

THE MAGAZINE OF AUSTRALIA'S OVERSEAS AID PROGRAM

focus

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- » REGIONAL SECURITY AND PEACE
- » KEEPING THE PEACE
- » HELPING BALI GET BACK TO BUSINESS

WORKING TOGETHER AS A REGION IS A VERY IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF HOW WE'RE GOING TO DEAL WITH THIS WHOLE ISSUE OF TERRORISM.



FROM THE MINISTER

The tragic events of Bali brought home the threat terrorism poses to Australia and for security and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

Bali demonstrated that terrorism not only endangers lives, but also has significant economic consequences. Threats to security posed by the spectre of terrorism result in less confidence, reduced investment and disrupted government services – all of which contribute to suppressed economic growth.

This has serious consequences for reducing poverty in our region. The impact of the terrorist attacks in Bali has been felt most directly in the tourism sector.

The World Bank believes, however, that it will also have a more widespread, national impact on poverty, primarily through a slow-down in growth for 2003. The bank estimates that 1 million people in Indonesia will fall into poverty as a result of the bombings.

Therefore, a concerted global response to terrorism is not only directly related to Australia's

security, it is also important for poverty reduction efforts in developing countries. And reducing poverty is critical for ensuring stability in our region, which is linked to Australia's own peace and prosperity.

Advancing the National Interest, the new foreign and trade policy white paper I released in February, underscores Australia's commitment to tackling terrorism.

Countries in the Asia-Pacific region face very real challenges in developing the capacity to confront and defeat terrorism.

We are helping our partner countries meet these challenges through a coordinated Australian Government effort and by working with other donors, as well as in international forums, in order to develop a coordinated response to the terrorist threat.

As part of this broader effort involving our defence, law enforcement, diplomatic and border protection agencies, we have initiated a number of counter-terrorism initiatives through the aid program.

In October last year, the Prime Minister announced a \$10 million, four-year initiative to help Indonesia build its counter-terrorism capacity. This support will be used to support the Indonesian Police Force, to restrict the flow of financing to terrorists and to enhance travel security.

Our aid program has also supported partner countries in the Asia Pacific by strengthening border control capacities, assisting in drafting anti-terrorism legislation, including on anti-money laundering, and through supporting regional counter-terrorism workshops.

These initiatives are playing an important role in contributing to the security of Australia's nearest neighbours and, in turn, to the security and continued prosperity of Australia.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Alexander Downer'.

Alexander Downer
Minister for Foreign Affairs

ABOVE: The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alexander Downer, greets the Thai Foreign Minister, Surakiat Sathirathai, at the Foreign Ministry in Bangkok on a visit to Thailand late last year to sign a counter-terrorism memorandum of understanding with the Thai Government. Photo: Pornchai Kittiwongsakul/AFP

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Government aid in focus The Australian aid program is committed to reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific, Africa and the Middle East. Australian businesses and people play a major role in delivering the aid program. Australian expertise, Australian experience and Australian resources are used to tackle poverty. And by investing in development Australia is investing in its future. In 2002–03 Australia plans to spend almost \$1.82 billion on development assistance. The aid program focuses on promoting regional peace, stability and economic development through several hundred large and small-scale projects. Countries Australia is committed to include Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati, Tuvalu (the Pacific region); Indonesia, East Timor, Viet Nam, Philippines, China, Mongolia, Cambodia, Thailand, Lao PDR, Burma (East Asia); Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan, Maldives, Bhutan (South Asia); and Africa and the Middle East.

(inside front cover) From the Minister

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(inside back cover) Global education

COVER: Safe and secure in her father's arms – Sachini Nimal holds on to her father, Liwara Nimal, in Samagi Community, Hikkaduwa, Sri Lanka. Samagi is one of many community-based groups in Hikkaduwa that is being helped by Australia. After many years of hardship caused by civil conflict people are returning to normal living conditions. Photo: Will Salter

FOCUS ON REGIONAL SECURITY & PEACE



Dr Ron Cantrell, Director General of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), with Mr Bruce Davis, Director General of AusAID. Photo: AFFA

Pace and stability in our region is a priority for Australia's overseas aid program.

Recent events in some of Australia's nearest neighbours have highlighted the impact of conflict on development.

More than three quarters of the Australian aid program operates in countries that are vulnerable to, experiencing, or recovering from conflict. Most of these countries are in the Asia-Pacific region, including East Timor, Cambodia, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka.

In order to deal with such conflict situations, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alexander Downer, has developed the policy *Peace, Conflict and Development*. This policy provides a framework for enhancing the aid program's ability to address conflict and instability.

Australia has supported a range of peace-building and reconstruction activities on Bougainville and in Solomon Islands. Our aid program is a key element in Australia's response to the reconstruction process in East Timor. Ongoing assistance with reconstruction and peace building is integral to our relationship with Cambodia and Sri Lanka.

Sustainable reductions in poverty can only be achieved in stable environments and growing economies. Threats to regional security, terrorism, transnational crime and conflict undermine these key preconditions for poverty reduction.

They also serve as potential threats to Australia's own peace and security.

Transnational security threats such as disease, drugs, illegal people movements and terrorism have the potential to undermine development.

In addition to addressing these threats, Australia is playing a leadership role in combating HIV/AIDS and is supporting immunisation programs to prevent the spread of disease in a number of countries.

To address people and drug trafficking, AusAID is working with United Nations bodies and is supporting border control programs in cooperation with the Department for Immigration and Multicultural Affairs and the Australian Customs Service.

The aid program is also providing Pacific Island countries with assistance in countering terrorism through a range of mechanisms, including assisting in drafting legislation to tackle terrorist activity.

More broadly, Australia's aid program seeks to strengthen governance and the delivery of essential services in developing countries.

Our support for these initiatives helps underpin national unity in developing countries, deepens the legitimacy of governments, strengthens the rule of law and improves democratic processes and human rights.

Our aid program is an important expression of Australia's desire to promote international security and stability – an interest we share with countries in our region.

Bruce Davis
Director General
Australian Agency for International
Development (AusAID)

WHAT'S NEW



The autumn 2003 edition of *Focus* takes as its main theme 'regional security and peace'. Why? Because *Focus* looks at the issues foremost in people's minds. Today, peace, security and ways to prevent terrorism are those issues. For the feature article see pages 4–10.

This edition also continues 'water' as a theme, in keeping with the United Nations proclamation that 2003 is the **International Year of Freshwater** – and in recognition that access to clean water remains the number one priority for most developing countries. Publication of autumn *Focus* coincides with World Water Day on Saturday, 22 March 2003.

The rest of *Focus* contains the usual diverse mix of articles and regular features such as 'volunteering', 'education' and 'news in brief'. But this edition also introduces a new column called 'viewpoint' where readers are invited to have their say – perhaps you'll be next?

Here at *Focus*, we'd like to know what you think about the magazine – the elements you like and the type of articles you prefer to read. The feedback contact details are on the back cover.

Look forward to hearing from you! PG



SOUTH PACIFIC TOUR

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alexander Downer, and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chris Gallus, visited Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu in December 2002.

The tour was one of Mr Downer's regular visits to the South Pacific to meet with local communities and regional leaders. Mr Downer and Mrs Gallus also took the opportunity to see how initiatives funded by Australia were progressing.

The official party visited a range of health, education and government facilities. Major activities include a new

quarantine operations centre in Samoa, expansion of the Institute of Technology in Vanuatu, and extended funding for the Health Sector Trust Account in Solomon Islands.

Senator Alan Ferguson, the Chair of the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade, Senator Natasha Stott Despoja and Members of the House of Representatives Julie Bishop, De-Anne Kelly, Martyn Evans and Sharon Grierson made up the parliamentary delegation that accompanied Mr Downer and Mrs Gallus. LM



ABOVE LEFT: The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alexander Downer, and Peter Poilapa, Chief of the Imere community, at the opening of the Imere Health Centre in Efate, outside the capital of Vanuatu, Port Vila. Behind (centre) stands the Hon Donald Kalpokas Manikevanua, Minister for Health in the Vanuatu Government. Photo: Chris Kenny

ABOVE RIGHT: The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chris Gallus, and the Hon Tuisugaletaua A Sofara Aveau, Minister for Agriculture, turn the first sod on the site for a new quarantine operations centre in Apia, Samoa. The new centre will help protect Samoa's plants, animals and agricultural produce against the introduction of exotic pests and diseases. Photo: Jo Elsom

PERIL IN THE PACIFIC – CYCLONES

Cyclone Zoe and Cyclone Ami raged across vast stretches of the Pacific region recently. These dangerous and unwelcome visitors arrived within a few days of each other. Each was to trigger swift humanitarian responses from the Australian Government, which mounted emergency relief efforts – coordinated by AusAID – for victims in the Pacific nations of Solomon Islands and Fiji. See page 20 for the full story. GE







AN INTEGRATED AND PROSPEROUS REGION, TRADING AND INVESTING WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD, IS THE BASIS FOR STABILITY AND PEACE. **MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS ALEXANDER DOWNER**

KEEPING THE PEACE

In Hikkaduwa in south-west Sri Lanka small groups (mostly women) set up savings and credit microfinance programs and use their skills to make products to sell.

FACING PAGE: N Seneviratne of the Samagi group makes bangles to sell to tourists. She buys the material with the money she saves from a waste recycling scheme.

