CONTENTS

Chairperson’s Message  1
Gathering Asian Voices  5
2003 Financial Report  29
The AsiaDHRRRA Family  39
About AsiaDHRRRA  44
OUR GRATITUDE TO THE ALMIGHTY FOR THE BLESSINGS AND HAPPINESS THAT FILLED US IN 2003!

Last year we saw our links with partners and friends blossoming. We discovered new friendships with fellow social development organizations and workers in the region. We also saw the many concrete results of our efforts and noted the growth of our cooperation. Beyond the number of our achievements, we treasure the knowledge that the year, as in previous years, witnessed the continuing harmony among the DHRRAs.

Our partners affirmed and recognized our dedication, loyalty, and commitment to the rural people for genuine human resource development through their meaningful participation in our activities last year. Through the work of the DHRRAs, we saw the growing interest among organized farmers’ groups in many countries in the Asian Farmers’ Association (AFA) -- our key regional people’s organization partner. The countries represented by these farmers’ groups included Taiwan (Wax Apple Development Association), South Korea (Korean Advanced Farmers’ Federation) and Japan (Aino Kai). We saw the broad and animated participation of groups and individuals during the Leaders’ Dialogue in Malaysia last year and their willingness to be part of our extended network.
Our commitment for greater cooperation and networking among Asian leaders beyond our own network paved the way to another opportunity for community building at the regional level. Despite limited resources, we have reached out to other organizations and fellow development leaders in a spirit of sharing, exchanging lessons and experiences, and forging a stronger voice for common advocacies. We view this as a concrete translation of our aspiration for Asian unity and understanding.

Now, we humbly say that AsiaDHRRA has emerged with greater confidence, guided by the seed vision of the first DHRRA Workshop in Thailand in 1974. We have nurtured that vision of building a community among fellow Asians and moved forward the spirit of what brought us together three decades ago. What was then a dream is today steadily becoming a reality.

While gratefully celebrating our gains and the ties that have kept us together, we also need to continue recognizing the many challenges facing us. Confronting these challenges is the only way that we can nurture the seed properly so that it will give value and meaning for the sake of rural human empowerment.

As we tread our future, AsiaDHRRA will continue to grow and weave stronger bonds to keep our partnerships, especially with those who share our common concern for rural community development. These anchor our efforts to build leadership and capacity among people’s organizations in rural Asia. Together, we shall build our vision of empowering rural people.

My heart gladly look forward to August 2004, the time that our DHRRAs family will reunite and gather to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas Workshop or DHRRRAW. Let us join hands to commemorate the beginning of our shared history and celebrate the continuation of our life-long journey of being with the rural people.

Finally, to all members of our DHRRA family, to AFA, and every Partner and Friend, our sincere wish for a better cooperation in the future and for your success in all your endeavors.

In partnership and solidarity,

Soetrisno Kusumohadi
Chairperson
Through the work of the DHRRAs, we saw the growing interest among organized farmers’ groups in many countries in the Asian Farmers’ Association (AFA) -- our key regional people’s organization partner.
ASIA DHHRRA IN 2003

AsiaDHHRRA’s voices reverberated with considerably higher confidence and deeper harmony in 2003, with calls for a broader -- more macro -- understanding of the development problems of Asia’s rural peoples. At the same time, those voices equally were adamant in asserting the necessity of not moving away from the stability of moral values and principles acquired in the humanizing work of fighting rural poverty and powerlessness.

Clearly, our network members see an urgent need to go beyond the local borders of their organizational and program environments. How else to address with intelligence and authority the challenges of emerging international forces, such as economic globalization? There is an acceptance, too, that new problems will demand a continuity of leadership response; hence, the necessity of developing a cadre of second-liners, a successor generation that --

- embodies the wealth of knowledge and best practices embedded in decades of rural NGO work,
- respects and protects core values, and
- acknowledges the wisdom of preserving strong ties with communities.
Today’s challenge is to build on existing values so that rural NGOs can channel these values in a way that could infuse global society, global culture, global forces. The challenge, in other words, is to grow the collective voices of our leaders so that they become voices for the world.

Here, in this section of the AsiaDHRRA annual report, are highlights of how we made ourselves heard in 2003.

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

Retrospect

AsiaDHRRA provides opportunities for rural leaders -- both farmers and development workers -- to enhance their knowledge, skills and attitudes so that they can perform their roles more effectively as visionaries, networkers, consensus builders, synthesizers of information, advocates, and keepers of the covenant.

In 2003, AsiaDHRRA initiated a Leadership Development Program, with the aim of building partnerships to develop leaders and communities in rural Asia. The focus for the program’s first year was gathering and harmonizing Asian voices through “Musyawarah” or the dialogue of life in an effort to catalyze the fellowship and community of rural leaders. In May 2003, we conducted the 1st Leadership Development Session in Laos. We engaged the AsiaDHRRA core leadership to reflect on their leadership mission and encouraged them to pursue
the lifelong task of developing their leadership capacities, as individuals and a collective, so that they could grow into better agents of social change.

