



**farther, further**AsiaDHRRA in 2006

# Chairperson's Message

As the new set of leadership assumes responsibility in seeing through the five-year strategic plan of AsiaDHRRA from 2006-2010, I take great pride in sharing with you our accomplishments in 2006.

We took farther steps in pursuing our commitment to platform building at the regional front with various stakeholders. Our efforts to contribute to building broader communities among CSOs for policy reform and joint collaboration also allowed us to have the opportunities to build capacities of our grassroots partners and DHRRA leaders, especially in responding to issues at the regional and global front.

We also saw the year devoted to providing support to the Asian Farmers' Association (AFA) both as secretariat and as a partner who shares their development agenda for sustainable rural development. We saw through the legal transfer of accountabilities to AFA and major resource mobilization to beef up its operations in the coming years took place. We believe that AFA has taken great stride in advocating for the issues of small farmers and the protection of their livelihoods. AFA has a bright future and we feel humbled by their accomplishments so far.

Our life as an organization revolves around our commitment to be with the rural people in their aspiration for a better life. As we sustain our work with farmers organizations, we hope to extend our cooperation and be enriched by fellow CSOs working with fisher folks, indigenous peoples, rural women and youth, towards a more concerted and harmonized effort at the regional and global fronts.

As we reflect in thanksgiving our gains for the past year and as we aspire to move further in our work, allow me to sincerely thank our partner organizations and friends who cooperated with us in pursuing our organizational commitments for the year. We look forward to your continuing support and solidarity.

Marimuthu Nadason

Cnairperson



# farther

Affirmed by a clear mandate for the next five years from its stakeholders, AsiaDHRRA was resolute and tireless in its program implementation in 2006.

In the midst of its own limitations and facing a handful of challenges, the year was characterized by significant steps forward and some, even further. It is therefore with a bit of pride and satisfaction, AsiaDHRRA now shares its meaningful achievements.

## Regional Policy Advocacy and Movement Building

Hand in hand with AFA, AsiaDHRRA took its policy advocacy work a step further and achieved a stronger presence in the region. The concerted efforts and joint activities of AsiaDHRRA and AFA focused on advocacy for pro-small farmer marketing and trading, ASEAN Charter, and sustainable agriculture. AsiaDHRRA also continued to provide secretariat services to AFA, while the latter took several important steps towards its envisioned full secretariat autonomy.

#### Consolidating AsiaDHRRA experiences in PO-NGO cooperation

AsiaDHRRA's experiences in PO-NGO cooperation provide a rich and varied source of lessons. These lessons have been captured through case studies that will be published in 2007 and includes a model for PO-NGO relations that guide the work of AsiaDHRRA and AFA at the national level as well as a PO growth-monitoring tool that can be used by both AFA and its member organizations. The case studies are from the Philippines (PAKISAMA-PhilDHHRA), Indonesia (API-Binadesa), Cambodia (FNN-CEDAC), and Taiwan (TaiwanDHRRA/NPUST-TWADA).

## Initiating dialogues between AsiaDHRRA and AFA members at the national level

AsiaDHRRA and AFA members in Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia, Taiwan, and South Korea conducted initial dialogues on the state of their partnerships in order to clarify the roles each organization can play in strengthening farmers' organizations and making them more responsive to members' issues. These dialogues are the building blocks for strengthening the partnership of AsiaDHRRA and AFA at the national level. More dialogues leading to more formal partnership agreements will be held in 2007.

## Meeting the indicators for AFA autonomy and preparing for smooth transition

AFA's move towards it eventual secretariat autonomy continued to be supported by AsiaDHRRA through a sustained dialogue between the Executive Committees of both organizations and with the secretariat, as both organizations worked for the fulfilment of AFA's autonomy indicators.

AFA was legally registered under the Philippines' Securities and Exchange Commission last February 2006. Its Finance Management System was installed soon after registration and its draft Operations Manual was approved last December. Two staff members were dedicated for AFA work, while the rest of the AsiaDHRRA team provided support. Two medium term proposals have been submitted to Agriterra and IFAD, awaiting final approval by early 2007. An external evaluator conducted interviews among AFA and AsiaDHRRA ExeCom members and secretariat to assess AFA's preparedness for autonomy. The results of the interviews and the consequent recommendations were presented during a joint meeting of AFA and AsiaDHRRA ExeCom members last December. A task force has been created to see through the major recommendations.

#### Establishing AFA's strategic plan

Consistent with its commitment to the building of a strong farmers' organization that will be a strong voice in the Asian region, AsiaDHRRA and its member DHRRAs actively supported the crafting of AFA's strategic directions.

AFA's five-year strategic plan (2006-2010) was developed during the Strategic Planning Workshop and approved by the General Assembly last April. Its operations plan was approved in September. The strategic plan became the basis for project proposals and guided both secretariat and members in establishing performance targets for the next years.

## Effective management of events, meetings and daily secretariat operations for AFA

As secretariat for AFA, AsiaDHRRA continued to mobilize the member DHRRAs, its staff, resources, and expertise for the effective and efficient implementation of AFA's activities.

Six regional events were conducted last 2006, involving 20-30 participants per event. The events were deemed fruitful as objectives were satisfactorily met and concrete outputs were achieved.

The second General Assembly was held last April 2006. A new set of ExeCom leaders, led by Seo, Jung Eui of KAFF, were sworn in. An ExeCom Officers orientation was held in May. Then five Execom meetings were held and important organization matters were decided.















The AFA website was regularly updated, and monthly electronic bulletins were issued starting May. Communications between and among members and partners were sustained. A biennial report of AFA's activities (2005-2006) was also published.

#### Continuous building of the capacities of AFA members in organizational development and advocacy

AsiaDHRRA helped further build the capacities of AFA in organizational development and advocacy at the regional and national level through the provision of technical support and the cooperation of the DHRRAs with AFA members.

Several AFA members were profiled in 2006: API, PAKISAMA, and VNFU. The profiles can be referred to when planning concrete actions for strengthening these organizations. The profiling exercise themselves have helped the organizations in assessing themselves in a participatory and transparent manner.

The secretariat assisted API in its documentation of transgenic seeds and facilitated initial strategy meeting with Indonesian-based staff of Third World Network who has interest in this issue.

Aside from these, AFA's regional events were also geared to further develop AFA members' knowledge on the following areas: Pro small farmer marketing and trading, mainstreaming sustainable agriculture and organizational management. All regional events included visits to farmers' areas, where realities in farming communities as well as good practices in agriculture were observed and dialogues with local groups were conducted.

