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This publication was made possible with the support of MISEREOR
asiadhrra in 2002
Building partnerships to develop leaders and communities for a free, just, responsible and self-reliant rural Asia
Finally, we have come to the end of our journey for the year 2002. Many things have happened and these will not be left behind as memories but instead it would be our valuable guideposts as we face another glorious year as a network, as a partnership. Through this opportunity, I would like to share to all of you my reflections related to our DHRRA family. Throughout year, I was aware of your creative efforts through the meaningful cooperation in carrying out our thrust of building partnerships to develop rural leaders and communities in Asia. Let me express through this letter the reflection points that were noted and which will affect the shape and form of our network’s future.

We are a partnership first and foremost. If there is a phrase that best describes what we do it will be building partnerships. Thus, we decided to promote this very concrete image for in it, our stakeholders, constituents, and the greater public will know what we do and what we excel in. But we do not just build for the sake of it. We build partnerships with a concrete thrust in mind, and that is to develop rural leaders and communities in Asia. This after all is written in our history, in our very names. It is the essence of our being.

Building partnerships to develop rural leaders and communities in Asia is our new organizational tagline. It captures what we do best and its direction. It guided us in the past, and our present and future are shaped by it.

The year 2002 proved to be pivotal in our history as a builder of partnerships. Under our wings, solidarity among farmers in Asia was formally launched. With AFA and its interim leadership, we look forward to
a more dynamic partnership between the DHRRAs and farmers’ organizations in Asia as we commonly face the challenges of liberalization, cultural diversity, and social justice.

The past year also reaffirmed the need to further strengthen our constituency building. Inspite of the fact that we have supportive long-time partners, there is a growing need to create greater awareness and understanding of the rural development issues that lead to poverty in the Asian region. With globalization threatening many cultural heritages and rural communities, bigger support has to be mobilized and sustained. Our future as a region and as thriving and creative rural communities depend on how governments, businesses and the greater public appreciate our initiatives and alternatives.

AsiaDHRRA also conveys its greatest respect and gratitude to all stakeholders who have along the years given their sincere support to the network. Special thanks are given to Misereor, the ASEAN Foundation, Agriterra, CordAid and SEACA. Our greatest hope is that our cooperation in the future will be much stronger than ever.

I would like to ask you to stand and walk hand in hand. We should work together and support each other. Our endeavors are based on a faithful heart and would be carried out through our professional work. We are working and developing together with the communities, serving our best through gentle caring and concerns in good solidarity. I trust all of you and your capabilities, and together we will work hand in hand.

To our dear family of DHRRAs, let us pursue the year 2003 with high spirit and vigor to develop our work for the sake of rural people empowerment.

With all my best regards and success to you all,

Soetrisno Kusumohadi, Chairperson
Ushering its third decade of partnership building, AsiaDHRRA in 2002 focused on refining its leadership, linkage building, advocacy and sustainability thrusts. As the world continued to struggle with and respond to the challenges, initiatives to engage local communities in bringing about humble but significant social changes continue to abound. While the year 2002 presented many milestones in the DHRRA’s evolving history, it also posed some relevant questions on the essence of its work. Affirming partnership building as its core competency, AsiaDHRRA then proceeded to examine how it goes about bringing its leadership in rural development to the fore.

**partnership: the landscape of dhrra leadership**

Concepts and models of leadership abound. DHRRA leadership however is an evolving terrain. There is however one element constant in it - that is it is a leadership that anchors itself in genuine people-to-people dialogue and partnerships.

The year 2002 saw AsiaDHRRA’s key leaders gather for its 4th General Assembly (GA) held in May in Malaysia. Taking time out to discuss how they understand their roles as leaders and the challenging situations and contexts they face, the DHRRA leaders resolved to take on the tasks of transformative leadership that is gender-balanced.

A changing of the guards also took place during the GA when elections were held for a new set of Executive Committee (ExeCom) members. For the first time, a women’s representative was elected to the ExeCom in recognition of the importance both genders play in the pursuit of an effective partnership in the network. Also revised were the vision, mission and goal statements of
the network and its subsequent incorporation into the constitution and by-laws. By the end of the year, AsiaDHRRA’s leadership framework was drafted which becomes reference in the succeeding leadership development sessions of its core leaders.

