



# Advancing Solidarity and Engagement

Our work has always been moved by the need to advance solidarity and engagement **in pursuit of a defined, yet shared, goal with other development stakeholders.**

In 2007, AsiaDHRRA worked hard to achieve this in many fronts.







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# Advancing Solidarity and Engagement

AsiaDHRRA in 2007

## Chairperson's Message


**O**ur work has always been moved by the need to advance solidarity and engagement in pursuit of a defined, yet shared, goal with other development stakeholders. In 2007, AsiaDHRRA worked hard to achieve this in many fronts.

Our engagement with the ASEAN was pursued with vigor through broader CSO advocacy platforms. Confident of our anchors in the engagement, AsiaDHRRA performed effective bridging roles towards strengthening CSO relations with the ASEAN. The latter is now more mindful of the presence and contribution of CSOs in the region's development. More concretely, AsiaDHRRA found ways to translate our ASEAN engagement into tangible benefits for the small farmers and rural development NGOs we work with.

Solidarity with the Asian Farmers' Association as equal partners was translated in full spirit this year with their full operational autonomy from AsiaDHRRA. We take this with humility and confidence in our hearts that AFA will live up to the expectations of its members and partners in the coming years.

We also saw the growing solidarity between and among our DHRRA members through their exposure and learning exchanges. These are meant to build their capacities as agents of change in their communities. A strong camaraderie and relationship within our network is essential to our being.

Despite limited resources, we are grateful for the accomplishments that we saw for the year. Our investments in social capital building have definitely allowed us to pursue our targets in the most efficient way. At the same time, we also generated new support for innovative undertakings.



As we look forward to 2008, we thank once again all our partners who made the past year a remarkable one for all of us. Our special thanks go to our pioneer-friends in CENDHRRA for always being in solidarity and for sharing our dreams for the future.

Last but not the least, our heartfelt gratitude goes to the Almighty for the all the blessings we continue to receive and gratefully share.



Datuk Marimuthu Nadason  
Chairperson, AsiaDHRRA







## Advancing Solidarity and Engagement

**F**or 2006 to 2010, AsiaDHRRA defined a set of three closely-linked objectives that would contribute to its overall goal of putting forward rural communities that are able to participate in governance, contribute to and benefit from sustained socioeconomic development in Asia. The regional network expects to achieve the following:

1. Present people-oriented policies and programs on sustainable rural development, people empowerment, rural peoples' rights (farmers, fishers, rural women, IPs) at the regional and international levels;
2. Show evidence of rural development NGOs capable of defining and pursuing development interventions to address problems of rural poor communities especially the farmers, fishers and rural women, with special attention to the young people and with concern for the aging community; and
3. Showcase Asian NGO leaders with improved competency in harmonizing diverse agenda and mobilizing organizational resources and institutions towards strengthening their organizations and influencing key development policies and programs in the region.

These objectives are to be attained through a myriad of creative and dialogue-oriented strategies and activities which basically fall under three of the network's major programs: (1) Regional Policy Advocacy and Movement Building, (2) Capacity Building, and (3) Leadership Development.

In 2007, the following are highlights of the network's meaningful achievements towards the realization of our overall goal.

## **REGIONAL POLICY ADVOCACY AND MOVEMENT BUILDING PROGRAM**

**F**or AsiaDHRRA, NGO advocacy work must always be anchored on direct interaction with a mass base. This resulted in its pivotal work towards the formation of a regional farmers' alliance in 1999. Guided by an autonomy framework and process, AsiaDHRRA facilitated the path for the Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA) to become operationally autonomous in 2007. This was an event to celebrate for both regional organizations. From then on, AFA established its own secretariat independent from AsiaDHRRA which in turn relinquished the task of providing technical and operations services to the former since it was formally launched in 2002. It also signaled the resolve of the farmer-leaders of AFA to take up the responsibility of managing and sustaining their own organization.

From a loose group of farmers interacting during exchange visits to an organization struggling to build its own identity and strength, AFA is now a self-governing and self-determining organization of farmers standing on solid ground from where it can fulfill its mission of becoming a strong and influential voice of small men and women farmers in Asia. AsiaDHRRA and AFA now embark on a new form of relations, advancing its solidarity on common issues as equal partners.

The recognition of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as important stakeholders in national and regional development was further attained with the pro-active work of



a broad front, the Solidarity for Asian People's Advocacies (SAPA). SAPA's advocacy in relation to the drafting of the ASEAN Charter was well heard by its leaders and this signals CSO presence as a balancing force to ensure that the regional body performs its commitments to the marginalized sectors. AsiaDHRRA actively took part in the SAPA process and helped bridge relations towards this end. A case study of AsiaDHRRA's engagement with the ASEAN was also prepared as core material for an international conference on CSO engagement with inter-governmental bodies and will be featured in a CSO book of compiled experiences in engaging ASEAN called ASEAN@40.

AsiaDHRRA also played a critical role in the formation of the Working Group of Rural Development CSOs that is going to engage ASEAN on very specific issues around agriculture, trade, and rural development. The platform is expected to strengthen the advocacy on agriculture and rural development issues before ASEAN and other bodies in the near future. Immediate tasks include defining priority issues, performing research on these issues, and engaging through policy dialogues with ASEAN at national and regional levels.

