asiadhrra in 2004

TAKING STOCK, DEFINING MOVES
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This publication was produced with the support of MISEREOR
TAKING STOCK, DEFINING MOVES

AsiaDHRRA in 2004
The year 2004 marked the 30th Anniversary of AsiaDHRRA. In thanksgiving for the bountiful harvest and in celebration of the fellowship among the DHRRAs and partners, the network gathered in August 2004 at Tagaytay City, Philippines for the 30th anniversary of the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia Workshop (DHRRAW). It was an occasion of Musyawarah, a dynamic dialogue among the DHRRA members, pioneers and friends coming from various sectors (e.g. academe, NGOs, GOs). It presented opportunities for renewing ties, forging new relations and encouraged unified yet diverse actions towards fulfilling the vision for a peaceful, just and prosperous rural Asia.

The conduct of the 2004 DHRRAW was a most significant and meaningful event for the year. It was an opportunity for collective reflection, of taking stock of what we have done from 1974 to 2004, of recognizing our strengths and weaknesses amidst the changing reality which is still largely unjust and where the poor are still marginalized particularly those in the rural areas. It was a time of re-affirming the needs for sustained attention to human development and of building partnerships for developing rural leaders and communities.

Through the past thirty years, AsiaDHRRA remained steadfast in its commitment to work in solidarity with the rural people. The milestones and the good practices presented during the DHRRAW accounted for various development efforts undertaken by DHRRAs in transforming its vision for a just and prosperous Asia into a reality. All these small steps alongside with the efforts
of the rest of the civil society have contributed to the slowly growing consciousness that there is hope and there are workable alternatives for a better future. Through these small steps, the DHRRAs were able to make a tiny spark which served as a glowing hope amidst the darkness.

As the network continues its journey, AsiaDHRRA took another step in the field of advocacy work. During the 5th General Assembly, the network defined and ratified its advocacy agenda. Based on this agenda and in partnership with AFA, the network launched campaign activities focusing on rice and other burning issues.

In 2004, the network also endeavored to support the continuing effort of the DHRRAs to build their capacities to become more effective partners of rural people. Towards this end, DHRRA members approved the organizational growth-monitoring tool as a guide in keeping track with their own organizational development as well as a basis for identifying necessary support from the network.

It was also in 2004 that the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) accorded AsiaDHRRA an ASEAN-affiliated NGO status. As such, the network now faces the challenge of effectively engaging ASEAN to the benefit of its partners in the region.

Amidst all these gains and challenges, I encourage all the DHRRAs to move forward, to initiate more programs and create more opportunities for our partner POs to become more effective in responding to their own needs as well as the need of the society. Let us pool our resources and join hand with other partners. With renewed commitment, greater solidarity and increasing institutional capacity founded on our thirty years of partnership, we shall meet the new challenges ahead of us with much hope and confidence. Let us then continue to light our candles lest we move about in darkness.

God bless and guide our initiatives, our creativity and our movement towards a brighter future.

Soetrisno Kusumohadi
Chairperson, AsiaDHRRA
The anticipation for year 2004 was quite high. It was after all the DHRRA family’s 30th year of existence as a thriving and vibrant network and as a nurturing fellowship of rural development professionals. The anniversary conference in August served as the highlight of the year not only because it gathered DHRRA leaders past and present but also because milestones were highlighted and commitments reaffirmed. It is also significant for one will find most of AsiaDHRRA’s 2004 achievements rooted in it. Whether one looks at the leadership concepts that the network is working to define or the advocacy challenges it committed to face, the anniversary conference would inevitably be invoked as the event that presented the defining moment. This is not surprising given that another DHRRAW thirty years ago paved the way for a sustained partnership and fellowship that is now known as AsiaDHRRA.

ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT

While others might describe the network as a mature organization, AsiaDHRRA in 2004 nevertheless strived to be a learning and growing one. Its achievements along Organization Development show how the network continues to evolve and how its work is bearing fruits.

As a regional organization

The 30th anniversary of the founding of the DHRRA movement was an important venue for AsiaDHRRA to reaffirm its organizational base as a network. The active involvement of the members in the preparation and the actual event itself were encouraging indicators of their commitment to keep the DHRRA spirit alive. The anniversary was an occasion to reflect on the contributions made by each DHRRA and of AsiaDHRRA to the development of rural communities in Asia.
In keeping with its 1998 plan of expanding cooperation in the Mekong region, MyanDHRRA finally came to being and was warmly accepted to the DHRRA family. This was a result of a thorough process of knowing and understanding each other’s aspirations and development approaches. With their strategic planning facilitated by SEARSOLIN in 2004, AsiaDHRRA supported MyanDHRRA in mobilizing resources to actualize their plans as an organization. SAAM-MyanDHRRA needs operations funding support to help them create and sustain momentum in their effort to prove their worth as a potential NGO in the country.

Over all, the mandates of the membership for AsiaDHRRA to look into issues brought about by globalization to farmers and agriculture, to support the formative years of AFA, and to invest on leadership development were vigorously taken up in the year that passed. AsiaDHRRA was able to make operational concrete projects towards these agenda and was able to network and mobilize partners.

**On DHRRA Strengthening**

The opportunity for DHRRA strengthening varied depending on which project they were able to participate. The in-country cooperation with VietDHRRA was deemed to have improved its capability to manage a network level project. The opportunity for some key VietDHRRA members to discourse on different technologies of participation and apply it in their respective work was crucial in promoting democratizing processes in Vietnam. Participation in regional leadership development sessions of first and second line leaders of DHRRAs was aimed to build DHRRA leadership. DHRRA accompaniment of their PO partners in AFA events was also aimed at developing concepts and approaches in empowering grassroots partners. The DHRRAW was a good venue for exchanging among DHRRAs, many of whom were inspired (by what other DHRRAs are doing) to do better in their own. Support in project development and resource mobilization was also provided to members based on their expressed needs and available opportunities.

During the 5th GA, an organizational growth tool was discussed and approved by the DHRRAs. The tool will be a common reference point for AsiaDHRRA members and is envisioned to guide them in ensuring that they have in their organizations, what ever their nature is, the basics of what will make them a truly accountable and effective DHRRA. The tool will be used in the coming year in defining the specific area of partnership between DHRRA and AsiaDHRRA. A clear profile of each DHRRA is necessary thus on-going is the profiling work of each DHRRA.
Regional Presence and Networking

AsiaDHRRA’s networking the past year was directed towards getting its partner AFA in the mainstream of policy and advocacy work in the region. It prepared and accompanied AFA in conferences and encouraged the alliance to take on leadership or anchoring roles in major conferences attended by a broad spectrum of CSOs. It also saw for itself getting recognition from regional and global official bodies such as the ASEAN and the UN. AsiaDHRRA was accredited by ASEAN as an NGO affiliate while its application for a Consultative Status by the UN Economic and Social Council was subsequently processed and awaiting decision early 2005.

