SUBMISSION

from the

Australian Agency for International Development

to

The Human Rights Sub-Committee

of

The Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade

on its

Inquiry into the Link Between Aid and Human Rights

Putting Things to Rights: The use of Foreign Aid to Advance Human Rights in Developing Nations

February 2001

- **Abbreviations** -

ANU	Australian National University
APF	Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions
CDI	Centre for Democratic Institutions
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
GOV	Governance Sector Group (AusAID)
HREOC	Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission
HR-SGS	Human Rights Small Grants Scheme
HRTC	China-Australia Human Rights Technical Cooperation Program
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
MHR	Multilateral and Human Rights Section (AusAID)
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor

- **Introduction** -

The Australian Government's general approach to pursuing the promotion and protection of human rights internationally was outlined in the 1997 White Paper on Australia's foreign and trade policy, *In the National Interest.* The Government views human rights as an inseparable part of Australia's overall foreign policy approach, both because the treatment of individuals is of itself a matter of concern to Australians and because promoting and protecting human rights underpins Australia's broader security and economic interests. The Government's human rights policies are based on the universality of fundamental human rights - civil, political, economic, social and cultural.

The Australian Government's framework for promoting human rights through the aid program was presented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in his Eighth Annual Statement to Parliament on Australia's Development Cooperation Program (2 December 1998). This framework emphasises, within the aid program's focus on poverty reduction and sustainable development, the need to support *practical* and *achievable* human rights activities. It also serves to strengthen the Government's regular international dialogue and representations on human rights.

The whole aid program contributes to the advancement of human rights in developing countries, particularly economic, social and cultural rights. However, to adopt such a broad definition - the aid-human rights link - would lead to a review of the contributions of the entire aid program, which is specifically excluded from the inquiry's terms of reference. Therefore, this submission is limited to **reporting on the aid program's contributions to advancing civil and political rights in developing countries**. Civil and political rights are also the most generally recognised rights within the wider Australian community, and attract the most interest and debate.

The submission:

- outlines the policies applying to efforts to promote and protect human rights in developing countries through the Australian aid program **(Chapter 1)**;

- provides an overview of how the aid program is determined and implemented, in order to highlight the opportunities and constraints for promoting civil and political rights **(Chapter 2)**; and

- identifies, with examples of current activities, the various ways in which the aid program directly promotes and protects civil and political rights **(Chapter 3)**.

The submission does not cover the history of Australia's efforts to promote human rights internationally, or of the aid-human rights link specifically. These are covered in earlier reports[1].

Two work units within AusAID are responsible for implementing the Government's human rights policy with respect to the aid program. The Multilateral and Human Rights Section (MHR) is responsible for the development and review of AusAID's human rights policy, as well as managing, in consultation with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the Government's global human rights program, incorporating both the Human Rights Fund and the Centre for Democratic Institutions.

In view of the close links between human rights and the broader issue of governance, AusAID's Governance Sector Group (GOV) is responsible for assisting bilateral and regional program areas to address human rights issues. Technical specialists attached to GOV assist bilateral and regional program officers on project-specific human rights issues.

The Government's policy dialogue with foreign governments on human rights generally, as well as representations about individual human rights cases, are largely carried out by DFAT through regular diplomatic channels, while AusAID works closely with DFAT on practical initiatives to support this dialogue.

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[1] JSCFADT Report: *The Effectiveness of Australia's Regional Dialogue on Human Rights* (1998); JSCFADT Report: *Aid and Human Rights* (1993); *DFAT Human Rights Manual* (1998)

PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH THE AID PROGRAM

Australian Aid - Policy Framework

The overall policy framework for the Australian aid program is set out in *Better Aid for a Better Future (November 1997)*. In *Better Aid for a Better Future* the Government decided that the central objective of the Australian aid program is

> *to advance Australia's national interest by assisting developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development.*

The main emphasis of the aid program is therefore on reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development rather than on the promotion and protection of human rights as such.

Policy on Human Rights within the Aid Program

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his Annual Statement to Parliament on Australia's Development Cooperation Program in December 1998, outlined a specific framework for supporting human rights through Australia's aid program, consisting of six principles:

> "First, human rights are a high priority for the Government. Civil and political rights are ranked equally with economic, social and cultural rights.
>
> Secondly, the aid program will continue to undertake activities that directly address specific economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights. A particular emphasis will be on the creation of durable institutional capacity to promote and protect human rights.
>
> Thirdly, the emphasis will be on the practical and attainable. AusAID, as the Government's aid agency, will pursue practical aid activities in support of human rights. These activities complement and build upon high-level dialogue on human rights. Dialogue on human rights and representations about individual human rights cases will normally be carried out through diplomatic channels.
>
> Fourthly, the aid program will develop activities primarily as a result of consultations and cooperation with partner countries on human rights initiatives. Regional and multilateral activities will also be undertaken.
>
> Fifthly, considerable care will continue to be applied to the use of aid sanctions associated with human rights concerns. The Government will consider such sanctions on a case-by-case basis. Aid conditionality based on human rights

concerns would only be used in extreme circumstances since it can jeopardise the welfare of the poorest and it may be counterproductive.

Sixthly, AusAID will continue to link closely with other arms of the Australian Government on governance and human rights issues. AusAID will also liaise with NGOs and human rights organisations in Australia.

Practical action based on these principles means that the aid program will continue to focus on its objective of assisting developing countries to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development. These principles will underpin our strong support for civil and political rights throughout our aid work. The aid program will seek to maximise the benefits for human rights in all development assistance activities."

From an aid perspective, **development and human rights are interdependent and mutually reinforcing**. For development to be sustainable, individuals in developing countries need to have secure and long-term access to the resources required to satisfy their basic needs (be they economic, social, cultural, civil or political) and improve their well-being. At the broadest level, therefore, the whole Australian aid program contributes to the realisation of human rights, directly or indirectly. Aid activities that contribute to employment or income generation, or improve the quality of many public services (or access to them), or strengthen sustainable management of natural resources, or provide emergency and humanitarian relief in response to crises, all contribute to human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights. Similarly, aid activities that assist with public sector reform and strengthening of civil society contribute strongly to the promotion and protection of civil and political rights. This highlights the indivisibility of all human rights. The Australian aid program attaches equal priority to all of them.[2]

Good Governance and Civil and Political Rights

This submission focuses on how the aid program contributes to advancing civil and political rights in developing countries. It does so largely through activities that support good governance.

