

**PART 4
PROGRAM OF SUPPORT FOR CIVIL SOCIETY IN ASIA**

KEY RESULTS OF THE 2003-2006 PROGRAM

In the last three years DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE'S Asia program highlights the following broad results against the expected outcomes of the 2003-2006 Strategic Plan:

Partner organizations design and carry out actions to promote human rights and democracy

- In *Indonesia*, in line with the pace of democratization in the country, as well as the emergence of its nascent civil society, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE contributed to the democratization process through our partnership with organizations and coalitions involved in issues related to women's participation in politics, journalism and press freedom, farming and labour, and through national and international advocacy on civilian supremacy, poverty and debt.
- In *East Timor*, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE, as the main supporter of the only network of all women's organizations, increased our support and contributed to the consolidation and strengthening of women's organizations. Young women were given new skills and have improved their livelihood through small-enterprise initiatives in rural areas. Our support to a women's caucus helped increase the number of women candidates in village-level elections through various training and information dissemination that encourages women's participation in public life. Recognizing the importance of international and local policy work, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE promoted the issue of the Timor Gap, involving East Timor's underwater oil reserves, and the monitoring of negotiations with the Australian government through our support to local policy groups.
- In *Cambodia*, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE began a direct program in the country and succeeded in transforming the field office into an independent national NGO. Through this

process, the capacity of local communities to identify and implement programmes for themselves were realized and their ability to address their issues, particularly on land rights and illegal logging, were effectively articulated at local and national levels. In cooperation between partner organizations and Commune Councils in decentralization work, a local partner succeeded in developing commune plans on both projects and budgets; provided guidance and governance skills in formulating plans, monitoring and evaluating their communities, problem-solving skills through negotiation and/or reconciliation, and joint advocacy efforts. DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE contributed to advancing women's empowerment in rural areas through our support to women's organizations involved in community organizing and rural development. We support one local group involved in assisting HIV/AIDS victims and in promoting and protecting their rights, and another group coordinating the activities of most local groups involved in HIV/AIDS-related issues.

Partner organizations carry out actions and implement economic alternatives to increase access to and control of resources by the poor

- In the Philippines, the agrarian reform movement has been the central focus of the program for many years. Recently, partners were instrumental participants in acquiring the Marcos' ill-gotten wealth for the land acquisition program. In response to the migration from rural areas, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE has expanded our support to the urban landless. Partners in this sector have been vital in the formation of urban poor organizations and in educating them about their rights, as well as raising public awareness of the plight of this swelling sector of the population.
- Partners have garnered many successes in recent years in affecting policy-level decisions regarding their constituencies.

In the Philippines, partners were successful in their attempts to delay the passage of the “Farmland as Collateral” bill, which would have made it easier for rich landowners to buy land from small landholder beneficiaries who acquired the land via the agrarian reform program. In Indonesia, a partner has been instrumental in bringing women’s issues to parliamentary attention that resulted anti-trafficking laws, affirmative action in the general election, and participation in the development of a gender-biased budget both at the local and national level.

- As a response to global economic trends and their impacts on the poor, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE has prioritized support to regional networks working for alternative policies that promote more sustainable and humane approaches to economic development. Partners involved on these issues have, in recent years, emerged as leaders representing the voice of Asia’s poor in the international arena.

LESSONS LEARNED

- A key lesson learned from the consultations and annual program analysis is the need for a more integrated approach among the various program components. Partners stress that, in this globalized world, efforts need to be coordinated from the grassroots to the international level. DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE provides opportunities to link partners for exchange, learning, analysis, planning and shared action.
- Capacity building of partner organizations and support to social movements is critical as civil society increasingly contributes to the shaping of new democratic societies.
- As organizations become more professional, a conscious continual linking of organizations with grassroots constituencies, people’s organizations and social movements is necessary to ensure the voices of the poor and

marginalized are heard and active in the processes of change.

CHALLENGES

Poverty remains a reality in the Asia-Pacific region. For the people of the region, deepening poverty means continued lack of access to social infrastructure and services, such as clean water, health care and education. Impoverished populations experience high morbidity and mortality rates and economic, political and social marginalization. The entrenched nature of poverty in the region reinforces the need for renewed support for NGO development programs to ensure sustainable livelihoods for the poor and opportunities for economic development.

Engagement by civil society groups in discussions on poverty reduction strategies, conditions and programs of multilateral organizations (such as the World Bank and the World Trade Organization) is necessary. Increasingly, movements and networks are combining their advocacy campaigns with distinct alternative proposals to existing patterns of socio-economic inequalities.

Promoting equitable and sustainable development in Asia cannot be undertaken without a clear understanding of the region’s complex and daunting realities. The forces of globalization on Asian nations’ economic, fiscal and political policies and the manifestation of cultural homogeneity have resulted in the disintegration of families as a social unit, of social relationships and the diminution of traditional and cultural practices of ethnic communities throughout the region.

HIV/AIDS is a growing challenge for Asia, with the region showing the steepest infection curve and rapidly becoming the region with the most HIV infections in the world. Along with this increasing rate of infection, Asian governments, NGOs, and advocates confront HIV epidemics in Asia that are diverse, localized and have varying characteristics.

The devastation and loss caused by the tsunami will have a lasting impact on both the region and DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE'S work for the coming years, particularly in Indonesia. Opportunities for working in conflict and restricted-access areas in Sri Lanka and Aceh are allowing for growth of peace building, rights of women and children and democratization (freedom of the press, participation in governance) initiatives that can accompany the reconstruction phases of the work.

During the development of the DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE Strategic Framework for 2006-2011, key themes emerged from our consultations and analysis from staff, members and southern partners.

Access to and control of resources

While resource conflict has been a constant theme throughout Asia in the past, struggles for control and access of finite resources will become a predominant factor in potential conflict over future decades.

Fragile democracies, human rights violations, militarization and war

One of the biggest challenges affecting the poor in Asia is conflict. Events indicate that the sources of conflict are complex and varied. Resource-rich areas continue to experience war and armed confrontations due to imbalanced allocation or distribution of land and other natural resources, land-grabbing, and the use of private armies or the military summoned by transnational corporations (TNCs) or big business with high stakes in such resources as minerals or oil deposits.

