Lesson Learned and Good Practice Sharing Workshop
Bogale Township
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THADAR CONSORTIUM

Good Practices on
Home Gardening Model and Eel farming Model
Delta ProjectThadar Consortium

SWANYEE

Social Vision Services Association

Myanmar Ceremic Society

MBCU

MBCU - II

THINGAHA ORGANIZATION

Presentation Outlines

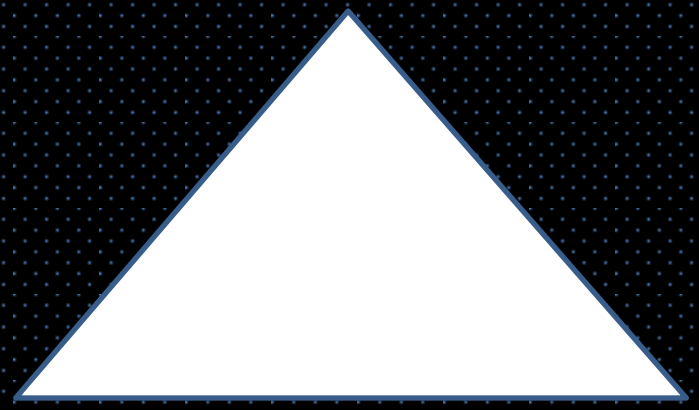
- Overall Goal and Outputs of the project
- Home Gardening model
- Eel farming model

The Overall Goal

- To contribute for increasing livelihoods security and household incomes for vulnerable rural households in the Ayeyarwaddy Delta

Three outputs of the project

Capacity Building



Livelihood Models

Social Protection Model

Systematic EEL Farming for Livelihood Opportunity

- Name of Project: Building Local Capacities for a Livelihood Systems Approach in Ayeyarwaddy
- IP of Thadar : Swanyee Development Foundation
- Village Name : Ah Si Gyi, Mya Pa Goe and Tha Pyae Kone
- Village Tract : Sat San
- Township :Bogale
- Water Condition: Brackish (Near Mainmahla Island)
- Duration : 8 months (May to December)

Introduction (Initial Situation)

- Lack of job opportunity
- Difficult to access new technique for new livelihood option
- Lack of knowledge on using local resources
- Very low income and burden of loan from rich people

Methodological Approach

1. Consultation with community
2. Collect market information
3. Identification of beneficiaries
4. Linkage with social protection
5. Provide technical training for eel farming*