### **ASEAN-ASIADHRRA CASE**

**T**he AsiaDHRRA-ASEAN case study explores the experiences of AsiaDHRRA in engaging the ASEAN in pro-poor policy advocacy and program cooperation. It provides a brief rationale for the engagement, examining the context of growing regional integration, regionalism, and cross-border issues, ASEAN's charter building, and increasing but uneven, Civil Society Organization cooperation. The case discusses AsiaDHRRA's approach as it evolved over a five-year period, reflecting on strategies employed, constraints, gains, challenges faced, and lessons learned. Finally, it makes some recommendations on how CSOs could be more effective in engagement with a regional body like ASEAN.

AsiaDHRRA also came up with a documentation of various efforts done by its members and partners to address problems of rural women. The paper, entitled Ensuring Rural Women's Voice in Agricultural Policy Formulation, was presented during an international conference on rural women, raised key issues that affect the meaningful participation of women in rural development and a set of recommendations for tangible actions.

AsiaDHRRA, together with other CSOs, participated in the official review of the World Development Report 2008 of the World Bank which was dedicated to Agriculture for Development. It provided a critique on the draft which, like other WB documents, employed a weighty market-oriented framework. However, the inputs by civil society in general were inundated by largely neo-liberal economic agenda. AsiaDHRRA also started its engagement with the UN system by participating in the Asia-Pacific Regional Implementation Meeting (RIM) in Jakarta in preparation for the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) 16 in 2008. The RIM resulted in a strong regional report which will serve as input to the main CSD meeting. CSD 16 and 17 are the two-year CSD cycles dedicated to Agriculture, Rural Development, Drought and Desertification, and Africa. All these are global policy venues deemed crucial in strengthening the momentum for agriculture and rural development policy reform.

## CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM

AsiaDHRRA mobilized US\$439,000 funding support from the ASEAN Foundation for an agro-marketing intermediation piloting project that would address key concerns of partner rural communities. The project entitled "Linking Small Farmers to Markets" will strengthen the entrepreneurial competence of NGO workers and their partner Farmers' Organizations in three pilot sites (Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines) through capacity building and on-ground marketing link between small farmers' groups and market players.

The network also provided technical assistance to MyanDHRRA to support its sustainable agriculture training courses and demonstration farm development initiatives. Alongside their continuing work for development, MyanDHRRA supports rural people through technology training for farmers to improve agricultural productivity through sustainable agriculture approaches.

Capacity building towards improving the facilitating and advocacy skills of VietDHRRA staff members and partners was pursued as part of the technical assistance agreement between the network and VietDHRRA under their KZE MISEREOR project. The evaluation of the training generated positive remarks from the 25 participants indicating their appreciation of the advocacy techniques. The training helped them understand that advocacy involves active non-threatening strategies and creative measures to promote concrete policy proposals and register community analysis and recommendations on certain government programs. The participants were also able to demonstrate skills in selecting appropriate tools and techniques in facilitation, process observation, and visualization in a simulation exercise. At the end of the training, the participants were also able to formulate an advocacy plan.

In 2007, AsiaDHRRA facilitated two exchange visits between DHRRA (JaDHRRA-PhilDHRRA and VietDHRRA -TaiwanDHRRA). The Japan study tour in the Philippines introduced the Japanese youth to different typologies of poverty situations as experienced by the rural (farmers and women) and urban poor sector through home stay and community visit/sharing. The study tour expanded

### **LSFM IN BRIEF**

The strategic goal of the project is to contribute to the reduction of rural poverty in South East Asia region through strengthened capacity of small farmers and their organizations to engage in the market and other institutions having impact on rural development.

The program in general aims to strengthen entrepreneurial capacity of NGO workers and their partner Farmers' Organizations (FOs) in Southeast Asia to establish an on-ground marketing link between small farmers' group and market players and to collaborate with policy makers at national, sub-regional, and regional levels to respond to agricultural marketing issues confronted by the small farmers.



the constituency for rural development in Japan which hopefully will contribute to a more supportive public opinion for investing in rural development initiatives in Southeast Asia.

The VietDHRRRA exposure to Taiwan focused on papaya technology. TaiwanDHRRRA's strong link with the academe and agricultural institutions allowed a solid exposure visit on the specific technology of interest to VietDHRRRA. They learned much about appropriate production technology and marketing strategies for papaya, which the delegates committed to share back to their farming communities.

AsiaDHRRRA and PhilDHRRRA conducted an alternative tourism workshop that resulted in an assessment of the capacities and preparedness of the members of the Philippine network in undertaking such program. Seven PhilDHRRRA members who have alternative tourism initiatives and have been in the process of validating the tour packages participated. AsiaDHRRRA will assist in the marketing once the tour packages are finalized.

The network secretariat conducted a visit to follow through on the organizational growth of two DHRRAs (PhilDHRRRA and InDHRRRA). The organization growth tracking tool was approved by the 5th General Assembly as a means for the network to accompany the organizational development of its members. The tool embodies the agreed standard of excellence for an effective rural development NGO that can respond to the needs of rural communities.

For this year, the tool was applied purposively to DHRRAs deemed ready for the process. Both of the DHRRAs are in a level of development where they have already identified and established a niche in rural development, have clear strategic plans and sound governance structures. The visits resulted in the DHRRAs' articulation of further deepening their commitments to contribute to the implementation of the strategic plan of AsiaDHRRRA while they continue to address their own organizational growth needs.