# Development and publication of concept papers, position papers and book on issues such as Trade, agriculture, and ASEAN Charter

AsiaDHRRA and AFA pushed advocacy further at the national and regional level through concept papers, position documents and books on issues such as trade, agriculture and the ASEAN Charter.

Among the outputs were the development of AFA's concept papers on pro-small farmer marketing and trading and mainstreaming of sustainable agriculture in government policies and programs. The concept papers include AFA's basic

principles on the issue, strategies on how to approach the issues, and calls to government as well as to itself as an organization. The concept papers are designed to guide AFA members in their advocacy on the issue. The concept papers will be featured in the monographs to be published in 2007. Likewise, an issue paper on post-Hongkong WTO was published jointly.

Two declarations were approved during the AFA General Assembly: one on WTO and another on the ASEAN Charter. The declarations were circulated through e-mail. Meanwhile, a letter addressed to WTO's G33 members was sent as part of the WTO advocacy on the DOHA round.

AFA and AsiaDHRRA contributed to SAPA's submission on the ASEAN charter, presented to the ASEAN EPG. Also, they contributed a statement on regional integration in agriculture to the final statement of the ASEAN Civil Society Conference 2 (ACSC2).

Also, AFA and AsiaDHRRA jointly published a book "Initiatives on Pro-small farmer trade," last December, highlighting five cases on the topic.

# Sustained presence in regional advocacy work through active participation in various regional and international gatherings

While AsiaDHRRA continued to be active in its advocacy in regional and international gatherings, it stood side-by-side with AFA as the latter took the stage in various fora as the voice of farmers in Asia.

In 2006, AsiaDHRRA together with AFA participated in the IFAD Global Farmers' Forum, World Rural Congress, FAO-VECO training on marketing, and FAO Asia-Pacific Governors Meeting. It also prepared AFA in its participation in the Rural Producer Organizations' consultation on the World Development Report 2008.

Both AFA and AsiaDHRRA were represented in SAPA (Solidarity for Asian People's Advocacy), which spearheaded the advocacy for a people-centered ASEAN charter. SAPA held a series of meetings to formulate its submission and recommendations to the ASEAN EPG, the body tasked to make official recommendations on the ASEAN Charter.



## **Constituency Building and Resource Development Program**

The capacity to push our limits to be able to continue operations and even invest in members development, joint cooperation & project development during the year despite limited funds further tested AsiaDHRRA's sustainability efforts.

The challenge to raise resources from traditional and non-traditional donors exists, with the latter the more exigent. Breaking grounds for corporate fund raising is a main thrust of the network.

#### Visible AsiaDHRRA

AsiaDHRRA broadened its constituency beyond the region. It attended and actively participated in regional & international conferences such as the 3rd Congress of the World Rural Forum (WRF) in Basque, Spain. Together with AFA, it also participated in the First Farmers' Forum in conjunction with IFAD's 29th General council Meeting held in Rome, Italy. AsiaDHRRA had some discussions with some international NGOs in Brussels to explore possible EU-Asian cooperation.

AsiaDHRRA's regional presence has been sustained through engagement with the ASEAN, it's role in SAPA and the ACSC2. Its active role in the recently concluded ACSC 2 (ASEAN Civil Society Conference 2) held in Cebu City, Philippines enhanced presence at the regional front.

Systematic distribution of AsiaDHRRA publications proved to be effective in information dissemination and knowledge sharing. It has helped create greater awareness and public understanding about the network and its work, and has aided efforts to expand constituencies and encourage the participation of more stakeholders in achieving the network goal.













### Sustainability anchored on relevance and good management

2006 has been another challenging year in resource mobilization. Amidst the absence of new project funds, core operations continue unhampered. Through the support of the DHRRA members, the network was able to implement major activities planned in 2006. The 6th AsiaDHRRA General Assembly was generously hosted by DHRRA Malaysia that solicited support from corporations and individuals to cover accommodation costs and other related expenses during the members stay in Malaysia. Other DHRRAs provided support in conducting different organizational meetings during the year.

In 2006, the fees generated from the provision of consultancy services and technical assistance to various partners beefed up AsiaDHRRA's other receipts on top of the regular membership fees, annual dues, and secretariat management and coordination fees. The funds generated added to the reserve funds used to cover non-budgeted but strategic activities during the year.

Expanding distribution outlets to include schools, bookstores and book fairs also increased book sales. AsiaDHRRA set up a trade booth selling its publications during the ACSC2 Conference and the Phil-Japan Symposium showcasing partnership with Japanese NGOs.

Several project proposals were prepared and submitted to different funding agencies during the year. Approvals are expected to come in 2007. New partnerships were developed in Europe to explore possibility of expanding cooperation.

## **Organizational Development and Leadership Development**

AsiaDHRRA's leadership development program in 2006 focused on providing processes that enhanced the capacity of its new set of leaders to take on specific roles in moving forward the network's strategic direction for 2006-2010 based on their fields of expertise.

#### Internal leadership development

The conscious preparations for the emergence of new set of leaders through the leadership sessions held in previous year gained positive results as manifested by a new set of dynamic leadership elected during the General Assembly in June 2006.

The first leadership development session for the new set of leaders together with the core network secretariat was conducted in December. It was a crucial activity for the network to set the tone and operational direction of AsiaDHRRA with its new leadership. The session facilitated the deepening and internalization of the five-year strategic plan of the network as well as the identification of the leadership agenda of each ExeCom member during their term of office. Anchors and program champions among the leaders were also identified. The leadership session also generated the leadership baseline that will be useful in charting the leadership development program for both ExeCom and Secretariat.

### **Second Liner Development**

A three-month re-orientation program for Mr. Ismail Aziz of DHRRA Malaysia was undertaken geared towards providing learning opportunities on networking and partnership building. Regular coaching and cliniquing session was conducted to allow him to reflect on his experiences and draw out lessons useful for his work upon return to DHRRA Malaysia.

A two months on-the-job training and exposure program for Ms.Miren Larea of WRF was also facilitated. The program was aimed at expanding solidarity and possibilities for cooperation as well as deepening the understanding of Asian rural realities, country development contexts and knowledge of WRF in-country partners work. In addition, the program was also designed to deepen understanding of the regional networking roles of AsiaDHRRA and AFA and relate these to own efforts and plans of WRF as a meaningful platform for global networking and cooperation.