The year 2004 was a stocktaking year for AsiaDHRRA. It laid down the milestones of its work the past five years, highlighting its partnership with each DHRRA and the growing movement among friends of social development workers bound by the same passion for genuine human development. Of great significance to the network was its success in catalyzing the AFA formation. The network takes pride in this achievement if only to showcase the dedication of the DHRRA family to bringing about real empowerment of the basic sectors. With AFA now standing as an independent partner, AsiaDHRRA needed to reflect and assess its own direction and core strategies to ensure that the gains of the past are well leveraged for greater impact amidst the many challenges facing the rural poor in the Asian region.

Leadership Development

In 2004, AsiaDHRRA continued to examine and define its leadership development concepts and processes while providing budding development leaders with the opportunity to hone their networking and analytical skills. The network also pursued its efforts to sustain the mechanism for dialogue among NGO leaders in Asia.

Leadership Development Session

The 1st learning activity in 2003 introduced Adaptive Leadership as a possible starting point for AsiaDHRRA to recognize and construct its leadership framework while getting the ExeCom members to look into their own persons as leaders. In 2004, the network brought together its ExeCom leaders, second liners, and the secretariat for a three-day follow-up leadership development session held in Tagaytay City, Philippines.
The DHRRAW 2004 was held at the DAP training Center in Tagaytay City, Philippines on October __ 2004. It was attended by 130 development practitioners and leaders from 12 Asian countries. More pictures and downloads can be accessed at http://www.asiadhrra.org/index.php?module=photoshare&func=viewallfolders

Mr. first AsiaDHRRA Chairperson

The AFA executive Committee

Ms. ____ is given a special tribute for the tireless and inspired assistance she provided to the DHRRA

Mr. Soetrisno ....

Tony Ledesma with the DHRRA pioneers
Part of the exhibit showcasing various agri products, books, posters and other memorabilia from the early days of DHRRA and the activities of the DHRRA members

Mr. ___ pays tribute to the pioneering efforts and nurturing guidance of the DHRRA founders - Tony and Angelita Ledesma

PhilDHRRA, led by their NC, Mr. Ange Belangel serenades the participants during the welcome party

Mr. Chaco, Molina, Phildhrra Chairperson, addresses the participants

Mr. ___ was

Mr. __ DHRRA Network Malaysia

DHRRA members in attendance

Mr. Ledesma’s former students

Tony Ledesma with other DHRRA pioneer staff, Ms. Dinky Soliman and Ms. ______ shares some viewpoints during the _____
The leadership learning activity provided the participants with the opportunity to discern more deeply the leadership that they practice and that which they want to provide to the network and the DHRRA members. It focused on deepening the analytical appreciation of key concepts of adaptive and transformational leadership for a more balanced consideration of the leadership and management demands of leading. It helped in understanding, appreciating and learning about the power bases of leading and decision making, their roles in the exercise of leadership especially the AsiaDHRRA leaders’ pattern of leading. The follow-up session likewise allowed the AsiaDHRRA leaders to go deeper into the globalization issues and the proposed responses surfaced during the Cyberjaya Workshop in Malaysia.

**On- the-job Training Program (OJT)**

The OJT program is designed to assist member DHRRAs in developing their second liners. The travel and board is shouldered by the sending DHRRA, with AsiaDHRRA providing the venue and opportunity for learning while doing. It is normally designed as a one-year program.

In August 2004, Ms. Shu Hui Tsai, a volunteer from TaiwanDHRRA joined the OJT program. Field visits and other exposure activities were made available to enhance her knowledge on Asian rural development initiatives. She joined the Asian Civil Society Forum in Bangkok as part of her exposure to regional issues and concerns. Shui was able to share her interim experiences in December when she was invited by her alma mater, the National Pintung University of Science and Technology (NPUST) in Taiwan to talk in a student conference. It was a good opportunity for development education among young people and students.

On the other hand, Ms. Ryoko Tsuboi, the JaDHRRA volunteer who started her OJT with the network in October 2003 extended her training for another six months to deepen further her knowledge and skills related to networking and coordination. While learning new skills, Ryoko have extended valuable support to various network activities. She was also chosen to represent the successor generation to speak during the 30th DHRRRAW Anniversary Conference. Upon her return to Japan in March 2005, Ryoko will join Ainokai, an Organic Farmer’s Association and an AFA member, as a program staff while continuing her volunteer work with JaDHRRA.
Asian NGO Leaders’ Dialogue

Major preparations for the second Asian NGO Leaders’ Dialogue have been undertaken including the identification of leadership cases that will highlight effective Asian leadership approaches in the midst of globalization. Two case studies were written and will be presented in the second leaders’ dialogue in March 2005. The leadership stories of the 1st ALD participants were also compiled for publication and dissemination, serving to inspire both young and senior development workers in the continuing struggle for a more sustainable development.

The result of the first leaders’ dialogue in 2003 highlighting the perspectives of NGO leaders on globalization was published and circulated in June 2004. A simple video production featuring the voices of NGO leaders on globalization was also produced to give faces and voices to NGO leaders as they articulate their views on the impact of globalization to development work.

REGIONAL POLICY ADVOCACY AND MOVEMENT BUILDING

The year 2004 was especially significant for the network’s policy advocacy and movement building efforts. For one, AsiaDHRRRA’s advocacy agenda was finally fully defined and ratified by its members. It also continued to make significant contributions to the promotion of sustainable rural development in the region through its partnership with AFA (Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development). Joint campaigns on burning issues and relevant concerns are some of the highlights of an eventful year.

AFA Strengthening

The strengthening of AFA as a regional alliance and a worthy advocate for farmers’ rights and development continued to be the focus of AsiaDHRRRA’s policy advocacy program in year 2004. It continued to render secretariat services to AFA this year as agreed upon during a dialogue between leaders of the two organizations held last February 2004, AFA’s First General Assembly. As AFA secretariat, AsiaDHRRRA coordinated the conduct of four major events mainly under the project cooperation with Agriterra, the development arm of a consortium of farmers’ organizations in the Netherlands. AsiaDHRRRA likewise introduced AFA to its various regional partners and contacts.
Time passes so fast. Since I started this training program, a year and some months have passed and now I am looking back my stay here in AsiaDHRRA. Honestly, I don’t think I could get enough things that I need to run JaDHRRA as a secretariat staff. But still there were many things that I felt, thought and learned through this precious opportunity of living in a country outside of Japan. Among these was the meaning of being developed.