The changes in the regional network were matched with dynamic transformations at the DHRRA levels also. For instance, ThaiDHRRA started its own reorganization with a new set of board members taking on the leadership roles. The new board is a fusion of farmer leaders, community workers and volunteers. With its guidance, ThaiDHRRA entered into a groundbreaking partnership with InDHRRA. The Indonesian partners committed to provide ThaiDHRRA technical assistance in its strategic planning efforts.

On its home front, the partnership building efforts of InDHRRA among community organizers (CO) led to the creation of a CO network with thirty members. In terms of networking with other civil society groups, it was able to contribute to the formation of the "Network on Rural Reform" to address the issues related to agrarian reform, the local parliament and local budgeting. It also participated in the formation of two other regional issue-based coalitions focusing on issues of globalization and food security.
Next-door neighbor DHRRA Network Malaysia also had a busy year. 2002 started with partnership building and resource mobilization for the farmers' exchange program and the AsiaDHRRA general assembly in April and May, respectively. The DHRRA was able to get the commitment of government institutions, private companies, and generous individuals which provided resources, time and expertise to the program and the community integration activities.

After successfully hosting the exchange program and the general assembly, DHRRA Malaysia participated in key international advocacy activities by sending its partner farmer-leaders and staff members to the East Asian Rice Forum (October) and the Word Food Summit Five Years Later Ministerial Meeting and NGO Forum (June). It was also busy in negotiating for idle lands to be utilized by local farmers while working on a partnership with UNDP to support a capacity building program related to sustainable agriculture.

Meanwhile in Vietnam, the members of VietDHRRA defined the mechanisms of a joint project management effort wherein each one contributes to the community development of three pilot sites. This is done through matching the DHRRA members' areas of expertise with the community's development needs. A management committee takes the helm in this partnership effort in project implementation at the community level.
The strengthening of self-help groups in three districts of Nepal was the main preoccupation of SEARCH the past year. Its partnership with the communities and all of its endeavors on leadership development, resource mobilization, maintaining external relationship, ensuring internal efficiency and aspiring for quality management are important themes for grassroots rural leaders.

In a sustained partnership with SEARCH, JaDHRRA hosted its Nepalese counterpart in a learning visit in Japan. Aside from this, the local DHRRA remained to be active in specific academic partnerships (i.e. Asian Rural Institute) and research works on the impact of globalization on rural societies in Japan.

KoDHRRA on the other hand made a meaningful leadership change when a farmer-leader was elected as its Chairperson. As a prominent leader of the Best Farmers' Association (BFA), he serves as a bridge between the local DHRRA and its constituents. When the World Agriculture Forum (WAF) was held last October, both KoDHRRA and BFA facilitated the process of participation of sixteen (19) DHRRA and AFA members from eight (8) countries. KoDHRRA leaders also facilitated the mobilization of resources to hold a farmers' meeting through the sponsorship of POSCO which provided the facilities, board and lodging during the gathering.

Taking inspiration from KoDHRRA's success, Taiwan DHRRA actively pursued resource mobilization for it to
co-sponsor with Agriterra a farmers’ exchange visit in 2003. In partnership with the National Pingtung University of Science and Technology (NPUST) and the government, it successfully leveraged adequate resources for the visit that will focus on Taiwan's well-developed agricultural technologies.

A change in name signified the local DHRRA’s efforts to reanimate itself in Cambodia. From CNAC to CamboDHRRA, the network of 57 local NGOs held its general assembly and elected a new set of board members while pursuing its advocacy for greater awareness of local civil society through a declaration of an NGO Day in Cambodia. Membership strengthening was its main pursuit for the year as it looks forward to positioning itself as an effective player in Cambodia’s process of social healing.

PhilDHRRA on the other hand sustained its strategic linkages through active participation in Philippine civil society coalitions thereby reaffirming its leadership role as a national network. In its annual reflection, it stated that working collaboratively is a more effective way to forge negotiations, expand influence at the level of policy and program decision-making, and share deeper and wider experiences and knowledge. It believes that participation in these many linkages elevates PhilDHRRA’s public image and molds its integrity as a legitimate and performing network of NGOs.
advocacy through partnerships and movement building

Rural development involves a dynamic and sustained partnership with farmers’ organizations at the grassroots, national and regional levels. While the national DHRRAs continued with its work facilitating capacity building opportunities for their partner farmers’ groups, AsiaDHRRA was actively engaging these same groups at the regional level through exchanges, advocacy, and solidarity building.