Good governance means competent management of a country's resources and affairs in a manner that is open, transparent, accountable, equitable and responsive to people's needs[3]. In countries where there is corruption, poor control of public funds, lack of accountability, abuses of human rights and excessive military influence, development inevitably suffers.

The Australian Government therefore attaches a high priority to supporting development activities that enhance good governance in developing countries. In 1999-2000, the Australian aid program spent approximately $271 million (representing about 16% of overall aid expenditure) on assistance to improve governance in developing countries, focusing on:

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[2] See Annex C for list of all human rights under the International Bill of Human Rights.
[3] *Good Governance: Guiding Principles for Implementation* - AusAID Publication (August 2000)

- improving economic and financial management;
- strengthening law and justice;
- increasing public sector effectiveness; and
- developing civil society.

The aid program's support for good governance in developing countries (especially the elements of *law and justice* and *civil society*) strengthens the capacity, and climate, for the realisation of *civil* and *political* rights. It can create an environment in which these rights are respected and protected (eg through open and fair elections and strong legal and judicial systems). Good governance can also create a climate in which citizens openly exercise their civil and political rights, thus contributing to sustainable development by ensuring greater government accountability and effectiveness in the management of resources and delivery of services.

The link between good governance and civil and political rights is reflected in the aid program's assistance to developing countries in areas such as legal and judicial reform, electoral and parliamentary processes, and strengthening of media and civil society. Examples of these are provided in Chapter 3 of this submission.

"Rights-based" Approach to Development

While noting that **all** activities under the Australian aid program contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights, the Australian government has not adopted what is commonly referred to as a *rights-based approach* to aid. Donors such as the UK and multilateral agencies, such as UNDP and UNICEF, have adopted this approach. The basic principle of a rights-based approach is that it involves not only mainstreaming human rights within aid programs and activities, but uses the achievement of specific human rights objectives as the foundation for aid policy implementation.

Australia supports and attaches importance to the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development. However, it **does not use the Declaration as the rationale for the aid program, nor adopts a rights-based approach to development**, for several reasons. Firstly, there is no agreed understanding of what constitutes a rights-based approach to development in practice, and various donors and agencies have adopted widely differing methodologies under its banner. Secondly, the Australian Government views all human rights as **indivisible** and of **equal priority**. Delivering an aid program based upon a rights-based methodology runs the risk of focusing aid on activities that promote certain rights over others. This predisposition to undertake activities in support of certain rights runs the risk of not adequately addressing the real development needs of the partner country concerned.

Thirdly, a rights-based approach does not sufficiently address the role and responsibility of developing countries in addressing their citizens' rights to basic needs and development. The Australian Government recognises the key role of

partner governments in particular, as well as legal and judicial institutions, non-government organisations (NGO) and community groups in actively working to fulfil their citizens' rights to basic needs and development. The international donor community should only play a supportive and facilitating role. The risk of donor organisations adopting a rights-based approach is that it may entrench developing countries' dependency on aid.

Finally, a rights-based approach to aid may also pre-determine (and limit) the mechanisms for delivering that aid. The Australian aid program's focus on poverty reduction and sustainable development allows for a more flexible and responsive approach to addressing the development needs of developing countries. This is expanded upon in Chapter 2.

- **Chapter 2** -

AID DELIVERY MECHANISMS FOR ADVANCING HUMAN RIGHTS

This chapter provides an overview of how the aid program is determined and implemented, highlighting the opportunities and constraints that apply to the aid program in advancing human rights.

How is the Aid Program Determined?

The aid program is not determined or structured around any specific form(s) of aid, but tailored to best meet the most pressing development needs of developing countries.

Several general principles underpin how Australia's aid program is implemented: [4]

- determining and implementing the aid program in partnership with developing countries;

- being responsive to urgent needs and development trends;

- focusing on practical approaches to reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development;

- identifying clear priorities for the aid program, against which the Government's efforts will be assessed;

- delivering an aid program that is identifiably Australian and reflects Australian values; and

- an aid program that is open to new ideas and approaches, from both Australia and overseas.

Development Framework

Country/Regional and Global Development Assistance

Most of Australia's aid (approximately 73%) is channelled through country (bilateral) or regional programs. This also covers a wide range of delivery mechanisms, including projects, small activities, scholarships, grants, and food aid. The remaining aid is delivered through global programs, including contributions to multilateral development agencies such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UNDP and

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[4] *Better Aid for a Better Future* (November 1997)

UNICEF, and to non-government organisations (NGO). Australia also contributes significant funds for humanitarian and emergency relief activities.

Poverty Reduction Framework

In line with the aid program's focus on poverty reduction and sustainable development, AusAID has developed a strategic poverty reduction framework. This framework articulates the Australian aid program's approach to poverty reduction. It also provides practical guidance to assist program areas to integrate poverty reduction into their programs, guidance which is incorporated into AusAID's operational manuals and guidelines.

The poverty reduction framework is based on four pillars:

- promoting inclusive economic growth
- enabling the poor to increase their productivity
- encouraging accountability of governments and institutions; and
- reducing the vulnerability of the poor.

Australian aid is largely channelled through these areas, and reflects the knowledge gained on the most appropriate aid interventions to ensure a balanced and effective approach to reducing poverty.[5]

Program Strategy Process

Better Aid for a Better Future called for AusAID to produce program strategies. Strategy papers are the key tools for the development and management of AusAID's programs.

Country program strategies are based on the concept of partnerships with developing countries. They seek to determine how best to reduce poverty and contribute to sustainable development in particular countries, taking into account the partner government's own development efforts and aspirations, the country's most pressing development needs, and the programs of other donors. Strategies are finalised in consultation with partner country governments and serve as an "agenda for dialogue" between Australian aid officials and partner government/agency counterparts.

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[5] The Australian Government has also identified clear priority sectors/cross-sectors, and key result areas, for managing and reporting on the aid program.