Cultural homogenization

A tide of 'mono-culture' is sweeping across the region with the use of media that entices audiences to adhere to consumerist values and adopt western cultural norms, leading to the erosion

of traditional values and practices. Exportation of labour has been identified as contributing to the erosion of Asian culture and family values.

Economic restructuring

Asian governments have relentlessly courted foreign investors as a strategy for developing their national economies at the expense of poor and struggling urban and rural communities. As a result, privatization of almost all state enterprises is becoming the trend as part of the agreements entered into with the global IFIs. Public enterprises like water and electricity, land, education and health care are all being transformed into costly commodities thus depriving poor populations from basic goods and utilities required to achieve a decent quality of life.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Goal

To support and strengthen existing and emerging social movements that empower the urban and rural poor to participate in the processes of democratic governance and to obtain access to economic resources.

Program Thrusts

Strengthening the people and social change actors

There is a continuing divide between the established NGOs and the less structured or formal social movements in terms of knowledge, skills and development approaches. People's organizations and social movements require more support, providing the necessary tools, skills and exchange opportunities to build their alternative vision for the social, political and economic development of Asia.

DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE and our partners link up with one another and with the social movements on shared issues and create mechanisms for exchange of information, sharing of experience, technical resources.

Development alternatives

The realities of rural and urban poor in Asia— isolation, landlessness and poverty, as well as lack of markets, ethnic unrest, marginal land and absence of basic infrastructure— have led partners to develop concepts and practices of alternative development that address the broader socio-economic situation of the farmers and urban poor and their overall quality of life.

DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will continue to support partners involved in alternative development programs centred on community-based approaches rooted in local knowledge, skills, interests and needs and which will enhance communities' productive asset base through land acquisition, access to markets, improved working conditions and political empowerment.

Citizenship and democracy

Countries across Asia today are facing the double challenges of establishing and maintaining institutions of governance that can sustain socio-economic development, while addressing and managing growing instabilities and conflicts.

DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will support the efforts of partners who promote participatory, accountable, and transparent governance designed to strengthen the rule of law. In countries undergoing a decentralization process, programs will galvanize citizenship participation at the local level so that there are more cooperative interactions between government, business, and civil society to ensure better local governance.

Women's empowerment

DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will continue programs that help improve social, economic and political rights and opportunities for women. Women and women's organizations have an important role to play as advocates of democratic principles and in holding governments accountable for protecting the rights and opportunities of all citizens.

DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will continue to focus on building the capacity of women and women's groups to participate in political processes and public life, expanding women's economic opportunities and legal rights, increasing access to education, supporting efforts to reduce trafficking and violence against women, and mobilizing women in broad societal reforms through better coordination and collaboration among women and women's groups throughout the region.

Promoting a culture of peace

Integral to the DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE program in Asia is the need to promote the building of institutions and opportunities for dialogues that can bridge conflicts and break the cycle of violence which is expressed as ethnic, religious, domestic and structural violence or manifested in state violence, inter-state or regional conflict, cultural suppression and ecological violence.

DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will support partners in acquiring expertise in community-level conflict resolution and in implementing peace-building initiatives, mediation and inter-faith dialogue, and will contribute to locally-owned solutions carried out by local agents.

Scope

Country programs are concentrated in Cambodia (4 partners), the Philippines (10 partners), Indonesia (10 partners,) and East Timor (5 partners).

- Cambodia is a new country of concentration. DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE has been involved in Cambodia for three decades under the CIDSE network, which also included Vietnam and Laos. Over the last three years, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE assisted the local office to become a national NGO while broadening our partnership with other emerging Cambodian NGOs
- DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE'S program in Indonesia has grown considerably following the country's difficult transition to democracy. The program coverage in term of themes and sectors has reached its completion with the addition of a peace-building component.
- In both of these CIDA priority countries (Indonesia and Cambodia), there is a convergence of priorities between DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE and CIDA, particularly on the thematic priorities of good governance, human rights, democratic development, poverty reduction and basic human needs such as health and nutrition.
- DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE'S strong links to social movements in the Philippines and East Timor date back to the context when the Catholic Church was the only civil society organization promoting human rights and confronting military dictatorships. Over the years DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE has accompanied and supported partners as they developed from nascent organizations to being leaders in their countries. We have contributed to the building of a crucial network in the Philippines where a constant state of political and economic crisis continues to hinder the progress of social and development programs for the poor.

In East Timor, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE was one of the first organizations that supported a variety of programs ranging from capacity building, human rights promotion, and the establishment of the first radio station. DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE played a role in the transition leading to East Timor's independence and will continue our engagement to consolidate and strengthen current and emerging civil society organizations, especially in a context of fragile democracy and drastic decline in bilateral and multilateral assistance.

- Pan-Asian program: DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE collaborates in development programs with partners in Burma, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Sri Lanka under the umbrella of Asia Partnership for Human Development. Within this partnership, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE co-operates with Asian partner agencies in Hong Kong, Japan, Macau, South Korea and Taiwan as well as with other non-Asian partner agencies in Australia, New Zealand and Europe. APHD provides funding support to 100 partner groups in South and Southeast Asia annually. Working via this consortium permits DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE to be present and active in development programs in nine countries, all collaborating on broader thematic regional programs. Two other regional organizations non-affiliated with APHD are partners in this program.

Strategy

The strategies of the Asia program will continue to be adapted in an integrated approach to our solidarity engagement and development work in the region. The four program streams (country programs, pan-Asian/sub-regional program, work with coalitions, and tsunami) cohere into a single Asia program, with each component complementing and strengthening the others. For this period, the strategic aim is to have a clear and direct

integration of the four program areas—to maximize our limited resources and to consolidate achievements of the last few years.

The coordination of the tsunami response, both in programmatic and resource-management terms, will be consolidated under the broader Asia program framework.

In response to the ongoing process of trade liberalization and the increased threats to security, civil society organizations have identified a need to link nationally, regionally and globally. Partners are identifying a wide range of connected strategies to strengthen democratic participation of citizens, especially the poor, while promoting a culture of peace, tolerance and conflict prevention. The support to social movements is rooted in the experiences and genuine participation of marginalized social groups at the village, regional and national levels through actions that foster honest, transparent, democratic and accountable governance tolerant of diversity and pluralism. The cultural aspect of the program will be considered as an important element in the Asia programming approach. Cultural approaches as a tool for change are integrated in our work with partners.