I was born in the biggest economic power in Asia. I have never had experience worrying about today’s dinner or money for going to school. I have been living with sufficient amount of money that allowed me to buy what I want to buy, wear what I want to wear and to go where I want to go. And then, the Philippines. It is a country that is called “developing country” in which there are many people who have to worry about today’s dinner, there are many children who can’t go to school even if they really want to go, and there are many people who can’t do what they want to do or to buy what they want to buy because they have no money and that’s because they have no job.

When I went back to Japan, I kept being asked why I chose to live in such a dangerous developing country like the Philippines. It seems the formulas are “developed country like Japan = safe and easy to live in” and “developing country like the Philippines = poor, dangerous and hard to live in”. Sad to say, these are already firmly in their brains and it is appear automatically without having any second thoughts.

The Philippines is economically poor. But from my observation, it seems people here are enjoying their lives more than the Japanese are doing. They laugh a lot, always relaxed, broad minded and very kind. For me, I feel more comfortable and have fun living in this country than in Japan. And it’s stress-less too.

The biggest change that happened to me after a year of staying here was that I became kind to myself and don’t mind much about small things. There are plenty of unpredictable and unexpected things that can happen. After facing them one after another, I learned to accept them and just say, “It’s not a big matter.” Filipinos are kind to themselves and so they also can be kind to others. The ranges of “OK” towards things are also wider.

Brought up in Japan, I had been thinking of life as very hard and tough. I believed that I have to be strict with myself. Life is accompanied by a lot of efforts and patience and without these, there is no growth as
a person. Also I believed that achievements, exciting challenges and modest happiness all mixed up together make up life. I understood “living” this way.

But in the Philippines things are not like that at all. Always life is happy as much as possible. If I can accept it, there is nothing more than comfortable than this. I felt guilt at first, but this is not a matter of good or bad, but just a shape of a culture that was born and grown in this country that is blessed with warm weather and abundant nature. If a society that accepts this easy happy culture can exist, there is nothing more than good with it. Now I think that way without hesitation.

Perhaps, this cultural characteristic of the Filipino society would be a hindrance to “development” that has been achieved by Japan or western countries. But what on earth was the “development” that we have achieved? We became economically rich, but probably we left a lot of important things along the way. The society where people are watching each other, competing with each other and demanding 200% perfection from each other might have contributed to Japanese economic development, but it is at the expense of “me” as an individual. And now we are in very sick society. More than 30,000 people kill themselves every year, not able to find the meaning of life and the value of their existence. If this shape of development is futile, even if this country can’t follow our steps, it is nothing bad. Then isn’t it possible to build a new shape of developed country, maintaining the happy warm culture without having starving people inside? What we are aiming at is “happiness of the people” but not “the development itself”. In that context, development is just one of the means to an end. If it is so, the shape can be more diverse. What we need to start is to try to seek different shapes of development in each place that can retain their diversity and can suit to each culture.

Relaxed, warm and kind Filipino culture, slow Filipino time, if all these things that I like are also
bulldozed by globalization, it is such a regret. But it seems like no one can stop this crazy bulldozer. The system is so firmly built up that it might be impossible to break it down.

I remember the words that were said by a Japanese journalist living in the Philippines. He said, “There is a need for deconstructing already built up structure one by one from the ground rather building up something new.” After going back to Japan, I want to keep seeking what I can do for it inside Japan as JaDHRRA, this network of people and groups that is given as my task. My training program from now on is by “learning by doing” even I am physically away from AsiaDHRRA.

Ryoko Tsuboi, a JaDHRRA volunteer, took her graduate studies at International People’s College at Denmark. Before joining AsiaDHRRA’s OJT program in October 2003, she was a volunteer in Asian Research Institute (ARI) for a year. She also worked in Otemon University as research assistant under tutelage of Dr. Yatani Yoshikuni, JaDHRRA president.

My first contact with AsiaDHRRA was the Farmers’ Exchange Visit in Taiwan in 2003. At that time, I had the opportunity to meet people from different countries. During the FEV, I learned a lot from them because they shared information with me on how they contribute to help farmers in their respective countries. Therefore, when I got information about the volunteer program, I was so interested to join the AsiaDHRRA just to have a better understanding on how they interact with other DHRRAs.

Before I joined AsiaDHRRA, it was called like a “Mission Impossible” since I have never had experience to live abroad, and I also didn’t think that I could survive away from my family. My family and friends asked me, “Why you want to be a volunteer in AsiaDHRRA? If you need to learn something, why do you choose to go to the Philippines?” I didn’t pay much attention to what they said. I just tried to do it by myself. I do believe that the future of someone depends on his ability to make the right decision at the right time.

Time passes so fast. I started this OJT program 7 months ago and I can say that one part of my goal is already achieved. In this training program, the objective is to be a contact person for the network that includes AsiaDHRRA, AFA, TaiwanDHRRA, NPUST, and TWADA. To achieve this I have started to learn more about the organization of the network. Again, while trying to get more information, I improved my knowledge in many fields like on rural development...
work in Asia, communication and coordination, preparation for and documentation of international workshops. Since all these activities are done in English, my communication skills in that language improved.

Now as I look back, I understand that it was good for me to interview key TaiwanDHRRA leaders before I came to AsiaDHRRA. My presence during the 30th DHRRAW Anniversary Conference was great because after that I understood better the DHRRA history and its centripetal force. Again, my working time together with the secretariat team as an assistant during regional conferences was a valuable experience for me to build friendship and relationships with members.

Also, I gained technical skills on editing a website and e-brochure from AsiaDHRRA MIS Officer. I have already written a TaiwanDHRRA brochure in English and have volunteered in PhilDHRRA by providing event coordination support. Consequently I enhanced my skills while doing Internet search about mining news. I also joined a PAKISAMA workshop in the south that gave me an understanding of the different aspects of life in Philippines.

During the Forum and FEV, I had opportunity to be an interpreter for TWADA. It was hard but very interesting because it was a way to have a self-test of my English proficiency. Afterwards, I translated the Rice Declaration from English to Chinese. After the ACSF Forum in Thailand, the diary I kept during the conference was useful in enhancing my skills on documentation.

I remember this sentence that was said by Souleman Konate (2004) during his studies in Taiwan. “To go is to see, to see is to believe and to believe is up to you to have a better decision.”

I still have a few months to spend in the Philippines. I do hope that this interactive relationship between me, AsiaDHRRA, and all my friends in the Philippines continue to grow. I really feel that the experience is valuable and I’m convinced that impossible is really nothing. Trust me!! Together we can do it.