Delivering a Quality Aid Program

The Australian aid program also responds to the Government's Public Sector Reform Agenda. This requires AusAID to structure and manage its operations to ensure improved performance and measurable results. By adopting the most appropriate delivery mechanisms to meet identified development priorities, and delivering these efficiently and effectively, the Australian aid program seeks to maximise the contribution of its assistance to poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Incorporating Human Rights Considerations into Aid Delivery

This chapter has so far highlighted that poverty reduction and sustainable development - not the advancement of specific human rights per se - is the driving force behind the make-up and management of the Australian aid program. In addition, as an official program, most of Australia's aid activities are negotiated with partner governments, many of which have different views on the most appropriate approaches and mechanisms for utilising Australian assistance.

Nevertheless, the Australian aid program attaches great importance to elevating human rights considerations within its activities, in accordance with the six principles announced by the Minister in December 1998. The overriding consideration is a focus on the practical and achievable. The key corporate directives in support of this are identified below.

Program Strategies

AusAID has in place clear and detailed guidelines on the preparation, management and monitoring of country, regional and global program strategies. The guidelines require programs to take account of human rights issues in accordance with the Government's policy on human rights and aid. There are currently fifteen approved program strategies in operation.

AusGUIDE

AusAID has developed a comprehensive set of guidelines, known as AusGUIDE, to assist staff, consultants, NGOs and partner government personnel manage aid activities in a professional manner to ensure achievement of objectives and sustainable outcomes. The manual provides decision options, reference points, analytical tools and report formats to enable quality management and implementation of aid.

The AusGUIDE manual includes practical guidance on implementing the Government's six principles. It contains specific references to, and clear guidance on, governance and human rights considerations in aid activities, covering all stages of the activity cycle from identification to completion. AusAID's technical advisers are also available to assist staff with practical implementation of human rights issues in aid activities.

Human Rights Training

Since 1997 AusAID has contracted the ANU's National Centre for Development Studies to deliver a program of governance training for the Agency, of which human rights has been a key component. 111 staff have attended this training. Further tailored training for AusAID staff managing aid projects/programs, set for 2001 and based on the practical guidance referred to above, will support this. In addition, AusAID staff have access to the regular DFAT human rights course, which includes a module on human rights in the aid program. The DFAT Human Rights Manual is also available to AusAID staff for reference. This manual is a very important source of detailed information on the various human rights declarations and resolutions, and Australia's approach to these.

**ADVANCING CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS THROUGH THE
AUSTRALIAN AID PROGRAM**

This Chapter identifies those areas of the Australian aid program that advance *civil and political* rights in a direct way.

There is a wide range of different aid delivery mechanisms for advancing civil and political rights in developing countries, the most common being bilateral and regional activities, with considerable assistance also being directed through NGO and humanitarian and emergency programs. The aid program also has in place a dedicated global human rights program, incorporating the Human Rights Fund and the Centre for Democratic Institutions.

As stated in Chapter 1, **direct** support for civil and political rights is undertaken within the Australian aid program's good governance framework. The two elements of this framework that directly contribute to advancing civil and political rights are *strengthening of civil society* and *strengthening law and justice.* Activities within these categories include elections, free flow of information, media, legal reform and capacity building, strengthening of civil society organisations, demobilisation and human rights monitoring/education.

In 1999-2000, the Australian aid program provided approximately $89 million on activities that advance civil and political rights in developing countries in a direct fashion. This included $72 million on activities that contributed to strengthening civil society, and $17 million on activities related to strengthening of legal and judicial processes/institutions. These activities are listed at Annex D.

Examples of Activities that Support Civil and Political Rights in a Direct Way

Activities under the Australian aid program that directly contribute to civil and political rights generally fall within several 'thematic' areas. These are identified below with examples.

Improving awareness of, and capacity to fulfil, human rights obligations through education, training and establishment of human rights institutions:

The Burma Human Rights Training Initiative involved three workshops to train Burmese ministerial officials, police and prison officers on international law and human rights treaties. These workshops were the first in a proposed phased approach of activities designed to engage the Burmese government in dialogue on international human rights standards and practices and to encourage the eventual establishment of a national human rights institution in Burma. To date 51 Burmese officials have participated in the workshops and attained a good level of understanding of human rights and international law issues.

The Cambodia Human Rights Training program promotes democratic values and the observance of human rights in Cambodia, through provision of direct grants, materials and training for Cambodian and international NGOs. Activities supported to date include assistance to victims of child abuse and exploitation (shelter, medical support and legal redress) and regular human rights workshops for police and other local authorities.

The Vietnam Human Rights Training Program seeks to enlarge the research, teaching and policy-making capacity of the Ho Chi Minh National Political Academy with respect to human rights issues, institutions, mechanisms and procedures. Activities include study tours, research and translation from English to Vietnamese of selected texts on human rights and international law. To date, training in human rights and international law has been provided to over 60 participants, and a research library provided to the Academy.

The China-Australia Human Rights Technical Cooperation (HRTC) Program supports the regular Australia-China dialogue on human rights through a range of small-scale, practical activities that improve the lives of individuals in the People's Republic of China. Projects supported under the HRTC cover areas such as legal institutions and legal aid, women and minority rights, economic and social rights, political and civil rights, mass communication and civil society. Examples include provision of intensive training for Chinese officials on the application of international human rights law and a domestic violence legal training workshop for provincial officials.

The Institutional Support for Komnas HAM project is strengthening the institutional capacity, principally through introducing modern management practices and systems, of the Indonesian Human rights Commission (Komnas HAM) to help it fulfil its mandate of promoting and protecting human rights in Indonesia. The project also involves promoting awareness and understanding of human rights principles among the Indonesian civil service, armed forces, police, judiciary, NGOs, academics and community groups. Komnas HAM holds annual seminars on human rights issues for over 150 high level government officials, academics, judiciary and NGO representatives.

Protecting and promoting the civil and political rights of vulnerable groups, particularly women and children:

In South-East Asia, AusAID has begun implementing a suite of projects aimed at reducing trafficking in women and children within the region. These projects focus on prevention, protection and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking, working with local organisations, governments and regional organisations.

The Fiji Women's Crisis Centre contributes to the goal of eliminating all forms of violence against women and children and raising the status of women in Fiji and the Pacific region. The centre provides counselling services to assist women in crisis and carries out advocacy and community education programs to challenge and change prevailing attitudes and behaviour towards women and children. The centre provides counselling services to over 1000 clients per year through its central Suva office and mobile counselling clinics.