The Asia program is both geographically multi-layered and interconnected on local, regional and national levels. It is multi-dimensional to address the economic, political, cultural and religious spheres of partners' respective societies. Social issues or themes cut across national borders and regions and demand trans-border cooperation and alliances, such as on the issues of human trafficking, migration of labour, HIV/AIDS, mining, trade and investment.

To realize our goals and to achieve the results, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE's program in Asia has four interrelated program channels:

Country Programs

This orientation provides DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE a good grounding of our work in specific countries in Asia. It enables DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE to develop solidarity relations between

and among Asian partners and local members, with Canadian social movements and other groups. The programs are conceived along sectoral or thematic lines. Each country has its Program Policy Framework that outlines the context, objectives and priorities.

Pan-Asian Program

This program complements and supports the country programs with particular focus on policy development and advocacy, capacity building and institutional strengthening, skills and tools sharing among partners and with the social movements, and building regional links between social movements and NGOs.

Networks and coalitions

DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE works in cooperation and in collaboration with other groups and organizations in Canada and in other continents on common policy issues for advocacy or joint actions directed to governments or international institutions. Currently, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE is involved with the following: Asia Pacific Working Group (under the umbrella of the Canadian Council for International Cooperation); CIDSE Asia Pacific Working Group, and Caritas Internationalis.

Tsunami

Although considered an emergency program, after the immediate emergency phase DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE's tsunami work was placed under the umbrella of the broader Asia program to ensure a coordinated, integrated effort among new and existing partners for the long-term response to the disaster and to strengthen and focus the Asia program in the affected areas and throughout the region along the lines of the common issues of militarization and peace building, access to and control of resources, gender equality and economic restructuring.

Risk Management

Continued progress in the achievement of results in the program is based on the following assumptions:

- That the democratic space is maintained in the partner countries where DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE partners work;
- That there is a greater recognition by the donor countries and multilateral agencies of the role of civil society in poverty reduction strategies;
- That the social, political, economic and environmental conditions enable the strengthening of social movements;
- That the program has adequate financial and human resources;

- That DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE has the enabling and innovative structure and creative processes to meet the new challenges posed by our Asian partners.

Major Risks

- Recurrence of economic crisis in the region, which is recovering from the 1997 Asia crisis;
- Reduction of democratic space due to increased militarization and increased human rights violations;
- Social movements, especially those advocating for fundamental change are classified or suspected to be "terrorist" organizations.

APPENDIX – COUNTRY FILES
ASIA PROGRAM

COUNTRY PROGRAM: CAMBODIA

CONTEXT

For the first time in almost three decades, with the return of peace and some economic stability after the 1993 elections, Cambodia continues to make far-reaching reforms in all facets of economic and social life. The task is enormous. Cambodia is still one of the poorest countries in the world, so much more work is needed. The country is in the early stages of a long road paved with high expectations and severely limited resources.

The push toward democracy and pressure to have a free market economy has met with some gains and setbacks. The changes have brought new challenges for the country, for the government and for the civil society sector, particularly for the rural poor and the marginalized. Despite steady economic growth during the past decade, poverty has not declined significantly, falling from only 39 to 36 percent between 1994 and 1999. Rural growth has barely kept pace with population growth and there are clear trends of rising rural poverty.

Following almost a year of political deadlock, a new coalition government was established in mid-2004. The commune elections of 2002 were an important step in a comprehensive program of political, administrative and financial decentralization. There is increasing participation of civil society and NGO groups and the relatively tamed media is beginning to exercise its function. However, civil society organizations and Cambodian citizens continue to face significant challenges, in terms of their capacity to interact with national and local authorities, in accessing information, establishing dialogue and developing participatory mechanisms in political and economic fields. Weak institutions and limited mechanisms of accountability contribute to high

levels of corruption seriously constraining economic development, poverty reduction, and the development of the rule of law.

Cambodia was able to lower HIV prevalence rates; however, despite tremendous efforts, Cambodia is still the worst affected country in the region, with an increase in HIV transmission from husband to wife, and mother to child. Every day, 20 more Cambodians become infected with HIV.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

Institutional strengthening is the focus of much of the work of DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE as it addresses two principal challenges (i) too few effective civil society organizations, and (ii) limited human resource capacities.

In the last three years, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE, along with other CIDSE partners, has assisted the Cambodia field office to become an independently functioning organization by supporting capacity building in areas that need to be strengthened, such as financial management, fundraising and local governance.

Following the dissolution of the CIDSE joint program in the three countries, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will continue its engagement with this new independent NGO, now called Development Partnership in Action (DPA). DPA, like its predecessor CIDSE-Cambodia, aims to bring about sustainable improvements in the quality of life of the rural poor, especially the poorest and most marginalized—the indigenous people. Since 1994, its work has been focused on two major areas: Integrated Community Development (ICD), and partnership strengthening with other local groups. The ICD programme works directly with rural village organizations to address issues such as food security, natural

resource management, access to education and better health and sanitation.

The Partnership Programme works with 22 local organizations in 11 provinces. The aim is to strengthen civil society in Cambodia by providing small grants and organizational capacity building support to a selected group of local partners, which are generally small, relatively new Cambodian NGOs or recently established community-based organizations. Key elements of the programme include the promotion of organizational values, institutional capacity building, strengthening of relationships between civil society organizations and the Commune Councils, and advocacy and networking support to partners.

Apart from its major partner, the DPA, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE is developing partnerships with other Cambodian groups. DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE supports the Commune Council Support Project to conduct activities to assist the Commune Council in its outreach efforts, increase citizen understanding and participation in local governance processes, and provide citizens increased access to information.