Methodological Approach….. Cont'd

6. Investigation the baby eels and materials cost
(including the transportation)

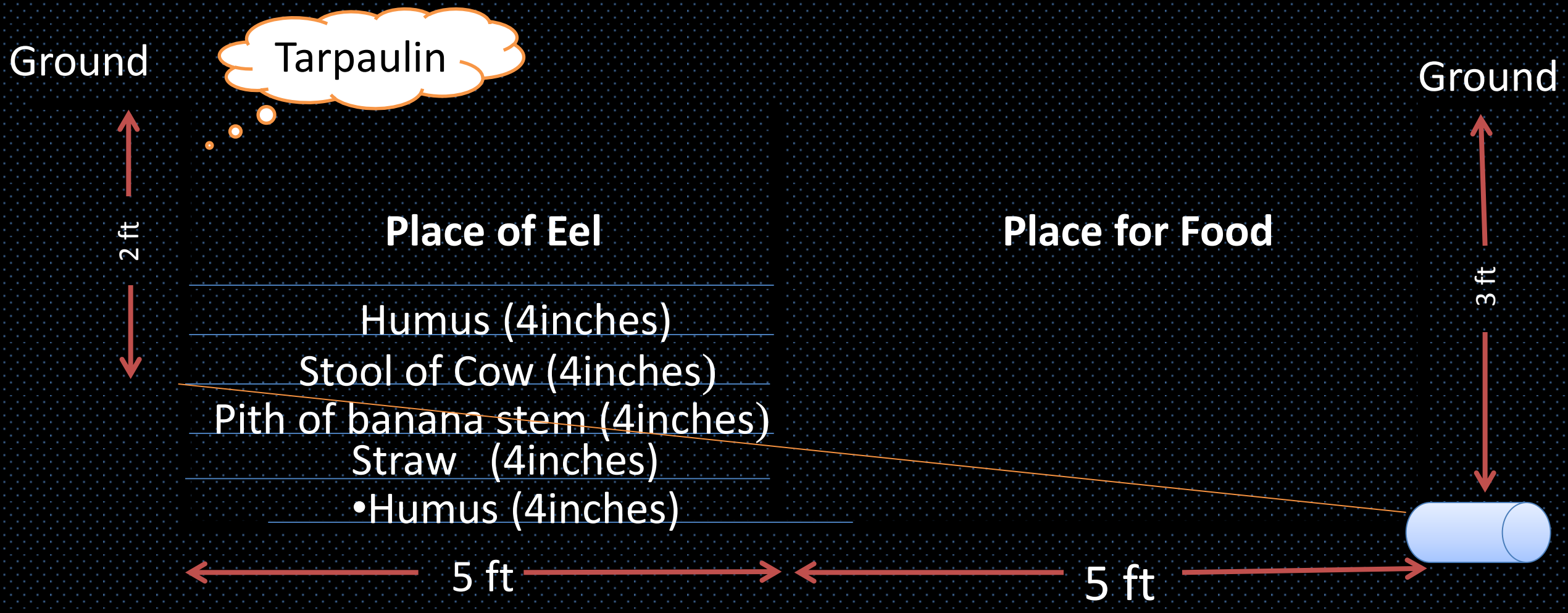
7. *Pond preparation

8. Stocking the pond with baby eels
(8 Viss, around 300 baby eel)

9. Regular Monitoring

10. Harvesting

Pond design and Layout



Cost Per Pond

- Cost of baby eel (8 viss per pond x 4000ks) = 32,000 MMK
- Tarpaulin sheet (8m x 12m per pond) 1 sheet = 21,600 MMK
- Bamboo (50) = 10,000 MMK
- Labour charge for pond digging (2 person per day) = 80,00 MMK
- Drain Pipe (1”PVC Pipe) = 25,00 MMK
- Eel Feed (8 months) = 72,000 MMK

Total cost = 146,100 MMK

Selling Price

- 45 viss x 7,000MMK (average Wt. 0.15 ~ 0.20 viss) = 315,000MMK

Net Profit-

- (Selling price – Total cost) 315,000 – 146100 = 168,900 MMK (monthly21,120/MMK)

Impact

- ✓ Community achieved successful eel farming technique

- ✓ Community are aware of a livelihood option
  - Income generation opportunity for vulnerable people
  - A woman can easily implement
  - Based on business size, both men and women can work it out

- ✓ Easily replicated/adopted in the other area*

Innovation and success factors

- Innovated by adaptation of GRET and NAG farming methods (learned from Exposure visits – in March 2012)
- Based on community action plan (village book- participatory need assessment)*
- By supportive factor of CLLSP
- Value added to traditional method
- Market information (Market Place , Time of peak price)

Constraints

- Can not breed for the whole year (in project villages- salt water intrusion)

- Risk of poisoning (chemical fertilizer, pesticide used for paddy)

Lesson Learned

- Increased baby eel price by suppliers* (information of EEL farming activity)
- Embankment height should be (1ft to1.5 ft) from the ground to avoid losing eel due to flood (according to target area condition)
- Pond preparation should be at least 25 days for keep fitting pond’s condition with eel (water and materials)
- Scarcity of food for EEL in winter*
- Scarcity of fresh water to change pond water in winter*

Up- Scaling

- Fresh water area should be farmed for the whole year
- EEL's pond size can be increased depend on land availability (for more profits)*
- Market assessment (market place, transportation, time of peak price)
- Provision of systematic training, and monitoring in each process are compulsory
- Record keeping supports to be contextualize

Any Questions

Individual Production with Collective market Approach
in Home Gardening Model
(Zawlone Plantation)

- Name of Project: Building Local Capacity for a Livelihood Systems Approach in the Ayeyawaddy
- IP of Thadar : Myanmar Baptist Churches Union
- Village : Myo Chaung Village
- Village Tract : Kattamyin Hti Seik Yae Kyaw
- Township : Mawlamyingyun
- Beneficiaries : Poor, landless, elderly people, female headed households,HHs with disable & chronically ill persons

Geographical Coverage

- Myo Chaung village is situated along the bank of Yarzudaing River
- Fresh water area.
- Both monsoon and summer paddy growing area
- Nearly 1 hour distance by boat from Mawlamyaingyun
- Transportation is mainly used by water way
- Main livelihoods are Agriculture, gardening, fishery, livestock breeding and odd jobs
- Lean period is 4 months per year