Shu Hui Tsai, a TaiwanDHRRA volunteer, earned her Master’s degree in Agribusiness Management from National Pintung University of Science and Technology. She worked closely with Dr. Wenchi Huang, as research assistant for the agribusiness management department. She joined AsiaDHRRA OJT program last August 2004.
With AsiaDHRRA's technical assistance to AFA, the regional farmers’ organization was formalized in 2004. Along with its formalization came the ratification of basic organizational documents such as the Asian Peasant Agenda, Constitution and By Laws, and Vision-Mission-Goals-Programs. AFA membership was also finalized and the selection of Executive Committee members done.

The partnership between AsiaDHRRA and AFA also resulted in two joint publications published in February 2004. The first one was a book entitled “Shaping the Asian Peasant Agenda: Solidarity Building Towards Sustainable Rural Development in Asian Rural Communities”. The book portrayed the perspectives of the two organizations on the agrarian and agricultural situation in nine Asian countries clustered in three sub-regions. The second publication was the “Asian Farmers’ Visit Taiwan,” which chronicled the Taiwan Leg of the Asian Farmers’ Exchange Program held last August 2003.

**AsiaDHRRA’s Advocacy Agenda**

It had been pointed out by the members that AsiaDHRRA should take a more prominent role in regional policy advocacy work, with AFA and other like-minded organizations, to help push for structural and policy changes in support of member’s efforts on-ground. This is a crucial step for AsiaDHRRA whose efforts along policy advocacy the past years had been focused on catalyzing the mechanism that will allow the grassroots voices to be heard directly by policy makers. That is now AFA.

In 2004, AsiaDHRRA finally defined its advocacy agenda when the August 2004 General Assembly approved the AsiaDHRRA Advocacy Paper. It outlined the network’s mandate on policy advocacy, the development principles it continues to uphold, the rural development issues it is very much concerned about, and its calls to various Asian national governments and multilateral institutions and its program of action.

**Joint Campaigns on Sustainable Rice, MDGs and Rules of Global Trade**

Year 2004 was declared International Year of Rice. With Asia being the biggest rice-producing and rice-eating region, AsiaDHRRA and AFA started a long-term campaign on sustainable rice. The campaign aimed to increase the awareness of AsiaDHRRA and AFA members about rice liberalization as well as the issues, prospects and opportunities for organic rice. The campaign was launched with a February 2004 forum on “International
Production and Trade Issues in the Rice Industry” and a rice festival where AFA members from 10 countries cooked rice dishes and delicacies, and shared these to local villagers in Karawang, Indonesia.

In March, representatives from AsiaDHRRA and AFA attended a conference organized by the East Asia Rice Working Group. In this conference, the participants bewailed the increasing promotion of hybrid rice seeds and called for farmers’ rights and control over rice seeds.

AFA’s February forum was followed by another last August 2004, as one of the four major events under the Agriterra cooperation. As a result of meaningful discussions on rice liberalization and tariffication, AFTA, and country rice situationers, AsiaDHRRA and AFA produced a declaration on rice, which will guide the network and the alliance’s campaign for the promotion of sustainable rice in specific countries.

AsiaDHRRA convened a forum on the UN Millennium Development Goals last August, as one of the activities during the 30th year DHRRAW celebration. AsiaDHRRA members and partners shared their perspectives on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and saw this as an avenue to engage governments. However, DHRRA leaders also called on governments to use the framework of sustainable development and to be guided by the principles and commitments forged during the World Council for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) in 1978.

AsiaDHRRA and AFA became more involved with advocacy on agricultural trade issues with the start of a new project entitled “Government WTO Trade Negotiators Towards Fairer Agricultural Trade.”

Lastly, AsiaDHRRA and AFA leaders attended the Asian Civil Society Forum (ACSF) last November held in Bangkok, Thailand. ACSF was convened by the CONGO Working Group on Asia in partnership with major UN bodies dealing with NGOs. ACSF was a good opportunity to interact and build personal and organizational contacts with Asian leaders who might be critical in the advocacy work and project implementation. It was also a good venue to voice out concerns on trade, partnerships, sustainable development and the Asian peasant agenda itself. AFA ExeCom members’ participation in ACSF was significant as it was the only farmers group present there. AFA also convened the workshop session on “MDG and farmers” during the ACSF.
CONSTITUENCY BUILDING AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

AsiaDHRRA has always affirmed that its constituency comprises its greatest key to its success as a network. The bond and fellowship translated into clear development partnership efforts. Thus in 2004, on the 30th anniversary of the DHRRAW, the network gathered its members and partners to help take stock of its organizational milestones and at the same time chart its future.

The 30th Anniversary was also an opportune time to present AsiaDHRRA’s key fundraising campaigns. A call for support to all members was made; recognizing that crucial to the success of these campaigns is the support of the members and partners.

2004 DHRRRAW

Reconnection with pioneers, friends and network partners for the past three decades was a major gain in 2004 through the successful celebration of AsiaDHRRA’s 30th DHRRRAW Anniversary conference. Attended by 130 development practitioners and leaders from 12 Asian countries, the conference showcased the DHRRA networks’ milestones and best practices in rural development. A souvenir book entitled “AsiaDHRRA – Three Decades of Nurturing Partnerships, Solidarity Building, and Working with Asian Rural Communities” was published and disseminated to all partners.

The anniversary was also an occasion to give testimonials and awards to the DHRRA founding leaders and partners in development. Lovingly recognized were the founding leaders namely Fr. John Djikstra (posthumous), Drs. Antonio and Angelita Ledesma, and the DHRRA network’s trusted donor partner, Misereor. Overall, the 30th Anniversary generated goodwill, insights, and reaffirmed commitments from the participants and has served to inspire them to continue the struggle in the service of the rural poor.

SEARDA (Southeast Asia Rural Development Award)

The 1st Project Advisory Group (PAG) meeting was held in February in Jakarta to finalize SEARDA features as well as firm up partnership commitments. Negotiation with potential funding partners took place. The SEARDA development process will take some time to ensure that it has a strong foundation and will create a major
impact in rural development work. The next steps include a stakeholder’s forum and round table discussions at country levels to affirm the initial agreed upon parameters for identifying good rural development practices.

**Individual Gift Giving and the Farmers’ Development Fund**

During the 30th DHRAW anniversary AsiaDHRA and PhilDHRA jointly solicited the support of corporations, individuals, and partners to publish the anniversary souvenir program. The fund raising activity was successful and proved to be a good exercise in tapping support from non-traditional donors.

Likewise, a “fund-raising for farmers” campaign is being started. The campaign is envisioned to support farmer’s exchanges at local and international levels which in turn would result to increased farmers’ productivity, build and enhance farmers’ capacities and improve their lives, their families, and their communities.

**Grants and Other Incomes**

In 2004, our organizational and project operations were supported by cooperation with Misereor, Agriterra, Open Society Institute, and SEACA. Each of the donor partners responded to different programmatic concerns of the network.