As part of constituency building effort, the network also extended its OJT program for students. The program provided opportunity for one senior college student from University of Asia and the Pacific (UAP) to participate in the creation and evaluation of non-traditional educational programs and modules focusing on leadership development of POs and NGO leaders.

#### 3rd Asian NGO Leaders' Dialogue

The network also continued its role of catalysing fellowship among Asian rural NGO leaders through the third Asian NGO Leaders' Dialogue (ALD) that was conducted last February 2006.

While striving to address the technical requirements of responding to globalization issues, the 3rd ALD maintained its effort to balance the design of the activity to include sessions aimed at nurturing the capacity of NGO leaders to reflect and look within themselves on how their own exercise of leadership helped in promoting sustainable development at all levels – personal, family, organizational, society level. It was also an opportunity to review the emerging NGO leadership principles and framework, which was initially crafted in March 2005. The leadership framework hopes to be a living document that will embody significant guideposts for NGO leaders.

### Organizational Development for DHRRAs and AFA

Year 2006 was an opportunity for secretariat staff to apply and share knowledge and skills in participatory PIME, Financial Management, and Sustainability Building through conduct of trainings and coaching to DHRRA members.

Accompaniment to members was primarily focused on the Mekong cluster (VietDHRRA, ThaiDHRRA, CamboDHRRA, LCDA). Technical assistance was provided particularly in project proposal development and resource mobilization. ThaiDHRRA has by year-end around \$19,000 for two projects from two donors (SEACA, OSI).

#### **Commitment to Autonomous PO Building**

Sustained network's commitment to ensure its members' relevance vis-à-vis PO building and sustainable rural development was highlighted through the conduct of a regional workshop focusing on case studies on NGO-PO partnership models. It was an important forum to define the level of partnership between the DHRRAs and their strategic PO partners. The result of the workshop served as an entry point for continuing dialogue at the country between DHRRAs and their PO partners.

# **Network Development and Management**

### Full support for the 5-year Strategic Plan

The year 2006 saw through the culmination of defining AsiaDHRRA's direction for 2006-2010. The 6th General Assembly (GA) in June gave full support to the Strategic Plan after deliberations to finalize the objectives, output indicators and strategies. This process of more than one year marks the mature governance processes of the network that put premium to the meaningful participation of members and core stakeholders. The leadership of AFA took part in the deliberation of AsiaDHRRA's strategic agenda to ensure that it will fully support their own thrust of empowering the small farmers movement. Donor partners and regional CSO colleagues were also enjoined to critique the plan thus benefiting from rich perspectives outside the network.

With the mandate from the GA secured, a program of action was developed to facilitate internalization of and action by the members in achieving the targets in the course of their respective work. Mobilization of resources for a regional program was started to ensure that there is comprehensive response to the challenges identified in the coming years.

The newly elected members of the Executive Committee went through a detailed discussion of the strategic plan in December to identify immediate priorities for 2007. They also identified and agreed on their respective anchoring roles, given their own and collective assessment of where they could contribute best in achieving the 5-year agenda based on their experiences, strengths and interest.

#### A Stronger Stakeholder base

The full participation of all members and the active support of host DHRRA Malaysia, financially and logistically, made the successful conduct of the 6th General Assembly in June 2006, in Malaysia possible. The chosen theme for the biennial gathering, "Roles NGOs and POs in Sustainable Rural Development: Models of NGO-PO Partnership" proved to be very relevant to all members and partners.

It is AsiaDHRRA's belief that the common bond among the DHRRAs is their direct work and relationship with grassroots organizations. The compelling need to reflect and re-assess the match between the ideal commitments and the actual work on ground made the theme of great significance to AsiaDHRRA. A framework to guide both POs and NGOs in their journey as partners came out of the process. This will serve as guidepost to the DHRRAs and their partner POs and hopefully to other CSOs committed to the genuine empowerment of basic sectors. The same is also deemed instructive for donors in ensuring that the CSOs and programs they are supporting share the same agenda.

## A dynamic and well-prepared AsiaDHRRA Leadership

AsiaDHRRA's bias for second line leadership along with the ExeCom processes the past years of consciously preparing new generation leaders facilitated the turnover with full confidence and trust from the membership. The election results and process showed the pro-active effort of AsiaDHRRA to ensure its stability by institutionalizing leadership succession. The new ExeCom, which has a four-year term from 2006-2010, is well balanced in terms of expertise, diversity of experience and gender.

Corollary to the above, Leadership Sessions were conducted in 2006 with the participation of both outgoing and incoming network leaders. The 1st Leadership Development Session in December with the new ExeCom was a crucial activity for the network to set the tone of the collective leadership in relation to the strategic and operational thrusts of AsiaDHRRA. The baseline of individual and collective leadership approaches and trends generated during the session will be useful not only in tapping optimum participation of the leaders in AsiaDHRRA but also in charting their leadership development that is crucial in the next four years of direct service to the network.







In general, governance activities, such as regular ExeCom meetings, secretariat assessment and planning, and regular feed backing were done in aid of effective and efficient operations.

#### Partnerships at the Global Front

In 2006, AsiaDHRRA and WRF continued to strengthen its bond. AsiaDHRRA shared its perspectives and tools on how to direct and manage a regional partnership. Its participation in the 3rd WRF Congress in October 2006 in Basque country also allowed AsiaDHRRA to help in shaping WRF's direction and role as a global partnership body of CSOs. In December 2006, the AsiaDHRRA ExeCom approved the proposal for the network to become a formal member of WRF for long-term cooperation and solidarity.

AsiaDHRRA's consistent work with farmers groups earned for it significant participation in IFAD's strategic initiative of catalyzing the Global Farmers Forum (GFF). AsiaDHRRA and AFA pro-actively engaged IFAD to translate into concrete program the commitments and mandate generated during the 1st GFF in February.

AsiaDHRRA likewise moved towards understanding more the challenges and opportunities of working with European CSOs, especially those helping protect farmers rights and livelihoods. This was seen as high time in the context of the growing interest of the European Union in ASEAN, which could have both positive and negative implications. This effort was made possible with the support of Collective Alternative Strategies (CSA), a Belgian think tank NGO which anchors their policy work on direct and genuine partnership with farmers organizations. CSA hosted a visit in October and introduced AsiaDHRRA and AFA to like-minded potential CSO partners in Belgium.