In Sri Lanka, through the Combating Commercial Sexual Exploitation program, AusAID contributed funds under its global NGO program to assist PLAN International and a local Sri Lankan NGO in an ongoing program to provide children with greater protection under the law, and to assist child victims through legal assistance and counselling. Through seminars, media reports and distribution of information leaflets, the program has raised community awareness of the rights of children and the problem of their commercial sexual exploitation. Community groups have also formed to assist with rehabilitation of child victims.

In 1999-2000, Australia provided funding to UNICEF's Child Protection Program in Sierra Leone to protect the rights of children affected by war. This included reunification and reintegration of separated children, and counselling services for war-affected children.

Strengthening civil society's capacity to advocate, promote and protect human rights, to function as a channel for popular representation and participation, and to play a leading role in the public's demand for accountable government:

PNG Community Development Scheme: this scheme channels financial and technical support to non-government and community based organisations to strengthen the capacity of these organisations to plan and implement community development activities targeting poor and disadvantaged groups. It includes advocacy work and participation in national and regional level policy debates. To date some 500 projects, totalling over $4 million, have been supported under the scheme.

Philippines-Australia Community Assistance Program: this program assists in strengthening the capacity of local NGOs and community groups to carry-out community-based activities, including advocacy work, that raise the living standards of poor and marginalised Filipinos. Since 1986 some 800 community-based projects, totalling approximately $30 million, have been supported under this program.

Facilitating free and fair elections:

Under the Indonesia Electoral Assistance project, AusAID provided funding and technical support, through the Australian Electoral Commission, to assist Indonesia in its efforts to mount free, fair and credible democratic general elections. Widely regarded as a major success, it was Indonesia's first fully free election since 1955.

Australia is providing technical and material support to build East Timor's electoral capacity in preparation for the electoral process currently planned for 2001, and to start developing a longer-term capacity to hold future elections. This includes training of local administrators in electoral administration and procedures.

Australia assisted the Fiji Electoral Commission, through training in electoral procedures, to prepare for Fiji's first general election (May 1999) under its new constitution. This contributed to the smooth running of the election under the auspices of the Commission.

Strengthening the rule of law and improving legal systems, including central regulatory bodies:

The PNG Ombudsman Commission Institutional Strengthening project assists, through technical/material support and training, in strengthening the efficiency and effectiveness of the Ombudsman Commission of PNG to perform its constitutional role and promote public sector accountability and transparency.

The Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance project seeks to improve the operational, managerial, institutional and human rights conditions within the criminal justice system of Cambodia. The project works with police, the courts and the prison service, and assistance includes training, equipment and facility upgrading.

Fostering and supporting a free media, and promoting community access to the media:

AusAID's South Pacific Media Initiative assists, through training, to improve government accountability and transparency in the Pacific region by raising the standard of media, improving the flow and quality of information to the public, and supporting the evolution of highly skilled regional and national media institutions. An example of a grass roots activity was the provision of media training, to women from the outer islands, to assist with production of local radio programs on good governance issues. These supplement the programs of the national radio stations, and provide a voice for people in the outer islands.

Global Human Rights Program

A dedicated global human rights program reinforces, and gives practical effect to, the high priority the Government accords to civil and political rights. It reinforces Australia's diplomatic representations around the world on human rights issues. It also allows the Government greater discretion to pursue its human rights priorities, without the constraints that apply to bilateral and regional aid programs. The global human rights program encompasses:

- The Human Rights Fund ($1.3 million in 2000-2001); and

- The Centre for Democratic Institutions ($5 million over five years).

The Human Rights Fund

Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions ($225,000 in 2000-2001)

This 5-year project, begun in July 1996, seeks to strengthen the institutional capacities of, and cooperation between, existing national human rights commissions within the Asia-Pacific region, and encourage and assist governments to establish national human rights institutions. Dialogue, cooperation and mutual support between national institutions within the region is particularly important as a step in developing better mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights in our region. Australian government funding includes provision of regular contributions to the Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission (HREOC) to provide secretariat services to the Forum. Apart from information dissemination and exchange, the Secretariat also supports specific country technical cooperation projects, focusing on strengthening their human rights infrastructures.

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights ($200,000 in 2000-2001)

The Australian Government has provided $1.352 million since 1995 to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to support its global work on national human rights institution-building. Australia's monies are directed to technical cooperation activities addressing the promotion and protection of human rights, specifically related to national institutions in the Asia-Pacific region.

Human Rights Small Grants Scheme ($800,000 in 2000-2001)

This initiative provides small grants to in-country organisations (primarily non-government) for activities aimed at promoting and protecting human rights in a direct and tangible way. The scheme's geographic focus is the Asia-Pacific region, although worthy proposals from other regions are also supported, reflecting the Government's desire to give balance to Australia's international human rights representations with constructive grass-roots activities. Examples of activities funded under the scheme include: training workshops on investigation of human rights abuses in Indonesia; support for victims of child trafficking in Thailand; and a popular theatre program to educate poor rural communities in Bangladesh on their legal and human rights. Activities supported under the scheme are listed at Annex E.

The Centre for Democratic Institutions

The Centre for Democratic Institutions (CDI), established in June 1998, assists in supporting good governance initiatives in developing countries, in particular the development and strengthening of democratic institutions. It works with Australian institutions to provide support to developing countries through information exchange, training, short-term placements and networking. Within two broad themes of anti-corruption and human rights, the CDI focuses its activities on four key sectors: parliamentary processes; judicial processes; the media; and civil society. In 1999-2000 652 individuals were trained through 32 projects including workshops for parliamentarians, media courses for journalists and anti-corruption courses.

In October 1999 the CDI, in conjunction with HREOC, conducted a study tour for Thai government, NGO and media representatives on human rights institutions. This assisted Thailand in the design and establishment of the Thai Human Rights Commission.

During 1999-2000 the CDI held seminars in Indonesia, Philippines and Cambodia, drawing representatives from government, NGOs and academe, on reporting under human rights treaties.

Over 1999-2000 the CDI conducted seminars, and study tours for Filipino judges as a means of assisting with strengthening of judicial training in the Philippines.