As part of efforts to mobilize a successor generation of rural NGO leaders, AsiaDHRRA began a yearlong on-the-job training program for second-line leaders in late 2003. A JaDHRRA volunteer was the first recipient of this program. A year-long OJT program was customized to suit her and JaDHRRA’s needs and a system to effectively oversee the program was developed. JaDHRRA, the sending organization covered the core cost of the OJT and AsiaDHRRA’s counterpart is in the form of available opportunities from on-going operations that match her OJT needs. She was deployed to PhilDHRRA for one month as part of her exposure and training.

Consistent with its role of catalyzing human resource development within the region, AsiaDHRRA also launched the Asian Rural NGO Leader’s Dialogue in Cyberjaya, Malaysia, in October 2003. Key leaders from various regional networks attended the dialogue, which focused on the challenges posed to Asian rural NGO leaders by the forces of globalization. At the end of this dialogue, participants released the Cyberjaya Declaration, a summary of their views and aspirations with respect to globalization (see box).

Prospect

In 2004, AsiaDHRRA will focus on building the ability of first-line leaders to develop their second-liners. The network will continue

---

Pursuing Musyawarah, the Dialogue of Life: Responding to the Challenges of Globalization, Regional Integration & Cultural Diversity

Partner: Open Society Institute

Developing the knowledge and skills of NGO leaders with regard global issues

- Around 27 leaders from 10 Asian countries participated in the first round of the Asian Rural NGO Leaders dialogue where issues and challenges on rural NGO leadership amidst globalization were significantly discussed. A consensus on what leaders can do to capture the benefits of globalization and mitigate its negative impact was identified. The consensus was dubbed as Cyberjaya Declaration.
- Leadership development session was conducted in Laos and was participated by AsiaDHRRA’s Executive Committee (ExeCom) members and Senior Staff together with second liners of our partner in Laos.
- Mobilization of leaders to share lessons and insights on globalization to help partners in Vietnam prepare as their country the WTO in 2005.
facilitating healthy, dynamic dialogues among rural leaders in the region so that they can strengthen their solidarity, become a countervailing force, and in the process offer alternatives that could make globalization more ethical and equitable.

Today, large corporations are consolidating their resources and profit making agenda. Civil society leaders should not be left behind. It is very difficult to carry out a program that caters to those who make things happen – the NGO leaders – the same persons who usually are preoccupied with many responsibilities. Yet, it is our most important investment. The challenge is how to make the leaders realize their need for continuing leadership development.

Popularizing rural development issues, policies and cooperation

- Preparation of country paper on the impact of globalization to small farmers in the Philippines for sharing in Vietnam.
- Key staff and leaders of AsiaDHRRA were mobilized in three sub-regional (South East Asia, North Asia and Mekong) consultation workshops on rural development issues that led to the drafting of the Asian Peasant Agenda of AFA.
- Networking with Regional bodies was undertaken to gain support for the South East Asia Rural Development Awards (SEARDA), a mechanism that will recognize and promote successful rural development initiatives and cooperation.
- Documentation of the Asian Rural NGO leader’s dialogue was given significant investment to ensure that the rich discussion will be captured and popularized.

Facilitating exchanges and sharing among Asian NGO leaders

- Catalyzed the coming together of leaders across the region and sectors through the first round of the Asian Rural NGO Leaders’ Dialogue.
- Created an interactive e-group discussion after the 1st leaders’ dialogue. Through the e-group, the leaders are able to continue the exchanges and to engage in collaborative work e.g. conducting workshops and forum on globalization and sustainable development
- Developed the 2nd year plan of the 3-year cooperation that is expected to sustain the mechanism for dialogue and learning among Asian leaders.
Foremost, AsiaDHRRA seeks to bring the voices of its partners — the organized people’s organization (PO) — to the front row of advocacy. Right now the primary instrument to bring this about is the newly launched Asian Farmers’ Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA). In 2003, AsiaDHRRA focused on building AFA so that it gradually could mature into an operationally autonomous body.

A significant step toward this was a project launched in the first quarter of 2003 called “Regional Capacity Building for Farmers’ Organization in Asia”. This is a two-year project funded by Agriterra (see box), the development arm of a consortium of farmers’ organizations in the Netherlands. Through this project, AFA began crafting its Asian Peasant Agenda and creating the management systems that would institutionalize it, as well as strengthen the solidarity and camaraderie of its members. Major activities under this project were:

- **Leadership seminar.** Held in March, this was an opportunity for AFA ExeCom members to orient themselves on the concepts of transformative leadership and outline AFA’s leadership development program. The seminar also served as a reflection session on their strengths and weaknesses as leaders, their ideal leadership qualities and the steps they could take to become better leaders.

In 2003, AsiaDHRRA assisted the Asian Farmer’s Association (AFA) in conducting five major activities.

1. The first major event under the Agriterra project was a workshop entitled, “Operationalizing the Rural Leadership Component”, conducted March 24-30 in Bangkok, Thailand. The workshop had three parts: (1) a two-day visioning and training needs assessment workshop; (2) a one-day field visit to four project areas and member groups of Sor Kor Por, AFA’s member in Thailand and local host of the event; and, (3) a two-day meeting of the AFA ExeCom. Seventeen farmer leaders from Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, South Korea and Philippines participated. During this workshop, the participants described their ideal AFA leader as well as identified priority training needs of AFA leaders. These became the basis for an AFA leadership training program that was subsequently approved in an AFA ExeCom meeting.
2. AsiaDHRRA and AFA jointly conducted the Taiwan Farmers’ Exchange Visit (FEV) in August 17-24. The nine-day, technology focused FEV brought 41 participants (17 women, 21 men) from eight countries to 15 farmers’ and fishers’ groups from across Taiwan and in various terrains -- plains, mountains, and oceans. Participants identified several technologies that could be replicated in their countries, including dried fruit processing, bean sprout production, and the formation of production-marketing teams.