ABOVE: DSP Chandani cuts some ochre in the vegetable garden that she and her family were able to establish with a loan from a savings and credit microfinance program. She sells her vegetables back to the community. Photos: Will Salter

COOPERATION THE KEY TO A SECURE & STABLE REGION

From the comfort of their armchairs, people around the world have watched the nightly news in morbid fascination, realising that the bird's eye view of the action is coming from the camera in the nose of a 'smart bomb'. It all seems so surreal and far away. But conflict is not restricted to the other side of the globe. Events in Solomon Islands, Bougainville and Fiji have shown that the Asia-Pacific region is not immune to hostilities.

At the heart of stability lies peace. This basic truth is spoken again and again by the leaders of the region. But conflict has been a reality for human beings for thousands of years. How can the cycle be broken?

Australia is working hard with its regional neighbours to find an answer to that question.

Traditionally, the role of aid agencies in communities affected by conflict has been to deliver relief assistance and provide short-term support for social and economic reconstruction.

While this type of response is still important and necessary, Australia has increasingly been working with neighbouring countries on measures that prevent conflict and build peace and security.



Boys at play at Jeevanagar Camp, ZOA Refugee Care Project, Mannar District in north Sri Lanka. Photo: Will Salter



NEW DIRECTIONS

This change in approach has been prompted by the fact that over 90 per cent of wars now take place within states rather than between them. During the 1990s alone, wars claimed more than five million lives around the world. The toll in terms of human suffering, economic dislocation and wasted development opportunities is enormous.

Terrorism or the threat of terrorism is a new impediment to development, as last year's bombings in Bali demonstrated. Instability, including acts of terrorism or threats of terrorism, will act to reduce confidence and investment.

For much of the early 1990s the tumultuous post-Cold War upheavals that afflicted parts of Africa, the former Yugoslavia and former Soviet republics did not appear to affect the Asia-Pacific region. However, by the end of the decade, the tide of civil unrest and conflict had well and truly reached this part of the globe. The financial crisis that affected a number of East Asian economies, combined

with the devastating impact of El Nino-related drought in late 1997, also put strains on countries in the region.

It is important that the Australian aid program fosters stability and self-reliance in Pacific Island countries. In 2000, civil unrest in Fiji and Solomon Islands brought home concerns about threats posed to the region from poor governance and political instability.

The aid program is working towards advancing peace and stability because of the strong links between poverty and conflict. Violent conflict is a powerful reverser of development gains and a primary cause of poverty, while high levels of poverty can increase the risk of conflict.

Lack of economic opportunity, the inequitable distribution of resources, discrimination based on religious or ethnic divisions within society, weakness in government processes and the mismanagement or illegal exploitation of natural resources can also lead to conflict.

By working closely with broader diplomatic and peace-keeping

initiatives, the aid program has been helping promote peaceful outcomes to disputes, addressing grievances, providing incentives for peace and protecting human rights.

Because of existing programs and experience in the region, Australia is well placed to do this type of work. However, that does not mean other countries outside the immediate region are ignored. In places such as Afghanistan, where others are better positioned to play a central role, Australia supports international humanitarian efforts by channelling resources to multilateral agencies, the Red Cross, and non-government organisations.

Australia has also provided assistance to Iraq, as part of the international community's response to the humanitarian issues facing that country.

Australia, through the aid program, is continually looking at new measures to prevent conflict and build peace or, at the very least, to manage and reduce conflict and to support recovery. These measures may vary greatly

and are tailored, in consultation with different countries in the region, to suit the varying needs of those countries.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Papua New Guinea is Australia's largest development partner and at the same time faces the greatest challenges. Australian assistance totals over \$300 million each year.

Australia has been a committed partner to the Bougainville peace process over the past decade. The constant message of support to the peace process has been the offer of a concrete peace dividend: where there was peace, development would prosper.

On a practical level, Australia has funded more than 300 peace monitors, provided advisers to both parties to assist with peace negotiations, as well as made funds available so that people could travel to peace meetings.

Through AusAID, families affected by conflict were supported with humanitarian packages including family and medical kits. Over 700 village reconstruction packs containing such things as



building equipment and gardening tools were distributed.

Along with New Zealand, Australia supported the restoration of law and justice systems by training 124 community auxiliary police. Since the end of the fighting in Bougainville, 3,000 ex-combatants have been trained in basic literacy and numeracy. This means they have greater employment opportunities.

Children are able to return to school after a decade of lost education. The Australian Government through AusAID has provided funding for 162 classrooms and trained more than 600 elementary teachers, in addition to distributing textbooks and teaching aids. Adults who missed out on an education because of the conflict now study alongside their children.

With labour provided by the local community, Australia has helped rehabilitate 300 kilometres of road. This means cocoa and copra producers are able to take their products to market. To help revive the economy, four million cocoa seedlings have been distributed to revitalise the production of copra. The cocoa driers needed to process the copra have also been repaired. Cocoa production was a major industry in Bougainville before the conflict.

ABOVE LEFT: Looking at the cocoa processing in Telatu, Bougainville. A large number of households are involved in cocoa production. Photo: Mathias Heng

ABOVE MIDDLE: Unloading bags of copra, Buka, Bougainville. Photo: Geoff Adlidge

ABOVE RIGHT: Inside one of the new ambulances, custom made in Tasmania to suit East Timorese conditions. Australian funds and expertise have developed the ambulance service in East Timor. Photo: Elizabeth James

ABOVE: Australian aid has helped fishermen in the Philippines to triple their catches so they can sell their surplus to market. Photo: David Haigh

EAST TIMOR

Australia has played a substantial role in helping East Timor to recover from the bloodshed that occurred in 1999. Australia along with other donor countries is helping the world's newest nation build the necessary government processes to function independently.

For instance, Australian electoral officers trained more than 80 East Timorese in electoral administration, with up to 4,500 others trained in operational aspects of running elections, such as undertaking polling station duties. The success of this approach was evident during the April 2002 presidential elections when, under United Nations supervision, East Timorese managed nearly all district electoral functions.

Over the past two years, a team from the Australian Department of Finance has been working with the East Timor Ministry of Finance to establish sound budget systems. This has been critical in securing the confidence of donor countries and funding. Australia has also offered technical assistance to support the development of East Timor's first National Development Plan, to provide a framework for reducing poverty and to guide future international assistance.

PHILIPPINES

When a final peace agreement between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front was signed in 1996, it brought with it hopes of lasting peace and development in Southern Philippines.

It also paved the way for the proclamation of the Special Zone of Peace and Development – which allows Australia and other donors to develop special community



Jeevarani with her baby Anaj outside their home at Jeevanagar Camp, ZOA Refugee Care Project in Sri Lanka. Photo: Will Salter

projects. With it came the ultimate challenge: how to fight a more challenging war – a war to eradicate poverty, spur development and growth within the affected communities.

The Australian Government, through AusAID, established a temporary fund to help with short-term humanitarian and peace-building needs.

A fishing cooperative in the General Santos City was a good candidate for funding. During the armed conflict in Mindanao a group of men and women, including former combatants, formed the cooperative to produce

and sell fishing gear for deep-sea fishing.

For this group of impoverished people, it was a first step in breaking out of poverty. They believed that only in being organised would they have access to formal credit institutions.

With start-up capital from AusAID, the cooperative was able to produce and sell fishing gear for deep-sea fishing at very competitive prices. Because of this the cooperative was able to recruit more members.

Today the cooperative has a membership of 140 and it has also expanded into the rice trading

business. The cooperative has made a big difference to poor fishing families. Moreover, it has demonstrated that alleviating poverty can help bring peace, stability and development to a region.

CAMBODIA

Cambodia is still recovering from decades of invasion, isolation, the Khmer Rouge reign of terror and subsequent civil war. The combination of these factors led to the deaths of more than two million people and left the country devastated.

With time and the support of other countries in the region, life is

becoming more stable and peaceful. The economy is expected to improve this year with an estimated 6 per cent growth.

Australia has provided significant assistance in reconstruction and rehabilitation, as well as food aid to feed Cambodia's undernourished population.

Support has also been provided for mine action programs in Cambodia, including mine clearing, mine awareness education and victim support. By 2005, Australia will have spent about \$45 million on mine activities in Cambodia.



Through the Sustainable Vocational Training for Vulnerable Street Children Project in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, children are taught skills such as sewing (left) and hairdressing (right). Photo: Save the Children Australia

Along with support from other countries, Australia has been instrumental in significantly reducing the mine casualty rate from over 3,000 people a year to about 800. This has been largely the result of AusAID's Destroy a Minefield – Rebuild Lives campaign, implemented by World Vision.

Australia has also been working towards improving awareness of the rule of law and human rights standards within

Cambodia's criminal justice system. The Government of Cambodia is placing greater importance on the need to combat crimes against women and children and protecting the rights of women and juveniles in the criminal justice system.

By improving the lives of such children, the aid program is helping Cambodia build firm foundations for a peaceful and stable future.

Cambodia's progress demonstrates the tight link between development and security.

Australia will continue to work with regional partners to improve regional stability and to pursue peaceful solutions to conflict. Only then will the Asia-Pacific region truly prosper and reap the benefits from being an important player in the world economy. **EJ & LM**

TACKLING TERRORISM

Australia's aid program is involved in a number of long-term anti-terrorism projects in the Asia-Pacific region. These projects are helping the region to understand and change the conditions that can foster terrorism.

The shocking events of 11 September 2001 and 12 October 2002 forced the issue of international terrorism onto the front page of every newspaper in the Asia-Pacific region. The world is now grappling with the issue of how to defeat global terrorism.

