

# Annual Report April 2006- March 2007



## SOUTHEAST ASIA REGIONAL COOPERATION IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (SEARCH)

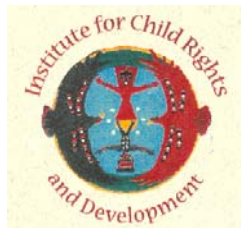
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## ACRONYMS

AFI	Allocations for Innovation in Rule of Law
ACSC	ASEAN Civil Society Conference
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
APWLD	Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
CDR	Democratic Reform Council
CEA	Canadian Executing Agency
CESCR	Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CESD	Centre for Ethnic Studies and Development
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CNS	Council for National Security
COMMIT	Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRM	Convention on the Rights of Migrants
CSEARHAP	Canada South East Asia Regional HIV/AIDS Programme
CSPR	Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CDC	Democratic Reform Council
EIP	Economic Integration Project
EM	Ethnic Minority
EU	European Union
EPG	Eminent Persons Group
FA	FORUM-Asia
GA	Gender Advisor
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GE	Gender Equality
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
GOC	Government of Canada
HLTF	High Level Task Force
HR	Human Rights
IICRD	International Institute for Child Rights and Development
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IMPECT	Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture Association of Thailand
KMS	Knowledge Management System
LFA	Logical Framework Analysis
MFA	Migrant Forum Asia
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MW	Migrant Workers
MWTF	Migrant Workers Task Force
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NPA	National Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PAD	Project Approval Document
PPC	Project Proposal Concept

PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PMF	Performance Measurement Framework
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PTL	Project Team Leader
RBM	Results-based Management
RFP	Request for Proposal
TA	Technical Assistance
TICA	Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
THALACC	Thai-Laos-Cross Border Collaboration on Tracing Missing Trafficked Victims in Thailand
TORs	Terms of Reference
TG	Target Group
TU	Trade Unions
SAPA	Solidarity for Asian Peoples Advocacy
SEACA	South East Asia Committee for Advocacy
SEAFILD	Southeast Asia Fund for Institutional and Legal Development
SEARCH	Southeast Asia Regional Human Development Project
SEAP	Southeast Asia Program (of UNIFEM)
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
SPA	Sub-Regional Plan of Action
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNIAP	United Nations Inter-Agency Project Against Trafficking
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
VAP	Vientiane Action Program of ASEAN
WARI	Women's Action Resource Initiative
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure
WG	Working Group for an ASEAN Human Right Mechanism

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

The purpose of the SEARCH project is 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. To achieve this objective, SEARCH has been designed as a partnership between the Canadian Executing Agency (CEA) and three Southeast Asian organizations. They are:

1. The United Nations Inter-Agency Project Against Trafficking (UNIAP) in support of the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT);
2. The Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism in support of ASEAN's Vientiane Action Program (VAP); and
3. FORUM-Asia in support of its advocacy programming for ethnic minorities and migrant workers.

## 1.2 A SUMMARY OF KEY ACTIVITIES TO DATE

*Project Inception:* SEARCH officially began in November 2004. In October 2005 the CEA established its field office in Bangkok and began limited programming while continuing to work on finalizing the Project Implementation Plan (PIP). This Plan was approved by the Project Steering Committee (PSC) in March 2006 and by CIDA in July 2006.

*Project Operationalization:* Shortly after the PSC approved the PIP in March, 2006, the CEA signed contribution agreements with its three Southeast Asian partner organizations to implement the Work Plans that were part of those agreements.

*Managing SEARCH for Results:* After conducting a workshop on RBM, the CEA with the support of its CIDA Monitor, organized two additional workshops with its Southeast Asian partners to refine the project's performance indicators. These workshops were held in June and November of 2006. A third and final such workshop, this time focusing on outcome level indicators will take place in May 2007. As well, the CEA is currently working with its partners to collect the baseline data for the indicators developed at these three workshops and aims to have this task finalized by the end of July 2007.

*Project Governance:* To date there have been two Project Steering Committee meetings. The first one, held in March 2006, approved the Project Implementation Plan. The second one, held in March 2007, approved the project's 2007-2008 Annual Work Plan.

*Project Implementation:* Since the start of limited project implementation in the fall of 2005 and full operations in July 2006, SEARCH's three partners have made considerable progress in implementing their SEARCH-funded programs - the Working Group in advancing ASEAN's Vientiane Action Program, UNIAP in developing national and regional capacities in the Greater Mekong sub-region to combat trafficking, and FORUM-Asia in preparing the groundwork for an ethnic minority support network in Southeast Asia and in organizing a regional civil society and union coalition for advocating the rights of migrant workers. At the same time, their participation in the

SEARCH alliance has begun to pay dividends to all three of its participating partners through the creation of a common platform for inter-partner information sharing and mutually beneficial cooperation.

### **1.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE REPORTING PROCESS**

This Annual Progress Report describes the implementation of the planned activities and the achievement of expected results that were set out in the SEARCH Work Plan for the 2006-2007 year. As such, this is the first Annual Progress Report prepared for SEARCH.

The CEA understands that the Annual Report is being submitted late. However we felt that it was important to wait until after the regional partners had completed the final indicators workshop in May 2007 before they began to write their reports on the first year's activities and results. Following the final Indicator Workshop, the three partner organizations took some time to prepare their individual reports and then the CEA needed additional time to integrate their reports into a single program-level report. Putting explanations aside, the CEA apologises for any inconveniences caused by the lateness of the Annual Report and will produce its next progress report – the Mid-term Report for the period April 2007 to September 2007 - in a more timely manner.

## 2. UPDATE OF THE PROGRAM CONTEXT

### 2.1 NOTEWORTHY EVENTS INVOLVING SEARCH DURING REPORTING PERIOD

During the past year SEARCH funds supported 7 areas of activity leading to the creation of significant steps toward regional cooperation in the areas of rule of law and human rights.

1. ***Civil society input to the ASEAN Charter process.*** SEARCH, in partnership with the Working Group and FORUM-Asia, has played a significant role in advancing the rule of law and human rights agenda in ASEAN's Vientiane Action Program (VAP). In turn, this involvement in the VAP process provided SEARCH and its partners with an opportunity to provide support to ASEAN's effort to draft a charter document. Of particular significance in this regard, was the catalytic effect of the workshops and roundtables of senior officials organized by the Working Group. These workshops and roundtables turned out to be instrumental to the establishment of an Eminent Persons Group (EPG) mandated to begin the process of drafting the Charter.

Once established, the EPG immediately embarked on an extensive round of stakeholder consultations that included meetings with a wide range of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). To facilitate this EPG-CSO dialogue, FORUM-Asia created an umbrella organization called the Solidarity for Asian People's Advocacy (SAPA), which, during the spring of 2006, drafted a position paper for the EPG calling for a "people-centred and people-driven community in the ASEAN region" based on the principles of human rights and dignity, human security and economic and social justice. SEARCH has continued to support FORUM-Asia's efforts to ensure that SAPA has input into the High Level Task Force on the Charter that was established at the ASEAN Heads of State meeting in January 2007.

2. ***Civil society and trade union input to an ASEAN declaration on migrant workers.*** All three of SEARCH's partners, led by FORUM-Asia, cooperated throughout the year on the creation of the Migrant Workers Task Force (MWTF) to ensure CSO and Trade Unions input into the creation of a Migrant Workers Instrument for ASEAN. Such an instrument had been identified as one of the four key human rights thrusts in the Vientiane Action Program. The MWTF held 3 regional consultations in 2006-07 and the first of 7 planned national consultations to be carried out in most ASEAN countries to assist in producing a final policy paper for submission to ASEAN. An initial draft paper was submitted by the MWTF to the ASEAN leaders in December 2006. In January 2007 in Cebu in the Philippines, ten leaders of ASEAN signed the landmark ASEAN Declaration on the Projection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers. Sixty percent of the Declaration was based on the MWTF draft policy paper sponsored by SEARCH.
3. ***Civil society input into human rights education.*** With respect to promotion of human rights education in ASEAN, the Working Group held a roundtable discussion in Bangkok in March 2006 aimed at soliciting civil society input into ASEAN's VAP commitment to "promoting education and public awareness on human rights in the region". The 'product' of this consultation was a position paper which focused on the need for a concerted and coordinated effort in the areas of teacher training, materials



development, lobbying and advocacy, public awareness building, research and monitoring and networking and linkages.

4. ***Facilitating progress toward protecting the rights of women and children.*** Over the past year, SEARCH has supported the Working Group to carry out a series of consultations aimed at gathering, analyzing and synthesizing information on the current state of women and children's rights promotion and protection under the law in ASEAN member countries. The purpose of this exercise has been the development of a set of recommendations to ASEAN on how it might proceed with implementing its VAP commitment to establish a Regional Commission on the Protection and Promotion of Women and Children.
5. ***Facilitating progress toward the developing a regional Human Rights Institution.*** The Working Group and SEARCH supported a consultative process which resulted in the EU becoming involved with four existing National Human Rights Institutions (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand) in the Southeast Asia region. This led to the probability of the EU signing a Declaration of Agreement to cooperate on promoting human rights and the rule of law. The EU has committed Euros 900,000 to fund this program of cooperation once the Declaration is signed in the summer of 2007. Along with this regional initiative, SEARCH supported the Working Group to help its Cambodian Working Group affiliate to host a human rights conference in Cambodia aimed at pushing for the establishment of a Cambodian human rights institution to be established under the Paris Principles.
6. ***Raising the profile of anti-trafficking operations regionally.*** In 2006-2007 UNIAP/COMMIT made the transition from program planning to implementation. In this regard, the main focus of COMMIT over the year was on the training of key anti-trafficking personnel from its six participating countries at the Mekong Institute in Khon Kaen in Thailand. This training program was then piloted at the national level in Vietnam and is now to be adapted and translated into Vietnamese to be delivered in all 62 Vietnamese provinces. As well, UNIAP/COMMIT expended considerable effort over the year in building up the capacity of its National Task Forces. In support SEARCH provided technical assistance to these processes by helping to make the training of trainers curriculum more child-friendly and by beginning the process of adapting, the Thai model of "one-stop" virtual, multi-disciplinary Operational Centres for trafficking victims exportable to adjacent countries. This approach evolved from a model initiated by the Thai Attorney-General's Department with support from CIDA's earlier regional human rights project called SEAFILD.
7. ***Developing an effective regional mechanism to support ethnic minority rights.*** The ethnic diversity of most of the countries in the ASEAN region and the question of ethnic minority rights are linked to issues of national identity and integrity of borders. Unlike the human rights of women, children and migrant workers, the rights of ethnic minorities has not been an explicit part of the VAP human rights agenda. This has meant that the start up of SEARCH programming with ethnic minorities organization with FORUM-Asia has had to begin slowly. However, in spite of the complex operating environment for its ethnic minorities program, FORUM-Asia has been able to develop a preliminary strategy, identify researchers for program's target countries, to collect baseline data, develop a

linkage with the Centre for Ethnic Studies and Development at Chiang Mai University and convene a first national workshop in Thailand.

In summary, the 2006-2007 year has been a year of transition from planning and advocacy to implementation for its three partners – from advocating for a regional human rights mechanism to helping implement a regional human rights action plan, from planning a sub-regional anti-trafficking program to operationalizing that program, and from campaigning for the ethnic minority rights to begin to provide support services to ethnic minorities. As a partner to FORUM-Asia, the Working Group and UNIAP, SEARCH used its start-up year to develop its own value-added niche – getting involved in partner governance and management issues, experimenting with ways to make the provision of its technical assistance demand-driven, creating a programming platform for inter-partner information sharing and cooperation, looking for ways to mainstream gender considerations in all of the activities that it supports, promoting results-based management in program delivery, developing a shared knowledge management system and linking all three of its partners in a more coordinated way with ASEAN.

## 2.2 UPDATE ON THE SITUATIONAL CONTEXT IN SE ASIA

Of SEARCH's seven target countries, only three of them ranked above the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile on any of six World Bank tables of governance indicators and they score this high on only one or two of the six indicators. An equal number of them scored below the 26<sup>th</sup> percentile on most of the indicators.

**Governance Indicators: Voice and Accountability (VA), Political Stability (PS), Governance Effectiveness (GE), Regulatory Quality (RQ), Rule of law (RL), Control of Corruption (CC)**

Country	VA	PS	GE	RQ	RL	CC
Cambodia	26	31	20	44	18	13
East Timor	53	30	10	35	35	48
Indonesia	36	9	41	37	21	18
Laos	7	25	15	10	8	7
The Philippines	48	15	47	50	33	36
Thailand	52	42	65	51	52	50
Vietnam	8	52	45	28	36	29

**Brown, bottom 10<sup>th</sup> percentile rank; Red, between 10<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> percentile; Orange, between 26<sup>th</sup> and 50<sup>th</sup> percentile; Yellow, between 50<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> percentile; Bright Green between 75<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup>; Green above 90<sup>th</sup>**

**Note: Released in July 2007**

Thus it is not surprising to learn that over the year covered by this report East Timor saw escalating violence and the overthrow of its government, Thailand experienced a military coup, and a state of emergency was declared in the Philippines.

Without doubt Indonesian democratization has been progressing steadily since Suharto's departure in 1998. However continuing conflicts justified on ethnic, social and religious grounds caused the country to have a high political instability ranking. Governments can sometimes use such a situation to justify limiting the human rights of

the more vulnerable members of society, i.e., migrants, children, ethnic minorities and increasingly women and girls. Thus, in spite of the fact that the government is having difficulty holding the military and police accountable for their human rights abuses, particularly in Aceh and West Papua, Indonesia's leaders are currently seen as reasonably progressive with respect to human rights.

In Thailand, the military has been governing the country since staging a coup in September 2006. Labeling itself the Democratic Reform Council (CDC) and citing the alleged corruption and abuse of power of the previous government as the reasons for the take-over, the CDC immediately suspended the constitution and is now in the process of drafting a new one. Ironically, this military government is viewed as being more pro human rights than its democratically elected predecessor. Many Thais however, are disappointed that Thailand has again succumbed to a military coup in order to deal with its political challenges.

In the Philippines, the declaration of a state of emergency in February 2006 and the collapse of the peace process in Mindanao created an unfavorable political climate. In the recent past an increasing number of killings of political activists, predominately those associated with leftist or left-oriented groups, have caused increasing concern in the country and are throwing into question the legitimacy of the outcome of the mid-term elections of May 2007.

In Cambodia, recent government promises of increased attention to the rule of law and to combating corruption have unfortunately lead to little concrete action to confront these issues. In particular, the legal and judicial sector in Cambodia notably fails to deliver services which conform to the ideal of equality before the law. There is widespread distrust of the police and courts, which are seen as either corrupt or subject to political direction. A long promised anti-corruption law has been stuck in parliament for years despite the large majority held by the ruling party.

The political situation in East Timor has also been a challenge over the past year. In April/May of 2006, a State of Emergency was declared in order to try to curb the escalating violence. Although the situation was ultimately stabilized, at the end of the reporting period there was still a foreign military intervention force in Dili and tens of thousands of Dili residents were still in IDP (Internally Displaced Persons) camps, both inside and outside the capital city. An outbreak of gang violence in 2006, prompted the UN Security Council to set up a new peacekeeping force in East Timor.

In short, SEARCH's target countries displayed a mixed picture in terms of gains and losses on the World Bank's governance indicators in 2006-2007.

### **2.3 CHANGES IN THE PROJECT CONTEXT**

Despite the above-chronicled governance challenges facing the region at the national level, it appears that considerable progress was made on both the rule of law and human rights fronts at the regional level over the past year – particularly as related to the Vientiane Action Program and the ASEAN Charter processes.

1. Following presentation of the EPG's report in December 2006, a January 2007 ASEAN Summit created a High Level Task Force (HLTF) to draft the ASEAN Charter

The hope is that this Charter will contain a legally binding regional human rights instrument.

2. There is growing support, on the part of the majority of ASEAN governments for the creation of a Regional Commission on Women and Children. In fact, many human rights advocates and academics in the region believe that ASEAN, with its step-by-step approach, may be more likely to support a Women and Children's Commission initially and only later create a Regional Human Rights Commission. If the Women and Children's Commission becomes a reality, it will represent the fulfillment of one of the four human rights commitments in the Vientiane Action Program.
3. The ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers which was signed on January 3, 2007 included obligations of both receiving states and sending states and committed ASEAN to promoting and protecting the rights of migrant workers.
4. The National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand are currently negotiating an agreement to form an inter-institutional consultative mechanism. Presuming that they are able to reach agreement on this matter, another of the four objectives of the Vientiane Action Plan (VAP) will have been achieved.
5. During the process of setting norms and standards for the ASEAN Charter, ASEAN has become increasingly more comfortable with the use of human rights language in its communiqués, something which was unthinkable only a few short years ago.
6. As well, over the past year there have been marked signs that ASEAN is becoming much more people driven and friendly and much more open to dialoguing with the region's civil society.

In short, the situation in the region is complex and exciting with regard to human rights, the rule of law, and democratic governance; representing many challenges but also many opportunities for change. SEARCH has been privileged to participate and promote (through its regional partners, its technical assistance and its field office) many important events during its first year and a half in SE Asia.

### 3. PROGRESS TOWARD EXPECTED RESULTS


#### 3.1 TABLE OF INITIAL RESULTS FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD:

\* Baseline date to accompany the indicators will be collected in July. It will be included in the next report.