We have started our partnership with a women's group, Banteay Srei, working with poor Cambodian women in rural areas and their communities for economic and social change. The program provides material inputs and training to improve income generation ability and food security, and to increase the capacity and skill of women to manage their own activities. It has begun to support an HIV/AIDS education group, CHEC, whose aim is to establish and strengthen the capacity of communities and general public to respond to TB/HIV/AIDS and STI and to provide care and support to people living with HIV/AIDS. DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will begin to support a network of NGOs involved in HIV/AIDS programs, since coordination and sharing of information have become an important challenge in Cambodia.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 4		
Social Actors	Priority Issues	Geographic Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peasants ▪ Women ▪ Indigenous people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable agriculture ▪ Governance and decentralization ▪ Human rights ▪ Gender justice ▪ Promotion of alternative development practices and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National

TARGETED KEY RESULTS

Strengthening grassroots social movements

The management capacity of organizations is enhanced:

- Improved monitoring and evaluation tools are developed to ensure program relevance and viability

The self-management of civil society in Cambodia is strengthened:

- Village Development Committees are able to plan and coordinate activities, mobilize village-wide participation and link up with external agencies
- People's organizations and NGOs have democratic governance structures and have increased their programming capacity
- The financial situation of the partners in CLV countries is sustainable

Promoting development alternatives

Greater control and management of the resources by the indigenous and rural village communities:

- Land use and land tenure security for indigenous people and the rural poor is increased
- Indigenous people and farmers participate in governance and have access to markets
- The financial situation of the partners in CLV countries is sustainable

The number of persons diagnosed with STIs has remained the same, rather than increasing:

- A greater awareness of the need to improve care and support to people with AIDS (PLHAs) has been reported
- Greater levels of knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS have been seen among communities where educators, counsellors, and NGO staff live and work
- Behaviour change, which is pivotal to the containment of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Cambodia, has become evident

Democratization and civic engagement

Groups of indigenous people, peasants, and women are organized and able to defend and protect their rights to land, resources and financial assistance:

- Increased training, community organizing and leadership development contribute to the creation and strengthening of organizations able to lobby and negotiate for the rights of peasants and women

Partners have created an enabling environment for democratic governance to make their respective governments accountable and responsive to their citizens:

- Strengthened capacities of NGOs and other civil society organizations enable them to effectively perform their respective roles in the local governance reform process

Empowering women and their organizations

Cambodian women are strengthened and empowered:

- Poor women have increased their income, acquired greater economic security, and enhanced their social status
- Partners have advocated strongly at local and national levels for women's right to be free from violence and the approval/implementation of the Domestic Violence Bill by the parliament
- Partners have contributed to women's well-being by involving the whole community in awareness-raising programs and community education on women's rights and by promoting links to access community health and legal services

Conflict resolution and peace-building

- Partners have supported peace-building and conflict resolution practitioners in the areas of capacity building, forum for peace dialogue, consultation and peace initiatives
- Partners have contributed to lobbying and advocacy through different mechanisms that promote peace, democracy and respect of human rights.
- Increased capacity in facilitation and mediation of partners working in conflict-prone districts.

RISK MANAGEMENT

- Respect for human rights is still erratic and the judicial system remains underdeveloped. Abuse of power is a major problem, as is the impunity enjoyed by powerful groups in society. Corruption permeates the administration and society as a whole.

- Civil society is relatively weak and may be unable to take advantage of democratic space and persist in limiting itself to traditional service delivery.
- Natural disasters can hamper, delay, and set back the work of partners, particularly in remote areas where flooding is a regular occurrence.

Despite the political turmoil, the government has an open attitude towards NGOs and welcomes their contribution to development. The emergence of the NGO sector is considered to have helped provide many Cambodians with the insight and experience they need to be able to serve as a counterbalance to the government by their input in social debate. The NGOs will continue to be important players in the evolution of democratic institutions and culture in Cambodia. While the support of

international donors puts very substantial resources at the disposal of the NGO sector, the NGOs need to improve their strategic thinking, methodology, follow-up, evaluation and leadership, which has been the focus of much of the support of DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE to our partners in recent years. The greatest challenges faced by most of these organisations continue to be ensuring long-term sustainability and identifying approaches and visions for strengthening civil society in the long run.

Provided the ongoing decentralisation reform is carried out successfully, it has the potential to lead to increased popular participation in decision-making and the development process. It can thereby help boost transparency and confidence in the decision-making process and reduce poverty.

CAMBODIA PARTNERS				
Name of Group	Type of Group	Outreach	Target Groups	Activities
Development in Partnership and Action	NGO	5 provinces	Peasants Women Migrants Indigenous people Urban poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development education and advocacy ▪ Community organizing ▪ Research and documentation ▪ Networking and coalition building ▪ Legal aid ▪ Training in organic farming and alternative marketing ▪ Training in program management
Banteay Srei	NGO	27 communities in Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated rural development ▪ Institutional strengthening ▪ Health ▪ Credit and savings ▪ Food Security ▪ Sustainable agriculture, ▪ Gender and violence against women ▪ Environment
CHEC	NGO	National	AIDS victims Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AIDS education and prevention
HACC	Coordinating body	National	Organizations involved HIV /AIDS issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information exchange ▪ Coordination ▪ Policy advocacy
Three more Partners to be identified				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪

COUNTRY PROGRAM: EAST TIMOR

CONTEXT

As the world's newest country, East Timor faces formidable political, social, economic and development challenges. Although significant progress has been achieved since its independence in May 2002, the legacy of colonial rule and 24 years of occupation and conflict have profound implications for rebuilding the country and strengthening its institutions and human resources to address critical development priorities. The country is among the least developed countries in Asia by most social indicators, with one in five people living below US\$1 a day.

East Timor's independence is the culmination of a long struggle by many groups in civil society: community organizations, religious groups, students and others. These groups will continue to be a driving force for human development in East Timor. However, the human resource base remains extremely weak. Training and capacity building of people who will manage the systems of government and social services and the development of an effective and empowered civil society, will remain a major challenge in the coming years.

East Timor's new government faces enormous challenges including the creation of an accountable and effective government, provision of basic social services, the reconstruction of its economic infrastructure, and the strengthening of its civil society.

Oil reserves, tourism industry, and the agricultural export sector of mainly coffee, provide a potential for a secure economic base

for the new country, but over the next several years East Timor will continue to depend on outside assistance. Dealing with the thousands of perpetrators of a quarter-century of crimes against humanity who remain at large is still another unfinished task and remains the major preoccupation of civil society.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATION

The construction of a new country is all consuming as East Timor develops the democratic and social institutions and principles to guide and strengthen its future path. "Ukun rasik an" (Tetum for self-governing and independent) was clearly understood in East Timor during the struggle for national liberation, but its practical implications are only now being fully understood in the hard reality of an independent country.

DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE has a long history of involvement in East Timor and has a better understanding of the country and reliable partners. During the Indonesia period, our program in East Timor focused its support on church-related initiatives. We have now shifted our field of concentration to direct support to new and emerging national organizations, particularly with the women's sector and with organizations that are involved in policy monitoring, education and dissemination of information.

