

1. The name of the training.

Asian Sustainability Leadership Education Training

2. Who organized the training? Give the name, address and contact information for the organizing group/s.

Jon Jandai
PO Box 5
Mae Taeng, Chiang Mai
Thailand 50150
Tel: (+)66-81-470-1461

3. Where did the training take place?

Pun Pun Organic Farm, Sustainable Living Learning center and Seed Center
Mae Taeng, Chiang Mai, Northern Thailand

4. What were the dates of the training?

February 22-April 22, 2006

5. How many women or girls participated in the training? How many men or boys ?

Participants included:

- Two representatives from Youth for Peace organization in Phnom Penh, Cambodia (one male, one female) attended the training. Youth for Peace works with youth in trainings on becoming leaders of projects in their own communities and developing peace-building skills.
- Three representatives from Flower Aceh organization in Aceh, Indonesia (all women) attended the training. Flower Aceh is a women's organization working in Aceh, Indonesia (the area most severely hit by Tsunami) to promote women's participation in development projects and in local communities.
- One representative from the Karen Youth Organization (male) attended the training. Karen is a Burmese ethnic group. Karen Youth Organization works with young people living in Burmese refugee camps on the Thai border and young Karen living in Burma to develop their skills as leaders in their communities and community development.

6. What were the main goals of the training?

- Our first goal for the training was to display a food system that provides healthy options, conserves bio-diversity, and returns empowerment to farmers. Displaying a sustainable living system shows people the potential we have to implement and develop such systems.
- Our second goal was to develop the skills for participants to feel confident in using these techniques and understanding them. This includes organic farming, natural fertilizer techniques, teaching endangered indigenous seed saving and sustainable

building techniques.

- Our third goal was to support local initiatives around the region in turn creating a larger movement. Each representative comes from a larger network in their home country in which they return to apply their knowledge. We believe the only way to create significant lasting social change is by empowering our local communities.

7. In what way were these goals accomplished?

Participants were first and foremost exposed to various methods of sustainability through their time spent at Pun Pun organic farm, sustainable living learning center and seed center. The farm acts as a learning and experiential center for techniques from around the world. Participants were based here. We also brought participants on several study-trips including; an umbrella organization/sustainable community called Wongsanit Ashram, visit to the “Women’s International Partnership for Peace and Justice” organization, the Santi Asok self-reliant community, forest walks to instill importance of conservation, a local organic farm/retreat center, and a trip to stay with a Thai hill tribe village organized to support forest conservation and sustainable farming.

Techniques were taught by various methods. Because our goal was to make participants feel comfortable and confident in the techniques they were taught, we used hands-on participation as our main vehicle. Participants themselves made natural fertilizers, pesticides, herbal medicines, soaps, garden beds, composts, and saved seeds. They also built a bathroom out of earthen materials from beginning to end. We also brought in various guest speakers who have expertise in different topics.

We worked to support local initiatives by working extensively with participants on how they could apply the knowledge they learned to their local communities. Periodically throughout the training we had check-ins and discussions with participants and at the end of the training we spent a day discussing ideas together and in small groups. We wrote small proposals together for the projects they would wish to do and timelines for how they would do them.

8. How was the training evaluated?

The training was evaluated orally and written. We hosted an oral evaluation with all participants and trainers with specific questions. We also gave participants a written evaluation with questions intended to get more candid and deeper evaluation. Facilitators also hosted an internal oral evaluation at the completion of the training.

a. What was the most useful thing that participants learned from the training?

The organic gardening skills and natural building techniques were stated as the most beneficial things learned during the training. Participants also stated they found it useful to see that it is possible to live in a sustainable way and to look for alternatives in their everyday lives.

b. What was the least useful thing?

Some study-trips became repetitive and created too much traveling time.

c. What would you as an organizer do differently next time?

I would select the representatives from organizations a bit differently. It was great to have a diversity of people from different places and different topics but in the future I would make it a bit more focused. For the last training we chose participants who had been referred to us but who did not have much background in what the training was about or what we do beforehand (even though we gave them apt information prior to the training). In the future I would choose individuals who come from organizations who work in a more closely-related field or who can see the connection to their work clearly and how they can use it. It would not be hard to do this and we are already in contact with groups for next year but the past training was our first of this kind so we learned from it.

We also would not do so many study-trips. We would focus on the training being based at Pun Pun with guest speakers coming to discuss other topics we felt we wanted other experts for. This would limit the travel, reducing cost and time and effort in travel while still providing them with on-the-ground examples at Pun Pun farm.

Please include at least two remarks from two participants.

“I appreciate people working at Pun Pun. They have a great idea like this to conduct and create this training. It is useful for people to learn.”

“Everyday life (was most useful), relaxed but well-organized lifestyle. It gives the sense of peace necessary for being strong and happy. Most important for me was the mental support I got from the training and seeing that this lifestyle really works.”

9. What will be the follow-up to the training?

The trainers will continue to stay in contact with participants to help them develop their own projects, ideas and methods. One trainer has gone to visit the participant from Karen Youth Organization already to follow-up with him and talk about his future visions and what role the trainers can play in supporting his project. We also continue to stay in contact with all participants through an email list-serve where we discuss our ideas and help support our work at home and through occasional phone contact.