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**T**o me, I think AsiaDHRRA has been playing an important role in assisting and linking rural development organizations so that they can provide effective development services to farmers and other rural population. AsiaDHRRA should continue to provide this kind of assistance, especially to contribute to support Capacity Building for Socially Responsible Rural Entrepreneurs and Leaders as well as link them together to form an effective mutual empowerment network for the betterment of social conditions in the rural Asia ”

Dr.Yaing Sang Koma  
President

Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture (CEDAC)









## LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

AsiaDHRRA's leadership development program in 2007 focused on catalyzing discourses on the concept of an Asian Rural Learning Circle. This process was supported by pioneer leader-friends in CENDHRRRA. The learning circle is an offshoot of the brainstorming on how to

### **The Learning Circle**

The Learning Circle hopes to provide the mechanism and facility for discourse on burning issues/problems affecting the day to day life of rural people and engaging them together with their partners - development workers, field experts, donors, government representatives and academicians to search for innovative solutions. Operationally, it will facilitate gathering people to exchange views on specific themes.

The Learning Circle also hopes to assist rural groups to document their experiences and capture their lessons to develop them into relevant knowledge products useful for other groups and academicians who wish to have access to social technologies anchored on real community experiences. The knowledge products can also be credible inputs for experienced-based policy advocacy.

The learning Circle shall also serve as a regional information center with the mission of collecting and disseminating practical tools and information on socioeconomic technologies toward contributing to reduction of poverty in rural Asia.

sustain the Asian Leaders' Dialogue (ALD) anchored by AsiaDHRRA in the past three years. The ALD was born out of an analysis that globalization has rapidly changed the landscape of development work thus the need for more effective responses from CSO leaders based on valuable lessons gained from on-ground experiences. One way of allowing the emergence of alternative and effective solutions to problems arising from globalization is through a systematic and dynamic learning interaction between the grassroots people, development facilitators, activists, members of academe and policy makers. The forum for continuous learning and exchange is what the learning circle envisions to provide.

In 2007, AsiaDHRRA and KoDHRRA embarked on conceptualizing the DHRRA Scholarship and Fellowships Program (DSFP). The program aims to provide opportunities for tertiary/ undergraduate/college education to poor yet deserving rural youth who have the potential of becoming leaders in their respective fields and are willing to contribute to furthering rural development and greater social justice in the society. Called by the need to contribute to continuing human development in the region, KoDHRRA will initiate the program in 2008 with church support in Korea and other stakeholders to be mobilized to sustain the initiative.



“AsiaDHRRA will be a strong organization because its leaders and staff members are so active and hard working. Cooperation with AFA can be further strengthened due to the sincere and good relationship that exists and together we can get to the real problems and these can be solved. AsiaDHRRA and ThaiDHRRA are real friends of SorKorPor”

Chaiwat Suravichai  
Secretary General of SorKorPor





## Inside the Network in 2007

**A** strong and effective network is marked by good governance. This AsiaDHRRA abides with. To ensure that the organization remains true to its values and mission, network management is considered a major function akin to one of its programs. Network management basically covers (1) Network Development and Governance, (2) Resource Development and Management, and (3) Management Information System Development.

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### NETWORK DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE

AsiaDHRRA generated much support from the network leadership and membership in the course of its work in 2007. TaiwanDHRRA successfully hosted the ExeCom meeting with support from the National Pingtung University of Science and Technology. The event also allowed new engagements and resource contacts for AsiaDHRRA and its partners. There was also marked improvement in the consciousness of DHRRA members to provide information to the network and to work towards meeting a network agreed organizational growth standard. Likewise, the expertise within the secretariat was fully tapped towards providing technical assistance to members. The limitation of core operating support was also overcome with the high capacity for multi-tasking by the secretariat team.

Regional initiatives and various ASEAN-related engagements were done in close partnership with various organizations such as AFA, SAPA, the ASEAN Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) and Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA). Relations with the ASEAN Foundation was renewed with its grant commitment towards the two-year project of linking farmers to the market.

New relations were started with the Food and Fertilizer Training Center in Taiwan (FFTC) and the Forum Internationale Montreal, a policy think tank based in Canada. Continuing solidarity was achieved with World Rural Forum with the invitation for AsiaDHRRA to sit in their newly reconstituted Board, now with regional representation, and their pro-active effort to assist in mobilizing resources for regional piloting work. These new partnerships allowed AsiaDHRRA to broaden its global constituency and solidarity essential in its work, especially in policy advocacy and resource development.

## RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Unlocking of opportunities with corporate donors was started with the Intel cooperation. This is an important track for AsiaDHRRA. The tie-up with Intel Technology to enhance Information and Communication Technology (ICT) use for rural development resulted in an agreement to hold a regional workshop among CSO ICT practitioners in early 2008. Likewise, research on other potential corporate sources was started, with some follow through work done by DHRRA members in their respective countries.

The network also welcomed student volunteers who updated the catalogue of the resource center as well as shared their talents in preparing an AsiaDHRRA video presentation.

AsiaDHRRA also provided several consultancy services and technical assistance to various partners for a fee. All these generated substantial revenues needed to cover network operations. It also affirmed the quality of work and service provided by AsiaDHRRA to its various partners.



## MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

MIS activities for the year focused on enhancing and widening AsiaDHRRA's presence in the internet. One of the major activities was the transfer of the network website from a Postnuke CMS to Wordpress based Content Management System. This was done to address issues on security, website management and maintenance, and design and formatting flexibility. As a result of the conversion, the website has been relatively secure so far. And, the convenience of the management and maintenance of the new CMS has resulted in fast design adjustments in relation to user feedback and content needs.

Learning from past experiences on security break-ins to the servers, MIS has been conducting daily monitoring of the email and web servers, updating spam filters, and applying all necessary software patches and upgrades. This has resulted in fewer offline server situations.

Content-wise, the AsiaDHRRA website also began posting content about Asian rural development news and issues from third party sources other than internally-generated content. Coupled with the daily posting of articles, this resulted in an increase in visitor traffic.

The E-bulletin on the other hand will need redesigning of the brand, content presentation and publication scheduling as well as expanding the subscriber base and rolling out of novel marketing and advertising strategies.

As technical support to other programs/staff, MIS also produced Powerpoint presentations and publications. MIS also started to develop a new format for AsiaDHRRA's digital publications. Using the distinctive "square" publication size and a common format and template design, these E-books are to be posted on the website for free download and also emailed to partners and subscribers to the E-bulletin. The PDF format and digital distribution significantly reduces AsiaDHRRA's publication and mailing expenses while at that same time reaching a very wide and broad audience for its publications.

Roots of  
our  
involvement in  
Community Development  
Work





## The DHRRA in 2007

As tradition goes in this circle of dialogue and solidarity, AsiaDHRRA gives way to its DHRRA partners and their achievements in 2007.

### PHILDHRRA

The binding force of the PhilDHRRA network is its central strategy anchored on Sustainable Integrated Area Development or SIAD. In 2007, Mindanao members enlarged their SIAD interventions through the completion of a project that provided assistance to indigenous communities. The region also proceeded with the start-up of Project CARAGA that was implemented in twelve villages and involving around 1,500 households belonging to indigenous communities, Christians and Muslims. On the other hand, Luzon embarked on a baseline research project to initiate its own SIAD project in Bicol region, focusing on local governance and enterprise development. In the same light, Visayas spearheaded a reproductive-health program in several cities, targeting the private sector as beneficiaries.

The year also saw the intensification of PhilDHRRA's advocacy and campaign work. The network sustained its leadership role in the campaign against large-scale mining through the Alliance to Stop Mining. It also strengthened its role in the campaign to extend the agrarian reform law which is set to end by June 10, 2008. The



campaign included the conduct of a National Agrarian Reform Conference in June and the successful launching of a 1,400-kilometer march of farmers from the Southern Philippines earning media coverage and the direct intervention of the President to resolve a major land-conflict issue. 2007 also saw the completion of the Philippine Asset Reform Report Card project that measured the performance of the government in implementing the four asset reform laws – agrarian reform, fisheries reform, ancestral domains and socialized housing.

Recognizing the need to ensure the sustainability of the core operations of the network, the 3-year PhilDHRRA Resource Mobilization Program was started in June. Through this project, a series of capacity-building activities, fund-raising events and “brand” building for PhilDHRRA will be conducted. With support from Misereor, this project will hopefully secure the Endowment Fund of PhilDHRRA by 2010.

## THAIDHRRA

ThaiDHRRA embarked on 5 major activities that include leadership training courses and Community Rights Campaign in Surattani Province and Women Rights and Leadership trainings events in Chumporn Province. At the end of the training programs, the participants were able to analyze and exchange views on the importance of country analysis and how to be good leaders. Country analysis made them realize about their roles in the society and what is their importance. Some of them have planned to meet regularly in order to move



forward to develop their movement and communities. As a consequence of some of the activities, a women network had been set up in 5 provinces and there are plans to extend to more provinces. In terms of the impact on the community, some of them began to be involved in community activities with enough confidence to even question government policies that affect their lives.

## VIETDHRRA

A total of 246 different projects mostly being operated directly with farmers in grassroots level with the support of central and local governments were implemented by VietDHRRA members in 2007. There have been 220 training courses conducted at grassroots level dedicated farmers and local leaders' development. Four pilot project sites have been set up throughout the country to demonstrate possible technical approaches that farmers can apply in their production activities.

In 2007, VietDHRRA also hosted more than 30 exposures mostly supported by donors of projects or invited by international or regional NGOs like CORDAID, MISEREOR, AsiaDHRRA, AWCE, SEACON, and ICA.



## MYANDHRRA

Saffron-led transformation in 2007 marked another milestone in the people's grapple for freedom and democracy in Burma/Myanmar. In the midst of this continuing exertion for democratization and development, MyanDHRRA

members quietly and persistently continued their community development work through capacity building among farmers on sustainable farming and other agricultural production technology.

MyanDHRRA is composed of around 50 development workers who are all members of Southeast Asian Rural Social Learning Institute (SEARSOLIN) Alumni Association of Myanmar (SAAM). Since its formation, it has already conducted a series of development education program for farmers, fieldworkers and project managers. It has also published training manuals for development workers and grassroots leaders.

## BINADESA/INDHRRA

Entering the second year of program implementation of Social and Economic Development of the Rural Poor to Achieve Self Manage Rural Community Program (2006-2008), Bina Desa is dealing with a variety of challenges especially when the government tends to disregard the poor as shown in its policies. It is Bina Desa's mission to accompany the people, particularly peasants, fisher folks, and rural poor women.



