End of Project Report

SOUTHEAST ASIA REGIONAL COOPERATION IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (SEARCH)

Prepared for the
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SEARCH was a six-year (November 2004-December 2010) human rights and rule of law program implemented in seven Southeast Asian countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste and Vietnam. The SEARCH project goals were to: (i) promote and uphold the rule of law in Southeast Asia; and (ii) to improve the legal and institutional mechanisms for the promotion and protection of the rights of children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers in the Southeast Asia region with gender equality as a cross-cutting theme. The project's original implementation budget was $7.7 million; in July 2008 this amount was increased by $2.3 million, bringing the total resources available for SEARCH programming to $10 million.

As originally conceived SEARCH was to be a mechanism for creating and supporting national human rights networks in each of its 7 target countries and then linking them together into a transnational regional human rights network. Instead, what it became was a partnership with three already existing regional human rights organizations: FORUM-Asia, a regional human rights advocacy organization; the Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism, a dialogue mechanism between senior government officials and human rights experts, and the UN Inter-Agency Project against Trafficking, a UN-led project aimed at building an inter-governmental capacity for cooperation amongst Mekong governments on cross-border human trafficking. Fortuitously, what these three diverse organizations had in common was that they all approached human rights promotion through a developmental lens - not simply as the formal task of getting states to ratify the relevant universal legal instrument but as a process of building institutional capacities, empowering vulnerable groups, supporting networks of NGOs, creating space for constructive civil-society-governmental dialogue and promoting human rights education – all on a long term basis taking into account the complexity of social change.

By working together over the last six years each in their own way but with SEARCH support and the support of other donors, these three organizations have been able to play a significant role in helping the region to take three giant steps forward in promoting human rights with: (i) the creation of an ASEAN Inter-governmental Human Rights Commission; (ii) the creation of an ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Women and Children; and (iii) the creation of a Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking. In the process of supporting the creation of these three inter-governmental human rights related institutions, they have also created a parallel system of non-governmental human rights organizations: a regional peoples' centre for human rights, a regional university-based human rights research and educational centre and a series of regional working groups for promoting and protecting the rights of children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers. Now as SEARCH comes to an end, the task is changing from one of building this new human rights architecture to making it work.

SEARCH as a network encompassed a wide range of partners and stakeholders in helping to build this regional human rights capacity across ASEAN. SEARCH as a project used a diversity of tools and collaborative capacity development processes for delivering its supportive programming. These included: (i) the provision of budgetary support to its three main partners to pursue their own agendas; (ii) the operation of a small project funding mechanism to promote human rights related programming innovations and make SEARCH socially inclusive; (iii) the provision of technical

assistance aimed at mainstreaming the human rights concerns of the region's ethnic minorities, migrant workers, children and women in the regional human rights development process; (iv) support for the launching non-governmental human rights regional organizations to parallel those that were being created at the inter-governmental level; (v) the provision of an opportunity for facilitating dialogue and collaboration in a free and open forum amongst the many non-governmental players in the human rights arena in Southeast Asia and connecting them with the inter-governmental institution building process that was underway; and (vi) an experiment with the potential to harness the power of digital social networking to build human rights based, ethnic minority and youth communities and have their voices heard in the regional human rights dialogue.

In October 2009, the member states ratified a new Association Charter granting ASEAN full legal standing. The new charter sought to transform ASEAN into a more people oriented body and to that end speaks to the creation of an internationally recognized regional inter-governmental human rights commission. As events have transpired, SEARCH as a regional human rights support mechanism was uniquely situated to take advantage of the multi-stakeholder capacity of the three regional partners to facilitate the capacity development processes, dialogues and learning opportunities required to move that ASEAN agenda forward. This was because the flexibility built into the project's multi-stakeholder approach allowed it to plan iteratively, to take advantage of emerging opportunities, to learn and to solve problems, to work across different human rights planes and to program around power differences and conflicts.

As SEARCH is ending, the human rights development process in the ASEAN region is transitioning to a new phase. For the last several years that process has been about building a new ASEAN human rights architecture. Annex D of this report presents a map of what has been accomplished. Now the task has shifted to making those structures work requiring a new kind of support mechanism – one less focused on advocacy, defining mandates and drafting rules of business and more on strengthening institutional performance, developing organizational outreach capacities, ensuring that the new institutions benefit the region's disadvantaged communities and building relational capacities for inter-institutional cooperation.

SEARCH achieved a great deal and contributed even more to the body of lessons learned about human rights programming. Three of the most important of these lessons, extracted from the report, are:

1. Building a capacity for the promotion and protection of human rights across Southeast Asia has been a systems-wide transformational process – a process more about the evolving interface between the human rights struggle and changing governance systems in the ASEAN region than about the implementation of rights-based project activities, even if capacity development related.
2. Building a network for sharing knowledge, promoting cooperation and generating trust can be a powerful capacity development tool. Multi-stakeholder network building is an evolutionary process in the "interactive search" mode and can require the existence of a neutral "centre of gravity" to promote continued expansion and ultimate sustainability.
3. Some of the factors that make networking work are: local ownership of the processes; high levels of individual and stakeholder commitment; the creation of synergies and the filling of gaps; partner commitment; demand-driven technical assistance; a non-competitive spirit and a conflict resolution capacity.

ACRONYMS

ACSC	ASEAN Civil Society Conference
ACW	ASEAN Committee for Women
ACWC	ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Women and Children
AFI	Allocations for Innovation in Rule of Law
AHRB	ASEAN Human Rights Body
HRRCA	Human Rights Resource Center for ASEAN
AIHR	Asian Institute for Human Rights
AIPP	Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact
APWLD	Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN-ISIS	ASEAN Institute of Strategic and International Studies
ASEC	ASEAN Secretariat
CEA	Canadian Executing Agency
CESCR	Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEDAW SEAP	CEDAW Southeast Asia Program (CIDA/UNIFEM)
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COMMIT	Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking
CPP	Child Protection Partnership
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRMF	Convention on the Rights of Migrants and Their Families
CSEARHAP	Canada South East Asia Regional HIV/AIDS Program
CSPR	Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EIP	Economic Integration Project
EM	Ethnic Minority
EM-SEAP	Ethnic Minorities in Southeast Asia Project
EU	European Union
EPG	Eminent Persons Group
DSN	Digital Social Networking
FA	FORUM-Asia (Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development)
FDI	Four Directions International, Inc.
GA	Gender Advisor
GE	Gender Equality
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
GOC	Government of Canada
HLTF	High Level Task Force
HLP	High Level Panel
HR	Human Rights
HRC	UN Human Rights Council
HRD	Human Rights Defenders
HSA	Human Security Alliance
IICRD	International Institute for Child Rights and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMPECT	Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture Association of Thailand
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Indigenous Peoples

IPRM	Indigenous Peoples Rights Monitor of the Philippines
IPTF	Indigenous Peoples' Task Force for ASEAN
IWNT	Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand
KNCE	Karen Network for Culture and Environment
LFA	Logical Framework Analysis
MFA	Migrant Forum in Asia
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWTF	Migrant Workers' Task Force
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NPA	National Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAD	Project Approval Document
PAD	People's Alliance for Democracy (Thailand)
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PMF	Performance Measurement Framework
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PTL	Project Team Leader
RBM	Results-based Management
RFP	Request for Proposal
SAPA	Solidarity for Asian Peoples Advocacy
SEACA	Southeast Asia Committee for Advocacy
SEAFILD	Southeast Asia Fund for Institutional and Legal Development
SEAP	Southeast Asia Program
SEARCH	Southeast Asia Regional Cooperation in Human Development Project
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
SOM SWD	Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development
SPA	Sub-Regional Plan of Action (of UNIAP/COMMIT)
TA	Technical Assistance
TF - AMW	Task Force - ASEAN Migrant Workers
TFAHR	Task Force on ASEAN and Human Rights of SAPA
THRAC	Tribal Human Rights Assistance Center
TICA	Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
THALACC	Thai-Laos-Cross Border Collaboration on Tracing Missing Trafficked Victims in Thailand
TMPI	Team Mission Philippines
TORs	Terms of Reference
TG	Target Group
TU	Trade Unions
UDD	United Front for Democracy against Dictatorship (Thailand)
UHDP	Upland Holistic Development Project
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNIAP	United Nations Inter-Agency Project against Trafficking
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
VAP	Vientiane Action Programme
VLA	Vietnam Lawyers Association
WARI	Women's Action Resource Initiative

WBS	Work Breakdown Structure
WG ACWC	Working Group for ASEAN Commission for Women and Children
WG AHRM	Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE REPORT

The Southeast Asia Regional Cooperation in Human Development (SEARCH) project was approved in December 2002 with a total budget of $9,250,000. In November 2004, CIDA signed a contract with a Consortium made up of GeoSpatial International, the International Centre for Child Rights and Development, Four Directions International, Timberline Forest Inventory Consultants and General Woods and Veneers Consultants International to implement both the inception and implementation phases of the project. The total value of the contract was $7,695,430 excluding GST.

SEARCH was a six-year (November 2004-February 2011) human rights and rule of law program implemented in seven Southeast Asian countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste and Vietnam. The SEARCH project goals and objectives were: (a) to promote and uphold the rule of law in Southeast Asia; and (b) to improve the legal and institutional mechanisms for the promotion and protection of the rights of children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers in the Southeast Asia region with gender equality as a cross-cutting theme.

SEARCH expected outcomes were:

1. Improved capacity of selected institutions to promote the human rights of the targeted disadvantaged groups and influence policy makers;
2. Increased effectiveness and sustainability of regional networks and partnerships in advancing the human rights issues related to the three groups;
3. Improved legislation and policy environment for the provision of legal/judicial services as applied to the three target groups; and
4. Increased access to services and protection by law for children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers.

SEARCH was partnered with three regional organizations:

1. The United Nations Interagency Project Against Trafficking (UNIAP);
2. The Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism; and
3. FORUM-Asia, including the Task Force on ASEAN Migrant Workers (TF-AMW) and Solidarity for Asian People's Advocacy (SAPA).

1.2 THE HUMAN RIGHTS ENVIRONMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

ASEAN Achievements

Until recently, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was chiefly concerned with the promotion of economic growth and regional security. While the Association's commitment to harmonized social development, and in particular to the promotion and protection of human rights, has been growing steadily but incrementally since 1997, when a ministerial meeting agreed to an ASEAN Vision 2020 statement, it was only with the ratification of the ASEAN Charter in 2009 that forward momentum on the regional human rights front speeded up dramatically.

Many reasons can be advanced concerning why Southeast Asia has moved more slowly than either Africa or Latin America to establish a regional human rights architecture. First, it is home to the broadest conglomeration of political systems of any area in the world: populist democracies emerging from strongman or military rule (Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines); limited democracies with authoritarian tendencies (Singapore and Malaysia); a military dictatorship (Burma); an absolute monarchy (Brunei); and several states in transition from communist to market economies (Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia). Combined with the region's shared commitment to the idea of "Asian values", its reliance on consensus decision-making, and its insecure wedge position between India and China, this political diversity has made Southeast Asia an unfriendly platform when it comes to human rights development. There are just as many reasons why the pace of human rights-related development has recently increased: the democratizing imperative of globalization, the appearance of a new generation of regional leaders, the emergence of a more dynamic civil society, the democratization of Indonesia, and the need to stay relevant in the G20 world of the BRICs.

ASEAN-Related Human Rights Developments 2004 - 2011

Event	Date	Significance
1. The signing of the COMMIT MOU by the six member countries working with their Secretariat – the UN Interagency Project Against Trafficking)	Oct 2004	The Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) signed an MOU declaring that they would "continue advocating the goal of eradicating any situation where human beings are traded, bought, sold, abducted, placed and maintained in exploitative situations depriving them of their most fundamental inalienable human rights."
2. The 12th ASEAN Summit in Vientiane	Nov 2004	To implement the ASEAN Vision 2020, the ASEAN heads of state adopted the Vientiane Action Program, which called amongst other things for adoption of an MOU to establish a network among existing human rights mechanisms, promote education and public awareness on human rights, elaborate an ASEAN instrument on the promotion and protection of the rights of migrant workers, and establish an ASEAN commission on the promotion and protection of the rights of women and children.
3. The creation of Solidarity for AsianPeople's Advocacy (SAPA) convened primarily by FORUM-Asia and SEACA working jointly with 4 other regional organizations.	Developed in 2006 with 1st General Forum, Feb, 2007	SAPA is a "platform for consultation, cooperation and coordination of CSOs engaged in action, advocacy and lobbying at the intergovernmental levels." It was created through a series of consultations and works through task forces on specific issues including human rights, ASEAN, indigenous peoples, migrant workers, children's rights etc.
4. Founding of the Task Force on ASEAN Migrant Workers (TF-AMW)	Apr 2006	The TF-AMW is a network of trade unions, human rights non-governmental organizations and migrant worker associations. Its aim is to support the dev elopement of a rights-based framework for the protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers, in line with ASEAN's Vientiane Action Program.
5. Proposal of an ASEAN Human Rights Body (AHRB)	Jan 2007	An Eminent Persons Group (EPG) comprised of former heads of state and ministers working on the ASEAN Charter broach the possibility of the Charter including an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism.
6. ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers	Feb 2007	This declaration by the ASEAN Heads of State sets out a rights-based framework for protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers, including the obligations of both sending countries of origins and receiving countries where migrant workers are employed.
7. An ASEAN Foreign Ministers Retreat in Cambodia	Mar 2007	The foreign ministers decided that the HLTF could include a draft enabling provision in the ASEAN Charter to create a human rights commission as an organ of ASEAN.

Event	Date	Significance
8. Approval of COMMIT Regional Guiding Principles	2007	The approval of regional guiding principles on victim protection and on migrant labour recruitment endorsed an international standard for COMMIT in terms of trafficking victim protection and migrant rights.
9. The first Regional Consultation on ASEAN and Human Rights organized by FORUM-Asia in Kuala Lumpur	Aug 2007	During this consultation, civil society actors came together to set up a Task Force on ASEAN and Human Rights (TF-AHR) – a network of civil society organizations under the Solidarity for Asia People's Advocacy (SAPA) Working Group on ASEAN.
10. The 3rd ASEAN + Civil Society Conference in Singapore	Nov 2007	This conference launched the process of drafting an ASEAN People's Charter that would embody the shared and collective aspirations of the peoples of the region.
11. The 13th ASEAN Summit	Dec 2007	This 13th meeting of the ASEAN heads of state was highly significant in that it adopted an ASEAN Charter which made ASEAN a legal entity and established norms for the behaviour of member states towards their people - democracy, human rights, the rule of law and social justice. As well it committed the Association to the creation of a human rights body.
12. The establishment of an ASEAN National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) Forum, now known as the Southeast Asia National Human Rights Forum	Jan 2008	This forum, made up of the NHRIs of Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia, seeks to foster collective consultation amongst the four NHRIs on measures to respond to human rights of common concern and with inter-border implications.
13. The convening of national workshops on the ASEAN Human Rights Body	May to July 2008	The civil society inputs to these national consultations were submitted to a meeting of the ASEAN Ministers of Foreign Affairs which took place in Singapore in July 2008.
14. Ratification of the ASEAN Charter with the provision of Article 14 promising the establishment of a "human rights body"	Oct 2008	The Charter was finally ratified when approved by the Government of Indonesia.
15. The creation of the Solidarity for ASEAN Peoples Advocacy (SAPA) convened primarily by FORUM-Asia and SEACA	1st mention -Dec 2005, development – 2006, 1st General Forum, Feb, 2007 9	SAPA is a "platform for consultation, cooperation and coordination of CSOs engaged in action, advocacy and lobbying at the intergovernmental levels." It was created through a series of consultations and works network of CSOs working on ASEAN related issues such as human rights, peace and conflict, child rights and indigenous people's rights.
16. The launch of the ASEAN People's Centre now known as the Southeast Asian People's Centre	Jan 2009	The APC was established to be a regional hub for civil society to engage with the new ``people-oriented`` ASEAN on issues like human rights, democratization, and vulnerable groups.
17. Ratification of the ASEAN instrument establishing the ASEAN Intergovernmental Human Rights Commission (AICHR)	Mar 2010	Although the AIHRC is considered to be a weak institution by international standards with no authority to issue binding decisions or carry out investigative visits, the very fact of its creation is seen as a step forward.
18. Formation of an ASEAN Women's Caucus, now known as the Southeast Asia Women's Centre	April 2010	In February 2009 the women civil society activists and human rights defenders from the ASEAN region came together as a Women's Caucus to ensure that women's human rights issues and concerns are reflected, integrated and implemented in all Southeast Asia countries, including within the ASEAN structures and processes.
19. Establishment of the Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Women and Children (ACWC)	Apr 2010	The establishment of this second regional human rights commission has raised the subsidiary issue – that is whether the ACWC should be independent of or subsidiary to the AIHRC.

Event	Date	Significance
20. The establishment of a Human Rights Resource Centre for ASEAN	July 2010 with launch in October, 2010	The HRRCA is a Track 2 non profit Indonesian registered foundation. It is a think tank that is linked with a regional network of university partners. It will be able to provide research, education and training support to AICHR and other evolving human rights institutions.

The Expansion of Civil Society

Paralleling the historic development of inter-governmental human rights related institution building activity has been an equally impressive record of civil society capacity was development which included:

- The establishment of the university-based Human Rights Resource Centre for ASEAN (HRRCA) designed to complement the work of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Human Rights Commission and other new human rights structures through focusing on awareness raising, research and capacity building as well as training and teaching on issues of human rights and the rule of law;
- The creation of the ASEAN Peoples Centre made up of a coalition of Southeast Asian regional civil society organizations with the aim of promoting civil society-government engagement on human rights;
- The formation of the Women's Caucus to ensure that women's human rights issues and concerns were reflected, integrated and implemented in all Southeast Asian countries, as well as within ASEAN structures and processes;
- The establishment of the Taskforce on ASEAN Migrant Workers comprised of trade unions, migrant rights non-governmental organizations, migrant worker associations and women's groups aimed at supporting the development of a rights-based framework for the protection and promotion of the rights of all migrant workers; and
- The commitment of the Ministers of Social Welfare and Development of the region and child rights related civil society organizations to convene an ASEAN Children's Forum in October 2010, prior to an ASEAN Ministerial Meeting.

The Future of Human Rights in Southeast Asia

While human rights related institution building represents a welcome change in regional thinking, some difficulties remain: a regional context which continues to harbour a number of regimes with extremely poor human rights records; an ASEAN Inter-governmental Human Rights Commission which is only a consultative body with no authority to issue binding decisions, consider cases or conduct investigative visits; and a civil society configuration which is, for the foreseeable future, going to continue to be largely dependent on outside financial support – to name just three.

In summary, great gains have been made in human rights cooperation in the ASEAN region over the past several years. However, that forward momentum has now reached a critical juncture. The requisite institutional structures have been put in place (except for the migrant workers mechanism expected to be in place in either 2011 or 2012). Now they have to be made to work for the improved well-being of the region's 580 million citizens, nearly 9% of the world's population.

1.3 KEY EVENTS IN THE SEARCH STORY, 2004 – 2010

The Inception Mission

The CIDA bidding process to contract an agency to execute the SEARCH project closed in April 2003. The contract to implement it was awarded 18 months later in November 2004 after a lengthy selection and negotiation process. The winning bid was to be implemented by a consortium of three Canadian partner organizations: GeoSpatial/ SALASAN, a small international development consulting firm based in Victoria, the International Institute for Child Rights and Development, which is part of the Centre for Global Studies at the University of Victoria, and a Canadian leader in the community-based application of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and Four Directions International, a Canadian owned and operated aboriginal company with more than thirty years of experience in working with indigenous communities.

Between November 2004 and February 2005, the Canadian Executing Agency (CEA) for SEARCH fielded a pre-inception and an inception mission to the region in order to "search" for potential national working group members and with them prepare a Project Implementation Plan (PIP) aimed at operationalizing the original CIDA project plan. In meeting after meeting with national human rights organizations, rights-based advocacy groups, and the region's marginalized communities, the inception team was told that whatever SEARCH did, it should not create its own new project structure and networks. According to them, the region already had too many under resourced and ineffective networks. Rather, the project's potential stakeholders counseled that SEARCH use its resources to support the best of the already existing, home-grown regional projects and networks. At the same time that the inception team was receiving this message, its first hand exposure to human rights programming in Southeast Asia, was telling it that, while some of the countries of the region were making progress towards the ratification of international human rights instruments, much less was being achieved in terms of moving these treaties from paper to living benefits for real people. This confirmed what the team was reading in a recently published Rule of Law Series produced by the Carnegie Endowment about alternative approaches to legal empowerment[1] - that promoting and protecting human rights requires grounding international standards within the family, community, local civil society, governance and culture relationships and institutions of individual persons.

Based on these two understandings, the CEA team produced a learning oriented PIP framed as a series of six loosely defined projects, each with its own champion organization, organized into an open learning forum for sharing knowledge and promoting cooperation among organizations. The six projects revolved around the themes of institutional development, awareness building and advocacy, safe migration, indigenous peoples' rights and child registration. The idea was that the SEARCH "project" would provide both financial and technical assistance support to each of these six projects plus membership in its learning forum. This PIP was rejected by CIDA as being ill defined and not sufficiently results oriented.

[1] Golub, Steven. "Beyond Rule of Law Orthodoxy: The Legal Empowerment Alternative", *Rule of Law Series Number 41, Democracy and Rule of Law Project*, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. 2003

Approval of the PIP

The search continued for a workable and acceptable strategic plan for SEARCH. Respecting the local advice received during the two planning missions to build on existing capacities rather than try to create new ones, the CEA proposed a new plan based on the idea of supporting three ongoing regional human rights related processes being championed by three proposed regional human rights organizations: COMMIT/UNIAP, the Working Group and FORUM-Asia.

In November 2003, the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the six countries of the Greater Mekong Sub-region launched a process to forge cooperation and common action to combat human trafficking. One year later at a Ministerial-level meeting in Yangon, Myanmar, the six countries signed the MOU establishing a Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) with the UN Inter-Agency Program (UNIAP) acting as its Secretariat. Each government formed an inter-agency COMMIT Task Force. A common "Framework Document" for a Sub-regional Plan of Action was negotiated and approved. Becoming a partner, along with several other donors, provided SEARCH with an opportunity to become involved in an important regional initiative in cross-border cooperation around a single human rights issue – namely human trafficking primarily of ethnic minorities, migrant workers and women and children.

At the same time, on a parallel track at the ASEAN level, the Tenth ASEAN Summit meeting in Vientiane in November 2004 approved an action plan which proposed the establishment of an ASEAN Human Rights Commission, an ASEAN Commission for Women and Children, the creation of a migrant workers mechanism, the promotion of human rights education and public awareness and the strengthening of the network of national human rights institutions. At a second meeting in Vientiane in July 2005, this time at the Senior Officials Meeting level, the Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism was asked to facilitate the implementation of the human rights section of the Vientiane Action Programme (VAP). The Working Group, a network of human rights academics and experts, had been the facilitator of a Track 2 dialogue on human rights within the ASEAN region since 1996. The CEA decision to support the Working Group gave SEARCH a window on the ongoing inter-governmental processes to create an institutional framework for the support, promotion and protection of human rights in ASEAN, the beginning of a new regional human rights architecture.

Thirdly, FORUM-Asia, which had been established in 1991 as a membership-based regional organization committed to the promotion and protection of human rights, had just gone through a period of internal strife and was now in a renewal process, which included developing a strategic plan to carry out its several mandates. One of the main features of this renewal strategy was a commitment to improve capacity development and networking among defender/paralegal and human rights organizations and migrant workers groups and a plan to create a regional network devoted to ethnic minorities. It was specifically in these areas of overlap with SEARCH objectives where SEARCH and FORUM-Asia thought that together they could achieve shared goals.

Interestingly, given the CIDA plan of creating networks, each of these three organizations were networks in their own rights. FORUM-Asia at that time had 36 member organizations in 14 countries primarily in South Asia and Southeast Asia. As well, it was a member of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the

United Nations, had facilitated the formation of several Asian networks and working groups and was a member or associated with eight Asian thematic networks. The Working Group was a network of government officials, representatives of civil society organizations and academics interested in promoting the creation of an ASEAN human rights mechanism. The UNIAP backed COMMIT process was a cooperative arrangement of the six governments in the Mekong region who along with their stakeholders were committed to fighting human trafficking across their borders.

Based on the results of its partner identification process, the inception mission team submitted its new PIP to CIDA, with a proposal to provide each of these three regional partner organizations with $900,000 in budgetary support over three to four years, access to a pool of Canadian and regional technical assistance, and an opportunity to participate in the governance of the SEARCH project. Once the PIP was approved by CIDA, agreements with the three regional partners were signed in May 2006.

Developing a Partnership/Networking Approach to SEARCH

As stated above, the CEA's final plan for implementing the SEARCH project was not so much a SEARCH plan as a commitment to partner with regional organizations – the Working Group, FORUM-Asia and UNIAP – and to support their plans. To underscore this point, here is an observation taken from a mid-term evaluation done two years after project start-up.

> The partners selected are all capable, well-qualified and deserving of CIDA support. No explicit criteria were applied to their selection by the CEA. It identified three strong partners and found no alternative candidate organizations for inclusion in the project. It then took a **leap of faith** in believing that they could deliver effective programming in line with project goals. This commitment or wager has been justified, although the link with project outcomes is slightly skewed. . . An early decision was made by the CEA to assign equal budgets to each partner without a detailed assessment of needs and the budget required to support their priorities. The partners seem to have used the budgets assigned for programming in keeping with project objectives.

In hindsight, it is probably fair to say that the CEA's selection of the Working Group, FORUM-Asia and UNIAP to be its partners could be characterized partly as a "leap of faith". While all three organizations have proven to be more than worthy SEARCH partners, at the time all three were facing serious organizational challenges. FORUM-Asia was just recovering from a major internal shake-up. The decision to choose it as a SEARCH partner was based on the vision of its newly appointed Executive Director, who saw SEARCH as an opportunity to build organizational capacity in migrant worker and ethnic minority rights in particular. At the time, UNIAP had its second project manager and was heading for its third and being subjected to considerable UNDP in-house strife. Its cause of combating human trafficking, although not exactly in line with CIDA's original intent for SEARCH, was a worthy one in human rights terms. The Working Group, with the termination of SEAFILD support, was in precarious financial straits. Backing it was a wager on its proven expertise and credibility. Not so much by design as by chance, this selection of the Working Group, UNIAP and FORUM-Asia gave SEARCH the potential for creating a fusion amongst three very different types of human rights/rule of law partners: sub-regional, inter-governmental collaborative mechanism (Track I); a

dialogue process between experts and government officials (Track II); and a civil society advocacy process (Track III), all working in their own ways to improve the human rights situation across ASEAN. In the end, the dynamic that this diversity of partners generated turned out to be one of SEARCH's greatest strengths. The following table illustrates five dimensions of differences amongst the project's three partners.[2]

The Three Different Types of SEARCH Partners

SEARCH Partner	Type of Organization	Human Rights Interests	Capacities	Strengths	Culture
COMMIT/ UNIAP	Track 1: between government agencies	• Legislating and enforcing human rights laws	• To represent the people • To enforced the law • To deliver public services	• Constitutional & political legitimacy • Financial resources • The power of the state • Cooperation among the many levels of stakeholders	• Bureaucratic • Conservative • Risk-adverse • Competition among UN a
The Working Group	Track 2: between experts and government officials	• Making human rights law- making and enforcement fact- based	• Research • Representing International Standards	• Facilitating dialogue processes • Mediating diverse interests • Cooperation among the National Working Groups	• Process oriented • Conflict adverse • Academic • Competition
FORUM-Asia	Track 3: amongst civil society organizations to advocate their issues to government agencies	• Ensuring social justice • Ensuring government accountability	• Representing marginalized groups • Lobbying • Piloting innovative approaches	• Mobilizing public opinion • Acting on behalf of constituency interests • Cooperation among the wide variety of CSOs moving in 1 direction	• Informal • Adversarial • Changeable • Action oriented

The spirit of partnership between SEARCH and the three regional organizations it supported manifested itself in a number of ways:

- An initial collective effort to develop a performance measurement framework for the whole project and later the use of outcome mapping practices to make the project's results-based management processes as participatory as possible and more capable of tracking changes in institutional behavior and inter-stakeholder relationships. (While outcome mapping never became the project dominant performance measurement tool, it did lay the groundwork for a participatory and analytical project steering committee meeting format.) ;

[2] Woodhill, Jim. "Capacity Lives Between Multiple Stakeholders" In *Capacity Development in Practice*, edited by Jan Ubels, Naa-Aku Acquaye-Baddoo, and Alan Fowler: Washington, DC: Earthscan , 2010

- The provision of budgetary support to the project's three main partners based on an annual work planning process and on mutual benefit;
- Annual project steering committee meetings run not only as opportunities for approving progress reports and annual work plans but as opportunities for reviewing contextual developments and facilitating collaborative actions;
- The emergence of relational processes that generated capacities for system-wide institution building.

During project implementation, this original tight SEARCH partnership of three grew organically into a set of interlocking networks, thus transforming it into a kind of extended space or "community of interest" for facilitating regional human rights collaboration. In a game called "Synergy of Relationship and Constellations of Players", the participants in the project's final lessons learned workshop identified five stages in the arc of relationship building between SEARCH and its circle of contacts.

***Stage 1: Creating the Foundational Partnership*:** SEARCH's partnership approach to building human rights capacities across Southeast Asia started with the CEA's decision to partner with, and provide budgetary support to, the Working Group, FORUM-Asia and UNIAP to support their own connecting, capacity building and advocacy programming with activities with their own networks. To kick start the process of using their individual capacities to create a larger capacity, the CEA's regional office organized a series of inter-partner performance management workshops facilitated by the monitors at CIDA's request to build a shared commitment to a common project implementation plan and set of performance indicators.

Stage 2: Expanding the Network: Then, building on this fledgling partnership, the CEA's regional office, started using its discretionary funding mechanism to reach out to other interested parties – to various UN agencies (i.e. OHCHR re human rights, UNIFEM re women's rights and UNICEF re child rights), to the region's periphery (to the Vietnam Lawyers' Association in Vietnam and the Judicial System Monitoring Program in Timor Leste) – while at the same time starting to focus its efforts on supporting the emerging COMMIT and VAP processes.

Stage 3: Supporting Multi-stakeholder Collaboration: The third stage in this relationship building process saw the creation of action oriented bodies especially related to the VAP including several events in which the partners participated and led to the creation of a Task Force on ASEAN Human Rights, a Task Force on ASEAN Migrant Workers, a Women's Caucus, a Task Force on Indigenous Peoples and finally an ASEAN Children's Forum.