Introduction (Initial Situation)

- Few of rich and middle (26 HHs among 114 HHs) could invest for planting flowers with traditional methods*
- Flowers were sold through the brokers
- Lack of job opportunity for the poor in lean period
- An action plan of village book to get regular income for the poor by providing investment and technical support
- Poor could not grow and proliferate regularly as they needed to spend for their daily food

Methodological Approach

1. Selecting beneficiaries
   with criteria by community

Beneficiary Prioritization by community decision*

Methodological Approach….. Cont'd

2. Forming SHGs

Methodological Approach….. Cont'd

3. Agricultural Technical Training

Training includes following topics;

- Planning and preparation for plantation
- Land preparation
- Systematic fertilizer usage for flowers
- Cutting system of flower to proliferate
- Cutting ,bundling and Loading technique for flowers

Methodological Approach….. Cont'd

4. Linking with CLLSP (Community Led Livelihood related Social Protection)*

5. Providing loan to beneficiaries with agreements
   - Not to sell the flower within 8 months
   - First 8 months plants has to use for proliferation
   - Receiving fund 30,000/-Kyat per household for initial 5000 seedlings

6. Forming purchasing committee

Methodological Approach….. Cont'd

7. Land preparation and fencing

Methodological Approach….. Cont'd

8.Purchasing good flower seedlings

9.Planting and Proliferation

Methodological Approach….. Cont'd

10. Cutting and bundling Flower

Methodological Approach….. Cont'd

11. Loading and collectively send to Market

Methodological Approach….. Cont'd

12. Market Linkage

- 3 focal persons were selected in cluster meeting*
- Hands on training to 3 focal persons
  - ✓ Collecting market information*
  - ✓ Collecting flowers from beneficiaries
  - ✓ Sending to Yangon Market
  - ✓ Money transfer
- Inquire market price by focal persons and project staffs
- Collectively sell the flowers
- Focal person gets 1 MMK per flower for service charges

Cost and Benefit Data of Daw Than Nwet (Myo Chaung Village)

Cost for 6000 initial seedlings

Project support – 30,000/- MMK

B/F contribution -41,000/- MMK

After 1 year and 8 months

- Total Flowers – 180,000 plants
- Regular income from flower - 30,000/- to 40,000/- MMK monthly
- Saving

Spending the profits

- Loan repayment to village CBO
- Food
- Contributed in village bridge construction
- Made pilgrimage to Pago and Kyite Hti Yoe
- Repairing house (20,000/- MMK)
- land purchasing (180,000/- MMK)
- Medical treatment for daughter (50,000/- MMK)

Validation

- Appreciation of Visitors from World Bank
- Increased Beneficiary numbers from 40 to 109 by revolving*
- Number of flowers have been proliferated up to 20,100,000 plants (base line data, 700,000 plants)
- Neighbouring villages learned the techniques from Myo Chaung and start replicating

Impact

- Cooperative system is functioning in linking with Market
- Released from debt cycle and could manage for their basic needs
- Create job opportunities for the land less labourers especially women from neighbouring villages
- Villagers constructed a 60 ft long concrete bridge by own funding
- Became a main product of Myo Chaung Village

Innovation and Success Factors

- Capacity building focused **activity**
- Integrated in traditional techniques *
- By the supportive factor of CLLSP*
- Supported to link with Yangon wholesale market (cut the market chain with brokers)
- Communication improved (Phone available in the village)
- Market information (market place, transportation, time of peak price)
- All sorts of people(Man / women, youth , old age) can implement

Constraints

- Less profit due to high plant damaged rate

*Comprehensive trainings was given and cluster meetings were conducted for sharing learning

- Less profit due to lack of market linkage

* Supported to link with Yangon wholesale market (cut the market chain with brokers)

Lesson Learned

- Reducing plants damaged rate from 200 to 20 per 1000 plants during proliferation by conducting refresher workshop with technician after one year

- Acceptance of new technique gained from training (start planting in the evening and watering the plants in the next morning)

Up-scaling

- Well-trained CBO is needed to manage
- Provision of systematic training, and monitoring in each process are compulsory
- Experienced technical person will need to contextualized with area environment
- Strong mechanism is needed to implement
- Need reasonable capital
- Need at least 25 sq ft for 5,000 plants and proliferation up to 80,000 plants (for well benefitting)
- Fresh water and systematic land preparation is essential

Any Questions?

Many Thanks For Your Attention

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