The Community Organizing Program was implemented in 25 focus villages. The education for small farmer, women and fisher folks organization strengthening was done in informal dialogues between organization leaders and community organizers. Empowering peasants, rural women, fisherfolk and rural people organizations is a key for their pivotal role in the socio, economic, political and cultural changes at local (village) level for a self-manage rural community.



The natural farming system that Bina Desa introduced as part of Sustainable Agriculture Program promptly developed in some villages in Central Java. The success of natural farming application needs to be by market access for the farm products. The access is difficult because it is believed that natural farming products are healthier but more expensive than conventional farming products. Bina Desa hopes that food sovereignty can be achieved through natural farming. Support from local government to Natural Farming education is also evident in terms of infrastructure improvements that include irrigation channel, road access, and peasant field school. Natural Farming is now included in formal education as extra-curriculum program.

## DHRRRA MALAYSIA

DHRRRA Malaysia conducted 40 programs in collaboration with the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development. Approximately 2,003 participants benefited from programs that focused on capacity, motivation and leadership, stress and conflict management, skills training and family law. Aside from these major endeavors, DHRRRA Malaysia also facilitated programs that exposed participants to aspects of business such as the production capacity of a business and the relevant costing; methods of daily book keeping, receipts, payments, and vouchers; career guidance; importance of the environment; reproductive health; etc.



## JADHRRRA

The highlight for JaDHRRA in 2007 was the third study tour held in the Philippines in September with the coordination of PhilDHRRA. Ten Japanese University students joined and visited PhilDHRRA members' project sites including urban poor area in Manila, Pecuaría (an agrarian reform beneficiary village) and FACE (an orphanage with organic farm) in Bicol. The students had more chance to stay with the local people and touch people's lives compared to the previous 2 tours. There are plans to continue this study tour activity annually with the coordination of DHRRA members.



A mountain in the Iga area in Mie Prefecture will soon host the planned programs for kids and youth to experience nature with JaDHRRA's recent move for its utilization. In November, JaDHRRA planted tea tree seeds on the mountain for future DHRRA activities.

## TAIWANDHRRRA

The academe-based DHRRA was busy with many activities in 2007. Some of these include hosting the AsiaDHRRA ExeCom and AFA meetings, VNFU learning visit and representing the network in the AAI network conference in China. The DHRRA successfully mobilized resources in partnership with the National Pingtung University of Science and Technology to support the AsiaDHRRA activities.

TaiwanDHRRA also provided technical assistance to TWADA and TDFA during AFA meetings and this resulted in the active participation of both organizations in the activities.

Dr. Wen-Chi, new chairperson of TaiwanDHRRA also explored linkages with various institutions in Taiwan to support young farmers such as the Youth Council and the Democratic Pacific Union headed by the Vice-President of Taiwan which focuses on CSO..

## **CAMBODHRRRA**

The transformation process of CamboDHRRA which started in 2006 came to its peak in 2007 resulting to a more defined and focused network. In the past, CamboDHRRA is composed of all CNAC members but after the transformation process, the group decided to focus its membership on groups working on rural development. By the end of 2007, CamboDHRRA has 10 regular members operating in 10 provinces out of the total of 24 provinces in Cambodia.

In relation to the transformation process, profiling of the members was undertaken which resulted in an updated database of CamboDHRRA. In addition, the DHRRA initiated the formation of the Cambodian Farmers Association (CFA) in three provinces. There is a plan to strengthen the association through technical assistance, production support and market interventions.









# ROADMAP TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ASEAN

The Third ASEAN Civil Society Conference (ACSC-3)  
2-4 November 2007 | Peninsula Excelsior, Singapore

Organized by: AFA, AsiaDHRRA, Focus on the Global South & Third World Network (TWN)

“AsiaDHRRA has been playing a significant role in pushing a people agenda at the ASEAN level. I believe AsiaDHRRA’s role in both working with civil society in general and with ASEAN and its related institutions, as well as with the grouping’s member states have been very important in building confidence and trust with various players of relevant policy-makers and constituents in this region. However, what is very important about AsiaDHRRA is its efforts in making the voices of small scale farmers heard and relevant at the regional level - an effort that has to be continued in the future.”

Dr. Alexander C. Chandra  
Senior Policy Advisor - ASEAN  
Oxfam International

# into 2008

## Advancing towards our goals

AsiaDHRRRA looks at the year 2008 and the future with great hope and enthusiasm for several reasons.

In 2008, we have the opportunity to steer a concrete marketing intervention that should translate into better earnings for small farmers. The marketing capacity building and intervention is a new area of championing by the network as a relevant strategy towards rural poverty alleviation. AsiaDHRRRA hopes to generate strong ownership of this intervention within the network, among the DHRRAs and fellow development stakeholders. Furthermore, the network's resolve is to mobilize adequate resources to allow us to support additional similar on-ground initiatives of partners through which they are able to build capacities to meet the ever growing challenges of pushing for a more sustainable rural development.

AsiaDHRRRA takes new interest in the challenge of fusing the digital divide in the rural sector by exploring ways of making on-line social networking work out for the interest of the marginalized poor. The network explores this field to deliver tangible results of ICT integration for the ordinary rural people. Together with



new partners and friends, AsiaDHRRA will clearly define its roles and niche in this arena, banking on its strength as a network of rural development practitioners and proven capacity to deliver results.