3. Three sub-regional conferences were conducted to discuss major issues of farmers in the sub-region as well as outline policy, program and activity proposals. The results of these sub-regional conferences were consolidated into an AFA Asian Peasant Agenda. The consultations for North and Southeast Asia were conducted simultaneously last August 25-27 in Taiwan. The Southeast Asia conference saw the participation of 13 participants (3 women, 10 men) from the Philippines and Indonesia. Eighteen participants (6 women, 12 men) from Japan, South Korea and Taiwan attended the North Asia conference. In the Mekong sub-region, a consultation in Vietnam had 25 participants (16 women, 9 men) coming from Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.

4. AFA ExeCom meetings were held three times during this year: (1) March 28-29 in Bangkok, Thailand; (2) August 16 in Kaoshiung, Taiwan; and (3) October 26 in Hanoi, Vietnam. ExeCom members had perfect attendance in these three meetings.

- **Sub-regional conferences.** Three sub-regional conferences were conducted from August until October as part of the preparations for crafting the Asian Peasant Agenda. Through these conferences, AFA members exchanged information on the agrarian and agricultural situation in their respective countries, found common issues in the sub-region, and identified several policy and program recommendations to respond to these issues. The recommendations have been the basis of the Asian Peasant Agenda, which is scheduled for ratification during the 1st AFA General Assembly in February 2004.

- **ExeCom meetings.** In the course of three meetings (in March, August and October), the ExeCom agreed to conduct a rice campaign in 2004 to coincide with the International Year of Rice, established the partnership principles between AFA and AsiaDHRRA, concurred on the working draft of the Asian Peasant Agenda, and approved the AFA’s leadership program, logo, brochure, and website architecture.

- **Farmers’ exchange visits.** Learnings and solidarity building through farmers’ visits marked the year. These included visits to SorKorPor and the Vietnam Farmers’ Union, and exchanges between AFA members in Thailand and Vietnam. A nine-day Farmers’ Exchange Visit (FEV) to Taiwan inspired participants from eight Asian countries, especially those from developing economies. Taiwan’s advances in agriculture and the high living standards of Taiwanese farmers impressed them. Participants observed several technologies that could be replicated in their countries.
In each of these activities, an AFA member acted as local host, with the local DHRRA member providing secretariat and administrative support. The intention in asking an AFA member to host an event was to build the skills and confidence of members in organizing a regional event.

On the other hand, effort to consolidate a regional policy agenda for the AsiaDHRRA network was started. A mapping of the different advocacy related efforts of member DHRRAs and their corresponding positions on critical issues impacting on sustainable rural development was initiated. The constraint in network resources to facilitate this process of leveling off among members on their advocacy strategies and programs

**Prospect**

AFA and AsiaDHRRA look forward to AFA’s first General Assembly this February 2004. Expected results are the formalization of membership status, ratification of the AFA constitution and by-laws, affirmation of the Asian Peasant Agenda, and the holding of a dialogue between AFA and several key partners. The planned rice campaign in 2004 will be an opportunity for AFA to demonstrate its capability to do advocacy on a region wide scale.

AsiaDHRRA maintained its coalition work with fellow regional organizations such as SEACA, which focuses on capacity building for advocacy. AsiaDHRRA also explored opportunities within the United Nations systems and pursued links with different ASEAN bodies to help prepare the ground for AFA and AsiaDHRRA’s own policy advocacy work. AsiaDHRRA also has been encouraged
to formally affiliate with the ASEAN, an opening that AsiaDHRRA explored as this could give it a strategic forum for voicing out its policy positions. We will sustain relationships with other regional networks e.g. AJPN and SEACON who are also in pursuit of the same issues we are concerned about. Locally, AsiaDHRRA will continue to participate in the People’s Campaign for Agrarian Reform Now (AR Now!) and act as convenor for the dialogue and cooperation among regional NGO networks based in Manila for SEACA.

The Asian Rural NGO Leader’s Dialogue of October 2003 led to a common understanding of globalization issues among the DHRRA leaders and a meeting of minds with other Asian leaders. The agreements reached at the end of the dialogue have served as important inputs to AsiaDHRRA as it finalizes a policy advocacy agenda. Expected to come out in the first quarter of 2004, this agenda will complement parallel advocacy work by others in the region.

CONSTITUENCY BUILDING AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Retrospect

In 2003, AsiaDHRRA continued to raise the awareness and knowledge of its larger public on rural development issues. It did this by disseminating news and publication materials to partners, members and friends. Some of the year’s highlights include:
• **Southeast Asia Rural Development Award.** This is a proposed AsiaDHRRA mechanism to recognize and showcase good practices of NGOs and POs in rural development. Our networking with ASEAN bodies indicated possibilities for joint efforts at the regional level. Through the ASEAN Bureau for Resource Development, the Senior Officials Meeting for Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (SOMRDPE) has agreed to co-launch SEARDA in 2004 and be an institutional partner for SEARDA. The awards project is an innovative effort to establish models of good practices, support policy reform work, and help build constituency supportive of rural development work in the Southeast Asian region.