The United Nations and other international organisations, such as the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), are working with their members to develop the capabilities needed to combat terrorism. Countries are now required by the United Nations and the OECD to strengthen areas such as customs and the banking sector.

The region's forums, like the ASEAN Regional Forum and APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation), have also agreed on anti-terrorism measures.

Australia is working closely with its neighbours to assist them in meeting the commitments they have agreed to implement.

Providing Australian aid in areas such as customs and finance will help the region to restore growth and confidence and develop anti-terrorism measures.

AID TO THE PEOPLE OF IRAQ

Australia has provided \$10 million to assist United Nations (UN) agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to prepare for humanitarian relief operations in Iraq.

The UN agencies and ICRC play a critical role in providing

assistance to those affected by humanitarian crises around the world. This Australian assistance will enable these agencies to meet the current humanitarian needs of the people of Iraq, including food, water and sanitation and health care.

Australia has a proud record of assisting countries with humanitarian and emergency aid, and recognises the need for agencies to be able to respond quickly and effectively, in peacetime and during conflict.

AUSTRALIA AND INDONESIA BELIEVE THAT BY EFFECTIVELY WORKING TOGETHER, WE, [AND] THE COUNTRIES OF THIS REGION, CAN MAKE A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE GLOBAL FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM AND TO THE BUILDING OF A MORE PEACEFUL AND MORE SECURE WORLD. **INDONESIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER DR N HASSAN WIRAJUDA**

INDONESIA

Australia is providing assistance to Indonesia to combat terrorism, estimated at \$10 million over four years. Assistance will focus on three areas:

- » Increasing Indonesia's police force capacity to counter terrorism and transnational crime.
- » Enhancing travel security and border control by working with Indonesia's transport, immigration and customs areas.
- » With assistance from other countries, strengthening Indonesia's financial sector and developing measures to restrict the flow of financing to terrorists.

In December 2002 Indonesia and Australia co-chaired the Conference on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing held in Bali. Representatives from 31 regional countries attended the conference.

ASIA PACIFIC

Australia is providing assistance to developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region to ensure that law enforcement, customs and immigration authorities have a greater capacity to detect and deal with people who may be involved in terrorism.

- » In March 2002 Australia, with the United States and New Zealand sponsored a workshop for Pacific Island countries on developing anti-terrorism measures.

- » The meeting of the Pacific Islands Forum in August 2002 resulted in the Nasonini Declaration on Regional Security. This declaration commits Pacific Island countries to act together in response to security challenges. Pacific Forum members also agreed to put into practice internationally agreed anti-terrorism measures.
- » Following the declaration, Australia provided support to establish a working group to develop a regional plan to deal with terrorism. The regional framework will include model legislation and in-country legislative drafting assistance to deal with terrorism.

The Australian Government also provided assistance to the ASEAN Regional Forum, which in 2002 ran a workshop for participants from ASEAN countries on the prevention of terrorism and enhancement of anti-terrorism capabilities.

MONEY LAUNDERING

Australia is providing assistance across the Asia-Pacific region to combat terrorist financing and money laundering:

- » Australia, through its aid program, has provided \$50,000 for workshops and meetings organised by the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering.

- » In Papua New Guinea, an Australian adviser has assisted the government to draft the 'proceeds of crime' legislation aimed at countering the financial flows from international criminal activity.

CUSTOMS

Australia is also undertaking a range of customs and immigration activities that will support or complement the objectives of the Secure Trade in the APEC Region (STAR) Initiative. These include:

- » A \$1.45 million customs project in ASEAN developing economies to improve customs administration procedures and processes, and to assist with the adoption of international best practices relevant to cargo clearance.
- » Implementing an automated customs data systems in Papua New Guinea and the Pacific.
- » Strengthening customs audit procedures in Indonesia

- » Travel document fraud detection workshops run by the Department of Immigration Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) for officials in Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam.
- » A trial of Australia's (DIMIA) Advance Passenger Processing system in Malaysia.
- » Strengthening cooperation between DIMIA and Indonesian immigration and police authorities to detect third-country nationals and sharing information on people smuggling.
- » Customs integrity self-assessment workshops provided by the Australian Customs Service to assist China, Indonesia, Philippines and Viet Nam to complete the World Customs Organisation's Self-Assessment Guidelines.
- » A project in China to help develop electronic cargo manifests that satisfy both customs and port requirements.

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<www.un.org/terrorism>

<www.apecsec.org.sg>

A TERRORIST ATTACK ON ONE COUNTRY IS AN ATTACK ON HUMANITY AS A WHOLE. ALL NATIONS OF THE WORLD MUST WORK TOGETHER TO IDENTIFY THE PERPETRATORS AND BRING THEM TO JUSTICE. **UN SECRETARY-GENERAL KOFI ANNAN**

ANTI-TERRORISM RESOLUTIONS AND CONVENTIONS

For further information and Internet links, see the AusAID website <www.ausaid.gov.au>

HELPING BALI



GET BACK TO BUSINESS



The lives of many people, both in Bali and other parts of Indonesia, remain seriously affected by the Bali bombings – not least economically. Businesses that depend on tourism are closing their doors. The Bali Rehabilitation Fund, part of Australia’s support for the recovery effort, has been set up to help the Balinese people get back on their feet.

Ibu Wayan shakes her head as she closes up shop for the night. It’s been yet another frustrating day. Without the usual bustle of people passing by it’s hard to attract customers to her salon for a traditional Balinese massage.

With downcast eyes, but with typical Balinese good humour, she admits that it is unlikely that she

can keep her business going. The three staff she had working for her before 12 October 2002 have been retrenched. Ibu Wayan’s husband, a fishmonger, is also out of work. He has had to sell both the family motorbike and the television to meet the rent on the salon.

This story is common in the once popular tourist destination.

As a direct result of the bombings, people who relied on a thriving tourist trade can now only watch as their livelihoods disappear. Employers, like Ibu Wayan, are forced either to put a freeze on new appointments, retrench employees or reduce salaries and shifts. Some literally have to close their businesses.

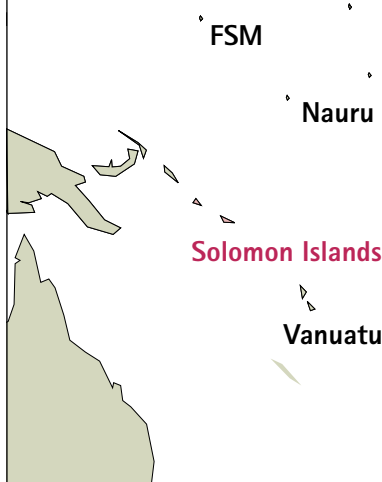
The economic strain for everyone has meant that there has been an increase in borrowing in Bali to cover day-to-day living expenses. There has also been an increase in the use of savings and liquidation of disposable assets. Retrenched employees are returning to their villages, although prospects of employment are slim and social tensions are on the rise.

With the downturn in tourism in Bali it is feared that poverty will increase. To help avoid this, the Australian Government’s aid program has set up the Bali Rehabilitation Fund. The purpose of the fund is to give short to medium-term assistance to those affected directly and indirectly by the bombings. The fund began operation in March 2003. It’s administered through the Australian Community Development and Civil Society Strengthening Scheme (ACCESS), currently based in Bali. Nina Fitzsimons, Project Manager ACCESS

For further information on the Bali Rehabilitation Fund contact [<access-ind@indo.net.id>](mailto:access-ind@indo.net.id).

ABOVE LEFT: Ibu Wayan and her remaining staff member outside her salon. It’s difficult to attract customers when the streets are empty of tourists. Photo: J Klugman/AusAID

ABOVE RIGHT: There has been very little business for basket exporters since the bombings. Photo: J Klugman/AusAID



VILLAGES BECOME WEAPONS FREE

In Solomon Islands, the search continues for new ways to bring about a return to peace. As many villages lay down their arms the National Peace Council is seeing some encouraging signs.

During the conflict in Solomon Islands in 1999–2000 a proliferation of small arms found their way into the community, particularly on the islands of Malaita and Guadalcanal. They were mostly homemade guns but some high-powered automatic weapons were also stolen from the police at the height of the crisis. Such weapons have become a major obstacle in efforts to restore law and order in the country.

The National Peace Council – an indigenous organisation largely supported by Australian aid – is playing a key role in encouraging people to surrender their weapons. It's running a 'weapons free village' campaign on Malaita and Guadalcanal – the two most

conflict-affected provinces in Solomon Islands.

The campaign sends peace council monitors to talk with village elders and others to encourage them to rid their villages of guns. The results are promising. Many community leaders are deciding to sign a solemn pledge that they will work to keep their villages free of all weapons in the future.

Villages that sign the pledge are presented with a 'weapons free' sign. The sign is placed in a prominent place so visitors may know of that village's 'weapons free' status. And very importantly, the sign also asks others to respect the wishes of the villagers not to bring guns back into their community. Changing community attitudes

towards weapons is fundamental to the success of the campaign.

Steadily attitudes are changing as more public ceremonies and testimonials are being celebrated in more and more villages. There is growing community pride in reaching a weapons free status.

When all the villages in a given area (called a ward) are certified as weapons free, the ward is given a substantial kit of sporting equipment donated by Australia and the United Nations Development Program. Instead of fighting each other people are now able to play sport together.

The Chairman of the National Peace Council, Paul Tovua, OBE, a former Solomon Islands minister of foreign affairs, is enthusiastic about the campaign.

