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Good Neighbors

PARTNERSHIP

ISSUE NO. 54 (OCT-DEC 2008)

Good Neighbors

Togetherness, 'WITH' you.

The logo (CI) represents the love within the International NGO, Good Neighbors which is dedicated to providing people in need with hope and love.

Welcoming you

The logo design is a combination of an ampersand '&' and a heart. The underline on the left (the inviting line) highlights 'Togetherness' and 'Inviting you with love'.

The life and the hope, Olive green

The olive green color of the logo reflects hope, peace, sharing of life, and growth, which is in the spirit of 'Good Neighbors' as an ardent and trusted NGO.

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* Cover Photo Children attending GN India project school in Bangalore.

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Namaste, Good Neighbors

Sung-Hun Ko

Country Director, GN Nepal

Colorful flags of prayers fly in the wind as if the wind would pass on the far-reaching wishes to the heavens. People of Nepal have maintained the tradition of wishing for thousands of years. Their wishes would not be much different from any others. Some would pray for their children or wealth, others would pray for their country or humankind.

Nepal is a small country in South Asia bordering India and China. It has been 2 months since I was first dispatched here. I am learning a new culture in a new land. The Nepali language and culture reaches Persia on one side and Korea through China on the other. Their language has traces of the Persian language and the culture integrates some aspects of south-east Asian culture. Having worked in Pakistan and Afghanistan over the past few years, it is fortunate for me that Nepali life and culture are not so different from those two countries', so I can relate to them more easily. Nepali people look very similar to Koreans, so there is a sense of familiarity. I look like a Kamar, one of the ethnic groups in Nepal.

As in most of the countries I have been to in the past, poverty speaks for itself in Nepal. On children's clothes and faces, women's dresses, dinner tables, and in the walks and faces of old people, traces of poverty are clear. It is something that for a long time has crushed people's will to provide for them and removed smiles from children's faces.

The total population of Nepal was estimated to be 29,519,114 as of 2008. 24.1% of the total



population lives on less than 1 dollar per day, and 68.5% live on less than 2 dollars per day. The infant mortality rate is 56 out of 1000, and the figure increases to 76 among children younger than 5 years of age. 48% of the children from newborns to age 5 have fatally low weight, and 51% of them have developmental problems. 80% of all children attend primary school, but only 49% of them go on to secondary school. The other 51% start a life burdened with labor as soon as they finish primary school. In rural areas, 60% of all children get married before 18. 30% of the whole population has no access to safe drinking water, and 66% live without a toilet. Only 35% of all women and 63% of all men are literate. 81% of the total population is engaged in agriculture; however, 60% of them suffer from a serious shortage of food. (ref.: UNICEF statistics)

The reasons for these problems are complex. One reason is the obscurantist policy of the former monarch. Another reason is Nepal's location as a landlocked country where 90% of the land is mountainous terrain. The civil war between the former government and the Maoist

party, which claimed 13,000 lives and left thousands of people missing, also is a contributing factor. A ceasefire agreement between the government and the Maoists was signed in 2006, and the Maoists became the ruling party through an election in April 2008. A historical change in abolishing the monarchy which ruled the country for 240 years followed and a new era of peace arrived. An opportunity has come for Nepal to break away from the vicious circle of poverty and advance forward.

For the last six years, Good Neighbors Nepal has been engaged in a hostel & school project and a community development project. Children from poor and single-parent families come to the hostel to study and they are cared for. Badikhel primary school, located in the village of a low caste group called the Pahari, is a school which gives the children a chance to stand against the caste system and develop as individuals. Good Neighbors Nepal has also been operating a child-focused community development project for ex-Kamaiyas tribe members (former slaves emancipated in 2000) in Kailali area. Good Neighbors Nepal is working with the poorest of the people in Nepal.

The first thing I decided to do in Nepal was to send the children at the hostel back to their homes. They had been initially selected by the local community committee. The children adapted to the new environment so well that they didn't want to return to their poor-conditioned homes. Over time they lost touch with their family. The children were sent home and the program was realigned to support the child along with their parents. Towns became safe again as the civil war ended, so it was possible to send the children home.