Expected Results & Indicators	Expected Results for the Year	Progress Towards Achievement of Results for the Year	Results Achieved to Date
<b>Outcome 100: Improved capacity of selected institutions and partners to promote the human rights of the targeted disadvantaged groups and influence policy makers.</b>			
* The outcome indicators were developed at a May 2007, after the reporting period cover by this report. For the new outcome indicators, see the PMF.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is too early to report meaningful results at the outcome level.</li> </ul>
<b>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.</b>			
111. Percentage of trainees report increased collaboration within and among ministries and NGOs in each country to address trafficking issues [including Target Groups].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Inter-Agency Taskforces better able to facilitate collaboration among ministries.</li> <li>• National Inter-Agency Taskforces better able to report on the results they are achieving.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cross-border working relationships with government and NGO participants supported by Regional Training Programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Because the training programs have just taken place it is too early gauge to what extend collaborations have occurred.</li> </ul>
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 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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Inter-Agency Taskforces using UNIAP trained personnel to act as resource persons for improving anti-trafficking programming.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 88 participants trained in Regional Training Programme in three workshops this year.</li> <li>• 52 participants trained in National Adaptation/Training of Trainers in Vietnam and China.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theoretical and practical knowledge of HR trafficking issues acquired and successfully passed on to national colleagues by 150 Senior and Operational Inter Agency Taskforces.</li> <li>• Working relations established amongst participants which has lead to cross-border operational cooperation particularly amongst law enforcement and social welfare ministries.</li> <li>• Curriculum piloted and continuously improved.</li> <li>• Too early to gauge how the participants have used their new knowledge.</li> </ul>
113. Number and types of measures that the senior and operational officials propose to address gender differentiated priorities.	↓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be tracked as part of collection of gender disaggregated baseline data.</li> </ul>	

Expected Results & Indicators	Expected Results for the Year	Progress Towards Achievement of Results for the Year	Results Achieved to Date
<b>Output 120: Strengthened and expanded system of national HR working groups to assist ASEAN in implementing the HR objectives of the Vientiane Action Plan.</b>			
<p>121. 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) and will report that they are working collaboratively, not individually, towards the establishment of an ASEAN Regional HR Mechanism, and membership of the existing working group in Cambodia and Singapore will be widened to include as many as possible of the 4 groups noted above. Gender issues will be considered in the establishment and expansion of National Working Groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foundations laid for establishing and expanding working groups in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia</li> <li>Increased capacity of national working groups to implement ASEAN's VAP.</li> <li>• Policy recommendations formulated for ASEAN consideration regarding the four components of the VAP</li> <li>Strengthened management and programmatic capacity of the WG and an increased capacity of its network of national working groups to share information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No specific progress has been made towards the establishment of functioning Working Groups in Vietnam and Laos.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Singapore Working Group revitalized and formalized through organizational meetings.</li> <li>• A GOC commitment made to establish an independent NHRI, (at the Siem Riep Conference) which complies with the Paris Principles and a multi-sectoral Working Group established to advance its formation.</li> <li>• The Thai Prime Minister lobbied to support ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism and to endorse Thai HR Commission.</li> </ul>
<p>122. 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.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invitations received to participate in 31 Charter/VAP events.( Working Group Meetings, Solidarity of Asian Peoples' Advocacy, Workshop on Migration, ASEAN Peoples Assembly etc).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Input contributed by Civil Society to both the Eminent Persons Group and to the High Level Task Force (HLTF) processes to the ASEAN Charter.</li> </ul>
<p>123. 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) HR Education, and (4) Networking among Regional Human Rights Institutions. Other issues include input into formulation of the ASEAN charter).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A concept paper prepared re the establishment of a regional Commission on Women and Children.</li> <li>• Agreement secured for WG input into the Eminent Persons Group process on the ASEAN Charter.</li> <li>• A paper with recommendations developed at a roundtable for preparing a strategy on HR education for submission to an ASEAN SOM.</li> <li>• A paper prepared on the inclusion of HR-related clauses in the Charter.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consensus reached among participants, (including ASEAN officials present) on human rights language for the Charter in Working Group consultation.</li> </ul>

Expected Results & Indicators	Expected Results for the Year	Progress Towards Achievement of Results for the Year	Results Achieved to Date
124. 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.	↓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement secured for WG input into the Eminent Persons Group working on the ASEAN Charter.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice provided to the EPG and HLTF on progress made towards implementing VAP e.g women and children commission consultation, migrant workers etc.)</li> </ul>
125. Increase in the number of female members and those specializing on women's rights in national human rights working groups.			
126. Improved capacity in national human rights working groups to identify specific human rights issues for women and men and number of plans for activities developed to address them.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial input of National Working Groups into the Women and Children's Commission sought.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation held with National Working Groups on the Women and Children's Commission.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 130: Enhanced capacity of FORUM-Asia to support its human rights defenders members and develop a regional network of ethnic minority organizations.</b>			
131. Planning documents and reports of Forum Asia and its partners related to the Ethnic Minority Project be consistent with RBM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foundation laid for facilitating the creation of a regional network of ethnic minority organizations, including strengthening FORUM-Asia's internal capacity in ethnic minority programming.</li> <li>• A gap analysis and strategic plan for the regional network of the ethnic minority organizations completed.</li> </ul> <p>Increased capacity of FORUM Asia to provide support services to its member Human Rights Defender Organizations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge gained about RBM at SEARCH and FORUM Asia's RBM Workshop.</li> <li>• Completion and analysis of the baseline data on ethnic minorities in the region.</li> <li>• A gap analysis and strategic plan for the regional network of the ethnic minority organizations completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First year RBM-based Work Plan developed for FA's EM Program.</li> <li>• Developed a gap analysis and strategic plan for Ethnic Minority organizations.</li> <li>• Increased capacity of FORUM Asia to provide support services to its member Human Rights Defender Organizations.</li> </ul>

Expected Results & Indicators	Expected Results for the Year	Progress Towards Achievement of Results for the Year	Results Achieved to Date
132. Validation by regional stakeholders of gap analysis and gender disaggregated baseline study which clearly identifies priorities and problems related to developing a regional network of ethnic minority organizations in South East Asia.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations planned with Thai ethnic minority groups.</li> </ul>	
133. Number of ethnic minority groups and groups dealing with ethnic minority issues who suggest joint activities which address problems which were identified in the process.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Researchers in Vietnam, the Philippines and Indonesia hired and trained to carry out a baseline mapping exercise of EM.</li> <li>• Environmental scan conducted to build strategic linkages and partnerships with EM target stakeholder.</li> </ul>	
134. Agreement amongst partners on country and or regional strategies and priorities towards the development of a regional platform of engagement.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethnic Minority project in FA staffed on an interim basis. EM used as a platform to engage ASEAN re issues related to Ethnic Minorities.</li> </ul>	
135. Number and level of diversity of HRD and partners working on EM issues within the national and regional platform of engagement.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRD and partners in 7 countries working on EM issues.</li> </ul>	
136. Number and level of diversity of ethnic minority groups identified for participation in the regional platform of engagement.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Framework drafted to create an ethnic minorities regional network.</li> <li>• FA more knowledgeable about shared concerns of EMs through UN and WB Workshops.</li> </ul>	
137. Number of groups focused on gender issues related to ethnic minority populations who are members/ participants in network.			
138. Number of groups focused on gender issues among alternative human rights defender groups who are included in joint activities.			




Expected Results & Indicators	Expected Results for the Year	Progress Towards Achievement of Results for the Year	Results Achieved to Date
<b>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 HRs of women and girls in the three target groups.</b>			
141. Partners are able to collect and improve gender indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An improved understanding on the part of selected SEARCH partner personnel regarding gender and rule of law issues</li> <li>• 3 stocktaking exercises undertaken by SEARCH partners are gender sensitive</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Framework Toolkit developed with AIT guidance.</li> </ul>	
142. Regional gender issues for migrants, ethnic minorities and children are identified in consultations with APWLD, UNIFEM, and other regional women's organizations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A consensus reached that focal points from all three partner organizations will be provided with training on the following: gender disaggregated data collection, the elements of gender mainstreaming for all project and activities, training on the emerging issues concerning the rights of women and girls in the region and networking among project partners re the gender strategy of SEARCH as a whole.</li> </ul>	
143. Increased ability of SEARCH's partners to identify gender-differentiated ways TC access information and are able to develop communication methods that suit the different needs of TG.			
144. CEDAW shadow reports include issues of women migrant workers, ethnic minorities and children.			
<b>Outcome 200: Increased effectiveness and sustainability of regional networks and partnerships in addressing the HR issues related to ethnic minorities, children and migrant workers.</b>			
<b>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.</b>			
211. Number of policy and advocacy events to promote protection, gender-balance, fair treatment and equal access to services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased engagement of ethnic minority organizations and their constituents through their participation in gap analysis and strategic planning for the development of the regional network of ethnic minority organizations</li> <li>• Increased involvement of national policy makers, local governments and NGO service providers in policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 112 village focal groups established and some of which have been trained in interview and data collection techniques.</li> <li>• Mechanism created to improve reporting on missing persons that link village level to the central level in Laos.</li> <li>• A standardized form and central database developed for reporting and documenting information on missing persons cases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• THALACC (new name for Trace) project piloted between Thai and Laos communities.</li> </ul>

Expected Results & Indicators	Expected Results for the Year	Progress Towards Achievement of Results for the Year	Results Achieved to Date
<p>212. Task Force on ASEAN MW (6 from Unions, women's and migrant organizations) circulates among their members up to date information on the ratification by ASEAN countries on ILO/UN relevant standards relating to Migrant Workers</p>	<p>formulation related to the VAP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Systematic tracing mechanism created in Thailand and Laos.</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A comprehensive Work Plan developed for writing a draft ASEAN Multilateral Framework on the Rights of Migrant Workers based on a CSO-TU Position Paper.</li> <li>• A taskforce established for implementing the WP and getting the Framework accepted by ASEAN.</li> <li>• Agreement reached that special attention be paid in the framework to the high vulnerability of migrant women workers to exploitation.</li> <li>• Public awareness on the plight of migrant workers enhanced through media blitz.</li> <li>• A list-serve established to broadcast information about migrant workers and to facilitate communications on the Task Force Activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declaration on the Protection of and Promotion of Migrant Workers adopted by ASEAN leaders incorporated 60% of the content proposed in the Migrant Workers Task Force directly into the Eminent Persons Group in Bali.</li> <li>• Government Officials and regional experts convened to establish ASEAN Commission on the Rights of Women and Children.</li> <li>• Increased awareness and interest of migrant workers organizations, trade unions to join the Task Force as evidenced by 15 new organizations joining.</li> </ul>
<p>213. Number of principles (at least 5 of 6) which will appear in the declaration by ASEAN on migrant workers by July 2008</p>			
<p>214. Number of FA partners receiving training or technical support by FA on rights and protection of ethnic minorities</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge increased on HR of Ethnic Minorities and Indigenous Peoples in SEA at the ATSS</li> <li>• Advocated on SEA EM issues at the Working Group Sessions on IPs and Minorities held in Geneva</li> </ul>	
<p>215. FA Partners selected and take action on agreed priority issues identified in the baseline study</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orientation and follow up workshop on Baseline Research Studies conducted and information disseminated baseline results to stakeholders</li> <li>• Baseline research conducted and Orientation Workshop on Baseline Studies held. Communication products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline data collected, reviewed and analyzed by FA and Canadian TA</li> <li>• Consultation held with EM stakeholders in Thailand</li> </ul>


Expected Results & Indicators	Expected Results for the Year	Progress Towards Achievement of Results for the Year	Results Achieved to Date
		distributed to raise public awareness and rally appropriate action regarding EM and IP issues.	
216. 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 the right to development; and (5) human rights education	↓		
217. Signed agreements established between ASEAN NHRIs on networking and issues of common concern, specifically on women and children and migrant workers within 2 years			
218. A work plan approved by the NHRIs on their cooperation within a year from signing of any agreement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress made for the development of a work plan for NHRI cooperation</li> </ul>	
219a. Percentage of target group beneficiaries receiving human rights related services from partners of FORUM-Asia, UNIAP and the WG.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Thai-Laos Cross-Border Collaboration for Tracing Missing Trafficked Victims in Thailand (THALACC) coordination mechanism established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately 10 cases of missing Laos persons being followed up. 3 victims of human trafficking rescued. Discovery and location of 24 cases of trafficked Laotians in Thailand.</li> </ul>
219b SEARCH partners' and their partners are able to identify gender differentiated ways for target groups to access information and are able to develop communication methods that suit the different needs of the TGs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be determined with regional partners after the Knowledge Management System is in place.</li> </ul>	

Expected Results & Indicators	Expected Results for the Year	Progress Towards Achievement of Results for the Year	Results Achieved to Date
<b>Output 220: Strengthened linkages among partner networks for sharing knowledge and promoting joint action.</b>			
221. Improvements in SEARCH partner functions/operations resulting from or initiated by participation in SEARCH capacity building/networking activities (all partners).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selected activities identified by CIDA regional projects to be undertaken jointly.</li> <li>Linkage arrangements developed between SEARCH partners and regional gender and rule of law organizations.</li> <li>SEARCH's three key partners have collaborated on the development of stocktaking instruments and shared information derived from these mapping exercises.</li> <li>SEARCH KMS operationalized.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint activities beginning with migrant workers consultation organized by SEARCH and FORUM-Asia in cooperation with Migrant Forum in Asian and involvement of the WG. (eg. SAPA).</li> <li>AFI designed to involve partners in decision –making processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAPA established with high level of acceptance.</li> <li>SAPA increased memberships in its second year.</li> </ul>
222. Number of joint activities carried out within a twelve month period that result in knowledge sharing and joint planning	↓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two indicators workshops held.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meetings provided forum for information sharing on joint programming re safe migration and Charter Process.</li> </ul>
223. Increase in cases where SEARCH partners' networking with women's rights organizations/networks including through the use of the KMS.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KMS system designed and training in progress.</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 230: Innovation in rule of law programming in Southeast Asia beyond the boundaries of SEARCH's three main partners</b>			
231 Number of rule of law 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 three partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modalities (criteria, decision-making protocols, contribution agreement formats, reporting formats, etc.) are established. A number of high quality, strategic initiatives are piloted.</li> <li>The AFI mechanism is review at year end.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Plan of Operation for the AFI approved.</li> <li>A regional capacity building and leadership training workshop organized by WARI on Gender, HR and Development attended by all partners.</li> <li>Two Vietnam Lawyers Association projects on EM and MW approved creating an entry point for FA and the WG to work in Vietnam.</li> <li>Member of the Laotian Lawyers Association Trained at Equitas HR course, creating an entry point for partners into Laos</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A regional capacity building and leadership training workshop on gender organized by WARI.</li> </ul>


Expected Results & Indicators	Expected Results for the Year	Progress Towards Achievement of Results for the Year	Results Achieved to Date
<b>Outcome 300: Improved legislation and policy environment for the provision of legal/judicial services as applied to children, ethnic minorities and MW.</b>			
<b>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 become more in line with international standards.</b>			
311. Gaps between national legislation and international instruments are identified and agreed upon by relevant agencies and organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of legislation, policies and procedures related to cross-border trafficking of humans is completed.</li> <li>• Progress made in cataloguing national human rights related legislation in SEARCH countries as it relates to international human rights instruments.</li> <li>• Identification of gaps in national human rights related legislation and international instruments is begun.</li> <li>• FORUM-Asia stocktaking exercise leading to the formation of a regional network of ethnic minority organizations includes a cataloging of national legislation related to ethnic minorities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline data collected by UNIAP and will be analyzed and reported on the next fiscal year.</li> </ul>	
312. Number of actions taken by national governments or regional entities (ie ASEAN) to address gaps in national legislation to comply with international standards and obligations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities not planned for this annum.</li> </ul>	
313. Reports from experts 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.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Migrant Workers Task Force produced reports and develop input into the EPG and the EPG and the HLTF.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice provided to Eminent Persons Group based on Consultations with Civil Society Groups.</li> </ul>
314. National focal points agree on recommendations on core labour standards, terms of employment and minimum working conditions which		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National level meeting organized by focal points including discussions on labour standards etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conclusions of national level consultations reported out to the EPC, HLTF by the Working Group.</li> </ul>


Expected Results & Indicators	Expected Results for the Year	Progress Towards Achievement of Results for the Year	Results Achieved to Date
should be in line with international standards (human rights, ILO etc.) and submitted them to governments.	↓		
315. 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.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Task Force presented a progress report to UN High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development.</li> <li>Task Force organized National consultations in Malaysia to bring together stakeholders to discuss polices for ASEAN Framework on Migrant Workers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Task Force Report on ASEAN Migrant Workers presented to ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM).</li> <li>• Task Force findings on safe migration presented to Singapore TU-CSO.</li> </ul>
316. Agreement amongst partners on issues, priorities, programs, and gaps in fulfilling international standards.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples supported by FA.</li> <li>• Baseline research underway with FA-EM program.</li> </ul>	
317. Gaps between national legislation and international instruments are identified, publicized, and shared with relevant agencies and organizations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNIAP, WG, FA have been involved in planning initiatives to address gaps.</li> </ul>	
318. FA partners include gender issues and ethnic minority issues in CEDAW and other Conventions shadow reports (NGO alternative reports) and reporting guidelines for governments.			
319b. 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.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy documents on women and children's rights circulated to members of ASEAN for the Women and Children's Commission.</li> <li>• Policy documents for approval of the Migrant Workers Declaration circulated to members of ASEAN.</li> </ul>	EPG and HLFT analysis and recommendations influenced by SEARCH partners initiatives.


Expected Results & Indicators	Expected Results for the Year	Progress Towards Achievement of Results for the Year	Results Achieved to Date
319c. Number of policy documents concerning the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children and migrant workers tabled for discussion by ASEAN.	↓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No current data on # of policy documents.</li> </ul>	
319d. 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.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No information gathered for the WG.</li> </ul>	
<b>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.</b>			
321. Increased number of established and operationalized legal agreements, such as MoUs within and between countries and between governments and multilateral organizations.	<p>Establishment of regional technical working groups to agree on the essential elements of post-harm services in the GMS.</p> <p>Progress toward the VAP objectives with regard to women and children and migrant workers.</p> <p>Progress toward the creation of a Commission on Women and Children</p> <p>Progress toward the creation of a regional mechanism for migrant workers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 Thai regional MOUs signed to increase inter-ministerial collaborations on assisting victims of trafficking.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress achieved toward the VAP objectives with regard to women and children and migrant workers.</li> <li>• Progress achieved toward the creation of a Commission on Women and Children.</li> <li>• Progress toward the creation of a regional mechanism for migrant workers.</li> </ul>
322. Core labour standards and relevant migrant workers conventions will be ratified (3 out of 8 CLS for the 7 target countries by July, 2008 and 6 out of 8 in July, 2010)	↓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Task Force, NGO, Trade Union Members, the SAPA WG on Labor rallied Asian Governments to increase ratification of core labor standards/ instruments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ILO Convention on Migrant Workers ratified by Government of the Philippines.</li> <li>• Government of Vietnam ratified ILO Convention on Forced Labor ratified by Government of Vietnam.</li> </ul>


Expected Results & Indicators	Expected Results for the Year	Progress Towards Achievement of Results for the Year	Results Achieved to Date
323. 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 Gov'ts		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement reached with stakeholders and Ministries of Labour on using TF principles in ASEAN Framework on MW.</li> </ul>	
324. Specific timeframes adopted by ASEAN covering activities that will lead to the fulfillment of the human rights program areas in the Vientiane Action Programme.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A recommendation made by a roundtable of ministries of foreign affairs conducted a study on the status of human rights protection in ASEAN member countries.</li> <li>• Decision taken to set up timeframe for VAP implementation.</li> <li>• Consensus reached that HRs should be bedrock foundation of the ASEAN Charter.</li> <li>• Cooperation between regional NHRI and Civil Society improved through conferences and workshops.</li> <li>• Recommendations on VAP implementation considered by the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting.</li> <li>• A WG linkage created with SAPA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decision taken to set up timeframe for VAP implementation.</li> <li>• Consensus reached that HRs should be bedrock foundation of the ASEAN Charter.</li> <li>• Recommendation on VAP implementation considered by the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting.</li> </ul>
325. Number of speeches, public statements of ASEAN Heads of State and/or Foreign Ministers relating to the establishment of an ASEAN human rights mechanism, including the VAP human rights program areas.(WG)			
326. Number of times national governments involve national machineries and regional women's groups/ network in their meetings and consultations.			



Expected Results & Indicators	Expected Results for the Year	Progress Towards Achievement of Results for the Year	Results Achieved to Date
<b>Outcome 400: Increased access to services and protection by law for children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers.</b>			
<b>Output 410: Strengthened capacities of relevant national 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.</b>			
411. Human trafficking victim care and support procedures standardized regionally in line with international norms and practices.	<p>Lessons learned document on the Thai experience of the Operation Centres is written and disseminated</p> <p>VAP policy statements promoting a client-centred approach.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documentation of the Operation Centre program in Thailand prepared.</li> </ul>	
412. Integrated, multi-sectoral victim services operationalized and replicated in at least one other country.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A mechanism created for documenting and monitoring the Operations Centres in Thailand was implemented. The Payao region has been successful in implementing the mechanism.</li> </ul>	
413. 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.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social workers involved in all multi-sector rescue groups.</li> </ul>	
414. Number of plans developed by FA partners trained by FA which identify agreed priorities and issues.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline data being collected.</li> </ul>	
415. Number and variety (including media) of FA materials on EM distributed by FA partners to their constituency and other TG.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline data being collected.</li> </ul>	
416. 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.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training planned for delivery next fiscal year.</li> </ul>	

Expected Results & Indicators	Expected Results for the Year	Progress Towards Achievement of Results for the Year	Results Achieved to Date
<b>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.</b>			
421. Increased media attention to target group issues, particularly those of ethnic minorities, as a result of SEARCH network advocacy activities.	Development of strategic plan for enhancing FORUM-Asia's human rights education program through audience-based research.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EM Lobby on the Pahra's campaign vs Extra Judicial Killings mounted in the Philippines.</li> </ul>	
422. Increased research, education, and information programs raising awareness of target group issues by NHRCs.	Development of VAP implementation strategy on cooperation in human rights public awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efforts to draw the NHRC together are leading to a collaborative agreement to work together on formal basis.</li> <li>• Agreement to be signed imminently.</li> </ul>	
423. Increase in public's understanding of target group issues due to human rights advocacy activities by FORUM-Asia members supported by SEARCH.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A loose network known as the Asian Alliance for Migration, Development and Human Rights to advocate on behalf Asian migrants at the UN High-Level Dialogue created.</li> <li>• Task Force lobbied on behalf of Asian migrant workers at IMF/World Bank annual meetings.</li> <li>• Task Force advocated for recognition on the draft of ASEAN Framework Instrument at 2<sup>ND</sup> ASEAN Civil Society Conference.</li> <li>• Task Force Convener, civil society, and High Level Tasks consulted and draft prepared on rights of migrant workers for the ASEAN Charter.</li> </ul>	
424. Gender differentiated obstacles for access to services for migrant workers, ethnic minorities and children identified and addressed.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNIFEM and APWLD have become a members of the Migrant Workers Task Force.</li> </ul>	
425. Number of reported cases of abuse made by target group (M/F) and number of court cases supported.			