Meanwhile, at the regional level, AsiaDHRRA sustained its engagement with the ASEAN. Meetings were held with ASEAN Secretariat offices on pending cooperation (SEARDA, mid-term regional cooperation to strengthen farmer organizations in Asia).

AsiaDHRRA also mobilized its Southeast Asian members to participate in the 2nd ASEAN Civil Society Conference held in Cebu, Philippines in December. This is the hope that the members start to think about and act on ASEAN as a potential platform for their advocacies on specific issues.

The network's membership with the Southeast Asian Committee on Advocacy (SEACA) helped member DHRRAs get the opportunity to participate and to anchor SEACA-supported national consultations about ASEAN. Its leadership role in SEACA helped in seeing through the maturity of the governance processes of SEACA as an organization that has its origin as a CSO program on advocacy capacity building in the region.

The FAO linkage was given a fresh start with two strategic FAO supported and hosted events attended by AsiaDHRRA The linkage proved to be useful in generating relevant information especially in the area of strengthening marketing initiatives of partners.

In 2006, AsiaDHRRA supported a pilot initiative to strengthen relationship between Philippine and Japanese NGOs working in the Philippines through the Philippine NGO – Japan Partnership Mechanism (PJP). PJP is strategically directed to the advocacy of a more progressive and innovative mode of channelling Japanese ODA in the country. It anchored the fund raising to enable PJP to conduct a research on existing NGO-managed funding facilities and on the existing Japanese Embassy grant facility aid of its advocacy of a new ODA flow. Lessons from this pilot could be shared to other Japan aid receiving Southeast Asian countries.

AsiaDHRRA also assisted the International Center for Transformative and Ethical Governance (InciteGov), a newly founded NGO working in Asia, in mobilizing funds for a two-country program on leadership development (cross-overs from civil society to public service and vice versa). AsiaDHRRA sees this partnership as a new learning ground and platform to advance its own leadership development program.

# **Enhancing Organizational Systems**

Core to AsiaDHRRA's success is having a capable human resource pool to do the job in the secretariat. Hence, in 2006, it continued to provide staff development opportunities for its own people in the course of their work and as programmed by them. The staff development needs were drawn from their self-development baselines drawn and reviewed during leadership sessions. The core program staff members participate in the regular leadership sessions for the ExeCom. The staff finally managed to have a real rest and recreation break in May allowing time for undisturbed rest and team building interaction.

By year-end 2006, the ExeCom approved an upgraded Salary Structure. The new structure was developed following new statutory wage rates in the Philippines and was based on a recent survey of salary scales of some regional CSO. The new scale is believed to be just and competitive and should serve as motivation for the secretariat people to deliver the best for the organization in the coming years. Other HR guidelines (e.g. performance management, appraisals tools) are due for development and review in 2007.

As in the past years, AsiaDHRRA was able to promptly comply with the reporting requirements of its donors and stakeholders. Financial and Administrative reports were submitted to all stakeholders, including compliance to new statutory requirements.



#### The DHRRAS in 2006

AsiaDHRRA believes in the voices of the DHRRA members and that is why every opportunity is given for them to share their achievements and dreams. In the following pages, the DHRRAs chronicle their own steps forward.

#### Bina Desa and the Journey To Realize Self-Managed Rural Community

Bina Desa is committed to take part in the promotion of human dignity in rural areas based on gender equality. It conducts the following training within the format of Dialogue of Life: Rural Marginal Community, Community Organizing, Facilitator, Transformative leadership and management, Gender and Globalization, Rural Women Capacity Building, and Reflection.

We have pillars to realize the commitment. One of these is sustainable agriculture. Binadesa actively promotes sustainable agriculture as a counter form against the domination of agribusiness (agriculture liberalization) in Indonesia. To date, Binadesa assisted farmer partners in developing experiment plots to conserve various local paddy, vegetable and fruit varieties as well as set up a field laboratory for SA technologies. It also continued to develop SA-based small enterprises, conduct training on SA and facilitate farmers' exposures to different technologies and exchanges with other farmers groups. The next pillar is advocacy. The focus of Binadesa's advocacy efforts is to protect the rural people's right to sustainable resources for a just and dignified life. This strategy is realized in various forms including lobbying, mass mobilizations, and conducting press conferences. We take particular interest in policies that have or potentially have devastating effects on the realization of food sovereignty based on agrarian reform.

Emergency and rehabilitation is the third pillar. In response to the devastation caused by the natural disasters that recently struck various parts of Indonesia, Bina Desa has taken various initiatives to assist and work with the survivors in disaster areas of Aceh, Klaten (Central Java), Jakarta and Karawang (West Java).

The fourth pillar is networking. Bina Desa continues to actively participate in civil society activities in local, regional and international settings. It is currently a member of eight national organizations and six regional/international partnerships.

### DHRRA Malaysia: Earning a Living through Income Generating Program

A part of DHRRA Malaysia's aim in rural development is women empowerment. In line with this mission, DHRRA Malaysia conducts income-generating programs for the betterment of women. Through this program, the women are educated on income generating skills. DHRRA Malaysia conducts various activities to help raise self-confidence, awareness and socio-economic status of the people within the community. Under the income-generating program, women are taught to make a variety of products to enable them to start small-scale enterprises. Income generating skills are taught together with marketing skills to help the women secure additional income for their families. By engaging the women in income generating activities, the standard of living for the family is upgraded and thus reducing economic tension.

Also, every month, community centres conduct various skill training for the women, from handicraft to cooking. With such skills they are able to work at their own flexi working hours and at the same time assist other members of the community by teaching the skills. Such skills are also suitable for homemakers who can make use of their time at home to contribute to the family income. Those women who are keen in starting their own business were given training on how to start businesses using a specially created business-training module.

#### **PhilDHRRA**

It has been clear that the priority mandate of PhilDHRRA is to ensure that its members are viable and relevant NGOs that contribute to sustainable rural development. To this end, PhilDHRRA has embarked on a series of capacity-building initiatives to engage its NGO-members. These interventions came in various forms, including project development, technical assistance and resource and information sharing. These services are provided directly to the NGO-members by the regional secretariats of PhilDHRRA.

PhilDHRRA has maintained its leadership role in the anti-mining advocacy this year, by performing secretariat functions for a national alliance that pursues the rejection of the aggressive promotion of large-scale mining operations in the Philippines. In the Agrarian Reform front, PhilDHRRA was assigned to be the chairperson of a coalition actively advocating for the pursuit of genuine agrarian reform. The main focus is its advocacy agenda for the 2007 elections and the impending conclusion of the agrarian reform program in 2008.