'The weapons-free communities have a right to be proud of what they've achieved ... a weapons free ward provides a beacon of hope and encouragement for everyone who has been threatened and scared by those people who use weapons for intimidation. For all of us know that they are only promoting their own interests through violence and fear, even when they pretend to be protecting the interests of the community,' he said.

The campaign has been active since August 2002. At the end of January 2003 as many as 422 villages were certified weapons free. Already, two complete wards (Savulei Ward on Guadalcanal and Buma Ward on Malaita) have been declared weapons free.

Several other wards have now reached a stage where only a few weapons remain. The campaign aims to continue its efforts in another 1,200-plus villages in 18 other wards. The goal is to declare weapons free 1,600 villages by December 2004. **T0**

<www.peoplefirst.net.sb/NPC/>

Malaitan women dance for peace at a weapons free village. Photo: AusAID

VALE SIR FREDERICK SOAKI

The murder of peace negotiator Sir Frederick Soaki in February highlights the challenges of the ongoing peace process in Solomon Islands. The Chairman of the National Peace Council, Paul Tovua, OBE, said the council's work would continue, despite the tragic loss of Sir Frederick. His valuable peace efforts will be remembered.

CHILD SOLDIERS

REPLACING DESPAIR WITH HOPE



In armed conflicts around the world, more than 300,000 boys and girls are serving in government and rebel forces – as soldiers, runners, guards, sex slaves, cooks or spies. These children are frequently abducted from their homes or schools and forced into combat. In Sri Lanka, UNICEF is working to end the recruitment of child soldiers as part of that country's recent moves towards peace.



Carol Bellamy in conversation with children at a meeting in Sri Lanka about ways to provide children with schooling, training, health care and counselling. Photo: UNICEF Australia

It was a typical hot June afternoon when Devendran* went for his extra lessons after school in Sri Lanka's war-damaged northern area. Devendran, a bright child who enjoyed school, didn't come home that night. His family went looking for him and were finally able to confirm that their son was with the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam).

Devendran's story is not uncommon in one of the world's longest running armed conflicts. Over the years, other children like him were found to be with the LTTE. This group, once commonly known as the 'Tamil Tigers', is currently engaged in a peace process with the Sri Lankan Government to end the 19 years of civil conflict. Now that the two parties have begun to talk peace,

UNICEF is working to ensure that the issue of child recruitment is put high on the agenda.

Since the mid-1980s, UNICEF has played a key role in a number of war-torn countries in securing the release of children from government armies and rebel groups. In Sri Lanka specifically, UNICEF's strong field presence in the country's north and east and history of dialogue with the LTTE has achieved some encouraging results. Since November 2001, for instance, the LTTE has released 350 children to their families.

Working with partners in the field, UNICEF also supports programs to reintegrate former child soldiers into their communities once they have been demobilised. Released children are assessed so UNICEF can address



their immediate needs. This includes providing 'second chance' or 'catch-up' education.

In the latest high-level development in late January 2003, Carol Bellamy, UNICEF's global chief, met with the Government of Sri Lanka and the LTTE. The main point was to discuss concerns about protecting the rights of all Sri Lanka's children, including child soldiers. From this meeting came a commitment from both sides to work with UNICEF to return children to their families. There was also a commitment to provide children with schooling, training, health care and counselling.

Children have no place in war. Far too many of Sri Lanka's children have missed out on a childhood and an education. These are just two of the many ways that Sri Lanka's children have been damaged by the country's long conflict.

Children deserve the highest level of international protection to keep them safe. Under the Convention on the Rights of the Child recruitment of child soldiers is illegal. The convention and the Optional Protocol on child soldiers are legally binding on those countries that have signed them – and Sri Lanka is one of those countries.

Meanwhile, Devendran is back home with his family after being released by the LTTE in December 2002. Still shaken after his ordeal, he's looking forward to catching up on the schooling he's missed.

** not his real name*

Pam Garcia, UNICEF Australia
<www.unicef.org>

Conflict has been a way of life for many children in developing countries. In Sri Lanka, new schools are opening and giving children the opportunity for an education. Photo: Will Salter

ENDING TORTURE

The Sri Lankan Human Rights Commission is taking practical steps to end the illegal and immoral practice of torture. Limited resources and poor training for the police force, as well as the lack of a strong, vocal civil society may be reasons for its high incidence.

Last year the commission received funding from the Australian Government under the Human Rights Small Grants Scheme. As a result, several

community-based activities promoting human rights are underway, including an awareness-raising program for the public and a specialised program for officials.

The commission is looking to extend the community program – which means it must also increase the professional competency of its staff.

To this end, the commission recently sent representatives to attend a course on Human Rights Investigations in Canberra. The

course was organised by the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions. This organisation, which is funded by the Australian Government, is concerned with building cooperation between human rights commissions within the Asia-Pacific region.

Kieren Fitzpatrick, Director of the Asia Pacific Forum, says, 'professional development of human rights officers is a practical way of achieving better promotion

and protection of human rights.'

Participants gained a comprehensive set of skills and insights. Sessions included interview techniques and report writing, an overview on human rights principles and a visit to a local court and watch house.

Those that attended the course from human rights institutions across the Asia-Pacific region resoundingly endorsed the training. **RG**



Sixty-seven year old, I Shanmugan fixes a stake to the fence, Chemmantheive Village Resettlement Project. His old home that he lived in for 15 years was destroyed in the conflict. His temporary home is on the right. He is now waiting for a new block of land which he would like to pass on to his son. Photo: Will Salter

There is cautious optimism that nearly 20 years of civil conflict in Sri Lanka is coming to an end – but the human and economic cost of war is high. More than 65,000 people have been killed, over 800,000 have been displaced and many thousands have lost their means of earning a living. Through income generation schemes, education and health programs and landmine awareness and clearance activities, Australia is supporting many of the communities affected by conflict.

Freelance photographer Will Salter visited some of these vulnerable communities. Slowly but surely the people of Sri Lanka are moving away from conflict to find new ways of living in peace.

MENDING FENCES

RESTORING LIVES IN SRI LANKA



P Shiyalini carries water from the well at her family's home in Peniya Gomasankulam Resettlement Village in Vavuniya District in north Sri Lanka. This is a successfully completed village with well-established gardens and permanent houses. Community centres are used by all ethnic groups and there is high participation in language classes, study tours and sports events. Photo: Will Salter



ZOA Refugee Care
Madhukarai Integrated Resettlement Project and Community Integration and Resettlement Project, Mannar District.
 These projects are helping to resettle displaced people from welfare centres to permanent homes.

[1 & 2] The children of B Rajeswary watch from the doorway as their mother waters the garden of their established home.
 [3] Teacher A Daisyrany with children – some activities at the Madhukarai preschool. The Australian Government has provided many of the resources, such as books and toys.

[4] Melwin Goose, an agricultural project officer, teaches M Sathyawel how to tie snake gourd plants. The agriculture project allows resettled people to learn new skills.

Swiss Federation for Mine Action
Vavuniya District

[5] Gobika Rajaratnam, the Team Leader of the GMAA (General Mine Action Assessment Team), interviews P Sarojadevi who holds her baby daughter. A UXO (unexploded ordinance) was found on her property.



ZOA Refugee Care
Jeevanagar Camp, Mannar District

[6] Children play games and dance as part of a 'rebuilding' philosophy to help improve confidence and share as a group.

[7] Ruban Fernando, a field officer, talks to twelve-year-old S Doreen during a 'befriending' session at the camp school. Other support includes trauma counselling.