The global food crisis is an urgent wake up call for many. Consistent demands for quality investments in sustainable agriculture, capacity building, land rights, rural women empowerment, research and development, and extension services had been vociferously made but the current urgency of the public's awakening to the crisis calls for development players to strike hard now while the iron is hot. There is an immediate need to get critical and decisive policies and programming support from various decision-making platforms. AsiaDHRRA in 2008 and beyond will fully utilize and mobilize its practice-based experiences and insights in the realm of genuine rural development to drumbeat the urgent call to action at all fronts.

## 2007 FINANCIAL REPORT

## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

### The Board of Trustees and Members

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

A Non-stock, Non-profit Organization

2nd Floor Partnership Center, 59 C Salvador St. Loyola Heights 1108 Quezon City

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia, (AsiaDHRRA) Inc., A Non-stock, Non-profit Organization, as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related statements of receipts over expenses and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

### Management's Responsibilities

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

### Auditor's Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement and schedules are free of material misstatements.

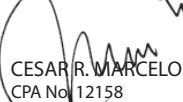
An audit involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the amounts and disclosure in the financial statements. The procedures selected on the auditor's judgments, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risks assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believed that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all materials respects, the financial position of Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia, (AsiaDHRRA) Inc., A Non-stock, Non-profit Organization, as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards.

C. R. MARCELO & ASSOCIATES, CPAs



CESAR R. MARCELO  
CPA No. 12158

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

BOA AN: 2664 (Jan. 31, 2007)

PTR No. 8531460 (Jan. 24, 2008, Parañaque City)

Tax Identification Number 135-061-426

April 11, 2008

**ASIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN RURAL ASIA, (ASIADHRRA) INC.**  
(A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization)

**STATEMENTS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES**

December 31, 2007 and 2006

In US \$

<b>A S S E T S</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 4)	\$ 199,551	\$ 181,202
Advances and Receivables	352	2,517
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>199,903</b>	<b>183,719</b>
AVAILABLE FOR SALE FINANCIAL ASSET (Note 5)	98,518	-
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT - Net (Note 6)	1,512	3,508
<b>T O T A L A S S E T S</b>	<b>\$ 299,933</b>	<b>\$ 187,227</b>

<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>ACCOUNTS PAYABLE</b>	<b>\$ 360</b>	<b>\$ 5,329</b>
<b>FUND BALANCES (Note 8)</b>	<b>299,573</b>	<b>181,898</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>\$ 299,933</b>	<b>\$ 187,227</b>

*See accompanying Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements*



**ASIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN RURAL ASIA, (ASIADHRRRA) INC.**  
(A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization)

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

For the Years Ended December 31, 2007 and 2006

In US \$

RECEIPTS	2007	2006
Grants -Agriterra-AFA(Note 2)	\$ 40,713	\$ 55,338
Grants -ASEAN Foundation (Note 2)	197,362	-
Grants -CenDHRRA (Note 2)	10,400	-
Donations, Fees, and Other Receipts (Note 7)	34,891	68,048
Membership Fees and Annual Dues	644	408
Interest Income	1,630	6,836
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>285,638</b>	<b>130,630</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
I. Recurrent Expenses		
Salaries and Benefits	32,318	35,526
Office Overhead	17,601	31,284
<b>Total Recurrent Expenses</b>	<b>49,918</b>	<b>66,810</b>
II. Direct Program Expenses		
Organizational and Program Coordination	33,026	37,427
Networking, DHRRA Strengthening and Technical Assistance	25,854	17,930
Leadership Development	15,013	50,263
Research and Documentation	15,189	17,438
Advocacy and Movement Building	15,687	41,489
Resource Development and Mobilization	12,387	12,152
<b>Total Direct Program Expenses</b>	<b>117,155</b>	<b>176,699</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>167,073</b>	<b>243,508</b>
<b>EXCESS/(DEFICIENCY) OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENSES</b>	<b>118,566</b>	<b>(112,878)</b>
<b>FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING (NOTE 8)</b>	<b>181,898</b>	<b>294,776</b>
<b>UNREALIZED LOSS ON AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE</b>		
<b>FINANCIAL ASSET (NOTE 10)</b>	<b>(891)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>FUND BALANCES - ENDING (NOTE 8)</b>	<b>\$ 299,573</b>	<b>\$ 181,898</b>

*See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements*

**ASIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN RURAL ASIA, (ASIADHRRA) INC.**  
(A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization)

**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
For the Years Ended December 31, 2007 and 2006  
In US\$

	2007	2006
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATION ACTIVITIES</b>		
Excess/(Deficiency) of receipts over expenses	\$ 118,566	\$ (112,878)
Adjustments to reconcile excess/(deficiency) of receipts over expenses to net cash provided by operation activities		
Depreciation	1,692	2,765
Unrealized loss on available for sale financial asset	(891)	-
(Increase) Decrease in operating assets		
Advances and receivables	2,165	1,916
Increase (Decrease) in operating liabilities		
Accounts payable	(4,969)	1,411
<b>Net cash provided by/(used for) operating activities</b>	<b>116,563</b>	<b>(106,786)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Dispositions/(Acquisitions) of property and equipment	304	(2,754)
Dispositions/(Acquisitions) of available for sale financial asset	(98,518)	-
<b>Net cash provided by/(used for) investing activities</b>	<b>(98,214)</b>	<b>(2,754)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds/(Payment) of funds held in trust	-	(100,843)
<b>Net cash provided by/(used for) financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(100,843)</b>
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>18,349</b>	<b>(210,383)</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING</b>	<b>181,202</b>	<b>391,585</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - ENDING (NOTE 4)</b>	<b>\$ 199,551</b>	<b>\$ 181,202</b>