After the successful conduct of the 19th General Assembly last November 2005, network strengthening took on a large part of the network's initiatives. In 2006, the Network Performance Monitoring System was implemented across all the regional secretariats, with a 100% response rate. This system intended to: i) measure the organizational growth of NGO-members, ii) determine the individual and specific level of participation of these NGO-members to PhilDHRRA activities, and iii) establish the aggregate contribution of PhilDHRRA in the fight against rural poverty.

A key concern outlined in the current strategic plan is the financial sustainability of PhilDHRRA. To this end, the secretariats have established the PhilDHRRA endowment fund. One of the key areas being seriously considered is the diversification of sources of income.

#### VietDHRRA

IN 2006, VietDHRRA completed the household surveys for 11 pilot villages at 10 different provinces throughout the country. Covered in the research were the existing situation of farmer production, community lives and potentials of human resource development for rural areas.

The network also conducted 6 TOT courses for more than 150 participants coming from 19 VietDHRRA members and 11 pilot localities. Themes ranged from rural human resource development, the life situation and production challenges faced by local farmers and villagers, formulation and monitoring projects commencing at grassroots level with the participation of local farmers. Aside from these, three national workshops were successfully convened on CSO advocacy for Asian relations, on Co-operative leadership transformation and on the role of Agricultural Business with the participation of more than 220 participants coming from throughout the country. VietDHRRA also supported seminars with the participation of extension workers from central down to grassroots levels in the county to discuss about the possible alternatives for poverty alleviation and hunger eradication especially for indigenous communities.

Each member of VietDHRRA has its own programs implementing mostly in local levels to promote farmers and villagers in pushing up production and apply advanced and new technologies to improve quality of life and environment. Activities also were organized to develop communities especially in terms of economic and social forms









FARM VISIT
2 EXPOSURE

GOOD MEMORIES

Should be strong
Cryanizations

UNDERSTANDIANS OF
MARMERS' SITUATION IN
ASIA
PRIORITY STRATEGIES

PROGRAMS FOR AFA

CLEAR & DOABLE
PLANS
FARM VISIT
2 EXPOSURE

GOOD MEMORIES

#### **KoDHRRA**

KoDHRRA continuously acts to advocate Korean farmers' rights and interests by suggesting farmer-friendly agricultural policies including cooperation with Asian farmers' organization. One of the main activities of KoDHRRA is to disseminate the information related to Korean and Asian farmers' situation and to suggest possible solutions for Asian agriculture including the needs to exchange resources among Asian countries. The following are the main policies of KoDHRRA:

**Exchange of agricultural laborers.** Korean needs skilled agricultural laborers to promote its agriculture. The current contract policy between Korean government and several Asian countries to bring Asian farmers to Korean farms as farmer trainees has much limitation such as the too high wages that the Korean farmers are mandated to pay the farmer trainees. KoDHRRA tries to invite as many foreign farmers as possible by introducing reasonable and fair arrangements both to Korean farmers and the foreign farmers.

Transmitting Korean agricultural technology to Asian farmers. KoDHRRA also tries to find ways to transmit Korea's advanced agricultural technology to Asian countries. Using its networks, KoDHRRA continuously persuades Korean leading farmers such as members of the Best Farmers Association (BFA) to join the projects to share Korea's advanced agricultural technology to Asian farmers.

**Financial help.** Korean farmers need to invest resources in Asian agriculture since the development of Asian agriculture impacts also the Korean farmers. Around 70% of marketed agricultural products in Korea are imported from overseas. However, only a small amount of the imported agricultural products come from Asian countries mainly because Asian farmers do not have enough information and resources. KoDHRRA requests Korean farmers' organization to invest resources in Asian countries. Korea's investment in Asian agriculture will bring benefit both to Asian countries and Korea.

In realizing the above policies, KoDHRRA actively engages in cooperation and exchange activities by supporting Asian farmers' organizations' visits to Korea and Korean farmers' visits to Asian countries. KoDHRRA continues to assist in providing lodging, transportation, translation, and guidance to the farmers' exchange participants. They also provide the same service and assistance to members of the AsiaDHRRA Secretariat and the other network members when they visit Korea for organizational activities.

#### **ThaiDHRRA**

In 2006, ThaiDHRRA conducted training seminars that aimed at developing and planning for campaigns & management. It also initiated a training on community mobilization & networking to harness the leadership capacity of local leaders both women and men. The workshops were basically meant to promote community rights for sustainable development. ThaiDHRRA noted that the participants' reflections included how the mechanism for rights protection is important for their lives. Among the mechanisms cited included he National Human Rights Commission, Ombudsmen, Constitutional Court and Courts of Justice.

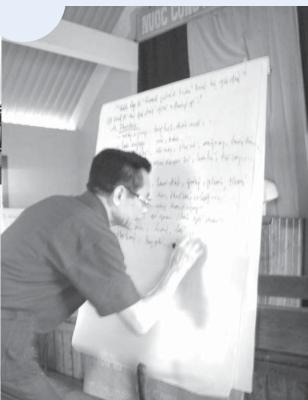
#### **JaDHRRA**

In 2006, JaDHRRA hosted AFA fair trade seminar in cooperation with Ainou-kai which is a member of AFA. We also implemented our regular activities for younger generations to learn about agriculture and nature through Yatani's class in the university and camping activity in the mountain where is no electricity, gas or water supply. Yatani bought an old Japanese house near the Ainou-kai secretariat office in Mie. This will be used for JaDHRRA activities for urban citizens and young people to know a bit more about Japanese traditional rural lifestyles that were deeply rooted on natural cycles and agriculture.

#### **TaiwanDHRRA**

Dr. Wen-Chi Huang presented at the International Center on Land Policy Studies and Training for the 99the Regular Training Session. She tackled the theme of the development of rural organizations in Taiwan. Meanwhile, Ms. Tsai Sui received the 1st Youth Public Participation Award on the International Category for non-students. The Award was organized by the Youth Commission of the Executive Yuan Taiwan ROC to encourage the participation of young people in public affairs. H.E. Mr. Chen, Sui-Bien, President of Taiwan ROC, presented the award to the winners during the award ceremony. Finally, Dr. Huang Gave made presentations in two seminars. One had the theme of "Taiwan Expresses in Farmers Association" and the other was "Taiwan's Expressions in Cooperative Society".