The capacity of these local groups and NGOs will be strengthened by developing a solid base of human resources through training for policy formulation and advocacy, education and dissemination of information.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 5		
Social Actors	Priority Issues	Geographic Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community leaders ▪ Women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Democratization ▪ Governance and accountability ▪ Justice and reconciliation ▪ Community development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National

TARGETED KEY RESULTS

Strengthening grassroots social movements

Issues and concerns of civil society are put forward and well articulated:

- Management and programming capacities of NGOs and peoples' organizations are strengthened
- Democratic governance structures are in place within organizations
- Active networks of organizations are formed nationally, and international links are strengthened
- The legitimacy of civil society as an integral social actor is accepted and promoted by the local media
- Greater levels of effective East Timorese participation in the reconstruction and development of the country are facilitated

Promoting development alternatives

Women's skills to develop and manage viable small businesses are enhanced:

- Women are able to manage their businesses effectively and resolve problems

Democratization and civic engagement

Democratic processes are in place and partners help the government to be accountable and transparent:

- The government consults civil society on policy issues related to development
- Civil society organizations participate actively in processes of governance and influence the formulation of policy
- Non-partisan analysis of international activities of various donors and multilateral institutions is provided
- Oil and gas revenues are monitored and reported

Empowering women and their organizations

Women are more active in the democratic processes:

- More women act as representatives in government bodies and in leadership roles
- More women are active in social organizations
- A women's network is functioning effectively
- Women and youth are involved in leading and organizing community groups
- Domestic violence is reduced

RISK MANAGEMENT

- Return to a state of war or autocracy could constrain the work of partners.
- Poor and deteriorating infrastructure (electricity, roads, etc) can affect partners' ability to work, especially in remote rural areas.

- Lack of available local human resources to run the programs and high turnover of qualified staff.
- Unstable funding base for most civil society organizations as a result of declining aid from international community.

Thus far, the international community has achieved many successes in trying to reconstruct East Timor as it struggles to recover from almost 24 years of terror. Despite important failures by the international community to achieve accountability for the

architects of East Timor's devastation, most people are getting on with their lives and partners continue to remain committed to their work despite the enormous logistical and financial constraints. Partners' work remains crucial as people continue to need and want the information and accountability from their government. A steady flow of support—financial and human resources—is vital for the stability of civil society (and the State) and for the consolidation of peace and democracy in this new country.

EAST TIMOR PARTNERS				
Name of Group	Type of Group	Outreach	Target Groups	Activities
Fokupers	Rural women	National	Assistance to victims of violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crisis centre
FKSH	Young women	2 Districts	Young women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small enterprise building ▪ Business training
Lao Hamutik	NGO	National	General population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research/publication ▪ Policy advocacy ▪ Training ▪ Exchanges
REDE FETO (women's network)	Network, women's organisations	National	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training ▪ Advocacy ▪ Gender awareness
Women Caucus	Rural women	National	Women in politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leadership training
Partners to be identified				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪

COUNTRY PROGRAM: INDONESIA

CONTEXT

Indonesia is slowly consolidating its democracy and it is now at a crucial juncture. Since the collapse of the New Order regime, there have been two national elections that led to improvements in the electoral system that should make leaders more accountable. Nevertheless, political institutions are still inadequate: parties tend to be weak groupings of personalities and there is little sign that political debate has been based on a close consideration of the issues. Public confidence in the political system is further undermined by pervasive corruption; Indonesia has been rated as one of the most corrupt countries in the world. Although this is a serious obstacle for business and investment, it hurts the poor who often have to pay bribes just for basic services.

Despite this, the heritage of the Suharto era is still overshadowing the current political process, and despite attempts by the new President Susilo to clean up the government, the excesses of crony capitalism continue unimpeded. Indonesia continues to face the severe effects of increasing poverty with over 50% of the population now living on less than US\$2 a day, and a debt burden that now exceeds US\$140 billion. The repayment of the debt is having a dramatic impact on social policy, as expenditure on basic services continues to be reduced. Efforts to address these concerns have fallen short on many levels. The process of decentralisation has many shortcomings with limited power and resources being transferred to the regions and municipalities. Where this has occurred, there have been serious problems of corruption, power and resources simply moving from central to regional elites. The power and role of the military in society continues to obstruct democratic reforms. The Government of Indonesia needs to strengthen its

accountability to the Indonesian people. The military and police continue to commit human rights abuses and act with impunity.

Since 1999, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have gained new freedom and opportunities to inform public opinion and to strengthen the capacity and voice of civil society. There is, however, a continuing need for the government to acknowledge and incorporate the contribution of civil society into the development of government policy. There is an urgent need to democratise the process to ensure that there are equal access and opportunities for the poor to participate meaningfully in decision making.

Hardest-hit in terms of loss of life and physical damage, Indonesia seems to have escaped the worst of the tsunami's economic disruption. The main affected area, Aceh, is rich in resources but far from crucial to overall output. Nonetheless, the immediate cost of reconstruction is high. The government has estimated that Aceh will require some \$4 billion over the next five years. One positive development—partly as a result of international presence, pressure and the practical necessity to reconstruct unimpeded by conflicts—the peace agreement was reached in September 2005 after decades of fighting between the Indonesian government and representatives of the separatist province of Aceh. Given the massive destruction of Aceh, the rebuilding effort will require international involvement for many years to come. A continued international presence will help maintain the peace.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

The core of DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE's program in Indonesia is continued support to the nascent civil society movements through the strengthening of their capacities for effective involvement in the process of democratization and social change. The program has

moved from an exploratory phase to program and partnership consolidation phase through closer, direct and systematic accompaniment of core partners. This is being realized through an in-country program and partnership support that began in 2004. DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE has adopted a multi-sectoral approach in its programming with particular emphasis on women, journalists and press workers, farmers and peasants, and urban poor and labour, simultaneously addressing a variety of strategic themes or issues (poverty, gender, land rights), at all geographical scales (national and at village level), and various levels of intervention (training, organic farming, advocacy, organizing). This approach reflects both the history of DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE involvement in the country and the complex nature of development issues in Indonesia. In the next few years, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will begin to develop the peace component of its program particularly in regions of conflict. The tsunami tragedy in Aceh has given DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE the opportunity to work on the peace-building approach to its reconstruction program and the possibility of doing the same in other conflict-prone region of Indonesia.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 8		
Social Actors	Priority Issues	Geographic Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women ▪ Journalists ▪ Labour ▪ Farmers/peasants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender justice and participation of women in governance ▪ Human rights ▪ Freedom of the press ▪ Workers' rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Java ▪ West Kalimantan ▪ Sumatra ▪ Sulawesi

