in 1990, the Applied Research Institute of Jerusalem (ARIJ) is a  
non-profit organization dedicated to promoting sustainable development in the occupied  
Palestinian territories and the self-reliance of the Palestinian people through greater control over  
their natural resources.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: +972-2-2741889

Fax number: +972-2-2776966

E-mail address: [nader@arij.org](mailto:nader@arij.org)

Web address: [www.arij.org](http://www.arij.org);

Mailing address: Caritas St., Bethlehem, West Bank, Palestine

**Name of the Organization:** Early childhood resource cente

**Name of The Program:** Training pre-school personnel Mainly in-service training

**Location of The Program:** West bank-Palestine

**Concentration of The Program:** Education/ literacy; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic  
development; Health

**Number of Communities Involved:** 5 communities

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 0097226567043

Fax number: 0097226567046

E-mail address: info@ecrc-jer.org

Mailing address: Beit Hanina, Jerusalem-Ardashir Street p.o.Box.25222, jerusalem91250

**Name of the Organization:** Tamer Institute for Community Education

**Location of The Program:**

**Concentration of The Program:** Health; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Education/ literacy; Social justice/ equity

**Number of Communities Involved:**

**Brief Description:** Tamer Institute for Community Education is an educational non-governmental non-profit organization established in 1989 as a natural and necessary response to urgent needs in the Palestinian community. The most important of those needs, according to the Institute, is the need to acquire means to help people learn and become productive.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 0972-2-2986121/2

Fax number: 0972-2-2986121/2

E-mail address: [tamer@palnet.com](mailto:tamer@palnet.com)

Web address: [www.tamerinst.org](http://www.tamerinst.org)

Mailing address: P.O.Box 1973 Ramallah Palestine

## ***Palestine - Israel- Jordan***

**Name of the Organization:** Friends of the Earth Middle East

**Name of The Program:** Good Water Neighbor Project

**Location of The Program:** Palestine - Israel- Jordan

**Concentration of The Program:** Peace making /conflict resolution; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration

**Number of Communities Involved:** 11 communities

**Brief Description:** The Middle East is a region where fresh water resources are scarce and have clear strategic implications. Apart from water scarcity, water resources are unevenly distributed by nature and unfairly allocated by nations. Especially in the region of Israel, Jordan and the Palestinian Authority the cross-boundary nature of the shared water resources is by some believed to be a catalyst for conflict. Others however see cooperation on water issues as the only way towards lasting peace.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: ++972 22747948

Fax number: ++00972 2 274 5968

E-mail address: violet@foeme.org

Web address: www.foeme.org/water

## *Philippines*

**Name of the Organization:** Virlanie Foundation Inc.

**Name of The Program:** Family program, (community-based development project)

**Location of The Program:** 1) Tondo, Manila, 2) 207, sunrise Ave. Singkamas, Makaticity, 3) Purok 14 Phase 2 Ext. Payatas B Quezon City. All within Metro Manila, Philippines

**Concentration of The Program:** Education/ literacy; Health; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Values/ Religious activities;

Number of Communities Involved: 3 communities

**Brief Description:** Virlanie Foundation is a non-for-profit organization working with street children and young prostitutes in Manila, Philippines, giving them a shelter, food, education and love.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: (632)896-2289

Fax number: (632) 895-5232

E-mail address: [virlanie@vasia.com](mailto:virlanie@vasia.com)

Web address: <http://www.vasia.com/virlanie>

Mailing address: Virlanie Foundation, Inc. 3, Mascardo Street, La Paz Village, Makati City, Philippines

**Name of the Organization:** International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), Regional Center for Asia

**Name of The Program:** Learning Community Program

**Location of The Program:** Bicol Region, Philippines

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Health

**Number of Communities Involved:** It started with seven communities two years ago but will grow to about 10-15 communities in the next few years.