# further

# Challenges in 2007 and beyond

The work that needs to be done in making agriculture work for sustainable rural development remains deep and daunting. The stories of sustained economic gains by farmers groups and households remain scarce. Appropriate farming technologies abound in some parts of the region yet in other parts production and marketing technologies remain undeveloped. The attempts at social entrepreneurship had been many yet majority of us in the social movement remain too dependent on external funding and barely successful in the efforts to generate sustained incomes from social undertakings. AsiaDHRRA hopes to make a difference by making agriculture really work for the grassroots people through capacity building, research and support for on-ground piloting.

The increasing push for regional integration not just among governments but also among civil society groups to see more coherence and complementation in strategies continues. This requires considerable attention to maximize opportunities offered by this evolving regional dynamics. Broad based regional lobby and action are imperative to create a bigger voice and impact of those in the agriculture and rural development sector. This calls for an exploration in facilitating the convergence of key rural sectors at the regional front and working with new groups with direct link to grassroot communities. AsiaDHRRA will broaden its linkages with fellow NGOs working with small fishers, indigenous peoples and rural women and youth towards a consolidated regional positioning especially on policy grounds.

To systematically synthesize the rich lessons of the DHRRA network from the past decades, AsiaDHRRA will work towards developing the concept of a Learning Institute and set up the necessary institutional framework that will allow better means of channelling social technologies much needed by partners at national and regional levels. AsiaDHRRA and CENDHRRA will work hand in hand on this together with fellow practitioners in the region.

As in the past, AsiaDHRRA's heart and mind will remain open to all new possibilities linked to its deep and passionate commitment to build leaders and communities in rural Asia. The imagination and energy of its leaders and secretariat team will be nurtured to keep up its dynamism crucial to furthering its mission in the coming years.



## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

The Board of Trustees and Members
ASIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DEVELOPMENTA
OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN RURAL ASIA, (AsiaDHRRA) INC.

A Non-stock, Non-profit Organization 2nd Floor Partnership Center, 59 C Salvador St. Loyola Heights 1108 Quezon City

We have audited the accompanying statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances of Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia, (AsiaDHRRA) Inc., A Non-stock, Non-profit Organization, as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related statements of receipts, expenses and changes in fund balances and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Organization's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Philippine Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts of disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above, present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of **Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia**, (AsiaDHRRA) Inc., A Non-stock, Non-profit Organization, as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and its receipts, expenses and fund balances and cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards.

C. R. MARCELO & ASSOCIATES, CPAs

CESAR R. MARCELO CPA No. 12158

BIR AN: 07-003439-1-2006(Sept. 21, 2006)

BOA AN: 2664 (Jan. 31, 2007)

PTR No. 8274640M (Jan. 22, 2007, Parañague City)

Tax Identification Number 135-061-426

April 10, 2007

# ASIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN RURAL ASIA, (ASIADHRRA) INC.

(A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization)

## STATEMENTS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

December 31, 2006 and 2005 In US \$

ASSETS	2006	2005
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$181,202	\$391,585
Advances and Receivables	2,517	4,433
Total Current Assets	183,719	396,018
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT - Net (Note 5)	3,508	3,519
TOTAL ASSETS	\$187,227	\$399,537
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	2006	2005
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	\$5,329	\$3,918
FUNDS HELD IN TRUST (Note 6)	-	100,843
FUND BALANCES	181,898	294,776
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$187,227	\$399,537

See accompanying Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements

# ASIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN RURAL ASIA, (ASIADHRRA) INC.

(A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization)

## STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

For the Years Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 In US \$

RECEIPTS	2006	2005
Grants - Misereor	\$ -	\$ 63,185
Grants - APHD	-	69,705
Grants - OSIDev	-	40,000
Grants - Agriterra-AFA (Note 7)	55,338	52,675
Grants - Agriterra	-	92,433
Grants - Seacadvocacy	-	2,812
Donations - Fund Raising	-	1,285
Donations, Fees, and Other Receipts (Note 8)	68,048	99,291
Membership Fees and Annual Dues	408	350
Interest Income	6,836	4,152
Total Receipts	130,630	425,888
EXPENSES		
I. Recurrent Expenses		
Salaries and Benefits	35,526	30,430
Office Overhead	31,284	31,575
Total Recurrent Expenses	66,809	62,005
II. Direct Program Expenses (Note 9)		
DHRRA Strengthening and Coordination		
Organizational/ Program Coordination	37,427	20,337
Networking/ DHRRA and Partners' Strengthening/Technical Assistance	17,930	36,938
Leadership Development	50,263	41,064
Research and Documentation	17,438	26,248
Advocacy, Farmers Exchange and Capability Building		
Advocacy and Networking / Solidarity Building	1,285	38,007
Campaign on WTO	24,073	33,019
Leaders Capability Building	-	7,121
Farmers Exchange Program	-	32,106
Technical Assistance	16,131	45,539
Resource Development and Mobilization	12,152	13,557
Total Direct Program Expenses	176,698	293,936
Total Expenses	243,508	355,941
EXCESS/(DEFICIENCY) OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENSES	(112,878)	69,947
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	294,776	224,829
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$181,898	\$294,776

## ASIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN RURAL ASIA, (ASIADHRRA) INC.

(A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization)

## STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 In US\$

	2006	2005
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATION ACTIVITIES		
Excess/(Deficiency) of receipts over expenses  Adjustments to reconcile excess/(deficiency) of receipts over expenses to net cash provided by operation activities	\$(112,878)	\$ 69,947
Depreciation (Increase) Decrease in operating assets	2,765	2,765
Advances and receivables Increase (Decrease) in operating liabilities	1,916	273
Accounts payable	1,411	3,231
Net cash provided by/(used for) operating activities	(106,786)	76,216
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Dispositions/(Acquisitions) of property and equipment	(2,754)	(3,861)
Net cash used for investing activities	(2,754)	(3,861)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Proceeds/(Payment) of funds held in trust	(100,843)	100,843
Net cash provided by/(used for) financing activities	(100,843)	100,843
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - ENDING	(210,383) 391,585	173,198 90,549
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS - ENDING	\$181,202	\$ 391,585

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

#### ASIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN RURAL ASIA, (AsiaDHRRA) INC.

(A Non-stock, Nonprofit Organization)

#### **NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

December 31, 2006

#### 1. GENERAL

The Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia, Inc. (AsiaDHRRA), Inc. is a regional partnership of eleven (11) social development networks and organizations from ten (10) Asian nations involve in the development of human resources in rural areas, which account for its DHRRA names. All country DHRRA's are one in its vision of the integral human development of Asian rural people.