TARGETED KEY RESULTS

Strengthening grassroots social movements

Human and institutional capacities of people's organizations and NGOs in human rights advocacy work and networking are strengthened

- Organizations have improved their governance structures to become more democratic, transparent and accountable
- A greater number of representatives have participated in local and regional fora to strengthen networking and advocacy mechanisms
- Skills and confidence of representatives in lobbying and advocacy are increased

Journalists have increased their understanding and analytical capacity on social issues

- More journalists in unions undergo professional training to foster better analytical capacity
- The quality of reporting in the media in terms of analysis has improved

Promoting development alternatives

Partners have promoted policy changes, institutional reforms and sustainable practices that improve resource distribution and livelihoods in rural and urban areas

- Increased support to alternative development programs centred on community-based approaches, improved cooperation among various sectors in the community, environment, gender mainstreaming and livelihood strategies.

Democratization and civic engagement

Labour unions and peasant groups are created and have an increased capacity to lobby for their rights

- More leaders are trained in lobbying and advocacy
- A greater number of unions and chapters exists
- Unions have increased their capacity to negotiate with employers on various issues

- More local peasant groups are connected to regional and national peasant movements

Empowering women and their organizations

There is a greater political awareness in the general population and within women's organizations, the capacity and skills of women's organizations are increased

- More women leaders are trained and women's groups are created at the village and regional levels
- Women's groups have improved their management capacity and their governance is more democratic
- Women's groups have increased their influence on a number of crucial government policies through advocacy and increased participation/inclusion in decision-making processes

Conflict resolution and peace-building

Partners have contributed to peace-building initiative in conflict-areas.

- Partners have developed expertise in the areas of community-level conflict resolution, peace education, mediation and inter-faith dialogue rooted in locally owned solutions and with local agents for peace.

RISK MANAGEMENT

- A return of a more authoritarian regime or military dominance in civilian life that would limit or prohibit the work of civil society groups.

- The tendency of the national and local governments to use militia to counter people's democratic actions to express their demands.
- The bureaucracy is still very corrupt in spite of the campaigns against corruption, collusion and nepotism thus threatening or hampering the work of civil society groups.
- The tendency of 'territorialism' among civil society groups, making coordination and networking difficult and fragmented.
- Regional tensions and political violence.
- Fundamentalism that encourages regional government to issue local regulations or laws that limit women's rights.

Despite this looming threat to democracy and the menacing role of the military, the opening-up of political space in Indonesia, since 1998, continues to provide civil society the opportunity to further enlarge the democratic space; and the freedom of information allows the media and the public to openly challenge the anti-poor policies despite the threat imposed by the recent anti-terrorism law. The democratization process, including the decentralization of central power in Indonesia, has made it possible for the growing civil society groups to reach out and organize the marginalized and influence the decision making at the local level. In addition, the existence of committed and dynamic core groups of women activists, combined with the increased presence of female parliamentarians and senior bureaucrats who are aware of gender issues, have allowed greater opportunity for the women's movement to advance their work for gender justice, development and human rights. While the partners advocate for transparency and accountability in their own government, they are working hard to strengthen their governance and organizational effectiveness through the in-country support provided by DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE.

INDONESIA PARTNERS				
Name of Group	Type of Group	Outreach	Target Groups	Activities
Alliance of Independent Journalists	Trade union	National with regional chapters	Independent journalists and press workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training and organizing ▪ Formation of unions
Cindelar Institute for Rural Empowerment and Global Studies	Training and research organization	Java	Peasants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training ▪ Formation of peasant collectives ▪ Linking to national peasants' platform
Indonesian Women's Coalition	Women's organizations network	National with regional chapters	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training ▪ Formulation of policy and rights advocacy
INFID	Coalition of NGOs	National	General population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training ▪ Advising ▪ Research
Kruha	Coalition of NGOs and Local organizations	National	General population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy on water ▪ Education
Pewartar	Peasant	Java	Landless farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organic farming and land reform
Solidaritas Buruh (Worker Solidarity)	Training organization	Java	Factory workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training ▪ Formation of trade unions
UPLINK	Network of urban poor organizations	6 major cities	Urban poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination and training

COUNTRY PROGRAM: PHILIPPINES

CONTEXT

Political and economic instability have been recurring themes in the Philippines in recent years. The country is continually teetering on the verge of crisis on several levels. The economy is in a constant state of fragility, with foreign investors hesitant in the face of ongoing political instability and sporadic but ongoing insurgency conflicts; the economy is buoyed only by the remittances of overseas workers. The tensions between various political factions continue to escalate into armed conflict and democratic institutions, such as freedom of the press and adherence to constitutional procedure, are under constant threat. Dependence on borrowings from international financial institutions has wrought havoc on the provision of social services. Civil society is struggling on all fronts: challenging government to follow pro-poor policies; maintaining program focus when distracted by recurring political crises; working in a context of safety when organization and community leaders are under threat of assassination.

The crisis of governance

Experts on politics and governance agree that the families and politicians who have a lock on government have been the bane of Filipinos, thriving on so-called patronage politics that keep democratic processes in a state of dysfunction.

The result is a faulty electoral system, a low level of political awareness among the populace and a degree of corruption that has seriously damaged Philippine society and hobbled economic development.

All of these factors conspire to push the country near the edge of chaos in a kind of cyclical pattern that has decayed what was once among the region's most promising democracies.

Democratization

The threat to democracy in the Philippines was concretely illustrated in the media casualty rate (13 journalists killed) in 2004, which according to the International Committee to Protect Journalists, was second only to Iraq. Far from any international war zone, the press in the Philippines face political corruption, a breakdown in law and order, and a widespread culture of impunity that perpetuates violence against journalists. Human rights and political activists are under increased threat.

According to the Asian Human Rights Commission, at least 18 human rights and political activists were killed or disappeared in the Philippines between January and June of 2005. They say government and army officials have labelled the victims communist sympathisers and appear to be failing to act on the killings by reverting to labelling tactics similar to that used under the Marcos regime.