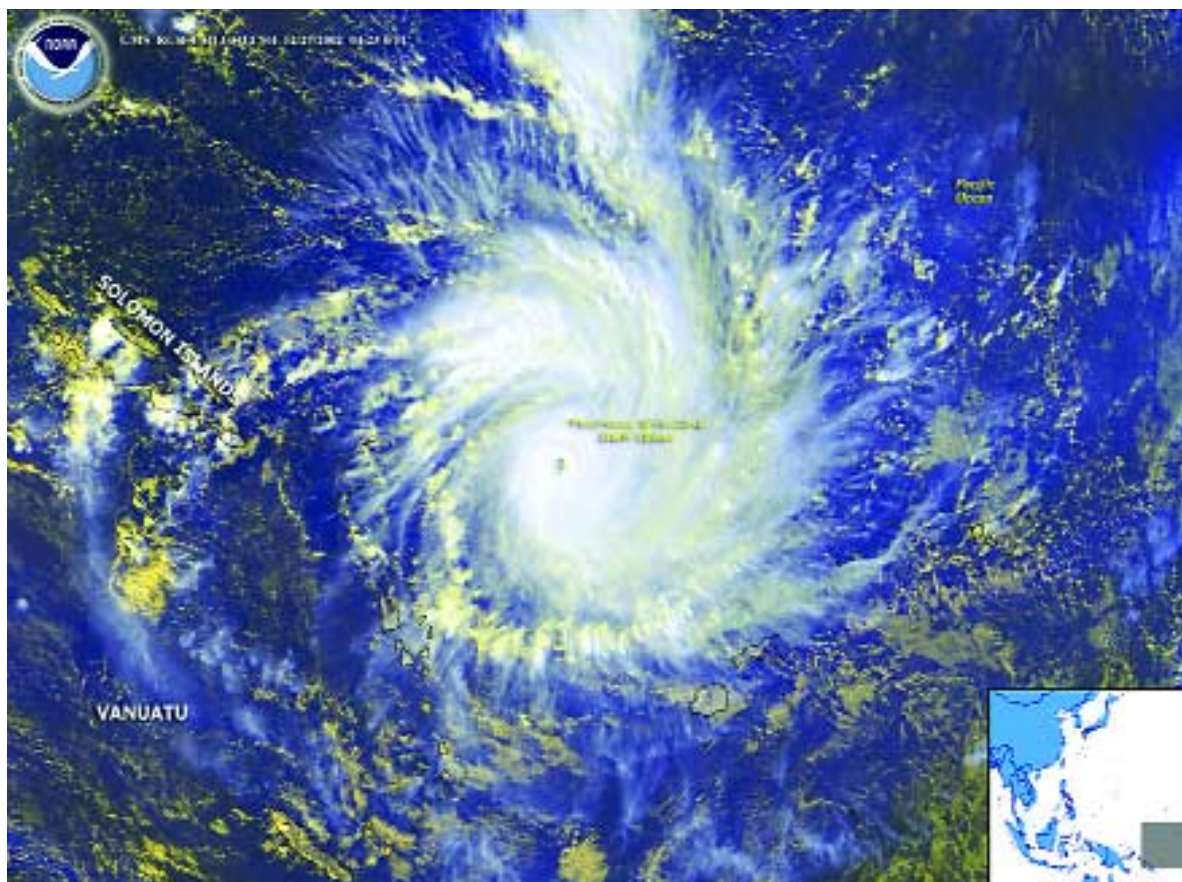
Photos: Will Salter



PERIL IN THE PACIFIC CYCLONES

Try to imagine the furious strength unleashed in a cyclone – winds that rip crops from the ground, snap tree trunks like matches and toss houses around like cardboard boxes.

When small communities on remote Pacific islands lose shelter, food sources and fresh water supplies in a cyclone, the suffering that follows can be as traumatic as the event itself.



Tropical Cyclone Zoe over the western Pacific Ocean, moving west-southwestward with regional location map (insert). Photo: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

The word cyclone comes from the Greek *kylôn* – moving in a circle. When Cyclone Zoe reached peak intensity, the dense storm clouds at its centre were 12 kilometres high and moving in very rapid circles.

Cyclone Zoe was a monster, a rare Category 5 – the upper limit of tropical storm measurement.

On Saturday, 28 December 2002, driven by winds of more than 350 kilometres per hour, Zoe slammed into Tikopia and Anuta in the remote Temotu Province of Solomon Islands.

Warning of the approaching storm had come through a few radio sets, but two-way communication was impossible because the islands' transmitters were 'on the blink'.

In faraway Honiara, capital of Solomon Islands, where that country's National Disaster Management Organisation (NDMO) was coordinating official relief efforts, officials could only hope that islanders had followed their usual practice of sheltering under rock ledges when storms struck.

But who could be certain? In the days immediately after Zoe battered the tiny islands, the outside world could only speculate. (The situation of the two islands is described in *Relief for Tikopia & Anuta*, opposite page.)

No sooner had Cyclone Zoe subsided than AusAID was alerted that another major storm was in the process of building up. Cyclone Ami, while lacking the strength of Zoe (Ami was variously rated as a Category 1 and Category 2 tropical storm), would bring disaster – and tragedy – to hundreds of inhabitants of remote islands of Fiji.

Ami first hit on Tuesday 14 January 2003. Greatest damage was in the northern and eastern Vanua Levu and Cicia and

Vanuavatu Islands in Fiji's Lau group. Houses were smashed, crops and vegetation uprooted and low-lying areas flooded by storm surges.

Tragically, there would be loss of life. Fiji police were to confirm more than 20 deaths, including one entire family of seven who drowned. While Zoe had been strongest, Ami was to prove deadliest of the pair.

AusAID's response to Ami, coordinated in close partnership with the Fiji authorities, included cash contributions (to the Fiji Red Cross Society), helicopter charters to undertake damage assessment of remote areas, and large-scale shipments of basic emergency supplies.

As local authorities, assisted by AusAID, made their damage assessments and identified the most urgent needs, the flow of emergency supplies from Australia and other donor countries steadily grew.

It culminated over the weekend of 25 and 26 January with two charter cargo flights, organised by AusAID, from Brisbane.

Supplemented by shipments on commercial flights, the airlift delivered emergency relief that ranged from tarpaulins and water containers to bulk supplies of water purification tablets in batches of up to 100,000 each.

While the emergencies created by Zoe and Ami have well and truly passed, rebuilding will take a long time. To date, Australia has committed almost \$1.5 million towards relief efforts in Solomon Islands and Fiji. **GE**



LEFT: Collapsed sea wall and stripped palm trees, Anuta, Solomon Islands. Photo: AusAID

BELOW: Two children stand outside the remains of a church at Vunimoli Village, near Labasa in Fiji. Most homes in the village were destroyed by floodwaters caused by Cyclone Ami, forcing the entire village to evacuate. Photo: David Overlack/Australian Red Cross



RELIEF FOR TIKOPIA & ANUTA

Stacey Greene, an AusAID officer based in Honiara, was part of the first official assessment and relief mission to arrive at the cyclone-ravaged islands of Tikopia and Anuta in Solomon Islands. Her personal account describes a resilient people and a devastated environment.

According to the Tropical Cyclone Warning Centre in Brisbane, Cyclone Zoe was the most intense cyclone to affect the south-west Pacific region since reliable satellite data has been available.

With this frightening thought in mind I boarded Solomon Islands patrol boat Auki on 2 January 2003, to participate in an 11-day assessment and relief mission to the islands of Tikopia and Anuta in Temotu Province, Solomon Islands.

Watching the sun come up over Tikopia on 5 January, after a

30-hour journey, was both an awesome and distressing sight.

White skeletons of trees, their leaves fully stripped, stood against the brown background of bare soil, rock and rotting debris. The scene was more typical of an arid desert or a fire-swept terrain, not the lush green tropical islands typical of Solomon Islands.

But the reassuring sound of a church bell from the island confirmed that life on Tikopia was returning to normal.

At both Tikopia and Anuta, the islanders met us with curiosity and enthusiasm, not desperation or



The chiefs with Stacey Greene. Tikopia and Anuta are small Polynesian islands with very limited contact with the outside world. They maintain strong traditional values, including a chiefly system. Photo: AusAID



In Tikopia large processions of people helped carry heavy bags of rice and other supplies across the coral at low tide. Photo: AusAID

panic. Indeed, the resilience of the people was as astonishing as the environmental destruction of their islands. Entire villages had been destroyed by Zoe's fury, yet hundreds of people, left with nothing but the desire to rebuild their homes and lives, were still smiling.

Tikopia and Anuta are small Polynesian islands, with very limited contact with the outside world, and maintain strong traditional values, including a chiefly system.

The chiefs reinforced the message that the basic and most urgent needs of their people were food, the restoration of agriculture and food crops on the islands, and temporary shelter.

Rice and other emergency relief supplies purchased by Australia were gratefully received by the population. The people had been surviving on fruit and coconuts collected from the ground and remaining supplies of taro. But with few plants surviving and topsoil damaged by salt, the recuperation of agriculture in Tikopia will be a long-term exercise.

While logistics for any relief operation are always complicated, especially in remote locations, assistance to Tikopia and Anuta presented additional challenges. One of those challenges was getting relief supplies to shore from the patrol boat.

In Tikopia, large processions of people helped carry the heavy bags of rice and other supplies across the coral at low tide. In Anuta, traditional canoes were needed to transport the supplies from the patrol boat to the shore, after large waves encircling the island swamped the motorboat we'd been using.

Australia's assistance has been crucial in helping the people of Tikopia and Anuta in the immediate aftermath of the cyclone. However, these islands will require additional and ongoing assistance. As a key development partner in Solomon Islands, Australia is in for the long haul.

RESEARCH BENEFITS RICE FARMERS

New research to help Asia's millions of poor rice farmers cope with the age-old problem of drought could also benefit Australian grain growers.

Work led by the Philippines-based International Rice Research Institute is finding new ways for farmers to reduce their water use. With competition increasing for limited water supplies from domestic and industrial users, compounded by the effects of drought, farmers are in severe difficulties.

Using traditional methods in regions where water is abundant and free, it can take up to 5,000 litres of water to produce just 1 kilogram of rice. Increasingly the challenge to farmers is to produce more rice with less water.

'The problems facing Asian rice farmers are really very similar to the problems facing grain growers anywhere,' says Dr Ron Cantrell, the rice research institute's director general. 'They are being constantly pushed to be more efficient. Because of bad droughts recently in several parts of Asia, water is one resource where efficiency is especially crucial.'

The research project, funded by AusAID through the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, is helping farmers deal specifically with this problem. It is about growing more rice with less water and increasing water productivity in rice-based cropping systems.

The research institute is developing so-called 'aerobic rice'



for unflooded fields to cut water losses from seepage and evaporation. Low-yielding, aerobic upland rice varieties already exist for subsistence agriculture in the mountains of Asia. The project aims to develop a package of aerobic varieties that respond well to fertilisers and proven techniques to grow them. This is so farmers in irrigated lowlands can maintain high productivity while using much less water.

'If we can successfully develop and refine these strategies, we will share them with Australian rice growers, and other farmers who use irrigation, through institutes we collaborate very closely with in Australia such as the Yanco Agricultural Institute,' Dr Ron Cantrell says.