*See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements*

**ASIAN PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN RURAL ASIA, ( AsiaDHRRA ) INC.**  
(A Non-stock, Nonprofit Organization)

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

December 31, 2007

**1. GENERAL**

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

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

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

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

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

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

The financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2007 was approved and authorized for public issuance by the Board of Trustees on April 11, 2008.

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

**Basis of Presentation**

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs). PFRSs are adopted by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) from the pronouncements issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements have been prepared using the measurement basis specified by PFRS. The historical cost basis was used in the preparation of these financial statements. The following accounting policies describe in full the measurement basis used:

**Functional and Presentation Currency**

The financial statements presented herewith are denominated in US Dollar, the Organization's presentation currency, and all values represent absolute amounts except when otherwise indicated.

**Impact of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations to Existing Standards Relevant to the Organization**

The Organization adopted for the first time the following new and amended PFRS which are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2007:

"PAS 1 (Amendment)	- Presentation of Financial Statements"
"PFRS 7	- Financial Instruments: Disclosures"

PAS 1 – introduces new disclosures on the Company’s capital management objectives, policies and procedures in each annual financial report. The amendment to PAS 1 were introduced to complement the adoption of PFRS 7.

PFRS 7 – introduces new disclosures to improve the information about financial instruments. It requires the disclosure of qualitative and quantitative information about exposure to risks arising from financial instruments. This PFRS replaced PAS 30, Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Banks and Similar Financial Institution and the disclosure requirements in PAS 32, Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Presentation. All disclosures relating to financial instruments, including all comparative information, have been updated to reflect the new requirements.

The first time application of these standards, amendments and interpretations has not resulted in any prior period adjustments of cash flows, net income or balance sheet line items.

**New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations to Existing Standards Not Relevant to the Organization**

"PFRS 4 (Amendment)	- Insurance Contracts"
"Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 7	- Applying the Restatement Approach under PAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyper Inflationary Economies"
"Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 8	- Scope of PFRS 2"
"Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 9	- Re-assessment of Embedded Derivatives"
"Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 10	- Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment"

**Available-For-Sale Financial Asset**

The Organization’s available-for-sale financial asset is intended as an investment to be used for future sustainability fund.

**Interfund Cash Advances**

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

**Property and equipment**

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. The initial cost of property and equipment consists of its purchase price, including any attributable import taxes, duties and any direct costs for bringing the asset to its intended purpose or working condition and location. Cost likewise includes any related asset retirement obligation and



interest incurred during the construction period on funds borrowed to finance the construction of the projects. Expenditures incurred after the asset has been acquired and put into operation, such as repairs, maintenance and overhead costs, are normally recognized as expense in the period the costs are incurred. However, on instances wherein the expenditures have actually improved working condition of the asset beyond the originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditure are capitalized as an additional cost of the asset.

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

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

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

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

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

### **Provisions**

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

### **Receipts**

Receipts are stated at amounts received from funders, donors and other third parties. These represent the value of fixed consideration that has been received from approved grant, project management fees and other funding agreements. Revenues from grants and donations are only recognized where there is evidence of actual transfer of funds from the funding agency or donor to the Organization.

### **Contributed Services**

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

### **Foreign currency transactions and translations**

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded using the prevailing exchange rates at the time of the transaction. Outstanding foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities at year-end are translated to US Dollar at prevailing Philippine Dealing System rate as of balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from foreign currency transactions are credited or charged to current operations. Items included in the financial statements of the Organization are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates; this is defined as the 'functional currency' of an entity. The financial statements are presented in US Dollar, which is the Organization's presentation currency.

**Contingencies**

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

**Subsequent Events**

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

**3. MANAGEMENT’S USE OF JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES**

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

**Estimated useful lives of property and equipment**

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

**4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less those are subject to an insignificant change in value.

This account is composed of:

	2007	2006
Cash on Hand	\$ 11,240	\$ 3,469
Peso Savings and Current Account	39,828	11,560
Dollar Saving Account	28,483	166,173
Dollar Time Deposit	120,000	-
Total	\$ 199,551	\$ 181,202

## 5. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSET

This account consists of the Organization's investment in a joint investment fund with Peace and Equity Foundation (PEF) specifically named as "Unitized Investment Composite Fund" (UICF) wherein investors put up their investments in terms of specific number of units and these investments will be managed by ING Investment Management.

In 2007, the Organization allocated an amount equivalent to \$100,000.00, which was projected at the exchange rate of US\$1= to PHP49.04. However, upon actual investment in the UITF, the exchange rate was PHP48.75. The investment had an unrealized loss of \$891 as of December 31, 2007.

## 6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

This account comprises of:

	2007	2006
Office equipment	\$ 12,861	\$ 13,342
Office furniture and fixture	1,675	1,831
Total Property and Equipment	14,536	15,173
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	13,024	11,665
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT – Net	\$ 1,512	\$ 3,508

Property and equipment that were originally intended for project activities were donated to the Organization after completion of the projects.