ANNEX A

KEY PUBLICATIONS

- ❑ AusAID Annual Report 1999-2000

- ❑ AusAID Corporate Plan (2001-2003)

- ❑ AusAID Office Information Circular No. 30 of 1 December 1999

- ❑ Australia's Overseas Aid Program 2000-2001 - Statement by The Honourable Alexander Downer MP, Minister for Foreign Affairs (9 May 2000)

- ❑ *Better Aid for a Better Future*: Seventh Annual Report to Parliament on Australia's Development Cooperation program - The Hon Alexander Downer MP, Minster for Foreign Affairs (November 1997)

- ❑ Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Human Rights Manual (1998)

- ❑ Eighth Annual Statement to Parliament on Australia's Development Cooperation Program - The Hon Alexander Downer MP, Minister for Foreign Affairs (December 1998)

- ❑ *Good Governance: Guiding Principles for Implementation* - AusAID Publication (August 2000)

- ❑ *Governance in the Asia-Pacific: Challenges for the 21st Century* - Speech by the Hon Alexander Downer MP, Minister for Foreign Affairs (18 August 1999)

- ❑ *Human Rights*: Speech by the Hon Alexander Downer MP, Minister for Foreign Affairs (20 November 2000)

- ❑ JSCFADT Report: The Effectiveness of Australia's Regional dialogue on Human Rights (1998)

- ❑ JSCFADT Report: Aid and Human Rights (1993)

- ❑ *Promoting Good Governance and Human Rights through the Aid Program*: Speech by The Hon Alexander Downer, Minister for Foreign Affairs (27 August 1997)

INQUIRY TERMS OF REFERENCE

Putting things to rights: The use of foreign aid to advance human rights in developing nations

Terms of reference

To inquire and report on Australia's efforts in advancing human rights in developing nations through the use of foreign aid, and in particular:

1. activities which have the advancing of human rights as their objective, in-

    - bilateral country programs;
    - regional programs in Asia and the Pacific;
    - global and multilateral programs, including the role of multilateral development banks and emergency and humanitarian assistance;

2. the utility of differing aid instruments and channels for advancing human rights, such as-

    - project aid, for example for schools, hospitals and basic infrastructure;
    - microcredit, particularly through institutions such as the Grameen and Women's Bank, as a means of advancing the human rights of women;
    - debt reduction of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCS); and

3. activities supported under the Human Rights Program, including small activities, the Asia-Pacific Forum, the Centre for Democratic Institutions and the UN Commissioner for Human Rights.

All those intending to forward submissions to this inquiry should note that the terms of reference for this inquiry, set out above, are quite specific. They exclude a general review of the purposes of development cooperation programs, Australia's in particular.

The Committee may not accept submissions that concentrate on matters outside these terms of reference.

Submissions should arrive by not later than Wednesday, **31 January 2001** and be sent to:

The Secretary
Human Rights Sub-Committee
Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

They can also be sent by e-mail to:

jscfadt@aph.gov.au

Information about the inquiry can be found on the Committee's website, at:

www.aph.gov.au/house/committee/jfadt

For further information on this inquiry, please contact the Sub-Committee Secretary on:

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HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Human Rights under the *International Bill of Human Rights*

	Document and Article		
Civil and Political Rights	UDHR•	ICCPR•	ICESCR•
Non-discrimination in rights, including race, gender, etc	2	3, 20, 26	2
Life, liberty and security of person	3	6, 9	
Protection against slavery	4	8	
Protection against torture and cruel and inhuman punishment	5	7, 10	
Recognition and protection before the law	6, 7	14, 16, 26	
Access to legal remedies for rights violations	8	2	
Protection against arbitrary arrest or detention	9	9	
Hearing before an independent and impartial judiciary	10	14	
Presumption of innocence	11	14	
Protection against ex post facto laws	11	15	
Protection of privacy, family and home	12	17	
Freedom of movement and residence	13	12	
Asylum from persecution	14		
Nationality	15		
Marry and found a family	16	23	10
Own property	17		
Freedom of thought, conscience, religion and opinion	18, 19	18, 19	
Freedom of assembly and association	20	21, 22	
Elections, participation and access	21	25	
Self-determination		1	1
Protection against debtors' prisons		11	
Protection against arbitrary expulsion of aliens		13	
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights			
Social security	22		9
Work	23		6, 7
Free trade unions	23	22	8
Rest and leisure	24		7
Food, clothing, housing and health	25		11, 12
Special protections for children	25	24	10
Education	26		13, 14
Participation in cultural life	27		15
Protection of minority culture		27	

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Department of Foreign Affairs 1998 *Human Rights Manual* has the full texts of these documents.

ANNEX D

AUSTRALIAN AID ACTIVITIES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS IN A DIRECT WAY (1999-2000)

**AUSTRALIAN AID ACTIVITIES THAT
CONTRIBUTE TO CIVIL & POLITICAL RIGHTS
IN A DIRECT WAY (1999-2000)**

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY

ActivityName	Form of Aid	Country of Expenditure	Expenditure 1999-2000 ($A)
Chittagong Hill Tracts Assistance	Accountable Cash Grants	Bangladesh	$2,108,262.82
Vanuatu Womens Centre Phase 3	Accountable Cash Grants	Vanuatu	$246,458.93
South Pacific Electoral Administrators Workshop	Accountable Cash Grants	Pacific Islands	$48,726.40
Communication Sector Support Program	Commodity Assistance Support Program	Papua New Guinea	$898,585.03
Tianjin Laid-Off Women Workers	Co-Financing	China	$720,857.41
Asia Crisis Fund: ASEAN Social Safety Nets	Co-Financing	East Asia	$64,075.90
Social Policy Research Centre: Workshop on Social Security	Co-Financing	East Asia	$8,275.00
Asia-Pacific Forum for Human Rights Institutions	Project	Global	$225,000.00
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	Multilateral	Global	$200,565.75
Human Rights Fund Small Grants Scheme	Cross-Regional	Global	$525,677.35
The Centre for Democratic Institutions	Project	Global	$750,000.00
East Bank Nilotics Peace Conference	Emergency	Sudan	$17,494.80
UN Popular Consultation Process	Emergency	East Timor	$9,222,458.59
Assistnce for Peace & Justice Commission	Emergency	East Timor	$3,228.40
Commonwealth Media Development Fund	Multilateral	Global	$49,736.44
Commonwealth Foundation	Multilateral	Global	$599,241.34
Combating Commercial Sexual Exploitation	NGO Program	Sri Lanka	$17,578.00
Capacity building of the Maisin People	NGO Program	Papua New Guinea	$17,810.00
Rajshahi Development Project Stage 3	NGO Program	Bangladesh	$16,667.00
Labour Education	NGO Program	Indonesia	$37,500.00
Capacity Building Program	NGO Program	Nepal	$2,600.00
Capacity Building Program	NGO Program	Lebanon	$3,158.00
Capacity Building Program	NGO Program	Bangladesh	$3,359.00