AsiaDHRA exerted efforts to mobilize resources for the work of its partners in Myanmar or Burma but without immediate positive results. It remains an important commitment of AsiaDHRA in the coming year. There is likewise a need to get support for AsiaDHRA’s policy advocacy work. The delay in the implementation of the Central Highland Cooperation in Vietnam put on hold the provision of technical assistance to the CH project. The parameters for the technical assistance however were already agreed upon with the Vietnamese partners. Resource mobilization work for SEARDA was given attention in 2004 but the process will extend until 2005, as other pre-project activities need to be looked into to ensure its long-term viability.

On the other hand, membership fees, annual dues, and secretariat fees generated beefed up AsiaDHRA’s internal fund sourcing.
ASIADHRRA ACTIVITIES
THE CHALLENGES FOR 2005 AND THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

defining moves

AsiaDHRRA’s moves for the next five years will be influenced and defined by what it has gained the past five years, the changes in the development environment, and the resources that our partnership relations could possibly muster to translate plans into concrete actions.

The results of the 2004 DHRRAW will be reflected on. At the DHRRA level, identified were the need to improve organizational capacities along alternative model building, research and database development, communication and information systems, and facilitating information exchange among partners or members. They also saw the importance of critical engagement for local governance, without sacrificing non-partisanship and neutrality and the need to intensify advocacy efforts especially along the issues of agrarian reform. Key programming areas will remain to be along social, political, economic and cultural development but highlighting humanism.

At the regional level, AsiaDHRRA was asked to intensify its role in advocacy to carry the voices of the rural people, thus affirming its partnership with AFA. A strong advocacy also means that it is based on concrete on-ground work of the members and partners. Investment will be given to research and documentation and support the alternative model building of partners. There was also a call to embark on a process of defining or re-assessing its framework of human resource development given the changes in the development context. AsiaDHRRA members see the network’s continuing role in providing coordinative and technical support to members and facilitating exchanges along social and technological advances. It will also strive to find opportunities where members could develop their knowledge and skills in development leadership and will continue to nurture the
mechanism where regional NGO leaders could come together for people to people learning and potential joint cooperation.

The ExeCom, advisers, and the secretariat will undertake a Strategic Planning in early 2005 to define AsiaDHRRA’s direction for the next five years (2005-2010). The network awaits with anticipation and excitement the results of this process that will bring about changes in AsiaDHRRA’s programming and strategies to leverage on the achievements of the past and to make the most of the opportunities that abound before us.
PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS
promoting partnership for human resource development in rural asia

Vietnam Component

• Agricultural productivity training in the pilot sites. Continuing training program related to agricultural productivity was conducted. The training focused on specific crops (e.g. sugar for Ninh Tay, Rice for Tho Lam and Tea for Phuc Thanh).

• Functional Project Management Mechanism. The Project Management Group (PMG) from VietDHRRA had regular quarterly meetings to look into the project operations. A special PMG meeting with key leaders from the pilot site cooperative was conducted to evaluate the over-all project status. The VietDHRRA members saw the importance of expanding the pilot sites and to mainstream the technology of participation (TOP) use in their respective areas of operation.

• Manualization of Training Curriculum. In line with the thrust of information exchange and popularization of the training curriculum, the secretariat printed 200 copies of a manual focusing on Cooperative Development and Management, Food Security, Promoting Gender Awareness and Equity, Natural Resource Protection.

• Case Studies and Members’ Profiles. Twenty-one (21) case studies of VietDHRRA members were promoted to members and partners. A VietDHRRA brochure was also completed and published after updating membership profiles.
Indonesian Component

- Agrarian Reform Advocacy. InDHRRA actively engaged in various advocacy efforts on agrarian reform which resulted on the following significant outputs: formation of the resolution mechanism related to Agrarian Conflicts; drafted President Decree related to the creation of the National Commission on Agrarian Conflict Resolution; BPN gave positive response to the criticism and inputs from NGOs and Peasant’s Organizations for the draft revision on Agrarian reform law of 1960.

- On CO Capacity building. With the expansion in community organizing work of InDHRRA, efforts were focused on internal capacity building of its community organizers. InDHRRA recruited a total 35 Cos and gender balance was considered in the selection process. In terms of the CO recruitment process and working arrangement, InDHRRA gave a bigger role for the POs in determining their own work plan and also to directly participate in evaluating and monitoring the activities of the COs. To equip the COs, InDHRRA conducted a CO training in Sumatera and it was attended by 32 COs. The training was organized in a village to allow the local communities to participate in the activity and to provide the CO with the opportunity for community integration.

Regional Component

- Two AsiaDHRRA ExeCom sessions were held and one ExeCom caucus to prepare for the 30th DHRRRAW Conference.

- The 5th General Assembly was held where the network’s Policy Advocacy Agenda was ratified and an organizational growth-monitoring tool adopted to guide the DHRRAs in their organizational development.

- The secretariat conducted two project-monitoring visits in Vietnam and a Project Coordinators’ meeting.

- Technical Assistance were extended to partners in Myanmar/Burma along project development, to CamboDHRRA on organizational strengthening and project development, to LCDA in Laos by facilitating an exchange visit to VNFU and VietDHRRA, to ThaiDHRRA on organizational development with InDHRRA, to PhilDHRRA on sustainability concerns, to JaDHRRA by facilitating member exposure in the Philippines.
• Continuing development of fund raising materials. Meetings were undertaken with partners and potential funders to generate ideas and get support.

• Produced various publications including the 2003 Annual Report, the DHRRA Milestones and Good practices; Shaping Peasants’ Agenda; NGO Leadership amidst Globalization, and electronic bulletins, all aimed at increasing public awareness and education on rural development and the network’s contribution to it. All the publications generated very favorable feedback from partners.

Asian Leaders’ Dialogue

• Conducted internal leadership development session among the key leaders and second liners of the network. The session focused on honing the skills on decision making and deepening on the adaptive leadership concept.

• Two cases were written and featured effective NGO leadership approaches amidst globalization. A Collection of leadership stories among the Asian NGO Leaders’ Dialogue participants has also been undertaken.

• Exploratory meeting with other regional institutions (AIM, SEARSOLIN) focusing on leadership development was undertaken with the aim of identifying potential areas for collaboration.

• A one year on-the-job training (OJT) program for two volunteers was designed focusing on increasing the knowledge and commitment of the volunteer on rural development work and enhancing their to undertake organization development and networking tasks back in their own DHRRAs.