April 2002 witnessed the formal launching of the Asian Farmers’ Association for Sustainable Rural Development or AFA during the final night of the Malaysia leg of the Asian Farmers’ Exchange Visit Program. Representatives from the Malaysian government along with key DHRRA representatives witnessed the occasion that was participated in by AFA members. Introduced that night were members of the interim council of leaders.

After the successful launch, AFA’s interim leadership held its meeting in Pohang, South Korea last October. It coincided with the World Agriculture Forum (WAF) spearheaded by KAFF, a national federation of Korean farmers' organizations. The forum tackled trade-related issues that seriously compromise agriculture in Asia. Meanwhile, AFA’s Executive Committee made major decisions pertaining to its interim leadership who will manage the transition period until it holds its first General Assembly in 2003.
As AFA gears up for its assembly and peasant agenda building, its national members’ effective partnership with the local DHRRAs facilitated the process of capacity building and advocacy at the grassroots level. For instance, the strengthening of API, the national federation of peasants in Indonesia, was one of the major concerns pursued by InDHRRA. The process facilitated the formation of API’s interim board and the formulation of its 2-year program. These programs highlighted the main concerns of the farmers: solidarity building, socialization, campaign and advocacy. API also continued to expand its membership and geographical reach.

Meanwhile, ThaiDHRRA sustained its active engagement with the northern members of FAD, a national federation of farmers’ organizations in Thailand. NFAD underwent a series of consultation and planning sessions especially in the light of the Thai Government’s new rural development projects and support services. Farmer members of the federation formulated community-based projects that aimed towards additional income generation.

In the Philippines, PhilDHRRA and PAKISAMA cooperated on the awareness-raising fronts as the government pursued the liberalization of the rice industry. With the serious threats to rice farmers’ livelihood, both organizations held a series of education sessions cum consultation meetings that defined alternatives and advocacy positions to be taken. With
numerous advocacy agenda of different sectors and in various themes of development work, linkages make it possible for both institutions to advance issues in a manner that could not have been possible if it acted alone.

In South Korea on the other hand, the leadership changes in KoDHRRA presented an altogether unique opportunity for partnership. For the first time, a farmer leader was elected to be the Chairperson of the DHRRA and this situation facilitated greater ties and dynamic partnership between KoDHRRA and its partner farmers' organization, the Best Farmers' Association (BFA). Both organizations are presently actively engaging the Korean government in providing education and training opportunities for other Asian farmers in Korea.

The year 2002 ended with the Vietnam Farmers' Union (VNFU) holding its annual farmer's week last December. VietDHRRA and the union continued to cooperate closely given the model building and community development projects of the network in three pilot sites in the country.

When the DHRRA leaders shared their desire to see greater solidarity among Asian rural communities, some cited that this is effectively manifested in a movement among farmers' organizations in Asia. With AFA, such dream takes several steps forward. Through this solidarity, farmers in Asia now have a formal forum and a concrete voice that puts forward its sectoral interest.
a constituency for the future

There is no doubt that AsiaDHRRA’s stakeholders form the backbone of the network. Giving credence to this belief is the network’s active commitment to and pursuance of a bigger and more involved constituency.

AsiaDHRRA believes that partner institutions are best engaged in the network’s overall goals and operations and not just that of the project each supports. Thus, more than project reports, partners are provided with news that put into proper perspective and contexts their contributions to the network and are also engaged in debates and issues that affect AsiaDHRRA.

In 2002, AsiaDHRRA maintained its close relations with its existing partners like Misereor, the ASEAN Foundation, Agriterra and CordAid. It saw the renewal of Misereor’s support for 3-year project cooperation and the support of Agriterra for a 3-year capability-building project for AFA starting in 2003. New partnership was also started with the Open Society Institute Development Foundation (OSIDEV), which expressed commitment to start the leadership development program in 2003.