Peter Fredenburg, International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

www.cgiar.org/irri

Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)

www.aciar.gov.au

Dr Ron Cantrell, Director General of the International Rice Research Institute.

Photo: AFFA

WATER FOR THE FUTURE

What will be the global water situation in 2025? Will farmers have enough water to grow crops? Will children have safe water to drink? And what about urban populations – will enough water reach them?

MAKING EVERY DROP COUNT

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alexander Downer, launched AusAID's new water policy *Making Every Drop Count: Water and Australian Aid* at Parliament House on 20 March 2003. The policy was launched to coincide with World Water Day and the International Year of Freshwater.

The policy reaffirms Australia's commitment to help reduce poverty and raise living standards in developing countries through encouraging the efficient, equitable and sustainable use of water resources. It can be found on AusAID's website at <www.ausaid.gov.au>

In the recent report *Global Water Outlook to 2025: Averting an Impending Crisis* the International Food Policy Research Institute and the International Water Management Institute examined these questions. Using sophisticated computer modelling, researchers created a 'business as usual' scenario, showing projections to 2025 if present policy and investment trends continue. They also devised 'water crisis' and 'sustainable water' scenarios.

Two of the three scenarios project a world where there is simply not enough water to go round. The 'business as usual' scenario shows significant increases in global water consumption. Even in Australia, where total water consumption is estimated to be less than half of that in Europe, the report projects increases from 12.8 cubic kilometres in 1995 to 14.6 cubic kilometres in 2025.

The result? Lower levels of food production and changes in where the world's food is grown, based on where enough water can be found. Competition from growing

cities and industry worldwide would limit the amount of water available for irrigation, causing annual global losses of 350 million metric tons of food production – roughly 15 times Australia's annual wheat production. The environment would also sustain further significant damage in years ahead, as water from this already thirsty sector is diverted to agriculture, households and industry.

The 'water crisis' scenario reveals even more dramatic increases in water consumption. Poor planning and lower levels of investment would substantially increase malnutrition and food insecurity, causing declines in food production and skyrocketing food prices.

'Unless we change policies and priorities, in 20 years there won't be enough water for cities, households, the environment, or growing food,' states Dr Mark Rosegrant, lead author of the report and senior research fellow at the International Food Policy Research Institute. 'Water is not like oil. There is no substitute. If we continue to take it for granted,

much of the earth is going to run short of water or food – or both.'

Yet the 'sustainable water' scenario offers hope, showing substantial benefits from fundamental changes in water policies and investment priorities. Global water consumption could be 20 per cent lower than 'business as usual' levels, allowing for overall increases in food production, and lower levels of food insecurity and malnutrition worldwide.

How to achieve this vision? The report recommends increasing investment in improving water productivity, rural infrastructure and technological changes, as well as pricing water to reflect its cost and value. Ultimately, notes Dr Rosegrant, achieving this scenario comes down to the choices that are made today.

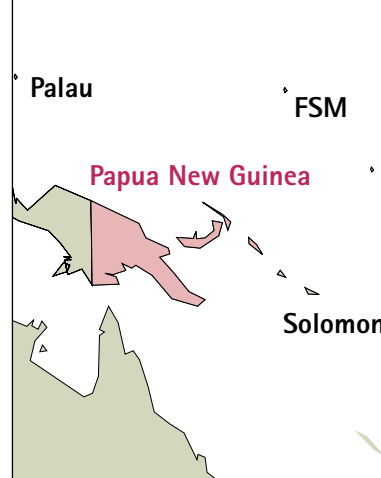
But agricultural research still has a long way to go to provide governments, water managers, and farmers with the knowledge and tools they need to make sustainable choices. Australia is contributing directly to this effort by participating in the Challenge Program on Water and Food. This program brings together national and international research institutes and non-government organisations to focus on the looming water crisis. Australia's CSIRO is part of the 18-member consortium directing the effort.

'A crisis is not inevitable,' Dr Rosegrant comments. 'The world can achieve sustainable water use but we must act now. The required strategies take not only money and political will, but time as well.'

Janet Hodur, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
<www.ifpri.org>
International Water Management Institute <www.iwmi.org>

TANKS

FOR THE WATER!



A water storage system has made a big difference to the lives of the people of Western Province, Papua New Guinea. But setting it up was no easy matter.

The remote South Fly District of Western Province (which borders on the Torres Strait) is one of the poorest regions in Papua New Guinea. One of the ways Australia is helping the people in this area is in collecting clean drinking water. During the dry season, villagers on the coastal strip of the South Fly region obtain water from holes in the ground. When this water runs out, they are forced to leave their villages to seek water inland.

The Australian Government, through AusAID, devised a simple solution to this problem. Villages scattered along the South Fly were provided with large water tanks attached to steel 'roof-like' structures designed to catch rainwater.

It's difficult to exaggerate the many hazards and complexities involved in executing this solution! Dealing with 'non-venomous' snakes, high winds, mangrove swamps and uncharted sandbars were all in a day's work.

Shifting sandbars and mangrove swamps meant that barges carrying construction materials often could not dock. Eventually these materials had to be 'chopped in' to the final locations. With great skill and

precision, steel rods and cement mixers were winched over treetops and barely accessible terrain. Dangerous flying conditions, such as high winds, dictated that work at times was delayed for days on end.

Even moving on the ground could not be taken for granted. One night a project worker was bitten by a 'non-venomous' snake. Team leader Mark Salisbury reported the incident. When asked how he knew the snake wasn't poisonous (considering that it was dark), Salisbury replied dryly, 'Well, he hasn't died!'

The success of the South Fly Water Scheme was achieved with the help of the local villagers and the Western Province Provincial Government. The villagers protected materials once they were delivered, helped erect the steel structures and made cement for the bases of the water tanks. The Water Supply Unit of the Western Province Provincial Government provided the skilled labour.

Throughout the project there was a partnership between AusAID and the villagers of the South Fly District. While it was at times enormously challenging it has also proved worthwhile. The South Fly Water Scheme has brought lasting improvement to the lives of thousands of villagers. **MVL**

ABOVE LEFT: Everyone is happy at Kadowa Village. Collecting water from one of the water tanks is just so easy.

BELOW LEFT: A shed and six large water tanks in Sigabadura Village. The rainwater runs off the roof into the tanks.

RIGHT: A typical water source along the South Fly region of Papua New Guinea – a spring-fed hole in the ground. When these holes dry up in the dry season villagers in the past have been forced inland in search of water. All Photos: Nescha Teckle

DEALING WITH 'NON-VENOMOUS' SNAKES, HIGH WINDS, MANGROVE SWAMPS AND UNCHARTED SANDBARS WERE ALL IN A DAY'S WORK.

TO SAVE A RIVER



There are just so many people, buffaloes, goats and monkeys. Buildings line the banks of the Ganges everywhere and there are people either taking a holy dip or washing their clothes.

There is a section where boats are lined up over a whole area and where garlands of flowers are strewn all over the muddy banks. It was so different to an Australian river. It was so exciting, so overwhelming.

Melissa Glover, student from Cootamundra, New South Wales

Melissa Glover was one of seven senior high school students from country towns in the Riverina area of New South Wales to travel to the holy Indian city of Varanasi to take part in the Clean Ganges Youth Congress during January 2003. The Ganges River is one of the world's most famous rivers but it's also one of the most severely polluted.

The students have a special interest in water. All are involved in a project testing the quality of the water in sections of the Murrumbidgee River near their home towns of Cootamundra, Tumut, Narrandera and Wagga Wagga in New South Wales. The project was conducted by the Australian non-government organisation, Oz GREEN.

Oz GREEN is an organisation that works towards improving the quality of water through community-based projects on a local, national and international level. It has been active in India since the early 1990s, working in partnership with the Indian organisation Sankat Mochan Foundation. The foundation's main aim is to clean up the Ganges and to bring clean water to villages along its banks.

With funding from the Australian Government, Oz GREEN has installed six drinking water supply schemes in villages near Varanasi. These consist of deep bores which supply water to overhead tanks. The water is then piped to a smaller number of tanks on stands within the villages. The Swatcha Ganga Research Laboratory, funded by AusAID and Oz GREEN, monitors water quality to make sure it is fit for human consumption. Villagers are reporting significant improvements in their health since the water supplies have been installed.

'From what we have been told, the aid projects are making a difference. The improved quality of life is just amazing,' says Melissa.

India and Australia share significant water challenges. Australia is the driest of the populated continents and is often threatened by drought. India also faces severe droughts and has significant and increasing problems with pollution of its water resources, including the Ganges.

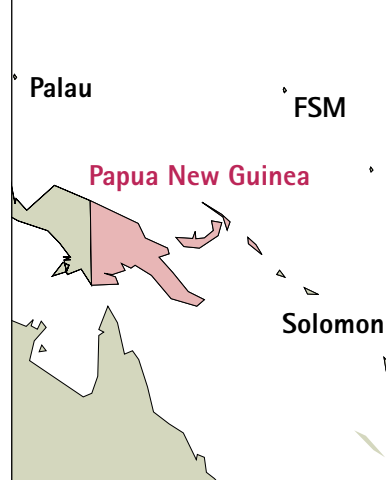
About 300 Indian students attended the Clean Ganges Youth Congress. 'The Indian students at the congress were very interested

to hear about the Murrumbidgee River because it is so different to the Ganges. Their problems are much more extreme than ours. However, they were really interested to hear about the ecosystem and the diversity of the Murrumbidgee region.'