AsiaDHRRA traces its roots in the 1974 Development of Human Rural Resources in Asia Workshop (DHRRAW) held in Thailand and participated by rural development workers and practitioners. At the end of the workshop, the Center for Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (CenDHRRA) was created as a support structure that will facilitate the sharing and exchanges across the Asian region.

In 1994, the movement, which was effectively supported by CenDHRRA formally, evolved into a regional network of country DHRRA known as AsiaDHRRA.

Presently, the regional network is now composed of DHRRAs from Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, South Korea, Taiwan-ROC, Japan and Burma.

To formally set-up office in the Philippines, on February 12, 2002, AsiaDHRRA was registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission as a non-stock, non-profit corporation. Its primary purpose is to act as central administrating office that will coordinate the activities and rural development, and related projects of all existing and future Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (DHRRA) satellite offices in the Asia-Pacific Region. This purpose is in the interest of strengthening the abilities of said offices in providing services to rural communities in the Philippines and in their respective jurisdictions and to engage in all activities related thereto.

The Organization's principal address is located at Rm 201 Partnership Center, 59 C. Salvador St., Loyola Heights, Quezon City.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING POLICIES

## **Basis of Presentation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, in accordance with the applicable Statements of Financial Accounting Standards/International Accounting Standards (SFAS/IAS) issued by the Accounting Standards Council of the Philippines.

## Adoption of New Accounting Standards

The Accounting Standards Council (ASC) approved the issuance of new and revised accounting standards which are based on revised International Accounting Standards (IAS) and new International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The new standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2005. The ASC has renamed the standards that it issues to correspond better with the issuance of the IASB. Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) correspond to adopted IAS while Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) correspond to Adopted IFRS. Previously, standards issued by the ASC were designated as SFAS.

The new standards effective January 1, 2005, which were applicable to the Organization are:

PFRS 1, "First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards", sets out the procedure that an entity must follow when it adopts IFRS for the first time as the basis for preparing its general-purpose financial statements.

PAS 16, "Property and Equipment", provides additional guidelines and clarifications on recognition and measurement of items of property and equipment.

PAS 21, "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", will result in the elimination of the capitalization of foreign exchange losses. The standard further requires an entity to determine the functional currency of an entity and measure its results and financial position in that currency. Translation procedures are specified when the presentation currency used for reporting differs from the organization's functional currency.

## The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### Interfund Cash Advances

For purposes of financial statements presentation, interfund cash advances are eliminated.

## Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property and equipment consists of its purchase price, including any attributable import taxes, duties and any direct costs for bringing the asset to its intended purpose or working condition and location. Cost likewise includes any related asset retirement obligation and interest incurred during the construction period on funds borrowed to finance the construction of the projects. Expenditures incurred after the asset has been acquired and put into operation, such as repairs, maintenance and overhead costs, are normally recognized as expense in the period the costs are incurred. However, on instances wherein the expenditures have actually improved working condition of the asset beyond the originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditure are capitalized as an additional cost of the asset.

Depreciation are computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Office Equipment 2 – 5 years
Office Furniture and Fixture 2 – 5 years

The remaining useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected economic benefits from these assets under property and equipment.

Upon conclusion of project implementation period, property and equipment already charged to the project with remaining useful lives are recognized at its depreciated cost as property and equipment of the organization, and are depreciated using the straight-line method over their remaining estimated useful lives.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further depreciation are credited or charged to current operations. Assets are derecognized upon disposal or when there is no longer future economic benefits expected from the use or disposal these items. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in results of operations of the year in which the asset is derecognized.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Organization has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable (more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions, if any, are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the best estimate.

## Receipts

Receipts are stated at amounts received from funders, donors and other third parties. The Organization receives funding for the performance of its duties as central administrating office that will coordinate the activities and rural development, and related projects of all existing and future Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (DHRRA) satellite offices in the Asia-Pacific Region.

These represent the value of fixed consideration that have been received or are receivable from approved grant, project management fees and other funding agreements. Revenues are recognized where there is evidence of an arrangement, collectibility is reasonably assured and the delivery of the services has occurred.

## **Contributed Services**

A substantial number of volunteers have made significant contributions of their time to support and participate in the program implementation of AsiaDHRRA. The value of this contributed time is not reflected in the financial statements since it is not susceptible to objective measurement or valuation and no monetary consideration is involved in this arrangement.

## Foreign currency transactions and translations

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded using the prevailing exchange rates at the time of the transaction. Outstanding foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities at year-end are translated to US dollars (\$) at prevailing rates as of balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from foreign currency transactions are credited or charged to current operations.

Items included in the financial statements of the Organization are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates, this is defined as the 'functional currency' of an entity.

#### Contingencies

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. These are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Likewise, contingent liabilities are not recognized and these are not disclosed when the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits are remote.

#### **Subsequent Events**

Any post year-end events up to the date of the auditor's report that provide additional information about the company's position as of balance sheet date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Any post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to financial statements when material.

#### 3.MANAGEMENT'S USE OF JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the accompanying financial statements in conformity with Philippine generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

PAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements", which was adopted by the Organization effective January 1, 2005, requires disclosures about key sources of estimates used, uncertainty and judgment made by management in the process of applying accounting principles. The following presents a summary of these significant estimates and judgments.

## Estimated useful lives of property and equipment

The useful lives of property and equipment are based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. These are reviewed annually based on expected asset utilization as projected on business plans and strategies that take into consideration expected future technological developments and market behavior. It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment would increase the recorded depreciation expense and decrease noncurrent assets.

## Asset impairment

Impairments on assets are recognized whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recovered. The factors that the Organization considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- a) Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- b) Significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and,
- c) Significant negative industry or economic trends.

Impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price or value in use. The net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Recoverable amounts are estimated for an individual asset or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. As of December 31, 2006, the carrying amounts of the Organization's assets approximate their recoverable amounts and as such, no provision for impairment loss was recognized.

#### 4. TRANSITION TO PHILIPPINE FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (PFRS)

As a result of analysis made for the quantification of transition to PFRS as required by PFRS 1, the Organization's financial statements accounts were not significantly affected by changes in accounting policies due to transition to PFRS.