Stage 4: Building an ASEAN Human Rights Architecture: With the ratification of the ASEAN Charter in October 2008, the process of relationship building shifted once again from one of advocating for the creation of new regional human institutions to the actual founding of those institutions. The long sought ASEAN Intergovernmental Human Rights Commission was created in March 2010 and an ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Women and Children was created the following month. To match these inter-governmental institutions on the non-governmental side, a Southeast Asian People's Centre and a Human Rights Resource Centre for ASEAN were also created as parallel civil society organizations.

Stage 5: Making the ASEAN Human Rights Architecture Work: Now as SEARCH closes, the fifth stage in this relational saga has already begun. It involves, amongst other things, making the region's new human rights architecture work, localizing the COMMIT process and linking it with ASEAN human rights process, defining a new model for donor support for ASEAN region human rights programming, and finding ways to ensure that the voices of the region's disadvantaged populations are heard in its new human rights architecture.

Although what transpired was driven by a keen level of intent, the end-point that has been achieved was the result of a rapidly-changing process characterized by high levels of adaptiveness by the project in response to continuing change in the project's operating environment. A hallmark of SEARCH was to be flexible and responsive to opportunities that surfaced to promote human rights in the region for its target groups.

The Mid-Term Review

An external Mid-Term Review of SEARCH was completed in December 2007. It concluded that SEARCH partner organizations were all engaged in work of real value and were making a significant contribution to the development of human rights-related policies and legislation in Southeast Asia. As well, the Review found that, because SEARCH was one of the first major donor country initiatives to provide direct funding for human rights programming in Southeast Asia, it was making CIDA and Canada an important and trusted donor and SEARCH a useful platform for inter-governmental collaboration in the areas of rule of law and human rights. The evaluation concluded that "the project and its partners are now launched on a program of real value in the sphere of human rights and rule of law".

The reviewer noted that "the project [had] been less than effective in supporting the development of the capacities of its partners and their networks". The CEA attempted to address this issue during the latter years of the project through building the capacity of civil society (FORUM-Asia), national governments (UNIAP) and relevant institutions within the emerging ASEAN architecture (The Working Group). Managing the project for capacity development is discussed in more detail in Section 6 of this report in the Management Section. The reviewer also commented that "it would have been appropriate to take women as a priority target group, rather than as a cross-cutting theme". Project implementers and managers fully support this comment; efforts were made to mainstream gender into SEARCH activities, but more effective gender equality results could have been achieved if women had been identified as one of the target groups, given their pivotal role in Southeast Asian societies and economies. And finally the reviewer recommended that the SEARCH regional office should stay open until the end of the project, and this recommendation was carried out.

Apart from some valid recommendations on the management of SEARCH, the reviewer did not make any policy or programming recommendations that would have assisted and/or led CIDA, the CEA, partners and stakeholders to take remedial action, if required, or to consider changes in policy and programming directions. Meanwhile, ASEAN was moving forward with its human rights agenda more quickly than anyone had anticipated, and it was this agenda that informed much of the SEARCH programming for the balance of the project. Although this opportunity with ASEAN provided fertile ground for the project's activities, it was a necessary but not sufficient condition for moving forward.

The Budget Increase

With CIDA support, the CEA first submitted a proposal for a budget increase in July 2008. It included a request for $1.3 million in new funding as well as access to $1 million already in the project envelope. The proposal stated that, "this increase will provide further assistance to SEARCH's three main regional partners, which are increasingly engaged in dialogue with ASEAN in rule of law and human rights initiatives, post ratification of the ASEAN charter, and provide support to ASEAN, as it moves forward to fuller engagement with civil society as a partner". The key result expected from this increase in funding was an increase in civil society input into the ASEAN human rights capacity development processes through supporting a multiplicity of interlocking government-civil society dialogue venues.

Following months of review, discussion and the submission of several drafts of proposals, CIDA approved the $2.3 million budget increase for SEARCH programming in October 2009. Given the length of time that it took to put the budget increase in place and the time that subsequently it took for the CEA to respond to CIDA's requests for detailed refinements to the new AFIs that were part of it, it would probably have been advisable to build an extension in time into the project. This would have allowed the partners to complete their enhanced activity frameworks in an orderly way. Regardless, all of the project's new AFI-funded initiatives were completed by the end of December 2010 and all of the expanded programming of its three main partners was completed by the end of February 2011, following a two month extension in time.

In the original project budget, the ratio of management to technical assistance to operating expenses to programming allocations was 15:19: 20:46. In the extension budget that ratio was: 9:21:15:55. In the original budget, the programming allocations were as follows: 77% to the partners, 11% to AFIs and 12% to other. In the extension budget it was: 47% to the partners, 9 % to AFIs, 25% to ASEAN related programming and 19% to other.

Lessons Learned Workshop

On December 16 and 17, 2011, a lessons learned workshop took place in Bangkok, facilitated by the Center for Intercultural Learning, and designed to assist SEARCH partners and stakeholders to identify lessons learned from the SEARCH experience. The participants in the workshop identified five stages in the arc of relationship building amongst SEARCH's many stakeholders:

- Stage 1: Creating the Foundational Partnership:
- Stage 2: Expanding the Network:
- Stage 3: Supporting Multi-stakeholder Collaboration:
- Stage 4: Building an ASEAN Human Rights Architecture
- Stage 5: Making the ASEAN Human Rights Architecture Work.

While the workshop participants were appreciative of the "relational" competencies that SEARCH had built, they also expressed a certain level of anxiety about the sustainability of those competencies beyond SEARCH. To paraphrase their own words, those concerns were:

- Although we have the momentum [to continue to work together], the mechanism to ensure that the partnership goes on no longer exists.

- We are at a transition point. It is unclear what the future will bring, but we are facing a critical juncture with only limited resources.
- For over 14 years the region's human rights organizations have been preparing to relate to a human rights commission by building up their internal capacities, acquiring moral authority and accumulating political legitimacy. All that will be lost when SEARCH ends if we are not able to find a way to sustain its relational processes.

Participants also brainstormed on the project's achievements by Outcome and went on to identify the key issues affecting human development in the region, summarized as:

- Disparities in economic and social inclusion nationally and regionally;
- Migration as a key driver of human development (positive and negative);
- The statelessness of children;
- The greater importance given to human security as opposed to human rights issues;
- The guarantee of human rights and good governance to all citizens;
- Expanding the idea of capacity development to include leadership, organizational development and knowledge management;
- A lack of political will to promote and protect the human rights of all and particularly of society's marginalized groups;
- The lack of a coherent vision and action plan (with built in accountability) for building a people-centered ASEAN
- The lack of regional mechanisms for addressing problems affecting migrant labourers and indigenous peoples; and
- The lack of funding for human rights programming.

2. CUMULATIVE PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS

Outcome 100: **Improved capacity of selected institutions and partners to promote the human rights of the targeted disadvantaged groups and influence policy makers.**

Indicator 101: Eight documented instances of proposals and recommendations made by SEARCH partners for the targeted groups adopted and/or integrated into human rights policies of ASEAN, government and/or non-state actors/institutions (at least one per partner).

Baseline: Baseline is zero.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 8 documented instances of proposals and recommendations by SEARCH partners as follows:

1. UNIAP recommendations for National Plans of Action on Human Trafficking adopted by Lao PDR, Cambodia and Vietnam.
2. Advocacy by the Working Group resulted in public political statement of commitment to establish an ASEAN human rights body by Philippine Foreign Affairs Secretary, Albert Romulo, in his capacity as Chair of 40th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting.
3. Working Group dialogue with ASEAN resulted in the inclusion of Article 14 in the ASEAN Charter, committing the Association to establishing a human rights body.
4. Four bilateral counter trafficking cooperation MOUs signed by GMS countries as a results of UNIAP actions, advocacy.
5. SAPA civil society platform recommendations integrated into drafting and implementation of AHRB, ACWC, AMWM;
6. WG baseline study on the laws and policies affecting human rights issues faced by women incorporated in the rules of business of the proposed ACWC;
7. The Thai Working Group provided strategy papers to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security to strengthen the AICHR and establishment of the ACWC;
8. ASEAN Civil Society Framework Instrument on the Protection and promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers used by the ASEAN Committee to draft TORs;

Variance: No variance. In spite of the positive level of achievements towards this indicator, SEARCH partners would still like to have seen the adoption of two additional civil society proposals by ASEAN, namely the incorporation of TF-AMW Framework on Migrant Workers into the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the

Rights of Migrant Workers and the adoption by AICHR of the SAPA recommendations "On the Rules of Procedure of AICHR, ASEAN Declaration of Human Rights and the Work Plan of AICHR". The inability of Forum-Asia to advance these two documents does not reflect a lack of capacity for advocacy, but rather the inability of ASEAN member countries to reach agreement on certain articles in the documents.

Activities contributing to Outcome 1:

WBS #	Activity
111	Support the training of anti-trafficking personnel
124	Support ASEAN Secretariat and the socio-cultural pillar work related to institutionalizing the human rights related objectives of the VAP within ASEAN
127	Support institution building of the ASEAN HRB
129	Support institution building of ASEAN CWC
145	Provide support as requested by ASEAN Secretariat for ASEAN CWC

Indicator 102: The establishment of an ASEAN Commission on Women and Children and/or a Human Rights Commission within three years.

Baseline: Zero

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period):

1. AICHR was formally ratified in March 2010.
2. The ACWC was formally established in early April 2010.

Variance: Both bodies were formally set up about six months after the three-year period established by the RBM workshop that set up indicators.

Activities contributing to Outcome:

WBS #	Activity
125	Support the High Level Panel defining the TORs of the ASEAN Human Rights Body (AHRB)
126	Develop regional human rights and rule of law architecture to ensure legislation and policy initiatives protect children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers and is gender sensitive
127	Support institution building of the ASEAN Human Rights Body
128	Support institution building of the ASEAN CWC
130	Support other related ASEAN initiatives including those dealing with human rights education and development of an ASEAN Human Rights Centre
143	Coordinate with the CEDAW-SEAP program managed by UNIFEM
146	Represent voices of marginalized women and children in the development of the TORs for the ASEAN Women's and Children's Commission

Output 110: Improved capacity of senior and operational government officials and NGO partners to implement anti-trafficking policies and practices for SEARCH's target groups that take into consideration gender and age sensitivities. (UNIAP)

Indicator 111: Percentage of trainees who report increased collaboration within and among ministries and NGOs in each country to address trafficking issues (including Target Groups).

Baseline: No baseline data; as training was just beginning, assume that collaboration was nonexistent or minimal.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 100%

1. Ongoing training, case workshops, meetings, briefings and inter-agency dialogues have encouraged senior and operational government officials and NGO partners to work collaboratively to address key trafficking issues.
2. Government and non-government participants in these activities have reported more effective and sustainable collaboration within and among ministries and NGOs in each country to address trafficking issues. One participant stated "I am able to do my work much more efficiently with this training.This has really increased my ability to get results." Another participant reported. "Without this training, I never would have been able to know what I was supposed to do. Now I know."

Variance: No variance. 100% achievement. The results are based on informal and formal feedback received from senior and operational government officials and NGO partners.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity (s)
111	Support the training of anti-trafficking personnel. This includes regional, national and community-based activities
113	Support linking the UNIAP/COMMIT initiatives with ASEAN anti-trafficking initiatives. At the past two training events, ASEAN participants were included.

Indicator 112: Percentage of trained participants who are using the knowledge they gained in the regional training, including gender-sensitive and child-friendly approaches, in their work on human trafficking.

Baseline: No baseline data on this indicator. As training was just beginning, assume that utilization of knowledge had not yet begun.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 90%

1. All training on victim identification and support, case management, legal development and implementation that UNIAP delivers takes into consideration gender and age sensitivities.
2. Participants in these training programs consistently report that they are implementing the training they have received. One participant stated "I never understood the importance of addressing gender issues. Now that I know this, I make sure I look at issues through this important lens."
3. Follow-up interviews with several trainees helped to identify how the training they were receiving was being used, how to ensure that trainees were using

the information provided in the most effective manner possible, and ways to further explore gender-related issues in training and application. One participant stated, "This training needs to be given to more government officials. They don't know about these things. It would help us to have a better government."

Variance: No targets were established for #s of trainees; however the percentage of trainees using the knowledge appropriately was consistently reported at close to 90%.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity (s)
111	Support the training of anti-trafficking personnel
112	Integrate SEARCH Target Group priorities into anti-trafficking training programs

Output 120: Strengthened and expanded system of national human rights working groups to assist ASEAN in implementing the human rights objectives of the Vientiane Action Plan (VAP). (Working Group)

Indicator 121: Within 3 years, Vietnam and Lao PDR will have functioning working groups, of at least 3-5 people which will be established (representing at least 2 of Government, Academic institutions, Parliament, and Civil Society).

Baseline: Zero

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period):

1. WG has linked with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social affairs of Vietnam on the matter of organizing a national working group in Vietnam;

Variance: Neither Vietnam nor Laos established national Working Groups. The Working Group has had initial developmental meetings in Vietnam, which have not yet led to formally setting up a Working Group. Development of Working Groups in both countries are slow primarily due to the governments having substantial control of civil society activity as was demonstrated during Vietnam's chairmanship of ASEAN in 2009.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
121	Assessment of national working group capacities and capacity development priorities.
123	Provide capacity support to existing and nascent national working groups.

Indicator 122: Functioning National Working Groups will report that they are working collaboratively towards the establishment of an ASEAN Regional HR Mechanism

Baseline: Zero. National Working Groups were not linked and/or working collaboratively.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 5 National WGs linked/working collaboratively:

1. Increased advocacy by WGs in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand have provided support to the Regional Working Group on the establishment of an ASEAN Regional Human Rights Body. (The Singapore Working Group also accomplished several activities to support the efforts of the WG at the regional level)
2. The Philippine Working Group accomplished the following activities to support the efforts of the WG at the regional level:
    - A consultation forum during human rights week (December 2009) gathering different sectors of the Philippine civil society to come up with specific inputs for the next president to consider after getting elected;
    - Organized and conducted a nationwide awareness-raising campaign on ASEAN, human rights and the need for effective regional human rights mechanisms. As of 31 March 2009, 58 universities and colleges have been visited all over the Philippines;
3. The Thai Working Group accomplished the following activities to support the efforts of the WG at the regional level:
    - A consultation forum on inputs for the ToR of the AICHR;
    - Closely worked with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Social development and Human Security of Thailand on activities strategies leading to the strengthening of the AICHR and establishment of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC).
4. The Cambodian Working Group organized a Strategy Meeting among Cambodian civil society members and representatives of the four existing national human rights commissions in ASEAN and the WG to assess the initiative to establish a Cambodian NHRC that is compliant with the Paris Principles and to plan out the necessary next steps.
5. The Singapore NWG held a consultation workshop on ASEAN Human rights mechanisms that enabled CSOs to form an interim committee to support the establishment of the AICHR. While Singapore is not a SEARCH country, this session led to increased linkages amongst all existing Working Groups.
6. The Indonesian Working Group is cooperating more with other civil society groups in Indonesia and linking increasingly with the ASEAN Secretariat in 2010 in support of Indonesia's chairmanship of ASEAN.

Variance: Established and active NWGs have all collaborated in support of the AICHR and a voice for civil society within that body. Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand have signed the declaration of cooperation to formalize support for a regional ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism (now established as AICHR) and Singapore rallied to support the AICHR once it had been established.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
121	Assessment of national working group capacities and capacity development priorities.
122	Conduct workshop on greater effectiveness for Cambodian NHRI
123	Provide capacity support to existing and nascent national working groups
124	Support the ASEAN Secretariat and the socio-cultural pillar work related to institutionalizing the human rights related objectives of the VAP within ASEAN
126	Develop regional human rights and rule of law architecture to ensure legislation and policy initiatives to protect children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers that is gender sensitive.

Indicator 126: Increased number of Working Group activities co-organized with ASEAN Governments and/or other entities on the human rights program areas of the VAP and/or on the issue of the establishment of an ASEAN human rights mechanism.

Baseline: One: WG participation in 2nd Roundtable Discussion on ASEAN and Human Rights, December 2006;

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 50 activities: Since July 2007, the Working Group has participated in more than 50 activities with ASEAN governments and other entities. These have been documented in activity reports throughout the project.

Variance: As no target was set, no variance can be assessed. However, achievements towards this indicator are significant.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity	Budget Allocation
122	Conduct workshops on greater effectiveness for NHRIs	
127	Support institution building of the ASEAN HRB as identified in Article 14 of the ASEAN Charter	
128	Support institution building of the ASEAN CWC	
129	Support institution building of the ASEAN Committee for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers	
130	Support other related ASEAN initiatives including those dealing with human rights education and development of an ASEAN human rights center.	

Indicator 127: Increase in the number of female members and those specializing on women's rights in national human rights working groups.

Baseline: As of Sept. 2007: Malaysia WG – 4 women; Cambodia WG – 1 woman; Indonesia WG – 1 woman; Philippines WG – 13 women; Thailand WG – 7 women.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): As of March 2010, Malaysia WG – 4 women; Cambodia WG – 3 women; Indonesia WG – 4 women; Philippine WG – 13 women; Thai WG – 7 women; Singapore WG – 11 women

Variance: As no targets were set for an increase in numbers of women, there is no formal variance. A10% increase per year for the next eighteen months was established as a target in the April – September 2009 Semi-Annual report, totaling 30 women members in the Working Groups, with an increase of at least two additional women members for Cambodia and Indonesia. This target has now been surpassed, with 3 women in the Cambodian WG, 4 women in the Indonesian WG and a total number of 45 women in 6 national WGs. (27 women in SEARCH WG countries).

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
121	Take stock of national WG capacities and capacity development priorities
126	Develop regional human rights and rule of law architecture to ensure legislation and policy initiatives … that is gender sensitive.
128	Support institution building of the ASEAN CWC

Output 130: Enhanced Capacity of FORUM-Asia to support its alternative law group members and develop a regional network of ethnic minority organizations. (FA-EM/IP)

Indicator 131: Number of ethnic minority groups dealing with migrant issues who suggest joint activities with the Migrant Workers Task Force.

Baseline: Zero.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): Two

1. Agreement reached between the MWTF and EM-SEAP to work together on common concerns;
2. Two NGOs working with migrant workers attended National Workshop in 2007 but have not yet worked out specific joint activities.

Variance: No documentation on #s of EM groups working with TF-AMW, although there has been general agreement with EM-SEAP of FORUM-Asia to work together on common concerns. Consultations and conference in February 2011 in preparation for the AICHR dialogue will bring these two groups together formally for the first time.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
132	Strengthen FORUM-Asia's capabilities in program coordination through social networking
133	Support the creation of a regional network of ethnic minority organizations
134	Mainstream all ethnic minority issues into all civil society initiatives with ASEAN with respect to human rights and rule of law

Indicator 132: Agreement among partners on country and/or regional strategies and priorities towards the development of a regional platform of engagement.

Baseline: Zero. No agreements reached among partners at start of project.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): Thirteen regional strategies and priorities agreed upon.

1. April 2007 Thai National Workshop gained initial commitment to continue networking on specific themes: a) racism, discrimination and public opinion; b) personal legal status; c) community land rights and natural resource management; d) human security; e) access to health, education and justice services; f) migrant labour rights; g) human rights education at the grassroots.
2. Capacity building and community linkages identified by partners as strategies for solving the violations of the rights of indigenous people/tribal people living in forested areas;
3. Social networking system put into place so that ethnic minority groups in the region could interact with others nationally and regionally utilized by FORUM-Asia and the Child Rights technical assistance;
4. Formation of Southeast Asia Women's Caucus on ASEAN, with support from WG and FORUM-Asia;
5. Increased dialogue and agreements between UNIAP/COMMIT and TF-AMW on issues of common concern.
6. Agreement between FA and with the Karen Network for Culture and Environment (KNCE) and the Upland Holistic Development Project (UHDP) to address the issue of personal legal status and implement pilot project on personal legal status in Thailand;
7. Agreement between FA and the Tribal Human Rights Assistance Center (THRAC) of Thailand to build the capacity and community linkages for selected tribal peoples of Thailand to deal with rights and legal issues related to land and forested resources;
8. Agreement between FA and 5 partners and other members to submit Asian civil society proposals to the Outcome Document of the 2009 Durban Review Conference;
9. Agreement between FA and the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact to work jointly on ASEAN advocacy for indigenous peoples concerns and issues, including providing support for the workshop during the ASEAN Peoples Forum in February 2009;
10. Agreement with the Indigenous Peoples Rights Monitor (IPRM) of the Philippines to jointly implement the civil registration project among the Mangyan people in the Philippines;
11. IPTF/AIPP participation in the Asian Civil Society Conference;
12. Five national consultations on the IPs and ASEAN held (November 2010), in Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand focusing on the issue of corporate social responsibility, producing some cases for submission to the AICHR for its thematic study for 2010 on CSR.
13. IPTF/AIPP submits inputs to the Expert Workshop on the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration (11-13 December, Bali).

Variance: As no target was set, variance cannot be assessed. Good progress has been made towards achievement of this indicator. With SAPA taking an increasingly active role in civil society dialogue with ASEAN, issues and rights violations of Ethnic

Minority/Indigenous Peoples groups are coming increasingly to the attention of regional bodies and national governments. The Indigenous Peoples' Taskforce has been integrated into the SAPA Taskforce on ASEAN Human rights, allowing for an increased voice for EM/IPs.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
132	*Strengthen FORUM-Asia's capabilities in program coordination through social networking:* Digital Social Networking Training for Ethnic Youth, Chiang Mai (May 2009); Digital Social Networking Training for Indigenous Youth, Mountain Province, Philippines (November 2009); Brainstorming meeting for a proposal to develop the Secretariat of the IWNT, Chiang Mai, Thailand (25-26 January 2010); Digital Social Networking Training for Ethnic Minority Youth, Mae Sot, Thailand (March 2010)
133	*Support the creation of a regional network of ethnic minority organizations:* National Workshop on Ethnic Minorities and Indigenous Peoples in Thailand (27 – 28 April 2007); 1st Regional Workshop on Minority Issues in Southeast Asia, Bangkok, Thailand, (21-23 January 2008)
134	Mainstream all ethnic minority issues into all civil society initiatives with ASEAN with respect to human rights and rule of law: Writeshop on Asian Civil Society Submission to Durban Review Conference Outcome Document, Bangkok, Thailand (8-9 January 2009); Orientation on ASEAN for Indigenous Peoples (regional leaders), Chiang Mai, Thailand (28 July 2008); Workshop on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the ASEAN during the 2009 ASEAN Peoples Forum, Bangkok, Thailand (21 February 2009)

Indicator 133: Number and diversity of groups (HRD, partners, FORUM-Asia members and EM/IP groups) jointly working on EM/IP issues within the national and regional platform of engagement.

Baseline: 25 ethnic groups were documented as associated with FORUM-Asia and working on ethnic minority issues.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 95 groups jointly working on EM/IP issues:

1. A total of 95 groups (44 + 38 + 13) representing a wide variety of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples' groups from throughout Asia have worked together on Ethnic Minority issues" since the commencement of the project;
2. Two local, one national and one regional ethnic minority or indigenous peoples organization have worked or are working jointly on minority issues at national and regional levels[3].
3. Consultations have been held with representatives of 44 ethnic minorities and indigenous people's groups in Thailand;
4. The Southeast Asian Women's Caucus on Ethnic Minorities included 38 NGOs/ networks, 1 national women's commission, 1 academic institution, 1 UN agency and 3 international organizations;
5. Indigenous peoples along the Andaman coast regularly attending annual national indigenous peoples events in northern Thailand since 2008 resulting from April

[3] KNCE, UHDP, IPRM, AIPP

2007 national consultation;

6. 6 civil society organizations[4] working on human rights of migrants, refugees, religious minorities, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples, human rights defenders, and women jointly submit Asian civil society proposals to the Outcome Document of the 2009 Durban Review Conference;
7. Team Mission Philippines, Inc. (TMPI) joins FA as implementing partner in the Mangyan Civil Registration Pilot Project in the Oriental Mindoro, Philippines, acquiring birth certificates and putting into the process of acquiring birth certificates for at least 2,500 Mangyan IPs;
8. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), a regional alliance of indigenous peoples organisations take the lead in IP ASEAN advocacy through FA efforts by providing orientation, opportunities, and funding support;
9. Civil society regional organisations include IP HRDs in major events as facilitators, speakers and resource persons;
10. Youth groups in Thailand, the Thai-Burma border, Cambodia, the Philippines and Indonesia set up their digital social networking and blog sites dealing with human rights of indigenous peoples, as a result of the trainings undertaken with the SEARCH Technical Assistance Team;
11. Indigenous youth participants to the Training of Facilitators on Participatory Video produce a video on climate change;
12. Indigenous youth in Thailand and the Thai-Burma border produce their own videos on human rights, culture and other issues and upload these to YouTube.

Variance: In the last six months, there has been an increase of 12 groups - 7 ethnic groups and 5 advocacy groups - active under the FORUM-Asia umbrella working jointly on EM/IP issues. Having the EM/IP Taskforce integrated into the SAPA TF-AHR has provided a forum for them to issue their own statements during civil society events. The diversity of groups working on EM issues with FORUM-Asia has also increased.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
132	Strengthen FORUM-Asia's capabilities in program coordination through social networking:
133	Support the creation of a regional network of ethnic minority organizations: Organisations working on specific issues like refugees, migrant workers, and women asked inputs from their own networks for Writeshop on Asian Civil Society Submission to Durban Review Conference Outcome Document; National Workshop on Ethnic Minorities and Indigenous Peoples in Thailand, 27 – 28 April 2007.
134	Mainstream all ethnic minority issues into all civil society initiatives with ASEAN with respect to human rights and rule of law: National Workshop on Ethnic Minorities and Indigenous Peoples in Thailand, 27 – 28 April 2007; Workshop on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in ASEAN during the 2009 ASEAN Peoples Forum, Bangkok, Thailand (21 February 2009); UNIFEM-funded SEA Consultation of Rural Women on the Establishment of an ASEAN Human Rights Body (AHRB) and ASEAN Commission on Women and Children (ACWC), Bangkok, Thailand (28 – 30 March, 2009)

[4] Migrant Forum Asia, Center for Migrant Advocacy, Jesuit Refugee Service SEA Office, Dignity International/Komas Pusat, Human Rights Defenders Programme FORUM-ASIA, Asia Pacific Forum for Women, Law and Development (APWLD)

Indicator 134: Members/participants in the network who are included in joint activities and who are addressing/reporting on gender issues related to ethnic minority populations.

Baseline: Zero. Members/participants in the network were included in joint activities but not addressing/reporting on ethnic minority gender issues.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 48 members/ participants addressing/reporting on gender issues, as follows:

1. Thai network formed in April 2007 includes the Hmong Women's Network and Thailand Indigenous Women's Network, both focused on gender issues.
2. Asia Pacific Women in Law and Development (APLD), a FORUM-Asia partner, has co-sponsored with FA several activities on ASEAN-related advocacy that were attended by ethnic minority and indigenous women. These activities focused on discussion of women's rights within the ASEAN, its structures, processes and mechanisms and how to advocate for these.
3. Regional training and strategic planning workshop on CEDAW with IP Organization for ethnic minorities and indigenous women attended by 34 representatives of Southeast Asian EM Organizations;
4. 2 IP Women's networks, national and regional NGOs represented in AHRB/ACWC Consultations;
5. Development of gender policies by Thailand Indigenous Women's Network through the Asia Indigenous People's Pact (AIPP);
6. UNIFEM supports the training of ethnic minority and indigenous women on CEDAW monitoring.
7. AIWN follows up the May 2008 CEDAW monitoring training with training in 3 countries to enhance indigenous women's skills in data-gathering for shadow reporting.
8. Participants to the CEDAW monitoring training report on their action plans in the follow-up meeting.
9. One Asian-wide indigenous women's network, 3 national indigenous women's networks[5] attend AHRB/ACWC consultations;
10. IWNT develops strategies to work on women's issues within the overall indigenous peoples' movement in Thailand.
11. Cambodian indigenous peoples organizations identify gender issues related to land;
12. IPTF assigns a focal person for women and children, which follows the ACWC processes;
13. FA staff provides inputs on civil society engagement with ASEAN to the Philippine consultations on women, human rights and ASEAN (Luzon and Visayas-Mindanao consultations).
14. Mekong Forum for Indigenous Women is formed and outlines an action for three years for input into a proposal for the empowerment of indigenous and ethnic minority women in the Mekong sub-region.

Variance: FORUM-Asia is targeting other countries such as the Philippines, Vietnam and Cambodia. They are also waiting to see if gender and land issues are included in the Cambodian NGO shadow report. Significant progress towards

[5] Asian Indigenous Women's Network (AIWN), Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand, AMAN Women's Directorate (Indonesia), BAI (Philippines)

gender issues for EM/IP groups has been achieved, primarily through increased participation and decision-making on the part of EM/IP women.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
133	*Support the creation of a regional network of ethnic minority organizations:* CEDAW Training and Strategy Planning Workshop for Ethnic Minority and Indigenous Women, Bangkok, Thailand (26-30 May 2008); Follow-up Meeting on the CEDAW Training and Strategy Planning Workshop for Ethnic Minority and Indigenous Women, Chiang Mai, Thailand (15-16 February 2009);
134	*Mainstream all ethnic minority issues into all civil society initiatives with ASEAN with respect to human rights and rule of law:* Support for the participation of ethnic minority and indigenous women and their advocates to the UNIFEM-funded Regional Women's Human Rights Consultation on the ASEAN Human Rights Body, Bangkok, Thailand (18-19 February 2009)

Output 140: Enhanced capacity on the part of SEARCH's three main partners to design, implement, measure, and report on results or programming for the improved protection of the Human Rights of women and girls in the three target groups. (RO)

Indicator 142: Regional gender issues for migrants, ethnic minorities and children are identified in consultations with APWLD, UNIFEM, and other regional women's organizations.