10. What are the participants going to do with what they learned at the training?

Various projects are underway by past participants. These include; creating a sustainable living learning center for Burmese refugees living in Thailand and Burmese in Burma, conducting trainings on natural compost making and natural soaps for women in natural disaster and civil strife zones in Indonesia to start to make a more sustainable future for individuals, and projects with youth in Cambodia teaching them sustainable living techniques and leadership skills.

Asian Sustainability Leadership Educational Training

Thailand, 2005-2007

Description	Details	Total Budget	Pun Pun Provided	RSG Provided
Food and Accommodation				
Wongsanit Ashram	3.88 pds x 10 people x 5 days	194.00	97.00	97.00
Pun Pun Community	3.59 pds x 10 people x 42 days	1,507.80	753.90	753.90
Asok	1.44 pds x 10 people	14.40	7.20	7.20
Hilltribe Village	7.90 pds x 10 people	79.00	39.50	39.50
Aek's Sustainable Farm	5.18 pds x 10 people x 2 days	103.60	51.80	51.80
Subtotal Food and Accommodation		1,898.80	949.40	949.40
Domestic Transport				
Bangkok-Wongsanit Ashram	Car rental	35.90		35.90
Bangkok-Chiang Mai train	8.76 pds x 10 people	87.60		87.60
Chiang Mai- Pun Pun	Truck rental	18.66		18.66
Pun Pun – Asok and back	Truck rental	43.00		43.00
Pun Pun – Hilltribe and back	Truck rental	43.00		43.00
Pun Pun – Aek's and back	Truck rental	29.00		29.00
Subtotal Domestic Transport		257.16		257.16
International Transport				
Indonesian Participants	400 x 3 people	1,200.00		1,200.00
Cambodian Participants	177 x 2 people	354.00		354.00
Burmese Participant	5.74 x 1 person	5.74		5.74
Subtotal International Transport		1,559.74		1,559.74
Facilities Maintenance		27.92	27.92	
Communication		165.65	165.65	
Teaching Materials				
Stationary		7.18	3.59	3.59
Tools and supplies		112.00	56.00	56.00
Subtotal Teaching Materials		119.18	59.59	59.59
Coordination				
Project Coordinator	½ time= 108 pds/mo x 12 mo	1296.00	648.00	648.00
Course Coordinator	Fulltime = 216 pds/mo x 2 mo	432.00	216.00	216.00
Assistants for course	2 people x 135 pds/mo x 2 mo	540.00	270.00	270.00
Guest presenters	5 presenters @ 57.44 each (including transport)	287.20		287.20
Subtotal Coordination		2,555.20	1,134.00	1,421.20
Follow Up				
Facilitator travel for site visits	200 pds x 1 visit x 1 person	200.00		200.00
Travel expenses	7 pds x 1 visit x 1 person	13.00		13.00
Small Projects Fund	270 pds x 2 area group projects	540.00		540.00
Subtotal Follow Up		753.00		753.00
Grand Total for Conservation Course		7,336.65	2,336.56	5,000.09

Changes in Budget Narrative:

1. Food and accommodation – at Pun Pun, we use fruit and vegetables from the garden whenever possible. We supplement these with organic rice we buy from the Asok network, and vegetables from the local village market. We buy fish and milk from village neighbors. We felt it was important to show the participants other examples of sustainability and conservation work in the area so we ended up adding more study-trips to the itinerary. This increased the cost of food and accommodation because it costs more outside than at Pun Pun community where we grow much of what we eat. These figures include ten participants including 6 participants and 4 coordinators.

2. Domestic Transport – Although we added more study trips to the schedule, we still ended up decreasing the total domestic transportation cost because we used local transportation and simple transport. Pun Pun contributed with expenses at Pun Pun and in various in-kind support but did not have sufficient funds to cover this hard cost as well so it is in the Rufford section.

3. International Transport – Due to the cost prohibitive nature of international travel, Pun Pun had included transport for 6 participants in this budget proposal. We ended up with 6 participants but the airfare and visa fees were more than we expected for certain participants raising the cost of overall international transport.

4., 5., and 6. Facilities Maintenance, Communication, and Teaching Materials – Pun Pun covered these expenses with western interns fees.

7. Coordination – includes one ½ time project coordinator for a 12 month period, who will be responsible for communication prior to and following the course with participants, funder correspondence and reports, planning, etc. One course coordinator full time for the 2 month period of the course, with the help of 2 assistants during the course. All of these coordinators are members of the Pun Pun community. Our coordination costs were the same as expected except the cost of guest speakers was more than we expected. We had failed to recognize the cost of transportation for guest speakers in our original budget. We had speakers come to teach about conservation and social action in Thailand, herbal medicine, and Buddhism and conservation work. Since Pun Pun contributed toward our coordinator costs but did not have enough for covering outside guest speakers, this was put in the Rufford section.

8. Follow up – The largest difference in our budget was displayed in our follow-up. This can also be taken as a success in that most participants felt they could continue with what they learned on their own after completing the course. This meant that we only had to do a site visit to one area minimizing travel costs for facilitator travel. Small Project Funds were allocated to two of the three groups represented as the other group felt it had the resources available to them already to implement their project alone.