• **30th Year DHRRA Anniversary.** Preparation for the DHRRA Workshop Anniversary started in 2003. The 30th year anniversary will recognize and celebrate the DHRRA’s rich and diverse efforts from the time that the DHRRA networking and cooperation came about in 1974. Effort to reconnect some of the pioneers was made and a meeting of current DHRRA representatives and pioneers was held. We have received numerous suggestions on how to observe the 30th-year event. We also have circulated guidelines for documentation of the milestones of each DHRRA and their most significant contribution to rural development. A sharing of good practices in rural development by the DHRRAs will be a key point of the August 2004 DHRRA Workshop. This event also aims to renew commitment and build ties with the partners of the DHRRA network across generation and sector towards a shared vision for the Asian rural people.
Prospect

The year 2003 marked our process of promoting AsiaDHRRA’s agenda and program of work in view of the constituency building and resource development agenda. Through the programs that will be launched in 2004 and our on-going project activities, we aim for a steady recognition of AsiaDHRRA’s established role in building partnerships and developing leaders for a more sustainable rural development. Our hope is that with a far more informed broader constituency, efforts to generate resources in aid of social development causes will be supported not only by “traditional” donor partners but also by other sectors and ordinary citizens. Our resources the past year remain to be primarily generated from project-based initiatives and earned income schemes. We aim that our 2004 activities will allow us concrete results in raising funds the non-traditional way.

Promoting Partnership for Human Resource Development in Rural Asia
Partner: Misereor

In-country, Vietnam

• The Project Management Group (PMG) composed of representatives from active VietDHRRA members continued to anchor the project. Aside from being a mechanism for collective management, the PMG also became a venue for the development of second-line NGO leaders. Dynamic and healthy interaction among young, critical and articulate staff from VietDHRRA members (majority of them women) during the quarterly PMG meetings became a potent training ground for improving knowledge and skills in project management and monitoring.

• A total of 196 households heads (99 of them women) from three pilot sites (Ninh Tay, Phuc Thanh, Tho Lam) were able to attend various on-site training activities, ranging from integrated pest management for rice and sugarcane, to tea processing, to handicraft, and the so on.
• Seventeen community extension workers and 7 key leaders of VietDHRRA also attended the Technology of Participation (TOP) Trainer’s training. A manual on TOP was also developed to guide the TOP training participants.

• Two training curriculums (Gender and Development; Natural Resource Management) were also drafted as part of the continuing capacity building support of VietDHRRA to its members.

• There were emerging member-to-member collaborations (e.g. VCARD and VNFU collaborated in localizing the WTO workshop in Hoa Binh province). Vietnam will become a World Trade Organization member in 2004. In line with this, VietDHRRA members conducted village level activities, particularly to prepare the farmer sector for engaging with a liberalized market.

• A VietDHRRA brochure was drafted and is now ready for publication.

• Four out of the 15 institutional members of VietDHRRA have already conducted their General Assemblies. Once all the assemblies have been conducted, VietDHRRA will convene its network General Assembly sometime in the first quarter of year 2004.

**Indonesia**

• InDHRRA conducted a one-week learning visit to the Philippines in October. The purpose was to learn insights and lesson on the TRIPARRD program (Tripartite Partnership for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development) of PhilDHRRA. Four government officials from the National Land Board of Indonesia, one advocacy officer of InDHRRA, and one PO leader from API joined the learning visit. The visit provided the participants with opportunities to appreciate the value-added of partnership in facilitating agrarian reform. Participants agreed to undertake the following action points, which they hope would lead to forming a similar NGO-PO-GO partnership in Indonesia:

**MUST DO**

a. Review major points of “hot topics” from Philippine learning visit
   1. Land Valuation system
   2. Participation of “other major stakeholders” (NGO, farmers association and land owners) in agrarian reform
   3. Conflict-resolution mechanism (adjudication board)
   4. Information-education campaign and process
b. Review and identify gaps in existing land reform law in Indonesia
c. Conduct a forum and/or dialogue with NGOs and farmers in Indonesia to determine the possible track, mode and extent of next stage of land reform in Indonesia

**NEED to DO**

a. Come up with a new database mapping of land ownership in Indonesia  
b. Identify and establish contact with NGOs and farmers groups who are interested to engage the land agency in land reform activities

**NICE to DO**

a. Amend and update the existing law on land reform  
b. Encourage the national government and international agencies to contribute in the effective implementation of land reform  
c. Harmonize other national laws that have direct bearing and indirect relationship on land reform

- InDHRRA continued to support the formation of a national peasant federation through its significant support to the formation and expansion of the national Aliansi Petani Indonesia (API).

- InDHRRA assumed leadership roles in advocacy work, particularly in agrarian reform, food sovereignty in the context of the globalization issue, human rights and gender.

- As part of its collaboration with the other DHRRAs, InDHRRA supported ThaiDHRRA in its Strategic Planning process towards a sustained organizational development.

**Regionally,**

- The project ensured AsiaDHRRA’s observance of its governance and coordination processes. ExeCom meetings and caucuses were held; coordinators and secretariat assessment and planning were facilitated as planned.