Baseline: Zero.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 10 issues identified:

1. Role of CEDAW in protecting the rights of women migrant workers presented by Head of the Regional Office of UNIFEM for major event with the Task Force ASEAN Migrant Workers in which UNIAP, Working Group and the SEARCH RO all played a role;
2. Gender gaps identified and principles of gender mainstreaming adopted by ASEAN People's Forum;
3. In 2006 SEARCH invited representatives from the regional partners to a human rights and gender training workshop delivered by the Women's Action Research Initiative (WARI). This was an 8 day course which provided training on gender mainstreaming, gender analysis method and tools. Each of the partners had a gender focal point responsible for mainstreaming. Later in the project, SEARCH further developed this training with the assistance of AIT.
4. Two caucuses – a Women's Caucus and a Children's Caucus –were developed primarily around consultations for development of the ACWC

and other ASEAN Human Rights Mechanisms complying with international standards including the CEDAW and the CRC;

5. With SEARCH funding, concerns of ethnic minority and indigenous women included in consultations with ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Women and Children (ACWC);
6. Concerns with respect to vulnerable trafficked women identified by UNIAP and addressed with special initiatives.
7. Gender gaps identified and principles of gender mainstreaming adopted by SE Asian Women's Caucus and the SE Asian Peoples Center (formerly known as the ASEAN Peoples Center);
8. With the creation of the SE Asian Women's Caucus and the Child Rights Caucus, the ASEAN Secretariat became interested in compiling relevant information on women and children's issues in the region. SEARCH collaborated with UNIFEM to provide 4 'At a Glance' compilations each (4 on children's rights completed by SEARCH) and 4 on women's rights (completed by UNIFEM). This information was provided to the newly established ACWC members to assist them in the development of their 5 year workplan. The templates used for all the papers were developed collaboratively by SEARCH, UNIFEM and the researchers and approved by the ASEAN Secretariat.
9. SEARCH and UNIFEM are collaborating on assistance to the ACWC; ASEC asked UNIFEM to assist on compilation and analysis of reference documents directed at women's rights, while SEARCH was asked to do the same for children's rights – Both were completed successfully and submitted to ACWC members;
10. SEARCH cooperated with UNESCO on an AFI activity to assess EM/IP women's level of access to services as a measure of their vulnerability in its statelessness study;
11. Two studies outlining the issues facing women and children, one completed in 2007 by the WG and Mahidol with TA from SEARCH and a second study in 2010-11 by the HRCCA also with TA from SEARCH. The content of this second study will be disseminated at the Annual SE Asian Summer Institute for Human Rights and Rule of Law in July, 2011 in Singapore. The theme for the 2011 Institute is women and children.

Variance: Gender concerns of migrant workers and victims of trafficking have not been clearly identified in SEARCH reports. However, Forum-Asia has addressed women's concerns extensively in its work with EM/IPs.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
142	Ongoing support in GE capacity development for network members and partners of SEARCH's three major partners.
143	Coordinate with the CEDAW-SEAP program managed by UNIFEM especially with respect to collaborations linked with building capacity at ASEAN.
144	Assist with inclusion of gender-based analysis into frameworks, e.g. TORs for the AHRB and ACWC.
145	Provide support as requested by ASEAN Secretariat with respect to the ASEAN CWC
146	Represent voices of marginalized women and children the development of the TORs for the ASEAN Women's and Children's Commission.

Outcome 200: Increased effectiveness and sustainability of regional networks and partnerships in addressing the HR issues related to ethnic minorities, children and migrant workers.

Indicator 201: SEARCH partners will have a number of agreed upon joint priorities for one or more of the 3 target groups. (e.g. ethnic minorities, children, migrant workers).

Baseline: Zero

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 7 Agreed upon joint priorities:

1. Policy and advocacy contributions were made with reference to all target groups to the emerging ASEAN Human Rights Body by Forum Asia and the Working Group;
2. Policy and advocacy contributions to ACWC;
3. Civil society dialogue with ASEAN on all three target groups by all regional partners;
4. Policy and advocacy contributions to the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers through the TF-AMW;
5. Joint priorities for the protection of women and children within the ASEAN Migrant Workers Framework by the WG and FA.
6. Joint priorities for EM/IP include increased capacity to advocate for Human Rights;
7. Gender equality has been a joint priority for all regional partners in advocating with the ASEAN Human Rights Body.
8. Creating a place for civil society within the ASEAN Community Blueprint and the Three Pillars has been a joint priority of FA and the WG since 2008.

Variance: No target at baseline. The target established in March 2010 to achieve joint priorities for Ethnic Minorities has been achieved. As well, there have been increased communications amongst regional partners, contributions to each others' work, and a high level of FA/WG cooperation,

Activities contributing to Outcome:

WBS #	Activity
211	Support dialogue and networking activities of partner organizations
212	Provide support to the process of creating ASEAN mechanisms for promotion and protection of rights of women and children and migrant workers.
228	Support the partnership between FORUM-Asia and the WG to create synergies between the ASEAN Ministries of Foreign Affairs working on the AHRB and the ASEAN line Ministries.
233	Support initiatives of ASEAN and civil society that support innovative ways to bring civil society and government together to institutionalize the rule of law in the region.

Indicator 202: SEARCH Partners and/or their partners can obtain resources to implement the joint priorities of the network. (e.g. foundations, private sector funding).

Baseline: Forum Asia 5 non-SEARCH donors; UNIAP 5 non-SEARCH donors; Working Group 4 non-SEARCH donors

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 3 additional donors contributing to regional partners. Each Regional Partner has been able to obtain funding from at least one new donor since they began working with SEARCH, including:

1. USD400,000 ASEAN/Civil Society Cooperation (FORUM-Asia);
2. USD2,000,000 for anti-trafficking and ASEAN cooperation (UNIAP); and
3. Euro 900,000 for development of NHRIs (Working Group), with SEARCH assistance.

Variance: Sustainability of at least two of the partners has been in question in recent months. However, UNIAP has come through a reorganization with additional funding for its work. The Working Group has begun to define new roles for itself in the environment of the AICHR, using funding from the Freidrich Naumann Foundation. They are exploring new bilateral funding. Forum-Asia will continue its work with donor funding outside of SEARCH and expects to receive core funding in May, 2011.

Activities contributing to Outcome:

WBS #	Activity
211	Support dialogue and networking activities of Partner organizations.
227	Accelerate the process of linking UNIAP/COMMIT with ASEAN by linking the issue of human trafficking with migrant worker issues.

Indicator 203: Partners report on how they applied lessons learned from other partners to their own individual activities.

Baseline: Zero. No lessons yet learned across regional partners.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 9 reports

1. FORUM-Asia TF-AMW and UNIAP have reported to each other on lessons learned from the global financial crisis, especially in addressing migrant workers' issues such as increased unemployment**,** creation of more exploitation and vulnerability for victims of trafficking.
2. Digital technologies developed by EM technical assistance have been applied to child rights activities, as well as advocacy initiatives of FORUM-Asia and SAPA.
3. All partners are learning from the Working Group on issues of successful advocacy with ASEAN.
4. The Working Group is learning from SAPA on approaches for successful civil society dialogue.
5. The Working Group has applied lessons learned from the Civil Society Proposal of the TF-AMW to its advocacy with ASEAN on the proposed ASEAN Declaration of the Rights of Migrant Workers.

6. UNIAP and TF-AMW have met and consulted with each other to share lessons learned from their respective experience with issues of migrant workers, particularly those who are in-migrants, and the problems faced by victims of trafficking.
7. SEARCH end of project lessons learned workshop elicited common concerns and lessons learned (documented in Section 1.3 “Lessons Learned Workshop”).
8. Focal points or regional representatives of SEARCH partners exchanged information about gender mainstreaming and gender analysis through WARI Workshops that were delivered in 2006 and 2008 through the gender fund.
9. Information disseminated from the gender AFIs on gaps in gender mainstreaming at the community and national levels was provided to the partners and fed into regional consultation processes through small pilot initiatives supported by SEARCH.

Variance: Achievements towards this indicator were solid. As well, in April 2010, a target was established to ensure that all partners learn from each other on issues of gender equality and gender mainstreaming, and this target was met.

Activities contributing to Outcome:

WBS #	Activity
211	Support dialogue and networking activities of Partner organizations
215	Develop and support a participatory capacity development strategy for SEARCH’s three partners focused on building government-civil society capacities for engagement.
221	Provide training and access to SEARCH Knowledge Management System for stakeholders.

Indicator 204: Agreement among ethnic minority organizations on the establishment of a regional mechanism to address common issues through a plan of action.

Baseline: Zero. No agreement established.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): Some progress towards this indicator, such as:

1. Creation of a Thai network of ethnic minority support groups;
2. Agreement amongst ethnic minorities on land tenure/ownership as a common issue.

Variance: No measurable achievement to date. In April 2010, an objective for the project was to establish SAPA as a regional mechanism for mainstreaming of ethnic minority and indigenous issues in a common platform. This process has begun with the integration of the IP Taskforce into the SAPA Taskforce on Human Rights which has provided an effective voice for ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples at the regional level.

Activities contributing to Outcome:

WBS #	Activity
211	Support dialogue and networking activities of partner organizations
233	Support initiatives of ASEAN and civil society that support innovative ways to bring civil society and government together to institutionalize the role of law in the region.

Output 210: **Enhanced capacity of SEARCH partners to better promote the protection, fair treatment and equal access to services under the law of both male and female migrant workers, ethnic minorities and children.**

Indicator 211: Number of policy and advocacy events to promote protection, gender balance, fair treatment and equal access to services *(UNIAP).*

Baseline: 3 events. (1) Thailand's National Policy and Plan on Prevention, Suppression and Combating Domestic and Transnational Trafficking in Children and Women [2003-2008] was already in place. (2) Regional workshop on NPAs hosted in Bangkok 2005. (3) National forums to address the fair treatment of trafficked persons – all six countries.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 7 policy actions and 11 advocacy actions have been completed. UNIAP has provided support to:

1. All six Mekong countries, to advance, finalize or begin implementation of their National Plans of Action against human trafficking;
2. The COMMIT Senior Officials Meeting 7 which had an emphasis on how the policies and frameworks of the COMMIT Process and how they are translated into action that directly impacts the lives of real people affected by human trafficking.
3. A child safe tourism campaign to prevent trafficking in the tourism industry in Cambodia
4. A community mobilisation and poverty alleviation campaign in five key border provinces in Cambodia;
5. The Growing *Up Safe – for children* campaign and *Care for Women, Combat Trafficking* campaign, in China;
6. A child safe tourism campaign, run by the Lao National Tourism Administration during the 2009 Southeast Asian (SEA) Games;
7. A national radio campaign, run by Lao National Radio, to raise awareness about human trafficking, safe migration and child rights;
8. Public awareness raising campaigns in six trafficking hot spots in Cambodia;
9. Advocacy meetings with stake holders in six states and divisions in Cambodia;
10. The introduction of trafficking awareness programs into the curriculum of some schools in Cambodia;
11. Advocacy to mainstream human rights into school curriculum and national training for government officials in Thailand;
12. A campaign to raise awareness about human trafficking, the tricks of traffickers, safe migration practices and existing laws and instruments to combat trafficking, in Vietnam. This campaign took place via mass media,

arts performances, handbooks, leaflets and community mobilisation efforts. Activities were often school-based, community-based, or factory-based; and

13. A comprehensive study on victim reintegration – at the country and regional levels (on-going)

Variance: An additional 17 policy and advocacy events have taken place from the baseline number of 3.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity (s)
211	Support dialogue and networking activities of partner organisations
212	Provide support to the process of creating ASEAN mechanisms for promotion and protection of rights of women and children and migrant workers.
216	Facilitate regular consultations between civil society, the ASEAN CWC and the ASEAN Social Development Committee

Indicator 214: HRD partners, FA members and EM groups select and take action on agreed priority issues identified in the national consultations. *(FA-EM)*

Baseline: Zero. No national consultations.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 13 priority issues identified in national consultations: 7 priority issues identified in April 2007 Thailand national consultation:

a) racism, discrimination and public opinion
b) personal legal status (right to nationality)
c) community land rights and natural resource management
d) human security
e) access to health, education and justice services
f) migrant labour rights
g) human rights education at the grassroots

13 Actions include:

1. Campaign to lobby the Thai government on citizenship issues for EMs;
2. Philippine project on addressing civil registration of EMs;
3. Support to 2 partner advocacy groups working on personal legal status and HR education;
4. Workshop on restorative juvenile justice for minority youth in Vietnam;
5. Participation in women's consultations where issues of ethnic minority and indigenous women are articulated;
6. AFI-funded workshop on "Restorative Justice for Juvenile Persons and Ethnic Minorities: Experiences in Canada, some ASEAN countries and Vietnam" and community consultation on restorative justice in one commune;
7. KNCE and UHDP agree to address issue of personal legal status which impacts on individual's access to health, education and justice services;
8. THRAC agrees to take on human rights education at the grassroots focusing on the issue of community land rights and resource management;

9. NCIP and IPRM agree to collaborate with FORUM-ASIA on the issue of civil registration of IPs as this was identified as an issue in 2008 Philippine national consultation (not organised by FORUM-ASIA);
10. VLA identifies juvenile restorative justice for EMs as a priority issue to be pursued;
11. TMPI puts into the birth registration process at least 2,500 Mangyan indigenous peoples in Oriental Mindoro province, Philippines, half of whom have acquired birth certificates and the rest are in the process of acquiring such a document. This enables the beneficiaries to have access to education, health and other services and opportunities;
12. Trainings on DSN are undertaken among indigenous and ethnic minority youth in Cambodia, Indonesia. Philippines, Thailand and the Thai-Burma border as part of building the capacity for ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples to address the issue of negative stereotyping in public opinion and media;
13. In Thailand, the partner in the legal education project organised the first DSN training among some of the paralegals he was training. According to the village chief whose community youth were trained on DSN, video editing, and music recording, and part of the legal education project, the youth are now behaving more responsibly by channelling their energies to DSN, and video and music creation and having a more human rights-based outlook.

Variance: There has been significant activity in this area with an increase of 7 priority issues identified and 13 acted upon.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
211	Support dialogue and networking activities of Partner organizations: National Workshop on Ethnic Minorities and Indigenous Peoples in Thailand (27 – 28 April 2007); AFI-funded workshop on "Restorative Justice for Juvenile Persons and Ethnic Minorities: Experiences in Canada, some ASEAN countries and Vietnam" (22-23 September 2008) and community consultation (24th September) on restorative justice in the context of the Cuc Phoeung commune which is largely populated by Mueang people; Follow-up Meeting on the CEDAW Training and Strategy Planning Workshop for Ethnic Minority and Indigenous Women, Chiang Mai, Thailand (15-16 February 2009); UNIFEM-funded SEA Consultation of Rural Women on the Establishment of an ASEAN Human Rights Body (AHRB) and ASEAN Commission on Women and Children (ACWC), Bangkok, Thailand (28 – 30 March, 2009)
214	Support a limited number of programming initiatives of FORUM-Asia's alternative law group members: Legal education project, Chiang Mai, Thailand (April 2009 – June 2010); Civil registration of ethnic minorities project in the Philippines.

Indicator 215: Increased number of independently organized meetings/activities by the ASEAN National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) on their identified issues of common concern, including the issue of establishing as ASEAN human rights mechanism. The issues of common concern identified by the ASEAN NHRIs include: terrorism; migrant rights;

trafficking in women and children; economic and social rights and the right to development; and human rights education. *(WG)*

Baseline: 2 independently organized meetings of NHRIs (Bangkok and Mongolia).

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 11 meetings/activities as follows:

1. 2 annual meetings (Cambodia, Bangkok) of NHRI Forum (Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia) to develop joint workplans and coordinate linkages;
2. Thai NHRI provided policy input to GoT on ethnic minority issues regarding involuntary location and citizenship for indigenous peoples;
3. NHRIs provided policy input to establishment of the ASEAN CWC;
4. 3 NHRIs participated in 7th workshop on the ASEAN Regional Mechanism on Human Rights;
5. Participation by NHRIs in conference to establish Cambodia NHRI with a mandate to address above issues of common concern.
6. The NHRIs have also independently organized the following meetings among themselves:
    - Joint meeting with the High Level Panel (HLP) on an ASEAN Human Rights Body (Philippines, 2008; Malaysia, 2009; Indonesia, 2009)
    - Meeting to discuss and draft the inputs to the HLP for the ToR of the AICHR;
    - Strategy Meeting in 2010 (Philippines)
    - Technical Working Group 2010 (Indonesia)
7. The NHRIs also actively participated in the Strategy Meeting on the initiative to establish a Cambodian NHRC (March 2010);
8. The NHRI Forum is the main vehicle for identifying issues of common concern.

Variance: No target established at baseline. The target for 2010/11 was to establish a Cambodian NHRC, and the report of the Working Group indicates good progress in that initiative.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
211	Support dialogue and networking activities of partner organizations
212	Provide support to the process of creating ASEAN mechanisms for promotion and protection of rights of women and children and migrant workers
213	Provide capacity building support to national human rights commissions/institutions.

Indicator 216: Signed agreements established between ASEAN NHRIs on networking and issues of common concern, specifically on women and children and migrant workers within 2 years *(WG)*

Baseline: Zero.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): NHRIs supported national measures to protect undocumented migrant workers, women domestic workers in Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines. The following arrangements have also been agreed to by the NHRIs:

1. Malaysia will spearhead activities on migrant workers issues;
2. Philippines on human rights education;
3. Thailand on women and children's issues; and
4. Indonesia on economic and social rights.

Variance: No signed agreements on issues of common concern have yet been documented but informal arrangements have been agreed to by three SEARCH countries, as above.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
211	Support dialogue and networking activities of partner organizations
212	Provide support to the process of creating ASEAN mechanisms for promotion and protection of rights of women and children and migrant workers
213	Provide capacity building support to national human rights commissions/institutions.

Indicator 217: A workplan approved by the NHRIs on their cooperation within a year from signing of any agreement *(WG).*

Baseline: Zero

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): Evidence of NHRI cooperation is an agreement from the European Commission for a 1-year extension of their cooperation funding. A work plan has been developed by the NHRIs.

Variance: This indicator has been fulfilled.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
211	Support dialogue and networking activities of partner organizations
212	Provide support to the process of creating ASEAN mechanisms for promotion and protection of rights of women and children and migrant workers
213	Provide capacity building support to national human rights commissions/institutions.

Output 220: Strengthened linkages among partner networks for sharing knowledge and promoting joint action. (RO)

Indicator 221: Improvements in SEARCH partner functions/operations resulting from or initiated by participation in SEARCH capacity building/networking activities.

Baseline: Zero

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 10 improvements in partner functions/operations:

1. SAPA established and functioning as ASEAN-civil society dialogue body with SEARCH capacity building support;
2. TF-AMW developed national consultations and framework statement on Migrant Workers with SEARCH-supported capacity development;
3. SAPA/WG increased dialogue with civil society through joint networking;
4. Partner planning, programming capacity strengthened through involvement in SEARCH AFI process;
5. Gender mainstreaming capacity strengthened through SEARCH-supported linkages with UNIFEM, AIT and APWLD
6. EM networking capacity developed and strengthened through establishment of social networks.
7. SEARCH support to anti human trafficking initiatives in the Mekong through COMMIT, facilitated by UNIAP, and their move beyond the Mekong to become more linked with the new ASEAN priority focus on human trafficking was recognized by the 42nd ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on July 20, 2009 in Phuket.
8. Strengthening of a network of implementers of ASEAN related projects/initiatives to further progress towards the formal mechanisms (i.e., the AICHR and ACWC) and the parallel structures (i.e., the SE Asian Peoples Center).
9. Capacity building with the SE Asian Peoples Center, i.e., the newly hired focal points, i.e., children's, EM/IP, migrant and gender focal points;
10. Support to HRRCA including institutional and research funding.

Variance: While capacity development through formal mechanisms, such as training, has been limited, SEARCH technical assistance advisors have provided interactive learning opportunities, as well as coaching and mentoring for all three of the target groups and for promotion of gender equality. The SEARCH Regional Office has also delivered training on how best organizations can secure future funding and been provided with a list of potential funders to help match funders to the needs of the SEARCH partners. The regional partners, and their partners, have also benefitted from networking opportunities in the region and directly from SEARCH financial support.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
221	Provide training and access to SEARCH KM System for stakeholders
223	Network with other CIDA regional projects
224	Network with gender organizations
227	Accelerate the process of linking UNIAP/COMMIT with ASEAN by linking the issue of human trafficking with migrant workers' issues.
228	Support the partnership between FORUM-Asia and the Working Group to create synergies between the ASEAN Ministries of Foreign Affairs working on the AHRB and the ASEAN line ministries.

Indicator 222: Number of joint activities carried out within a twelve month period that result in knowledge sharing and joint planning.

Baseline: Zero

Achievements towards Indicator: 8 joint activities:

1. Two day Learning Forum held in Bangkok attended by 3 regional partners and a number of their partners to share knowledge and experience;
2. JPSC includes one day of joint planning, knowledge sharing;
3. Joint planning meeting in Hua Hin contributes to 2009/10 AWP.
4. Joint planning meeting with UNIFEM ASEAN Project to enhance work with AICHR and ACWC and also provide ASEC sectoral bodies (ACW and SOM-SWD) with information related to child rights for the workplans i.e., through a compilation of relevant documents from ASEAN countries and International agreements;
5. SEARCH Regional Partner Consultation, September 2010, to develop joint strategies for an integrated approach to programming in the extension period;
6. DSN training for WG, HRRCA, SEA-PC, and SAPA in Jakarta, September 29, 2010 to provide them with tools for sharing information, knowledge and joint planning through digital social networking and other electronic means;
7. Regional partners consult on October 30, 31 around 17th ASEAN Summit to put forward joint strategies for enhancing the role of civil society;
8. Lessons learned workshop, December 2010 resulted in knowledge sharing.

Variance: The list above is not exhaustive and is meant to provide examples of joint activities. While initially, most joint activities were a result of SEARCH planning and organization, as the project progressed, partners were meeting more on their own initiative and with their own agendas.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
221	Provide training and access to SEARCH KM System for stakeholders
225	Coordinate with other donors working on human rights and rule of law in the region so as to avoid duplication and leverage inputs.
226	Facilitate more effective cooperation for learning and joint action among the NHRIs
227	Accelerate the process of linking UNIAP/COMMIT with ASEAN by linking the issue of human trafficking with migrant workers' issues.
228	Support the partnership between FORUM-Asia and the Working Group to create synergies between the ASEAN Ministries of Foreign Affairs working on the AHRB and the ASEAN line ministries.

Indicator 223: Increase in cases where SEARCH partners' networking with women's rights organizations/networks through the use of the KM system.

Baseline: Zero

Achievements **towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 2 cases:**

1. FORUM-Asia has made use of the KM system and social networking to increase networking for 2 indigenous peoples' women's networks;
2. SEARCH and UNIFEM are working to coordinate work on the ACWC through compilations of key documents in ASEAN related to both women and children's rights. This could be shared through the KMS.

Variance: Although it was useful as a starting point since it identified relevant information and helped set a base to track activities by the regional partners, including contributions to the ACWC by SEARCH, UNIFEM etc., the original KM system was not sufficiently user friendly to encourage networking by SEARCH partners. But since 2008, a better approach has proved to be Digital Social Networking (DSN) which is alternative to a Knowledge Management system for EM/IPs and was extended to SEARCH partners including Forum Asia, the Working Group and to the new regional human rights institutions including the HRRCA, and the Southeast Asian People's Center.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
221	Provide training and access to SEARCH KM System for stakeholders
224	Network with gender organizations.

Output 230: Innovation in Rule of Law Programming in Southeast Asia beyond the Boundaries of SEARCH's Three Main Partners (RO)

***Indicator 231*:** Number of Rule of Law (RoL) programs in the region reporting innovation as a result of SEARCH, or TA support.

Baseline: Zero.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 4 AFI projects related to alternative dispute resolution were approved and implemented:

1. Vietnam (Vietnam Lawyers Association);
2. Timor Leste (JSMP)
3. Southeast Asia Regional (Save the Children)
4. Training with the "Summer Institute" on Children and Conflict in Bali (April 2010)

Variance: No target established at baseline. Registration of indigenous peoples in Thailand and the Philippines focuses on establishing the legal rights of IP communities through birth registration and establishment of citizenship. However, the number of initiatives in ROL programming was limited to IP registration and the four projects listed above.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
231	Set up and manage AFI mechanism.
234	Implement recently approved "Restorative Justice" Women and Children's Rule of Law initiatives.
236	Support AFI (Allocations for Innovations) initiatives directed toward SEARCH's three target groups by additional regional stakeholders and the three main Southeast Asia partners.

Outcome 300: **Improved Legislation and Policy Environment for the Provision of Legal/ Judicial Services as Applied to Children, Ethnic Minorities and Migrant Workers**

Indicator 301: The signing and/or ratifying of international conventions and/or other instruments related to the 3 target groups and the enacting of other new or reformed domestic legislation and implementing regulations.

Baseline: 25 international conventions signed/ratified.

1. ILO (5) (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand);
2. TOC and Palermo Protocol re Trafficking in Persons (6) (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam)
3. CRC (7) Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam)
4. CEDAW (7) Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 17 additional international conventions and/or other instruments signed or ratified and/or other new or reformed domestic legislation and implementing regulations enacted:

1. 4 regional MOUs on common guidelines for agencies concerned with cases of human trafficking signed by COMMIT governments;
2. UN Convention on Migrant Workers signed and ratified by Philippines, signed by Cambodia and Indonesia (3);
3. ASEAN Declaration on Migrant Workers signed January 2007;
4. Lao PDR, Vietnam ratified treaty on mutual legal assistance on criminal matters among like-minded ASEAN member countries June 2007 (2);
5. Government of Thailand has issued new regulations on personal legal status, allowing 1761 ethnic minority individuals to have their right to a nationality realized;
6. The ASEAN Intergovernmental Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) was created in July 2009 at the ASEAN summit;
7. Guiding Principles for Protection of Victims of Trafficking in the Greater Mekong were developed by the GMS countries in August 2009; these guidelines cover repatriation, rehabilitation, and legal procedures;
8. Development and implementation of regional guiding principles on the recruitment of migrant workers in the GMS region by UNIAP and its partners in March 2010;
9. A protocol was developed for comparison of criteria or standards for victim identification within national legal frameworks of the GMS;
10. The Governments of China and Cambodia, have signed a Memorandum of Understanding on anti-trafficking;
11. The Cambodian and Vietnamese Governments have agreed to Standard Operating Procedures for the Identification and Repatriation of Trafficking Victims
12. The AICHR was ratified in Hanoi in March, 2010;

13. The ASEAN Children's and Women's Commission was created in April 2010.

Variance: None; target for the project is to achieve establishment of the ASEAN Human Rights Body and the ASEAN Children's and Women's Commission. This indicator has been met.

Activities contributing to Outcome/Output:

WBS #	Activity
313	Conduct workshops on international instruments as they apply to the project's three target groups
314	Support the implementation of legislation that promotes and protects the rights of the three target groups
315	Support finalization of a civil society framework instrument for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers and presentation to ASEAN Ministers of Labour for consideration by the ASEAN Committee to implement the ASEAN declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers.
316	Assist in preparation of thematic reports on human rights issues prepared by the Women's and Children's Commission and, once created, geared to regional concerns, i.e. women and children dimensions of counter-trafficking.

Indicator 302: Number of actions taken by national governments or regional entities (e.g. ASEAN) to address gaps in national legislation to comply with international standards and obligations (e.g. national plans of action on trafficking conforming to international standards, labour policies conforming to international standards.

Baseline: 12 actions taken: 9 by national governments; 2 by ASEAN; 1 by COMMIT.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 29 actions taken by national governments/regional entities:

1. ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers;
2. Criminal Justice Responses to Trafficking in Persons: ASEAN Practitioner Guidelines adopted by Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam (3);
3. (5) MOUs on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Prevention, Suppression and Solutions for Human Trafficking signed with 58 provinces in Thailand;
4. MOUs signed between Vietnam and Thailand to increase inter-ministerial collaborations on assisting the victims of trafficking (2);
5. National Plans of Action signed prior to SOM by Laos PDR;
6. Agreement reached by Government of Vietnam to support VLA in carrying out projects addressing international and national standards on rights of migrant workers
7. Thai National Legislative Assembly passed Anti-Trafficking in Persons (Act B.E. 2551) to criminalize human trafficking of men women and children;
8. ASEAN Committee for Women and Children and ASEAN Committee for Social Development drafting policies in preparation for increased protection of women and children;

9. 8 National Statements documented on the protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers;
10. Government of Thailand has issued new regulations on personal legal status, allowing 1761 ethnic minority individuals to have their right to a nationality realized;
11. Guiding Principles for Protection of Victims of Trafficking in the Greater Mekong were developed by the GMS countries in August 2009;
12. Development and implementation of regional guiding principles on the recruitment of migrant workers in the GMS region by UNIAP and its partners in March 2010;
13. A protocol was developed for comparison of criteria or standards for victim identification within national legal frameworks of the GMS;
14. The Governments of China and Cambodia, have signed a Memorandum of Understanding on anti-trafficking;
15. The Cambodian and Vietnamese Governments have agreed to Standard Operating Procedures for the Identification and Repatriation of Trafficking Victims.

Variance: No target established. An increase of 14 actions since April 1, 2009. The target for the remainder of the project was to achieve at least one action by a national government to address gaps in legislation with regard to ethnic minorities. While positive steps have been taken with regard to regional protection for migrant workers, victims of trafficking, and children and women, there is a need for legislation to protect ethnic minorities and indigenous people at the national level where country legislation is passed.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
311	Assess country specific legal frameworks as they apply to men and women in the SEARCH target groups
312	Assess the implementation of legal frameworks
313	Conduct workshops on international instruments as they apply to the project's three target groups
314	Support the implementation of legislation that promotes and protects the rights of the three target groups.

Output 310: National legislation and legal enforcement practices relating to the promotion and protection of the rights of male and female children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers becomes more in line with international standards.

Indicator 311: Gaps between national legislation and international instruments are identified and agreed upon by relevant agencies and organizations *(UNIAP).*

Baseline: No data

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): Areas of gaps identified in all six Mekong countries; action taken in relation to gaps in all six countries:

1. A study to highlight gaps between new draft law and international instruments undertaken by the Thailand Ministry of Justice;
2. Development and operationalisation of legislation and international instruments, e.g. MOU between Thailand and Cambodia to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children;
3. Ratification of the UN *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children* by the Chinese Government;
4. Preparation and review of the draft commentary notes of Cambodia's *Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation;*
5. Impact assessment for Vietnam's draft law on human trafficking;
6. Production and launch of UNIAP's publication *Human Trafficking Laws: Legal provisions for victims.*

Variance: UNIAP's publication *Human Trafficking Laws: Legal provisions for victims* provides a broad comparison of the human trafficking laws in each of the six Mekong countries, and identifies gaps between domestic legislation and the UN *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children.* This report thus provides a benchmark for future measurement of the gaps between the Protocol and domestic legislation, and comparison of the domestic human trafficking laws across the six countries.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
311	Assess country specific legal frameworks as they apply to men and women in the SEARCH target groups
312	Assess the implementation of legal frameworks
313	Conduct workshops on international instruments as they apply to the project's three target groups
314	Support the implementation of legislation that promotes and protects the rights of the three target groups.