Capacity Building Program	NGO Program	Kenya	$14,717.00
Capacity Building Project	NGO Program	Rwanda	$25,000.00
Child, Youth & Women's Health,Advocacy	NGO Program	Solomon Islands	$140,895.00
Child Access to Rights through Developme	NGO Program	Bangladesh	$240,386.00
SCA Community Projects Scheme	NGO Program	Laos	$7,500.00
SCA Community Projects Scheme	NGO Program	Vietnam	$18,228.00
SCA Community Projects Scheme	NGO Program	Papua New Guinea	$51,229.00
SCA Community Projects Scheme	NGO Program	Vanuatu	$60,900.00
Convention on the Rights of the Child: Mobilisation for Children	NGO Program	Pacific Islands	$75,000.00
Early Marriage of Girls	NGO Program	Niger	$108,750.00
Children as Zones of Peace	NGO Program	Sri Lanka	$94,368.00
Increase Capacity Community Development	NGO Program	Burma (Myanmar)	$10,843.00
Increase Capacity Community Development	NGO Program	Jordan	$108,694.00
Increase Capacity Community Development	NGO Program	Laos	$150,462.00
Integrated Community Development & Good Governance	NGO Program	Philippines	$95,804.00
Urban Development Program	NGO Program	Zimbabwe	$7,500.00
Urban Development Program	NGO Program	Ghana	$10,000.00
Urban Development Program	NGO Program	Malawi	$18,750.00
Urban Development Program	NGO Program	South Africa	$22,500.00
Urban Development Program	NGO Program	Uganda	$65,000.00
Urban Development Program	NGO Program	Kenya	$86,939.00
Community Development & Health Program	NGO Program	Nepal	$135,000.00
Bangladesh Participatory Development	NGO Program	Bangladesh	$113,650.00
Asia Community Development Program	NGO Program	Bangladesh	$81,000.00
Asia Community Development Program	NGO Program	India	$81,000.00
Asia Community Development Program	NGO Program	Nepal	$81,000.00
Asia Community Development Program	NGO Program	Pakistan	$81,000.00
Asia Community Development Program	NGO Program	Sri Lanka	$81,000.00
Community Development Program	NGO Program	Ghana	$78,750.00
Community Development Program	NGO Program	Kenya	$78,750.00
Community Development Program	NGO Program	Mozambique	$78,750.00
Community Development Program	NGO Program	Rwanda	$78,750.00
Community Development Program	NGO Program	Uganda	$78,750.00
Community Development Program	NGO Program	Zambia	$78,750.00

Community Development Program	NGO Program	Tanzania	$139,914.00
Southeast Asia Integrated Development	NGO Program	Philippines	$12,000.00
Southeast Asia Integrated Development	NGO Program	East Timor	$20,000.00
Southeast Asia Integrated Development	NGO Program	East Asia	$29,400.00
Southeast Asia Integrated Development	NGO Program	Vietnam	$70,000.00
Electoral Assistance	Project & Accountable Cash Grant	Indonesia	$411,263.70
Fiji Women's Crisis Centre Phase 3	Project	Pacific Islands	$400,138.95
Community Resettlement Program	Co-financing & NGO	Sri Lanka	$3,191,914.50
Child Abuse in the Pacific	Project	Pacific Islands	$129,404.34
Fiji Elections Project	Project	Fiji	$10,526.17
Electoral Commission ISP	Project	Papua New Guinea	$826,260.80
Civil Governance	Project	Indonesia	$1,064,801.13
Cambodia: Human Rights/Education Program	Project	Cambodia	$128,044.98
Human Rights Technical Cooperation	Project	China	$1,194,755.16
Institutional Support for Komnas HAM	Project	Indonesia	$397,245.81
Preventing Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in the Tourism Industry	Project	East Asia	$100,000.00
Strengthening Capacity of Local NGOs in Peacebuilding	Project	East Timor	$57,702.71
Bougainville NGO Project	Project	Papua New Guinea	$3,775.84
Bougainville NGO Project	Project	Papua New Guinea	$85,649.05
Bougainville NGO Project	Project	Papua New Guinea	$407,293.41
Bougainville Support for Peace Process	Project	Papua New Guinea	$2,296,679.43
Bougainville Instit. Stregthening Proj.	Project	Papua New Guinea	$5,260,283.81
Bougainville Peace Related Transport	Project	Papua New Guinea	$487,154.70
UNDP Mine Clearance Project	Project	Mozambique	$1,449,726.78
Radio Bougainville Rehabilitation Projec	Project	Papua New Guinea	$646,258.00
Social Protection Facility	Project	East Asia	$30,000.00
Vulnerable Groups Facility	Project	Philippines	$8,215,153.13
Community Self-Reliance Project	Project	Thailand	$10,233.55
Bougainville Strengthening Com for Peace	Project	Papua New Guinea	$71,397.08
Support for a Peaceful Civil Society	Project	Solomon Islands	$81,606.96
Red Cross Capacity Building	Project	Solomon Islands	$70,182.84
Philippines-Australia Community Assistance Program	Project	Philippines	$5,055,026.69