Conflict and militarization

Ongoing peace talks between the Philippine government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) hope to settle a decades-old Muslim separatist uprising in the southern Philippines. The New People's Army, the armed faction of the Communist Party, has been more active. Problematic in the country are the armed confrontations due to imbalanced allocation or distribution of land and natural resources, leading to land-grabbing and the use of private armies against local populations.

The Philippines continues to be a strong US ally in the war on terrorism with renewed US military presence on its land. Joint

military exercises between the US and Philippines military have been ongoing since September 11, 2001.

Economy

The country was one of the hardest hit by the 1997 economic recession that gripped the region. It has continued to be battered by low investor confidence due to high-profile secessionist and religious violence and gang criminality. The government continues to allocate an average of 26 percent of the national budget to interest payments on foreign loans and these loan payments take priority over support to social programs. The government has subscribed to the standard formula of IMF-imposed remedies—price controls, subsidy removal, bank privatization, manipulation of interest rates and policies intended to free up capital and kick-start the economy. As elsewhere, such remedies have proven particularly costly to the nation's rural and urban poor. The fundamental issue of poverty continues to face serious challenges. No sound social and structural reforms have been instituted to address inequity.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

The strategy for the Philippine's program is: to support civil society's participation in democratic development; to contribute to public education so that choices are based on an informed knowledge of the impact that government and international policies have on the local level; to support sustainable development alternatives to bring economic benefits and improve the livelihoods of the poor.

DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will continue its strategic approach of supporting local, provincial and national organizations and coalitions in their efforts to better the conditions for their priority sectors. The country partners will be linked to regional level partners and will connect to organizations and movements

working on shared issues in other DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE priority countries and in the rest of Asia.

Priority sectors in the country focus on the rural and urban poor, with access to land and other natural resources being a central aspect of the program.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 8		
Social Actors	Priority Issues	Geographic Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peasants, farmers ▪ Women ▪ Urban poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agrarian reform ▪ Rural development ▪ Environment ▪ Land access ▪ Debt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Many programs are national in scope ▪ Northern and southern Luzon ▪ Mindanao ▪ Metropolitan Manila ▪ Negros

TARGETED KEY RESULTS

Strengthening grassroots social movements

To support community organizing activities so that the urban and rural poor can better articulate and act to bring about change at all levels

- Skills and capacities of constituencies are developed to enable them to participate in democratic governance training, research
- Constituencies are organized around key issues and are able to participate in decision making and dialogues with the government

- Communities affected by privatization, extractive industries (mining) and large infrastructure projects are able to gain media and political attention and redress
- Partners are able to access information and other resources that can further contribute to their stated objectives

Promoting development alternatives

To increase the number of communities able to organize to improve their livelihoods through dialogue with policy makers on issues that impact on their ability to access needed resources, by assigning budgetary allocations from government and other sources, and by organizing around common economic activities.

Increased numbers of communities are able to organize to improve their livelihood and environment by:

- affecting policies which impact on their ability to access needed resources
- affecting budgetary allocations from government and other sources
- organizing around common economic activities and resource management system

Democratization and civic engagement

To support social movements to enable them to dialogue with policy makers at the national, regional and international levels.

- The call to reverse the privatization of water sectors is popularized
- Agrarian Reform activities will have:
 - affected budgetary allocation for land acquisition
 - prioritized big private agricultural lands for redistribution

- increased budgetary allocation and access to support services for beneficiaries of agrarian reform
- Budgetary allocations are affected so they ensure more low-cost housing and other needed urban services
- The capacity to undertake research on key socio-economic issues and to better understand dynamics between national policy formulation and international institutions is increased

Conflict resolution and peace-building

To support the empowerment of communities and social movements in peace-building processes:

- Support to civilian/grassroots participation in peace negotiations is increased
- There is a community-based approach to conflict resolution

RISK MANAGEMENT

The fragility of the State continues to be an element of risk for progress towards the strengthening of social equality, particularly as elitism dominates and the voices of the poor remain unheard. People are starting to recognize that their expectations may be too high when they expect that a leader can solve all the country's woes. When the person proves unable to do so quickly, a crisis in governance ensues with street-led revolts leading to further economic and political instability. As a response, there is widespread support for shifting to a parliamentary system.

The threats to activists and journalists must be addressed with a legal and judicial response to eliminate the context of impunity. Partners have been active in the movement to challenge the government to do something.

The way to manage these risks is by ensuring that a strong civil society continues to engage government and push for fair

treatment and enforcement of often already existing policies. In addition, support should be given to groups that work to develop broad public awareness on issues so that the voices of the people are unified and strong in calling for change.

PARTNERS				
Name of Group	Type of Group	Outreach	Target Groups	Activities
Partnership for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development Services (PARRDS)	Network of peasant organizations and NGOs	National with regional bodies	Rural poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agrarian reform and rural development
Agri-Aqua Development Coalition (AACD)	Network of peasant organizations	Regional with sub-regional groupings	Rural poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agrarian reform and rural development
Freedom from Debt Coalition	Network of various NGOs and popular organizations	National and regional	Multi-sectoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy on debt and privatization issues; alternative budget ▪ Alternative economic policy
Community organising Multiversity (CO-Multiversity)	NGO	National	Village-level rural and urban communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training in community organizing ▪ Leadership training
Centre for Environmental Concerns	NGO	National	Rural communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grassroots skills training in the environment ▪ Education and advocacy campaign on the environment
Philippine Educational Theatre Association	Popular organization	National International	Urban poor Youth Indigenous people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education and training
Urban Poor Associates	Popular movement	National	Urban poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community organizing and policy advocacy
Demasku	Coalition	Mindanao	Peasants Indigenous people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity building ▪ Agricultural technical exchange ▪ Economic alternatives
NASA - Partner to be identified				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪

COUNTRY PROGRAM: PAN-ASIATIC

CONTEXT

Asia, as a continent, is undergoing rapid and far-reaching changes which are generating development challenges that transcend national borders. Four trends are of special significance:

First, increased militarization as a response to civil conflicts viewed through the lens of the global war on terror has threatened human rights and democratic advances in the region.

Second, the ramifications are still being felt from the economic crisis of 1997 that caused the collapse of two decades of rapid and sustained economic growth in Asia. Fundamental and tumultuous change was felt in many Asian economies, which led to social, cultural and ecological breakdown and the growing gap between rich and poor. Many countries are still struggling to stabilize fragile economies and remain vulnerable to both external economic and political global influences.