Expected Results & Indicators	Expected Results for the Year	Progress Towards Achievement of Results for the Year	Results Achieved to Date
426. Number and types of services facilitated by FA partners for their constituency based on shared information from the FA base line study.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feedback on the baseline research from respondents solicited.</li> </ul>	
<b>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.</b>			
431. Annual consultations by major partners (APWLD (women), UNI-APRO (trade unions) and MFA (Migrant Rights Organizations) include a number which increases from the baseline number.	Inclusion of target groups in SEARCH supported mapping activities during Year I. Planning for Year II SEARCH. human rights/rule of law. Conference involves target groups.     	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the Migrant Workers Task Force, bimonthly meeting with these groups have taken place.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through interactions with the EPG ASEAN Declaration on MW informed by MWTF recommendations.</li> </ul>
432. Increased numbers of women spokespersons and leaders of organizations in regional and national consultations on improving migrant workers rights (participation lists)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned developed to collect baseline data.</li> </ul>	
433. Number and degree of participation (presentation, panels, statements, speeches) in national, regional and international platforms (ASEAN, SAPA, and UN) for policy, advocacy, solidarity and networking.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data currently being collected on ASEAN, SAPA, UN.</li> </ul>	
434. Number of women migrant workers and ethnic minorities involved in or become members of groups/networks nationally or in the region.			
435. Increased number of activities involving women, children and migrant workers issues (as identified by the VAP) independently organized by individuals/groups engaged by the Working Group.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government of Indonesia lobbied to support ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism.</li> <li>• Women's Commission of Indonesia is reviewing reviews trends on the plight of Women Domestic Workers.</li> </ul>	

Expected Results & Indicators	Expected Results for the Year	Progress Towards Achievement of Results for the Year	Results Achieved to Date
436. Number of women and men migrant workers and ethnic minorities involved in or become members of groups/ networks domestically or in the region.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan to collect sex disaggregated data.</li> </ul>	
437. Increased visibility in the participation of women target group members to domestic and regional meetings of the partners.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan to collect sex disaggregated data</li> </ul>	
438. Number of reported cases of abuse made by group (M/F) and number of court cases supported.			

### 3.2 ALLOCATION FOR INNOVATION UP DATE

During the 2006-2007 covered by this report, three projects were approved for funding out of the AFI Fund. They were submitted by Chiang Mai University, the Asian Network for Free Elections and EQUITAS.

**Chiang Mai University, Social Research Institute, Centre for Ethnic Studies and Development:** The central thrust of FORUM-Asia's ethnic minorities strategy is the establishment of a regional ethnic minorities network linking existing or nascent country-level networks in Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Philippines, Indonesia and East Timor. The purpose of this network is to enhance the organizational capacity of ethnic minority communities and ethnic minority support groups, to strengthen their advocacy capacity with government and by so doing to improve their human rights and development situations. This project will provide the Centre for Ethnic Studies and Development at Chiang Mai University with the resources required to act as the focal point for the creation of the country-level network in Thailand. The Centre will use the staff and graduate students in the Social Research Institute to provide technical support and guidance to a research project aimed at mapping the ethnic minority situation in Thailand.

**Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL):** This project provided funding to ANFREL to work with the Koligasaun Monitorizasaun Geral (KOMEK) and the Women Caucus Fetoiha in East Timor to train civil society organizations in three strategically located provinces to increase the awareness of the electorate about their democratic rights prior to the country's recent presidential election as well as to monitor the election.

**EQUITAS:** SEARCH provided funds to EQUITAS to include a participant from the Vietnam Lawyers Association (VLA) in its 2006 summer training program on global leadership in human rights. This program aims to build capabilities of key human rights workers to advocate for human rights, challenge discriminatory attitudes and practices, and advance human rights related policies and legislative reforms. The VLA person that SEARCH sponsored has proven to be an important contact person for SEARCH in Vietnam who assisted in developing

Name of Organization	Start and finish date of funding	Amount Approved \$	Amount committed for fiscal year	Distribution of funds to date
Chiang Mai University, Social Research Institute, Centre for Ethnic Studies and Development.	Dec 06-Jan 08	\$25,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
EQUITAS Human Rights training	May 06	\$8,385	\$8,385	\$8,385
ANFREL- Local Capacity Building in East Timor.	Mar 15-Apr 15/07	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$10,000

### **3.3 GENDER EQUALITY RESULTS**

#### **Socio-Political Environment and SEARCH Gender Equality Strategy:**

In spite of the economic growth and change in Southeast Asia over the last decade, traditional attitudes still result in prevalent behavioural patterns that ascribe women a lower status than men. Although this gender equality picture is not uniform across the region, it is generally true that this gender gap is associated with lower levels of education, lower wages, and the prevalence of domestic violence. Thus, in general, women across the region tend to experience lower levels of overall human security defined as freedom from pervasive threats to people's rights, safety or even their lives. Unfortunately, human security and human development are two sides of the same coin and mutually reinforcing of one another. So although women's participation in public life is increasing it is increasing slowly.

According to organizations such as the Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), one of the main causes of the persistent gender inequality in the region is creeping "Islamization" of government policies and laws in some of the countries of the region, which has compromised the overall identity of women and helped to erode their rights. Also of ongoing concern is prevalence of the trafficking in persons, particularly women, as well as the commoditization of women. Thus, the need to ensure that SEARCH programming take into account the particular needs of women, whether these be the needs of ethnic minority women, female migrant workers or girl children, and that improvements in legislative and policy frameworks are gender sensitive.

#### **Need to Develop Strategic Partnerships with Regional Organizations**

In order to cope with the enormous scope and complexity of the SEARCH mandate vis-à-vis its resource base, and therefore the challenge of mainstreaming gender in the diverse programming of its three partners, the SEARCH Regional Office devoted considerable energy over the last year to building partnerships with regional women's rights and rule of law focused organizations (i.e. the APWLD and UNIFEM SEAP). In this regard:

- SEARCH held discussions with UNIFEM (particularly with SEARCH's sister CIDA project on the implementation of the CEDAW) re the emerging challenges and opportunities facing the women's human rights movement in the region;
- SEARCH conferred with a number of gender experts and women's organizations, including Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), and associates of FORUM-Asia, to explore ways of ensuring that both grassroots voices and policy concerns of women are represented in SEARCH's programming; and
- UNIFEM and SEARCH together identified APWLD as a key partner for helping to link gender equality and rule of law programming.

#### **Search Indicator Workshops: Gender Component**

By ensuring the gender sensitivity of all of the performance indicators developed at the Indicators Workshops held during the year considerable progress was made towards making SEARCH's three partner organization more conscious of the requirement to manage their programs for gendered results. The challenge now is to have them put this enhanced consciousness into practice by tailoring specific program activities to meeting the differential needs of men and women.

Outcome 140 in the SEARCH LFA reads: “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”. At the November 2006 Indicators Workshop, it was agreed that, in order to achieve this outcome, the following steps should be taken:

- Conduct a gender capacity assessment of SEARCH’s three main partner organizations;
- Focus on developing their capacity to learn in a gender sensitive way;
- Support the capacity of institutions at all levels to understand the gender dimensions of rule-of-law and human rights issues; and
- In building capacities for rights-based learning, focus mainly on promoting networks across borders, strengthening regional institutions, taking a systems approach to cross-border problem-solving, giving a voice in public forums to the region’s women and girls and developing legal frameworks for rights protection and promotion.

To follow up on the Indicators Workshops, SEARCH is planning to hold an Outcome Mapping exercise in the October 2007. It will be again bring all of the project’s partners together to help with program learning and improvement. Aimed at meeting both SEARCH’s accountability and learning needs, one of the things it will focus on is reflecting on the self-assessing changes that are taking place in partner vis-à-vis mainstreaming gender in their programs.

### **The Creation of an ASEAN Women and Children’s Commission**

The Thai wing of the Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism convened two consultative meetings to develop a framework for the ASEAN Women and Children’s Commission which is one of the four objectives of the Vientiane Action Program. The first of these consultations focused on sorting out the pros and cons of having a combined women and children’s commission; the aim of the second was to solicit the advice and recommendations of the experts in the fields of women’s rights and child rights on the mandate and structure of such a commission. This second meeting made the following recommendations:

1. Any regional commission that is established to promote and protect the rights of women and children should take into account the patterns of economic and social changes taking place in agendas affecting their well-being and rights;
2. In establishing such a commission, ASEAN should build on, but not necessarily replicate, the experiences of other regions in setting up such commissions in order to create a cutting edge commission with Southeast Asian characteristics;
3. Any commission that is established should respect ASEAN principles of compromise, consensus building and inclusiveness, while complying with the Paris Principle regarding independence from government;
4. It should be mandated with both promotion and protection activities;
5. The selection of the commissioners should be done through a participatory and transparent process;
6. Further consultations on this matter should involve a wider cross section of stakeholders and have a set agenda leading to a commission framework; and
7. More civil society representatives should be involved in any follow-up consultations.

### 3.4 PARTICIPATION RATES AND GENDER ISSUES

Activity	Male/Female Participation			Gender Issues Raised
	Total	Male	Female	
<b>SEARCH PROGRAM</b>				
Training workshop for 3 Major Partners - Introduction to Results Based Management, January 2006	19	8	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need for SEARCH's regional partners to mainstream their gender goals and objectives.</li> </ul>
SEARCH Project Steering Committee meeting, March 2006	17	10	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The requirement for a commitment to gender mainstreaming.</li> </ul>
SEARCH RBM Indicators workshop, June 2006	17	10	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Making program objectives and performance indicators gender sensitive.</li> </ul>
SEARCH 2 <sup>nd</sup> Output Indicators workshop, November 2006	25	15	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to change implementation strategies in order to achieve gender sensitized results, eg. the need for UNIAP to get governments to understand that men and boys can be human trafficking victims, not just women and girls.</li> </ul>
SEARCH PSC meeting March 2007	20	11	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How to ensure that gender objectives are seen as integral to mainline program goals and objectives.</li> </ul>
<b>The Working Group</b>				
Meeting of the WG in Kuala Lumpur, November 2005	16	11	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The fact of the all male composition of the Eminent Persons Group on the ASEAN Charter was raised in a side meeting with the Malaysian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</li> </ul>
Roundtable Discussion with Senior Officials in Bali, December 2005	38	25	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the establishment of an ASEAN Commission on Rights of Women and Children and relevance of the CEDAW and CRC was fully discussed.</li> </ul>
A Roundtable Discussion on Engaging ASEAN Governments on Human Rights Education, March 2006	32	16	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The effects of early socialization on the rights of women and girl children in ASEAN countries and the need for human rights education to help provide a platform for change was discussed in the context of secondary schools and higher education institutions.</li> </ul>
Participation in the ASEAN Eminent Persons Group with Civil Society Organizations in Bali, April 2006	3	3	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The pros and cons of a combined ASEAN commission on the rights of both women and children versus separate commissions for each was discussed along with the gender implications for a regional human rights mechanism.</li> </ul>
The Fifth Workshop on an ASEAN Regional HR Mechanism in KL, June 2006	70	33	37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recommendations on: (1) the holding of extensive consultations on the creation of the ASEAN Commission on the Rights of Women and Children; (2) the establishment of national women's rights commissions in all countries; and, 3) a research study and follow-up workshop re steps in creating the women and children's commission.</li> </ul>
Conference on Establishment of a National HR Institution in Cambodia in Siem Reap, September 2006	81	63	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need for a Cambodian National Human Rights Commission to be based on the Paris Principles rather than to be specifically for women</li> <li>Support for the ASEAN Commission on the Rights of Women and Children as proposed in the VAP.</li> </ul>



Activity	Male/Female Participation			Gender Issues Raised
	Total	Male	Female	
Strategic Consultation with Children's organizations re input to Women & Children's Commission, September 2006	40	5	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to differentiate the needs of girls from the needs of boys within a focus on children's rights.</li> </ul>
Expert Consultative Meeting on the Establishment of an ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children, November 2006	33	15	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the 1<sup>st</sup> major consultation on the proposed ASEAN Commission on the Rights of Women and Children with experts from women, child rights groups plus ASEAN</li> <li>Information sharing and data collection needs regarding the Commission,</li> <li>A comparative analysis of other regional human rights mechanisms.</li> </ul>
Roundtable Discussion in Jakarta, December 2006	52	33	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The pros and cons of advocating for a regional human rights mechanism as part of a group of remedies: i.e., along with a women and children's commission, migrant workers mechanism, etc. and advocating for a single regional human right commission.</li> <li>The utility of advocating for a Commission on the Rights of Women and Children as a stepping stone to the way to the creation of regional human rights commission or mechanism.</li> </ul>
Personal meeting of Regional Working Group delegation with the Thai PM, with respect to the ASEAN Charter, February 2007	6	4	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Securing Thai Prime Minister's support for the VAP agenda, including his support for an ASEAN Commission on the Rights of Women and Children.</li> </ul>
<b>UNIAP</b>				
Country Senior Official Meeting (SOM) Hanoi, Vietnam, March 05	173	105	68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trafficking of women and girls.</li> </ul>
Pilot Regional Anti-trafficking Program in Khon Kaen, October 2005	30	17	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstreaming gender in the curriculum, particularly regarding the vulnerabilities experienced by women and children</li> </ul>
Regional Anti-trafficking Training Program, in Khon Kaen, December 2005	26	12	14	
Regional Anti-trafficking Training Program, May 2006	29	19	10	
Regional Anti-trafficking Training Program, August 2006	29	20	9	
Regional Anti-trafficking Training Program, January 2007	30	17	13	
Regional UNIAP Inter-Agency meeting in November 2005	48	21	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women and girl children as trafficking victims.</li> </ul>

Activity	Male/Female Participation			Gender Issues Raised
	Total	Male	Female	
UNIAP Project Steering Committee Meeting March 2006	52	20	32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender aspects of trafficking in Thailand and Cambodia.</li> </ul>
Regional UNIAP Inter-Agency meeting in March 2006	46	21	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The reintegration of women and children after being victims of trafficking.</li> </ul>
County Senior Officials Meeting (SOM), Phnom Penh, Cambodia, April 2006	85	48	37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The challenge of getting men and boys as well as women and girls recognized under the law as victims of trafficking.</li> </ul>
UNIAP Phase 3 Design & Structure Meeting, July 06	28	12	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenge re laws that do not recognize male trafficking victims.</li> </ul>
Regional UNIAP Interagency Meeting in August 2006	44	18	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An ILO presentation on an ILO/IPEC project for practitioners working in the area of prevention of trafficking of women and children</li> </ul>
1 <sup>st</sup> Project Management Board Meeting October 2006	10	5	5	Not discussed directly.
2 <sup>nd</sup> Project Management Board Meeting January 2007	10	5	5	Not discussed directly.
<b>FORUM-Asia</b>				
First ASEAN Civil Society Conference in KL, December 2005	115	50	65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The concern of many women's groups regarding the need for raising awareness concerning issues faced in ASEAN countries by women and girls re their human rights.</li> </ul>
First workshop of National and Regional migrant Support NGOs and TU from ASEAN in Support of Migrant Workers Rights, April 2006	44	29	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The high vulnerability of women migrant workers.</li> <li>The need to assign a high priority to the concerns of women migrant workers in the ASEAN Multilateral Framework on Rights of Migrant Workers.</li> </ul>
Eminent Persons Group Consultation on ASEAN Charter Singapore, June 2006	20	13	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need for the Women and Children's Commission.</li> </ul>
A Research and Orientation Workshop, July 2006	20	5	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The interface of women's and ethnic rights</li> <li>The need to ensure that the data collect in the national ethnic minority studies is sex disaggregated.</li> </ul>
Asia-Pacific Forum Meeting & Human Rights Defenders Training, August 2006	105	60	55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The erosion of women's rights in the region as a result of religious fundamentalism.</li> <li>The need to protect women human rights defenders.</li> </ul>
SAPA Bangkok Meeting, September 2006	12	5	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need for all of the organizations involved in SAPA to mainstream gender in their human rights programming</li> </ul>
Asian Training and Study Session (ATSS), September 2006	31	14	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender differentiated objectives for human rights (including the dangers increasingly faced by women human rights defenders)</li> </ul>
FORUM-Asia Donors' Meeting, October 2006	20	9	11	Not discussed directly.
FORUM-Asia General Assembly & Human Rights Defenders Forum, November 2006	42	17	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The worsening plight of female human rights defenders.</li> </ul>
FORUM-Asia EM Meeting in Bangkok, December 06.	30	19	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The difficulties of minorities in the region and particularly the added vulnerabilities of ethnic minority women.</li> </ul>

Activity	Male/Female Participation			Gender Issues Raised
	Total	Male	Female	
2 <sup>nd</sup> ASEAN Civil Society Conference, December 2006	323	138	185	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to include women in human rights discussion in ASEAN as a integral part of democracy.</li> </ul>
Annual Civil Society Mgt. Forum & RBM training, January 2007	38	17	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to collect gender disaggregated data when collecting baseline data.</li> <li>• Gender issues related to SEARCH's three target groups.</li> </ul>
SAPA General Forum, February 2007	60	22	38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The plan to create an ASEAN Commission on the Rights of Women and Children.</li> </ul>
Consultation, Migrant Worker Task Force, Kuala Lumpur, March 07	45	20	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rights of women migrants (especially domestic workers) as well as strategies to input into the High Level Task Force process.</li> </ul>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>892</b>	

## **4. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION**

### **4.1 NARRATIVE SUMMARIES OF PARTNER ACTIVITIES**

The progress of the activities undertaken by SEARCH's SE Asian regional partners during the reporting period from April 2006 to March 2006 is best captured in a narrative form told in the partners' own voices.

#### **A) FORUM ASIA - ETHNIC MINORITIES**

After the signing of the Contribution Agreement between FORUM-ASIA and SEARCH in April 2006, a project Work Plan was immediately developed, inception missions were made to six out of the seven target countries to introduce SEARCH to prospective partners, a roundtable discussion with stakeholders in Thailand was convened, and a start was made on collecting relevant baseline data. The actual research activities were undertaken between August and December, 2006 in Indonesia, East Timor, the Philippines and Vietnam. The Cambodia, Laos and Thailand studies started in November 2006 and were completed in February 2007. In December, a workshop was held to review the quality of the data being collected and to identify gaps in it. The studies for Indonesia and the Philippines were finalized in December 2006 while Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Cambodia were finalized in March 2007.

A strategic plan for the project was developed by FORUM-ASIA with assistance from the SEARCH team. It is meant to serve as a road map for the project, but a road map that will have to be continually up-dated as the project evolves. During the period October 2006 to March 2007, the project focused on strengthening FORUM-Asia's capacity in results-based management. In this regard, FORUM-Asia's Ethnic Minority team attended SEARCH's June and November 2006 workshops on output indicators as well as the FA full staff RBM workshop in January 2007 led by the SEARCH Regional Director. Attendance at the SEARCH PSC meeting in March 2007 also served to strengthen FORUM-ASIA's links with SEARCH's 2 other program partners.

Also during this start-up year, it was important for FORUM-Asia to explain its 'new' Southeast Asia Ethnic Minorities project to its membership and to integrate it into the structure of the Secretariat. This meant presenting it to the Executive Committee as well as discussing it with the Southeast Asia Program. Harmonization of the activities of the Southeast Asia Ethnic Minorities Project with both FORUM's thematic programs and its country programs is an ongoing task.