- Technical assistance to at least seven (7) DHRRAs was extended, the nature of which depended on their expressed need or the strategic value of the technical input.
• In the course of our work, we sustained our networking function crucial to promote the network’s agenda and to leverage for resources needed to ensure a comprehensive programming.

• The basics of our fund raising work from non-traditional sources was slowly put up to include the creation of a donor data-base system, promotion materials development, and the firming up of major fund raising campaign concepts.

• A book entitled “Shaping the Asian Peasant Agenda” and a farmers’ exchange visit monograph were published. The bi-monthly electronic bulletins helped keep our partners abreast with the latest progress in our work.

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

The CordAid project ended in 2003. An external project evaluation was conducted and the results were used as inputs in developing the next phase of the Project. AsiaDHRRA provided technical support to NIAPP in both the evaluation and project development process. In summary, the projects implemented from 1999 to 2003 brought out important results. They include the following:

• It contributed to enhancing living conditions and, through the construction of infrastructure and other support systems, helped improve the agricultural production of the local communities. The project responded to some concrete demands of the local communities.

• There were increases in knowledge and awareness of the local staff and people through the various activities, such as the model demonstration farms, training, exchange visit, meeting, and the like.

• The project also encouraged the collective participation of the local communities through the practice of bottom-up planning, and participative monitoring and evaluation.

• The projects was also integrated into on-going national and local programs that could create a marked impact on national development targets (such as, HEPR, Program 135, and the recently approved CPRGS).
Retrospect

Organizations are living structures. While retaining the spirit of a movement among individuals and friends in the region, AsiaDHRRA members in the past years have also committed to transform their DHRRAs into more relevant, viable and accountable organizations. Each was expected to respond to the fundamental needs of their organization, with the regional body or AsiaDHRRA providing assistance as needed and as collectively prioritized by the leadership. The year 2003 saw various efforts to actualize common commitments.

• Network governance. We saw members undergoing important changes in their organizations. ThaiDHRRA went through a strategic planning process that led to a fresh leadership mandate. Exposure visits of their leaders were supported to give them actual insights of the works of InDHRRA and PhilDHRRA. ThaiDHRRA’s leadership remains in transition, with the operationalization of its plans proceeding slowly and intermittently due to limited capacity and resources.

VietDHRRA on the other hand convened its Board regularly, with an important General Assembly in the first quarter of 2004 being planned. The election of a new set of leaders will take place, putting value to shared leadership and recognition of new perspectives and expertise needed by the organization. Its joint on-ground cooperation means VietDHRRA will apply its commitment and learnings on shared participation. These are crucial to the sustainability of a network mechanism.
• **Code of ethics.** We pursued the call to craft an AsiaDHRRA Code of Ethics. A basic document was circulated to all members. However, an analysis of initial responses indicated that not all of the DHRRAs are prepared to respond at this level given the variety of organizational situations and the transitions that some are still going through. Instead, a simpler organizational development tool and checklist is being developed. This will be more practical for the network to use to gauge the organizational status and processes of the DHRRAs. InDHRRA and PhilDHRRA continue to take the lead among partners in giving life to their existing codes of ethics.

• **New membership.** Bringing in new perspectives and experiences was deemed necessary to ensure the dynamism and growth of AsiaDHRRA. Our efforts to extend new partnerships in Laos elicited positive responses from the Lao Community Development Association and the Sustainable Agriculture Forum. Our link with Quaker Service, which hosted our initial visit in Laos, allowed us to begin broader cooperation in the country. In Myanmar/Burma, an exploratory project allowed us to build strong ties beyond project parameters with some partners from the religious sector. We also forged a partnership with the SEARSOLIN Alumni Association of Myanmar. The immediate aim is to strengthen this alumni association and its role in human resource development. This is slowly being actualized.

• **Forming leaders.** Leadership sessions were pursued for AsiaDHRRA’s ExeCom. Changes in perspectives and understanding of their roles as leaders paved the way to governance changes that took place this year in some of the DHRRAs. We did hope that the new learnings and skills of our own leaders would redound to a process of transformation of their own organizations.
• **Communications, technical assistance and management competence.** We kept our communication lines open to all partners. Regular updates, reports and exchanges through the Internet took place both for internal and external stakeholders of AsiaDHRRA. Toward the end of 2003, we finally built a more interactive website for AsiaDHRRA.

As a membership network, we were also expected to provide technical assistance to partners in need. Owing to our limited resources, we based our assistance on planned priorities approved by the ExeCom. Our support contributed to strengthening the DHRRAs – from their very fundamental processes of visioning and strategizing, to sharpening program strategies and skills of frontline staff. We also helped mobilize resources for member’s programs, although we clearly emphasized that much of the follow-through work and dealing with prospective funding sources had to be done by the DHRRA itself.

The secretariat benefited in 2003 from an effective management, operational planning and budgeting system. This helped to ensure that we delivered what our stakeholders expected of us. Reports were generated on time and the net end of operations indicated a well-planned and sustainable management system. Our year-end evaluation noted a supportive and dynamic secretariat team as an important facilitating factor that allowed us to achieve our targeted goals in 2003. The maturity and richness of experience of our team members helped make a difference, complementing the support and confidence given by the ExeCom to the secretariat office.