Indicator 313: National focal points agree on recommendations on core labour standards, terms of employment and minimum working conditions which should be in line with international standards (human rights, ILO etc.) and submit them to governments *(MW).*

Baseline: No data.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 7 agreements on core labour standards etc.:

1. National level meeting organized by focal points to discuss international standards;
2. The development of 7 national statements (Vietnam, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore (April 2009)), reflecting the need for Governments to comply with international standards on migrant workers. Issues of common concern included the need for: increased information on Government

policies on labour migration, greater controls on recruitment agencies, need for employment contracts, pre-departure briefings for migrant workers, etc.

Variance: Malaysia and Indonesia have not fully complied with international standards. For example, the Malaysian government does not have a comprehensive legal and policy framework to regulate the recruitment, admission, placement, treatment, and repatriation of migrant workers. Similarly, the need for adequate legal protection of Indonesian migrant workers, 75% of whom are women, in Indonesia and abroad, has not yet been sufficiently addressed by the Indonesian government.

Activities contributing to Outcome/Output:

WBS #	Activity
313	Conduct workshops on international instruments as they apply to the project's three target groups
314	Support the implementation of legislation that promotes and protects the rights of the three target groups
315	Support finalization of a civil society framework instrument for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers and presentation to ASEAN Ministers of Labour for consideration by the ASEAN Committee to implement the ASEAN declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers.

Indicator 314: A draft regional framework on migrant rights is submitted by the Task Force on Migrant Workers to the Working Group and the Labour Ministers of ASEAN countries *(MW).*

Baseline: Draft framework exists; advocacy with ASEAN Labour Ministers has taken place.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): After a series of activities presenting and reviewing a draft framework at national levels and with ASEAN bodies, a draft regional framework on migrant rights was submitted by the TF-AMW to the Working Group and the Labour Ministers of ASEAN countries in July 2009.

Variance: Indicator fulfilled. No variance.

Activities contributing to Outcome/Output:

WBS #	Activity
313	Conduct workshops on international instruments as they apply to the project's three target groups
314	Support the implementation of legislation that promotes and protects the rights of the three target groups
315	Support finalization of a civil society framework instrument for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers and presentation to ASEAN Ministers of Labour for consideration by the ASEAN Committee to implement the ASEAN declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers.

Indicator 315: Gaps between national legislation and international instruments are identified and partners agree on remedies in a plan of action. *(EM/IP)*

Baseline: No data.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 5 gaps identified and acted on as follows:

1. The lack of birth registration and citizenship of indigenous/tribal and ethnic minority children and children of migrant workers in Thailand are clear gaps between national policies and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. This issue was responded to by KNCE and UHDP and the (still to be implemented) project in the Philippines.
2. Indigenous women in Thailand face problems with nationality due to the complex procedures of obtaining citizenship, and many refugee women do not enjoy legal status in the country.[6] The legal status project addresses this issue.
3. The lack of civil registration of some indigenous peoples in the Philippines has been identified as a gap and since there is an administrative order which tries to remedy this issue but has not been implemented systematically yet by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, the civil registration project addresses this issue.
4. The denial of the Thai government for indigenous and tribal peoples to access their traditional subsistence areas for their needs and their forced relocations are violations of their rights under the UNDRIP.[7] The legal education project addresses this issue by building the capacity of the indigenous and tribal communities to engage effectively with government authorities in relation to the enjoyment of these rights.
5. The governments in all 7 countries have not made any national plans to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance as they have committed during the 2001 World Conference Against Racism (WCAR). The Asian civil society submission to the Outcome Document of the Durban Review Conference urges these governments to come up with action plans.

Variance: Reviews completed in March 2007 identified gaps but governments in the region continue to ignore human rights issues for ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples. FA has made some progress through its own initiatives in advocating for further action in this area.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
311	*Assess country specific legal frameworks as they apply to men and women in the SEARCH target groups:* National Workshop on Ethnic Minorities and Indigenous Peoples in Thailand, 27 – 28 April 2007; 1st Regional Workshop on Minority Issues in Southeast Asia, Bangkok, Thailand, (21-23 January 2008); 1st Regional Workshop Consultation on the Durban Review Conference 2009, Bangkok, Thailand (25 – 26 February 2008); CEDAW Training and Strategy Planning Workshop for Ethnic Minority and Indigenous Women, Bangkok, Thailand (26-30 May 2008)

[6] See Concluding Comments of the CEDAW 34th Session on Thailand.

[7] UNDRIP Art. 8.2 The State shall provide effective mechanism for prevention or, and redress for: (b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources.

Art. 20.1 Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.

WBS #	Activity
312	Assess the implementation of legal frameworks: Personal legal status project, Chiang Mai and Tak provinces, Thailand (May 2008 – April 2009); Legal Education project, Chiang Mai, Thailand (April 2009 – June 2010)

Indicator 316: FORUM-Asia partners include gender issues and ethnic minority issues in CEDAW and other Conventions shadow reports (NGO alternative reports) and reporting guidelines for Governments *(EM/IP).*

Baseline: Zero.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 3

1. Rural and Indigenous Women's Group of the 1st Regional Workshop of CEDAW Watch Groups on NGO Role in Monitoring CEDAW in South East Asian countries held on 21 - 24 August 2007 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia and organised by the UNIFEM CEDAW SEAP recommended to the CEDAW NGO Watch Groups to reach out to ethnic minority and indigenous women, include the issues of this particular section of the women population in their reports, and include them in the national activities. This recommendation was taken positively by all the national groups. Thailand, Cambodia and the Philippines are including indigenous women's issues in their shadow reports and ethnic minority and indigenous women's groups in the accompanying processes. AIWN and FORUM-ASIA decide to collaborate on training on CEDAW monitoring training for ethnic minority and indigenous women.[8]
2. Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand preparing contribution to the Thai NGO CEDAW shadow report focusing on violence against women with the assistance of the UNIFEM CEDAW SEAP national coordinator.
3. Cambodian CEDAW trainee participating in reporting on indigenous women for Cambodian NGO report.

Variance: UNIFEM provided training for FA in shadow reporting on CEDAW and CRC. Three of the seven SEARCH countries have now taken action.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
316	*Assist in preparation of thematic reports on human rights issues prepared by the Women and Children's Commission (now CWC) and, once created, geared to regional concerns:* No activities in this reporting period.

Indicator 317: Number of policy documents concerning the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children and migrant workers circulated by ASEAN members and tabled for discussion by ASEAN *(WG).*

Baseline: No data

[8] Reported in April-September 2007 report

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 11 policy documents:

1. Submission on the occasion of the 2nd ASEAN Security Community Plan of Action Coordinating Conference, July 2007;
2. Report to the ASEAN SOM July 2007;
3. Policy documents on women and children's rights circulated to the ASEAN officials deliberating on the creation of an ASEAN Women and Children's Commission;
4. Policy documents relating to the approval of the Migrant Workers Declaration circulated to the relevant officials in ASEAN member states;
5. Presentation of country papers on the status of implementation of the promotion and protection of human rights circulated by ASEAN member states at a regional workshop;
6. Report and Recommendation to the ASEAN Senior Officials in the years 2009 and 2010;
7. Two submissions given to the HLP regarding inputs as to the process and substance of coming up with the ToR of the AICHR;
8. Submission to the joint meetings of the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW) and the Senior Officials on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD) as to the process and draft of the ToR of the ACWC;
9. Report to ASEAN and the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines on Developing National Human Rights Action Plans (NHRAPs) in ASEAN held in Manila from 11-12 November 2010, with participants agreeing to follow-up activities to further explore the possibility of developing and enhancing NHRAPs in ASEAN.

Variance: No target established at baseline. However, number of policy documents cited above is a minimum and indicates strong progress towards the indicator.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
314	Support the implementation of legislation that promotes and protects the rights of the three target groups.
315	Support finalization of a civil society framework instrument for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers and presentation to ASEAN Ministers of Labour for consideration by the ASEAN Committee to implement the ASEAN declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers.
316	Assist in preparation of thematic reports on human rights issues prepared by the Women and Children's Commission (now CWC), and once created, geared to regional concerns.

Output 320: Increased capacity of national governments to cooperate in the enforcement of international standards as they relate to the project's three Target Groups.

Indicator 321: Increased number of established and operationalized legal agreements, such as MOUs within and between countries and between governments and multilateral organizations. *(UNIAP)*

Baseline: 10 MOUs and agreements exist on human trafficking.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 16 additional legal agreements within countries and between countries and between governments and multilateral organizations either implemented or in the process of drafting (#8-11 in this fiscal year as well as Thai Law on Birth Registration):

1. Thailand (6) including the Law on Birth Registration and Citizenship
2. Lao PDR (1)
3. Vietnam/Thailand (1)
4. Thailand/Myanmar (1)
5. China/Lao PDR (1)
6. THALACC
7. ASEAN (1)
8. The Governments of China and Cambodia, have signed a Memorandum of Understanding on anti-trafficking;
9. The Cambodian and Vietnamese Governments, have agreed to Standard Operating Procedures for the Identification and Repatriation of Trafficking Victims;
10. The Vietnamese and Chinese Governments, have met and discussed content for a Vietnam - China MoU against human trafficking; and
11. The Governments of Cambodia and Malaysia, have met and discussed a proposal for a Memorandum of Understanding against human trafficking.
12. The Vietnam and Laos Governments signed *Cooperation in Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Persons and Protection of Victims of Trafficking*

Variance: No target established at baseline. 14 of 16 additional agreements focus on migrant workers/trafficked persons.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
321	Support processes for harmonization of national laws and programs
323	Support intergovernmental cross border cooperation initiatives

Indicator 322: Number of principles (4 out of 8) of the Task Force on MW as reflected in the ASEAN Framework on Migrant Workers and supported by the Ministries of Labour of the target ASEAN Governments *(MW).*

Baseline: Zero

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period):
Principle 1: Agreement amongst SEARCH countries with Malaysia against;
Principle 3: Agreement amongst all 10 countries;
Principle 4: Agreement amongst all 10 countries;
Principle 5: Agreement amongst all 10 countries.
Variance: 4 principles achieved.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
324	Develop a platform for dialogues between stakeholders (including NGOs and policy makers) on law enforcement issues related to migrant workers.

Indicator 323: Progress towards timeframes being adopted by ASEAN covering activities that will lead to the fulfillment of the human rights program areas in the Vientiane Action Programme *(WG).*

Baseline: No data; decision taken to set up time frame for VAP implementation by WG.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 14 ASEAN activities leading to HR programme areas in the VAP:

1. Consensus on HRs as foundation of ASEAN Charter;
2. ASEAN Ministerial Meeting considers recommendations on VAP implementation from WG;
3. First draft of the TORs for an ASEAN human rights body reviewed;
4. ASEAN governments share information on progress of sectoral bodies, i.e. AHRB, ACWC, MW;
5. TORs developed for the planned ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children;
6. ASEAN Framework Instrument on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers used by the ASEAN Committee to draft TORs;
7. 42nd ASEAN Ministerial meeting recognized stronger links with UNIAP/COMMIT for anti human trafficking initiatives;
8. AIHRC created in July 2009 at the ASEAN summit with TORs for the Commission presented to ASEAN governments by the Working Group;
9. 8th Workshop on an ASEAN Regional Mechanism on Human Rights included all ASEAN governments, Senior ASEAN Officials, NHRIs from Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand as well as civil society organizations.
10. 5th RTD Recommendations reported back by the ASEAN government delegations to their respective home offices
11. Participation by HLP delegations to the Study Program on regional human rights mechanism organized by the WG in Strasbourg
12. Inauguration of the AICHR
13. Approval of the ToR of the ACWC
14. Inauguration of the ACWC

Variance: No target set for amount of progress, however ASEAN has inaugurated both the AICHR (October 2009) and ACWC (March 2010).

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
322	Link SEARCH activities with ASEAN priorities and processes.

Indicator 32: Number of speeches, public statements of ASEAN Heads of State and/or Foreign Ministry officials in support of the establishment of an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism including the VAP human rights areas. *(WG)*

Baseline: 8 speeches/public statements from 2001 to 2004 in support of establishment of ASEAN HR mechanism but no commentary on VAP.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 22 in total. 19 speeches/statements in support of establishment of ASEAN HR mechanism to September 30, 2009. Official Speeches given by ASEAN governments in the last six months include:

1. 7th and 8th Workshops on an ASEAN Regional Mechanism on Human Rights;
2. 3rd, 4th, and 5th RTDs on ASEAN and Human Rights.

Variance: No target set. No direct SEARCH activities contributing to Output.

Outcome 400: Increased access to services and protection by law for children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers.

Indicator 401: Agreement among trade unions and civil society organizations on a draft ASEAN framework on the protection of the rights of migrant workers and submission of the draft agreement to the appropriate bodies in ASEAN.

Baseline: No data

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): Agreement achieved among trade unions and civil society organizations on a draft ASEAN framework on the protection of the rights of migrant workers. Draft agreement submitted to the ASEAN Labour Ministers in July 2009.

Variance: Indicator has been met.

Activities contributing to Outcome:

WBS #	Activity
421	Support advocacy and defender organizations working with SEARCH's three target groups.
422	Support rights-based awareness campaigns and consultations
426	Support input to ASEAN AHRB and the other new ASEAN institutions (for women and children and for migrant workers) by target group beneficiaries through national and regional consultations.

Indicator 402: Number of cases regarding children, migrant workers, ethnic minorities filed with existing National Human Rights Commissions in Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and East Timor.

Baseline: Zero

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): Some cases documented on ethnic minorities identified and analyzed by FORUM-Asia with the NHRIs but no numbers provided.

Variance: No definitive data on this indicator. Data resides within the NHRIs.

Activities contributing to Outcome:

WBS #	Activity
421	Support advocacy and defender organizations working with SEARCH's three target groups.

Indicator 403: Increase in the number of cases regarding children received by public prosecutors, law enforcers, social workers, etc. within multi-disciplinary teams (Thailand).

Baseline: Zero

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 82 cases of missing persons were received by THALACC authorities including 28 adult persons who were found through the THALACC initiative. There were 0 cases involving children or youth.

Variance: There were no cases involving children or youth.

Activities contributing to Outcome:

WBS #	Activity
411	Facilitate the exchange of information and experience among service providers on best practices in client-centred approaches.
414	Adopt the Thai model of Operation Centers for providing integrated services to trafficking victims to the Lao PDR context, first followed by its adaptation to Cambodia.
415	Implement Child Rights Strategy in the region with the Child Protection Partnership (CPP)

Indicator 404: Increase in government commitment of resources and allocation of national budget for access to services e.g. government commitment to legal aid (Attorney-General's office) and social services for the 3 target groups.

Baseline: No data

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period):

1. Increased government resources for migrant workers and trafficked persons in Thailand and Laos;
2. Government financial support to restorative justice initiatives in Vietnam and East Timor.

Variance: No data on increase in allocation of national budget for access to services. It would be difficult to collect this type of data without access to national government accounts, something that SEARCH and its partners do not have.

Activities contributing to Outcome:

WBS #	Activity
415	Implement Child Rights strategy in the region with the CPP.
424	Invest in small-scale community initiatives to provide rights-based services to migrant workers, ethnic minorities, children's groups and communities.

Output 410: Strengthened capacities of relevant national and regional institutions to utilize a client-centered approach to provision of services for children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers recognizing the differing priorities of boys and girls, men and women.

Indicator 411: Human trafficking victim care and support procedures standardized regionally in line with international norms and practices *(UNIAP).*

Baseline: Individual country procedures exist but not yet standardized regionally.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 5 procedures standardized regionally. UNIAP is assisting in the further development of regional guidelines on counter-trafficking through multiple activities (#6-9):

1. Regional Guiding Principles drafted regarding the protection of victims of trafficking in the GMR with follow-up meetings in Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam and Lao PDR;
2. Documentation prepared on lessons learned from piloting the Operation Centre program in Thailand and groundwork laid for using the Operation Centre model on the Thai-Lao and Thai-Cambodia borders;
3. National guiding principles brought into compliance with the regional guidelines;
4. Enhanced regional and national responses to victim protection;
5. Best practices and strategies for victim protection within the GMS shared nationally and regionally;
6. Planning for a regional reintegration project that will include an evaluation of the extent to which the regional victim protection guidelines have been adopted in the six Mekong countries, and looking at future steps;
7. Assistance for the development of new victim assistance and protection agreements;
8. Enhanced regional and national responses to victim protection;

9. Best practices and strategies for victim protection within the GMS shared nationally and regionally.
10. Regional and National victim protection study underway – results will help to refine and improve many existing standards.

Variance: None. UNIAP is on target to achieve Output 410 and is putting the regional guidelines in place now to support this achievement and ensure full implementation.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
411	Facilitate the exchange of information and experience among service providers on best practices in client-centered approaches.
412	Train trainers in client-centered approaches
413	Sensitize law enforcement and legal protection officials to client centered approaches.
414	Adapt the Thai model of Operation Centers for providing integrated services to trafficking victims to the Lao PDR context, first followed by its adaptation to Cambodia.

Indicator 412: Service providers who have been trained report how they are using knowledge gained in the delivery of their multi-disciplinary, gender-sensitive, child-friendly client-centered victim services *(UNIAP)*

Baseline: Zero. No training took place in the final year. .

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 100% of service providers evaluated report positively to indicator:

1. 401 service providers (police, lawyers, social workers, psychologists, medical workers) in multi-disciplinary teams in Thailand were trained in 2006/07;
2. Training evaluation conducted in Bangkok in June 2008 of 35 participants;
3. All trainees evaluated indicated that the training significantly increased their knowledge of issues re human trafficking and improved their ability to network and coordinate information and services.
4. Victim protection training delivered to many service providers in each of the six Mekong countries – for example, shelter staff, managers and hotline operators in Vietnam
5. All trainees evaluated indicated that the training significantly increased their knowledge of issues re human trafficking and improved their ability to network and coordinate information and services.
6. Regional report on the extent to which service providers have been able to deliver effective assistance to victims of trafficking is underway and should be completed by March 2011.

Variance: Most training was completed before 2010.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
411	Facilitate the exchange of information and experience among service providers on best practices in client-centered approaches.

WBS #	Activity
412	Train trainers in client-centered approaches
413	Sensitize law enforcement and legal protection officials to client centered approaches.
414	Adapt the Thai model of Operation Centers for providing integrated services to trafficking victims to the Lao PDR context, first followed by its adaptation to Cambodia.

Indicator 414: Platform of action leads to strengthened delivery of services to ethnic minorities by national and/or regional institutions (at least two examples per country. *(EM/IP)*

Baseline: Zero

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 6 examples:

1. FA Pilot project on personal legal status in northern Thailand has strengthened services to ethnic minorities and provided citizenship status to 1,761 EM/IPs; organizations are continuing surveying work beyond FA support;
2. Indigenous Peoples Network of Thailand takes up issue of community land titling as a campaign (except for the Burmese groups and NGOs working on migrant issues, all indigenous and tribal groups who attended the April 2007 national consultation are members of this national network) leading to Personal Legal Status Project.
3. Vietnam Lawyers Association community workshop in Vietnam as part of larger Restorative Justice Project ideas for raising the need for culturally-appropriate mediation process.
4. Legal education on land and forestry laws in Thailand has provided added resources, with a pool of 21 paralegals leading to strengthened capacity of communities to assert their rights to their traditional livelihood and natural resources.
5. IPRM agrees to jointly work on the issue of civil registration in the Philippines.
6. In Cambodia, several organizations were brought together and linked with FA members and with other IP groups. DSN was introduced to them as well.

Variance: 6 examples have been documented; however, three of these have taken place in Thailand. Delivery of services to ethnic minorities beyond Thailand and the Philippines has been minimal due to insufficient time and finances. The pilots provide a good base for future implementations in most ASEAN countries.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
421	Support advocacy and defender organizations working with SEARCH's three target groups
422	Support rights-based awareness campaigns and consultations: FA National Workshop on Ethnic Minorities and Indigenous Peoples in Thailand, 27 – 28 April 2007; 1st Regional Workshop on Minority Issues in Southeast Asia, Bangkok, Thailand, (21-23 January 2008)
424	Invest in small-scale community initiatives to provide rights-based services to migrant workers, ethnic minorities, children's groups and communities: Legal Education

WBS #	Activity
	project, Chiang Mai, Thailand (April 2009 – June 2010); Personal legal status project, Chiang Mai and Tak provinces, Thailand (May 2008 – April 2009)

Indicator 415: Law enforcement officers, victim service providers, and human rights defender organizations are able to identify gender-differentiated priorities for services, needs and specific approaches and actions that can be taken to address these differences *(UNIAP).*

Baseline: No data.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period):
UNIAP worked with the Australian supported ARTIP law enforcement program to develop gender-differentiated priorities for services and specific approaches and actions to address these differences. UNIAP also worked with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), World Vision and Save the Children UK on a project which includes an assessment of the extent to which victim service providers are delivering gender-differentiated services to victims of human trafficking who are returned (or self return) to their home country after their trafficking experience.

In particular a workshop resulted in 5 key conclusions about this: 1. Attendees from partners learned that there were differences in reintegration patterns of various trafficking victims; 2. Most men simply do not want to be identified as victims of human trafficking or seek assistance; 3. With women, many also do not want to be identified as victims due to the stigma associated with being trafficked or because of their desire to migrate and not wanting their past having been trafficked to negatively influence their mobility; 4. It is easier to assist younger women who are able to stay in shelters longer and benefit from assistance; 5. It is not easy at all to assist women with family responsibilities since they cannot stay in shelters for a long time so they do not benefit if assistance to human trafficking victims is shelter based

Variance: No gender-differentiated priorities identified, but learning about the reasons for this has been useful in developing further programming.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
411	Facilitate the exchange of information and experience among service providers on best practices in client-centered approaches.
412	Train trainers in client-centered approaches
413	Sensitize law enforcement and legal protection officials to client centered approaches.

Output 420: Increased capacity of SEARCH's partners and their partners to enhance the awareness of their beneficiaries' rights to protection, equal treatment and access to services under the law.

Indicator 421: Increased media attention to target group issues, particularly those of ethnic minorities, as a result of SEARCH network advocacy activities. *(EM/IP & MW)*

Baseline: Zero

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): estimated 61 media articles/events based on reports from partners, regional office:

1. EM-SEAP media campaign to raise awareness and support for Lao Hmong Refugees resulted in 2 articles in Thai national papers, 1 article in a US paper and 1 interview on the BBC;
2. Vietnam National Consultation on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers garnered extensive media attention in Vietnam's national newspapers, as well as on national TV and radio (estimate is minimum of 10 media items);
3. Cambodian National Consultation on the protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers drew widespread coverage on TV, radio and newspapers (estimate minimum of 6 media items);
4. 3 Media campaigns by FORUM-Asia have raised awareness of EM issues;
5. Regional Training of Trainers on the Promotion of Ems for the Implementation of UNDRIP gained media attention (estimate minimum of 3 media features);
6. Media campaign to raise awareness and support for Lao Hmong Refugees resulted in pick up of a press statement in 2 Thai national papers, quotes from FA statement in a US paper and 1 interview on the BBC, and pick up by an international ethnic minority coalition website; 8 articles had been written in the FA e-News on the Lao Hmong refugee issue since 2006;
7. Media campaign raised awareness of EM issues through at least 40 articles/press releases/commentaries/press statements in FA e_news and public statements covering issues of minority rights, indigenous rights, refugees, development, discrimination, children of minorities, violence against women of minorities, freedom of religion and belief, freedom of expression, rape, among others, including calling for the establishment of UN mechanisms; articles on ethnic minority rights in Southeast Asia in 2 issues of Asian Human Rights Defenders Newsletter. Countries covered in the articles are Burma/Myanmar, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Philippines, and Vietnam, All statements delivered at the Human Rights Council, both from the Secretariat and from members have also been uploaded in FA website and e-News;
8. Timor-Leste FA statements/commentaries or those issued by its members and partners covered the issues of the Commission of Truth and Friendship (5), protection of children, 6 impunity, penal code, law of civil procedure, Sta. Cruz massacre, historical justice for the Indonesian invasion/occupation, defamation, capacity of courts, and the latest is on the FA member's program on monitoring Parliament;
9. The Myanmar Ethnic Rohingyas Human Rights Organisation Malaysia picked up the FA press release demanding the arrest of rapists of the Penan women and girls in Sarawak (http://merhrom.wordpress.com/2009/10/12/malaysia-arrest-all-rapists-of-penan-girls-and-women/);
10. FA website had about 25000 hits as of 31 March 2010.
11. Launch of TF-AMW "Civil Society Proposal" Book in Thailand and Vietnam attracted media attention to migrant worker issues.

12. Issues raised by the Framework Instrument were written up in eight verifiable media articles in the reporting period.

Variance: Increase in media coverage, articles of at least 35 items in the last six months. Philippines, Timor Leste media have not yet been involved.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
421	Support advocacy and defender organizations working with SEARCH's three target groups.
422	Support rights-based awareness campaigns and consultations: Human rights monitoring leading to issuance of press releases/statements or commentaries, and distributing members or partners statements or articles; Writing articles on the FA AHRD newsletter; Distributing all FA issuances through the website, and through relevant listserves; Uploading all statements into the FA website

Indicator 423: Gender-differentiated obstacles for access to services for migrant workers, ethnic minorities and children identified and addressed. *(EM/IP & MW)*

Baseline: Zero

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 14 gender-differentiated obstacles identified:

1. Lack of health services for children and pregnant women refugees in Burmese Detention Centers in Thailand identified as a pressing issue;
2. Lack of protection for Indonesian migrant workers, 75% of whom are women, has been identified as a critical issue;
3. Women's groups and the TF-AMW have used the ratification of CEDAW to identify and advocate for the rights of migrant women, in particular domestic workers, including: employment rights, right to a life free from violence, right to reproductive rights, right to redress in cases of abuse and violation. Also identified during the CEDAW training and follow-up meeting were the following:
4. Women's lack of knowledge of their rights – partly addressed by the legal education project in Thailand and the independent efforts of the IWNT to educate its leaders on women's human rights;
5. Lack of citizenship – affects access to education, health and justice addressed by the UNESCO and partners project on statelessness which helped input into the modification of the law on civil registration in Thailand and thus help many children secure birth registration and increase their access to services. Also the UNESCO led study on women's health care contributed to better health for women and young girls giving birth and contributed to increased birth registration since the children were provided with birth certificates which could later be used to register the children and increase their access to services;
6. Less access to education thus limiting their literacy in the national language;
7. Less access to health education and care – partly addressed in Thailand through the personal legal status project;

8. Less mobility to go to study and/or look for work due to gender bias – partly addressed by the personal legal status project;
9. Gender-based violence – addressed through KOMNAS PEREMPUAN carrying out a study of violence on female migrant workers supported by SEARCH.; Trafficking, especially in the Mekong sub-region addressed by UNIAP through, Siren, Sentinel Surveillance, return and reintegration, Operation Centers and other initiatives of UNIAP and COMMIT;
10. Development projects in indigenous territories impact differently for the women as they are the ones mainly responsible for gathering forest products, cultivating forest gardens, transmitters of traditional knowledge, and they are also subject to gender-based violence arising from entry of workers, migrants into their territories;
11. Lack of free prior informed consent of indigenous women not sought before any development project is conceptualized by the state;
12. Shariah law treats women differently from men in terms of 'crimes' and punishments;
13. Pervasive poverty an issue for women, who are generally poorer than men, less skilled, less mobile, less formal education, less opportunities for training;
14. Women have less political representation.

Variance: No variance; a large number of gender-differentiated obstacles have been identified.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
421	Support advocacy and defender organizations working with SEARCH's three target groups.
422	Support rights-based awareness campaigns and consultations
424	Invest in small-scale community initiatives to provide rights-based services to migrant workers, ethnic minorities, children's groups and communities: Legal education project with the THRAC in Chiang Mai, Thailand
425	Support input to ASEAN AHRB and the other new ASEAN institutions (for women and children and for migrant workers) by target group beneficiaries through national and regional consultations.

Indicator 425: Number of reported cases of human rights abuses made by target groups (M/F) to NHRIs. *(EM/IP-MW)*

Baseline: Zero

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 4 reported cases:
FA carried out a mapping of NHRIs and EMs in December 2007. At that point, only one case had been reported based on published sources, concerning West Papuans in Indonesia. FA has reported one complaint about abuses of indigenous peoples rights to the government of Indonesia (copied to the Indonesian NHRI) and two to the Government of Malaysia (copied to the NHRI).

Variance: While FORUM-Asia has a large amount of data on reports of human rights abuses with respect to ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples, to date only one

complaint has been made to the government of Indonesia (copied to the Indonesian NHRI) and two to the Government of Malaysia (copied to the NHRI). Communications more commonly go to the UN Human Rights Council and directly to elected officials. NHRIs = 3 cases; Governments = 2; UN Special Procedures = 3 cases, 4 procedures; HRC = 9. There is no data available on reports of migrant worker abuses to NHRIs.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
421	Support advocacy and defender organizations working with SEARCH's three target groups.
422	Support rights-based awareness campaigns and consultations: Side-event: FA-sponsored side-event Journey From Durban To Geneva: The Lost Issues Of Asia (21 April 2009)
424	Invest in small-scale community initiatives to provide rights-based services to migrant workers, ethnic minorities, children's groups and communities.
425	Support input to ASEAN AHRB and the other new ASEAN institutions (for women and children and for migrant workers) by target group beneficiaries through national and regional consultations.