Many other topics were discussed at the congress too. 'They talked about the results of their water testing and what they wanted the Ganges to be like in years to come, for future generations. They talked about what they were willing to do to make that possible. They talked about the help they would need. They were so passionate and so caring. They want to get their classes to adopt parts of the Ganges and every week go down and do a clean-up of the areas, run forums, give presentations and put up signs, all to show how they can make a difference. I am sure they will follow through,' Melissa says. **EJ**

ABOVE LEFT: Along the banks of the Ganges at Varanasi. Photo: Ben Taylor/Oz GREEN

ABOVE RIGHT: Melissa Glover takes the microphone at the Clean Ganges Student Congress held in Varanasi, January 2003. Photo: Ben Taylor/Oz GREEN



The Highlands Highway in Papua New Guinea is the economic backbone of the country. It's the main link between the main shipping port of Lae and the resource rich areas of the Papua New Guinea Highlands. Yet, in the last 10 years, the highway has fallen into serious disrepair, becoming dangerous and, in parts, almost impassable. Fortunately, restoration work has begun.

A BETTER ROAD AHEAD

The Highlands region of Papua New Guinea is unique in its people, culture and mountainous terrain. With climate and rich soils suitable for cropping, the Highlands support some 1.9 million people (40 per cent of the country's population). The area produces coffee, tea and various agricultural crops. There are several mining and gas/oil operations.

The Highlands Highway runs west from Lae through the Markham River Valley, and then climbs the winding Kassam Pass to the Highlands. The two-lane sealed highway continues its westwards journey, passing through Eastern Highlands (Goroka), Simbu (Kundiawa), Western Highlands (Mount Hagen) and into the Southern Highlands, ending at Mendi – a distance of some 603 kilometres from Lae.

Largely reconstructed 20–30 years ago, over the last 10 years the highway has not been maintained. Washouts, landslips and pavement failures over time have reduced the 'highway' to a dangerous and frustrating obstacle course.

Buses, cars and heavy transporters carting fuel in and produce out have all been seen lurching and labouring their way along the crumbling road. Slow moving or broken down vehicles are also prey for rascal attacks. And not only vehicles have problems – pedestrians on their way to schools, hospitals and markets are at risk from sliding trucks.

The need to fix the Highlands Highway is recognised by the Government of Papua New Guinea. The Australian Government also recognises that for the people of Papua New Guinea the road is a lifeline. In response to a request from the Government of Papua New Guinea, Australia has provided \$12 million for its restoration.

Repair work began on the highway in 2001 and is being carried out by Papua New Guinea-based contractors. The Australian managing contractor Cardno MBK International is providing technical supervision and quality assurance to ensure that the work is done to high standards. To date, a total of 115 kilometres of the highway has been repaired under this arrangement, with a further 75 kilometres programmed for completion in the first half of 2003.

The improvement already to the highway has been remarkable, measured in terms of safety, security and time as well as cost savings to road users.

Chris Carter, President of the Road Transport Association of Papua New Guinea, wrote about the Highlands Highway, 'By the end of 2002, road conditions had improved to the extent that operators were able to reduce trip time back to near normal and accordingly operating costs come down with it.'

For the many travellers along the Highlands Highway the road ahead looks a great deal smoother! RT



Awaiting transport near Henganofie. Villagers rely on the Highlands Highway to get their produce to market. Photo: Geoff Robinson/Cardno MBK WS in Gorka



LIFE'S A BIKE

Dhaka, Bangladesh, is probably the cycle rickshaw capital of the world. In the city's population of 8.5 million, one in five depends on the rickshaw business to make a living. Many, such as the rickshaw fleet owners, do very well – but that's not so for everyone.

In Dhaka, just as in other places in the subcontinent and Asia, cycle rickshaws form part of the transport network. At any time of day well over 300,000 rickshaws ferry people and goods around the city's notoriously busy streets and over-crowded lanes.

The rickshaw 'puller' must contend with aching muscles, pollution, extreme heat, and often very heavy loads. Although surely one of the world's most physically demanding jobs a rickshaw puller is poorly paid.

At the top of the rickshaw business sits the fleet owner, or 'malek', who may have several hundred rickshaws at his disposal. He may be quite comfortably well off – whereas at the bottom lies the 'puller'. He must hire a rickshaw from the owner at a daily rate. In between there are those that service the industry – the mechanics, the sellers of spare parts, the cooks and account keepers.

On average, a puller will make the equivalent of about \$3 a day in fares but will give up 50 per cent of his takings as rickshaw rent.

The organisation Every Home Contact and the Australian Government have for many years provided humanitarian assistance to Bangladesh.

One of their jointly-funded initiatives has been a community development project designed to help the non-owning rickshaw puller. Specifically targeting families living below the poverty line, the project has helped hundreds of rickshaw pullers by providing a simple loan scheme. Pullers are given a rickshaw for which they pay off half. They can do this in instalments over an agreed period and at a rate that they choose.

Take the case of Mohammad Aiyub Ali. He worked for several years as a puller, but with the high cost of renting a rickshaw, there was never enough money – even with his wife working as a day labourer – to look after his family. His three daughters did not go to school, the family lived in a slum, and they often went hungry.

Fortunately, Mohammad Aiyub Ali heard about the rickshaw community development project and immediately applied for a loan. As he had good references from local leaders, his application was approved and soon after he received his rickshaw. After paying back 50 per cent of the cost of the rickshaw over six months he has now realised his dream of owning his own rickshaw.



LEFT: Teeming rickshaws in the streets of Dhaka. Photo: Peter Barker/Panos Pictures

continued next page

A QUESTION OF LAND

Josepha Kanawi took two years out from her work as Commissioner of Land Titles in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea when she was awarded an AusAID scholarship. In 2002 she completed a Masters of Law degree at Southern Cross University in Lismore, New South Wales. While there she took the time to speak about an issue close to her heart – the land situation in her country – and offered a novel solution.



‘In Papua New Guinea, 97 per cent of the land is under Native Title, as it’s called in Australia, or owned by indigenous families or tribes. That leaves 3 per cent to the Government, which is not enough for governing.

Many leading Papua New Guineans believe land needs to be mobilised, but we don’t know how to do that yet. Compulsory acquisition of land has been a controversial topic.

The challenge is to find a way of motivating the traditional customary landowners to release land for state development.’

During her research, Josepha Kanawi came up with the idea of using dormant legislation that allows landowning families or clans to become corporations.

‘I believe that the *Land Groups Act 1974* offers the Government the means by which to negotiate with clans to buy or lease their land. The whole notion requires greater government focus and attention.

I’m putting through my recommendations. Hopefully my Government will take notice and use the legislation, improve on it, and ensure that capital and expertise is given to land groups where it’s needed.’

Josepha Kanawi’s Masters research included study on Australia’s Native Title legislation and court decisions, as well as New South Wales multiple occupancy legislation. Multiple occupancy legislation was introduced in the 1970s to protect a group of people in Nimbin, New South Wales, who collectively wished to own a parcel of land.

During her time at Lismore Josepha Kanawi was fortunate to have as her supervisor Associate Professor Greta Bird, whose special area of research is indigenous peoples and the law.

Josepha Kanawi spoke to Sara Crowe, the media officer at Southern Cross University. < www.scu.edu.au/ >

Josepha Kanawi, Commissioner of Land Titles in Papua New Guinea, in the law faculty of Southern Cross University, Lismore, New South Wales. She recently completed a Masters of Law degree.

Photo: Sara Crowe/ Southern Cross University



Mohammad Aiyub Ali stands next to the rickshaw that he was able to buy thanks to a community development project. Bangladesh’s rickshaws are renowned the world over for their bright colours and high degree of intricate decoration. Few, however, display the AusAID logo – this could well be ‘one in a million’! Photo: AusAID

With no daily rent to pay, his income has increased considerably. And, importantly, he feels at last he is in charge of his own life. Mohammad Aiyub Ali and his family have moved out of the slum and into a house – and he can afford the rent. His three daughters attend the local school and his wife has been able to substitute her job as a poorly-paid day labourer for sewing classes also provided by the community development project.

Today Mohammad Aiyub Ali’s wife, Ajuda Begum, has her own machine and is able to sew clothes for her family. Her sewing also allows her to earn some extra money, a handy supplement to her husband’s income. AT

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Every Home Contact is the Bangladesh partner of Every Home for Christ (Australia)

EDUCATION



TOP MARKS FOR SCHOOLS

In the small island nation of Kiribati a cooperative education project is making excellent progress. New schools have opened, textbooks have been printed and more children are going to school. Improved education means greater opportunities for young people. Australian Louise Merrillees, from UniQuest International Projects, reports.

Kiribati (pronounced Kir-ee-bas) is a small island republic comprising 33 tiny coral atolls. Dotting the Pacific Ocean the atolls straddle the equator, lying about halfway between Australia and Hawaii. Kiribati has three distinct island groups: the Gilbert Islands, Line Islands and the Phoenix Islands. Most people live in the Gilbert Islands, which struggles to support a population of around 100,000.

Geographic isolation is one of many challenges facing this young nation. Kiribati has few natural resources, poor soil quality and a scarce water supply. Communication between the widely dispersed islands is problematic. Employment and education opportunities are limited. Since 1979 and the country's independence from British colonial rule, the international community has offered assistance for the Kiribati people.

The Australian Government is making one of its contributions through the Kiribati Education Sector Program. This five-year program, which is managed and funded through AusAID, is improving the quality and availability of schooling in Kiribati. Seven junior secondary schools have been constructed and the Kiribati Government is now in a position to offer a free education for students up to 15 years of age.