• **DHRRA-to-DHRRA exchanges.** A strategic output of this is a more productive engagement in pursuit of agrarian reform between InDHRRA, its people’s organization partner, and the Land Board of
Indonesia. A joint agrarian reform pilot initiative between the Indonesian Government and InDHRRA is in the offing for 2004. Intrinsic to our work is the sustenance of our community of partners at different levels. Linkaging and networking became a crosscutting function expected from the leadership and secretariat team – at all times to advance the common agenda of the network.

• **Resource partners.** The year 2003 saw us enjoying the confidence and support of our funding partners. New partners like the Open Society Institute-Southeast Asia Initiative and Partnership Without Borders, provided the impetus for our leadership development program. Agriterra elevated its support to AFA through a major project for forming and strengthening the alliance. CordAid and NIAPP, our partners in the Vietnam Central Highlands community development program, re-affirmed our technical assistance role in a new three-year cooperation starting 2004.

We also explored links with the United Nations by applying for accreditation with the ECOSOC. We took the opportunity to interact with some members of the newly created UN panel of eminent persons for civil society relations to have an updated sense of the UN’s direction with regard to improving its relations with the civil society.

The ASEAN Bureau for Resource Development encouraged AsiaDHRRA to apply for affiliation because of our predominantly southeast Asian partnership coverage. We have applied for affiliation and are waiting for ASEAN to decide on our application.

• **Regional presence.** Of equal importance to us was sustaining our ties with fellow regional organizations. We contributed to re-strengthening the operations of SEACA and in defining its future agenda.
We, men and women leaders coming mostly from various non-government and peoples’ organizations from the Asian countries of Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam, gathered together for the Asian NGO Leaders Dialogue Amidst Globalization, organized by the Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (AsiaDHRRA), and held from 28-31 October, 2003 at Cyberjaya, Malaysia, HEREBY DECLARE the following:

We recognize that globalization has positive and negative aspects. We also know it is a process creating marginalization, confusion, and exploitation among us, especially the rural poor and vulnerable sectors, particularly women, in developing countries. Thus, we need to critically examine its potentials and benefits especially for the poor.

We believe that the economic, cultural and political structures of globalization continue to perpetuate this injustice. We denounce the unethical practices of big corporate business, and the unfair and unjust processes and rules of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Breton Woods institutions as these cause a divide within and between nations and regions, encroach on the sovereignty of nations, destroy the integrity and values of families and destruct the environment.

As leaders in our own families and in our organizations, serving as educators, trainors, networkers, resource mobilizers, managers, guides and companions to rural communities, we respond to the challenges posed to us by globalization.

AT THE PERSONAL LEVEL, we resolve to do the following:

We will lead with integrity and consistency between values and action.

We will be more mindful of ethical practices in our partnerships while offering alternative globalization processes and strategies on the individual and organizational levels.
DECLARATION
Amidst Globalization

We will uphold and harness the richness in our diversity - spiritual, cultural, and environmental.

AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL, we will endeavor to start and continue the following:

1. We will build and optimize a network for dialogues and information sharing and establish a database using the mechanisms of a website, fora, and exchanges. This network will provide us with the relevant knowledge to lead our personal and organizational lives. It will also provide the community by which we can learn and get inspiration from each other thereby nourishing our lives as leaders amidst globalization processes.

2. We will undertake campaign and advocacy activities directed at economic aspects of globalization.

3. We will coordinate and cooperate with each other in the work for the dismantling of the barriers of globalization. We will work for just and fair treatment for farmers in developing countries and call our governments to maintain sovereignty and review its membership in WTO. We will advocate and educate about the harmful effects of WTO.

4. We will continue to promote and even strengthen our work in providing development alternatives such as a) strategic programs on food security (slow agriculture, organic farming), b) education on alternative lifestyles and ethical practices, c) community organizing at the local, national and regional levels, d) people's banking, and e) people’s fair trade (e.g. farmer-to-farmer market exchanges).

5. We will strengthen the capacities of our local communities by exchanging various training materials and technologies on community organizing, development programs, and exchanges so we can have better campaigns and a stronger Asian voice in our advocacy work.

Cyberview Lodge Resort, Cyberjaya, Malaysia  |  October 31, 2003
and programming in the region. We became a formal member of the AJPN steering committee, thus giving our network a venue for inter-phasing with other regional organizations, including the Japanese Government and some Japanese NGOs concerned with international cooperation. The Asia Caucus provided us a continuing venue for informal yet nurturing relations among fellow development workers in the region.

To a large extent we have seen the strengthening of AsiaDHRRA’s presence in the region as an organization committed to human resource building for sustainable rural development, with a bias for working with organized farmers groups. The value we put in sharing and cooperation with other networks helped tremendously in sustaining our organization, not only in financial terms but in new ideas, new strategies, and the warmth of friendship and confidence that we all need to grow as institutions. We are richer in experience and results also because of the relationships that we formed the past year.