Indicator 426: Number and types of/examples of services facilitated by FA partners for their constituency, based on shared information from national workshops/consultations (one per workshop). *(EM/IP)*

Baseline: Zero

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 9 services facilitated by FA partners:

1. Thailand 2007 national consultation: Sharing of experiences at an EM-SEAP workshop resulted in an NHRC fact-finding mission on Andaman sea gypsies and M'labri forest dwellers and improved service delivery capacity through an Andaman Pilot Project;
2. Thailand 2007 national consultation: Project on access to land and natural resources in selected EM/IP communities in Chiang Mai initiated by FA partners;
3. National workshop on implementation of UNDRIP 2008: Project on addressing civil registration (births, marriages, deaths, etc.) for Indigenous People in the Philippines initiated;
4. Regional Women's Human Rights Strategy Meeting on ASEAN Structures and Processes, August 2009: EM/IP women provided with information and awareness training on advocating for their rights with ASEAN and particularly with reference to the ACWC;
5. Civil registration project initiated with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples of the Philippines as identified in the National Workshop on the Implementation of the UNDRIP in 2008;
6. aseanips@yahoogroups.com set-up to share information and coordinate ASEAN related activities as decided during the Regional IP Strategy Workshop on the ASEAN on 28-29 October 2008 organised by Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact;
7. cedaw-iw-em@googlegroups.com managed for sharing of information on issues related to indigenous women's rights as decided during the SEA Regional Training and Strategic Planning Workshop on CEDAW for Ethnic Minority and

Indigenous Women (This workshop was a collaboration between SEARCH's EM/IP program run by FA/SAPA and UNIFEM);
8. Regional Women's Human Rights Strategy Meeting on ASEAN Structures and Processes, August 2009: EM/IP women provided with information and awareness on advocating for their rights with ASEAN and particularly with reference to the ACWC;
9. drc-2009@googlegroups to facilitate exchange of information on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance as decided during the 1st Asian Civil Society Regional Workshop on the 2009 Durban Review Conference in April 2009.

Variance: Two initiatives came from the 2007 national consultation but are included because both resulted in significant services being rendered/lessons learned. FA has identified an additional five initiatives, two of which have been completed in this reporting period.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
421	Support advocacy and defender organizations working with SEARCH's three target groups.
422	Support rights-based awareness campaigns and consultations
423	Support SAPA and its ASEAN Peoples' Center in Jakarta, which is coordinating initiatives of civil society and ASEAN.
424	Invest in small-scale community initiatives to provide rights-based services to migrant workers, ethnic minorities, children's groups and communities.
425	Support input to ASEAN AHRB and the other new ASEAN institutions (for women and children and for migrant workers) by target group beneficiaries through national and regional consultations.

Output 430: Increased capacity of SEARCH's partners and their partners to increase the involvement of their beneficiaries to articulate and promote their rights to protection, equality and access to services under the law.

Indicator 431: Consultations by major partners: - APWLD (women), UNI-APRO (trade unions), and MFA (Migrant Rights Organizations) include a number of organizations which increases from the baseline number. *(MW)*

Baseline: No data.

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 22 consultations:

1. APWLD, UNI-APRO, UNIFEM, Komnas Perempuan (Indonesian Women's Commission) have contributed to the TF-AMW Framework and the engendering of this Civil Society Framework;
2. 8 regional and 8 national consultations involving 1,355 representatives from trade unions, NGOs and migrant workers' groups participated in the Thai national consultations of the TF-AMW;

3. The TF-AMW Framework Instrument submitted to the ASEAN Secretariat on May 12, 2009 during the 6th ASEAN SLOM in Vientiane. The document was shared with ASEAN Senior Labour officials;
4. TF-AMW was represented at the 2nd ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour held on July 30 and 31, 2009 in Bangkok.

Variance: As there was no baseline data, we are using zero as the baseline for the beginning of the project. There have been 22 consultations by and among major partners since that time.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
431	Support action research on legal issues affecting the project's three target groups
434	Input by SEARCH target group beneficiaries through the consultative activities of SEARCH three main partners working with new ASEAN Bodies.

Indicator 432: Increased numbers of women spokespersons and leaders of organizations in regional and national consultations on improving migrant workers' rights. *(MW)*

Baseline: No data

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 947 women spokespersons/leaders:

1. Majority of delegation selected by the migrant workers' consultation in the Philippines to convey the meeting's message to the GOP were women (no numbers available);
2. 34 women participants (out of 75) in Lao PDR consultations;
3. 25 women participants (out of 41) in Thai National Working Group;
4. Regional/national consultations included approximately 880 women (65% of participants);
5. 50% of national focal points (8 out of 16 representatives) are women.

Variance: Increase of 947 women since the beginning of the project (using zero as the baseline at project commencement.)

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
434	Input by SEARCH target group beneficiaries through the consultative activities of SEARCH three main partners working with new ASEAN Bodies.

Indicator 433: Number and type of FA and project participation (presentation, panels, statements, speeches) in national, regional and international platforms (ASEAN, SAPA and UN) for policy, advocacy, solidarity and networking. *(EM/IP)*

Baseline: Zero

Achievements towards Indicator (cumulative to end of reporting period): 15 instances of FA project participation:

1. FA EM member representatives attended the Women's Caucus on the ASEAN Commission on the rights of women and children and the ASEAN human rights mechanisms;
2. FA EM member representatives attended the 2nd Regional Consultation on ASEAN and Human Rights;
3. FA organized the Women's and Children's Rights Caucus for the ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism with UNIFEM and Save the Children Sweden;
4. Regional Consultation on the ASEAN Commission on the rights of women and children and the ASEAN human rights mechanisms jointly organized by FA and other international organizations;
5. FA representation at the Durban Review Conference on issues that affect ethnic minority communities;
6. FA and partners advocate for EM women through development of the Mekong Indigenous Women's Network;
7. Presentation on ASEAN and minorities at the 1st Regional Consultation on ASEAN and Human Rights, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (26-28 Aug. 2007);
8. Presentation on ASEAN and indigenous peoples during Orientation on ASEAN for Indigenous Peoples (regional leaders), Chiang Mai, Thailand (28 July 2008);
9. Compilation of relevant documents including UN documents and participants presentations during the 1st Regional Workshop on Minority Issues in Southeast Asia, Bangkok, Thailand, (21-23 January 2008);
10. Compilation for the 1st Regional Workshop Consultation on the Durban Review Conference 2009, Bangkok, Thailand (25 – 26 February 2008) which included relevant UN documents, NGO documents from the 2001 WCAR process;
11. Compilation for the SEA Regional Training and Strategic Planning Workshop on CEDAW for Ethnic Minority and Indigenous Women (funded by UNIFEM CEDAW SEAP), Bangkok, Thailand (26-30 May 2008);
12. Compilation for the Writeshop on Asian Civil Society Submission to Durban Review Conference Outcome Document, Bangkok, Thailand (8-9 January 2009);
13. Input on ASEAN for the Workshop on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the ASEAN during the 2009 ASEAN Peoples Forum, Bangkok, Thailand (21 February 2009);
14. Compilation for the SEA Consultation of Rural Women on the Establishment of an ASEAN Human Rights Body (AHRB) and ASEAN Commission on Women and Children (ACWC), Bangkok, Thailand (28 – 30 March, 2009) funded by UNIFEM;
15. Presentation on IPs and discrimination for the April 21, 2009 FA-sponsored side-event Journey From Durban To Geneva: The Lost Issues Of Asia.

Variance: An increase of 10 instances of participation including presentations, position papers, and other advocacy activities.

Activities contributing to Output:

WBS #	Activity
431	Support action research on legal issues affecting the project's three target groups

WBS #	Activity
434	Input by SEARCH target group beneficiaries through the consultative activities of SEARCH three main partners working with new ASEAN Bodies.

2.5 GENDER EQUALITY/GENDER MAINSTREAMING RESULTS

The SEARCH Gender Strategy aimed to address the human rights of women in Southeast Asia through increasing women's participation in governance and building their decision-making capacity and power. The strategy was implemented through three major activities: Gender mainstreaming with the regional partners; Collaboration with regional partners and other stakeholders in the form of gender sub-projects; and continued integration of gender with child rights. SEARCH also focused on building the capacity of ethnic minority and indigenous women to advocate for their human rights, as well as worked with the TF-AMW to help mainstream gender into their framework for ASEAN migrant workers

During the initial stages of the project, regional partners did not consider gender mainstreaming to be a high priority, although this varied across partners. For example, Forum-Asia did have gender mainstreaming as a policy, while UNIAP struggled to ensure that men and boys were also seen as victims of trafficking along with women and girls, and finally the Working Group viewed itself as the champion of human rights in general, which included the rights of women and girls. With coaching and mentoring from the SEARCH Regional Office and other experts and collaborators, the regional partners began to understand and incorporate the principles of CIDA's Policy on Gender Equality, particularly that "promoting the equal participation of women as agents of change in economic, social and political processes is essential to achieving gender equality". Each partner appointed a gender focal point, who was responsible for ensuring that gender concerns were integrated into advocacy and programming activities. Partners also demonstrated increased capacity to integrate gender concerns into their activities over time. For example, the Working Group was able to increase the number of women members of national Working Groups from 26 to 45 by the end of the project (Indicator 127), thus increasing representation for women's issues in advocacy with ASEAN. Forum-Asia involved 48 of its members in addressing and reporting on women's issues (Indicator 134) to increase the capacity of regional networks of EM/IP organizations and migrant workers' support groups. UNIAP reported that 90% of its trained participants were using gender-sensitive approaches in anti-trafficking practices (Indicator 112).

The SEARCH Regional Office and technical assistance (working with CIDA representative, Marie Powell, Professor Maureen Maloney, and Professor Kyoko Kusakabe) worked with the regional partners to strengthen intersectionality between its Child Rights and Gender Equality activities as a strategy to contribute to strengthening of legal frameworks, policies, advocacy and services for both groups. This strategy was supported by sub-projects implemented through the Gender Fund. For example, with respect to the issue of statelessness, SEARCH contributed to UNESCO's work through a combination of gender and AFI funds. This work included targeted advocacy for changing the law in Thailand with respect to birth-registration and citizenship. Another result of this work was that Thailand also removed its reservation on Article 7 of the CRC which pertains to the right to birth registration and citizenship. In addition, UNESCO convened a

"state of statelessness" working group in which SEARCH partner Forum-Asia was a member and which Bernice Aquino See (Coordinator for the Ethnic Minority/Indigenous Peoples program) attended. Finally, different members of the regional office also attended, depending on the subject-matter, i.e., issues related to women and girls, trafficking and migration issues related to lack of registration, registration of migrant workers in Thailand etc.

SEARCH also supported the regional partners (especially the Working Group and Forum-Asia/SAPA) in their effort to input civil society concerns into the creation of the ASEAN Women and Children's Commission (ACWC) dedicated to protecting and promoting the rights of women and children in ASEAN. The baseline for this work was provided by the Working Group's study, assisted by SEARCH Technical Assistance, entitled: "Towards the Creation of A Commission for Women and Children, Mahidol University."

SEARCH used various entry points to further its gender objectives. For example, SEARCH and its regional partners capitalized on the work being done by regional and international experts and scholars in the areas of women and/or children's rights, who viewed creation of the ACWC as an entry point for engaging ASEAN in human rights promotion and protection in general. SEARCH also advocated for intersectionality (or an integrated approach) to human rights to help create an integrated platform for engaging with ASEAN on the rights of women, children, ethnic minorities/indigenous peoples and migrant workers. It also demonstrated that projects such as SEARCH and the CEDAW SEAP project working together with compatible regional agendas, such as creation of the ACWC, help capitalize on momentum. Directly, SEARCH contributed to the establishment of ACWC through assistance in a baseline study of women and children undertaken by Mahidol (with SEARCH Technical Assistance[9]), drafting of the ACWC TORs and policy papers in cooperation with UNIFEM (now UN Women) on the CEDAW SEAP. Indirectly, SEARCH worked informally with UNIFEM staff to focus these consultations and bring more community based state holders to the table through partners such as the Peoples Empowerment Foundation.

SEARCH also achieved the following gender equality results:

- Increased cooperation among multiple stakeholders facilitated by FA/SAPA consultations with SEARCH and UNIFEM (particularly with CEDAW SEAP support, both through formal consultations with SAPA and informal behind the scenes work with UNIFEM staff) and with women migrant workers including women domestic migrant workers through TF-AMW and UNIFEM;
- Increased advocacy on issues faced by the region's women and children through consultations on the ASEAN Commission on Women and Children at the macro level and support for small community-based projects at the micro level, i.e., consultation supporting ethnic minority women;
- Enhanced capacity to monitor and report on gender-sensitive data through creation of internal gender monitoring and evaluation tools in collaboration with AIT's SEA-UEMA project (with which SEARCH's outside gender expert, Dr. Kusakabe was involved), working with its key regional partners, and using local and international experts and focal points;

[9] SEARCH provided TA to the research project, i.e., Professor Maloney was part of the core research team while the regional office provided assistance in writing and editing of the final report entitled: *Towards a Commission for Women and Children,* which was published in English and copies were sent to CIDA. Later this report was translated into some local languages.

- An increased awareness and action on the part of FORUM-Asia and its partners of gender issues unique to ethnic minority and indigenous women (and men);
- Increased integration of women's (and youth) issues arising from conflict situations in peace-building processes and the exploration of gender sensitive micro-justice models;
- Increased attention to the special concerns of ethnic minority women and children in deliberations on the ACWC;
- Enhanced promotion and protection of the rights of women and girls who are migrants, in relation to men and boys, by helping to further engender the Migrant Workers Framework document and increase awareness of stakeholders on the TF-AMW.
- Development of a Baseline study completed by the Human Rights Resource Center for ASEAN (HRRCA) that built on past studies on Women and Children in the region and will contribute to the human rights training institute. The following technical assistance personnel contributed to the curriculum: SEARCH partner, Dr. Philip Cook of IICRD, SEARCH Senior Advisor, Dr. Saisuree Chutikul ACWC) and SEARCH Senior Program Manager and Regional Deputy Director, Melinda MacDonald.

2.6 CONTRIBUTION OF THE GENDER FUND TO SEARCH RESULTS

SEARCH has supported a number of gender-specific initiatives through its gender fund, such as civil society consultations for the creation of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Women and Children with SAPA and UNIFEM. Other initiatives focused on migrant women, indigenous women and girls and young women in Southern Thailand, Mindanao and Aceh, to name a few, have been undertaken. These subprojects helped pilot initiatives on the ground and lent support to SEARCH gender mainstreaming work at the regional level. They also helped to identify entry points for action on the differing rights issues of men and women, girls and boys, within the communities of migrant workers, ethnic minorities and children, such as the special challenges faced by female domestic workers, the differing priorities of indigenous and ethnic minority women and other similar issues, while beginning the process of mainstreaming gender equality into their work.

The Gender Fund, through its focus on increased involvement of women in advocacy and decision-making in the human rights arena, contributed to capacity building of selected institutions and partners, and to the increased effectiveness and sustainability of regional networks and partnerships in addressing the human rights issues related to women. $200,000 was allocated to the Gender Fund and $191,000 of that amount was spent. A detailed financial accounting will be provided in the Financial Report, which will be submitted as a separate document.

Gender Fund Results Summary

Title	Organization	Results	Date	Budget
1. Women's Action Research Initiative (WARI): Regional Gender and Human Rights Training and Conference.	WARI (Bangkok)	Increased capacity of participants from all 7 target countries and regional partners to understand and apply gender mainstreaming concepts to their projects, programs and organizations. Also the materials for this training were provided to partners and were used as the basis of future capacity building on gender.	June 2006	$15,000
2. Women Burmese Migrant Workers and Refugees in Thailand (Bangkok)	Human Security Alliance(H.S.A.)	Increased focus on human security needs of women and girls through increased networking and awareness raising about their rights..	April 2007 - Dec. 2008	$20,000
3. Women Migrant Domestic Workers in Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines: A Review of the Existing Human Rights Protection Systems.	National Commission on Violence Against Women (KOMNAS PEREMPUAN)	Enhanced protection for Undocumented Migrant Workers (UMWs) & Women Domestic Migrant Workers (Widows) with particular emphasis on the role and mandate of government, NHRIs and brokers with respect to the protection of women's human rights. This information was disseminated to the TF-AMW, which was developing recommendations for their Civil Society Framework on Migrant Workers.	June-September 2007	$20,000
4. Promoting the Rights of Women and Children of Indigenous People and Ethnic Minorities in Cambodia	Human Security Alliance (H.S.A.)	Increased access to Commune Councils by building capacity and creating dialogue to promote and adopt a transformational justice model.	July 07-Dec 2008	$20,000
5. International Development Studies Conference on Human Security in Asia (Bangkok)	Faculty of Political Sciences, Chulalongkorn Univ. (MAIDS)	Increased voice for women through promoting participation of Southeast Asian women in the conference entitled "Mainstreaming Human Security: The Asian Contribution"	4-5 October 2007 in Bangkok	$7,912
6. AIJI Fair Trials Initiative (Cambodia)	Asian International Justice Initiative (AIJI)	Enhanced prosecutorial capacity of Cambodian lawyers through intensive gender sensitive legal training in the doctrines of the genocide (including rape as a crime of genocide) and command responsibility.	18-23 October 2007	$19,935
7. Ensuring Women's Participation in the Building of Regional Solidarity in ASEAN Cooperation (Philippines): The 3rd ASEAN Civil Society Conference.	Southeast Asian Committee for Advocacy (SEACA)	Increased advocacy on women's political, social, cultural and economic agendas, particularly to ensure that the ASEAN Charter, programs and structures reflect women's inputs, perspectives and agendas .	1-3 November 2007 in Singapore	$15,000

Title	Organization	Results	Date	Budget
8. A Workshop on Impact of conflict on Women and Youth (Bangkok)	Asian Institute for Human Rights (AIHR)	Development of a road map for integrating concerns of women and youth in all peace building initiatives with respect to the conflict in South of Thailand, Mindanao, Aceh and East Timor through the UN Mechanism	22-23 February 2008 in Bangkok	$38,013
9. To honor His Majesty the King: Hill Tribe concert for legal status and against HIV/AIDS, Human Trafficking and Drug Abuse (Chiang Mai)	Public Relations Department Region 3, Chiang Mai and UNESCO	Increased awareness of ethnic minority and indigenous women's political social and cultural agendas using music produced by Hill Tribes which depicted their human rights issues with respect to legal status, HIV AIDS, trafficking etc. .	November 3, 2007	$3,111
10. Southeast Asian Civil Society & Parliamentarians Regional Workshop on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers, particularly Women and Girls. (Philippines)	Southeast Asian Committee for Advocacy (SEACA)	Development of a multi-stakeholder agenda and program of action on how to implement the ASEAN declaration on the protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers.	13-14 March 2008	$20,000
11. East West Centre (Bangkok)	East West Centre and Berkeley War Crimes Institute	Enhanced capacity of civil society in transitional justice and peace-building through interactive gender sensitive training designed with international and regional experts in the field .	18-23 Oct 2007	$20,000
12. Three Forums	FORUM-Asia	Strengthened civil society engagement in ASEAN human rights mechanism through three forums	August 2008	$3,000

2.7 CONTRIBUTION OF THE ALLOCATIONS FOR INNOVATION FUND TO SEARCH RESULTS

The objective of the Allocations for Innovation in the Rule of Law mechanism was to provide SEARCH with the capacity to plan and implement rule-of-law initiatives that promoted human rights outside of the work of the three regional partners, but were complementary to them. To the fullest extent possible it was used to support innovative rule of law/human rights activities that were catalytic to the development of new approaches to building regional human rights capacities and legal frameworks. It also funded a number of initiatives that provided delivery of services to SEARCH target groups. During the final year of the project, more AFI resources were allocated to activities that demonstrated and implemented policy issues of the regional partners.

By providing SEARCH with a small project funding mechanism, the AFI made it possible for the project to extend its reach beyond the programming boundaries of its three main regional partners or extend some of their additional initiatives. Because AFI approval rested with SEARCH's Project Steering Committee, the membership of which included not only CIDA and the CEA, but also FORUM-Asia, UNIAP and the Working Group, the

AFI mechanism served not only to extend SEARCH's programming reach but to build a much larger community of interest in the programming mandate. In this sense, it became not only an adjunct program delivery mechanism, but also a program networking mechanism.

The initial fund allocation of $400,000 provided grants ranging from $3,500 to $75,000 to 15 Southeast Asian civil society groups and non-profit organizations. For example, it provided support to the Vietnam Lawyers Association to provide legal aid services in two mountain provinces in Vietnam with high concentrations of ethnic minority people and to the Judicial Systems Monitoring Program in East Timor to develop contextual tools to strengthen local capacities for engaging children in a community-based conflict resolution process. When SEARCH's overall budget was increased in 2009, the AFI mechanism was allocated an additional $590,000 for ten AFIs, most of which focused on supporting the ASEAN-related human rights institution building agenda. Thus, almost $1,000,000 of SEARCH program funding was allocated to twenty-five AFIs throughout the project.

Both the AFI and Gender funding mechanisms were primarily responsive, allowing SEARCH to both support innovation that would produce benefits for its target groups, and to strengthen the program-level activiies of its regional partners, either by supporting their members or enabling them to develop linkages and build capacities of their members. Initially, the AFI applications and reports did not provide results frameworks, so they cannot always be tied directly to indicators in the SEARCH PMF. However, each AFI contributed demonstrably to Outcome level results. Eleven AFIs (1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23) contributed to Outcome 100: "Improved capacity of selected institutions and partners to promote human rights" by focusing in direct ways on capacity development for civil society groups. Six AFIs provided "increased access to services and protection by law" (Outcome 400) through pilot projects that demonstrated delivery of services at the grassroots level. Five AFIs supported "improved legislation and policy environment" (Outcome 300) through policy formulation and advocacy. And five AFIs (9, f10, 20, 16, 24) contributed to Outcome 200, "increased effectiveness and sustainability of regional partners and networks". In some cases, such as AFI 16, Support to Southeast Asian People's Center and AFI 24, Support to HRRCA, the sub-project contributed to more than one Outcome, in these cases both capacity development and sustainability.

Following are some examples of how the AFIs, and the Gender Fund contributed to increased access to services and protection by law for human rights.

- Work by Forum Asia and by the UNESCO AFI (#22) contributed to enhanced access to services such as health and education through birth registration of ethnic minority children who were often migrants. This included targeted advocacy for changing the law in Thailand with respect to birth-registration and citizenship.
- AFIs with the Vietnamese Lawyers' Association (#4, 5, 11) provided access to legal services and education for ethnic minorities and migrant workers;
- Gender sub-project #3 with KOMNAS PEREMPUAN on improving access to services for women domestic migrant workers in Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines was of particular value to several of the 192 recommendations included in the Civil Society Statement on the Rights of Migrant Workers submitted to ASEAN.

Summary of AFI Results

Organization and Title	Start Date	Grant Amount	Results
1. Equitas: International Human Rights Training Program	July 2006	$8,385	Deepened understanding of human rights and of the essential role of human rights education in effecting change through support to Vietnamese participant in the international human rights training program.
2. ANFREL: Capacity building in East Timor	March 2007	$20,000	Strengthened civil society, especially women, for democracy in East Timor by working with KOMEG and Women's Caucus to train civil society in three strategic provinces to monitor the presidential election
3. Chiang Mai University: Ethnic Minorities Network	Jan. 2007	$10,000	Strengthened capacity of ethnic minority actors and their allies and helpers as well as government and regional actors to carry out change processes leading to improved human rights and development outcomes across the SEARCH countries
4. VLA: Migrant Workers	May 2007	$44,000	Increased advocacy with state agencies of Vietnam to reform current laws and policies on the legal status of migrant workers and members of their families
5. VLA: Legal Aid	Apr. 2007	$31,000	Legal reforms to recognize traditional methods of dispute resolution for indigenous groups in Vietnam.
6. Equitas: Intl. Human Rights Training Program	May 2007	$17,439	Deepened understanding of human rights and of the essential role of human rights education in effecting change through support to two additional Vietnamese participants in Equitas' HR training program.
7. ASEAN/DEPLU: Human Rights Mechanism	May 2007	$75,900	Co- sponsored by ASEAN, DEPLU (Indonesian Foreign Ministry), DFAIT Canada and SEARCH, a meeting in Bali from May 15-17, 2007 brought together key government representatives from all ten ASEAN countries responsible for recommending how a credible Human Rights body could be established by ASEAN. The meeting produced the following outputs: a) Country Studies of ASEAN Member Countries; and b) Modalities for establishing a regional human rights mechanism in ASEAN,
8. JSMP: Women's and Children's Participation in Peacebuilding Processes	July 2008	$48,000	The Judicial Systems Monitoring Program, a member of Forum Asia, conducted research mapping, a SWOT to identify opportunities and issues for work with women and children's rights, development and pilot of training materials for children and dissemination of the results. The findings were used as a pilot for SEARCH's Child Rights Strategy.
9. Forum Asia: Series of Forums on CSO Engagement with Women and Children	August 2008	$27,000	Events included the First Caucus on Women and Children's rights i ASEAN Human Rights Mechanisms, the second Regional Consulta ASEAN and Human Rights, Strategic Meetings with Women's & Ch CSOs related to ASEAN day), SAPA Working Group meeting on ASEAN a Consultations September inputting to the ASEAN Commission on W and Children (with UNIFEM and SEARCH). The result was an incre sense of ownership for over 140 regional CSO participants into the process of developing agreed upon input for the ASEAN Women and Children's Commission once it is established.
10. Forum Asia: ASEAN Liaison office	Aug 2008	$50,000	Working with one of its core partners, Forum Asia, SEARCH was one of the founding donors to support establishment of an ASEAN Peoples Centre in Jakarta to liaise directly with the ASEAN Secretariat on Human Rights. Forum Asia became the convenor for the Liaison office on behalf of the seven-organization management group for SAPA (Solidarity for Asian People's Advocacy).
11. VLA: Restorative Justice	June 2009	$22,376	The project developed appropriate methods of restorative justice for ethnic minorities. Best practices demonstrated in the pilot were widely shared to enable policy makers, civil servants, lawyers, NGOs and ethnic peoples in other areas to use the

Organization and Title	Start Date	Grant Amount	Results
			results and establish culturally appropriate alternative legal approaches for ethnic minorities. This AFI also resulted in linkages between VLA and Forum Asia, who were previously not allowed to work in Vietnam.
12: PEP (now PEF): Training for Civil Society	Aug 2008	$30,000	This AFI educated people in 5 Southeast Asian countries about ASEAN to help mobilize people in these countries to provide input into the SAPA supported 4th ASEAN Civil Society Conference (ACSC), which took place immediately prior to the ASEAN Summit originally planned in Thailand in March 2009. The results included increased knowledge about human rights issues and mobilization of civil society groups to contribute effectively to policy-making in ASEAN.
13. Institute for Dispute Resolution: Public Participation	August 2008	$20,000	This regional pilot process was managed by the Institute for Dispute Resolution at Khon Kaen University and the King Prajadhipok Institute provided experiential exposure to conflict prevention, resolutions and peace building for Parliamentarians within the ASEAN region by using as case studies several regional conflicts (i.e. Banda Aceh, Southern Thailand and Mindanao in the Philippines. Lessons learned from national and regional level conflict case studies were widely shared, contributing to the creation of a network to support managing and resolving conflicts through collaborative approaches to peace-building within ASEAN.
14. Save UK: Child Protection	April 2009	$9,540	This AFI supported part of a larger multi-donor funded project on Research and Advocacy on Protecting Migrant Children in the Greater Mekong. SEARCH supported a Regional Roundtable to develop a policy on protection of migrant children to be used for advocacy and action. Twenty-five local and international experts based in the region (with human trafficking, migration and child protection expertise) produced the plan. Country research in eight Southeast Asian countries contributed to the draft regional policy to protect migrant children against exploitation. SEARCH also supported the research in Cambodia.
15. Mercy Centre: Digital Literacy	July 2009	$3,572	This initiative increased the access of poor children in Bangkok to gain access to information on their rights as well as address some of the vulnerability issues related to poor children and youth in the region (especially minority children) namely, vulnerability to child labour and human trafficking exploitation due to low skill level for the workforce. Outputs included: A research report summarizing children's and youth's understanding and basic digital literacy; Establishment of child and youth friendly social networks; More training among other vulnerable groups and more connections re social networking for the rights of children and youth, girls and boys equally, a cohort of trained children and youth from the Mercy Center that can help train other children and youth.
16: Forum Asia: Support to Southeast Asia People's Center	May, 2010	$100,000	Financial support to the SE Asia People's Centre has resulted in enhanced capacity of civil society to engage with ASEAN. In particular, FA has been able to build the capacity of women and ethnic minorities through this additional funding mechanism.
17. Forum Asia: Human Rights Mechanisms	May,l 2010	$100,000	Financial support to FA for advocacy has resulted in enhanced capacity of civil society to engage with ASEAN and with AICHR and the ACWC etc.
18. Children's Forum and other child rights related initiatives	May, 2010	$70,000	Support to the first ASEAN regional meeting of young people from the ten member-States to discuss how children can genuinely participate in addressing issues and concerns affecting the enjoyment of their rights at the domestic and regional levels through collective interaction and partnership with the leaders of

Organization and Title	Start Date	Grant Amount	Results
			the ASEAN. Outputs included: Terms of Reference (TOR) of ACF; Calls for action and statement to be delivered at the next ASEAN meeting; Strategies, approaches and mechanisms of supporting children's participation from local, national and regional levels. This initiative also supported research for the ASEAN Secretariat and development of the regional network.
19. Forum Asia: Migrant Workers	May 2010	$70,000	The purpose of this initiative was to continue to work to promote the establishment of the ASEAN Migrant Workers Instrument to protect and promote the rights of all migrant workers in Southeast Asia.
20. Forum Asia: Ethnic Minorities/ Indigenous People	May 2010	$70,000	This AFI financed the following activities: Assistance to the ASEAN Peoples Centre by supporting a staff person focused on EM/IP issues; A regional study session for national focal points of the TF IP on ASEAN on AHRM and the ASEAN Community Blueprints; National workshops for EMs and IPs on the AHRM and its Community Blueprints; A regional assessment workshop on ASEAN Advocacy with ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples; Production and distribution of an ASEAN Advocacy guide for ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples; A regional training course on dialogue with the AICHR and other ASEAN human rights mechanisms.
21. Digital Social Network Support	May 2010	$65,000	The DSN initiative supported 8 activities to increase the use of deep/digital social networks within the ASEAN parallel structures and to mainstream EM/IP rights issues into advocacy efforts using DSNs. Outputs included increased numbers of individuals and CSOs trained in the technologies, as well as a handbook on the use of DSNs.
22. UNESCO: Ethnic Minority Women State-lessness Study	May 2010	$35,000	The research explored how lack of access to services compounds the vulnerability of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples, particularly women and girls. The objective was to inform government policy, public health campaigns, and develop and distribute safe and culturally appropriate maternal health information to highland ethnic minority women. This pilot study made a clear link between women's human security and human rights and those of the community of which they are part, examining how women's health impacts on the protection of indigenous cultures and community wellbeing.
23. PEF/HSA: AICHR Pilot Projects in Community Engagement and Conflict Resolution	May 2010	$35,000	Project activities included community-based dialogues, citizen engagement, and technical assistance on social networking along with dispute resolution and conflict resolution techniques in order to develop a people-to-people mechanism for monitoring the implementation of ASEAN agendas and mechanisms with particular focus on the Socio-Cultural and Political Security Community Blueprints. Outputs included: monitoring mechanisms, increased awareness and capacity of target groups to engage with ASEAN on issues relevant to them;
24. HRRCA	May 2010	$25,000	This AFI provided financial support to HRRCA through an independent foundation in Indonesia for: Office equipment for the start-up; support to the HRRCA Launch Ceremony; a research activity including a baseline survey of key issues regarding women and children's rights in ASEAN, which engages the ACWC as well as the Migrant Workers Committee.
25. Support to Human Security Alliance particularly for Child Rights	May, 2010	$20,000	Support to the research on children's rights requested by the ASEAN Secretariat for the ACWC; Assistance with reporting on child rights meetings and other activities; and, Support for development of the child rights university network.