## 7. DONATIONS, FEES AND OTHER RECEIPTS

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

## 8. FUND BALANCES

The accounting of funds for the year resulted to fund balance amounting to US\$ 299,573 as of December 31, 2007. The fund balance is accounted as follows:

Cash on hand and in bank	US\$	199,551
Available-for-sale financial assets		98,518
Advances and receivables		352
Property and equipment, net		1,512
Accounts payable		(360)
Fund Balance, as of December 31, 2007	US\$	299,573

## 9. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

### Foreign currency risk

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

### Liquidity risk

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

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

## 10. OTHER MATTERS

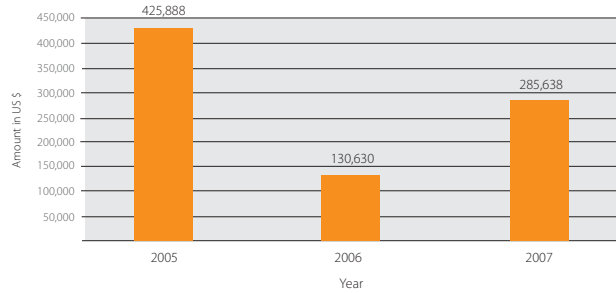
On February 15, 2006, AsiaDHRRA was duly accredited with the Philippine Council for NGO Certification (PCNC) as donee institution. As such, local donors whether individual or corporate, aside from being exempt from the donor's tax, can deduct the amount they will donate to AsiaDHRRA from their taxable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

The Philippine government is drafting an Executive Order that will give the government a greater say in accrediting non-government organizations, or NGOs, is being readied, with the Philippine Council for NGO Certification (PCNC) agreeing to give two more seats in its board to state representatives.

The PCNC board will expand to include representatives from the Departments of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and of Science and Technology (DoST), since most NGO projects fall under the purview of these departments.



### Comparative Revenues (2005-2007)

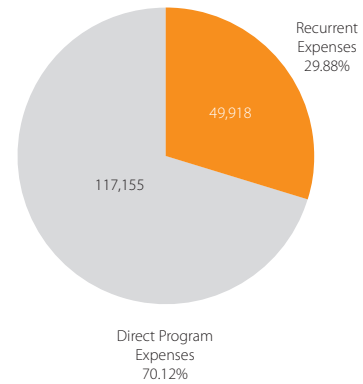


#### Notes to Comparative Revenues

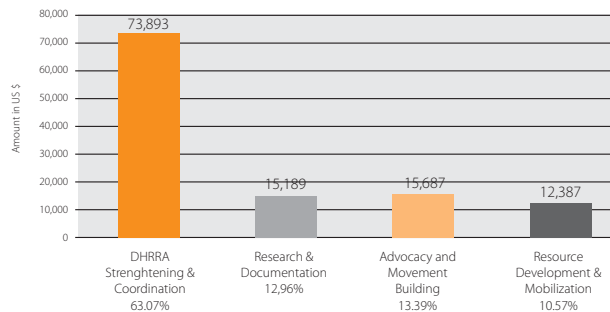
Effective 2006, AFA Funds were no longer managed by AsiaDHRRA as a result of the decision for full autonomy of AFA.

AFA receipts booked separately amounted to \$289,683 and \$354,783 in 2007 and 2006 respectively.

### General Breakdown of Expenses Year 2007



### Breakdown of Direct Program Expenses Year 2007



#### Notes to General Breakdown of Expenses

The recurrent expenses of 2006 and 2007, 27% and 30% respectively, are higher than the acceptable average rate. This was because the direct funds managed for AFA were booked separately for AFA starting 2006.

If the total amount of resources managed by AsiaDHRRA (including those of AFA) are consolidated, the recurrent expense is at an average of 12%.



# ABOUT ASIADHRRRA

## BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS TO DEVELOP LEADERS AND COMMUNITIES IN RURAL ASIA

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

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

## THE TASKS BEFORE US

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

**Leadership Development.** AsiaDHRRRA 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. Marimuthu Nadason

Vice Chairperson, Southeast Asia: Mr. Jaybee Garganera

Vice Chairperson, North Asia: Dr. Sung Lee

Vice Chairperson, Mekong: Mr. Sil Vineth

Women Representative: Dr. Wenchi Huang

Ms. Dwi Astuti

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

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## Secretariat

Secretary General: Ms. Marlene D. Ramirez

Program Officers:

Ms. Elena V. Rebagay,

Ms. Lorna M. David

Mr. Jet Hermida

Finance Officer: Ms. Lorna M. David

Accountant: Ms. Jocelyn D. Dalino

Contracted Services: Mr. Samuel Maduro, Mr. Rey Encarnacion









## AsiaDHRRR

Building Partnerships to Develop Leaders and Communities in Rural Asia

CNAC-CamboDHRRR (Cambodia) | DHRRR Malaysia (Malaysia) | Binadesa (Indonesia) | JaiDHRRR (Japan) | KoDHRRR (South Korea) | MyanDHRRR (Myanmar)  
PhilDHRRR (Philippines) | TaiwanDHRRR (Taiwan, R.O.C.) | ThaiDHRRR (Thailand) | VietDHRRR (Vietnam) | CENDHRRR

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