Our program needed to be redesigned so that the children could come to the center to learn, the parents could receive vocational training or counseling, and the community together with

the Good Neighbors could solve various problems in the area. We spent much time explaining the goal of the project to the local community committee and we started sharing our ideals. I am envisioning a time in which the children start living with their families again, the condition of the families improves, and the local community flourishes in harmony.

Every morning I write my prayers and hang them in the wind of the soaring Himalayas. I pray that the love and devotion of the Good Neighbors reach heaven, so that our children can go to school instead of going to work, go to sleep without an empty stomach, and the parents can share the fruits of their hard work with their children.

Namaste (Honoring the God inside of you) to all of you.

Partnering for the Children of India

Muniraj

Program Director, GN India

Before joining the Good Neighbors, I used to work with a large local NGO called the Outreach. I was heading a large project called the Onsite which worked with the migrant construction workers' children.

I was introduced to Mr. Seung-jin An, the country director of Good Neighbors India. This is how I came to know about the good work being carried out by the Good Neighbors in 22 countries. It was good news to hear that Good Neighbors was trying to establish a head office in Bangalore.

Strategies of GNI in India.

Two NGOs were selected, who could carry out the programs of GNI. One was the Outreach in Bangalore, which works with the migrant construction workers' children. The other NGO was MYWA which works with tribal communities in remote parts of Tamil Nadu state, the state neighboring ours. It was decided to first conduct a survey to gather information about the community, family, youth and the children. A study was also done on the socio-economic situation of the communities to understand available resources and their needs. The communities face a lot of health hazards and the children are prone to sickness and major ailments. They do not have any felicity. MYWA, Outreach, and GNI decided to join hands together in sponsoring approximately 1,000 children in the project area. The projects will directly work with one of the most vulnerable groups in the society, the children working as stone cutters.



Mr. Muniraj with GNI sponsored children in Bangalore

I was very keen on joining the team in India. Through the discussion with the country director, I was impressed by the GNI activities, and decided to join the GNI. The country director hired me as the program director.

Since I had fair understanding of the law, our first task was to see under which law the project could be implemented. After consultation with experts, it was decided that we would work through local NGOs, because the Indian government did not allow INGOs based outside of India to implement programs directly. This is when Mr. An decided to select credible local NGOs whose objectives are simliar to the GNI's, and working with children in India.



GNI sponsored children in Bangalore

The Future of Good Neighbors India

In the future, Good Neighbors India will network with NGOs, play a leading role in the implementation of the MDGs, in advocacy work to influence the government policies in favor of the deprived and vulnerable within the Indian society.

GNVol: We are the Good Neighbors of the World



Former GNVol members and staffs gathered to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the GNVol program.

On Saturday December 13, Good Neighbors hosted an event which invited former overseas volunteer workers to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Good Neighbors Volunteer program. The auditorium was filled with heart-warming stories, and the guests, friends, and strangers alike got along as if they have known each other for years.

“The past 10 years of Good Neighbors was made possible because of your devotion.” The celebration was opened with welcoming remarks from Mr. Su-young Chang, manager of the international cooperation team. ‘Good Neighbors Overseas Volunteers’ (GNVol) Day’ was a celebration for those who served in developing countries around the world with a spirit of challenge and passion.

For the past 10 years, the members of GNVol have formed the backbone of Good Neighbor’s volunteer program serving in projects such as community development and children’s education in developing countries all over the world.

A program which began with 3 volunteers sent to a remote village in Bangladesh in 1997, GNVol has now served in 16 countries reaching a total of 229 members up to now. As



Former GNVol members having a good time at the GNVol Day event

of 2008, 22 members in different parts of the world are exemplifying the spirit of volunteerism with passion and love.

The Days of Our Lives, GNVol

Living in a foreign country for a year or two is not an easy task. Food, climate, language, and different modes of life were among the many difficulties facing the volunteers. But the volunteers unanimously agreed that exciting new experiences, hard-earned lessons, and the joy of volunteer works were the rewards which were only made possible from their experiences and gave them a chance to grow.

Su-hyun Lee, a member of GNVol who participated in the poultry farming project in Vietnam - a.k.a. the "chicken project" - as a part of the efforts to cut the vicious circle of poverty in rural areas, touched the audience with her happy memories. "I can never forget the happy face of the lady who held the chicken we gave in her arms."



Guests and participants touched one another with their cherished memories.