2.8 CONCLUSIONS

Monitoring and reporting effectively on SEARCH results was impeded by a number of factors. First, the need to get the project "moving", after a number of delays in the start-up, meant that collecting and documenting baseline data was not a first priority. Because of this, the baseline report was presented early in 2008, four years after the official commencement of the project, with incomplete baseline data and targets established for achievement of indicators and results. Second, in spite of several training workshops in RBM reporting led by CIDA co-monitor Greg Armstrong, the regional partners continued to report primarily on activities and did not report using many of the identified indicators but rather drew inferences from linking activity sets and results. At CIDA's request, Greg Armstrong provided a results reporting framework to the project which managers and partners tried to adopt. In conversations with the evaluators, the partners reported that it was an improvement but still difficult to use.

When assessing the extent to which SEARCH achieved its results, we must consider the issue of attribution on two levels. First, we must ask how much SEARCH contributed to improved capacity and effectiveness of its partners and the degree to which that capacity and effectiveness was also influenced by other partners and/or donors. Second, we must also consider how much we can attribute national and regional human rights achievements, such as improvements in legislation and policy environments to promote human rights to the work of SEARCH partners, and to what extent these achievements result from the work done by other external partners and/or the initiatives coming from within the individual countries themselves, or indeed from leadership within ASEAN. Since SEARCH has been only one of several organizations involved in promoting human rights in the region, we need to view what the project has achieved as a significant contribution to the recent rapid developments in the region. We cannot say that human rights advances, including the new institutions and human rights bodies established during the life of the project are directly attributable to SEARCH or to any other single organization. SEARCH has, however, been a catalyst for change, providing support to human rights organizations and using its network to bring key resources together to effect that change. Using the qualitative and quantitative measurements provided by the indicators, achievement of SEARCH results has been quite high, with some qualifications as follows:

SEARCH has contributed significantly to **Outcome 100,** "Improved capacity of selected institutions and partners to promote the human rights of the targeted disadvantaged groups and influence policy makers." Evidence of this achievement can be demonstrated not only by the strong performance according to indicators at the Outcome and Output level, but also by the level of funding and human resources provided by SEARCH to strengthen partner capacity. But a few objectives weren't met. One objective for achieving this outcome was the establishment of national human rights Working Groups, affiliated with the regional Working Group, in Laos and Vietnam. That did not happen likely due to the political environment in both countries. And,while the capacity of all regional partners has been strengthened for human rights policy development and advocacy, as well as for networking, the capacity of Forum-Asia to support alternative law group members was limited to the Vietnam Lawyers' Association and JSMP in Timor Leste. . As we will see in comments on Outcomes 300 and 400, SEARCH was generally not as strong in its rule-of-law activities and achievement of results as it was in policy and advocacy work. Much of the reason for that is that rule of law is better addressed at the national level where laws are made than at the regional level.

The Regional Office facilitated closer working relationships amongst SEARCH's three main regional partners, civil society, the ASEAN Secretariat and the international community working on human rights. Technical assistance provided through and by the SEARCH regional office:

- Played a supportive role in the establishment of civil society-ASEAN engagement mechanisms such as the SE Asian People's Center in Jakarta;
- Supported processes which promote dialogue among civil society and other regional stakeholders such as those initiated by the Task Force-ASEAN Migrant Workers;
- Brought SEARCH partners together in regional fora to plan how to take advantage of the space being offered to civil society by the new ASEAN;
- Supported and incubated activities of new networks that target children.

The achievement of **Outcome 200**, "Increased effectiveness and sustainability of regional networks and partnerships in addressing the HR issues related to ethnic minorities, children and migrant workers", has been demonstrated by the high level of joint priorities and lessons learned amongst SEARCH's regional partners. Establishment of networks amongst partners of partners, such as those amongst EM/IPs, was most successful later in the project. However, the shared concerns of those networks, supported by tools such as social networking, are strong predictors for increased contact and sustainability of civil society networks. Networking amongst NHRIs, which has been supported by the EU since 2008, has been limited, without a clear indication as to whether the NHRIs will become effective bodies for advocacy or redress for SEARCH target groups. Again, networking was not focused on Rule of Law initiatives. There were four dispute resolution projects funded by the AFI window. Lessons learned from these four effective and innovative activities were shared with the others but formal linkages have not resulted as yet.

Perhaps the most important SEARCH achievement is its integration of partners, stakeholders, policy and programming. Over the project period, SEARCH has become an integrated program. Before SEARCH became involved in the region, most of the organizations it is working with now were only marginally aware of each other. Now there are numerous examples of how they are working together to meet common objectives. For example, the Migrant Workers' Task Force has involved the Working Group, UNIAP, and UNIFEM, as well as some regional ethnic minority and conflict resolution advocates, in its program activities. Similarly, a number of the recipients of SEARCH AFIs and gender equality support have become members of SAPA. SEARCH has also been able to use its AFI and gender equality small project funding mechanisms to fill programming gaps between its main partners.

The quality and amount of data provided by the partners and the regional office indicates unequivocally that **Outcome 300**, "Improved Legislation and Policy Environment for the Provision of Legal/ Judicial Services as Applied to Children, Ethnic Minorities and Migrant Workers" has been achieved. How much did SEARCH actually contribute to this improved environment and how much would have been achieved without SEARCH funding, technical assistance, facilitation and capacity development interventions?

Cross-fertilization and program level synergy amongst SEARCH partners enhanced SEARCH's contribution to activities that led to the creation of the ASEAN Human Rights Body, the ASEAN Commission for Women and Children and the ASEAN Committee for Migrant Workers. The following are examples of activities which served this synergistic purpose:

- Events planned by SAPA involved not only FORUM-Asia members but also members of National Working Groups which are part of the Regional Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism;
- UN organizations such as UNIAP, UNIFEM and OHCHR became increasingly engaged with civil society, and ASEAN Governments on human rights issues;
- ASEAN events increasingly included SEARCH's key partners (often at the suggestion and with the support of SEARCH), other civil society partners and human rights and rule of law technical assistance; and
- Representatives of beneficiary target groups and their representatives increasingly linked with ASEAN governments, other CSOs, and international organizations.

A critical achievement has been the support of the SEARCH regional office in helping to lay the groundwork for a potential Human Rights Resource Centre for ASEAN to promote human rights education across the region. In addition, SEARCH strengthened the regional partners in linkages with the ASEAN Secretariat by:

- Supporting the opening of the ASEAN Peoples Centre in Jakarta (now known as the Southeast Asian Peoples Center) on 15 January 2009. The Center is coordinated by the conveners of the SAPA WG on ASEAN and Forum-Asia. The purpose is to link the ASEAN Secretariat with Civil Society and to create a CSO Secretariat to engage directly with ASEAN.
- Establishing the Human Rights Resource Center for ASEAN (HRRCA). Work is in progress to connect SE Asian academics, activists, lawyers, human rights and ADR practitioners in a sustainable and on-going manner, as part of the new ASEAN architecture for human rights and good governance. This work may also assist with de-facto monitoring of human rights in the region.
- Supporting the Task Force on Migrant Workers (TF-AMW). SEARCH, through the Forum-Asia Task Force on ASEAN Migrant Workers held a series of eight national and seven regional consultations in 7 ASEAN countries to gather the input of 1,368 representatives of migrant workers, trade unions and civil society into the ASEAN Instrument on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers.
- Support ASEAN Civil Society Consultations: A series of national and regional multi-stakeholder consultations were held to explain ASEAN's human rights objectives in order to secure further input into the ASEAN process re establishment of, i.e., the ASEAN human rights body (AICHR), the ACWC and the Migrant Workers Mechanism/Instrument.

It is difficult to provide a clear picture of the level of achievement for **Outcome 400,** "Increased access to services and protection by law for children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers", primarily because we have incomplete data, particularly on those indicators that are relevant to access to services. For example, there is limited data on human rights violations filed with the NHRIs, no disaggregated data on services and protection for children in instances of trafficking, and no data on national government commitment of resources to human rights services and protection for the SEARCH target groups. At the Output level, we can see that a significantly increased level of awareness about services and protection has been achieved by Forum-Asia, and that their capacity to make stakeholders aware of their rights under the law has also increased. Also at the Output level, UNIAP has achieved the results established for it at the beginning of the project. However, both the Working Group and Forum-Asia are primarily policy and advocacy organizations; with some notable exceptions in the EM/IP

target group, so are not in the business of delivering specific services that increase the access to services of children, ethnic minorities or migrant workers.

3. FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE

3.1 ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

The strength of SEARCH as a program delivery mechanism flowed from its uniqueness. This uniqueness generated a number of programming challenges, all unanticipated. Six of these challenges are worth documenting.

Challenge 1 – The Lack of Clearly Defined Project Boundaries: According to SEARCH's original design, it was to be a program in seven Southeast Asian countries: East Timor, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam, corresponding to the list of Canadian aid eligible countries in the region. This configuration excluded the ASEAN member countries of Brunei, Malaysia, Myanmar and Singapore but included the non-ASEAN country of East Timor. Further complicating the matter were the programming boundaries of its three regional partners. Forum Asia includes members from much of Asia, although half their members are based in Southeast Asia. The membership of UNIAP consists of the six Mekong region countries of Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. The Working Group's field of vision includes all of ASEAN but its active membership base is limited to the countries of the region with a commitment to human rights – Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand and to a lesser extent Singapore and Cambodia.

SEARCH's relationship with the CIDA regional program was affected by the fact that CIDA's bilateral presence in the region was limited to Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia and Cambodia. For most of the life of the project, CIDA had a Canadian staff presence in the Canadian Embassy in Bangkok to oversee the Agency's substantial regional program. As the level of its regional programming declined and as the region's human rights institutions began setting up shop in Jakarta to be near the ASEAN Secretariat, the CIDA office in the Canadian Embassy in Indonesia began to get involved.

Challenge 2 - The SEARCH Delivery Model - Process not Product Oriented: In the traditional development assistance program delivery model, a donor agency contracts a donor country executing agency to provide a pre-determined set of technical assistance inputs to a developing country institution with a view to achieving a precisely defined set of measurable outcomes. As it turned out, SEARCH did not fit that model. Yes, it had a pre-determined set of programming objectives and a CEA contracted to achieve them, but in the beginning it didn't have a local agency that owned it. Although it had chosen to "outsource" the delivery of the project activities required to achieve the project's pre-determined objectives, more often than not SEARCH found itself reacting to and looking for the most useful ways to support emergent human rights development processes. Thus, the role that it played was more that of a financial supporter and process facilitator rather than a project implementer. While playing this role proved to be highly appropriate to supporting the complex, multi-stakeholder, adaptive, system-wide change process that characterized the ASEAN human rights development process of the first decade of the 21st century, it definitely created challenges for the CEA in terms of being accountable to CIDA for the implementation of its annual work plans.

Challenge 3 – Protracted Decision Making Process for Making Program Adjustments: The complex adaptive systems approach that became the CEA's *modus operandi* for coping with the unpredictability and fluid nature of the human rights development processes that the SEARCH project was supporting assumed project capacity for rapid situational analysis, strategizing and course correction. However, at contractual level, project decision-making was much slower. Contract approval took 18 months. The difficulties that the CEA experienced in producing a credible Project Implementation Plan plus the delay getting it officially approved after it was approved by Project Steering Committee meant that the PIP preparation and approval process stretched out over nearly two years. (See Appendix F) The budget increase took 8 months partly because its size was increased substantially from $100,000 to $2.3 million. The consequence of decision-making delays was invariably a loss of programming momentum. In this situation the CEA and its partners often found themselves in the situation of having to make programming corrections to compensate for the slow pace of CIDA responses.

Challenge 4 - Differing Definitions of Capacity Development: Normally when contemplating the capacity development functions of a project executing agency one thinks in terms of it being mainly a provider of training and an advisor on organizational development. The SEARCH CEA, cast in the role of a funding mechanism, network partner and relationship building facilitator, did little in the area of organizational development or training to its partners except in the areas of results-based management and outcome mapping. Rather, the value that it added to the capacity development processes associated with the Southeast Asian human rights development processes, came in the form of modelling innovative human rights initiatives, sharing responsibility for developmental outcomes with its partners, facilitating the involvement of marginalized groups in human rights related development processes, supporting process oriented activities, linking potential partners, helping set meeting agendas, resolving conflicts and sharing information. While these facilitative roles and provision of soft services has been critical to advancing the ASEAN human rights development process, they are difficult to capture in a results achievement table. Nor are they easily handed over to someone else to perform.

Challenge 5 - The Complexity of Managing CIDA's Partnership Approach to Development: The CEA managed SEARCH as two interlocking partnerships – a partnership involving the CEA's three Canadian consortium members and a partnership with the project's three regional collaborating organizations. Such an approach to project management has many advantages. It assumes a high level of joint responsibility for performance and results. It assumes high competencies on the part of all parties. It assumes that partnership members are ready to learn from each other. And it assumes an equal sharing of power and resources. But partnerships also have their own unique management challenges – in managing divergent interests or breaches of trust, for example. They need a partnership friendly environment to operate in and they present a number of challeneges in order to remain effective.

Challenge 5 - The Duality of the Role of the Monitor: The conventional role played by a CIDA project monitor is to undertake periodic "outsider" reviews of project performance in order to ensure CEA accountability to CIDA. However, in the case of SEARCH, one of project's two monitors was in many ways more of an "insider" than an "outsider", a person who had managed SEARCH's predecessor project and thus a person with an understanding of SEARCH's prehistory and context and a person with

longstanding relationships with some of SEARCH's key partners. As a permanent resident in the region, she was able to be a regular participant in project activities. The other member of the monitoring team, who was resident in Canada, played a key supportive role in helping the SEARCH team to refine the performance indicators and to improve its progress reporting. However, while these circumstances meant that the SEARCH monitors were able to move beyond the traditional monitor's role of assessing progress towards intended outcomes to assisting project learning and adjustment processes, it also meant that the added value of an objective outside point of view officially communicated into the system was lost.

Challenge 6 - Adapting to the New Digital Reality: The CEA's Implementation Plan called for the development of a Knowledge Management System. The one that was initially created consisted of a static SEARCH website and a closed internal web-based document sharing and communication platform. The website that it established advertised SEARCH's existence and shared some documents, but internal web-based document sharing and communication was quickly out-paced by other emerging communications technologies. The partners hardly ever made use of its web portal, relying instead on e-mailing, various Google applications like Google Docs, and Calendar, telephoning and Skype, OoVoo and other communications technologies. . Through SEARCH's dialogue on this issue with FORUM-Asia and other regional partners, SEARCH's knowledge management system has morphed into supporting an open, Google-based, self-organizing information sharing platform which is becoming a high use connector for the Southeast Asian human rights community. It can be accessed at ASEANCATS@googlegroups.com. A legacy website with content has also been developed for SEARCH. In February, 2011, its first month of operation, it received 57 visits from 12 countries including the Philippines, Russia, Ireland and Germany. And the project's effort to network communities of indigenous youth has created 40 Deep Social Networks involving approximately 300 young people in training and presentations and certified 12 DSN trainers. This nascent network is directly connected to the Southeast Asian People's Centre, the HRRCA and other regional partners with the region's ethnic minority, Indigenous, youth and migrant worker communities. At least one other donor is showing an interest in providing further support for this development.

3.2 LESSONS LEARNED

3.2.1 Lessons Learned by the CEA

SEARCH was a learning project in two ways. First, as it went along, the CEA and the regional partners tried to be flexible and adaptable and to learn from what they were doing together - to understand the obvious and not so obvious changes that were taking place in the Southeast Asian human rights landscape and to adjust to, or take advantage of, those changes. This proved to be no easy task given the number of changes that took place in the Southeast Asian human rights scene over the life of the project and the many and varied interpretations of them. Second, as SEARCH comes to an end, it presents a unique opportunity to step back and reflect on the total SEARCH experience and on what it has to say about the interface between human rights and capacity development in a regional context in order to apply that learning to future situations. The following lessons come from this learning opportunity:

Lesson 1: Relationship-building among its key actors enabled SEARCH to make significant contributions to human rights advances. This achievement is largely du to the fact that its field office acted mainly as a facilitation agency for learning and development rather than simply as a project management unit.

Lesson 2: Building capacity for the promotion and protection of human rights is about the evolving interface between the human rights struggle and changing governance systems in Southeast Asia rather than about rights-based project activities.

Lesson 3: Effecting change in human rights requires moving beyond judgments concerning country compliance or non-compliance with international human rights normative instruments to the adoption of a *developmental rights-based approach* built on a perception of rights as a developmental goal to be achieved independently of other goals and a recognition of the importance of advocacy as opposed to service provision.

Lesson 4: The most important role that 'outsiders' can play, when aiding a developmental process, is providing support to local problem-solving networks, identifying and backing local agents of change, building local capacities for government-civil society engagement and providing opportunities to vulnerable communities to advocate for their rights.

Lesson 5: While it is important to focus international attention on the human rights records of individual countries, and particularly on those of the world's worst human rights actors like Myanmar, possibilities also exist for influencing the inhuman behaviour of such countries by supporting the advancement of human rights across the regions in which they operate and in the regional human rights institutions and organizations in which they are members.

Lesson 6: As a network of networks, there was inevitable tension in SEARCH between doing too little as to be irrelevant or doing so much as to be bothersome. Striking a balance between "doing" and "facilitating" can be a challenge both in terms of managing for results and claiming attribution for results achievement.

Lesson 7: Social networking is gaining recognition as a valuable methodological tool for capacity development. If applied well, it can have advantages of cost, scale and speed over more traditional approaches such as training and providing expert advice. It has proven to be particularly useful in mobilizing ethnic minority youth to become involved in the regional human rights dialogue through a process of periodic reflection – systematically looking back and seriously looking ahead – and not just rushing into action. Thus a great 'smart power' opportunity exists for harnessing the potential of digitally driven social networking processes to the task of linking the region's vulnerable communities to the region's emerging human rights institutions and processes.

Lesson 8: SEARCH's role in program delivery, as both partner and funding mechanism, has proven to be a highly effective way of supporting regional development programming with a wide-ranging set of stakeholders. In line with aid effectiveness principles, this two-pronged approach has allowed SEARCH to support locally owned development processes while at the same time adding value in terms of being a catalyst for inter-partner cooperation.

Lesson 9: Building a human rights ASEAN architecture is as much a political matter as a technical or legal matter. The challenge is to find an "unforced" consensus on objectives while leaving space for constructive dialogue on institutional configurations.
Lesson 10: Aligning CEA technical assistances resources with "client" technical assistance needs can be difficult. The CEA's technical assistance capacity was organized on the basis of the project's three target groups – ethnic minorities, migrant workers and children. However, the three partners that it chose to work with were organized on the basis of their preferred human unique "business models" – policy dialogue (the WG), advocacy (FA) and capacity development (UNIAP). It was only when the region's new human rights institutions came into being and opportunities began to emerge for making them more target group sensitive, that the CEA was able to deploy all its TA resources in the most efficient and effective manner.

3.2.2 Lessons Extracted from a Report on the Project's End-of-Project Lessons Learned Workshop

Approximately two months before SEARCH closed its doors, CIDA supported an external consulting group to facilitate and organize an end-of-project lessons learned workshop to help its "community of stakeholders" to reflect collectively on its accomplishments and challenges, its strengths and weaknesses, the lessons it has to teach and its legacy for future action. Here are six of the SEARCH lessons that were identified by the project stakeholders.

Lesson 1: What was planned was the creation of the formal ASEAN human rights mechanism - the ASEAN Intergovernmental Human Rights Commission and the ASEAN Commission for Women and Children. What was not planned was the emergence of the parallel civil society human rights organizations - the Human Rights Resource Centre and the Southeast Asian People's Centre. Much of what SEARCH achieved in terms of capacity development took place in the space where the processes of creating the formal and informal mechanisms intersected, for example, where FORUM-Asia's advocacy program intersected with the process of defining the AICHR.

Lesson 2: Building a network for sharing knowledge, promoting cooperation, and generating trust can be a powerful capacity development tool. Multi-stakeholder network building is often an evolutionary process in the "interactive search" mode, and usually requires the existence of a neutral "centre of gravity" to promote continued expansion and ultimate sustainability.

Lesson 3: Some of the factors that make networking work are: local ownership of processes; high levels of individual and stakeholder commitment; the creation of synergies and the filling of gaps; partner commitment; demand-driven technical assistance; a non-competitive spirit; and a conflict resolution capacity.

Lesson 4: The role that SEARCH played as a financer of local organizations and projects was not only useful in terms of providing SEARCH with an entry point into the region but also in terms of putting the project in a position to be able to bridge "dialogue gaps" between governments and civil society.

Lesson 5: Human rights development is an iterative process. In the case of tackling the rights issues of the region's indigenous peoples, the SEARCH process started with conducting a baseline study of issues and then moving on to convene a community of

interest workshop, identify a primary issue to concentrate on, support pilot projects, address the intersection between ethnic minority rights and women's rights and finally to use social networking practices to mainstream indigenous people's rights issues into the ASEAN human rights institution building process. The result was the creation of a process where no such process had existed before.

Lesson 6: Social networking is gaining recognition as a valuable methodological tool for capacity development. If applied well, it can have advantages of cost, scale and speed over more traditional approaches such as training and providing expert advice. It has proven to be particularly useful in mobilizing ethnic minority youth to become involved in the regional human rights dialogue.

3.2.3 Learning for and about Sustainability

By supporting three regionally based rights-based organizations, FORUM-Asia, the Working Group and UNIAP, in backstopping two human rights development processes, the COMMIT process and the VAP process, SEARCH was able to play a supportive role in engineering the creation of at least six regional human rights institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, that will endure. While they will inevitably grow and change over time, they certainly stand as a testimony to sustainable development, at least in the traditional sense of sustainability as having created something lasting.

But if one understands that the task of building a Southeast Asian human rights capacity has not ended with the creation of the new ASEAN and COMMIT human rights architectures but has now shifted from the task of creating institutions to making them work, then the idea of sustainability takes on a different meaning. Sustainability, we believe, is better achieved through a more partnership-oriented and program-based model of program delivery than either the original design or the CEA's model, one that paid more attention to complexity, placed more emphasis on the value of relationships and recognized the long-term nature of built-in mutual obligations. If the CEA (or CIDA and the regional partners, for that matter) had anticipated the pace and nature of human rights advances in the region, SEARCH would have focused on localizing networking capacity earlier. Deciding on the "right" entry level for a capacity development project is a complex matter and can make or break its effectiveness.

3.3 BEST PRACTICES

Following are examples of best practice in SEARCH, both at the policy and programming levels:

Ethnic Minorities/Indigenous People

Forum-Asia, through its work with ethnic minorities and indigenous people, achieved a best practice in implementation of a rights-based development initiative through its birth registration project in northern Thailand.

The objective of this Personal Legal Status for Ethnic Minorities Project was to realize the right to a nationality of at least 1,000 individuals from selected villages in Tak and Chiang Mai Provinces. 4,500 individuals who filed applications, with 1,761 or 39% being granted either citizenship, alien registration or migrant worker permits. The achievement

rate for the target area jumps to 65% if non-residents are factored out. Current thinking about development holds that large not small interventions are required in order to achieve significant results – that large-scale interventions are both integrative and cost effective and that small-scale interventions are both intrusive and costly. The PLSEM experience is however proof that the opposite view also has validity – that "small is beautiful". There are a number of reasons for this:

1. Although the PLSEM project was addressing the very complex issue of the human rights of Thailand's indigenous peoples, it was small enough to be manageable and achieve concrete results.
2. In the final analysis rights struggles are local struggles and by harnessing local NGO knowledge and commitments PLSEM was able to translate these local capacities into concrete rights and well-being benefits for over 1,700 indigenous persons.
3. PLSEM was able to concentrate its efforts on a number limited number of villages and districts and to mobilize local volunteers to take the project to them.
4. Because the PLSEM project was organized hierarchically – volunteers supported by local NGOs (IMPECT and UHDP) supported by a regional NGO (FORUM-Asia) supported by an external donor (CIDA) - it was, in fact, an integral actor in a much larger program approach to human rights advocacy across Southeast Asia.
5. And finally, being a small compact project but with outward connections, the PLSEM project was able to take a holistic if local approach to the task of getting personal legal status for ethnic minority persons in Northern Thailand that combined awareness raising, capacity development, policy advocacy and civil society government engagement, making it a perfect example of a rights-based approach to development.
6. This pilot project and the pilot project led by UNESCO, which includes research on birth registration carried out in a slightly different manner, demonstrate that there are a variety of effective ways to address problems. Buy-in and full participation of the people affected is the key to the best practice.

Migrant Workers

The Task Force on ASEAN Migrant Workers has demonstrated good practice in advocacy for the rights of migrant workers through two major initiatives:

1. In December 2009, the TF-AMW published in book form its proposal for the ASEAN Civil Society Framework Instrument, the National Statements, and key documents submitted to ASEAN Secretariat. This book serves as a guide for advocacy, formalizing for national level advocates the provisions that they need to promote -awareness and understanding about the rights of migrant workers among local, national and regional organizations.
2. The TF-AMW then launched national advocacy campaigns to achieve a legally binding ASEAN Framework Instrument, involving consultations and public discussions on the Civil Society Framework Instrument proposal. The TF-AMW book and accompanying poster are being widely distributed to support NGOs' efforts to talk and persuade their government officials to accept civil society's proposals for specific policies and measures to protect migrant workers' rights. These national advocacy efforts have resulted in effective dialogue with ASEAN on including the views of civil society into the ASEAN Framework Instrument.

Victim Protection

Through a combination of effective negotiation, dialogue and financial support, UNIAP worked with the six GMS Governments, who agreed to the COMMIT regional guiding principles on victim protection, that were drafted by the government-non-government technical teams in August 2007. The regional guiding principles for victim identification, shelter and recovery, repatriation and reintegration, and an implementation plan were presented at the SOM 5/IMM 2. The governments are committed to using these guidelines as a reference for the creation of national operating procedures for victim protection that are in line with international standards.

Child Protection

SEARCH's Children & Peace-Building Initiative, funded through the Allocations for Innovations in Rule of Law (AFI) funding mechanism, provided a model for other agencies such as UNICEF and other national governments such as Brazil on addressing the effects of violence in the lives of children. With endorsement from the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the Directorate for National Reinsertion, the Child Protection Department and UNICEF Timor Leste, SEARCH collaborated with the Judicial Systems Monitoring Program (JSMP) and other organizations focussed on children (e.g. CARE, BaFuturu) to conduct participatory action research with 90 children (aged 10-15) and their communities (care providers, teachers, peers, local leaders) to explore violence through the perspective of children and in the context of their lived realities, and understand how communities resolve conflicts. This research helped to inform the development of contextualized tools to strengthen local capacity on the civic engagement of children and their communities in child protection and the broader promotion of human rights.

The project brought together the voices and experiences of 90 children aged 10-15 and their communities (care providers, teachers, peers, local leaders) in three Aldeias in the districts of Dili, Lautem, and Covalima to:

- Gain a better understanding of violence from the perspective of children;
- Better understand how violence impacts children, their family and community;
- Identify informal and formal mechanisms and support systems to address violence in the lives of children and their communities (prevention, protection, promotion of non-violence);
- Identify opportunities/risks of harmonizing customary law relating to violence prevention, child protection and the natural support networks for children;
- Identify violence prevention and protection strategies that build on the strengths and capacities of children their communities and culture; and
- Work with children, their communities, and child serving agencies to develop capacity building tools to strengthen the civic engagement of children and their communities in child protection and the broader promotion of human rights.

Policy Development

The activities and programs of the Working Group throughout the SEARCH project have led to closer collaboration and legitimacy with ASEAN and its member-states, demonstrating good practice in demonstrating the effectiveness of a collegial, non-confrontational approach to policy advocacy. Workshops and Roundtable Discussions organized by the Working Group are practical examples of the trust and confidence that

ASEAN governments have with this advocacy process. The 7th Workshop on the ASEAN Regional Mechanism on Human Rights held in Singapore on October 29 and 30, 2009 included a statement of confidence and support by the Singaporean Government. It was the first regional human rights conference that the Singaporean government had co-organized and it extended the reach and discussion on human rights in ASEAN to SEARCH countries as well as to non-SEARCH countries. The Singaporean Government also provided material and financial support to the Workshop, including funding of travel and accommodation expenses for civil society participants who, traditionally, have had to self-fund or be funded by donors.

Programming Practice

SEARCH tried to practice the Paris Declaration Principles of Aid Effectiveness in a modest way through:

1. Ownership: Ensured that whatever SEARCH supports was owned by its partners;
2. Alignment: SEARCH's priorities were aligned with those of its partners and capacity development is promoted in a coordinated way;
3. Harmonization: To the extent possible, SEARCH financial contributions to its partners were harmonized with those of other funders;
4. Managing for Results: Efforts were made to ensure that SEARCH's RBM system of results reporting worked for its partners and that partners had a thorough understanding of the principles of RBM and Outcome Mapping;
5. Mutual Accountability: All project activities took a collaborative approach, using ongoing consultation with regional partners and stakeholders to ensure that partners were accountable to each other for their actions, that partners were accountable to SEARCH, and that SEARCH honoured its responsibilities to partners.