It likewise sustained its relationship with regional networks like the Asia Caucus, AWCF, SEACA, SEACON and the AJPN through which the network concretized its commitment to be in partnership towards a bigger voice, better results, and sharing and exchange of resources.
Perhaps over and above partnerships with traditional sources of funding assistance, also noteworthy in 2002 was the movement towards other creative resource generation schemes that address the question of network sustainability. The ExeCom came up with a three-year plan that targets the putting up of an endowment fund to be generated from fundraising schemes along with widening the constituency of rural development in the region. The latter emphasis is geared towards creating greater awareness among a bigger public for grassroots initiatives that respond to problems in rural Asia.

To firm up the fundraising campaign, both secretariat and ExeCom members underwent a series of two skills training cum workshop facilitated by Venture for Fundraising. These were geared for the network to build capacity to generate resources and mobilize funds from non-traditional donors. AsiaDHRRA also hired a full-time person to oversee the processes of constituency building and fund raising.

Constituency building also includes creating and fostering new DHRRA partnerships. Having Myanmar (Burma) and Laos as consistent partners in the farmers' exchange program, the opportunities for cooperation were established. The expressions of interest to be part of the DHRRA family were welcomed hence the network's
efforts to sustain relations with development groups in these countries. The network explored cooperation in Myanmar (Burma) through the support of Misereor, SEARSOLIN and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS). The potential for creative civil society work is present in the midst of challenges recognized by all partners. This was validated by a research cum mapping of development efforts taking place in the country and an analysis of possible options for development cooperation. Meanwhile, Laos presents another good opportunity given the active role of development organizations in the country. Concretely, AsiaDHRRA was linked by its partner, QSL, with the Sustainable Agriculture Forum (SAF), a network of civil society institutions supporting the principles of SA, and looks forward to forthcoming exploratory visits in 2003.
The Year 2003 brings much anticipation among the DHRRA stakeholders especially in the light of its commitments for the year. The network aims to see itself as a more proactive player at the regional level of policy advocacy, keeping a close link with its AFA formation and strengthening support functions. AsiaDHRRA plans to position itself in 2003 as an active dialogue, negotiation, and policy formulation initiator among development stakeholders in Asia.

Moreover, while advocating for rural community-friendly policies at the regional level, the network still commits itself in facilitating processes towards better and more effective governance among its member-DHRRAs.

There is no doubt that with all these challenges in 2003, AsiaDHRRA needs a pool of effective leaders who will guide the network in achieving its goals. Thus, investing on the process of leadership development is among its network priorities.

As a new page is drawn in its saga of partnership building, AsiaDHRRA looks forward to 2003’s potentials and challenges. It remains confident in the strength and wisdom of its dialogue, exchange and action processes among civil society members and rural communities in Asia.
Promoting Partnership for Human Resource Development in Rural Asia

Vietnam Component

- A Project Management Group (PMG) was set-up to anchor the on-ground implementation of the Phase 2 in-country program component and will be the mechanism for collective management and a venue to strengthen VietDHRRA as a national network. The three pilot sites already identified will undergo a profiling and the PMG members had established a profile format.

- Research activities were conducted. Result of the mapping was presented to VietDHRRA members and partners with the objective of increasing the awareness of the members on the Technologies of Participation (TOP) resources available locally.

- A training needs assessment was conducted for both the staff and board level. Two TOP-related trainings were identified for the staff while transformative leadership and project development and management topped the training list identified by the board members.

Indonesian Component

- InDHRRA was quite active on the network front. Its networking with Legal Aid Foundation led to the eventual release of farmer leaders who were imprisoned due to their active campaign for Agrarian Reform.

- InDHRRA also facilitated the strengthening of an independent national alliance of peasants in Indonesia called API and is an active member of the National Commission on Land Law, together with other members of civil society concerned with pushing for a genuine agrarian reform.

- CO networking effort of InDHRRA also led to the creation of South Sumatra CO network following the CO reflection sessions; InDHRRA together with LAPPERA and LP3ES was able to catalyze the formation of the Network on Rural Reform.

- Actively participated in the formation of two issue-based coalitions focusing on globalization and food.