Ju-yong Choi, a GNVol member who worked in Afghanistan, also shared his heartfelt story. He

said, "My experience with the local people has changed my perspective. I came to see them not as 'beneficiaries', but as 'partners'. I was dispatched for a volunteer work to help the local people but I learned so much from them."

Young-mok Kwon, a special guest of the celebration, honored the event with his presence. Kwon Young-mok, who was among the first of the volunteers of GNVol, shared with the audience how his volunteer experience 10 years ago has become an influence in his life and encouraged him to achieve his dream of social contribution. His word of advice to young people was,

"Don't be afraid to take on challenges in life and move forward." He also shared his wish for his children and said, "I want my children to see the world and live in it as an overseas volunteer when they grow up."



The first GNVol member, Mr. Young-mok Kwon is sharing his thoughts with the audience.

For those who are holding on to their visions and dreams for the world, members of GNVol give the following advice:

"Open your heart and mind to the world. Understand other cultures and learn to accept them. Don't burden yourself with an expectation to give. Instead, be prepared to learn things by being with the local people. Make autonomous efforts continuously and you will earn valuable experiences in life."

Meet Our New Officer in New York

Q: Please introduce yourself.

A: I was born and raised in Seoul, South Korea. Growing up I had many interests and curiosities toward people and the life. It was not surprising that I wanted to be a secret agent like James Bond (A.K.A. 007) early on because I believed it would give me the chance to assume many attractive roles and travel to many exotic far off places.

My studies and a career as an advertising designer in my early 20s in Korea set me on a path to attend a university majoring in Public Relations in the United States. However, the Asian economic crisis of 1996 shifted my attention to the socially and economically underprivileged by witnessing the hardship and obstacles they had to face daily basis. Over the next few years, I began to dedicate myself to the study of social work, earning a bachelor's degree from Temple University and a master's degree from Columbia University while closely working with diverse people whose voice was not heard to the mainstream of the society.

Today, I work as a professional social worker at a community-based organization in the New York metropolitan area. My work is focused on developing and managing social service and public health programs for low-income Asian Americans. Although I have grown up and have a beloved husband, I still have many of the same interests and curiosities as when I was a child. Comic books are my guilty pleasure. My



dream is not to become a secret agent anymore, but I want to be an honest, humble and sincere human-being who loves and appreciates gifts from people and the life.

Q: How did you come to know Good Neighbors?

A: During graduate school, I concentrated on International Social Work and International

Social Welfare. I really wanted some real world experience to integrate what I had learned in school into the field. I researched and applied to various International NGOs including Good Neighbors International (GNI). I was impressed at the scope of GNI's work and the number of countries that they devoted in. GNI offered the opportunity for me as a volunteer to work with Afghan women at the Education and Cultural Center for Women, an area that I was very interested in. During my 6-month stay in Kabul, Afghanistan in 2006, my position changed to manage an on-going project at Ibnisina Hospital. My responsibilities included conducting needs assessments to evaluate current and future hospital priorities, supervising the design, construction and renovation of the hospital facilities, improving day-to-day hospital management facilities, initiating hospital management systems, developing an education center and training courses for doctors and nurses, supervising and training GNI hospital project staff and etc. I also

met wonderful Afghan team members. It was really life time worthy experience.



Ms. Choi in a meeting with her team mates at Ibnisha hospital

Q: Tell us about a cherished memory related to your work or volunteer work.

A: When I was in deep sorrow from the death of my father, I went KKo-Tong-Nae, Flower Village in English, where the homeless and the abandoned receive care and love in the hope living with Catholic priests, monks, and sisters. I still don't know what drove me to go there, and I may have wanted to be around and with people who longed for consolation like I did. I had only planned to visit there just for a day or two but ended to stay several days. From the first day, I was placed to take care of abandoned newborn babies and met twelve of them. It was not easy for me to do simple tasks at the beginning such as changing diapers, feeding milk, helping them to burp after each meal, cuddling, washing them and etc. I really had very little experiences dealing with these tiny and fragile human beings. A three month old baby who had severe asthma caught my eyes and heart. During the night, his asthma got worse, so he needed to be checked often. It was because he was so weak to cry out for me to know when he could not breathe. When it happened, I had to hold him in a position for him to breathe better, putting an oxygen mask on his face until he got ok. Spending time with

him and other babies, I fell in love with them and felt humane responsibilities for them. In return, I also received their immeasurable trust and love which helped my own coping. It was moment to realize that we needed each other no matter what our age, gender, occupation, education level, or wealth is. With each other's love and attentive care, we became so meaningful and gracious to each other.