**Brief Description:** The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) promote people-centered development through capacity building for poor people and their communities, development organizations and agencies.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: (63)46-414-2417

Fax number: (63)46-414-2420;

E-mail address: Ed.Sabio@iirr.org; [Scott.Killough@iirr.org](mailto:Scott.Killough@iirr.org)

Web address: [www.iirr.org](http://www.iirr.org)

Mailing address: International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, Y.C. James Yen Center, Silang, Cavite 4118, Philippines

**Name of the Organization:** Sibol Ng Agham at Teknolohiya, (SIBAT), Inc

**Name of The Program:** Appropriate Technology For Village Level Industrialization (VLI)

**Location of The Program:** Philippines

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development, Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration, Health

**Number of Communities Involved:** Many

**Brief Description:** Community-based renewable energy systems development has been pioneered by SIBAT in the country, through the initial efforts by RE Service Center in Northern Luzon since 1997. A community-based energy system is one that is developed endogenously, or by the community or the consumer households themselves (under the leadership of its organization or representatives). It is the community or the consumer households, through the organization, that builds, operates, maintains and owns the system.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: (02) 928-8316/(02)926-8971

Telefax number: (02) 928-8316;

E-mail address: [sibat@info.com.ph](mailto:sibat@info.com.ph)

Web address: [www.sibat.org](http://www.sibat.org)

Mailing address: 4th and 5th Floors, No. 40 Matulungin St., Brgy. Central, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines

## *Sri Lanka*

**Name of the Organization:** COPE

**Name of The Program:** COPE

**Location of The Program:** Sri Lanka and South India

**Concentration of The Program:** Professional education

**Number of Communities Involved:** 2 communities

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

E-mail address: [Thomas.bibin@sr.se](mailto:Thomas.bibin@sr.se)

**Name of the Organization:** Henpitagedera Thrift & Credit Cooperative Society

**Name of The Program:** Community Development Loan Scheme

**Location of The Program:** Henpitagedera, Hapuwalana & Mapalangedera Village, Gampaha District, Western Province, Sri Lanka

**Concentration of The Program:** Health; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental

deterioration; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development

**Number of Communities Involved:** 43 poor families

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: +94 31 2246136

Fax number: +94 31 2246136;

E-mail address: henpitagedera@ yahoo.co.uk

Mailing address: Henpitagedera, Marandagahamula, Sri Lanka

## *Thailand*

**Name of the Organization:** Step Ahead MED/YWAM

**Name of The Program:** Step Ahead Microenterprise Development

**Location of The Program:** Bangkok, Thailand

**Concentration of The Program:** Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Values/ Religious activities; Education/ literacy

**Number of Communities Involved:** 9 communities

**Brief Description:** To amalgamate microfinance, mentoring, and business and personal development training, in an integrated service that develops and empowers the poor of Thailand, and powerfully displays the love of God.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 66 2 210 2411

E-mail address: quinley@loxinfo.co.th

Web address: www.stepaheadmed.org

Mailing address: 507/70 Soi 10, Sathu Pradit 31, Yanawa, Bangkok 10120, Thailand

## *Europe*

### *Italy*

**Name of the Organization:** ISPES

**Name of The Program:** Resource Families

**Location of The Program:** Five regions of North and South Italy

**Concentration of The Program:** Education/ literacy; Health; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development

**Number of Communities Involved:** 20 communities

**Brief Description:** Istituto per la promozione dello sviluppo economico e sociale (ISPES) is a cultural association of social promotion constituted in 1963, working on social, technical operating initiative of economic and social development through adult education.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: +39-06-68802648

Fax number: +39-06-68806174

E-mail address: [fasolo@ispes.it](mailto:fasolo@ispes.it)

Web address: [www.ispes.it](http://www.ispes.it)

Mailing address: via Monte Giordano, 36 -00186 ROMA, Italy

## *Oceania*

### *Solomon Islands*

**Name of the Organization:** APACE VFEG

**Name of The Program:** Village First Energy Program (Community built, owned and operated micro hydro power generation)

**Location of The Program:** Solomon Islands

**Concentration of The Program:** Energy (electricity); Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration

**Number of Communities Involved:** 6 operating; 20-30 planning

**Brief Description:**

**Contact Information:**

Fax number: +612 9514 2611

E-mail address: [apace@uts.edu.au](mailto:apace@uts.edu.au)

Mailing address: APACE VFEG, C/- UTS PO Box 123 Broadway NSW 2007 Australia

## *International*

**Name of the Organization:** Knightsbridge International

**Name of The Program:** Humanitarian Relief / Medical Care

**Location of The Program:** We currently have programs ongoing in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Nicaragua and the Philippines

**Concentration of The Program:** Health; Education/ literacy; Social justice/ equity; Peace making /conflict resolution; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development; Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Values/ Religious activities