Activity Name	Form of Aid	Country of Expenditure	Expenditure
PNG Community Development Scheme	Project	Papua New Guinea	$4,915,704.77
Bougainville Community Projects Scheme	Project	Papua New Guinea	$382,660.67
Democratic Governance Support Program	Project	Thailand	$163,799.10
UNICEF Institutional Capacity Building	Project-Internat. Org	East Timor	$1,480,000.00
Human Rights Commission Project	Project-Internat. Org	Papua New Guinea	$693.19
UNDP: Trafficking in Women & Children	Project-Internat. Org	East Asia	$250,000.00
ICRC Tracing and Reunification	Project-Internat. Org	East Timor	$1,232,433.91
UNDP: Program of Assistance to the MNLF	Project-Internat. Org	Philippines	$1,033,265.01
UNHCR Shelter Program	Project-Internat. Org	East Timor	$5,000,000.00
Training and Income Gen. for Pal. Women	Project-NGO Window	Palestinian Territories	$58,578.00
CCDP3: SCA: Friends Street Children	Project-NGO Window	Cambodia	$292,287.00
South Pacific Media Initiative	Project - Regional	Pacific Islands	$493,765.20
Consumer Protection Program	Project - Regional	Pacific Islands	$34,000.00
Aust Social Safety Net Survey for APEC	Project - Regional	East Asia	$27,496.32
Red Cross IHL Visit and Training	Rehabilitation	Indonesia	$6,120.00
Child Protection Program	Rehabilitation	Sierra Leone	$750,000.00
Support for Children Affected by War	Rehabilitation	Uganda	$750,000.00
CARERE Rehabilitation Project	Rehabilitation	Cambodia	$460,000.00
UNHCR Appeal for Cambodia	Rehabilitation	Cambodia	$460,000.00
Gulu District Relief & Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation	Uganda	$192,796.06
Small Activities Scheme	Small Activities Scheme	Cambodia	$822,650.20
Australian Community Assistance Scheme	Small Activities Scheme	Fiji	$39,622.28
Australian Community Assistance Scheme	Small Activities Scheme	Fiji	$316,312.62
East Timor Community Assistance Scheme	Small Activities Scheme	East Timor	$300,000.00
Small Activities Scheme	Small Activities Scheme	Vietnam	$77,926.00
Small Activities Scheme	Small Activities Scheme	Vietnam	$235,063.46
Small Activities Scheme	Small Activities Scheme	Vietnam	$501,524.38
Community Assistance Scheme	Small Activities Scheme	Indonesia	$500,000.00
Staffing Assistance Program	Staffing Assistance	East Timor	$797,783.16
Burma Human Rights Training Initiative	Training	Burma (Myanmar)	$70,050.21
SUB-TOTAL			**$72,325,256.22**

STRENGTHENING LAW AND JUSTICE

ActivityName	Form of Aid	Country of Expenditure	Expenditure 1999-2000
International Crisis Group - Indonesia	Project	East Asia	$98,660.67
Criminal Justice Assistance Proj Ph II	Project	Cambodia	$10,391.73

AG's Dept Institutional Strengthening	Project	Papua New Guinea	$599,540.58
Correctional Services Phase 2	Project	Papua New Guinea	$7,151,312.63
Criminal Justice Assistance Project	Project	Cambodia	$3,102,944.90
Law and Justice Sector Support Program	Commercial Assistance Support Program	Papua New Guinea	$1,731,202.59
Judicial Strengthening	Project	Pacific Islands	$106,803.24
Legal Sector Institutional Strengthening	Project	Tonga	$62,786.23
Ombudsman Commission Project	Project	Papua New Guinea	$862,356.65
Legal Sector Assistance	Project	Vanuatu	$527,403.19
Access to Laws Project	Project	Papua New Guinea	$758,255.10
Commercial Law Training Project	Regional	East Asia	$76,195.00
Rule of Law Assistance Project	Project-NGO Window	Palestinian Territories	$617,869.70
Asia Crisis Fund Insolvency Law Project	Project	East Asia	$70,368.03
Commercial Law Training Project	Regional	East Asia	$5,000.00
Legal Capacity Building Project	Project	Papua New Guinea	$42,802.69
RSIP Interim Institutional Strengthening	Project	Solomon Islands	$657,375.86
Legal Inst. Project Monitoring & Review	Project	Papua New Guinea	$59,154.68
Justice Program Development (JPROD)	Project	Papua New Guinea	$27,318.15
JILCAP	NGO Program	Indonesia	$50,000.00
SUB-TOTAL			**$16,617,741.62**

TOTAL			**$88,942,997.84**

Sum of Expense 1999-2000	
Sector Desc	Total
Elections	1248050.67
Employment Policy & Administrative Management	1844236.54
Free Flow of Information	493765.2
Human Rights Monitoring & Education	5017852.4
Post Conflict Peace Building (UN)	15549242.61
Radio/Television/Print Media	1594579.47
Settlement	10492973.38
Social/Welfare Services	10225735.72
Strengthening Civil Society	25880803.23
Grand Total	72347239.22

PROJECTS SUPPORTED UNDER THE HUMAN RIGHTS SMALL GRANTS SCHEME

Projects supported under the Human Rights Small Grants Scheme: 1997-98

Activity Title/Short Description	Implementing Organisation	Country
Child Labour Forum Regional Conference	International Save the Children Alliance	Thailand
Human Rights Education Seminars	Uganda Human Rights Commission	Uganda
Legal Aid & Human Rights Monitoring in East Timor	Yayasan Hukum Hak Asai Dan Keadilan (YHHAK)	Indonesia
Human Rights Monitoring in East Timor	Dili Diocese Commission on Justice & Peace	Indonesia
Human Rights Training & Monitoring	Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation	Indonesia
NGO forum on advancing human rights through law	Human Rights Law Service	Nigeria

Projects supported under the Human Rights Small Grants Scheme: 1998-99

Activity Title/Short Description	Implementing Organisation	Country
Human Rights Teaching Methodology	The Cambodian Institute of Human Rights	Cambodia
Human Rights Resource Centre and Education Project	Mongolian Women's Lawyers Association	Mongolia
Awareness Raising and Protection of Children's Rights	Women for Social Progress Movement	China
Accountability and Human Rights	Citizens' Constitutional Forum	Fiji
Human Rights in the Practise of Law	National Law School of India, Bangalore	India
Training Workshop	KONTRAS	Indonesia
Capacity Building and Information Activities	Forum Peduli Hak Asasi Manusia	Indonesia
Women's Rights Legal Advisory Centre	UNDP	Iran
Establish a Centre for Women and Children	UNICEF	Iran
Training Workshops on Implementation of the Rights of the Child	UNICEF	Iran
Strengthening Domestic Infrastructures	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan	Islamabad
Grassroots Advocacy Project	B'TSELEM	Palestinian Territiores
Human Rights Civic Education for District Leaders & Officials in Uganda	The Uganda Human Rights Commission	Uganda
Training Workshops & National Conference - Identifying the legal issues needs & concerns and improving the rights of sexual minorities in Malaysia	The Pink Triangle	Malaysia
Training for Women's Aid Organisation Refuge Workers and Volunteers	Women's Aid Organisation	Malaysia
Regional Workshops on the right to choose reproductive rights and reproductive health	Federation of Family Planning Associations, Malaysia - Women's Development Program	Malaysia
Education Program on Human Rights	Centro Prodh	Mexico