Capacity Building for Farmers in Asia

• AFA’s First General Assembly: Advancing the Asian Peasant Agenda. The GA was the culmination of the three sub-regional conferences conducted in 2003 as well as the formalization of AFA as a regional farmers’ alliance. Held last February 2004 in Indonesia, the GA was attended by 82 participants and guests from 10 countries.
• 2nd Core Group Session: Enhancing AFA to Promote the Asian Peasant Agenda. Held last June in Cambodia, the session was the new ExeCom’s first activity. They reviewed all organizational and project documents, listed some indicators of autonomy of secretariat operations from AsiaDHRRA, developed mechanisms for communication and coordination among themselves, and planned the next AFA regional forum on rice.

• Asian Forum on Rice: Promoting Sustainable Rice, Upholding the Interests of Small Rice Farmers. Thirty-two farmers and NGO leaders from ten Asian countries attended this forum held in August in the Philippines. The event is part of AFA’s and AsiaDHRRA’s joint Sustainable Rice Campaign. During the forum, ten country rice situationers were presented and participants visited the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and a farming community using the Systematic Rice Intensification (SRI).

• 3rd Core Group Strengthening Workshop: Honing Regional Advocacy Skills Through ACSF. Eighteen AFA ExeCom members and their translators participated at the Asian Civil Society Forum (ACSF). AFA ExeCom members’ participation in ACSF was significant as it was the only farmers group who was present there. AFA also convened the workshop session on “MDG and farmers.”

**Government WTO Trade Negotiators Towards Fairer Agricultural Trade**

• A newly approved project, it is in partnership with SEACA. The project aims (1) to increase the awareness of Asian farmers and NGO leaders about the developments in the WTO round of talks leading to the next WTO ministerial meeting in 2005, (2) to engage the government trade negotiators in firming up governmental positions to WTO, and (3) to link like-minded trade negotiators and civil society leaders at the regional level and strategize how best to approach trade talks such that small farmers in their countries can be better protected. During the months of October-November, member organizations in Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, South Korea and the Philippines convened country consultations and dialogues with government officials on WTO positions regarding agricultural trade.
CNAC continued to implement various rural development projects through its 34 member organizations operating in 24 provinces and engaging 18,641 families. The projects range from rice banks, cow banks, vocational skills training, health education, birth spacing, clean water, kindergarten school, agriculture and environment protection, and savings and credit.

Organizational development efforts were also pursued by CNAC. The Executive Committee was reorganized and a new Executive Director was appointed. With the new set-up, CNAC was able to improve its communication within the membership.

CNAC actively participated in the Mekong sub-regional consultation on peasant agenda building jointly sponsored by AsiaDHRRA and AFA. CNAC through its President also attended the 30th DHRRRAW and the 5th AsiaDHRRA General Assembly.
Under its Rural Community Organizing Program, InDHRRA worked in 12 provinces that covered 70 districts and 430 villages. It works with 38 RPOs (Rural People’s Organization) in implementing the program that involves fisherfolks, peasants, and rural women. In 2004, the total RPOs members reached 28,852 persons. The community organizing activity was catalyzed by a total of 36 Community organizers. Meanwhile, under its Musyawarah Program, 70 education training activities were conducted, benefiting 1225 persons. These focused on musyawarah education, community organizing, conflict reconciliation, Transformative leadership, CO’s Reflection, Gender and Globalization, Mapping Subject and Object land reform, and land used management.

Sustainable Agriculture (SA) trainings were also conducted in the peasant farm using the field school model. Exposure trips to RPOs that had experiences on organic farming were also done. Recently, InDHRRA started a pilot project “Making Agriculture Work for the Poor.” This program aims to develop rural enterprise with maximizing local inputs and the involvement of rural women.

Under its Rural Enterprise Supporting Program, a pilot project was done and ended on September 2004. It was implemented in 3 locations with the communities producing a variety of products ranging from potato tuber seeds, cabbage seedlings, and string beans intercropping with cabbage, chili, tomato, green union, and snow peas.

In terms of research, InDHRRA conducted participatory field study on “Land Reform by Leverage.” The study related to the increase of land reclamations by RPOs. The preliminary study results show a recommendation to hold workshop and field training about land mapping, land geographic positioning, and land use management. Final result of the study will be published in 2005. Meanwhile, advocacy was conducted at the local, national, and international fronts. Local Advocacy focused on agrarian disputes or land tenure conflicts encountered by
the local rural people organization. At the national level, the focus was on the campaign against the issue of the water resources law that is going to worsen the agrarian and rural situation. It also conducted a seminar entitled “Indonesia Now and Tomorrow: Challenges on the Roles of NGOs” held in June 2004. At the regional level, InDHRRA participated in a joint exposure study on the impact of CAP (Common Agriculture Policy) reform to European farmers.

The bulletin Bina Desa has been published 4 times and distributed among the rural people organizations. The newsletter Pondok was published 6 times and distributed among the COs, staff, and board members. Recently InDHRRA has setup a LAN for increasing synergy of data and information. There is also a small bookstore that sold only rural development materials published by NGOs and non-profit organizations.

JaDHRRA
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Tel: (81-0798) 35-6956 Fax: (81-0798) 35-6956
Email: yatani@res.otemon.ac.jp
Contact Person: Dr. Yoshikuni Yatani, Coordinator

After the reorganization of JaDHRRA in 2003, it now has 72 individual members. JaDHRRA implemented some activities for younger generations in Dr. Yatani’s university using an organic farm geared towards deepening their understanding of agriculture and the importance of food.

Also there was progress in the relationship between JaDHRRA and Aino-kai a nationwide organic farmers’ organization and Japanese representative of AFA. JaDHRRA and Aino-Kai had several meetings with the former’s leadership attending some of Aino-kai’s programs. A big old Japanese farmhouse near Aino-kai was opened to JaDHRRA for use and there are plans to utilize it to deepen the understanding of Japanese citizens about agricultural and global issues.
In DHRRRAW 2004, 6 core members from JaDHRRA, 1 pioneer and 1 organic farmer from Aino-kai attended the program. The core members also had study visits to Philippine NGOs and gained some ideas about social issues in the country. Out of the visit, one economist became interested in studying Filipino socio economic situation and thought of exploring opportunity to conduct collaborative study with Filipino academes. As a result of this, JaDHRRA plans to have a study tour on March 2005. JaDHRRA hopes it would bear fruit for DHRRA members in aid of development of rural Asia in the future.

**KoDHRRA**

c/o Dr. Sung Lee, POSCO, Pohang P.O. Box 36, South Korea
Tel: (82-54) 221-5046 Fax: (82-54) 221-5020
Email: leesung@posco.co.kr
Contact Person: Dr. Sung Lee, Secretary General

In 2004, KoDHRRA actively supported the Korean Advance Farmer Federation (KAFF), its major PO partner, as they participate in the Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Development (AFA) activities (e.g. 1st AFA General Assembly, 2nd Core group strengthening workshop and ExeCom meetings). With KAFF’s joining the ExeCom of AFA, KoDHRRA's translation services and accompaniment was much needed the past year. KoDHRRA also participated in various regional activities anchored by AsiaDHRRA like the 30th DHRRRAW and the 5th GA.
In 2004, the DHRRA Network Malaysia started the implementation of its rural development project. Capacity building efforts both for its community facilitators and partner communities were undertaken. These include a training workshop on Popular Education for Community Facilitators for them to be able to raise awareness among farmers about WTO issues. Also, a Leadership Training Program for the 25 community center personnel was conducted in Perak. The objective of this activity was to familiarize the participants with community development and organizing work.