Also of significance during the year was the signing of a MOU between FORUM-Asia and the Centre for Ethnic Studies and Development (CESD) in the Social Research Institute at Chiang Mai University in support of development of an Ethnic Minority strategy in Thailand and other Mekong countries linked with human rights concerns of ethnic minorities in SE Asia.

Throughout the year, FORUM-Asia has taken advantage of every opportunity possible to expand the organization's knowledge base concerning the current situation regarding ethnic minority related programming and developments across the region and to start building networks and linkages. This included observing processes like the inter-faith dialogue between the southern Muslim communities and a Sri Lankan multi-faith delegation. In addition, FA participated in the Asia Consultation in Cambodia with the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples and through participation with the Human Rights Council in Geneva, has made initial contact with the Special Rapporteur on Ethnic Minorities whom FA has invited to the region as part of the Ethnic Minorities initiative.

The second half of the year was mainly devoted to working with CESD and the Inter Mountain Peoples Education and Culture Association of Thailand (IMPECT) to prepare for the project's first

national workshop in Thailand scheduled for April 27-28, 2007. A multistakeholder Steering Committee was formed to coordinate this event and be responsible for planning the workshop, organizing logistics and guiding staff organizers. The baseline study for Thailand was used as the key background document for the workshop which was intended to map out a plan of action for key stakeholders and serve as a model for launching similar consultative processes in other countries.

## **B) FORUM ASIA-MIGRANT WORKERS**

The Task Force on ASEAN Migrant Workers was established at a multi-stakeholder event held on April 22-23, 2006 in Singapore at which a broad alliance was forged among trade unions, CSOs, and migrant worker associations and community based organizations representing most ASEAN countries. The Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism and UNIAP are both observers to the Migrant Workers Task Force (MWTF) which is being managed under the umbrella of FORUM-Asia. The goal of the MWTF is to ensure that CSO/TU involvement is inputted into the ASEAN Framework Instrument on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers. The plan is to base this document on both ground realities in the region and on best practices in the implementation of international human rights and ILO core labour standards. The Migrant Workers Task Force represents a unique coalition of organized labor, progressive civil society, and migrant workers, which heretofore had not been linked together regionally within the ASEAN region.

The issue of migrant worker rights has been a high priority with the region's civil society organizations and governments over the past year. The MWTF and its members have played an important role, not only in highlighting the importance of this issue to the region, but in seeking to bridge the gap between civil society and government on this matter. To this end, the Forum Asia inspired newly created umbrella network of civil society in SE Asia, the Solidarity for Asian People's Advocacy (SAPA), created an internal group working on Labor and Migration issues. The MWTF participated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> ASEAN Civil Society Conference (ACSC II) in December 2006 in the Philippines explicitly called to develop an ASEAN Framework Instrument. Subsequent to this meeting, the Task Force prepared a joint "Civil Society Organization/Trade Union Position Paper on an ASEAN Instrument on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers" for presentation to the ASEAN governments for their Summit in the Philippines in January, 2007.

A year of effective advocacy by the Migrant Workers Task Force and its partners paid off when the ASEAN Leaders adopted a "Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers" at their Cebu, Philippines meeting in December 2006. It set out a series of principles and obligations for ASEAN States that receive and send migrant workers. While the Declaration is not perfect, it is seen as an important milestone for ASEAN and as a clear political commitment by the group of participating countries to move forward with a process aimed at developing an ASEAN Framework Instrument on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers. The Task Force provided feedback to ASEAN on the Declaration and has launched a series of national consultations on what issues and priorities should be included in the final ASEAN Framework. The first national consultation held in Malaysia at the end of March 2006 was very successful. Further national consultations are planned for Indonesia and Thailand early in the next fiscal year followed by Burma (exile), Cambodia/Vietnam/Laos, the Philippines, and Singapore.

## **C) UNIAP & COMMIT INITIATIVE**

The SEARCH support to the UNIAP/COMMIT process has resulted in remarkable and tangible results which can be summarized as follows (assessed in relation to each Project Proposal Concept (PPC) of the COMMIT Sub-regional Plan of Action (SPA))

**PPC 1: Regional Training Program:** The Regional Training Program has continued over the past year to be the flagship activity under the COMMIT SPA. The Regional Training Program developed by UNIAP and partners, with the support of SEARCH technical experts, has led to establishing a mutual understanding of the issue of human trafficking across all sectors and all countries in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. The training has endowed government and NGO participants with knowledge in the four ‘p’s - prevention, protection, prosecution and policy in the response to human trafficking. It has also equipped participants with analytical skills and tools to help them to assess their national programs critically and develop more effective national and regional responses to trafficking of women and children, ethnic minorities, and migrant workers. The Regional Training Program has supported the development of cross-border working relationships amongst participants. From April 2006–March 2007 SEARCH supported three Regional Training Program sessions held at the Mekong Institute in Khon Kaen, Thailand and trained a total of 88 participants. SEARCH has also supported the National Adaptation/Training of Trainers in Vietnam, which trained a total of 52 participants. National adaptations of the Regional Training Program are ongoing in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Thailand.

**PPC 2: Identification of Victims: Thai-Laos Cross-Border Collaboration on Tracing Missing Trafficked Persons in Thailand (THALACC) Project:** The THALACC Project has succeeded as a pilot project designed to trace and rescue Laos persons trafficked to Thailand and to use this information to facilitate documentation on the dynamics of migration (particularly of women and children) at the community level during movement and at points of exploitation. From April 2006-March 2007, SEARCH has supported the THALACC Project to: establish effective and streamlined coordination mechanisms between Lao PDR and Thailand; establish mechanisms to link villages with the central level in Lao PDR to effectively report missing persons; create a standardized tracing mechanism in Thailand; develop a standardized form for reporting information on missing persons; and, establish a central database containing all available information on each missing person case. Some key successes of the past year include the extension of the original target of 25 to 112 villages, and the successful tracing and rescue of three persons identified as victims of human trafficking, plus the discovery and location of 24 additional cases of trafficked Laotians in Thailand. There has been increased capacity development at the local and central levels in Lao PDR to report and trace missing persons, an improvement in data collection through the use of a simplified and translated form, and training at the village level. The project has seen particular advances in the past seven months, especially in strengthening working linkages between the Laos and Thai Governments, between villages and different government levels in Laos, and in streamlining the tracing process in Thailand. The THALACC Project has enabled a broadening of the NGO anti-trafficking network in Thailand and Lao PDR and provided capacity-building support to local NGOs working in the sector.

**PPC 3: National Plans:** In the past year, SEARCH has supported the development of the first National Plan on Human Trafficking in Laos PDR.

**PPC 4: Multi-Sectoral & Bilateral Partnerships: The Multidisciplinary Teams in Thailand (Operation Centre model):** In Thailand in the past year, four Regional MOUs on Common Guidelines of Practices for Agencies Concerned with Cases of Human Trafficking were signed among relevant state agencies to ensure that assistance is provided to all trafficking victims regardless of their gender or nationality (or absence of nationality, in the case of stateless people). Formerly only Thai women and children could be officially viewed as victims of trafficking, a position that resulted in foreign women and children, as well as men, being overlooked. The Regional MOUs seek to cover all forms of trafficking, and specifically identify every trafficking scenario so that all victims have access to services. In the past year, SEARCH has supported the documentation of the mechanism of collaboration within the multidisciplinary “Operation Centre” model approach in different regions of Thailand and identified gaps and lessons learned. A video documentation of the process leading to the signing of regional MOUs and the multidisciplinary

approach has been completed, including the response of Government Ministries and NGOs involved in the process. This will be presented as good practice to other countries at the Inter-Ministerial Meeting in Beijing in December 2007, with the goal to replicate such a model in other COMMIT countries in the future.

In the past year, members of the SEARCH team undertook a mission to Northern Thailand to monitor how the Operation Centre mechanism was operating, whether client-based services were being delivered and to lay the groundwork for adapting this model to cross border use on the Thai-Laos and Thai-Cambodia borders in the next fiscal year.

**PPC 7: Post-harm support, including Economic and Social Support for Victims and Reintegration:** As no activities were planned for the year 2006-2007, there are no key events to report.

**PPC 10: Management – Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation:** SEARCH has provided ongoing support for the management and coordination of the implementation of the COMMIT SPA by the UNIAP Secretariat to the COMMIT Process.

#### **D) WORKING GROUP FOR AN ASEAN HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISM**

The primary objective of the Working Group (WG) for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism's is to establish an intergovernmental human rights mechanism in Southeast Asia. The WG is also mandated by ASEAN to assist in implementing its Vientiane Action Program (VAP), which includes; 1) establishing an ASEAN Women and Children's Commission for the promotion and protection of the rights of women and children, 2) networking among Regional Human Rights Institutions, 3) promoting education and public awareness on human rights, and 4) elaborating an ASEAN instrument for the promotion and protection of the rights of migrant workers. Throughout the past year the Working Group has made substantial strides towards addressing initiatives agreed under the ASEAN VAP and Charter process through its regularly scheduled workshops and consultations, through liaising with the Eminent Persons Group and by conducting a series of special events.

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**1. Women & Children's Commission:** On November 20, 2006, in line with the Working Group sponsored study on the establishment of a Commission on Women and Children being conducted by the Mahidol University, an Experts Group was convened to discuss issues related to establishing an ASEAN Commission on Women and Children. The objectives of the meeting were to gather together experts from the ASEAN region in the field of human rights, particularly on issues of women and children, to discuss: establishment of an ASEAN Commission on Women and Children, existing mechanisms that protect and promote their rights, and the possibility of setting up the commission within the timeframe of the VAP. The meeting discussed the effectiveness of existing national mechanisms on the rights of women and children. A concept paper and policy documents were prepared and circulated to participants attending the event.

**2. Networking among National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) in the region:** The Working Group and SEARCH participated in creating a network amongst the four existing National Human Rights Institutions in ASEAN, specifically in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand. A MOU and common work plan for the 4 Commissions is being formulated for signing in the summer of 2007. Funding for this initiative has been promised by the European Union. Regional Working Group assistance has also been instrumental in supporting the first steps (including a conference in September, 2006 in Siem Riep) toward the Government of Cambodia establishing an independent NHRI, which complies with guidelines under the Paris Principles.

**3. Human Rights Education;** The Working Group organized a Regional Roundtable Discussion on Human Rights Education in Bangkok, to assist in the implementation of the VAP, particularly on promoting human rights education. As a result of discussions at the Roundtable, an initial paper was drafted which described the extent of human rights education in ASEAN countries. One of the paper's major findings was that it would not take a significant amount of additional resources to put an ASEAN human rights curriculum in place because many ASEAN countries i.e. Thailand, Philippines etc. already have extensive human rights programs. One of the paper's central recommendations was that countries which are ahead, provide mentoring to their ASEAN neighbours. Finally, this recommendation was a key pillar in the strategy on human rights education which was submitted to ASEAN.

**4. Migrant Workers Initiative:** In April 2006, the SEARCH supported Migrant Workers Task Force was created to ensure that regional CSOs and Trade Unions representing marginalized groups have meaningful input into the Migrant Workers Instrument proposed by the VAP. Draft policy documents for input into the ASEAN Migrant Workers Declaration have now been circulated to members of ASEAN. The Working Group and UNIAP have participated as observers in several workshops and consultations organized by the FA Migrant Workers Task Force.

#### **4.2 A NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF PROGRAM-LEVEL ACTIVITIES**

SEARCH's three partner organizations each work on different tracks. UNIAP/COMMIT, which operates at the intergovernmental level, is a Track 1 process. The Working Group, which facilitates expert-level dialogue, is a Track 2 instrument. FORUM-Asia, which is a network of civil society organizations, is a Track 3 mechanism.

Over the past year, SEARCH has undertaken a number of programming initiatives aimed at creating opportunities for its partner organizations, each working on a different track but all three working to promote the rule of law and human rights in the Southeast Asian region, to find common causes through knowledge sharing and joint programming. In this regard, SEARCH's program-level strategy makes SEARCH more than the sum of its parts by developing the capacity of the three partners, and in turn their partners, to work together, both vertically and horizontally, on promoting and protecting the rights of children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers under the rule of law and democratic governance.

##### Management and Technical Support for Program Implementation

SEARCH's three main partners have moved from dialogue to implementation, they have faced a number of governance and management challenges. To help them address these challenges, SEARCH has provided capacity development support through participation of SEARCH participation on governing bodies, provision of advice on managerial processes, and provision of training in RBM. For example, SEARCH's Regional Director was appointed to the UNIAP Management Board. As well, SEARCH has provided technical assistance to the Working Group in project-level financial management and to FORUM-Asia in both strategic



planning and results-based management. During the year, all three partners participated in an RBM workshop and two performance indicator workshops facilitated with the project monitors.

### Operational Support to ASEAN

All of SEARCH's partners, as a result of SEARCH-funded activities, interface directly with ASEAN – the Working Group in supporting VAP-related processes, UNIAP with regard to anti-trafficking and FORUM-Asia regarding the rights of human rights defenders and migrant workers. In a recent meeting with the ASEAN Secretariat on March 28, 2007, the Secretariat made it clear to the SEARCH management team that, as it responds increasingly to civil society, it does not have the human resources to meet all of the demands being placed on it. Over the next months SEARCH will meet with the Secretariat to explore ways in which it might provide some direct assistance to it in areas that would facilitate the work of its partners.

### Capacity Building in Gender Mainstreaming

SEARCH has used the past year to explore possibilities for joint programming in gender mainstreaming with UNIFEM, APWLD, WARI and ASEAN. For example, opportunities are now being explored concerning how the gender strategy that SEARCH has developed over the past year, could be a vehicle for helping ASEAN to implement its gender strategy, particularly with regard to mainstreaming gender equality in the VAP process.

### The Task Force for ASEAN Migrant Workers – A Test Case in Integrated Programming

Immediately following SEARCH's April 2006 PSC meeting, all three SEARCH partner organizations attended a meeting in Singapore which created a Migrant Workers Task Force. Designed to coordinate the efforts of the civil society organizations and trade unions to tackle the issue of safe migration in the SE Asian region, this Migrant Workers Task Force has become an ideal vehicle for creating SEARCH partner synergies. FORUM-Asia, SEARCH's Track 3 partner, is the Task Force convener. The Working Group, SEARCH's Track 2 partner, is tasked with assisting ASEAN to implement the VAP – one objective of which is the creation of a regional migrant worker related instrument. UNIAP is a Track 1 partner, managing the 6 Country Government initiative called COMMIT. UNIAP/COMMIT is the UN led flagship program on trafficking in the Greater Mekong Region. This program has an increasing interest in the overlap between migrant workers and human trafficking. The success of COMMIT has led the approach to be singled out as a replicable model to deal with trafficking in other regional contexts.

The Migrant Workers Task Force has provided the Working Group with a safe window onto civil society and trade union thinking on migration issues. It has provided UNIAP with an opportunity to explore ways of expanding its mandate from trafficking to migration. And it has provided FORUM-Asia with an opportunity for increased access to ASEAN government officials. Looking to the future, the MWTF Work Plan includes a consultative process with ASEAN and Ministries of Labour as well as production of a draft migrant worker framework, with civil society and trade union input, for presentation to ASEAN.

The ultimate objective of the MWTF is to produce an ASEAN Multilateral Framework on the Human Rights of Migrant Workers. Many of the countries of the region have not ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and such a multilateral framework, in the context of a chartered ASEAN, would push them to do so. And it could act as the impetus for regional collaboration to enact the enabling national legislation needed to bring country, regional and international commitments re migrant workers into force.

## Partner Perceptions of SEARCH's Added Value

In conclusion, the first year of SEARCH operation has witnessed a growing consensus among its partners that their membership in SEARCH represents more than simply a source of additional funds. It is to be part of a program. In this regard, it has provided them with:

- a) A common meeting ground;
- b) Organizational capacities in RBM;
- c) Opportunities for joint programming – ie. the Migrant Workers Task Force
- d) Opportunities for dialogue and action with ASEAN and their VAP, the UN, the Human Rights Council, etc.,
- e) Entry points for collaboration with other organizations;
- f) Problem solving assistance;
- g) A push to mainstream gender; and
- h) Access to and participation in an integrated Knowledge Management System.

### 4.3 TABLE OF ACTIVITIES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

ACTIVITIES	PLANNED TASKS	TASKS IMPLEMENTED	PLANNED TA	TA IMPLEMENTED
<b>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.</b>				
111 Support the training of anti-trafficking personnel (UNIAP – PPC1 and 10)	111.1 Deliver regional anti-trafficking training 111.2 Support training of trainers at the country level 111.3 Support UNIAP coordination, monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four training workshops were conducted each attended by 5 participants from Thailand, Lao, Cambodia and Vietnam for a total of 80 participants trained to end March 31, 07.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael Miner to provide input as and when needed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael Miner and Melinda MacDonald provided support to the process.</li> </ul>
112 Integrate SEARCH TG priorities into anti-trafficking training programs (UNIAP –PPC1)	112.1 Provide resource persons for specific workshop 112.2 Assist to author, adapt and design useful tools as needed 112.3 Provide input into workshop curriculum around client-centered approaches, particularly with regard to children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuous improvements were suggested and made to the program curriculum.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project team to provide input into workshop curriculum and act as resource persons for training programs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael Miner, Melinda MacDonald and Philip Cook, acted as participant observers in the 3 pilot training workshops.</li> <li>Philip Cook provided curriculum team with assistance in making the curriculum more child-centered.</li> </ul>
<b>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.</b>				
121 Take stock of national working group capacities and capacity development priorities (WG)	121.1 Carry out stocktaking exercises with existing national working groups 121.2 Ensure stocktaking takes different priorities of men and women into account.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal Regional Working Group strategic planning meetings were held every two months during the 12 months and 4 major stakeholder consultations (workshops and roundtables) were held to plot the course for implementing the Vientiane Action Programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anne Park Shannon to help set WG priorities</li> <li>Michael Miner to support WG Secretariat</li> <li>Maureen Maloney and local gender equality specialist to support research.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anne Park Shannon, Maureen M</li> <li>, Melinda MacDonald, Peter Hoffman and Michael Miner, attended some of these meetings and provided appropriate input to the Working Group.</li> </ul>

ACTIVITIES	PLANNED TASKS	TASKS IMPLEMENTED	PLANNED TA	TA IMPLEMENTED
122 Conduct workshop on independence of National Human Rights Institutions	122.1 Provide opportunity for EQUITAS training for personnel in nascent human rights institutions in the region. 122.2 Conduct workshop on setting up an independent NHRI in Cambodia compliant with the Paris Principles. 122.3 Hold a conference on defamation laws in Cambodia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EQUITAS training was provided to one person from Vietnam</li> <li>• Support was provided to the Cambodia Working Group to hold a conference on establishing an independent human rights institution in Cambodia rather than simply on defamation laws in Cambodia.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anne Park Shannon to assist in workshop facilitation and act as resource person.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Regional Office assisted by Anne Park Shannon provided pre and post workshop assistance to the Working Group.</li> </ul>
123 Provide capacity support to existing and nascent national working groups (WG)	123.1 Finalize joint National Human Rights Institution/ Commission Work Plan and establish modalities for cooperation 123.2 Support National Human Rights Institute/Commission to implement Work Plan. 123.3 Draft discussion paper on ASEAN Charter for presentation at 5 <sup>th</sup> workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial exploratory talks with the Foreign Ministry of Vietnam and the Ho Chi Minh Academy were carried out followed by meetings with the Vietnamese Lawyers Associations (VLA).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anne Park Shannon and Maureen Maloney to support as needed</li> <li>• Michael Miner and Melinda MacDonald to support developments in region.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Michael Miner, Melinda MacDonald, developed SEARCH's relationship with VLA as a potential entry point into Vietnam for the WG.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 130: Enhanced capacity of FORUM-Asia to support its alternative human rights defender organizations and develop regional networks of ethnic minority organizations and migrant worker support groups.</b>				
131 Support the development of FORUM-Asia's capability in RBM (FA)	131.1 Conduct RBM workshop for FA secretariat staff, including program officers. 131.2 Provide RBM coaching as necessary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Michael Miner delivered RBM training to all FORUM-Asia staff and to the 1st SE Asian Management Course sponsored by FA for its 40 member organizations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Michael Miner to deliver RBM training and provide coaching as necessary.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Michael Miner delivered 3 RBM training workshops and ongoing coaching as requested by Forum Asia.</li> </ul>
132 Strengthen FORUM-Asia's capabilities in program coordination (FA)	132.1 Constitute an EM Inter-program Task Force within FA secretariat to ensure sustained program coordination. 132.2 Support the implementation of the recommendations that come out of the Inter-Program Taskforce. 132.3 Provide support services to HR defenders organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 1 year EM Workplan developed to include research missions to Vietnam, Philippines, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand and Cambodia to lay the groundwork for the EM program.</li> <li>• Support provided to regional HR Defenders events.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judie Bopp to assist in helping develop coordinating tools and processes.</li> <li>• Maureen Maloney to provide support on an as-required basis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judie Bopp acted as a resource person to the Ethnic Minorities Research Orientation Workshop held in July, 2006 and supported the process on an ongoing basis.</li> <li>• Michael Miner was involved in Human Rights Defender Organizational events.</li> </ul>