Q: What is your duty as the UN liaison officer?

A: My main duty is to regularly attend meetings and conferences hosted by UN bodies dealing with relevant agenda useful for GNI like NGO briefings by the Department of Public Information (DPI) and to report them to the GNI headquarters for updated new information and international development trends. Building up a good close relationship with the UN staff and representatives of other NGOs is also very important part of my job.

Q: What do you wish to achieve through your work?

A: Personally, before I have an opportunity to work oversea someday, I wish to learn and understand international programs and trends and to network with people from different UN divisions, NGOs and governments. Professionally, I want to have my work done well to contribute to GNI. In addition, differently from previous UN liaison officers, I have recruited volunteers who are interested in learning international programs and activities and have studied or have worked toward. Working as a research team, I hope to coordinate our team efforts effectively and efficiently so that GNI receives a quality of information as much as possible.

Do not Eat to Eat, but Eat to Work

Chetraj Bhattraï

Participant, Global Agricultural Leadership Program

GN Nepal



Participants gathered at the closing ceremony of the Canaan-Yonsei Global Agricultural Leadership Program.

As I landed in South Korea from Nepal, approaching Youngam-ri, I was overwhelmed with passion, energy, and excitement for the new opportunity GNI had provided me. I was one of the many participants from 15 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America participating in the Canaan Farmers School. I was eager to explore my curiosity of the Canaan School. I began my experience in the Canaan spirit of service and sacrifice, under the objective of the Global Agricultural Leadership program, eradicating poverty and reducing threats to the ecosystem with the principle of Canaan work. In the course of training, I learned how different cultures applied economic principles and practices in their communities, as well as how their social life and eating habits differed from my own. Additionally, I became familiar with the philosophy pioneered by the founder of the

Canaan school, Elder Young Gi Kim, teaching that, "Let us always stay awake because deep sleep of flesh results the loss of material goods and deep sleep of people's ideology results in the destruction of the soul."

Daily Activities

Throughout my experience, I gained a renewal of mind and body through daily challenges. We woke up each morning to the sound of a bell at 5:00 am to begin my day with physical exercise, followed by meaningful devotional time. Every morning, I joined my colleagues for breakfast, consisting of several foreign foods. At breakfast, Young Gi Kim reminded us of the Canaan Farmers school philosophy, "Don't eat to eat, but eat to work. If you don't like to work, then don't eat. Work for at least four hours for each meal." or better understood as, "If you don't

work, you don't have right to eat. "Consistent with the principle, I went to class each morning, from 9:00am to 12:00pm.



Each day was full of meaningful challenges for Mr. Bhattra (on the right).

In order to live a life of thoughtfulness and action, we had several discussions on topics such as mindset and theoretical education. From these discussions, I became familiarized with the "CAN DO" and "I DO FIRST" attitude. In addition, I learned that the Canaan ideas, vision, and motto can teach one to live practically.

I also learned about project management, human resource development, and general theories of management. Class discussions provided me an opportunity to share my ideas along with my knowledge of organic farming. It was an unforgettable experience to share my thoughts and ideas with so many of my colleagues from all over the world without the slightest bit of hesitation.

Following a day of classes and activities, I enjoyed dinner with my colleagues. After dinner, we made sure that our living areas were clean and went to bed by 10pm.

My Learning

After completion of my training, I took what I learned and applied those principles to my personal and professional life. I changed from being passive to active, negative to positive,

dependent to independent. The application of learning clearly comes through now in the disciplined life that I live. I strive to live a life of punctuality and responsibility that I learned over the course of training.

The "CAN DO" and "I DO FIRST" attitudes have also developed in my leadership skills that I have already applied in my life. I now practically and creatively apply the project management strategies with logical framework in my organization along with the idea of human resource development and the heart of love to win problematic hearts. As I continue to live a life of work, service, and sacrifice, I strive to be a role model in my organization. I respect and consider the views and opinions of others in order to develop policies that encourage everyone to participate in projects, providing a sense of ownership in the community. I have also shared my experience and knowledge from the workshop with my staff members.