#### 5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

This account comprises of:

	2006	2005
Office equipment	\$ 13,342	\$ 10,756
Office furniture and fixture	1,831	976
Total Property and Equipment	15,173	11,732
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	11,665	8,213
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT – Net	\$ 3,508	\$3,519

#### 6. FUNDS HELD IN TRUST

This account represents amount being held in trust for the Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Development (AFA), Inc. which is due for transfer as soon as AFA has opened its own separate bank account.

## 7. GRANTS - Agriterra-AFA

Starting 2006, AFA became independent from AsiaDHRRA. Accordingly, all receipts intended for AFA operations totalling to \$359,783 were no longer reflected in the report of AsiaDHRRA.

## 8. DONATIONS, FEES AND OTHER RECEIPTS

This account represents donations received from individuals, NGO's and corporations as well as management and coordination fees received on various projects.

#### 9. EXPENSES

Expenses of AFA amounting to \$337,584 were not included in the report as a result of the decision for full autonomy in 2006.

#### 10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Organization's principal financial instruments comprise of cash and short-term bank deposits.

Exposure liquidity and currency risks arise in the normal course of the Organization's operations. The main objectives of the Organization's financial risk management are as follows:

- a) To identify and monitor such risks on an ongoing basis;
- b) To minimize and mitigate such risks; and,
- c) To provide a degree of certainty about costs.

The Organization's financing and treasury function operates as a centralized service for managing financial risks and activities as well as providing optimum investment yields and cost-efficient operations.

## Foreign currency risk

The Organization is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US Dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Organization's functional currency. The Organization has certain investments in foreign currency which are exposed to foreign currency translation risk.

## Liquidity risk

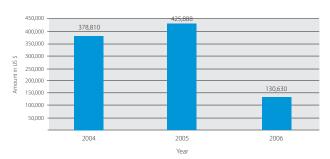
Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Organization may encounter difficulties in raising funds to meet commitments from financial instruments. It aims to manage its liquidity profile by:

- a) Ensuring that adequate funding is available at all times;
- b) Meeting commitments as they arise without incurring unnecessary costs;
- c) Being able to access funding when needed at the least possible cost; and,
- d) Maintaining an adequate time spread of financing maturities.

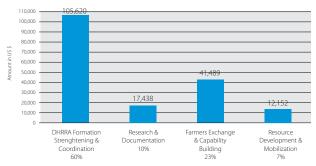
## 11. OTHER MATTERS

On February 15, 2006, AsiaDHRRA was duly accredited with the Philippine Council for NGO Certification (PCNC) as donee institution. As such, local donors whether individual or corporate, aside from being exempt from the donor's tax, can deduct the amount they will donate to AsiaDHRRA from their taxable income.

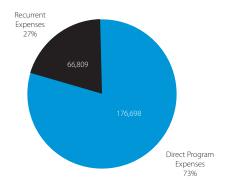
## Comparative Revenues (2004-2006)



## Breakdown of Direct Program Expenses Year 2006



## General Breakdown of Expenses Year 2006



## Notes to Comparative Revenues and Breakdown of Expenses

In 2006, total amount of \$359,783 received for AFA was not included as a result of the decision for full autonomy of AFA.

If the total amount received was included, the revenue for 2006 would amount to \$490,413.

Likewise if total expenses managed for AFA activities mainly for farmers exchange and capacity building were included, the total program expenses would amount to \$514,283.



## ABOUT ASIADHRRA

## Building partnerships to develop leaders and communities in rural asia

AsiaDHRRA traces its earliest roots to the 1974 Development of Human Resources in Asia Workshop (DHRRRAW) held in Thailand. It is a regional partnership of eleven (11) social development networks and organizations in ten (10) Asian nations that envisions Asian rural communities that are just, free, prosperous, living in peace and working in solidarity towards self-reliance. To achieve this, the network's mission is to be an effective

- 1. Promoter and catalyst of partnership relations, creating opportunities for genuine people-to-people dialogue and exchange;
- 2. Facilitator of human resource development processes in the rural areas; and
- 3. Mobilizer of expertise & opportunities for the strengthening of solidarity and kinship among Asian rural communities.

## The Tasks Before Us

Guided by our vision and rooted in the needs of our partners and members, we pursue our work according to five program areas.

**Leadership Development.** AsiaDHRRA provides opportunities for rural leaders, both farmers and development workers, to enhance the knowledge, skills and attitude so that they can perform their roles as visionaries, network builders, consensus builders, synthesizers of information, advocates, and keepers of the covenant.

**Regional Policy Advocacy and Movement Building.** AsiaDHRRA aims to promote and advocate for the network's rural development agenda and alternatives while actively facilitating the formation and strengthening processes of the Asian Farmers' Alliance for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA).

**Constituency Building and Resource Development and Management.** Asia DHRRA aims to expand the support base of rural development in Asia by creating better public awareness and recognition of rural development issues and alternatives and at the same time develop and generate needed resources to sustain development work.

**Management Information System Program.** Asia DHRRA harnesses its own information resources and shares in aid of effective advocacy through print and electronic publications. The network also aims to document relevant insights from field experiences.

**Organization Development and Management Program.** Asia DHRRA facilitates basic DHRRA organizational capacity building processes towards a stronger regional partnership. It aims to strengthen membership relations towards a common network goal. The program also aims to ensure Asia DHRRA's institutional linkages are relevant and complementary to its network agenda.

Partnership building through effective dialogue and exchange is our essence. Come and dialogue with us!

# THE NETWORK GOVERNANCE AND OPERATIONS TEAM



## **Executive Committee**

Chairperson: Mr. Marimuthu Nadason

Vice Chairperson, Southeast Asia: Mr. Jaybee Garganera

Vice Chairperson, North Asia: Dr. Sung Lee Vice Chairperson, Mekong: Mr. Sil Vineth Women Representative: Dr. Wenchi Huang

Ms. Dwi Astuti

Secretary General (Ex-Officio): Ms. Marlene D. Ramirez



## Secretariat

Secretary General: Ms. Marlene D. Ramirez

Program Officers:

Ms. Elena V. Rebagay, Ms. Esther Penunia, Ms. Lorna M. David

Mr. Jose Angelo D. Hermida

Mr. Marciano Virola Jr.,

Finance Officer: Ms. Lorna M. David Accountant: Ms. Jocelyn D. Dalino

Contracted Services: Samuel Maduro, Rey Encarnacion

2006 Annual Report Team

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Editor: Dulce Carandang-Simmanivong

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