ACTIVITIES	PLANNED TASKS	TASKS IMPLEMENTED	PLANNED TA	TA IMPLEMENTED
133 Support the creation of a regional network of ethnic minority organizations (FA)	133.1 Carry out mapping exercise to produce gap analysis on ethnic minority rule of law related needs and organizational capacities as a prerequisite to developing a strategy for networking ethnic minority organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Researchers hired to conduct situational analyses work in the Philippines, Vietnam, Lao, Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia and East Timor.</li> <li>• Research and Orientation Workshop on Baseline Study for EM program held.</li> <li>• Participants in FA Asian Training and Study Session introduced to basic concepts of EM program.</li> <li>• FA participated in UN Human Rights WG Session in Geneva on Indigenous People and Minorities.</li> <li>• Strategic Ethnic Minority Framework Document drafted in Nov-06.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Michael Bopp and Judie Bopp to assist the Forum Asia team in the development of the Ethnic Minority Program mapping strategy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judie Bopp was a resource person for the Ethnic Minorities workshop. Judie and Michael Bopp met with staff at IMPECT and IKAP in Chiang Mai concerning their involvement in the EM Program and specifically re a community-based component of the EM baseline survey.</li> <li>• Michael Bopp provided TA to FA on the Strategic Framework Document.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 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.</b>				
141 Deliver training workshops on gender equality to SEARCH partners and their networks of members and partners (Gender Equality)	141.1 Gender focal point persons will attend a gender and rule of law workshop. 14.2 Provide support to gender focal point persons as follow-up to workshop.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEARCH provided financial support to the Women's Action Research Initiative (WARI) for a regional workshop on "Gender, Human Rights and Development" attended by SEARCH and gender focal points of partners.</li> <li>• Melinda MacDonald and Thongkorn Hiranaks participated in a gender focal point workshop presented by Gender Advisor Kyoko Kusabe in her role on CIDA's Regional AIT project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the first year, Melinda MacDonald, working with Canada based TA expert Maureen Maloney and local gender equality advisor Kyoko Kusabe will consult with a variety of regional gender programs and agencies (UNIFEM, APWLD, etc.) to begin to prepare to conduct gender training with partners in year 2 of SEARCH (fiscal year, 2007-08).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Melinda Macdonald played a key role, along with UNIFEM, in promoting the workshop delivered by WARI.</li> <li>• Melinda MacDonald, Maureen Maloney and Kyoko Kusabe, are working to develop a long term integrated gender strategy with UNIFEM to provide support for regional partners.</li> </ul>
142 Provide ongoing support in gender equality capacity development for network members and partners of SEARCH's three partners (Gender Equality)	142.1 Support partner organizations to develop gender strategies 142.2 Provide on-going coaching as partners develop gender strategies 142.3 Champion gender focal points to give them influence within their respective organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be carried out in the next fiscal year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Melinda MacDonald, Maureen Maloney and local gender equality specialist Kyoko Kusabe will be involved both in planning and in providing coaching as needed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Melinda MacDonald, Maureen Maloney and Kyoko Kusabe discussed the creation of a gender strategy network among CIDA regional projects in SE Asia linked with SEARCH regional partners.</li> </ul>

ACTIVITIES	PLANNED TASKS	TASKS IMPLEMENTED	PLANNED TA	TA IMPLEMENTED
<b>Output 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.</b>				
211 Support dialogue and networking activities of partner organizations (WG, FA and UNIAP – PPC7)	211.1 Conduct workshop on mapping for 3 partner organizations. 211.2 Support WG preparatory meetings for developing input into strategies for the 4 components of the Vientiane Action Programme. 211.3 Support dialogue and networking activities of FA partner organizations.	UNIAP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNIAP set up the Thai-Laos Cross-Border Collaboration on Tracing Missing Trafficked Victims in Thailand – TRACE mechanism developed for reporting missing persons linking villages with Thai and Laos governments</li> <li>A more systematic tracing mechanism will be established with standardized reporting.</li> <li>FORUM-Asia (Focal Point and Migrant Forum in Asia)</li> <li>A first ever workshop of migrant worker support NGOs and Trade Unions was held to create an ASEAN Migrant Workers Task Force.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anne Park Shannon and Maureen Maloney may act as resource persons.</li> <li>A Migrant Workers expert based in SE Asia, Phil Robertson, will provide technical assistance with developments related to Migrant Workers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phil Robertson provided technical assistance, including facilitator/rapporteur services for the creation of the Migrant Workers Task Force.</li> </ul>
212 Provide support to the process of creating ASEAN mechanisms for the promotion and protection of rights of women, children and migrant workers. (WG)	212.1 Support follow-up action to ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) as it relates to the creation of a Women and Children Commission and migrant worker mechanism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Nov., 2005, the WG participated in an ASEAN Civil Society Conference on Building a Common Future Together in Kuala Lumpur.</li> <li>In Dec. 2005 a special SOM meeting on the VAP took place in Bali, Indonesia</li> <li>The WG held its 5<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Senior Officials Workshop in Kuala Lumpur in June 2006.</li> <li>In July 2006 the WG met again with Senior Officials on the occasion of the 39<sup>th</sup> Asian Ministers Meeting.</li> </ul> <p>In April 2006, WG met ASEAN Eminent Persons Group as part of Dialogue with Civil Society Organizations re the proposed Charter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maureen Maloney, Philip Cook, Anne Park Shannon and Michael Miner to act as resource persons as necessary</li> <li>Local gender and Migrant Worker specialists as needed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meetings were attended by Maureen Maloney, Anne Park Shannon, Melinda MacDonald, Phil Robertson and Michael Miner to support initial steps to implement the VAP.</li> <li>Phil Robertson and Michael Miner also contributed to the development of the Migrant Workers Task Force.</li> </ul>

ACTIVITIES	PLANNED TASKS	TASKS IMPLEMENTED	PLANNED TA	TA IMPLEMENTED
213 Provide capacity building support to national human rights commissions/institutions (WG)	213.1 Support national human rights commissions/institutions as they move to implement strategies approved by Senior Officials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beginning in 2005, the WG was the catalyst for drawing the 4 NHRI in ASEAN together at Regional Working Group sponsored events funded by SEARCH.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anne Park Shannon and Maureen Maloney to act as resource persons.</li> <li>Michael Miner to act as liaison.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anne Park Shannon and Maureen Maloney participated in some WG events involving the NHRI's.</li> <li>Michael Miner acted as liaison working with the WG.</li> </ul>
214 Support a limited number of programming initiatives of FORUM Asia's alternative law group members (FA)	214.1 Develop criteria and modalities for prioritizing support for FA's alternatives law members.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delayed to next fiscal year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maureen Maloney and Melinda MacDonald.</li> <li>Michael Bopp to assist with ethnic minorities.</li> <li>Philip Cook to provide support re child rights.</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 220: Strengthened linkages among partner networks for sharing knowledge and promoting joint action.</b>				
221 Provide training and access to SEARCH Knowledge Management System (KMS) for stakeholders (SEARCH – communications)	221.1 Operationalize KMS system Conduct workshop on the KMS with 3 key partners and will provide coaching as necessary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scott Ruddick was contracted to design the KMS and has completed his design work.</li> </ul>	Judie Bopp to act as resource person on communications and Scott Ruddick on Knowledge Management System (KMS).	KMS has been designed by Scott Ruddick and will be rolled out early in the next fiscal year in a training workshop with the 3 regional partners.
222 Support human rights/rule of law conference	222.1 Begin planning conference for year 2. 221.3 Ensure Target Groups (TG) are included in planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deferred to begin in year 2.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael Miner to plan with Philip Cook and Judie Bopp assisting with participation of TG's.</li> </ul>	
223 Network with other CIDA regional projects	223.1 Finalize office sharing arrangements 223.2 Institute regular meetings of CIDA regional project directors 223.2 Develop entry points for cooperation among CIDA regional projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Office sharing agreement finalized and signed in March, 2006.</li> <li>Meetings among regional projects in IDS office took place regularly.</li> <li>Meetings next year will include UNIFEM/CEDAW and AIT.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael Miner to network with other projects. Melinda MacDonald and Thongkorn Hiranaks link with UNIFEM and AIT.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael Miner and Melinda Macdonald and Thongkorn Hiranaks have created linkages among CIDA projects.</li> </ul>
224 Network with gender organizations (Gender Equality)	224.1 Develop cooperative linkages with regional gender organizations 224.2 Facilitate cooperative arrangements between SEARCH project partners and regional gender and rule of law organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As noted in WBS 140, groundwork was done in the 2006-07 fiscal year. The gender team will build on their networking to create the training described in WBS 140 during the 07-08 fiscal year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Melinda MacDonald, Maureen Maloney and Kyoko Kusabe will increase networking activities during the next fiscal year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Melinda MacDonald, Maureen Maloney and Kyoike Kusabe are creating an integrated approach to cooperating with other gender organizations.</li> </ul>

ACTIVITIES	PLANNED TASKS	TASKS IMPLEMENTED	PLANNED TA	TA IMPLEMENTED
<b>Output 230 Innovation in rule of law programming in Southeast Asia beyond the boundaries of SEARCH's three main partners.</b>				
231 Set up and manage Allocations for Initiatives (AFI) in Rule of Law mechanism (SEARCH)	231.1 Develop process and criteria for selection of AFIs 231.2 Select specific initiatives to support. 231.3 Manage and monitor the selected initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A draft Plan of Operation for the AFI has been circulated for comment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael Miner, Peter Hoffman, Thongkorn Hiranaks and Rebecca Lee will draft these.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines were adjusted by Michael Miner and Peter Hoffman. Use of guidelines by groups applying for AFI's were assisted by Melinda MacDonald and Thongkorn Hiranaks.</li> </ul>
232 Support KPI (King Prajadhipok Institute) to train parliamentarians, judicial and law enforcement officials (AFI)	232.2 Plan with KPI, if SEARCH is contacted by KPI and is able to support KPI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This project activity may be linked with other partners and if so, will be considered at the PSC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This activity is unlikely to take place at all.</li> </ul>	
<b>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 become more in line with international standards.</b>				
311 Assess country specific legal frameworks as they apply to men and women in the SEARCH target groups (UNIAP – PPC7 & AFI-MFA)	311.1 Support mapping of legislative frameworks related to trafficking and the rights of SEARCH target groups within the larger stocktaking exercise 311.2 Support baseline study on migrant workers rights/bilateral agreements in ASEAN countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Migrant Worker Task Force baseline study was approved at the Migrant Workers Consultation in April 2006 in Singapore.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael Miner will work with Phil Robertson, the Migrant Worker Specialist. Contracted as part of the Technical Assistance team located in the region.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Migrant Workers Task Force initiative has been managed under the leadership of Sinepan Samydorai with TA provided by Phil Robertson.</li> </ul>
312 Assess the implementation of legal frameworks (UNIAP-PPC7 & AFI-MFA)	312.1 Support the drafting of common guidelines for basic services that should be available to all victims of trafficking 312.2 Support creation of tools on draft ASEAN instruments on migrant workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNIAP has not yet started PPC7 which will begin in the next fiscal year.</li> <li>Following the Migrant Workers Consultation and establishment of the Migrant Workers Task Force, work began on development of an ASEAN Multilateral Framework on MW Rights.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be determined in the 07-08 fiscal year</li> <li>Regionally based MW specialist Phil Robertson</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TA for UNIAP by Phil Robertson is ongoing and on track as planned.</li> </ul>



ACTIVITIES	PLANNED TASKS	TASKS IMPLEMENTED	PLANNED TA	TA IMPLEMENTED
313 Conduct workshops on international instruments as they apply to the project's three target groups (AF)	313.1 Promote HR Defender Organizations in providing services to TG's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be planned for the 2007-08 fiscal year</li> </ul>		
314 Support the implementation of legislation that promotes and protects the rights of the three target groups (UNIAP-PPC5)	314.1 Assess implementation of trafficking laws and procedures in GMS countries in protecting victims and apprehending traffickers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None planned or delivered as yet. To link with start up of UNIAP PPC 5 and targeted activities of FORUM Asia and the Working Group.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Philip Cook vis-a-vis children's rights, Melinda MacDonald, Maureen Maloney and Kyoko re gender, Phil re migrant workers and Michael and Judy re ethnic minorities.</li> </ul>	
<b>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.</b>				
321 Support processes for harmonization of national laws and programs (UNIAP – PPC2)	321.1 Support the UNIAP TRACE program with regard to the harmonization of laws and programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The pilot plan for TRACE has now been developed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If and when requested by UNIAP, appropriate TA will be matched to the request.</li> </ul>	
322 Link SEARCH activities to ASEAN priorities and processes	322.1 Work with ASEAN to support their efforts in human rights and rule of law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over the past year 3 meetings with ASEAN took place to develop the linkage between SEARCH and ASEAN.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael Miner is building a link with the ASEAN Secretariat and will seek to link SEARCH TA with needs identified by ASEAN. Melinda MacDonald will link re gender.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael Miner and Melinda MacDonald have built links with the ASEAN Secretariat with regard gender equality and migrant workers.</li> </ul>
323 Support intergovernmental cross-border cooperation initiatives (UNIAP- PPC7)	323.1 Establish regional technical working group on post-harm services in the GMS to develop outline of essential services for post-harm support. 323.2 Undertake feasibility study on cross-border cooperation between border communities on trafficking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial discussions with UNIAP and IOM have taken place. In fiscal year 2007-08, post harm initiatives will be developed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Philip Cook, Melinda MacDonald and Michael Bopp are possible resources depending upon the focus of the post harm initiatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dr. Saisuree Chutikul ,Philip Cook, Melinda MacDonald and Michael Miner worked with UNIAP to develop a strategy for dealing with post harm support overall and through the vehicle of the Operation Centres (PPC 4 and PPC7).</li> </ul>

ACTIVITIES	PLANNED TASKS	TASKS IMPLEMENTED	PLANNED TA	TA IMPLEMENTED
324 Develop a platform for dialogues between stakeholders (including NGOs and policy makers) on law enforcement issues related to migrant workers (WG and FA)	324.1 Support WG's follow-up plans approved by ASEAN senior officials as they relate to migrant workers 324.2 Facilitate continued cooperation between the WG, FORUM-Asia and Migrant Forum in Asia on migrant worker issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Task Force ASEAN Migrant Workers was created with all three partners participating.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael Miner will work with MWTF Coordinator Sinepan Samydorai, Migrant Workers Specialist Phil Robertson and the Working Group to coordinate migrant workers initiatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work on coordination of MW initiatives and input to the VAP by Michael Miner and Phil Robertson has begun and will continue through 2007-08.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 410 Strengthened capacities of relevant national and regional institutions to utilize a client-centered approach to the provision of services for children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers recognizing the differing priorities of boys and girls and men and women.</b>				
411 Facilitate the exchange of information and experience among service providers on best practices in client-centered approaches (UNIAP – PPC4).	411.1 Analyze Operation Centre model of integrated service delivery to victims of trafficking. 411.2 Draft lessons learned document on Operation Centre model 411.3 Disseminate document through KMS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNIAP has been monitoring the Thai model Operation Centre of one stop-service for trafficking victims.</li> <li>UNIAP is currently making a video of Operation Centre operations leading to the signing of regional MOU on Operation Center cooperation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the leadership of Dr. Saisuree Chutikul, Philip Cook, Melinda MacDonald and Michael Miner will work to support the client centered Operations Center initiative which to be expanded to Laos and Cambodia.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dr. Saisuree Chutikul is working with UNIAP, Melinda Macdonald and Philip Cook to design a pilot to use to extend applications of this new methodology.</li> </ul>
412 Train trainers in client-centered approaches.	Not yet planned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No scheduled tasks for this year.</li> </ul>		
413 Sensitize law enforcement and legal protection officials to client-centered approaches (UNIAP – PPC2).	413.1 Support the inclusion of legal and protection officials in UNIAP training programs 413.2 Implementation of TRACE plus review.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNIAP has not started to expand beyond the pilot on TRACE as yet.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maureen Maloney and Michael Miner are available to assist with this along with ARTIP which is the Australian Anti-trafficking Program.</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 420 Increased awareness on the part of female and male migrant workers, ethnic minorities and children regarding their rights to protection, equal treatment and access to services under the law.</b>				
421 Support advocacy and human rights defender organizations working with SEARCH's three target groups (FA)	421.1 Support advocacy activities of ethnic minority and other partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FORM-Asia partner organizations in the Philippines have been part of the protest against extra judicial killings, particularly as they affect ethnic minorities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Judie Bopp will investigate with support from Michael Miner.</li> </ul>	

ACTIVITIES	PLANNED TASKS	TASKS IMPLEMENTED	PLANNED TA	TA IMPLEMENTED
422 Support right-based awareness campaigns and consultations (FA)	422.1 Support awareness campaigns on ethnic minorities and other TGs 422.2 Support follow-up decisions made by ASEAN senior officials regarding the human rights education component of the VAP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These activities have yet to start.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judie Bopp will investigate with support from Michael Miner.</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 430 Increased involvement of male and female migrant workers, ethnic minorities and children in initiatives aimed at articulating and promoting their rights to protection, equally and access to services under the law.</b>				
431 Support action research on legal issues affecting the project's three target groups (FA and WG).	431.1 Support research on legal issues as part of mapping/baseline study relating to formation of an ethnic minority regional network. 431.2 Develop research agendas related to the other target group communities.	To be identified in fiscal year 2007-08.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Michael Bopp to provide TA to the ethnic minority network.</li> <li>• Philip Cook to provide to TA on the topic of child rights.</li> <li>• Phil Robertson to provide TA on the topic of migrant workers.</li> <li>• Gender team of Melinda MacDonald, Maureen Maloney and Kyoko Kusabe to provide TA on gender.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maureen Maloney has provided significant research assistance to the WG related to the Women and Children Commission and their preparations for input to ASEAN re the VAP.</li> <li>• Michael Bopp and Phil Lane provided initial advice which will be expanded in fiscal year 2007-2008.</li> <li>• Phil Robertson has provided substantial input to the FA initiative called the MWTF and will continue to do so during fiscal 07-08.</li> </ul>
432 Support efforts to have target group members monitor the delivery of rule of law services directed at them and to hold the service providers accountable for quality of the services they provide (FA and WG).	432.1 Support to FA to pilot a monitoring system of rights abuses by national partners 432.2 Map existing models of community monitoring of law services. 432.3 Identify potential community partners for piloting monitoring systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This activity has yet to start and is as yet unplanned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible TA resources for this include Michael Bopp and Michael Miner.</li> </ul>	

#### 4.4 LESSONS LEARNED

Here are nine lessons that the **project** learned over the course of the 2006-2007 programming year:

**Lesson 1:** The time spent up front with SEARCH's three partners honing the project's output statements and improving their accompanying performance indicators has been valuable from three points of view. One, it has served to build partner capacities in RBM. Two, it has improved SEARCH's capacity to manage the project for results. And three, it has helped to build synergies between and among the three partners. However, the real test of its worth will be the extent to which SEARCH and SEARCH's partners are able to use their results reporting and analysis to make improvements in the performance of their programs.