Inspired for the Betterment of the World

This experience inspired me to pioneer ideas for the betterment of the world. I have learned to manage my life, family, community, village, society and nation with love, harmony, and affection, fitting into the 21st century. This training showed me the meaning and value of an attitude of service and sacrifice. I have taken these principles to light the candle of prosperity in the country of Nepal. I have also strived to live a faithful and disciplined life, honoring the saying, "if you don't work, you don't have right to eat." This experience provided a turning point in my life in Nepal, giving me a new and meaningful set of principles that I live by each day.

Finally, I am grateful to GN HQ and Nepal, Canaan Farmers School, and Yonsei University for investing in this life changing opportunity.

How are Civil Society and New Actors Enhancing Impact?

Recent years have seen a rapid growth in sources of funding for development cooperation from outside regular donor channels. Proliferation of funding sources has some important advantages, including wider choices of funding for program countries which can enhance stability and predictability of flows by diversifying risk, especially for countries with relatively few sources of financing. It also provides more diverse perspectives on development issues.

Yet proliferation has potential disadvantages, including conflicts over development priorities and conditionalities, increased earmarking and a dramatic increase in transaction costs. In addition, it adds to the strain on program country capacities by diverting staff to work as project counterparts and spending resources on technical assistance to manage projects.

Reaching remote and deprived populations

The main comparative advantages of civil society, businesses and new actors in providing and contributing to development cooperation at the country-level lie in research, capacity building and innovation. In reaching remote and deprived populations, these actors often achieve an impact in a way that governments are not always capable of.

Civil society organizations, for example, play an essential role as service providers and as agents for advocacy and information dissemination due to their proximity to local communities. The added value of these organizations is particularly attributed to their ability to take

greater risks than government entities thereby increasing the number of available policy options. For the same reason, governments should increasingly leverage the resources of civil society in terms of innovative ideas.

Multistakeholder dialogue between civil society, the business community, local governments, parliamentarians and government is essential in order to focus development efforts and to ensure alignment. Meanwhile, civil society also plays an important oversight role by providing feedback to government in terms of monitoring and evaluation of development policies and acting as watchdogs by denouncing undemocratic practices, human rights violation and inefficient public expenditures.

Challenges in working together

The voluntary nature of funding compels non-profit organizations to be more focused on actual service delivery than most government entities. The nature of contributions to these organizations further suggests a strong incentive to improve results in order to secure continuous funding. However, the lack of accountability and transparency of the activities of non-profit organizations and how they allocate funds are causes for concern.

In terms of attracting staff, non-profit organizations benefit from less competitive salaries in the public sectors in many program countries to the detriment of building and sustaining national capacities. These organizations should therefore approach internal staffing decisions as an extension of

their capacity-building goals and they should seek to enhance local-level expertise on a non-competitive basis.

Despite good intentions, non-profit organizations are often short of the technical knowledge to engage constructively with governments and donors in policy formulation and finance. In addition to limited technical and analytical skills, lack of coordination among different groups and of information in rural areas, which c o n s t r a i n participation in decision-making processes, also hamper the impact of civil society.



Engaging the private sector

Similar to civil society, the private sector plays a key role in development cooperation. Net private capital flows to developing countries reached more than \$1 trillion in 2007, dwarfing development aid. More than simply bringing in direly needed funds, businesses also enhance implementation capacity by increasing project management skills, construction expertise and the ability to efficiently run and maintain operations. Further advantages include training, growth in small- and medium-sized enterprises, improved investment climates and social investment.

The private sector may support development either through core business activities, generating employment and wealth, or through targeted social investment funds which specifically address development needs. Traditionally, development activities have been performed as a separate activity, but sufficient scale can only be achieved if these activities are associated with the core business of enterprises. Policymakers need to understand that private

sector involvement will only be sustainable and scalable if enterprises are able to combine development with commercial viability.

Public-private partnerships are essential in complementing the work of governments and play a crucial role in both governance - by elevating links with affected populations to an institutional level - and in implementation - by targeting resources and investments to the strengthening of community systems. One reason the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis has become the predominant multilateral supporter of programs fighting the three pandemics is because it relies on partnerships between civil society and governments in both policy design and implementation. For these partnerships to flourish, shared learning of both good and especially bad experiences is needed.