Third, continental economic integration (APEC and ASEAN Free Trade Area or AFTA) is driven by intra-regional investment, production and trade linkages. Asian governments have set up trading blocs aimed at consolidating the markets. Social movements in Asia fear that the combination of these agreements will further erode the ability of governments to promote their social, economic and environmental policies that respond to the needs of the people. They will expose weak economies to further afflictions, with predictable consequences for the poor and vulnerable. The poor women in Asia are the ones who suffer the most from globalization. The liberalization of trade and investments has exacerbated unemployment, underemployment, dislocation of women from traditional sources of livelihood, increased migration to urban areas and overseas, and worsening food insecurity. While jobs have been created for women because

of the influx of labour-intensive industries to take advantage of cheap labour, these jobs are highly insecure. The Asian financial crisis in the late 1990s showed just how fragile these jobs were.

Fourth, these trends have been accompanied by the opening-up of democratic space, resulting in the phenomenal growth of people's organizations and NGOs, including their emergence in Indonesia, Cambodia and Thailand. Asian coalitions on human rights, the environment and sustainable human development have been created and there is a growing recognition by governments and multilateral bodies of the strategic role these organizations play in building civil society.

This is coupled with threats of co-optation of civil society by governments. This State-market alliance is being closely monitored by corresponding regional and continental civil society organizations.

The impact of the tsunami in the region will be felt for years to come, with the focus on rehabilitation evolving into societal development programs with a particular emphasis on peace-building due to the long-standing conflicts in affected areas.

While resource conflict has been a constant theme throughout Asia in the past, it is very likely that struggles for control of and access to finite resources will become a predominant factor in potential conflict over future decades. This set of issues will centre on the issue of land, which consists of land reform, land ownership, Indigenous Peoples' ancestral domains, and public lands. Land reform in Asia is one of the most problematic endeavours ever pursued. Land reform programs have been continuously branded as a slow and vague process of allocating lands for the people and the supposed beneficiaries of land reforms are faced with problems of unclear land ownership.

Meanwhile, IP lands, ancestral domains and public lands are fraught with abusive and faulty implementation of land reform laws.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

Regional networks and coalitions play important roles in organizing and strengthening the capacity of local groups. They facilitate the exchange of experiences between social groupings in various countries and assist in bringing the voice of these peoples to the larger global public. The strength of these groupings lies in a partnership of Western and Asian countries that work in unison through an equitable and participatory approach to sustainable human development. DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE partners in the continental program play a role in balancing work at the grassroots with active participation in global fora, representing Asian concerns to the international bodies whose actions impact on the daily lives of the poor and powerless.

The Asia Partnership for Human Development (APHD), DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE's primary continental partner, is examining its strategic leadership role in the region on the themes of sustainable agriculture and the trafficking of women and children, as well as a nascent program on indigenous peoples.

APHD sees itself as a well-placed organization to facilitate the interfaith dialogue and exchange among various communities working towards a culture of peace and co-operation among the many faith groups in the region. Trade liberalization, economic restructuring and the impacts of globalization are ongoing concerns and areas of study for pan-Asian partners. Developing alternative models and participating in all levels of dialogue will continue to be a program priority.

Partners have identified peace and security issues as a result of fragile democracies and as urgent areas of work. DEVELOPMENT AND

PEACE will continue to support and encourage peace and democratic development through the continental program in Asia.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 3		
Social Actors	Priority Issues	Geographic Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women ▪ Peasants ▪ Workers ▪ Indigenous people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic justice ▪ Human rights ▪ Participation in governance ▪ Migration ▪ Gender ▪ Development policy alternatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pan-Asian

TARGETED KEY RESULTS

The Pan-Asian continental program enables DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE to be present in most countries in Asia. For example, all the main development agencies of the Catholic Church in Asia are members of the Asia Partnership for Human Development (APHD). Thus, through its support to and participation in APHD, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE has links with most countries in Asia.

Strengthening grassroots social movements

Civil society organizations have strengthened their internal management capacities

- Organizations are functioning efficiently and effectively
- Staff skills, knowledge and management capacity have improved significantly
- Organizations have participated in systematic human resource development programs in co-operation with training institutes and networks

Promoting development alternatives

- Several regional, South-South solidarity and North-South alliances and exchanges are in place around specific subjects (migration, land issues, food security) and information and analysis are shared
- A greater number of grassroots organizations participate in local and regional fora and in global social movement events

Democratization and civic engagement

Regional task forces are formed to lobby for international and domestic policy changes specifically on women's rights, migration, and land issues:

- Regional advocacy groups are formed on the issues of women's rights, migration and land

- Advocacy campaigns on various issues are linked together on the continent in order to strengthen national-level campaigns
- Grassroots participation is increased at the regional level

RISK MANAGEMENT

The regional program, aside from the APHD consortium, is still rather small in terms of number of partners and scope. The program needs to be strengthened in terms of partners, macro-micro linkages, research and analysis and alternatives development. APHD is undergoing a strategic restructuring which may greatly impact on its scope and partnerships. The greatest risk is that this restructuring may lead to the demise of the consortium. DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will identify a new strategy for working at the pan-Asian level to continue to play an important role.

PAN-ASIATIC PARTNERS				
Name of Group	Type of Group	Outreach	Target Groups	Activities
Asia Partnership for Human Development (APHD)	Network of 13 Asian and 9 non-Asian agencies	Pan-Asian, with sub-regional and country programs	Multi-sectoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human rights ▪ Community organizations ▪ Institutional strengthening ▪ Gender and development ▪ Sustainable agriculture ▪ Development education ▪ Environment ▪ Legal aid
Focus on Global South	NGO	Continental	Popular organizations and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ South-South/North-South linkages ▪ Financial and trade liberalization ▪ Culture and globalization; ▪ State, market and civil society ▪ Security and conflict
Leaders and Organizers of Community Organization in Asia (LOCOA)	Network	Bangladesh, Burma, Cambodia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, S-Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tibet, Vietnam	Urban and rural poor Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community organizing ▪ Leadership training ▪ Rights monitoring
Jubilee south	Network	Continental	Multi sectoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Campaign on debt ▪ Campaign on people's right - to power and clean water Services