Regional Component

- On Governance, the leadership addressed the need to review strategic options and redefined its programming areas in the next four years. The 4th GA was conducted, two ExeCom sessions held and an ExeCom caucus towards the end of the year.
project highlights 2002

- To ensure coordination, the secretariat conducted two project visits in Vietnam and a Project Coordinators' meeting was conducted last November 25, 2002, which allowed sharing of program experiences between Indonesia and Vietnam.

- AsiaDHRRA established a resource development and fund raising unit under its Constituency Building and Resource Development & Management Program. It engaged the services of Venture for Fund Raising to help develop a strategic, medium-term sustainability plan for the establishment of an endowment fund and raise funds for programs and activities.

- Discussed the concept and mechanics of the Southeast Asian Rural Development Award (SEARDA) that aims to recognize and promote alternative grassroots initiatives in aid of mainstreaming NGO and PO and advocacy work and creating venues for learning across the region.

- Developed a new AsiaDHRRA tag line of "Building partnership to develop leaders and communities in rural Asia". This tagline will be used as AsiaDHRRA embarks in its constituency building and resource development campaign.

- Produced print and electronic publications aimed at increasing public awareness and education on issues and work in rural development and updates on AsiaDHRRA’s over-all programs. Three E-bulletins came out which was favorably assessed in facilitating information sharing to a wide-range of stakeholders.

- As in the past, through Misereor’s support the network leveraged and mobilized assistance from other stakeholders and partners that share AsiaDHRRA’s goals in rural development in Asia.

Promoting Partnerships for the Development of Human Resources in Myanmar (Burma), An Exploratory Project

- Consultations and review of secondary materials were conducted to come out with a study on the potentials of partnership building among civil society in Myanmar (Burma). The study was shared to partners and other stakeholders.

- Technical assistance was provided to a diocese along organizational development, human resource building, and project development support to facilitate resource mobilization. Prospective funding support for the diocese and its parish level sustainable agriculture project, as an entry point to community development starting 2003 were generated.

- Sustained interaction in Asia Caucus facilitated the sharing of resources and information supportive of work in Myanmar (Burma).
ASEAN Foundation: The Asian Farmers' Exchange Program

- The 4th exchange visit was conducted last April 2002 in Malaysia and its main theme was "Asian Farmers' Responses to the Effects of Globalization Amidst Global Debate on Food Security Concerns vis-à-vis Trade Liberalization."

- Forty-five farmer-leaders and DHRRA partners gathered for the dialogues, exchanges, study sessions and community integration. The participants spent five days in the field visiting rural communities in Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan, Selangor and Perak.

- The AFA ExeCom together with AsiaDHRRA leaders convened for an evaluation meeting in October in Pohang, South Korea. It was resolved that the project is a worthwhile endeavor and provides with very helpful learning experiences which need to be sustained. A next phase will be negotiated for next year with the ASEAN Foundation.

SEACA: Trainers' Training On Advocacy Capacity Building

- The 4th trainers' training on local resource mobilization was conducted. The training provided the participants with adequate information and skills that will help them mobilize local resources needed by their communities. The training also featured sessions on how to conduct policy advocacy so that the people can ably negotiate favorable community development policies.

- A training manual in monograph form was produced based on the program designs of the courses conducted in Cambodia and in Myanmar (Burma). Each training design took into consideration the local contexts so that the lessons and learning experiences will be truly relevant and applicable.

CordAid: Technical Assistance to the Vietnam Central Highlands Community Development Project

- Monitoring visits were conducted twice in 2002 resulted in some proposed interventions like an exposure or training program for the field staff directly working with the local communities. This was borne out of the observation that most of the local community development staff members need to gain a different and more community-need focused development framework.

- The Project Management Committee (PMC) was convened two times and at least three updating meetings were held with the concerned NIAPP project staff. Reports submitted were used as reference in CordAid's policy review of programs supported in Vietnam.
Agriterra: The Formation and Strengthening of Regional Alliance of Farmers’ Organizations in Asia

Beginning summer of 2003, project cooperation between Agriterra (a Dutch agri-agency), AsiaDHRRA and AFA will commence. This is in support of the network’s efforts to facilitate the formation and strengthening of AFA in the region. Included in the project are training courses for AFA leaders, peasant agenda formation process at the sub-regional and regional levels, and research. Six core activities are planned for 2003 focused on core leadership development, agenda building and organizational development.