Various community level trainings were also conducted. There was the Planning and Training Program geared towards engaging the participants in rural development work on areas related to sustainable agriculture and food production; and the skills training workshop on the empowerment of women carried out for 30 Indian women geared towards engaging them in income generating projects.

Aside from the community trainings, field visits, survey and group discussions were also undertaken in aid of awareness raising and improving the knowledge of farmers with regards WTO and the various trade agreements. A group survey on the problems and needs of communities was also conducted. The purpose of this survey was to make use of the survey feedbacks to develop future programs and activities.

Also in 2004, DHRRA Network Malaysia actively participated in major AsiaDHRRA activities that included the first AFA General Assembly, a Leadership Development Session, the 30TH Anniversary DHRRAW and the 5th AsiaDHRRA General Assembly.
Since its formation in 1996, the SEARSOLIN Alumni Association of Myanmar (SAAM) increased its membership from fifty to seven-seven individuals from different denominations. It is widely known as an ecumenical movement that anchors the local DHRRA formation process. MyanDHRRA officially became a part of the DHRRA network in August 2004 during the 5th General Assembly which was participated in by three of its key leaders.

MyanDHRRA defined its VMG during its Executive Committee meeting held last June 2004. The Vision statement agreed by the group was “A better quality of life”. The identified mission is to assist the communities in creating opportunities for income generation and micro credit, sustainable agriculture, health provision, communication and management, women's development, relief and rehabilitation. The goal is to uplift better quality of life for animation of poverty through integrated development program and integral mission by strengthening the capacity of its members. Major programs identified include Community development programs related to sustainable livelihood, emergency relief, and capacity building.

In 2004, regular meetings were done. Development training activities were also conducted especially for the rural farmers. MyanDHRRA also published training manuals that were distributed among grass roots farmers.
In year 2004, PhilDHRRA through its members implemented various projects related to agricultural enterprise development and rural poverty alleviation. It also focused on major national undertakings especially in building up efforts toward organizational sustainability. PhilDHRRA has started the preparatory phase of its plan to launch a fundraising campaign that will establish an endowment fund to support the core operations of the network. An executive committee will provide the general supervision and management of the fundraising program. Another dimension of the sustainability scheme is the move by the board to reinstate the regular status of its employees and the establishment starting 2005 of the Employee Benefit Trust Fund.

Another important task was developing a communication system with and among the members. The effective utilization of the website as a system to disseminate information to the members is contingent on the knowledge of the staff and members regarding its functionalities. Also in 2004, PhilDHRRA began to seek certification from PCNC as donee institution. The PCNC certification is a mechanism that provides a seal of good governance among NGOs.

Part of the continuing initiative to enhance the effectiveness of the network is the on-going formulation of various monitoring schemes for different aspects of the network operations such as: (1) Rural Poverty Reduction Monitor that aims to measure the extent of aggregate accomplishment of Member NGOs as its contribution to Poverty Alleviation; (2) Membership Participation to the Network that aims to monitor the extent of participation of each Member-NGO to the PhilDHRRA based on agreed minimum membership responsibilities; and (3) Secretariat Management Efficiency that aims to measure the extent of effectiveness and efficiency of the secretariat in managing the day to day operations of the network.
In terms of research and documentation, PhilDHRRA came up with several publications such as the book entitled “Participatory Planning and Budgeting: The Experience of the SIAD-Montevista, Compostela Valley in Mindanao,” the case study on the SIAD Project in Montevista under the CIIR’s Documenting Good Practices of Asian NGOs; and another book on the “SIAD experience in Inopacan, Leyte.” It also participated in a consortium of resource agencies in publishing a resource book entitled “Trade Liberalization, Agriculture and Small Farm Households in the Philippines” that contained case studies analyzing the effects of trade liberation on the farming communities based from their experiences.

In the policy advocacy front, the network was involved in burning issues such as the Department Administrative Order 17 regarding the rules in delineation of municipal waters giving the small fisherfolks exclusive rights over their fishing areas which was revoked by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Meanwhile, Mindanao had been very strong in pushing the issue on federalism as an alternative form of government for the country. PhilDHRRA was also one of the petitioners in a case filed in the Supreme Court in 1997. The petitioners questioned the constitutionality of certain sections of the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 including the Financial and Technical Assistance Agreement (FTAA).

As in the past, PhilDHRRA remains to be active in networking and alliance building. It is active in local governance networks, international coalitions and partnerships including AsiaDHRRA, ANGOC, World Rural Forum, etc.

TaiwanDHRRA

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Email: bosco@mail.wtuc.edu.tw
Contact Person: Dr. Bosco Lee, Chairperson

In 2004, TaiwanDHRRA had an active interaction with AsiaDHRRA, AFA, NPUST and TWADA. It joined many regional activities including the first AFA General Assembly, 2nd Core Group Strengthening Workshop, DHRRA 30th Anniversary Conference, Asian Forum on Rice, and the 3rd Core Group Strengthening Workshop.
Also, one of TaiwanDHRRA’s second liners joined the AsiaDHRRA secretariat for a one-year on-the-job training (OJT) program which started August 2004. AsiaDHRRA and TaiwanDHRRA jointly supported the OJT program. After few months in AsiaDHRRA, Ms. Shui was invited by NPUST last December 2004 to share her experiences and lessons learned in working with a regional NGO like AsiaDHRRA. She shared about the achievements of AsiaDHRRA’s three decades of solidarity and partnership to promote development in the Asian rural communities.

On the other hand, Dr. Bosco Lee, TaiwanDHRRA President, hosted a solidarity dinner on December 26, 2004. It was attended by TaiwanDHRRA members and was an opportunity for sharing and strengthening the DHRRA ties.

**ThaiDHRRA Foundation**

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Tel: (66-1) 787-8616     Fax: (66-2) 573-2056 | (66-2) 573-8414
Email: nmaneewong@hotmail.com

In 2004, ThaiDHRRA actively participated in major AsiaDHRRA activities such as the first AFA General Assembly, the second Leadership Development Session, the 30TH Anniversary DHRRA Workshop and the 5th AsiaDHRRA General Assembly.