**Number of Communities Involved:** Depends

**Brief Description:** Knightsbridge International, Inc., is a not for Profit Corporation, dedicated to providing humanitarian assistance and disaster relief worldwide without regard to race, religion or national origin. Afghanistan, Albania, Cambodia, Chechnya, Kosovo and the most recently the Southern Philippines are just a few of the locations where Knightsbridge has participated in significant relief efforts in partnership with several other NGOs.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 1.818.372.6902

Fax number: 1.818.716.9494

E-mail address: [knightsbrg@aol.com](mailto:knightsbrg@aol.com)

Web address: [www.kbi.org](http://www.kbi.org)

Mailing address: PO Box 4394 West Hills, CA 91308

**Name of the Organization: Community Conservation, Inc.**

**Location of The Program:** Current programs in El Salvador, Assam, India and Papua New Guinea; Some assistance still to projects in Wisconsin, US and Belize

**Concentration of The Program:** Environment: conservation/ pollution/ environmental deterioration; Education/ literacy; Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development

**Number of Communities Involved:** 4 in El Salvador, 80+ in Assam, 12+ in Papua New Guinea

**Brief Description:** In order to promote global biodiversity and sustainable land use, Community Conservation catalyzes, facilitates and empowers local people to manage and conserve natural resources within the social, cultural and economic context of their communities.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: (608)735-4717

Fax number: (608)735-4765

E-mail address: [ccc@mwt.net](mailto:ccc@mwt.net); [communityconservatyion@mwt.net](mailto:communityconservatyion@mwt.net)

Web address: [www.communityconservation.org](http://www.communityconservation.org)

Mailing address: 50542 One Quiet Lane, Gays Mills, WI 54631 USA

**Name of the Organization: Imani House Inc.**

**Name of The Program:** Varied Programs Adult Education, Health, Youth Development

**Location of The Program:** Liberia West Africa and Brooklyn, NY

**Concentration of The Program:** Clinic, Health; Education/ literacy; Social justice/ equity; Peace making /conflict resolution

**Number of Communities Involved:** 2 Liberia, 4 in NY

**Brief Description:** Imani House, Inc. is nonprofit organization with a mission to assist low income youth, immigrants and families in Brooklyn and Liberia West Africa to become self sufficient in order to improve the quality of life of their families, their communities and themselves.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 718 638 2059

Fax number: 718 789 1094

E-mail address: [IMANI@IMANIHOUSE.ORG](mailto:IMANI@IMANIHOUSE.ORG)

Web address: [WWW.IMANIHOUSE.ORG](http://WWW.IMANIHOUSE.ORG)

Mailing address: 76 A Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11217

**Name of the Organization: The Foundation For Development Cooperation**

**Name of The Program:** FDC Participatory Development Program

**Location of The Program:** Asia-Pacific

**Concentration of The Program:** Health, Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development, Social justice/ equity, Peace making /conflict resolution

**Number of Communities Involved:** N/A

**Brief Description:** FDC works through strategic research, policy development and advocacy for sustainable development and poverty reduction in Asia and the Pacific. FDC is an independent, non-profit organisation based in Brisbane, Australia.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: +61 7 3236 4633

Fax number: +61 7 3236 4696

E-mail address: info@fdc.org.au

Web address: www.fdc.org.au

Mailing address: P.O. Box 10445 Adelaide St, Brisbane, QLD 4000, Australia

**Name of the Organization: Non-timber Forest Products Program**

**Name of The Program:** Non-timber forest products (utilization and management)

**Location of The Program:** Worldwide (i.e.e, Nepal, Peru, and Africa)

**Concentration of The Program:** Health (connecting HIV/AIDS with NR management);  
Livelihood: Poverty/ economic development

**Number of Communities Involved:** Several communities

**Brief Description:** The Virginia Tech Department of Wood Science and Forest Products, the USDA Forest Service Southern Research Station and the Top of the Ozarks RC&D in Missouri are collaborating to develop and operate the first web site devoted to gathering information on products and markets of non-timber forest products (NTFPs). We are compiling information in simple formats and provide a national clearing house for NTFPs - accessible to harvesters and growers, marketers, processors, and end-users.

**Contact Information:**

Phone number: 540-231-2716

Fax number: 540-231-8176

E-mail address: himal@vt.edu

Web address: <http://www.sfp.forprod.vt.edu>

Mailing address: Forest Products Marketing Non-timber Forest Products Program Department of Wood Science and Forest Products College of Natural Resources Virginia Tech 230 Cheatham Hall (0323) Blacksburg, VA 24061, USA