OSIDEV (Open Society Institute Development Foundation): Transforming Asian Leadership Program

To jumpstart the network’s commitments on leadership development made during its recent General Assembly, this project was proposed to and was approved by OSIDEV. A new partner of AsiaDHRRA, OSIDEV committed to support the program on a yearly basis. The program’s first year will pave the way for the development of a network leadership model and framework that will be used by AsiaDHRRA in its training and development of the DHRRA leaders.
financial report 2002
The Board of Trustees and Members  
ASIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT  
OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN RURAL ASIA, INC. (AsiaDHRRA)  
A Non-stock, Non-profit Organization  
2nd Floor Partnership Center, 59 C Salvador St., Loyola Heights 1108 Quezon City  

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets, liabilities and fund balance of Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia, Inc. (AsiaDHRRA), A Non-stock, Non-Profit Organization, as of December 31, 2002, and the related statement of receipts, expenses and changes in fund balance for the year 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 audit.  

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted 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 accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.  

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Organization was formally registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission on February 12, 2002. Note 2 to the financial statements, explains that the accompanying financial statements are prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting. All revenues and related assets are recognized when received rather than when earned, and expenses are recognized when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred. However, advances to and from the various funded projects are receivables and payables respectively.  

The 2001 financial statements were audited by another independent practitioner. These statements were presented herewith for purposes of comparison.  

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, Inc. (AsiaDHRRA), A Non-stock, Non-profit Organization, as of December 31, 2002, and the results of its operation for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.  

April 02, 2003
ASIADHRRRA  
Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance  
as of December 31, 2002 and 2001  
(in US $)

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<th>ASSETS</th>
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<td>TOTAL ASSETS</td>
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<td>80,814</td>
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| LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE                |        |        |
| ACCOUNTS PAYABLE                           | 957    | 4,167  |
| FUND BALANCE                                | 66,500 | 76,647 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES         | $ 67,457 | $ 80,814 |

See accompanying Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements
ASIADHRRA
Statements of Revenues, Expenses & Changes in Fund Balances
For the years ending December 31, 2002 and 2001
(in US $)

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<td>Organizational/Program Coordination</td>
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<td>Research &amp; Documentation</td>
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<td>Research and Documentation</td>
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<td>Profiling of PO in Rural Asia</td>
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<td>Training of Trainers</td>
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<td><strong>FUND BALANCE – ENDING</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 66,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 76,647</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements
ASIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN RURAL ASIA, INC. (ASIADHRRA)
(A Non-stock, Nonprofit Organization)
ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2002

1. GENERAL

The Asian Partnership of Development human Resources in Rural Asia (AsiaDHRRA) 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, Nepal, South Korea, Taiwan-ROC, and Japan. In 2001, AsiaDHRRA has exploratory partnership building in 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 administering 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The organization uses modified cash basis of accounting in recognizing revenues, related assets and expenses. This basis recognizes revenues and related assets upon actual receipt rather than when these are earned. Expenses are recognized when paid rather than when obligations are incurred. However, advances made to various funded projects are recognized as receivables rather than as expense and in the same manner, funds advanced from these projects are recognized as payables rather than as receipts or revenues.
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.

Tax exemption

The organization, being a non-stock, non-profit entity and qualifying under the "exempt corporations" mentioned in the National Internal Revenue Code of the Philippines is exempted from income taxes on revenues derived from donations, grants or other forms of philanthropy.

Interfund Cash Advances

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

Contributed Services

A substantial number of volunteer 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.

3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

This account comprises of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office equipment</td>
<td>$ 2,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office furniture and fixture</td>
<td>864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Property and Equipment</td>
<td>3,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Accumulated Depreciation</td>
<td>1,277</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT - Net $ 2,417

4. DONATIONS/OTHER RECEIPTS

This account represents donations received from individuals as well as management and coordination fees received on various projects.
General Breakdown of Expenses for Year 2002

- Recurrent Expenses: 22%
- Direct Program Expenses: 78%

Breakdown of Direct Program Expenses for Year 2002

- DHRRRA Formation & Strengthening: 38%
- Research & Documentation: 7%
- Training of Trainers: 3%
- Farmers Exchange and Cooperation: 47%
- Resource Development & Cooperation: 5%