**Lesson 2:** SEARCH's technical assistance team was constituted so as to have expertise in the areas of ethnic minority, child and migrant workers rights as well as in international human rights and rule of law programming. Now that SEARCH has chosen to work mainly with three partners, it has had to work to harmonize its Technical Assistance capacities with the TA needs of the three partners in order to make them partner driven. While this has not been easy, it is now seems to be coming together and the project's TA is now almost totally demand-driven

**Lesson 3:** SEARCH was planned as a Track II non-governmental program. However, since the time when SEARCH was originally planned, much about its operating environment has changed for the better. One of those changes for the better has been the increased importance that ASEAN is beginning to afford to human rights and rule of law issues through the VAP and Charter processes. SEARCH is currently adjusting to this new reality by beginning to explore options using the AFI to program directly with ASEAN.

**Lesson 4:** One of the original concepts that the SEARCH team had of the project was the concept of SEARCH as a 'learning commons'. Although this concept was dropped in subsequent re-writes of the PIP as being too vague, the major contribution that SEARCH has been able to make to human rights/rule of law programming in the region so far has been in the area of enabling relationship-building between its key actors. Much of what it has been able to accomplish in this area is attributable to the fact that its field office acts mainly as a facilitation agency for learning and development rather than simply as a project management unit.

**Lesson 5:** Now that SEARCH is mainly a support mechanism (financial and TA) for three existing regional human rights/rule of law organizations, it is taking on the characteristics of a new aid modality as set out in the millennium development goals – supporting what is locally-owned, managed for results, aligned with international human rights conventions, and harmonized with other donor contributions. This means that the way that SEARCH does its work is as a 'new aid modality' which can be judged as useful by its main stakeholders and their partners, and also by ASEAN.

**Lesson 6:** Organizing PSC meetings as opportunities for information exchange, inter-partner networking and participatory dialogue, as well as approving work plans and progress reports, has proven to be highly useful in terms of building a coherent human rights/rule of law program based on the linked programming agendas of three separate organizations. The AFI mechanism should be used to create synergies amongst, and fill gaps among, the project's three partners.

**Lesson 7:** Opportunities exist for linking SEARCH with CIDA's other Southeast Asian Regional projects (CSEARHAP, UNIFEM-SEAP, APEC-EIP), particularly in the areas of gender equality, results-based management and knowledge sharing.

**Lesson 8:** As SEARCH has become more involved with ASEAN through its support of partner activities linked to the ASEAN VAP and Charter processes, it will become increasingly important that SEARCH keep Foreign Affairs Canada informed of key happenings on the project.

**Lesson 9:** "Baseline data" means different things to different people. To program implementing agencies like SEARCH's three partners organizations it usually connotes the findings of situational research collected to inform a planned strategy or program. But to a CIDA project, it means something much more precise – the starting points related to RBM-related performance indicators. All three of SEARCH's partners have experience collecting baseline data, but they have varying experience in collecting baseline data of the second order. This is one of the factors which has made the Indicators Workshops that SEARCH has held for its partners so important to managing the project for results.

As part of their year-end reporting, UNIAP, FORUM-Asia and the Working Group were asked to list the lessons that they had learned in implementing their SEARCH projects so far. The following are some key extracts from what they wrote.

### **UNIAP**

**Re its training program for officials on safe migration policies and principles:** "Although having a range of ministries represented at the training program posed a challenge for trainers in delivering practical tools aimed for use by all, the broad representation allowed for much richer discussion and for the inclusion of a wide range of perspectives on each topic covered and issue raised."

### **Re its program of cooperation between Laos and Thailand for tracing missing Laos trafficked victims in Thailand:**

"Most of the households from the selected areas which had reported missing cases to the project are located in extremely remote areas where access is difficult due to the non-existence of local transportation. Their distance from a main city and their lack of public transportation slowed down the data collection process, thus delaying the tracing process in Thailand."

### **FORUM-Asia**

**Re its workshop of national and regional migrant support NGOs and trade unions:** "In spite of their differences in perception of the migrant worker problem, collaboration between NGOs and labour unions can be achieved on the issue of safe migration by ensuring the right mix of organizations, leaders and topics of discussion."

### **Re its presentation of the results of its migrant workers results to an ASEAN Senior Officials' Meeting:**

"ASEAN officials were willing to allow the Task Force and its members to carry out its research and consultation processes without interference, based on the mandate of Vientiane Action Plan."

**Re the start-up of its project to create a regional network of ethnic minority organizations:**  
“The process of developing a one-year work plan could have been more broad-based from the start. As well, it is important to get stakeholder consensus on key concepts right at the beginning of the process.”

### **The Working Group**

#### **Re the Conference on the Establishment of a National Human Rights Institution in Cambodia:**

“An important insight gained from organizing this event was that activities of this nature call for the early identification of significant, albeit extraneous, circumstances, which may affect their outcomes. Having said this, we also learned that it is crucial to give greatest weight to the persons on the ground when weighing risk factors of such initiatives.”

## 4.5 CHANGES IN ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

RISKS	UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS	LEVEL OF RISK	SOURCE OF RISK	VARIANCE WITH ASSUMPTIONS
<b>IMPACTS</b>				
Concerns about public security on the part of some of the project's target country governments trump their commitment to the rule of law	In the long run, reliance on the rule of law enhances public security	High	External	Certainly this risk has increased in Thailand and the Philippines over the past year.
The 'rights deficit' between commitments to international HR conventions and adherence to those commitments diminishes	The 'rights deficit' is not intentional but the result of inadequate capacities	Medium	External	National capacities in, and advocacy for, rule of law is increasing, but in many of the countries of the region this is not being translated into improved governance.
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	To be meaningful, rights discourse on making national laws compliant with international standards must be based on shared norms and values	High	External	Interestingly, pace of progress on the human rights front at the regional level has quickened considerably over the last year.
<b>OUTCOMES</b>				
The CEA has insufficient experience in the region to be able to 'get on top' of the political complexities of the region	An 'outsider' can play an effective role in promoting HRs in the Southeast Asian context	Medium	Internal	This risk is diminishing as the project continues. The project's long inception phase, much of it spent in the field, went some way to mitigating the CEA relative lack of inexperience in HR/rule of law programming in SEA.
The project is too broad in scope and large in reach to be able to effect meaningful capacity development results	Programming on a regional basis can be sufficiently focused to effect institutional and organizational change	Medium	Internal/ External	In fact the broad scope and large reach of the project is providing SEARCH with the flexibility to responding to the most promising HR and rule of law advances being made in the region
Regional networks addressing human rights issues are not financially viable without continued outside support	The creation of regional networks must be demand driven	High	External	Although this risk has proven to be valid, it has not proved to be an impediment to project implementation
An improved legislative and policy environment does not lead to an improvement in the provision of legal/judicial services.	Improved legislative and policy environments are likely to lead to improved provision of services	High	External	This risk remains as valid as it was at the start of the project.

RISKS	UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS	LEVEL OF RISK	SOURCE OF RISK	VARIANCE WITH ASSUMPTIONS
<b>OUTPUTS</b>				
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	Programming targeted at meeting the collective priorities of specific groups can mask the needs of their diverse memberships	Medium	Internal/ External	In spite of the fact that SEARCH's three partner organizations are in the business of human rights, the rights of women is not one of their highest priorities. Next year a renewed effort is going to be placed on mainstreaming gender in the operations of SEARCH partner organizations.
Political turf battles between ethnic minority groups makes networking among them difficult	The networking of ethnic minorities can be built on common concerns related to equal access and protection under the law.	Medium	External	This is not proving to be a difficulty. More difficult for this program component has been the fact that it is breaking new ground and the diversity of the situation of ethnic minorities in SEARCH's seven target countries.
Progress in implementing the VAP gets limited in scope by what is acceptable to all ASEAN members	There is a high level of commitment to implement the legal and human rights sections of the VAP within the SEARCH target countries of within ASEAN	Medium	External	This risk has diminished considerably of late as the momentum for developing an ASEAN Charter has accelerated.
The <b>Working Group</b> does not have sufficient in-house capacity to meet the expectations that ASEAN has of it with regard to facilitating VAP implementation	The WG can transition fairly quickly from being an advocacy group to being a program delivery support mechanism	Medium	Internal/ External	The burden placed on the Working Group by becoming the lead instrument for implementing the VAP has been formidable.. Fortunately the WG has found the inner strength to rise to the challenge.
<b>COMMIT</b> Regional Task Forces prove to be weak instruments for promoting inter-agency and government/ community cooperation	The Task Forces will be delegated sufficient authority to carry out their mandates	Medium	External	The strength of the UNIAP/COMMIT Regional Task Forces varies from country to country
<b>FORUM-Asia</b> is unable to move forward and beyond the split within FA in 2005 which resulted in the members within Thailand leaving the organization	That the senior organizational members who started Forum Asia will be successful in resolving past differences in a way which does not negatively affect FORUM-Asia or their former Thai members and executives who now work with AIHR	Medium	Internal/ External	This risk no longer exists. FORUM-Asia has been successful in re-making itself and, in fact, has recently been able to expand its membership.



## 5.0 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The following section addresses the progress made during the reporting period in implementing the management results statements in the Project Implementation Plan and 2006-2007 Work Plan.

### 5.1 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT – Output 510: The efficient and effective results based management of the project

During 2006, SEARCH conducted three Results Based Management workshops in January, June and November to strengthen the capacity of the project's regional partners in results-based management. These workshops allowed SEARCH's partners to work together to develop specific output-level indicators applicable for measuring program-level results as well as the results being achieved by one or more SEARCH partners. These workshops also provided the partners with opportunities to share learning experiences and to explore common objectives in the areas of advocacy, research, training, and capacity development. On the basis of the shared understandings developed during these workshops, the SEARCH partners are now in a better position to create inter-partner linkages and programming synergies.

Also as a result of these RBM workshops, the project's performance indicators and baseline data have become increasingly fine tuned so that it is now possible to generate composite progress reports based the semi-annual activity and output focused reports prepared by the partners. In order to capture the richness of their reports, they are being compiled into a separate document.

The 2007-2008 Annual Work Plan was developed in this same building-block fashion out of the annual work plans prepared by UNIAP, the Working Group and FORUM-Asia. This Work Plan was approved at a Project Steering Committee held in March 2007.

During the reporting period, the management systems in the Regional Office were enhanced and became more permanent. The outstanding issues between the three project partners using the management services of IDS were resolved and resulted in the signing of a cost-sharing agreement in March 2007. IDS provides SEARCH with logistical support, workshop coordination services, financial administration and reporting support, banking services, and office equipment.

The field office is now fully staffed with Mr. Michael Miner as the Regional Field Director/Manager with overall responsibility for program delivery in the field, with Ms. Melinda Macdonald as the Senior Program Officer with responsibility for gender equality, technical assistance coordination and specific partner activities, and Mme Thongkorn Hiranraks as Program Officer with responsibility for project management support and liaison services with the Government of Thailand.

During this reporting period, a competitive process was initiated to select a team of local technical assistance advisors to work on specific SEARCH tasks. After carrying out a Local Market Fee Determination, a competition was launched that involved identifying programming needs, preparing Terms of Reference, managing a selection process, and negotiating contracts. In the end, six persons with expertise in gender equality, migrant workers rights, anti-trafficking, child rights, human rights and performance measurement were selected to be on the SEARCH local experts roster.

The programming component of SEARCH is funded through CIDA advances guaranteed by a Letter of Credit. This means that the programs of SEARCH's three partners are financed from the CEA's Canada Office on a quarterly basis by reconciling forecasted expenditure requirements with reported expenditures.

The following table presents a summary of expenditures to budget for the 2006-2007 fiscal year.

### Expenditure to Budget – 2006-2007

Category	06-07 Budget	Actual Expense	Variance
Fees	\$ 313,455	\$ 322,249	\$ 8,794
Expenses in Canada	\$ 120,583	\$ 78,068	(\$ 42,519)
Expenses on Long Term Assignment	\$ 83,672	\$ 74,124	(\$ 9,549)
Travel for Personnel in the field	\$ 49,052	\$ 16,712	(\$ 32,338)
Field Office Expenses	\$ 119,217	\$ 109,417	(\$ 9,800)
Programming Expenses	\$ 927,960	\$ 653,050	(\$ 274,910)
Totals	\$ 1,613,939	\$ 1,253,619	(\$ 360,319)

As will be noted from the table, the partners used funds less quickly during the year than was anticipated. However, it is expected that the pace of spending will quicken over the next year.

A more detailed accounting of expenditures to budget is presented in Section 6 of this report.

#### **5.2 PROJECT REPORTING – Output 520: Implementation strategies and activities being continuously adjusted based on learning through self-assessment**

Reporting on the achievement of results to a regulated set of performance indicators has become institutionalized as part of project cycle management for each of SEARCH's three partner organizations. Also as part of their semi-annual reporting requirements, the partners are required to give an account of the lessons that they have learned in implementing their projects.

At the last indicators workshop, one of the partners suggested that it would be useful if the SEARCH Regional Office could organize an outcome mapping workshop – not only so that the partners could learn about outcome mapping methodologies, but in order for them to establish a routine by which SEARCH could look regularly and collectively at how it might improve its performance and adapt to changing situations in a intelligent way, based on thoughtful reflection. To meet this demand, an outcome mapping workshop is currently being planned for early October 2007.

#### **5.3 COMMUNICATIONS - Output 530: *SEARCH managed as a program based on a coalition of partner organizations with regional mandates and reach***

Over the past year, SEARCH has become an active participant in many of its partner's program activities. For example:

- The SEARCH Regional Director is a member of UNIAP's newly created Management Board.
- The Regional Office participates in all of FORUM-Asia's key planning meetings.
- SEARCH is a member of the Migrant Workers' Task Force.
- SEARCH participates in most UNIAP activities related to replicating the Operations Centre model for the provision of integrated services to the victims of trafficking.
- SEARCH participates in most Working Group events related to implementing the VAP.

In a complementary fashion, SEARCH's three partner organizations have participated in SEARCH activities in the past year in the following ways:

- Contributing to the development of performance indicators for the project at the program level;
- Helping with the design of the project's knowledge management system;
- Assisting in the management of AFI decision-making;
- Attending PSC meetings; and
- Participating in joint activities.

A regime of monthly conference calls between SEARCH's Canadian partners has been established in order to harmonize the provision of technical assistance with regional partner needs.

#### **5.4 PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE - Output 540: Project Management supportive of quality PSC decision-making**

A PSC meeting was held March 30-31 in Pattaya in Thailand. It was chaired by the CIDA Project Team Leader for SEARCH. It achieved the following outcomes. It assessed changes occurring in the project's operating environment. It approved the project's 2007-2008 Work Plan. It approved the criteria for the AFI. It conferred associate partner status on the Vietnam Lawyers Association. It generated an all-partner commitment to working jointly on the issue of safe migration. It laid the groundwork for a mid-term evaluation to take place in the fall of 2007. And it began a process of positioning SEARCH as a platform for strengthening ASEAN-civil society linkages around the Charter and VAP processes.

## 6.0 Budget

	Year 1 Budget	WBS 100	WBS 200	WBS 300	WBS 400	WBS 500	Total Actual Exp	Variance
<b>FEES</b>	\$ 313,455	\$ 61,560	\$ 47,253	\$ 34,876	\$ 29,943	\$ 148,617	\$ 322,249	\$ 8,794
<b>EXP IN CANADA &amp; ON SHORT TERM ASSIGNMENT</b>	\$ 120,583	\$ 21,465	\$ 8,604	\$ 5,065	\$ 2,746	\$ 40,188	\$ 78,068	\$ (42,515)
<b>CANADIANS ON LONG-TERM ASSIGNMENT</b>	\$ 83,672	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74,124	\$ 74,124	\$ (9,548)
<b>TRAVEL BY PERSONNEL LOCATED IN THE FIELD</b>	\$ 49,052	\$ 3,154	\$ 3,154	\$ 3,155	\$ 3,154	\$ 4,095	\$ 16,712	\$ (32,340)
<b>FIELD OFFICE EXPENSES</b>	\$ 119,214	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109,417	\$ 109,417	\$ (9,797)
<b>PROGRAMMING</b>								
UNIAP - COMMIT	\$ 236,341	\$ 70,000	\$ -	\$ 69,296	\$ 31,314	\$ -	\$ 170,610	\$ (65,731)
Asean Working Group	\$ 240,000	\$ 94,878	\$ 85,339	\$ 65,712	\$ 32,011	\$ -	\$ 277,940	\$ 37,940
Forum Asia	\$ 240,000	\$ 74,828	\$ 4,354	\$ 53,155	\$ 16,528	\$ -	\$ 148,865	\$ (91,135)
Initiatives	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,012	\$ -	\$ 10,012	\$ (89,988)
JPSC	\$ 6,620	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,377	\$ 10,377	\$ 3,757
Regional Meetings / Annual Forums	\$ 15,000	\$ 1,171	\$ 10,573	\$ -	\$ 8,265	\$ 238	\$ 20,247	\$ 5,247
Communications	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (15,000)
Gender	\$ 75,000	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000	\$ (60,000)
<b>Total Programming Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 927,961</b>	<b>\$ 255,877</b>	<b>\$ 100,266</b>	<b>\$ 188,163</b>	<b>\$ 98,130</b>	<b>\$ 10,615</b>	<b>\$ 653,051</b>	<b>\$ (274,910)</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$ 1,300,482</b>	<b>\$ 280,496</b>	<b>\$ 112,024</b>	<b>\$ 196,383</b>	<b>\$ 104,030</b>	<b>\$ 238,439</b>	<b>\$ 931,372</b>	<b>\$ (369,110)</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,613,937</b>	<b>\$ 342,056</b>	<b>\$ 159,277</b>	<b>\$ 231,259</b>	<b>\$ 133,973</b>	<b>\$ 387,056</b>	<b>\$ 1,253,621</b>	<b>\$ (360,316)</b>

**APPENDIX A:**

**Logical Framework Analysis**

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT	ASSUMPTION/RISK INDICATORS
<p><b>Project Goals (Program Objectives)</b></p> <p>To promote and uphold rule of law as it applies to children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers in Southeast Asia.</p>	<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>1. Rule of Law promoted to create an enabling environment for the respect of human rights</p>	<p><b>Performance Indicators</b></p> <p>1. Degree of enforcement of legislation in participating Southeast Asian countries; 2. Protection available for target populations.</p>	<p><b>Assumption/Risk Indicators</b></p> <p>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.</p>
<p><b>Project Purpose</b></p> <p>To improve the legal and institutional mechanisms for the promotion and protection of the rights of children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers in the SEA region.</p>	<p>2. Increased transparency and accountability of government in upholding the rule of law and the respect of human rights.</p>	<p>1. Number of laws reformed that directly or through interpretation increase government transparency and accountability, especially re. rule of law &amp; HR; 2. Degree of access of citizens to government records &amp; processes; 3. Degree citizens participate in the selection of governments.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CIDA contribution;</li> <li>• Canadian and SE Asian Advisors;</li> <li>• Financial and in-kind contributions from SEA and Canadian partner organizations;</li> <li>• Project management and administration.</li> </ul>	<p>3. Improved judicial practices and legal services in support of human rights.</p>	<p>1. Changes to legal/ administrative practices; 2. Fairness of treatment; 3. Availability of legal services for project's target groups.</p>	<p><b>Assumption/Risk Indicators</b></p> <p>1. The CEA has insufficient experience in the region to be able to 'get on top' of the political complexities of the region. 2. The project is too broad in scope and large in reach to be able to effect meaningful capacity development results.</p>
	<p><b>Outcomes</b></p> <p>100 Improved capacity of selected institutions and partners to promote the HR of targeted disadvantaged groups and influence policy makers.</p>	<p><b>Performance Indicators</b></p> <p>1. Eight documented instances of proposals and recommendations made by SEARCH partners for the targeted groups adopted or integrated into human rights policies of ASEAN, government and or non-state actors/institutions. (At least 1 per partner). 2. The establishment of an ASEAN Commission on women &amp; children and/or Human Rights Commission within 3 years.</p>	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT	ASSUMPTION/RISK INDICATORS
	200 Increased effectiveness and sustainability of regional networks and partnerships in addressing the HR issues related to ethnic minorities, children and migrant workers.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> <li>SEARCH partners and/or their partners can obtain resources to implement the joint priorities of the network. (e.g. foundations, private sector funding)</li> <li>Partners report on how they have applied lessons learned from other partners to their own individual activities.</li> <li>Agreement among ethnic minority organizations on the establishment of a regional mechanism to address common issues through a plan of action.</li> </ol>	3. Regional networks addressing human rights issues are not financially viable without continued outside support.
	300 Improved legislation and policy environment for the provision of legal/judicial services as applied to children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The signing and or ratifying of international conventions and or instruments related to the 3 target groups (eg. migrant rights, ethnic minorities' rights, children's rights, labour protection); and the enacting of other new or reformed domestic legislation and implementing regulations.</li> <li>Number of actions taken by national governments or regional entities (ie ASEAN) to address gaps in national legislation to comply with international standards and obligations (eg. national plans of action on trafficking conforming to international standards, labour policies conforming to international standards).</li> </ol>	4. An improved legislative and policy environment does not lead to improvements in providing legal/judicial services.
	400 Increased access to services and protection by law for migrant workers, ethnic minorities and children.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Number of cases regarding children, migrant workers, ethnic minorities filed with existing National Human Rights Commissions in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and East Timor.</li> <li>Increase in the number of cases received by public prosecutors, law enforcers, social workers, etc. within multi-disciplinary teams. (Thailand)</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	
	500 Efficient and effective results based management of project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of results met</li> <li>Quality of project results</li> </ol>	
	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Assumption/Risk Indicators</b>
	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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of trainees report increased collaboration within and among ministries and NGOs in each country to address trafficking issues [including Target Groups] <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> <li>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) <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> <li>Number and types of measures that the senior and operational officials propose to address gender differentiated priorities. <b>(G)</b></li> </ol>	1. In the rush to build institutional capacities, strengthen networks, develop enabling legislation and improve legal service delivery targeted at children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers, the cross-cutting priorities of women and