Prospect

**Leadership in globalization.** There are many fronts to face in the various calls for unified action against the negative impacts of globalization. AsiaDHRRA will persevere in its work with AFA to strengthen its base and operations, in their agenda to offer an alternative path towards a development process responsive to the voices of the grassroots people. Core leadership building of the alliance is well into the plans of the next crucial year of AFA formation.
The year 2003 also affirmed a new direction for AsiaDHRRA, i.e. pursuing the agenda of transforming Asian NGO leaders to effectively and meaningfully respond to the challenges of globalization – as anchors of organizations committed to the pursuit of a more sustainable rural development. We will sustain the initial steps of defining a learning process on leadership development, with our internal leadership and a broader community of Asian NGO leaders whom we share the same commitment of rising above the challenges posed by an unethical globalization. We will strengthen the network’s advocacy role by developing our leaders to be effective advocates of issues confronting the communities and sectors they work with. We hope to see in our work that this investment in human development redounds back to their base organizations and the advancement of the causes and impact of poverty eradication programs they have in their work on the ground.

**Organizational Development.** For the network to become a credible voice in the region and an effective partner of POs, AsiaDHRRA shall endeavor to build the organizational capacities of its own members. Sustained effort on enhancing the local DHRRA’s organizational systems e.g. governance, program management etc. shall be pursued. Towards this end, DHRRA to DHRRA cooperation shall be used as a strategy. Organizational growth of each members based on agreed growth tracking tool shall be piloted.

**Regional Networking and Exchanges.** Our efforts to build relations with other regional development stakeholders, from all other sectors, will be sustained keeping in mind the need to mainstream policy advocacy positions of AsiaDHRRA, AFA and its partners. We will continue to nurture our relations and friendships with fellow Asians development workers, drawing a significant part of our strength from the community that we belong to in the region. To be enlightened leaders, our understanding must go beyond our political boundaries.
AsiaDHRRA will find ways and venues to make our leaders comprehend the bigger world, our Asian region, and connect this with the challenges our local partners face in their everyday lives, for a better future.

**DHRRA partnership building.** We will likewise continue to reach out to contribute to the development processes taking place in newly democratizing nations in Southeast Asia. We hope that our partnerships will usher in newer understanding and dynamism in the relationships that exist between civil society and governments, and the private sector, making each one more accountable and responsible in their role of easing the burdens of the greater poor in the society.
Despite limited resources, we have reached out to other organizations and fellow development leaders in a spirit of sharing, exchanging lessons and experiences, and forging a stronger voice for common advocacies. We view this as a concrete translation of our aspiration for Asian unity and understanding.
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 statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances of Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia, Inc. (AsiaDHRRA), A Non-stock, Non-Profit Organization, as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, 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, Inc. (AsiaDHRRA), A Non-stock, Non-profit Organization, as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, and its revenues, expenses and fund balances for the years then ended on the basis of accounting described in the preceding paragraph.

CESAR R. MARCELO
CPA No. 12158
PTR No. 0150371
January 24, 2003
Paranaque City
April 02, 2003
**ASIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN RURAL ASIA, INC.**
**(ASIADHRRA, INC.)**
**(A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization)**

**STATEMENTS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES**
December 31, 2003 and 2002
In US $

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on Hand and in Banks</td>
<td>131,414</td>
<td>64,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances and Receivables</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong></td>
<td>131,857</td>
<td>65,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT - Net (Note 3)</strong></td>
<td>4,784</td>
<td>2,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>136,641</td>
<td>67,457</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACCOUNTS PAYABLE</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FUND BALANCE</strong></td>
<td>136,641</td>
<td>66,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</strong></td>
<td>136,641</td>
<td>67,457</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See accompanying Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants - Misereor</td>
<td>150,972</td>
<td>105,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants - Asean Foundation</td>
<td>18,936</td>
<td>57,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants - Cordaid</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants - OSIDev</td>
<td>39,943</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants - Agriterra</td>
<td>100,932</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations/Other Receipts (Note 4)</td>
<td>22,866</td>
<td>23,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Fees and Annual Dues</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Income</td>
<td>2,655</td>
<td>1,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td>336,552</td>
<td>202,143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENSES</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Recurrent Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and Benefits</td>
<td>30,248</td>
<td>29,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Overhead</td>
<td>20,086</td>
<td>18,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Recurrent Expenses</strong></td>
<td>50,335</td>
<td>47,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Direct Program Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHRRA Formation &amp; Strengthening &amp; Coordination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizational/Program Coordination</td>
<td>16,390</td>
<td>11,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking/Monitoring/Technical Assistance</td>
<td>34,199</td>
<td>27,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHRRA and Partners Formation and Strengthening</td>
<td>35,845</td>
<td>23,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership Training</td>
<td>32,028</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and Documentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profiling of PO in Rural Asia</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Direct Program Expenses</strong></td>
<td>216,076</td>
<td>164,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>266,411</td>
<td>212,290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| EXCESS/(DEFICIENCY) OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENSES |            |            |
| FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING                | 70,141     | (10,147)   |
| FUND BALANCES - ENDING                    | 136,641    | 66,500     |

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

The Asian Partnership for the Development Human Resources in Rural Asia (AsiaDHRRA) is a regional partnership of eleven (11) social development networks and organizations from ten (10) 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 (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 administrating office that will coordinate the activities and rural development, and related projects of all existing and future Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (DHRRA) satellite offices in the Asia-Pacific Region. This purpose is in the interest of strengthening the abilities of said offices in providing services to rural communities in the Philippines and in their respective jurisdictions and to engage in all activities related thereto.
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>2003</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office equipment</td>
<td>$7,350</td>
<td>$2,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office furniture and fixture</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Property and Equipment</td>
<td>8,289</td>
<td>3,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Accumulated Depreciation</td>
<td>3,505</td>
<td>1,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT – Net</td>
<td>$4,784</td>
<td>$2,417</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. DONATIONS/OTHER RECEIPTS