Comparative Revenues 2000-2002 in US $

- 2000: 208,769
- 2001: 282,828
- 2002: 202,143

Direct Program Expenses 78%
the network that partnership built
Indonesian Secretariat for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (InDHRRA)

Jl. Saleh Abud No. 18-19, Otto Iskandardinata, Jakarta 13330, Indonesia
(62-21) 819-9749          (62-21) 850-0052
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Contact Person: Mr. Marimuthu Nadason, President

ThaiDHRRA Foundation

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kntrn@fpt.vn

Contact Person: Dr. Bui Quang Toan, Chairperson

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search@wlink.com.np
Contact Person: Mr. Deepak Tamang, Executive Director

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Contact Person: Dr. Yoshikuni Yatani, Coordinator

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(632) 842-1901
(632) 842-1901
cendhrra@mnl.sequel.net
Contact Person: Dr. Antonio Ledesma, Executive Director

Contact us!

AsiaDHRRA
2/F Partnership Center, 59 C. Salvador St., Loyola Hts. 1108 Quezon City, Philippines
(632) 436-4706 (632) 426-6739
asiadhrra@asiadhrra.org
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

- Promoter and catalyst of partnership relations, creating opportunities for genuine people-to-people dialogue and exchange;
- Facilitator of human resource development processes in the rural areas; and
- 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. AsiaDHRRA 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. AsiaDHRRA 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. AsiaDHRRA 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 AsiaDHRRA’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 - January to April 2002**
Chairperson: Mr. Guillermo P. Cua  
Vice Chairperson, Southeast Asia: Mr. Soetrisno Kusumohadi  
Vice Chairperson, North Asia: Dr. Bosco Wen Ruey Lee  
Vice Chairperson, Mekong: Mr. Paiboon Charoensap  
Secretary General (Ex-Officio): Ms. Marlene D. Ramirez

**Executive Committee - from May 2002 to present**
Chairperson: Mr. Soetrisno Kusumohadi  
Vice Chairperson, Southeast Asia: Mr. Marimuthu Nadason  
Vice Chairperson, North Asia: Dr. Yoshikuni Yatani  
Vice Chairperson, Mekong: Dr. Bui Quan Toan  
Women Representative: Ms. Napasri Maneewong  
Secretary General (Ex-Officio): Ms. Marlene D. Ramirez

Secretariat

Secretary General: Ms. Marlene D. Ramirez  
Program Officer: Ms. Dulce C. Simmanivong  
Program/Finance Officer: Ms. Lorna M. David  
Technical Assistant (Part-time): Ms. Elena V. Rebagay  
Accountant: Ms. Jocelyn D. Dalino  
Project Coordinators: Dr. Bui Quan Toan (Vietnam) and Ms. Dwi Astuti (Indonesia)

2002 Annual Report Team

Editorial Board: Soetrisno Kusumohadi and Marlene D. Ramirez  
Writer: Dulce C. Simmanivong  
Technical Support: Elena V. Rebagay, Lorna M. David, Jocelyn B. Dalino  
Design and Layout: Jet D. Hermida
Fr. John Dijkstra of the Society of Jesus died in Indonesia at the age of 92 on the night of May 11, 2003.

It was in 1972 that Angelita and I first met Fr. Dijkstra in a smoky room in Manila. He invited us to leave our academic posts in Canada and help him organize a workshop on rural development in Thailand. It was a first contact that was to extend for 30 years as we worked, traveled, dialogued with this man who left his Dutch homeland to become an Indonesian; a Jesuit priest who was friend to Muslim ulamas, Hindu ascetics, Buddhist monks; a guru who did not impose or dictate – John Dijkstra who loved to laugh, to sing, to talk through the night – John Dijkstra who passed on his passion for the poor to the old and young members of CENDHRRA and ASIADHRRA – John Dijkstra to whom this verse from the ancient book of the Old Testament can be applied:

This is what Yahweh asks of you, only this:

to act justly,
to love tenderly,
and to walk humbly with your God.

It was a fellow Jesuit based in Korea who remarked during Dijkstra’s 80th birthday that this text of the prophet Micah catches the essence of who Dijkstra was: a man committed to justice, a friend whose love was sincere, a priest who went through life humbly.