Changing mindsets

A change in mindsets is needed in order for the business community to increasingly view the low income segment as real economic actors and desirable participants in the business process. Similarly, the international community should move away from a welfare and dependency mentality which is embedded in the term 'aid'. While a dependency relationship between a donor and a recipient is inevitable in respect of humanitarian efforts, it does not resonate well with human development goals seeking to empower individuals to pursue their own sustainable development. Yet soaring food and energy prices along with increasing poverty indicate that aid will be needed for a long time to come.

* This report is an excerpt from the report of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UN-ECOSOC) Development Cooperation Forum 2008.



Good Neighbors India Registered as a Local NGO

Mr. Seung-Jin An was appointed the head of Good Neighbors India in April, 2008. The India branch was officially registered to the government of Karnataka as Good Neighbors India on 22nd October, 2008.

GN India finished their first research project on 'Mudhumalai Hill Tribes Community Development Project' and 'Community Development Project for Sarajapur Migrant



Certificate of Registration for GN India

Construction Workers' Children'.

GN India is planning to launch various community development projects including child protection, education, sanitation and income generation based on the previous researches.

GNI Africa Regional Workshop in Ethiopia

An African regional workshop to empower local employees was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



Participants of the GNI Africa Regional Workshop

from 29th to 31st of October, 2008. Good Neighbors staffs from 8 countries including Kenya, Tanzania, and Rwanda joined in the GNI headquarters staff training in community development work and child sponsorship program. The participants also paid a visit to Good Neighbors Ethiopia and other local NGOs.

Neglected Tropical Disease Control Project in Mwanza, Tanzania

Mr. Su-young Chang, Team Manager of International Cooperation Team and Ms. Su-kyoung Lee of International Cooperation Team visited Good Neighbors offices in Kenya and Tanzania from 1st to 14th of November. The



Tanzanian child suffering from schistosomiasis

purpose of this visit was to monitor the projects and give administrative advice, and especially to discuss the implementation of the Neglected Tropical Disease Control Project in Mwanza, Tanzania. Good Neighbors medical experts, Dr. Han-jong Rim, Dr. Duk-young Min, and Dr. Kee-seon Eom accompanied the team.

The Neglected Tropical Disease Control Project in Mwanza will be carried out for 5 years for infection treatment, disease prevention, drinking water control, and related researches.

GNI Launches New Branch in Malawi

Mr. Sun Kim was appointed to lead Good



Mr. Sun Kim and President Ilha Yi at the appointment ceremony

Neighbors International's new branch in Malawi on 11th of November, 2008.

GNI will provide various health services to improve the lives of the Malawian people through Daeyang Luke Hospital in cooperation with Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). Furthermore, a range of community development projects in education, rural development, and income generation are to be launched in rural and urban areas.

The First Korean-American NPO Conference

On the 13th and 14th of November 2008, Good Neighbors USA (Executive Director: Mrs. Eunju Oh) hosted 'The First Korean-American NPO Conference' aimed at capacity strengthening and network building for Non Profit Organization (NPO) workers in Korea, the US and Canada. President Ilha Yi of GNI, along with Executive Director Won-Soon Park of the Beautiful Foundation, and Senior Pastor of the Oriental Mission Church Joshua Choon-Min Kang participated as the main speakers of the conference.

This conference helped establish a foundation

for exchanging information and constructing a professional network among nonprofit organizations working in Korea, the US and Canada.



Mr. Bryan Lee (GN USA), Ms. Bunja Yoo (Global Children Foundation), Ms. Eunju Oh (GN USA) and Ms. Eunyong Choi (GNI UN liaison officer) at the Korean-American NPO Conference

International Conference on Emerging Donors and New Approaches to Development Cooperation

The International Conference on Emerging Donors and New Approaches to Development Cooperation co-hosted by the Korea NGO Council for Overseas Cooperation (KCOC) and the Global Cooperation Center (GCC) of Ewha Womans University was held at Ewha Womans University on 4th and 5th of December, 2008. Representatives from various development organizations and governments working in Africa attended the conference to share knowledge and opinions about the direction of development efforts in Africa. Mr. Su-young Chang, Team Manager of International Cooperation Team attended the conference as a panelist and gave a presentation entitled "South Korea's Approaches to Africa Development Cooperation".

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