ThaiDHRRA tried to mobilized their newly elected Board of Trustees to finalize their strategic plan which started in 2003. Documentation and fine-tuning of ThaiDHRRA’s VMG was also undertaken. The Efforts to hire a full-time coordinator was also pursued with support from InDHRRA and AsiaDHRRA. Herewith are ThaiDHRRA’s new VMG statements:

ThaiDHRRA envisions itself as a rural development center committed to strengthening the rural people towards building a gender sensitive, sustainable, self–reliant, self directed society through participatory approaches,
use of appropriate technology, local wisdom and resources, and respect for human rights. As such, its mission includes (1) supporting knowledge and technology development for rural people towards sustainability and self reliance; (2) promoting appropriate technology and local wisdom; (3) supporting community organization especially on marketing; (4) cooperating on agricultural and community studies among POs, private and governments organizations; (5) acting as a clearing house for sharing information and expertise in the context of rural development (6) developing leadership; and (7) networking among members at all levels.

The objectives are: (1) to coordinate the exchange of information and experiences among development workers; (2) to search for a relevant approach of human development; (3) to promote the livelihood of rural people and community; and (4) to be a non-sectarian and non-political group. The organization strategies include human capability building, linkage building and networking and natural resource – based management and development program (protection, conservation and appropriate technology promotion).

**SEARCH Nepal**

G.P.O. Box 4277, Prerna Bhawan, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu, Nepal  
Tel: (977-1) 416-143  
Fax: (977-1) 220-036  
Email: search@wlink.com.np  
Contact Person: Mr. Deepak Tamang, Executive Director

In 2004, SEARCH continued working in around 10 districts of Nepal. It works through formation of self-help groups and eventually federating them into autonomous people’s organizations (POs). Thus far it has established 100 self-help groups (SHGs).

SEARCH has three major programs namely, the Integrated Community Development, Research and Consultancy, and Capacity Growth Training Initiatives. For the past years, SEARCH conducted at least over 1,000 capacity building exercises with (POs). In 2004 SEARCH conducted a terminal evaluation of the School and Community Health Project supported by the JICA.
VietDHRRA conducted its third General Assembly last March 25, 2004. The General Assembly confirmed the membership of three new members: Vietnam Standard and Consumers Association (VINASTAS), Sustainable Agriculture Research and Development Center (SARDC) and Ky Anh Education Promotion and Poverty Alleviation Supporting Association (Ky Anh EP&PASS).

The General Assembly renewed the mandate to four of the existing Board members and elected unanimously one member coming from the same organization represented by the outgoing board member. There are now three women in the Board and 2 men. The new board member is Dr. Le Thi Nghe, Head of Research Division of AERI. Mr. Tuyen was re-confirmed by the General Assembly to be the Secretary General and Project Coordinator of VietDHRRA.

VietDHRRA continued to implement the in-country program component of the Misereor project focusing on developing the capacity of its members on Technology of Participation (TOP) as well as engaging them in a collaborative undertaking in developing the three pilot sites in Vietnam.

The project management group composed of representatives from key members actively participated in managing the in-country project through its regular meeting and area-visits. The PMG members were also mobilized to provide training for the pilot sites. The training program focused on crop production technology for three major crops - tea, rice and sugar.
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

The Board of Trustees and Members
ASIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT 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, 2004 and 2003, and the related statements of receipts, expenses and changes in fund balances 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 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 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.

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.

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, 2004 and 2003, and its revenues, expenses and fund balances for the years then ended on the basis of accounting described in the preceding paragraph.

C. R. MARCELO & ASSOCIATES, CPA's

CESAR R. MARCELO
CPA No. 12158
PTR No. 2781475
January 31, 2005
Paranaque City

March 8, 2005
# Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balances

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, 2004 and 2003

In US $

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2003</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash on Hand and in Banks</td>
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<td>Advances and Receivables</td>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</strong></td>
<td>225,516</td>
<td>136,641</td>
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*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, 2004 and 2003
In US $

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2003</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants - Misereor</td>
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<td>Grants - Asean Foundation</td>
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<td>Grants - OSIDev</td>
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<td>Grants - Agriterra</td>
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<td>Grants - Seaca Advocacy</td>
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<td>Donations - Fund Raising</td>
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<td>Donations, Fees, and Other Receipts</td>
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<td>Membership Fees and Annual Dues</td>
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<td>Interest Income</td>
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<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>I. Recurrent Expenses</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Salaries and Benefits</td>
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<td>Office Overhead</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Recurrent Expenses</strong></td>
<td>56,893</td>
<td>50,334</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENSES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. Direct Program Expenses</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>DHRRA Formation and Strengthening and Coordination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organizational/ Program Coordination</td>
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<td>Networking/Monitoring/Technical Assistance</td>
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<td>DHRRA and Partners Formation and Strengthening</td>
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<td>Leadership Development</td>
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<td>Farmers Exchange and Capability Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farmers Exchange Program</td>
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<td>Resource Development and Mobilization</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Direct Program Expenses</strong></td>
<td>233,729</td>
<td>216,077</td>
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| **Total Expenses**                      | 290,622| 266,411|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXCESS/(DEFICIENCY) OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENSES</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING</td>
<td>136,641</td>
<td>66,500</td>
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| FUND BALANCES - ENDING                        | 224,829| 136,641|

See accompanying Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements
1. GENERAL

The Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia, (AsiaDHRRA) Inc. is a regional partnership of twelve (12) social development networks and organizations from eleven (11) Asian nations involved 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 (DHRAW) 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 DHRRA’s from Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Nepal, 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 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></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office equipment</td>
<td>$6,980</td>
<td>$7,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office furniture and fixture</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Property and Equipment</td>
<td>7,871</td>
<td>8,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Accumulated Depreciation</td>
<td>5,448</td>
<td>3,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT – Net</td>
<td>$2,423</td>
<td>$4,784</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. 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.
Comparative Revenues (2002-2004)

Breakdown of Direct Program Expenses Year 2004

General Breakdown of Expenses Year 2004
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


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
Chairperson: Mr. Soetrisno Kusumohadi
Vice Chairperson, Southeast Asia: Mr. Marimuthu Nadason
Vice Chairperson, North Asia: Dr. Yoshikuni Yatani
Vice Chairperson, Mekong: Dr. Bui Quang Toan
Women Representative: Ms. Napasri Maneewong
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 and Mr. Jose Angelo D. Hermida
Finance Officer: Ms. Lorna M. David
Accountant: Ms. Jocelyn D. Dalino
Staff Volunteers: Ms. Ryoko Tsuboi (JaDHRRA) and Ms. Shui Tsai (TaiwanDHRRA)
Project Coordinators: Dr. Bui Quang Toan (Vietnam) and Ms. Dwi Astuti (Indonesia)
2004 Annual Report Team

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