Protection of Vulnerable Groups through Human Rights Internship, Education and Legal Assistance	Ateneo Human Rights Center	Philippines
Legal Adviser/Trainer for Family Support Centre	Family Support Centre	Solomon Islands
The Value of Dissent	Civil Rights Movement	Sri Lanka
The Process to Help Victims of Child Trafficking	Thai Coordinating Committee on Migrant Children	Thailand
Vanuatu Child Rights Project	Save the Children Fund Australia	Vanuatu
Radio Soap Opera for Promotion of Awareness of and Education about CEDAW	Wan Smolbag Theatre	Vanuatu

Projects supported under the Human Rights Small Grants Scheme: 1999-2000

Activity Title/Short Description	Implementing Organisation	Country
Publication of the "Civil Society and the Mongolian Benchbook - A practical manual for Judges"	Mongolian Women Lawyers' Association	Mongolia
Accessing Your Rights: A Series of Educational Short Videos	Wan Smol Bag Theatre	Vanuatu
Raise Awareness of Women's Rights - Domestic Violence, Family Planning and Sex Education	Rural Skills Training Program	Vanuatu
Training for Trainers for Orang Asli Women	All Women's Action Society	Malaysia
Development of a National Action Plan	National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Nigeria	Nigeria
Human Rights and Democracy Training Project	Palestinian Centre for Human Rights	Palestinian Territories
School for Human Rights Action Workers	Miguel Agustin Pro Juarez Human Rights Centre	Mexico
Seminar on Asylum and Refugee Issues for Turkish Judiciary and Prosecutors	Turkish Union of Bar Associations	Turkey
Creation and Strengthening of Ten Human Rights Committees in the Sumapaz Province	Asociacion de Trabajo Interdisciplinario, Colombia	Colombia
Training Women Legal Counsellors	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan	Pakistan
Legal Literacy and Human Rights Awareness Training	Law and Society Trust	Sri Lanka
Training for Journalists on Human Rights Violence Issues	KONTRAS (The Commission for Disappearances and Victims of Violence)	Indonesia
Protection of Vulnerable Groups via HR Internships	Ateneo Human Rights Centre	Philippines
Prevention of violence against women to exercise gender equality in communities and at grassroots levels	Centre for Education Promotion and Empowerment for Women (CEPEW)	Vietnam

Assistance with drafting of "Rights of the Child" and "Status of Refugees" Bills	Attorney-General's Office, Department of Justice and Legal Affairs	Solomon Islands
Legal Literacy Program for Women	Women's Humanitarian Organisation	Lebanon
Legal Rights and Advocacy Strategies	Population Council	Iran

Projects supported under the Human Rights Small Grants Scheme: 2000-2001

Activity Title/Short Description	Implementing Organisation	Country
Family Support Centre Theatre Group: using popular theatre to educate people in the provinces on human rights	Family Support Centre, Honiara	Solomon Islands
Human Rights & Democracy in Civil Society: developing literature and training community leaders and groups on human rights issues	Fiji Council of Social Services	Fiji
Facilitation of Human Rights Advocacy Group & Development of an Awareness Campaign in Vanuatu	Foundation for the People of the South Pacific	Vanuatu
Workshops to educate students on human rights & good governance issues	Tonga HR & Democracy Movement Office	Tonga
Outreach project to Stop Torture: Guide Booklet Publication & Training Seminars for Israel and Palestinian Attorneys.	Public Committee Against Torture in Israel	Israel & Palestine Territiories
Training selected educators to raise awareness amongst Palestinian children in the Bourj el-Barajnej refugee camp on their rights under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.	Women's Humanitarian Organisation	Lebanon
Develop training manual and advocacy strategies for provincial community-based groups on human/legal rights (particularly for women and children)	Population Council	Iran
Training & advocacy activities targeting violence against women, including establishment of Counselling and Referral Centre for Women in Distress.	Citizen's Commission for Human Development	Pakistan
Development of information system to monitor human rights violations and assist with human rights education and advocacy	Home for Human Rights	Sri Lanka
Popular Theatre Program to raise social awareness among rural poor, especially on legal and human rights	BRAC	Bangladesh
Tackling Domestic Violence: Adapting Guidance Materials for Rural Communities	Population Council + Ho Chi Min Counselling	Vietnam
Training and education pamphlets for rural communities to raise their awareness of civil and political rights	Centre for Legal Research and Services	Vietnam
Training of students, lawyers and community/NGO leaders on human rights advocacy for vulnerable groups	Ateneo Human Rights Center, Ateneo Law School	Philippines
Thai Justice Centre of the International Justice Mission - Rescuing Girls from Forced Prostitution	International Justice Mission	Thailand

Documentation support for Khmer Rouge Tribunal	Cambodian Task Force	Cambodia
To Develop a Handbook & Associated Training for Lao Law Enforcement Institutions	UNDP/Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Laos
Training and capacity-building of local civil society organisations to promote and protect human rights	UNTAET Human Rights Unit	East Timor
Drafting of domestic violence legislation and associated training of police and state prosecutors	National Centre Against Violence	Mongolia
Physical rehabilitation of and legal advocacy for torture survivors	Independent Medico - Legal Unit	Kenya
Independent training for human rights workers, and establishment of network of human rights workers throughout Mexico	Miguel Agustin Pro Juarez Human Rights Centre	Mexico
Human rights training for students, teachers and human rights workers and strengthening of regional human rights networks	MINGA - Associacion para la Promicion Social	Colombia
Establish centre to provide legal advice to poor communities in slum areas of Caracas	Asociacion Civil Consorcio Justica	Venezuela