This account represents donations received from individuals as well as management and coordination fees received on various projects.
### Comparative Revenues (2001-2003)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount in US $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>282,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>202,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>336,552</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### General Breakdown of Expenses Year 2003

#### Recurrent Expenses
- 19%

#### Direct Program Expenses
- 81%

### Breakdown of Direct Program Expenses Year 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount in US $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHRRA Formation Strengthening &amp; Coordination</td>
<td>118,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research &amp; Documentation</td>
<td>14,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers Exchange &amp; Capability Building</td>
<td>72,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Development &amp; Mobilization</td>
<td>9,896</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foremost, AsiaDHRRA seeks to bring the voices of its partners -- the organized people's organization (PO) -- to the front row of advocacy.
ASIADHRRA:
A CONTINUING PARTNERSHIP
Indonesian Secretariat for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (InDHRRA)
Jl. Saleh Abud No. 18-19, Otto Iskandarindanata, Jakarta 13330, Indonesia
(62-21) 819-9749 (62-21) 850-0052
binadesa@indo.net.id
Contact Person: Ms. Dwi Astuti, Executive Director

Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PhilDHRRRA)
59 C. Salvador Street, Loyola Heights, 1108 Quezon City, Philippines
(632) 426-0385 (632) 426-0385
info@phildhrrra.org
Contact Person: Mr. Cezar Belangel, National Coordinator

DHRRA Network Malaysia
No. 8 Jalan SS1/22A, 47300 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
(603) 787-74741 or 787-60520 (603) 787-30636
erafood@po.jaring.my
Contact Person: Mr. Marimuthu Nadason, President

ThaiDHRRRA Foundation
100/65 Kosumnives Soi 3, Vapavadee Rungsit Road, Laksi, Bangkok 10210, Thailand
(66-1) 787-8616 (66-2) 573-2056 | (66-2) 573-8414
nmaneewong@hotmail.com
Contact Person: Ms. Napasri Maneewong, President

Vietnam Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (VietDHRRRA)
A4 Phuong Mai, 102 Truong Chinh, Dong Da District, Ha Noi, Vietnam
(84-4) 971-3915 (84-4) 868-6654
kntn@fpt.vn
Contact Person: Dr. Bui Quang Toan, Chairperson

Cambodian NGO Alliance for Cooperation (CNAC-CamboDHRRRA)
No. 8, Chrey Kong Village, Chom Chav Section, Veng Sreng Road, Dankor Khann, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
(855-12) 876329, (855-16) 866593 | (855-23) 365138
cnac@forum.org.kh
Contact Person: Mr. Sil Vineth, Secretary General
SEARCH Nepal

G.P.O. Box 4277, Prerna Bhawan, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu, Nepal
☎ (977-1) 416-143 ☏ (977-1) 220-036
✉ search@wlink.com.np

Contact Person: Mr. Deepak Tamang, Executive Director

KoDHRRA

c/o Dr. Sung Lee, POSCO, Pohang P.O. Box 36, South Korea
☎ (82-54) 221-5046 ☏ (82-54) 221-5020
✉ leesung@posco.co.kr

Contact Person: Dr. Sung Lee, Secretary General

Taiwan DHRRA

Wen Tzao Ursuline College, 900 Mintsu 1st Road, Kaohsuing 807, Taiwan, ROC
☎ (886-7) 342-8812 ☏ (886-7) 342-7942
✉ bosco@mail.wtuc.edu.tw

Contact Person: Dr. Bosco Lee, Chairperson

JaDHRRA

19-44-501 Ishizaicho, Nishinomiya, Hyogoken 662-0928, Japan
☎ (81-0798) 35-6956 ☏ (81-0798) 35-6956
✉ yatani@res.oteemon.ac.jp

Contact Person: Dr. Yoshikuni Yatani, Coordinator

Centre for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (CENDHRRRA)

No. 8 Tangog Street, Phase 1, Alabang Hills Village, Muntinglupa City, Philippines
☎ (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
✉ asiadhrrra@asiadhrrra.org

www.asiadhrrra.org | www.asianfarmers.org
As we tread our future, AsiaDHRRA will continue to grow and weave stronger bonds to keep our partnerships, especially with those who share our common concern for rural community development. These anchor our efforts to build leadership and capacity among people’s organizations in rural Asia. Together, we shall build our vision of empowering rural people.
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 Quan 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 Volunteer: Ms. Ryoko Tsuboi (JaDHRRA)  
Project Coordinators: Dr. Bui Quan Toan (Vietnam) and Ms. Dwi Astuti (Indonesia)
2003 Annual Report Team

Editorial Board: Soetrisno Kusumohadi and Marlene D. Ramirez
Editor/Writer: Jose Ibarra Angeles
Writers: Marlene D. Ramirez, Elena V. Rebagay, Esther Penunia and Lorna M. David
Technical Support: Ryoko Tsuboi, Jocelyn B. Dalino and Samuel Maduro
Design and Layout: Jet D. Hermida, creativejet
Photos: AsiaDHRRA Fotobank
Cover Art and Illustrations: Boy Dominguez