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT	ASSUMPTION/RISK INDICATORS
	<p>120 Strengthened and expanded system of national HR working groups to assist ASEAN in implementing the HR objectives of the Vientiane Action Plan</p>	<p>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). <b>(WG)</b>  2. National Working Groups will report that they are working collaboratively, towards the establishment of an ASEAN Regional HR Mechanisms. <b>(WG)</b>  3. Memberships of all the existing working group in Cambodia will be widened to include as many as possible of the 4 groups noted above. <b>(WG)</b>  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. <b>(WG)</b>  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. <b>(WG)</b>  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. <b>(WG)</b>  7. Increase in the number of female members and those specializing on women's rights in national human rights working groups. <b>(G)</b></p>	<p>girls within them are neglected</p> <p>1. Political turf battles among ethnic minority groups makes networking with them difficult  2. Progress in implementing the VAP gets limited in scope by what is acceptable to all ASEAN members  3. COMMIT regional TF prove to be weak instruments for promoting interagency/government and community cooperation  4. WG has insufficient in-house capacity to meet ASEAN re. facilitating implementation of VAP  5. Lack of resolution of the 2005 split within FORUM-Asia compromises FA ability to achieve its goals</p>
	<p>130 FORUM-Asia to support its alternative Human Rights Defender organizations and develop regional networks of ethnic minority organizations, and migrant workers support groups.</p>	<p>1. Number of ethnic minority groups dealing with migrant issues who suggest joint activities with the Migrant Workers Task Force. <b>(EM &amp; MW)</b>  2. Agreement amongst partners on country and or regional strategies and priorities towards the development of a regional platform of engagement. <b>(EM)</b>  3. Number of diverse groups of HRD and partners jointly working on EM issues within the national and regional platform of engagement <b>(EM)</b>  4. Number of diverse ethnic minority groups agreed to participate in the regional platform of engagement. <b>(EM)</b>  5. Number of groups focused on gender issues related to ethnic minority populations who are members/ participants in network. <b>(G)</b>  6. Number of groups focused on gender issues among alternative human rights defender groups who are included in joint activities. <b>(G)</b></p>	
	<p>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</p>	<p>1. Partners are able to collect and improve gender indicators. <b>(G)</b>  2. Regional gender issues for migrants, ethnic minorities, and children are identified in consultation with APWLD, UNIFEM, and other regional women's organizations. <b>(G)</b>  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. <b>(G)</b></p>	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT	ASSUMPTION/RISK INDICATORS
	<p>human rights of women and girls in the three target groups</p> <p>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</p> <p>220 Strengthened linkages among partner networks for sharing knowledge and promoting joint action</p> <p>230 Innovation in rule of law programming in Southeast Asia beyond the boundaries of SEARCH's three main partners</p> <p>310 National legislation and legal enforcement practices relating to the promotion and protection of the rights of male and female children, ethnic minorities and</p>	<p>1. Number of policy and advocacy events to promote protection, gender-balance, fair treatment and equal access to services. <b>(UNIAP)</b></p> <p>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. <b>(MW)</b></p> <p>3. Number of principles (at least 4 of 6) which will appear in the declaration by ASEAN on migrant workers by July, 2008. <b>(MW)</b></p> <p>4. FA Partners select and take action on agreed priority issues identified in the national consultations. <b>(EM)</b></p> <p>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. <b>(WG)</b></p> <p>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. <b>(WG)</b></p> <p>7. A work plan approved by the NHRIs on their cooperation within a year from signing of any agreement. <b>(WG)</b></p> <p>8. Percentage of target group beneficiaries receiving human rights-related services from partners of FORUM-Asia, UNIAP, and the WG. <b>(G)</b></p> <p>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. <b>(G)</b></p> <p>1.Improvements in SEARCH partner functions/operations directly resulting from or initiated by participation in SEARCH capacity building/networking activities <b>(All)</b></p> <p>2.Number of joint activities carried out within a twelve month period that result in knowledge sharing and joint planning <b>(All)</b></p> <p>3. Increase in cases where SEARCH partners' networking with women's rights organizations/ networks, including through the use of the KM System. <b>(G)</b></p> <p>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. <b>(All)</b></p> <p>1. Gaps between national legislation and international instruments are identified and agreed upon by relevant agencies and organizations (UNIAP)</p> <p>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. <b>(MW)</b></p> <p>3. National focal points agree on recommendations on core labour standards, terms of</p>	



NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT	ASSUMPTION/RISK INDICATORS
	migrant workers become more in line with international standards	<p>employment and minimum working conditions which should be in line with international standards (human rights, ILO etc.) and submit them to governments <b>(MW)</b>.</p> <p>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. <b>(MW)</b></p> <p>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 <b>(EM)</b></p> <p>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. <b>(WG)</b></p> <p>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)</p> <p>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. <b>(WG)</b></p>	
	320 Increased capacity of national governments to cooperate in the enforcement of international standards as they relate to the project's three Target Groups	<p>1. Increased number of established and operationalized legal agreements, such as MoUs within and between countries and between governments and multilateral organizations. <b>(UNIAP)</b></p> <p>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 Gov'ts <b>(MW)</b></p> <p>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. <b>(WG)</b></p> <p>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. <b>(WG)</b></p> <p>5. Number of times national governments involve national machineries and regional women's groups/ network in their meetings and consultations. <b>(G)</b></p>	
	410 Strengthened capacities of relevant national 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	<p>1. Human trafficking victim care and support procedures standardized regionally in line with international norms and practices <b>(UNIAP)</b></p> <p>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 <b>(UNIAP)</b></p> <p>3. Number and variety (including media) of FA materials on EM distributed by FA partners to their constituency and other TG. <b>(EM)</b></p> <p>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. <b>(G)</b></p>	
	420 Increased capacity of SEARCH's partners and their	1. Increased media attention to target group issues, particularly those of ethnic minorities, as a result of SEARCH network advocacy activities. <b>(EM)</b>	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT	ASSUMPTION/RISK INDICATORS
	<p>partners to enhance the awareness of their beneficiaries rights to protection, equal treatment and access to services under the law.</p>	<p>2. Increased research, education, and information programs raising awareness of target group issues by NHRCs. <b>(G)</b>  3. Increase in public's understanding of target group issues due to human rights advocacy activities by FORUM-Asia members supported by SEARCH. <b>(EM &amp;MW)</b>  4. Gender differentiated obstacles for access to services for migrant workers, ethnic minorities and children identified and addressed. <b>(G)</b>  5. Number of reported cases made by target group (M/F) and number of court cases reported. <b>(EM)</b>  6. Number and types of services facilitated by FA partners for their constituency based on shared information from the FA base line study. <b>(EM)</b></p>	
	<p>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</p>	<p>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. <b>(MW)</b>  2. Increased numbers and proportions of women spokespersons and leaders of organizations in regional and national consultations on improving migrant workers rights participation lists. <b>(MW)</b>  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. <b>(EM)</b>  4. Number of women migrant workers and ethnic minorities involved in or become members of groups/networks nationally or in the region. <b>(EM)</b>  5. Increased number of activities involving women, children and migrant workers issues (as identified by the VAP) independently organized by the Working Group partners. <b>(WG)</b>  6. Number of women and men migrant workers and ethnic minorities involved in or become members of groups/ networks domestically or in the region. <b>(G)</b>  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. <b>(G)</b></p>	
	<p>510 Program Management</p>	<p>1. Quality of reports received by CIDA  2. Financial audit reports  3. Degree of satisfaction of partners in achievement of results</p>	
	<p>520 Monitoring and Reporting</p>	<p>1. Quality of evaluations and other monitoring activities  2. Evidence of action taken based on monitoring</p>	
	<p>530 Communications</p>	<p>1. Quality of communication between stakeholders and project  2. Satisfaction of all stakeholders with project communications  3. Quality of communication materials</p>	
	<p>540 Project Steering Committee</p>	<p>1. # and quality of PSCs held</p>	

**APPENDIX B: REVISED PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK (MAY 2007)**

OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	BASELINE INDICATORS	REACH / BENEFICIARIES	INFORMATION SOURCES	METHODS AND FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY AND COST
		What information can be collected soon, or has been collected, for the baseline?	Who will be reached by the activity directly?	Where will the information come from?	What methods will be used to collect the information, and how often?	Who will collect the data? Do they have the skills and time to do the job?
<p><b>Outcome 100: Improved capacity of selected institutions and partners to promote the human rights of the targeted disadvantaged groups and influence policy makers.</b></p>	<p>1. 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 1 per partner).</p> <p>2. The establishment of an ASEAN Commission on Women &amp; Children and/or Human Rights Commission within 3 years.</p>		<p>Reach: ASEAN, governments and/or state actors/institutions e.g. WB, ADB, universities)</p> <p>Beneficiaries: SEARCH groups.</p>	<p>Reports of representative involved in the process.</p> <p>Policy documents reflecting the input from SEARCH partners.</p>	<p>Method: Notes to file</p> <p>Frequency: semi-annual reports.</p>	<p>Responsibility: Representative of SEARCH partner involved.</p> <p>Cost:</p>
<p><b>Outcome 200: Increased effectiveness and sustainability of regional networks and partnerships in addressing critical HR issues of regional networks related to the 3 target groups.</b></p>	<p>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).</p> <p>2. SEARCH partners and/or their partners can obtain resources to implement the joint priorities of the network. (e.g. foundations, private sector funding).</p> <p>3. Partners report on how they have applied lessons learned from other partners to their own individual activities.</p> <p>4. Agreement among ethnic minority organizations on the establishment of a regional mechanism to address common issues through a plan of action.</p>					
<p><b>Outcome 300: Improved legislation and policy environment for the provision of</b></p>	<p>1. The signing and or ratifying of international conventions and or instruments related to the 3 target groups (eg. migrant rights, ethnic minorities' rights, children's rights,</p>					

OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	BASELINE INDICATORS	REACH / BENEFICIARIES	INFORMATION SOURCES	METHODS AND FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY AND COST
<p><b>legal/judicial services as applied to children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers.</b></p>	<p>labour protection); and the enacting of other new or reformed domestic legislation and implementing regulations.</p> <p>2. Number of actions taken by national governments or regional entities (ie ASEAN) to address gaps in national legislation to comply with international standards and obligations (eg. national plans of action on trafficking conforming to international standards, labour policies conforming to international standards.</p>					
<p><b>Outcome 400: Increased access to the services and protection by the law for children, minorities and migrant workers.</b></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>2. Number of cases regarding children, migrant workers, ethnic minorities filed with existing National Human Rights Commissions in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and East Timor.</p> <p>3. Increase in the number of cases received by public prosecutors, law enforcers, social workers, etc. within multi-disciplinary teams.</p> <p>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 3 target groups.</p>					

OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	BASELINE INDICATORS	REACH / BENEFICIARIES	INFORMATION SOURCES	METHODS AND FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY AND COST
<b>Outcome 100: Improved capacity of selected institutions and partners to promote the human rights of the targeted disadvantaged groups and influence policy makers.</b>						
<b>110</b> <b>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</b>  <i>[Partners: UNIAP only]</i>	1. Percentage of trainees report increased collaboration within and among ministries and NGOs in each country to address trafficking issues [including Target Groups] <b>(UNIAP)</b> 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) <b>(UNIAP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-course report on existing collaboration within and among countries. <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> <li>Existing use of officials as resource persons. <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> <li>Existing level of participants involvement of implementation of anti-trafficking work. <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government officials and NGO partner trainees <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre and post-Training reports from trainees.<b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Between 6 months to 1 year post-course through questionnaires and interviews with trainees and their partners. <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COMMIT Secretariat <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>
	3. Number and types of measures that the senior and operational officials propose to address gender differentiated priorities. <b>(G)</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training pre, post, and follow up surveys <b>(G)</b></li> </ul>		
<b>120</b> <b>Strengthened and expanded system of national HR working groups to assist ASEAN in implementing the HR objectives of the Vientiane Action Plan</b>	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). <b>(WG)</b> 2. National Working Groups will report that they are working collaboratively, towards the establishment of an ASEAN Regional HR Mechanisms. <b>(WG)</b> 3. Memberships of all the existing working group in Cambodia will be widened to include as many as possible of the 4 groups noted above. <b>(WG)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing working group baseline, including composition (% female) <b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ASEAN participant members. Women, children, and migrants who face human rights violations.<b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WG activity reports <b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly Reports <b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>	

OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	BASELINE INDICATORS	REACH / BENEFICIARIES	INFORMATION SOURCES	METHODS AND FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY AND COST
[Partners: <i>WG only</i> ]	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. <b>(WG)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing number of invitations received. <b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None so indicators should be added that measure effects on beneficiaries or indicators of progress toward an increasingly functional mechanism and progress on the VAP. <b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>			
	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) <b>(WG)</b>					
	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. <b>(WG)</b>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activity report monitoring <b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>	
	7. Increase in the number of female members and those specializing on women's rights in national human rights working groups. <b>(G)</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training pre, post, and follow up surveys <b>(G)</b></li> </ul>		
<b>130</b> Enhanced capacity of FORUM-Asia to support its alternative Human Rights Defender organizations and develop regional networks of ethnic minority	1. Number of ethnic minority groups dealing with migrant issues who suggest joint activities with the Migrant Workers Task Force (MWTF). <b>(EM &amp;MW)</b>	Existing number of ethnic minority groups dealing with migrant issues who suggest joint activities with the MWTF. <b>(EM &amp;MW)</b>				

OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	BASELINE INDICATORS	REACH / BENEFICIARIES	INFORMATION SOURCES	METHODS AND FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY AND COST
<b>organizations and migrant workers support groups.</b>						
[ Partners: <i>FORUM-Asia MW &amp;EM</i> ]						
	2. Agreement amongst partners on country and or regional strategies and priorities towards the development of a regional platform of engagement.(EM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline research on ethnic minorities and HRD. (EM)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FORUM-ASIA's members &amp; partners, HRD, members of the ethnic minority organizations, and women's groups. (EM)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The base line study will reveal the gaps. (EM)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activity report monitoring. (EM)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Researchers. (EM)</li> </ul>
	3. Number of diverse groups of HRD and partners jointly working on EM issues within the national and regional platform of engagement (EM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Base line researchers will collect data. (EM)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ethnic minority groups in the region. (EM)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information exchange around network. (EM)</li> </ul>	
	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 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FORUM Asia, alternative law group members, members of the ethnic minority organizations, and women's groups. (G)</li> <li>Existing list of ethnic minority groups in the region.(G)</li> </ul>				
<b>140 Enhanced capacities on the part of SEARCH's three main partners to design, implement, measure and report on results or</b>	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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Past minutes from consultations in the region with APWLD's members.(G)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEARCH 3 Regional Partners. (G)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>APWLD's network of women's organizations (which are connected to the grassroots—end beneficiaries). (G)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultative workshop with APWLD member organizations (G)</li> </ul>	

OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	BASELINE INDICATORS	REACH / BENEFICIARIES	INFORMATION SOURCES	METHODS AND FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY AND COST
programming for the improved protection of the human rights of women and girls in the three target groups.(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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender-sensitive communication assessment of SEARCH partners. (G)</li> </ul>				
<b>Outcome 200: Increased effectiveness and sustainability of regional networks and partnerships in addressing the HR issues related to ethnic minorities, children and migrant workers.</b>						
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of events to date (UNIAP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Program partners (UNIAP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meetings notes and progress reports (regular and ad hoc meetings) (UNIAP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of progress reports and supporting documents on a six month basis (UNIAP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COMMIT Secretariat: minimal cost (UNIAP)</li> </ul>
	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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records of all meetings of the Task Force and other related consultations to date. (MW)</li> <li>Up dated labour laws in each of the ASEAN countries in order to distinguish the gap between present laws and the goal of harmonized ILO standards.(MW)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Task Force (APWLD, MFA, UNI-APRO etc) and their members, which include twenty to forty national organizations. (MW)</li> <li>Beneficiaries of member organizations ie: Migrant Workers who are served by members of the Task Force. (MW)</li> <li>Migrant workers, ethnic minorities, and children. (MW)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information is being collected by members of Task Force through a consultation process. (MW)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Semi-annual report which is collected on a on-going process. (MW)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultant with the input of the Taskforce (MW)</li> </ul>
[Partners and EM &MW, WG]	4. FA Partners select and take action on agreed priority issues identified in the national consultations. (EM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Get initial measures (EM)</li> <li>Do gap analyses for (EM)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEARCH partners' partners. (EM)</li> <li>Ethnic minorities, including women and children (EM)</li> </ul>	1. training reports 2. partner (EM) development reports 3. baseline study 4. partner (EM) development reports	1. training report - after ever training 2. partner consultation – annual (EM) 3. base line study(EM) 4. Annual partner consultations. (EM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Program coordinator (EM)</li> </ul>



OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	BASELINE INDICATORS	REACH / BENEFICIARIES	INFORMATION SOURCES	METHODS AND FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY AND COST
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Get initial measures. <b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEARCH partners' partners. <b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Semi Annual Each indicator addressed separately.<b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>	
	<p>(3). Trafficking in Women and Children; (4). Economic and Social Rights and Right to Development; (5). Human Rights Education. <b>(WG)</b></p> <p>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.<b>(WG)</b></p> <p>7. A work plan approved by the NHRIs on their cooperation within a year from signing of any agreement. <b>(WG)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do gap analyses. <b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MW&amp; EM and children <b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>			
	<p>8. Percentage of target group beneficiaries) receiving human rights-related services from partners of FORUM-Asia, UNIAP, WG.<b>(G)</b></p> <p>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. <b>(G)</b></p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training reports by SEARCH partners<b>(G)</b></li> <li>• Training pre, post, and follow up surveys <b>(G)</b></li> </ul>		
<b>220 Strengthened linkages among partner networks for sharing knowledge and promoting joint action</b>	<p>1. Improvements in SEARCH partner functions/operations directly resulting from or initiated by participation in SEARCH capacity building/networking activities <b>(All)</b></p> <p>2. Number of joint activities carried out within a twelve month period that result in knowledge sharing and joint</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantitative and qualitative description of existing knowledge management system <b>(All)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEARCH partners <b>(All)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEARCH partners</li> <li>• SEARCH office <b>(All)</b></li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEARCH staff <b>(All)</b></li> </ul>

OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	BASELINE INDICATORS	REACH / BENEFICIARIES	INFORMATION SOURCES	METHODS AND FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY AND COST
	planning <b>(All)</b>					
[Partners: all ]	3. Increase in cases where SEARCH partners' networking with women's rights organizations/ networks, including through the use of the KM System. <b>(G)</b>					
<b>230</b> Innovation in rule of law programming in Southeast Asia beyond the boundaries of SEARCH's three main partners  (Partners: all)	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. <b>(All)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agencies implementing RoL programs <b>(All)</b></li> <li>These agencies <b>(All)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEARCH partner staff <b>(All)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Semi-annual</li> <li>SEARCH partners should keep track of counterpart activities and know what they have influenced<b>(All)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEARCH partner staff</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 300: Improved legislation and policy environment for the provision of legal/judicial services as applied to children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers.</b>						
<b>310</b> 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 <b>(UNIAP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaps identified and documented <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trafficking victims and vulnerable populations <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment results <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul> Documentation of initiatives taken by governments and related entities <b>(UNIAP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular contact with those making the changes.<b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COMMIT Secretariat: minimal cost (but time consuming) <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>
Partners: UNIAP, WG, EM, MW	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. <b>(MW)</b> 3. National focal points agree on recommendations on core labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status of relevant national legislation and LE practices relating to the target groups. <b>(MW)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy maker <b>(MW)</b></li> <li>Children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers. <b>(MW)</b></li> <li>They do not measure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activity tracking and monitoring. <b>(MW)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After building the baseline, track progress of each key law and process through the course of the project. <b>(MW)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultant with the input of the Taskforce. <b>(MW)</b></li> </ul>

OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	BASELINE INDICATORS	REACH / BENEFICIARIES	INFORMATION SOURCES	METHODS AND FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY AND COST
	<p>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. <b>(MW)</b></p> <p>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.<b>(MW)</b></p>		<p>conditions for the target groups, but they measure progress toward institutional strengthening which is assumed to lead to improvements in conditions for target groups. <b>(MW)</b></p>			
	<p>5. Gaps between national legislation and international instruments are identified, and partners agree on remedies in a plan of action. <b>(EM)</b></p> <p>6. FA partners include gender issues and ethnic minority issues in CEDAW and other Conventions shadow reports (NGO alternative reports) and reporting guidelines for governments. <b>(EM)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports from partners. <b>(EM)</b></li> <li>• FA UN advocacy program. <b>(EM)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policymakers <b>(EM)</b></li> <li>• FA partners - ethnic minorities <b>(EM)</b></li> <li>• They do not measure conditions for the target groups, but they measure progress toward institutional strengthening which is assumed to lead to improvements in conditions for target groups. <b>(EM)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity tracking and monitoring. <b>(EM)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After building the baseline, track progress of each partner and process through the course of the project. <b>(EM)</b></li> <li>• UN monitoring. <b>(EM)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EM project staff. <b>(EM)</b></li> </ul>
	<p>7. 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. <b>(WG)</b></p> <p>8. Number of policy documents concerning the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children and migrant workers tabled for discussion by ASEAN. <b>(WG)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status of relevant national legislation and LE practices relating to the target groups. <b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policymakers</li> <li>• Children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers. <b>(WG)</b></li> <li>• They do not measure conditions for the target groups, but they measure progress toward</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity tracking and monitoring. <b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After building the baseline, track progress of each key law and process through the course of the project. <b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>	

OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	BASELINE INDICATORS	REACH / BENEFICIARIES	INFORMATION SOURCES	METHODS AND FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY AND COST
	9. 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. <b>(WG)</b>		institutional strengthening which is assumed to lead to improvements in conditions for target groups. <b>(WG)</b>			
320 <b>Increased capacity of national governments to cooperate in the enforcement of</b>	1. Increased number of established and operationalized legal agreements, such as MoUs within and between countries and between governments and multilateral organizations. <b>(UNIAP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing number of MOUs and agreements. <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Those organizations (including govts) working on these MoUs and agreements. <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoU's and agreements themselves and reports that document the process. <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biannual reports. <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COMMIT secretariat: minimal time. <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>
<b>international standards as they relate to the project's three Target Groups</b>  Partners: <i>WG; UNIAP, MW</i>	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 Gov'ts. <b>(MW)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status of VAP for WG <b>(MW)</b></li> <li>Records of all meetings of the Task Force and other related consultations to date. <b>(MW)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policymakers and government officials. <b>(MW)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Track from established baselines through course of project. <b>(MW)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing and reported on semi annually. <b>(MW)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultant with input of the Task Force <b>(MW)</b></li> <li>Yes through FA, supported through SEARCH <b>(MW)</b></li> </ul>
	<p>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. <b>(WG)</b></p> <p>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. <b>(WG)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status of VAP for WG <b>(WG)</b></li> <li>Status of MoUs and MLATS for UNIAP. <b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policymakers and government officials <b>(WG)</b></li> <li>Target group beneficiaries <b>(WG)</b></li> <li>No, but the linkage can be made between institutional strengthening and increase protections of TGs. <b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Track from established baselines through course of projects. <b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Semi Annual Reports <b>(WG)</b></li> </ul>	

OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	BASELINE INDICATORS	REACH / BENEFICIARIES	INFORMATION SOURCES	METHODS AND FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY AND COST
	5. Number of times national governments involve national machineries and regional women's groups/ network in their meetings and consultations. <b>(G)</b>					
<b>Outcome 400: Increased access to services and protection by law for children, ethnic minorities and migrant workers.</b>						
<b>410</b> <b>Strengthened capacities of relevant national 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</b>	1. Human trafficking victim care and support procedures standardized regionally in line with international norms and practices. <b>(UNIAP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual country procedures exist but yet to be standardized regionally. <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Victims of human trafficking and the service providers to victims. <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing national standards resulting in regional standard. <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation of change: Check progress every six months (through interviews of trainees etc.) <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COMMIT Secretariat: Cost minimal <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>
	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. <b>(UNIAP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing baseline based on Thai Government numbers (as they have already been doing training of Operation Centre service providers). <b>(UNIAP)</b></li> </ul>				
	3. Number and variety (including media) of FA materials on EM distributed by FA partners to their constituency and other TG. <b>(EM)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partners reports. <b>(EM)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FA partners and benefices. <b>(EM)</b></li> <li>FA partners and their local constituencies. <b>(EM)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FA contacts, partners reached electronically. <b>(EM)</b></li> <li>Tracking by FA. <b>(EM)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Occasional survey. <b>(EM)</b></li> <li>Partner reports. <b>(EM)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EM project and staff. <b>(EM)</b></li> </ul>
[Partners: UNIAP, FORUM-Asia- EW & MW]	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. <b>(G)</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training pre, post and follow up survey <b>(G)</b></li> <li>Government officers, LE, and victim protection NGOs/IOs for UNIAP <b>(G)</b></li> <li>Victims Protective systems <b>(G)</b></li> </ul>		

OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	BASELINE INDICATORS	REACH / BENEFICIARIES	INFORMATION SOURCES	METHODS AND FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY AND COST
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEARCH partners build baselines and track through life of project (G)</li> </ul>		
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.	<p>1. Increased media attention to target group issues, particularly those of ethnic minorities, as a result of SEARCH network advocacy activities. (EM)</p> <p>2. Increased research, education, and information programs raising awareness of target group issues by NHRCs. (G)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partner reports and feed back (EM).</li> <li>Base line study (EM).</li> </ul>				
[Partners: WG, FORUM-Asia- EM & MW]	<p>3. Increase in public's understanding of target group issues due to human rights advocacy activities by FORUM-Asia members supported by SEARCH. (EM &amp; MW).</p> <p>4. Gender differentiated obstacles for access to services for migrant workers, ethnic minorities and children identified and addressed. (G)</p> <p>5. Number of reported cases made by target group (M/F) and number of court cases reported. (EM)</p>					
	6 .Number and types of services facilitated by FA partners for their constituency based on shared information from national workshops/consultations. (EM)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tracking by FA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partner consultation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EM staff</li> </ul>

OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	BASELINE INDICATORS	REACH / BENEFICIARIES	INFORMATION SOURCES	METHODS AND FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY AND COST
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline participation and approval ratings by TG. (MW)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partners and their partners who make up these regional organizations. (MW)</li> <li>Ultimately the beneficiaries but initially the target organizations (MW)</li> <li>Target group members (MW)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surveys of target group members. (MW)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Semi-annual reporting with ongoing information gathering. (MW)</li> <li>Track number of participating women. (MW)</li> </ul>	Consultant with the input of the Taskforce. (MW)
[Partners: all ]	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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tracking down of project developments (EM)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation with partners (EM)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation with partners (EM)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partner development reports (EM)</li> <li>Missions (EM)</li> <li>Network meetings</li> <li>Base line documents (field notes, reports (EM)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FA staff (EM)</li> </ul>
	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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline participation and approval ratings by TG. (WG)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target group members (WG)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surveys of target group members (WG)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Semi-annual. (WG)</li> <li>Attitude and ideas survey from TG from baseline; track through course of project. (WG)</li> <li>Track participating women and ethnic minorities for 3 and 4. (WG)</li> </ul>	

OUTCOMES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	BASELINE INDICATORS	REACH / BENEFICIARIES	INFORMATION SOURCES	METHODS AND FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY AND COST
	<p>6. Number of women and men migrant workers and ethnic minorities involved in or become members of groups/ networks domestically or in the region. <b>(G)</b></p> <p>7. Increased visibility in the participation of women target groups members to domestic and regional meetings of the partners.</p> <p>8. Number of reported cases of abuse made by target group (M/F) and number of court cases supported. <b>(G)</b></p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity reports of partners. <b>(G)</b></li> </ul>		

**Indicators Legend:**

All indicators for UNIAP are highlighted in blue.

All indicators for Gender (G) are highlighted in orange.

All indicators for the Working Group (WG) are highlighted in red.

All indicators for Forum Asia's Migrant Workers (MW) are highlighted in green.

All indicators for Forum Asia's Ethnic Minorities (EM) are highlighted in purple.



## **Appendix C: Brief Summary of Significant Activities by Month Linked to WBS**

The following timeline describes key project events which have occurred during the reporting period. Some involved all three partners, others just two, while others were specific to a particular partner. Some were managed directly by the SEARCH Regional Office while for others SEARCH offered financial support and/or regional and/or Canadian based technical assistance. Events without a noted location took place in Bangkok.

1. **April, 06** – 1st Regional Conference on National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI's) (WG, FA & SEARCH). This conference in Manila brought together the ASEAN Governments and the existing 4 ASEAN Human Rights Institutions. The meeting was jointly managed by the European Union and the Working Group and funded by the European Union who now plan to support ASEAN NHRI's. (WBS 120 and 320)
2. **April, 06** – Meeting to discuss Project Proposal Concepts (PPCs) submitted to COMMIT (UNIAP, the SEARCH Regional Office and Canadian experts). Participants honed the PPC concepts and SEARCH committed to support 6 of UNIAP's 12 PPCs. (WBS 310, 320 and 410)
3. **April, 06** – Meeting in Indonesia re ASEAN Charter between the ASEAN Eminent Persons Group and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) (WG and FA). This was the first consultation providing CSO input into the ASEAN Charter process. (WBS 120 and 210)
4. **April, 06** – The Migrant Workers Task Force was created in Singapore (all partners). The Taskforce was created to ensure that regional CSOs and Trade Unions representing disadvantaged groups have meaningful input into the Migrant Workers Instrument proposed in the VAP. (WBS 310)
5. **May, 06** – Agreements were signed with all 3 key regional partners (Forum Asia, Working Group and UNIAP). Assistance was provided by the SEARCH Bangkok office to assist them to finalize their Work Plans and write the SEARCH Work Plan. (WBS 500)
6. **May, 06** - Final UNIAP pilot regional training course in Khon Kaen, Thailand. SEARCH provided Canadian technical advice on making the curriculum more child friendly through the input of child rights advisor Dr. Philip Cook. (WBS 110)
7. **May, 06** – Speech by Regional Director of SEARCH on Donor Project Panel at Vital Voices Regional Anti-trafficking Conference. The conference was intended to draw initiatives in the region together and integrate donor approaches. (WBS 220)
8. **May, 06** – Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) # 4 of the 6 COMMIT Governments to review and adjust the PPCs and discuss Phase 3. The Countries agreed to sign on to Phase 3 of COMMIT to start on December 1, 2006. (WBS 110, 310)
9. **June, 06** - Women's Action Resource Initiative (WARI) gender training course. SEARCH sponsored participants from SEARCH target countries working with NGO's relevant to the 3 SEARCH target groups. (WBS 140)
10. **June, 06** – Participation in the Equitas Human Rights Training Program in Montreal, Canada for a SEARCH-sponsored candidate from the Vietnamese Lawyers Association. (WBS 430)

11. **June, 06** – First RBM Output level Indicators Workshop. The 3 SEARCH partner organizations attended the day-long Indicator Development Workshop resulting in agreement on 4 of 12 output level indicators (WBS 500)
12. **June, 06** – Fifth ASEAN Regional Mechanism on Human Rights Workshop. It was a landmark event that drew together Governments and academics and, for the first time, many regional CSO's who made points re the VAP. (All 3 partners attended). (WBS 120)
13. **July, 06** - Initial meeting of researchers selected by Forum Asia to collect the baseline data for the ethnic minorities program (Judie Bopp, Canadian TA member, co facilitated this event. (WBS 130)
14. **July, 06** - Opening of Operations Centres in Provinces of central Thailand in Pattaya. (This is part of concretizing this 'virtual initiative' in Thailand prior to adapting the approach within the Mekong Region) (WBS 410)
15. **July, 06** – Initial meeting re baseline research on ethnic minorities program in Chiang Mai with the Forum Asia Team. (WBS 130)
16. **July, 06** – Meeting of Working Group with the ASEAN SOM in Malaysia to discuss findings to date with respect to carrying out the Vientiane Action Programme. (WBS 120)
17. **August, 06** –11th Annual Meeting of Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF) (FORUM-Asia /NGO Consultation) and Human Rights Defenders Training Program (FA and WG). This venue resulted in a first meeting with the Office of the Provider of Human Rights and Justice of Timor Leste in Suva, Fiji. SEARCH funded participation of partners including an Indonesian HR leader. (WBS 120 & 310)
18. **August, 06** – UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development Asia Consultation meeting in Singapore (FA and WG). (WBS 310)
19. **August, 06** – Meeting of UNIAP donors and partners (WG, UNIAP, Cdn TA and SEARCH Regional Office). Meeting reviewed results of SOM and PPCs with other stakeholders. (WBS 410)
20. **August, 06** – Official Launch of UNIAP COMMIT Regional Training Program in Khon Kaen, Thailand included speeches by UN Res. Rep, Ambassador, SEARCH Regional Director & COMMIT country representative - Cambodia Sec. State. (WBS 110)
21. **Sept., 06** - Trade Union/NGO ASEAN Workshop and Child Law consultation held in parallel with World Bank/IMF Singapore meeting. (FA, WG and SEARCH RO) (WBS 310)
22. **Sept., 06** – Conference to discuss creating an independent human rights institution in Cambodia operating under the Paris Principles co hosted by the Cambodian Government and the Cambodian Working Group with the support of the Regional Working Group and its donors, specifically SEARCH and the Freidrich Naumann Foundation (WBS 120)
23. **Sept., 06** - Selection Panel for UNIAP Project Manager included participation of Regional Director of SEARCH with 3 UN representatives. (WBS 500)
24. **Sept., 06** – Task Force Meeting in Singapore of the SE Asian Committee for Advocacy (SEACA) (part of SAPA) on the plight of undocumented female migrant workers. The purpose

was the preparation of materials to present to ASEAN in December in Manila (WG & FA) and later in response to the VAP. (WBS 210)

25. **Oct., 06** – Annual Donors meeting of Forum Asia held in Bangkok to discuss the past year and the strategy for the organization for the next year.

26. **Oct., 06** - Visit Operation Centers in Chiang Rai and Phayao provinces with UNIAP to learn how the multidisciplinary team approach works in practice.

27. **Oct., 06** – First UNIAP Project Management Board meeting (including SEARCH Regional Director as a member with other UN Agencies and Partners).

28. **Oct., 06** – SEARCH Regional Office participation and input to UNIAP Pilot Train the Trainers Country workshop held near Hanoi, Vietnam.

29. **Nov., 06** – Regional meeting of planning group for the Migrant Workers Task Force initiative in Singapore.

30. **Nov., 06** - Women and Children consultation meeting at Mahidol University, for the Working Group initiative re the ASEAN Vientiane Action Plan (VAP).

31 **Nov., 06** – Update briefing of CIDA Regional Projects including SEARCH with CIDA Headquarters Regional Manager from Headquarters Linda Wishart.

32 **Nov., 06** – Meetings with the Project Monitors re the Output Indicators.

33 **Nov., 06** – Second Asian Regional Human Rights Defenders Forum organized at the UN Building by Forum Asia.

34 **Dec., 06** - Consultation on the ethnic minority initiative drawing together researchers carrying out the base line research in the target countries with Canadian TA (Michael Bopp and Phil Lane), SEARCH Regional Office and the Forum Asia team.

35 **Dec., 06** – Meetings with SEARCH and Regional partners re reporting and indicators as part of mission of CIDA Headquarters Senior Governance Advisor to region.

36 **Dec., 06** - ILO joint donor exercise re refining and coordinating outcome level Indicators. Management Technical Assistance provided by SEARCH Regional Director.

37. **Dec., 06** – Stop HIV/AIDS Migrant Participation Workshop networked with CSEARHAP, FA and Migrant Workers Task Force specifically.

38. **Dec., 06** – Attend RWG sponsored Regional Round Table event in Jakarta attended by all 10 ASEAN Governments and the ASEAN Secretariat

39. **Jan., 2007** – Civil Society Management Forum in Pattaya organized by Forum Asia including RBM Training Session presented by SEARCH Regional Director

40. **Jan., 07** – Child rights strategy meeting involving Dr. Saisuree Chitikul, Isabel Lloyd, Philip Cook and Regional Office personnel re child rights strategy.

41. **Jan., 07** – Gender strategy meeting involving UNIFEM Head Jean Cunha, Isabel Lloyd and Melinda MacDonald re gender strategy in partnership with SEARCH.
42. **Jan., 07** – Participant observation of SEARCH Regional Office personnel in Regional Gender Experts' workshop in Luang Prabang, Laos delivered by the CIDA Regional project managed by AIT.
43. **Jan., 07** - Sign agreement with Chiang Mai University re support for the Ethnic Minorities program managed by Forum Asia.
44. **Feb., 07** - Finalize and secure CIDA approval for roster of regionally based technical assistance personnel.
45. **Feb., 07** – Begin preparation of gender analysis toolkit for SEARCH utilizing input and access to gender focal points under the AIT CIDA Regional project
46. **Feb., 07** – FA organized a Regional Consultation related to the UN Human Rights Council, SAPA, the Migrant Workers Task Force and ASEAN.
47. **Feb., 07** – Preparation and meeting of the Working Group with the Thailand Prime Minister to discuss the Charter and prepare for meetings with the ASEAN High Level Task Force.
48. **Feb., 07** – Participant observation at the Regional Equitas Train the Trainer Workshop in Nakorn Nayok, Thailand for graduates of the Montreal training.
49. **March, 07** - Meeting with Vietnamese Lawyers Association (VLA) President and VP in Hanoi re working with SEARCH through AFI proposals.
50. **March, 07** – Migrant Workers Task Force consultation with Trade Unions and Civil Society Organizations in KL.
51. **March, 07** - Meeting involving CIDA with ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta.
52. **March, 07** – Second SEARCH Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting with the 3 SE Asian Regional partners in Pattaya.