3.4 CHANGES IN ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

As it has turned out most of the risks that the CEA identified during SEARCH's inception phase were real. Some of them, like the existence of a 'rights deficit', became the *raison d'être* of the project. Some, like differences in levels of commitment to human rights values on the part of the various member countries of ASEAN, simply became a fact of SEARCH's life to be dealt with by being sensitive to that reality. Some, like the fact that the CEA lacked substantial recent experience in the ways of Southeast Asian human rights when it entered the field, was dealt with by working through local partners as well as by learning from them. Some, like the internal difficulties that FORUM-Asia was facing at the beginning of the project, were dealt with over time through new leadership along with a little help from SEARCH. And some, like the dysfunctionality of the UN inter-agency arrangement for delivering COMMIT, the CEA worked tirelessly on addressing as a member of the Project's Management Committee.

However there was one risk that the CEA identified at the outset of the project, the consequences of which only grew as the project progressed, and that was the fact that "regional networks addressing human rights issues are not financially viable without continued outside support". As the regional human rights development process gained momentum, SEARCH's regional partners became ever more critical to its continued forward movement. In some ways, SEARCH's partnership approach to program

delivery, served to exacerbate its partner's dependency on it, and not only on its financial support but also on its facilitating role, rather than mitigating it.

The following table reproduces the risk management strategy the CEA produced for inclusion in the Project Implementation Plan along with retrospective comments on risks that the strategy identified and sought to mitigate.

Summary Comments on the Project's Risk Management Strategy

RISKS	OPTIONS FOR MITIGATION	COMMENTS
IMPACTS		
Concerns about public security on the part of some of the project's target country governments trump their commitment to the rule of law	• Use the knowledge base of SEARCH's three key partners, particularly FORUM-Asia and the Working Group, and their 'network of networks' to determine what project strategies need expanding or dropping based on changes in the regions operating environment	• In fact the new ASEAN Charter moved the region away from a focus on regional security and economic development to paying more attention to harmonized social development and human rights • And using the knowledge base of its partners helped make SEARCH a "smart" project
The 'rights deficit' between commitments to international HR conventions and adherence to those commitments diminish	• Be sensitive to the 'ASEAN way' of promoting the rule of law and human rights across the region • Try to find the right balance between supporting internal change processes and being aligned with external pressures • Be aware of the different ways that civil society-government relationships are being renegotiated in different countries in the region	• Over the life of the project the commitment to human rights increased substantially, which is not to say a substantial rights deficit does not still remain – witness the weak mandate that ASEAN's member states have given to the AIHRC • By taking a developmental as opposed to a legalistic approach to human rights development, SEARCH was able establish and maintain trusting relationship with both the governmental and non-governmental players in the various regional HR processes
Different national experiences with legal reform and human rights issues means that the regional discourse remains focused on accommodating differences rather than on searching for rights consensus	1. Avoid imposing foreign values on the right discourse 2. Work on the nexus between human rights and human development 3. Build the program around ongoing dialogue processes and existing rights networks where shared values already exist 4. Create mutually-supportive synergies between SEARCH's key partners	5. While it is true it is mandates given to the AICHR and the ACWC were a compromise between international HR standards and the political realities of the region, considerable progress was made towards righting that balance 6. SEARCH espoused rather than imposed HR values 7. SEARCH's strength was its networking capacity
OUTCOMES		
The CEA has insufficient experience in the region to be able to 'get on top' of the political complexities of the region	• Build the development of political sensitivities into the CEA learning process • Decentralize the project as much as possible • Rely as much as possible on local expertise • Develop a network of key contacts in each of the project's 7 target countries	• The SEARCH experience is proof that an "outsider" can play an effective role promoting human rights • SEARCH's capacity to network and to make maintain a large number of contacts was facilitated by the decentralized nature of its operation
The project is too broad in scope and large in reach to be able to effect meaningful capacity development results	• SEARCH will focus primarily on the three key partnerships • SEARCH should apply its limited resources strategically to a limited number of interconnected 'projects'	• The decision to focus SEARCH support on three local partner organizations turned out to have been a smart one • It was this decision that forced it to focus on only two processes – the

RISKS	OPTIONS FOR MITIGATION	COMMENTS
	with overlapping stakeholders • Project support for rule of law related institution building should start by building on ongoing commitments and processes in areas with a high probably of success	COMMIT and VAP ones – that were owned by the region • Over time, the activities that SEARCH was supported became more and more interconnected – partly as a result of SEARCH's approach to capacity development that focused on relationship building but partly because of interconnection power of the VAP and COMMIT processes
Regional networks addressing human rights issues are not financially viable without continued outside support	• Taking a partnership approach to SEARCH implementation means thinking long-term • SEARCH should be supporting value-added activities, not providing core support	• The assumption that regional networks addressing human rights are not financially viable has proven true • The decision to provide core support to FA, the WG and UNIAP, while it aided the human rights capacity building process, has meant that it left them and the HR process in a vulnerable position at the end of the project
An improved legislative and policy environment does not lead to an improvement in the provision of legal/judicial services	• Project activities aimed at improving legal services through legal reform and policy development, need to include the relevant policy makers, service providers and target group representatives	• It is true that an improved HR policy environment at the regional level does not necessarily trickled down to improving the rights of vulnerable groups at the local level • This is why SEARCH and its partners spent so much time and effort in trying to link the new ASEAN human rights architecture to civil society
In the rush to build institutional capacities, strengthen networks, develop enabling legislation, and improve legal service delivery targeted at male and female children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers, the cross-cutting priorities of women and girls within the Target Groups, can be neglected	• Ensure that women and women's issues are heard in all SEARCH-supported activities • Ensure that SEARCH provides support when SEARCH partners do not have in-house gender equality expertise related to a particular issue or project activity	• In fact SEARCH moved beyond gender mainstreaming to taking an interconnecting approach to promoting the intersecting rights of women, children, migrant workers and ethnic minorities
Political turf battles between ethnic minority groups makes networking among them difficult	• Take a cautious, step-by-step approach to these types of activities • Support coordination amongst FORUM-Asia's ethnic minority networks and their donors	• This did not prove to be the case
Progress in implementing the VAP gets limited in scope by what is acceptable to all ASEAN members	• Closely monitor VAP commitments and adjust programming expectations to the changing reality of commitments • To reduce risks, spread SEARCH programming commitments across VAP components • Develop a strong partnership relationship with the ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta	• This did happen and it became one of the major challenge facing both SEARCH and its partners
The **Working Group** does not have sufficient in-house capacity to meet the expectations that ASEAN has of it with	• Sufficient capacity development resources will be built into the SEARCH/WG partnership for it to carry out its assigned VAP tasks • Support donor coordination amongst	• The WG's Track II status with the national governments of the region and its special institutional status with ASEAN make it a trusted non-governmental player in the AICHR and ACWC

RISKS	OPTIONS FOR MITIGATION	COMMENTS
regard to facilitating VAP implementation	WP support partners	institution building processes
COMMIT Regional Task Forces prove to be weak instruments for promoting inter-agency and government/ community cooperation	• Build self-monitoring processes into Task Force operating procedures	• While COMMIT has proven to be a highly successful project in terms of achieving its intended results, making an UN Inter Agency mechanism work has proven to be almost more difficult that UNIAP could manage. Rather, its success is attributable to the dedication of its management and the commitment of its country partners
FORUM-Asia is unable to move forward and beyond the split within FA in 2005 which resulted in the members within Thailand leaving the organization	• Work with other donors who support one of both organizations • Work with AIHR as one of the partners being funded through the AFI • If required provide assistance to bridge the divide between the parties	• FA was able to move beyond 2005 "troubles" to become a major player in the ASEAN human rights dialogue and capacity development processes

3.5 LOOKING AHEAD

One of the ways to look ahead is to look back at the assumptions made or not made: some that were made at the beginning of the project and some that were made during project implementation, some that turned out to be useful and some that turned out to be only marginally useful, and some that turned out to be good predictors of things to come and some that had low predictive value. The following table is a collection of a few of the assumptions scattered throughout this document and a brief assessment of their value.

An Assessment of Project Assumptions

Assumption	Assessment
1. That it would not be productive to try and work on human rights development through government so no MOU's would be signed with governments	• This assumption turned out to be only partially useful; UNIAP was a project based on a government to government agreement between six governments
2. That ASEAN was nearly irrelevant to the achievement of SEARCH results; little mention is made of ASEAN in CIDA's RFP or in the CEA's in PIP	• ASEAN's VAP process became the ultimate driver of project activities
3. That it was not necessary to undertake a detailed organizational assessment of SEARCH three partners before deciding to fund them	• While this turned out to be true, it is probably not a useful lesson
4. That providing budgetary support to three local organizations would yield the projects intended results	• Following this course of action had three consequences: outcome 300 didn't receive much attention; it created a high level of regional commitment to the project's objectives; and it provided the platform for the project's networking capacity
5. That the consortium won the SEARCH bid should be managed as a partnership	• The partnership proved difficult to manage; on the other hand it proved useful to managing the project's relationship with its regional partners in a partnership way.

Assumption	Assessment
6. That the networking of the regional organizations working on human rights development should be demand driven	• This is proving to be only half true; yes there must be a real demand for this capacity for the network to work, but there must also be a mechanism with its own source of funding for it to be sustainable, and thus a balance between supply and demand forces
7. That organizations like FA, UNIAP and the WG are not financially sustainable without outside support.	• This is proving to be true both for formal and informal mechanisms. The same is true in other regions as for example with the InterAmerican Commission for Human Rights which receives 50% of its funding from donors (4.5 of 9 million per year)

In hindsight, the SEAFILD experience turned out to be a weak predictor of the central role that the ASEAN Charter, VAP and COMMIT processes would play in shaping the Southeast Asian human rights agenda during the initial decade of the twenty-first century. Likewise, the SEARCH experience is unlikely to be a strong predictor of human rights development in the region during its second decade. This is because there were, and are likely to be, too many unknowns at play.

Nevertheless there are a number of processes that were begun during the SEARCH era that are likely to continue into the next decade. They include:

- Operationalizing the ASEAN Inter-governmental Human Rights Commission and the ASEAN Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Women and Children and aligning them more closely with international standards;
- Writing the ASEAN human rights declaration;
- Creating the ASEAN Migrant Workers instrument;
- Building up the organizational capacities of the Human Rights Resource Centre for ASEAN and the Southeast Asia People's Centre;
- Strengthening the National Human Rights Institutions Forum;
- Transferring the COMMIT Secretariat function from UNIAP to a regionally owned body and integrating that sub-regional body into the ASEAN system;
- Expanding the number of ASEAN member countries with NHRIs;
- Searching for ways of ensuring that the rights issues of the region's marginalized groups – migrant workers, ethnic minorities and children, for example - are given voices in the new ASEAN human rights institutions;
- Exploring new ways of using digital technologies to directly connect the region's marginalized communities with the region's recently created human rights institutions, both inter-governmental and non-governmental;
- Shifting the capacity development paradigm from one of strengthening the regional expertise in human rights issues to building regional capacities in capacity development for human rights;
- Expanding the reach of regional human rights development to include the creation of a regional mechanism for legal/judicial cooperation similar to the one anticipated for cross-border migrant workers issues;
- Strengthening donor coordination related to regional human rights development under regional leadership; and most importantly;
- Moving over time to create a locally driven and locally owned mechanism and/or capacity for human rights related micro-meso-micro level dialogue, networking and dialogue.

SEAFILD, designed as a small project funding mechanism, played a useful role in the early stages of Southeast Asian human rights development by providing seed money to some of the region's first generation of human rights advocacy groups. SEARCH, designed as a multi-purpose project, turned out to be ideally suited to supporting Southeast Asian human rights development during a period of vigorous human rights related institution building. Now, as human rights development in the region is beginning to transition from constructing new institutions to improving the performance of those institutions and their utility to the people of the region, there is a need to rethink the nature of the development assistance being provided – to shift it from a project approach to a program approach. Such an approach will need to be inclusive of a larger array of stakeholders, pay more attention to contextual complexities, find ways of being accountable for both results and learning, focus on knowledge networking, build change management expertise as well as human rights expertise and recognize the emergent as opposed to the planned nature of human rights development. This new approach will have to be structured as a long-term commitment to a partnership relationship rather than as a short-term project intervention.

4. PROJECT MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

During the course of implementing the SEARCH project, the CEA combined a number of different approaches to project management and program delivery including partnership, systems, iterative, integrative, results-based and capacity development approaches. When, how and why these various approaches were used was, to a considerable extent, determined as much by the project's changing circumstances and challenges as by its original plan of action.

4.1 MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS

The expected impacts and outcomes from the SEARCH intervention remain as relevant at the end of the project in 2011 as when the project was designed in 2002. However, as the COMMIT and VAP processes came to dominate regional human rights development, its two expected outcomes related to regional human rights focused institution building and networking came to overshadow in importance the third and fourth expected outcomes related to legislative and policy development and improved service delivery and protection by law for the projects three target groups. There were three main reasons for this.

One, law making is a national responsibility and the project worked mainly at the regional level. Two, although SEARCH was able to support the piloting of a number of community based projects, in registering child births in a number of Thai hill tribe communities as a prerequisite to accessing citizenship rights for example, SEARCH was designed mainly as a macro level rather than a micro level intervention. As such, its capacity to effect service delivery, which is a lower level activity, was limited. The exception to this was the support that SEARCH gave to the COMMIT process where the national capacities built by UNIAP to combat human trafficking, by the end of the project, have had a positive impact on the trafficking dynamic at ground level. Third, and most importantly, the increased momentum of the VAP process from 2006, meant that any investments aimed at supporting it were likely to generate high rates of return.

The SEARCH RFP required bidders to develop a set of output level results statements based on their proposed methodology for achieving the project's anticipated outcomes. While the ones that the CEA proposed in its bid document made logical sense, once into project implementation and the decision made to centre SEARCH on supporting three existing human rights organizations, it was a given that a new set of output statements and accompanying performance indicators would have to be developed in order to align the realities of their programming with the project's predetermined expected outcomes. This was accomplished through the convening of three results-based management workshops with the project's three regional partners. At the same time, the CEA undertook to collect baseline data relevant to the performance indicators. And finally, in order to make the process of performance management more participatory, a fourth workshop was organized to introduce the partners to outcome mapping methodologies. While all of this up-front project management related activity was time consuming and at times unfathomable to the partners, in the end it paid very high dividends in terms of laying the groundwork for many of the results that SEARCH was ultimately able to achieve. First, it put the CEA in touch with what was really going on of significance in its operating environment. Second, it began the process of melding the separate programs

of its three regional partners into a super-program. Third, it laid the foundation for a partnership/networking approach to SEARCH program delivery. Fourth, it created a collective commitment to a common human rights goal. And fifth, it set the stage for turning the project's steering committee meetings into opportunities for collective reflection and joint decision-making. While these conditions are a prerequisite to the success of any development project, they have proven to be of particular relevance to sustaining multi-stakeholder processes in support of capacity development in a complex system like the ASEAN-wide human rights one.

Looking back, the challenges of managing the SEARCH project for results were many. Three of them are worth noting here.

Challenge 1: The Challenge of Attribution: Mostly SEARCH acted as a funding mechanism and facilitator rather than as an implementer. In these capacities, it was mostly several steps removed from the ground-breaking results that both the COMMIT and VAP processes managed to achieved. Thus, while it might be valid for SEARCH to take credit for their achievements, it was in fact only one of many contributors to them. This made attributing results a challenge in the reporting process.

Challenge 2: The Challenge of Unpredictability: A certain level of predictability and capacity to plan is built into the project management process. However, building human rights capacities across Southeast Asia, by its very nature, has been a highly charged, value sensitive, political undertaking, and thus full of unexpected twists and turns. As a consequence, SEARCH has been continuously challenged in finding the right balance between being accountable for what it planned and being adaptable in the face of unforeseen difficulties and unanticipated opportunities.

Challenge 3: The Challenge of Documenting Learning: Results-based management is particularly good in capturing changes in circumstances or state. Thus it has been easy for SEARCH reporting to list all of the human rights institutions that the SEARCH supported COMMIT and VAP processes have created, and even to draw maps of them. Unfortunately the CEA has had more difficulty in using its RBM system and processes for managing for, and reporting on, what was learned while creating things – structures and declarations, rules and regulations, for example.

To illustrate the above challenges regarding RBM, it is probably worth noting some of the interventions made during the lessons learned workshop on project Output 510 related to the "efficient and effective results based management of the project".

Intervention 1: "We have gained from this experience in three ways: we have learned a new reporting system; we have learned about the link between RBM and knowledge management and we have learned how to apply RBM to project management. Some people believe that RBM is a good system for reporting the gains and progress that a project is making. However RBM presents several challenges. First, it can be argued that effective reporting, if it is going to capture the progress being made in achieving project results, has to go beyond RBM because it is a linear model. Second, there is an alternative to RBM which is outcome mapping. It is better at capturing progress being made towards achieving an expected result and at capturing unexpected results. And thirdly it is difficult to demonstrate qualitative achievements in a linear system which tends to distort reality."

Intervention 2: "One of the major concerns is that all of the SEARCH performance indicators were created very early in the project. What we tried to do at that time was to vision what we thought SEARCH might achieve some time in the future. The reality is that the SEARCH performance measurement framework does not provide enough room to capture everything that the project has been achieving. When we are reporting on results we are forced to fill in boxes that we imagined way back when. The most important part of the performance management process is the "open space" which it creates and which allows us to share what we did and what we achieved."

Intervention 3: "Everyone understands the importance of RBM and we agree that results based management is needed. It helps the donor to report back to the taxpayers about what their tax dollars are achieving. The point is not that RBM is not good, but that RBM reporting should be based on participatory reflection. . . . RBM reporting does not do justice to what we are doing or the stories that we think are important. Perhaps if we had a more efficient performance management tool we would be able to present what we are achieving in a better light. SEARCH is achieving tangible results that add value to the human rights development in the region. "

Challenge 4: Managing the SEARCH Consortium as a Partnership: The SEARCH three member consortium was managed as a partnership with programming decisions made collectively, resources shared according to levels of effort and communications with the project's Southeast Asian partners allowed to be "distributive" and "self organizing". While this participatory management style can result in late reporting and long discussions, it also provided the space for the project sponsored "communities of practice" related to ethnic minorities, migrant workers and child rights to emerge.

4.2 MANAGING THE PROJECT TO ACHIEVE VALUE FOR MONEY

The CEA worked to achieve value for money in implementing the SEARCH project by:

1. Evolving a model of program delivery that was right for its place and time – a model that combined the provision of both budgetary support and Canadian and local technical experts, a focus on the disadvantaged communities (migrant workers, children and youth, ethnic minorities and women), an inter-stakeholder networking capacity and quick response small project funding mechanism – a "mechanism" being provided by no other donor and a "role" that could not be assumed a local actor.
2. Committing to flow at least half of the project's financial resources through to local organizations and meeting this commitment, thus creating an opportunity to leverage the funding of other donors and the contribution of local volunteers in meeting SEARCH objectives;
3. Deciding to direct the bulk of its local programming costs to partnering with just three strategically placed regional organizations and by so doing creating a high level of local commitment to, and ownership in, the SEARCH agenda.
4. Running a highly decentralized operation that allowed the project's regional office to act efficiently as a dialogue facilitator, a provider on logistical and administrative support, a builder of stakeholder relations and networks and performance overseer.
5. Linking the project to the COMMIT and VAP processes which have been highly productive in terms of results achievement;

6. Using the Allocations for Innovation (AFI) fund to support small, non-core, but strategically relevant grass-roots, inter-sectional, high visibility and high impact initiatives;
7. Providing up-front training to the project's key partners and stakeholders in both RBM and outcome mapping to achieve the best of both performance management worlds: a planning and reporting regime that over time became both rigorous and participatory;
8. In response to the emergent nature of SEARCH's operating environment, adopting a programming approach that anticipated the need for continuous adaptation to new circumstances, both positive and negative; and
9. Being ever sensitive to the highly political, and value driven nature of human rights programming;

There are, however, three programming investments made by the CEA that it recognizes produced less than full value for money.

1. While the knowledge management system that was developed by the project is going to leave behind a highly informative SEARCH legacy website, the interactive web-based internal communication system that was developed to facilitate project management was never fully utilized. In contrast, the groundbreaking work that was undertaken towards the end of the project in introducing selected ethnic minority youth communities as well the HR Resource Centre for ASEAN and the Southeast Asian People's Centre to deep social networking has a great potential for connecting marginalized communities with emerging human rights organizations.
2. The office arrangement that was set up to circumvent the Thai regulatory framework pertaining to foreign funded development offices, even though shared at first by three CIDA projects, turned out to be an unexpectedly expensive operation especially due to one project (CSEARHAP) departing prematurely. In the end, however, it became the home of several small human-right based organizations – a kind of "human rights hub" which was productive for communication and working together to promote shared action.
3. And finally, because the technical assistance that the CEA had bid against the requirements of the RFP was not in line with the project that eventually emerged out of the inception process, it was not until the VAP process took off that the CEA technical assistant personnel became relevant and in demand.

In its proposal, the CEA committed to flowing at least 50% of the project budget through programming and using less that 25% of the project budget for program management. The following table shows that it achieved this commitment.

SEARCH Performance to Budget

Category	Original Budget	% of the Budget	Actual Expenditure	% of Expenditure
Technical Assistance	1,667,926	25.0%	2,041,872	24.1%
Management	1,594,807	23.9%	2,055,590	24.2%
Programming	3,396,620	51.1%	4,373,952	51.7%
Total	6,659,353	100.0%	8,471,414	100.0%

4.3 MANAGING THE PROJECT'S CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION

While SEARCH was not defined as primarily a capacity development project, it became one as it morphed into a support mechanism for the COMMIT and VAP processes both of which were mainly about building regional human rights institutional capacities. This report has already documented some of the ways that the SEARCH project built capacities - by building supportive networks, by providing training in RBM and Outcome Mapping; by providing budgetary support, by piloting innovation, by bridging the gaps between marginalized communities, civil society and national and regional human rights institutions, by experimenting with social networking methodologies to capture the voices of the people, through expert/officials dialogue, through policy advocacy and through organizing periodic stakeholder context analysis exercises.

How did the CEA **manage** SEARCH for capacity development results? Certainly SEARCH never had a stated capacity development strategy for the project. Although the primary function of all three of the SEARCH regional partners was capacity development, SEARCH did not consider running workshops aimed at improving their capacity development capabilities. What it did do, however, which turned out to be useful to making capacity development work, was to marry results-based management (a CIDA requirement) to the project's human rights development processes (the processes that SEARCH was supporting). In hindsight, what SEARCH managed to do was to marry the idea of **managerial accountability**, of sending information to CIDA, with the idea of **mutual accountability** (the commitment of the project's partners to a common undertaking) for the purpose of supporting the COMMIT and VAP capacity development processes.

4.4 REGIONAL OFFICE MANAGEMENT

The CEA received CIDA approval to mobilize to the field in August 2005. In order to function legally under Thai law it was agreed that SEARCH would join forces with two other CIDA-funded regional projects – the APEC-Economic Integration Project (APEC-EIP) and the Canadian Southeast Asia Regional HIV-AIDS Project (CSEAR HAP) to share the services of a Thai registered firm – International Development Services (IDS) to provide office management services and space. This was done with the approval and support of CIDA Bangkok and HQ. According to the cost sharing agreement signed in July, 2005 by the other partners and by SEARCH in October 2005, IDS was to provide the three projects with office accommodation, logistical support, workshop coordination services, financial and reporting services, banking services and office equipment. Because of this, SEARCH only had the equivalent of 2 full time equivalent staff plus 1./4 of IDS support time. Although more expensive than the CEA had originally budgeted for field office expenses, this arrangement worked well not only in terms of the quality of the services provided but in terms of making it possible for all three projects to comply with Thai law. It did not lead, as one might have expected, to a collective sense of commitment to the shared CIDA regional programming objectives. There were a number of reasons for this: the sector specific nature of each project, the lack of CIDA capacity to create a value adding community of practice out of the three projects, but probably most importantly, the lack of an ASEAN coordinating capacity for regional support programming.

This marriage of convenience began to unravel in April 2007 when CSEAR HAP

announced unexpectedly that it wished to leave the grouping prematurely, a move that unfortunately led to a protracted and costly disengagement process. After this, SEARCH and EIP carried on sharing office space and IDS services until EIP terminated in March 2009. The unintended and positive consequence of the unwinding of the EIP/SEARCH/CSEAR HAP arrangement was that SEARCH started looking around for other office partners. FORUM-Asia eventually moved in next door and SEARCH was able to rent some of the EIP/CSEAR HAP space to a number of international and small local human rights organizations such that it became known informally known as 'Human Rights House'. This office sharing arrangement, unlike the CIDA-driven one, did make a significant contribution to building a sense of community amongst the like-minded, human rights focused organizations operating in the region - one of SEARCH's emerging sustainability objectives.

In fact, SEARCH's main challenge, having chosen to partner with three separate, but potentially regional organizations, was to turn that forced "pairing" into something more than the sum of its parts – into a coherent program capable of making a significant contribution to achieving the project's expected outcomes. This was achieved because the CEA's regional office was managed, not in the standard way as a project management and service delivery unit, but as a facilitation mechanism. It acted as a relationship builder a convenor of multiple interests, a program networking hub or the glue that helped bind initiatives together. In short a program catalyst. The CEA's early progress reports are testament to the challenges that it understood it was facing right from the beginning in turning three worthy but disparate organizations/projects into a unified program. That it was able to do so, and to use that programming platform to add real value to the COMMIT and VAP processes was the project's, and its regional office's major achievement. Managing a partnership requires being a partner and being a partner requires sharing responsibilities, which is not always an easy role for a CEA to play when it is the only accountable for the achievement of project outcomes. Doing so required finding common ground party between reporting on pre-defined deliverables and being responsive to emerging programming opportunities and trusting that supporting ones partners to do their own things would in fact contribute to achievement of the project's pre-defined objectives.

4.5 MANAGING THE PROJECT'S EXIT FOR SUSTAINABILITY

In the main, the human rights driven capacity development processes that SEARCH supported built institutions. These institutions will continue to exist after SEARCH ends. However, it must be admitted that the SEARCH CEA was challenged by a number of circumstances in managing project's termination closure for maximum program sustainability.

First, there were delays in getting the project's budget increase approved by CIDA after the increase was announced in late October, 2009. It took 6 months until May, 2010 for the new AFIs to be funded from the budget increase. This meant that the project's last year was one of re-engagement rather than wind-down. This meant that project closure became an abrupt rather than a phased event.

Second, for better or worse, by 2010, SEARCH was no longer simply one of many financers of the ASEAN human rights development process, it had become an useful and respected facilitative mechanism for it. Its strength, its total engagement in the

ASEAN human rights development process, had become a hindrance to its disengagement. Building a viable and sustainable ASEAN human rights capacity is by its very nature a long-term developmental proposition. Having committed to that proposition, SEARCH had become a program when it was only a project.

Third, the end of SEARCH came at a very inopportune moment for its three regional partners. The Working Group had spent nearly 20 years "dialoguing" for an ASEAN human rights mechanism. That goal had been accomplished with the establishment of AIHRC. What role, if any, should it play going forward? UNIAP had been set up as a five-year support project to the COMMIT project. In a next phase, if there is to be one, when and how should it be localized? FORUM-Asia had put a lot of effort into building up the Southeast Asian People's Centre and the Task Force on ASEAN Migrant Workers. What should be the FA relationship with these bodies in the future? The answer to these questions have political overtones, having to do with sharing power, historical commitments, and deeply held values. The end of 2010 was a time of hope but it was also a time a vulnerability, a sense of which found expression over and over again during the Lessons Learned Workshop.

And fourth, while the Exit/Sustainability Strategy that the CEA produced at the beginning of 2010 proposed ramping up its new AFI funding as quickly as possible and managing core budgetary support to its three regional partners on a declining basis, it found it difficult to make this happen. Programming deadlines got pushed further and further forward and then in May, 2010, there was a political crisis in Thailand that further slowed things down. In the end, the CEA was slow in agreeing to an emergency two month no-cost extension to the project which did not help the situation. The underlying problem, was that there was not, and never had been, one entity to hand this project over to.

4.6 MANAGING PROJECT COMMUNICATIONS

SEARCH has used three mechanisms to foster learning both amongst SEARCH partners and externally, to get the message out to a wider audience about SEARCH activities, successes and lessons learned. The first is an interactive web-based internal communication system developed to facilitate project management. It was not utilized as a management tool, primarily because project managers did not have the capacity to take advantage of its potential, and project priorities did not include training them to do so. The SEARCH website thus became a static tool that acted as an information site only.

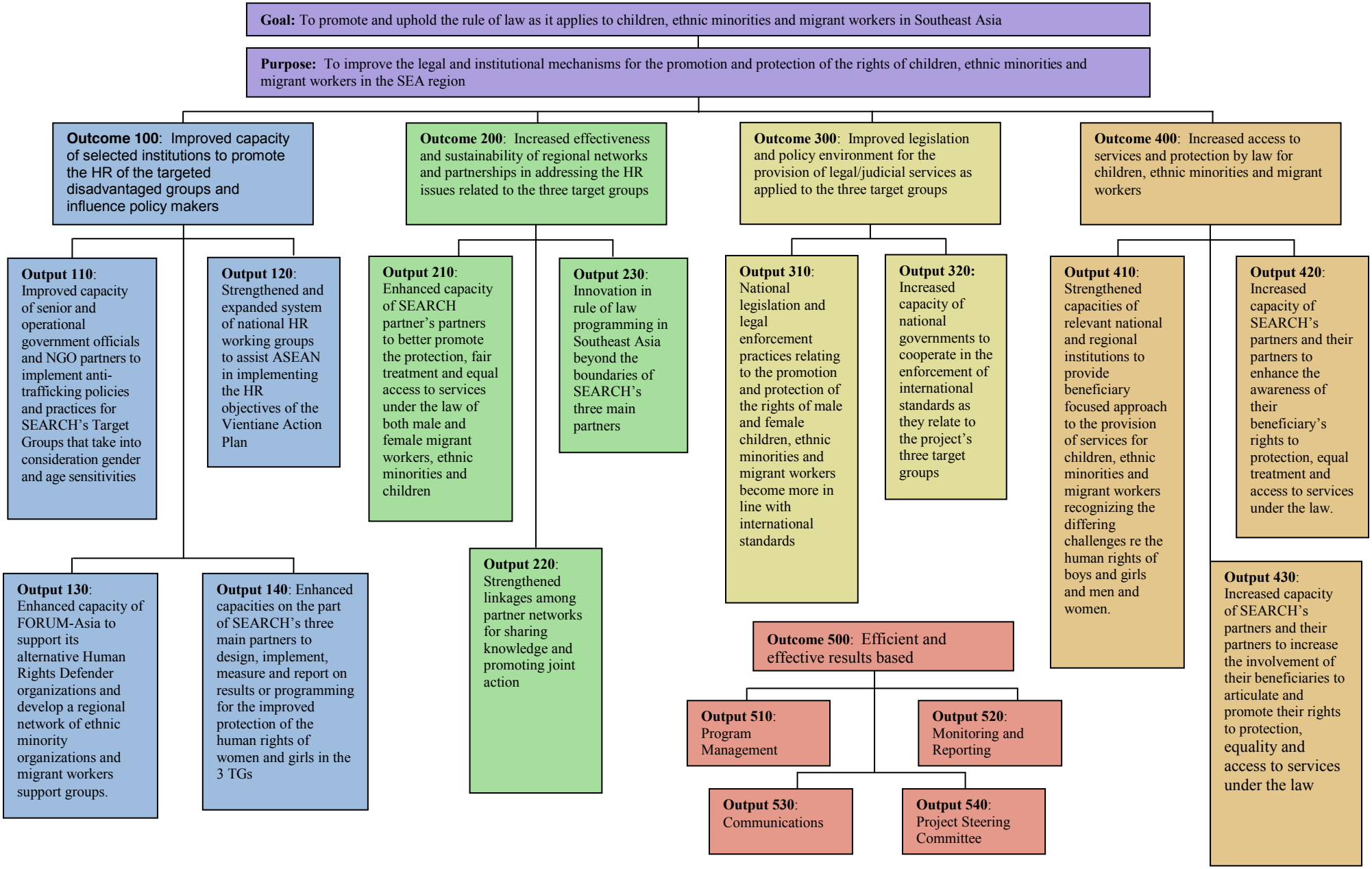
The SEARCH communications strategy, which was created in 2010, was an external public relations exercise to tell the success stories of how CIDA support increased the human rights of Southeast Asian women and men to parliamentarians, development practitioners and the public in Canada and in Southeast Asia. The purpose of the plan was to make Canadian parliamentarians and the public more aware of the importance of human rights in the development process. In addition, it was hoped that Southeast Asian and Canadian development practitioners would be able to benefit from SEARCH lessons learned about programming for human rights and would be able to replicate best practices developed by SEARCH. The stories, articles, and case studies illustrating the impact of SEARCH and human rights improvements on the daily lives of ethnic minorities, migrant workers, girls and boys, women and men, have been posted on the

SEARCH legacy website. They attempted to underscore the following five key messages:

1. ASEAN has positively influenced human rights advances in Southeast Asia;
2. CIDA, through SEARCH, has been a significant contributor to ASEAN's human rights agenda;
3. Civil society is a critical actor in advancing human rights for the most vulnerable;
4. SEARCH support to civil society groups has increased the sustainability of human rights advances;
5. Providing a forum for the voices of women and men, children and youth, minorities and vulnerable groups such as migrant workers and trafficked persons to be heard both in Canada and in Southeast Asia is an indispensable step in promoting human rights;

The third component of the Communications Strategy included social networking, enhanced knowledge management and the services of a technical expert. Digital social networks were developed in Cambodia, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia and were used to connect ethnic minorities and indigenous people throughout Southeast Asia. This tool is also being used for SEARCH's Child Rights focus and has been introduced to other groups and organizations such as the Human Rights Resource for ASEAN, the Southeast Asian Peoples Center and others.

APPENDIX A: RESULTS CHAIN



APPENDIX B: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT	ASSUMPTION/RISK INDICATORS
Project Goals (Program Objectives) To promote and uphold rule of law as it applies to children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers in Southeast Asia.	**Impact**	**Performance Indicators**	**Assumption/Risk Indicators**
	1.Rule of Law promoted to create an enabling environment for the respect of human rights	1. Degree of enforcement of legislation in participating Southeast Asian countries; 2. Protection available for target populations.	1. Concerns about public security on the part of some of the project's target country governments trump their commitment to the rule of law. 2. The 'rights deficit' between commitments to international HR conventions and adherence to those commitments increases. 3. Different national experiences with legal reform and human rights issues means that the regional discourse remains focused on accommodating differences rather than on searching for rights consensus.
Project Purpose To improve the legal and institutional mechanisms for the promotion and protection of the rights of children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers in the Southeast Asia region.	2. Increased transparency and accountability of government in upholding the rule of law and the respect of human rights.	1. Number of laws reformed that directly or through interpretation increase government transparency and accountability, especially re. rule of law & HR; 2. Degree of access of citizens to government records & processes; 3. Degree citizens participate in the selection of governments.	
Resources CIDA contribution; Canadian and Southeast Asian Advisors; Financial and in-kind contributions from Southeast Asian and Canadian partner organizations;	4. Improved judicial practices and legal services in support of human rights.	1. Changes to legal/ administrative practices; 2. Fairness of treatment; 3. Availability of legal services for project's target groups.	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT	ASSUMPTION/RISK INDICATORS
Project management and administration.	**Outcomes**	**Performance Indicators**	**Assumption/Risk Indicators**
	100. Improved capacity of selected institutions and partners to promote the HR of targeted disadvantaged groups and influence policy makers	1.Eight documented instances of proposals and recommendations made by SEARCH partners for the targeted groups adopted or integrated into human rights polices of ASEAN, government and or non-state actors/institutions. (At least 1 per partner). 2. The establishment of an ASEAN Commission on women & children and/or Human Rights Commission within three years.	1. The CEA has insufficient experience in the region to be able to 'get on top' of the political complexities of the region.
	200 Increased effectiveness and sustainability of regional networks and partnerships in addressing critical HR issues related to ethnic minorities, children and migrant workers.	1. SEARCH partners will have a number of agreed upon joint priorities for one or more of the 3 target groups. (e.g. ethnic minorities, children, migrant workers) 2. SEARCH partners and/or their partners can obtain resources to implement the joint priorities of the network. (e.g. foundations, private sector funding) 3. Partners report on how they have applied lessons learned from other partners to their own individual activities. 4. Agreement among ethnic minority organizations on the establishment of a regional mechanism to address common issues through a plan of action.	2. The project is too broad in scope and large in reach to be able to effect meaningful capacity development results.
	300 Improved legislation and policy environment for the provision of legal/judicial services as applied to children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers.	1. The signing and or ratifying of international conventions and or instruments related to the 3 target groups (e.g. migrant rights, ethnic minorities' rights, children's rights, labour protection); and the enacting of other new or reformed domestic legislation and implementing regulations. 2. Number of actions taken by national governments or regional entities (i.e. ASEAN) to address gaps in national legislation to comply with international standards and obligations (e.g. national plans of action on trafficking conforming to international standards, labour policies conforming to international standards.	3. Regional networks addressing human rights issues are not financially viable without continued outside support.
	400 Increased access to services and protection by law for migrant workers, ethnic minorities and children.	1. Agreement among trade unions and civil society organizations on a draft ASEAN framework on the protection of the rights of migrant workers and submission of the draft agreement to the appropriate bodies in ASEAN. 2. Number of cases regarding children, migrant workers, and ethnic minorities filed with existing National Human Rights Commissions in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and East Timor. 3. Increase in the number of cases received by public prosecutors, law enforcers, social workers, etc. within multi-disciplinary teams. (Thailand) 4. Increase in government commitment of resources and allocation of national budget for access to services e.g., government commitment to legal aid (Attorney-General's office) and social services for the three target groups.	4. An improved legislative and policy environment does not lead to improvements in providing legal/judicial services.
	500 Efficient and effective results based management of project	1. Number of results met 2. Quality of project results	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT	ASSUMPTION/RISK INDICATORS
	Outputs	**Performance Indicators**	**Assumption/Risk Indicators**
	110 Improved capacity of senior and operational government officials and NGO partners to implement anti-trafficking policies and practices for SEARCH's Target Groups that take into consideration gender and age sensitivities	1. Percentage of trainees report increased collaboration within and among ministries and NGOs in each country to address trafficking issues [including Target Groups] **(UNIAP)** 2. Percentage of trained participants who are using the knowledge they gained in the regional training, including gender sensitive and child-friendly approaches, in their work on anti-trafficking (Using knowledge includes acting as resource persons/participants in local, national and/or regional anti-trafficking activities, and/or are implementing prevention, protection, prosecution and policy activities) **(UNIAP)** 3. Number and types of measures that the senior and operational officials propose to address gender differentiated priorities**. (G)**	
	120 Strengthened and expanded system of national HR working groups to assist ASEAN in implementing the HR objectives of the Vientiane Action Plan	1. Within 3 years, Vietnam and Lao will have functioning working groups of at least 3 - 5 people which will be established (representing at least 2 of Government, Academic institutions, Parliament and Civil Society). **(WG)** 2. National Working Groups will report that they are working collaboratively, towards the establishment of an ASEAN Regional HR Mechanisms. **(WG)** 3. Memberships of the entire existing working group in Cambodia will be widened to include as many as possible of the 4 groups noted above. **(WG)** 4. Increased number of invitations received by the Regional and/or National Working Groups to attend activities organized by ASEAN member countries and other entities with regard to the carrying out of the human rights program areas of the VAP. (**WG)** 5. Dissemination by ASEAN of reports or proposals submitted by the Working Group as inputs to the implementation of the VAP and on other human rights issues. (The VAP includes: (1) Women and Children's Commission, (2) Migrant Workers Instrument, (3) Human Rights Education, and (4) Networking among Regional Human Rights Institutions. Other issues include input into formulation of the ASEAN charter.(**WG)** 6. Increased number of Working Group activities co-organized with ASEAN governments and/or other entities on the human rights program areas of the VAP and/or on the issue of the establishment of an ASEAN human rights mechanism. (**WG)** 7. Increase in the number of female members and those specializing on women's rights in national human rights working groups. **(G)**	
	130 Enhanced capacity of FORUM-Asia to support its alternative Human Rights Defender organizations and develop regional networks of ethnic minority organizations and migrant workers support groups.	1. Number of ethnic minority groups dealing with migrant issues who suggest joint activities with the Migrant Workers Task Force.**(EM &MW)** 2. Agreement amongst partners on country and or regional strategies and priorities towards the development of a regional platform of engagement.(**EM)** 3.Number of diverse groups of HRD and partners jointly working on EM issues within the national and regional platform of engagement **(EM)** 4. Number of diverse ethnic minority groups agreed to participate in the regional platform of engagement. (**EM)** 5. Number of groups focused on gender issues related to ethnic minority populations	

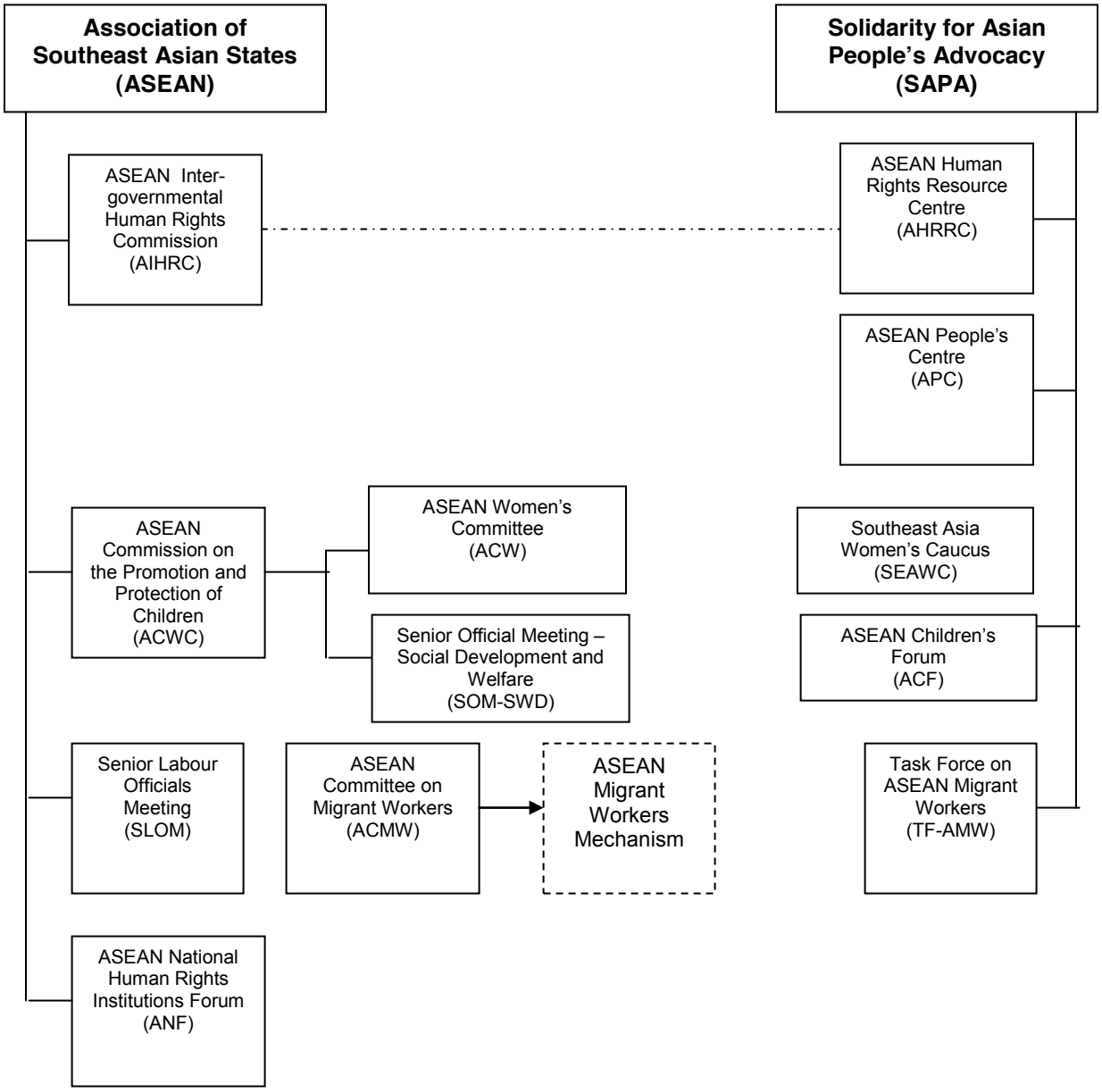
NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT	ASSUMPTION/RISK INDICATORS
		who are members/ participants in network**. (G)** 6. Number of groups focused on gender issues among alternative human rights defender groups who are included in joint activities. **(G)**	
	140 Enhanced capacities on the part of SEARCH's three main partners to design, implement, measure and report on results or programming for the improved protection of the human rights of women and girls in the three target groups	1. Partners are able to collect and improve gender indicators. **(G)** 2. Regional gender issues for migrants, ethnic minorities, and children are identified in consultation with APWLD, UNIFEM, and other regional women's organizations. **(G)** 3. Increased ability of SEARCH's partners' to identify gender-differentiated ways TG access information and are able to develop communication methods that suit the different needs of TG. **(G)**	
	210 Enhanced capacity of SEARCH partner's partners to better promote the protection, fair treatment and equal access to services under the law of both male and female migrant workers, ethnic minorities and children	1. Number of policy and advocacy events to promote protection, gender-balance, fair treatment and equal access to services. **(UNIAP)** 2. Task Force on ASEAN MW (6 from Unions, women's and migrant organizations) circulates among their members up to date information on the ratifications by ASEAN countries on ILO/UN relevant standards relating to Migrant Workers. **(MW**) 3. Number of principles (at least 4 of 6) which will appear in the declaration by ASEAN on migrant workers by July, 2008. **(MW)** 4. FA Partners select and take action on agreed priority issues identified in the national consultations. **(EM)** 5. Increased number of independently organized meetings/activities by the ASEAN National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) on their identified issues of common concern, including the issue of establishing an ASEAN human rights mechanism. The Issues of Common Concern identified by the ASEAN NHRIs include: 1. Terrorism; 2. Migrant Rights; 3. Trafficking in Women and Children; 4. Economic and Social Rights, and Right to Development; 5. Human Rights Education**. (WG)** 6. Signed agreements established between ASEAN NHRIs on networking and issues of common concern, specifically on women and children and migrant workers, within 2 years**. (WG)** 7. A work plan approved by the NHRIs on their cooperation within a year from signing of any agreement. **(WG)** 8. Percentage of target group beneficiaries) receiving human rights-related services from partners of FORUM-Asia, UNIAP, and the WG. **(G)** 9. SEARCH partners' and their partners are able to identify gender-differentiated ways TG access information, and are able to develop communication methods that suit the different needs of TG. **(G)**	
	220 Strengthened linkages among partner networks for sharing knowledge and promoting joint action	1.Improvements in SEARCH partner functions/operations directly resulting from or initiated by participation in SEARCH capacity building/networking activities **(All)** 2.Number of joint activities carried out within a twelve month period that result in knowledge sharing and joint planning **(All)** 3. Increase in cases where SEARCH partners' networking with women's rights organizations/ networks, including through the use of the KM System. **(G)**	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT	ASSUMPTION/RISK INDICATORS
	230 Innovation in rule of law programming in Southeast Asia beyond the boundaries of SEARCH's three main partners	1. Number of RoL programs in the region reporting innovation as a result of SEARCH or TA support [by the 3 SEARCH partners] to be assessed by individually defined indicators for each initiative, which are separate from the 3 partners. **(All)**	
	310 National legislation and legal enforcement practices relating to the promotion and protection of the rights of male and female children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers become more in line with international standards	1. Gaps between national legislation and international instruments are identified and agreed upon by relevant agencies and organizations (UNIAP) 2. Reports from experts (UNIFEM, UNIAP, ILO) about increased collaboration of organizations (human rights, women's rights, trade unions and migrant services organizations in the region) in support of migrant workers rights. **(MW)** 3. National focal points agree on recommendations on core labour standards, terms of employment and minimum working conditions which should be in line with international standards (human rights, ILO etc.) and submit them to governments **(MW).** 4.A draft regional framework on migrant rights is submitted by the Task Force on Migrant Workers to the Working Group and the Labour Ministers of ASEAN Countries.**(MW)** 5. FA partners include gender issues and ethnic minority issues in CEDAW and other Conventions shadow reports (NGO alternative reports) and reporting guidelines for governments **(EM)** 6. Increased number of regional policy documents prepared by the Working Group relating to the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children and migrant workers which are circulated by the ASEAN members. **(WG)** 7. Number of policy documents concerning the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children and migrant workers tabled for discussion by ASEAN. (WG) Reported relevance/use by stakeholders (e.g. in policy making, lobbying, etc.) of research undertaken to promote and protect of the rights of women, children and migrant workers.(**WG)**	
	320 Increased capacity of national governments to cooperate in the enforcement of international standards as they relate to the project's three Target Groups	1. Increased number of established and operationalized legal agreements, such as MOUs within and between countries and between governments and multilateral organizations. **(UNIAP)** 2. Number of principles (4 out of 8) of the Task Force on MW as reflected in the ASEAN Framework on Migrant Workers and supported by the Ministries of Labour of the target ASEAN Governments **(MW)** 3. Progress towards timeframes adopted by ASEAN covering activities that will lead to the fulfillment of the human rights program areas in the Vientiane Action Programme. **(WG)** 4. Number of speeches, public statements of ASEAN Heads of State and/or Foreign Ministers in support of the establishment of an ASEAN human rights mechanism, including the VAP human rights program areas.(**WG)** 5. Number of times national governments involve national machineries and regional women's groups/ network in their meetings and consultations.**(G)**	
	410 Strengthened capacities of relevant national	1. Human trafficking victim care and support procedures standardized regionally in line with international norms and practices **(UNIAP)**	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT	ASSUMPTION/RISK INDICATORS
	and regional institutions to provide beneficiary focused approach to the provision of services for children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers recognizing the differing challenges re the human rights of boys and girls and men and women	2. Service providers who have been trained report how they are using knowledge gained in the delivery of their multi-disciplinary, gender-sensitive, child-friendly client-centered victim services **(UNIAP)** 3. Number and variety (including media) of FA materials on EM distributed by FA partners to their constituency and other TG. **(EM)** 4. Law Enforcement Officers, victim service providers, and human rights defender organizations are able to identify gender differentiated priorities for services needs and specific approaches and actions that can be taken to address these differences. **(G)**	
	420 Increased capacity of SEARCH's partners and their partners to enhance the awareness of their beneficiary's rights to protection, equal treatment and access to services under the law.	1. Increased media attention to target group issues, particularly those of ethnic minorities, as a result of SEARCH network advocacy activities. **(EM)** 2.Increased research, education, and information programs raising awareness of target group issues by NHRCs. **(G)** 3. Increase in public's understanding of target group issues due to human rights advocacy activities by FORUM-Asia members supported by SEARCH. **(EM &MW)** 4. Gender differentiated obstacles for access to services for migrant workers, ethnic minorities and children identified and addressed. **(G)** 5. Number of reported cases made by target group (M/F) and number of court cases reported. **(EM)** 6. Number and types of services facilitated by FA partners for their constituency based on shared information from the FA base line study. **(EM)**	
	430 Increased capacity of SEARCH's partners and their partners to increase the involvement of their beneficiaries to articulate and promote their rights to protection, equality and access to services under the law	1. Consultations by major partners (APWLD (women), UNI-APRO (trade unions) and MFA (Migrant Rights Organizations) include a number of organizations which increases from the baseline number. **(MW)** 2.Increased numbers and proportions of women spokespersons and leaders of organizations in regional and national consultations on improving migrant workers rights participation lists.**(MW)** 3. Number and type of participation (presentation, panels, statements, speeches) in national, regional and international platforms (ASEAN, SAPA, and UN) for policy, advocacy, solidarity and networking. **(EM)** 4. Number of women migrant workers and ethnic minorities involved in or become members of groups/networks nationally or in the region**.(EM)** 5. Increased number of activities involving women, children and migrant workers issues (as identified by the VAP) independently organized by the Working Group partners. **(WG)** 6. Number of women and men migrant workers and ethnic minorities involved in or become members of groups/ networks domestically or in the region. **(G)** 7. Increased visibility in the participation of women target groups members to domestic and regional meetings of the partners. 8. Number of reported cases of abuse made by target group (M/F) and number of court cases supported. **(G)**	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT	ASSUMPTION/RISK INDICATORS
	510 Program Management	1. Quality of reports received by CIDA 2. Financial audit reports 3.Degree of satisfaction of partners in achievement of results	
	520 Monitoring and Reporting	1. Quality of evaluations and other monitoring activities 2. Evidence of action taken based on monitoring	
	530 Communications	1. Quality of communication between stakeholders and project 2. Satisfaction of all stakeholders with project communications 3. Quality of communication materials	
	540 Project Steering Committee	1. # and quality of PSCs held	

APPENDIX C: THE EMERGENT ASEAN HUMAN RIGHTS ARCHITECTURE



Appendix D

SEARCH Partners

Canadian Partners

1. Four Worlds Development International Inc.
2. Geospatial/Salasan Consulting Inc.
3. International Centre for Child Rights and Development

Primary Regional Partners

4. ASEAN Working Group for a Human Rights Mechanism (The Working Group)
5. The UN Agency Project on Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (UNIAP)
6. Asian Forum for Human Rights Development (FORUM-ASIA) including The Task Force for ASEAN Migrant Workers (TF-AMW) and Solidariy for Asian People's Advocacy (SAPA)

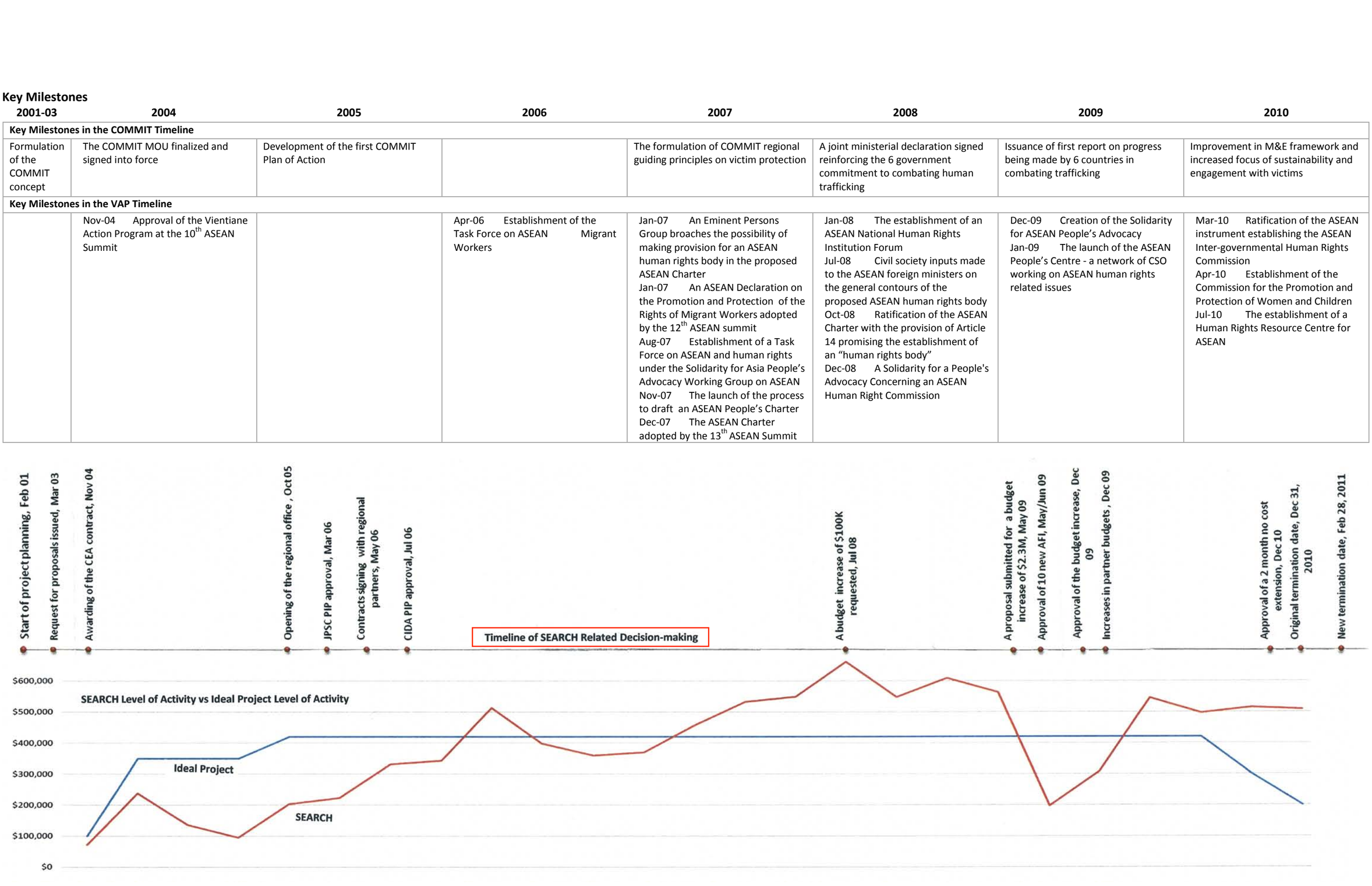
Other National and Regional Partners

7. Asian International Justice Initiative
8. The Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL)
9. Chiang Mai University, Ethnic Minorities Network
10. Chulalongkorn University, Faculty of Political Sciences (MAIDS)
11. East-West Centre (Thailand)
12. Human Rights Resource Centre for ASEAN (HRRCA)
13. Human Security Alliance
14. Indonesia National Committee on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan)
15. Khon Kaen University, Institute for Dispute Resolution
16. Mercy Centre, Bangkok
17. People's Empowerment Foundation (PEF)
18. Save the Children UK
20. Southeast Asian Committee for Advocacy (SEACA)
21. UNESCO Thailand
22. UNIFEM Thailand
23. Vietnam Lawyers' Association
24. Women's Action Research Initiative (WARI)

Appendix E

SEARCH Knowledge Products

Title	Writer/ Producer	Date Of Publication/ Approval
Colourful Ethnic Youth	Phil Lane, Deloria Many Grey Horses	April 1, 2010
ASEAN Human Rights and Development	Peter Hoffman	June 21, 2010
Children and Peace-Building in East Timor	Cheryl Heykoop, IICRD	June 21, 2010
A Chronology of Human Rights Development in ASEAN	Peter Hoffman	June 21, 2010
Birth Registration in Northern Thailand	Bernice See, FORUM-ASIA	June 21, 2010
Migrant Workers Framework Story	Sinapai Samydorai, TF-AMW	June 29, 2010; approved February 2011
Bathea's Story – Human Trafficking UNIAP	Matt Friedman UNIAP	July 12, 2010
A Brief History of the Working Group	Ann Thomson	October 1, 2010
Migration of SEARCH website to www.searchproject.ca	Ann Thomson	January 2011

Key Milestones

2001-03	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Key Milestones in the COMMIT Timeline							
Formulation of the COMMIT concept	The COMMIT MOU finalized and signed into force	Development of the first COMMIT Plan of Action		The formulation of COMMIT regional guiding principles on victim protection	A joint ministerial declaration signed reinforcing the 6 government commitment to combating human trafficking	Issuance of first report on progress being made by 6 countries in combating trafficking	Improvement in M&E framework and increased focus of sustainability and engagement with victims
Key Milestones in the VAP Timeline							
	Nov-04 Approval of the Vientiane Action Program at the 10th ASEAN Summit		Apr-06 Establishment of the Task Force on ASEAN Migrant Workers	Jan-07 An Eminent Persons Group broaches the possibility of making provision for an ASEAN human rights body in the proposed ASEAN Charter Jan-07 An ASEAN Declaration on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers adopted by the 12th ASEAN summit Aug-07 Establishment of a Task Force on ASEAN and human rights under the Solidarity for Asia People's Advocacy Working Group on ASEAN Nov-07 The launch of the process to draft an ASEAN People's Charter Dec-07 The ASEAN Charter adopted by the 13th ASEAN Summit	Jan-08 The establishment of an ASEAN National Human Rights Institution Forum Jul-08 Civil society inputs made to the ASEAN foreign ministers on the general contours of the proposed ASEAN human rights body Oct-08 Ratification of the ASEAN Charter with the provision of Article 14 promising the establishment of an "human rights body" Dec-08 A Solidarity for a People's Advocacy Concerning an ASEAN Human Right Commission	Dec-09 Creation of the Solidarity for ASEAN People's Advocacy Jan-09 The launch of the ASEAN People's Centre - a network of CSO working on ASEAN human rights related issues	Mar-10 Ratification of the ASEAN instrument establishing the ASEAN Inter-governmental Human Rights Commission Apr-10 Establishment of the Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Women and Children Jul-10 The establishment of a Human Rights Resource Centre for ASEAN