Australian project coordinators, such as those from the UniQuest team attached to the University of Queensland, have visited Kiribati several times. With a special interest in primary education, the team has spent many months working with the people of Kiribati – with some outstanding results. For instance, it has helped produce school textbooks, provide quality teacher training and obtained desks for students in Grades 1 and 2.

Education program manager Allan Vernon says the close collaboration with officers from the Ministry of Education will ensure that the program's benefits will last.

'What is so satisfying about this work is the real impact it has had and will continue to have on education in Kiribati. We have recently provided ... waterproof storage boxes for books to all primary schools. It is wonderful to see the smiles on the faces of the children and teachers,' says Allan.

Textbooks relevant to the people of Kiribati have started to be produced in the newly renovated Curriculum Resource Development Centre. Five new computers have been installed with desktop publishing software and duplicating equipment.

'We are training local people in all facets of pre-press and printing production so Kiribati will be able to produce its required resources long after the program is finished,' says Allan.

Another major achievement of the program has been the development of an electronic information management system. Ministry of Education employees are able to assess needs in all schools on each island across the Republic.

'It was a wonderful experience living and working in Kiribati. Being part of such a small community meant that positive outcomes from the project were immediately obvious in the society around me,' says Rebecca McHugh, one of the coordinators working with officers within the Ministry of Education.

'Even within the four months I was there, I saw two new junior secondary schools officially open and the development of a centre for the production of thousands of new textbooks,' she says.

Improved schools in Kiribati are both a source of opportunity and a vehicle for managing the social changes that inevitably lie ahead. In comparison to their parents' experiences it is almost guaranteed that with greater access to education, young people in Kiribati today will have many more choices in their lives.

www.uniquet.com.au

**St Anne's Kindergarten, South Tarawa.
Photo: Annie Lewis/UniQuest**

VOLUNTEERING



1

YOUTH AMBASSADORS IN SRI LANKA

The Australian Youth Ambassador for Development Program places young Australians, aged 18–30, on short-term assignments (3–12 months) in developing countries throughout Asia and the Pacific.

SOPHIE KNEEBONE – NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR MENTAL HEALTH, COLOMBO

Sophie Kneebone is an occupational therapist. She is working with staff and clients to improve the rehabilitation services provided by the National Council for Mental Health, known as Sahanaya, in Colombo.

[1] (Left to right) Channa, Sophie Kneebone and Samantha share a laugh during a card making session at the Institute for Mental Health in Colombo. Photo: Will Salter

SOPHIA ELEK – CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF HUMAN RIGHTS, COLOMBO

Sophia Elek is involved in human rights training, including the Human Rights Education for Schools Program. She is also conducting research into the condition of former soldiers and the elderly.

[3] Sophia Elek at a human rights training course for police at the Ocean View Resort, outside Colombo. The police were put through interactive exercises. Photo: Will Salter



2

REMY HERBERT – CENTRE FOR PERFORMING ARTS, COLOMBO

Remy Herbert has taken a group of writers and artists from the south to meet their counterparts in Jaffna in the north for an exchange program, collaboration and a jointly organised convention under the 'peace through the arts' project.

[2] (Left to right) WT Kaviratne, Remy Herbert and Sudesh De Silva talk about a proposal for making tele-documentaries on peace and reconciliation from war affected families. Photo: Will Salter



3

For more information about the Australian Youth Ambassador for Development Program contact www.ausaid.gov.au/youtham/selection



BUSINESSNEWS

GOT AN IDEA?

If you have a good idea that could benefit regional development, the ASEAN–Australian Development Cooperation Program Regional Partnerships Scheme may provide the funding.

Grants are available to Australian and ASEAN businesses or institutions for joint projects of real benefit to regional development.

ASEAN–AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Since 1967 the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) has promoted regional peace and prosperity through cooperation between its member states. As its membership has grown so has its influence. No longer a five-member group (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand), ASEAN today is a region-wide body that also includes Brunei-Darussalam, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar (Burma) and Viet Nam.

Australia and ASEAN have a long relationship based on a common interest in regional stability and growth.

In keeping with that relationship the Australian Government recently agreed with the ASEAN authorities on a new cooperative program. This

program will give extra assistance to ASEAN's newer, less developed member states and support overall ASEAN's commitment to closer regional integration. This may be seen best in fields such as economic governance, trade and investment, and human resources development.

The development cooperation program is to run for five years with an Australian budget contribution of \$45 million – part of which will go towards the Regional Partnerships Scheme.

THE REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS SCHEME

Through the Regional Partnerships Scheme it is possible to apply for grants between \$50,000 and \$500,000 for projects that can be completed within two years. Applicants can be drawn from both the public and private sectors.

In many ways this new scheme is an expanded, more flexible version of what used to be called the Linkages Stream. This earlier scheme also supported partner projects under an ASEAN–

Australian Economic Cooperation program – and it attracted many interesting, useful and clever projects.

At this stage, there are no sectoral (for instance, governance, environment, health) limitations on applications. However, it is important to remember that the main goal is to contribute to greater economic integration of ASEAN so that ASEAN may participate more fully in the global economy.

The Australian Government and ASEAN have agreed that applications should be judged on their potential to promote economic growth and stability, which in turn will help to reduce poverty.

Proposals need to demonstrate a regional development approach and encourage participation by the new ASEAN member states. Activities must be cost-effective, sustainable and sensitive to gender equity issues.

HOW THE SCHEME WORKS

Decisions as to which projects will receive funding are taken by a Joint ASEAN–Australian selection and review panel. It meets every four months. Applications are invited throughout the year.

Details of selection rounds and on-line application forms are now available on the Internet at <<http://www.aadcp.org>>. This

website is the central source of information for the regional partnerships scheme. A development cooperation program newsletter can also be downloaded from this site.

The Regional Partnerships Scheme Coordination Unit, based in the ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta, can advise on guidelines and may be able to assist in finding possible partner organisations.

Applications for funding through the Regional Partnerships Scheme are now open. Enquiries are very welcome and may be directed to:

**The Program Coordinator
Regional Partnerships Scheme
Coordination Unit
ASEAN Secretariat
70A Jalan Sisingamangaraja
Jakarta 12110
Indonesia**

Tel +62 21 724 3372, 726 2991
ext. 150–1

Fax +62 21 7278 7252, 739 8234,
7243 504

Email m.balamiento@aseansec.org
Website <http://www.aadcp.org>

INBRIEF

LIVING MEMORIAL TO THE BALI VICTIMS

The Australian Government will fund a package of health initiatives in Bali in memory of those who died as a result of the Bali bombings.

The package, costing around \$10.5 million, will fund a new intensive care centre for the Sanglah Hospital in Denpasar, upgrades to other hospital facilities, including the burns unit, and training. Emergency care capacity will be extended and a new eye treatment clinic will be built.

Health and medical scholarships will be introduced to provide short and long-term awards for study in Australia.

EUROPEAN UNION SUPPORTS AIDS FORUM

The European Union is to contribute more than \$1 million towards the Asia Pacific Leadership Forum on HIV/AIDS and Development. The forum will bring together leaders from governments and civil society around the Asia-Pacific region. It will give

them the opportunity to learn more about HIV/AIDS and effective measures to help deal with the epidemic.

There are now about 7.5 million people living with HIV/AIDS in the Asia-Pacific region and more than 3,000 new infections every day.

SUCCESSFUL END TO LANDMINE CAMPAIGN

Australian funding to help rid Cambodia of landmines has reached \$33 million after a recent allocation of \$4 million by the Federal Government.

The latest contribution coincided with the successful conclusion of the ‘Destroy a Minefield – Rebuild Lives’ campaign carried out jointly by World Vision Australia and the Federal Government.

The campaign raised \$1.2 million and contributed to a reduction in the number of mine casualties in Cambodia from more than 3,000 a year to about 800. Thank you to everyone who supported the campaign.

FISTULA HOSPITAL HAS NEW VILLAGE

The newly constructed village complex attached to the fistula hospital in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, was officially opened on 21 January 2003. It is called ‘Desta Mender’.

It provides a home and a supportive community for women suffering incurable fistula problems and who, in many cases, can’t return to their own villages and families.

The fistula hospital is a unique institution established by two Australian doctors, the late Dr Reginald Hamlin and his wife, Dr Catherine Hamlin. Since 1993 the Australian Government, through AusAID, has supported the remarkable work of the hospital. In 2001, a separate Australian contribution was paid to the hospital towards building costs for the village.

‘Desta Mender means village of joy. And this is what we want it to be for some of the most unfortunate women in the whole world,’ said Dr Catherine Hamlin at the village opening ceremony.

Focus will revisit the fistula hospital in its winter 2003 issue.

COMMUNITY CALENDAR 2003: APRIL TO SEPTEMBER

Each year AusAID is involved in community events around Australia. At agricultural shows and rural field days everyone has an opportunity to learn how the overseas aid program is making a difference in developing countries around the world. A range of static and interactive displays can be viewed and AusAID staff will be present to answer any questions about the program. When visiting the interactive peace display

at selected locations, there’s a chance to take a simulated ride on a peace-monitoring helicopter, listen to recorded stories of changed lives, and receive a personalised ‘peacebuilder passport’ – complete with photograph! Free information on all aspects of the aid program is available at every event, as are balloons, pens and postcards.

So attend one of the events listed below and pay a visit to the AusAID site!

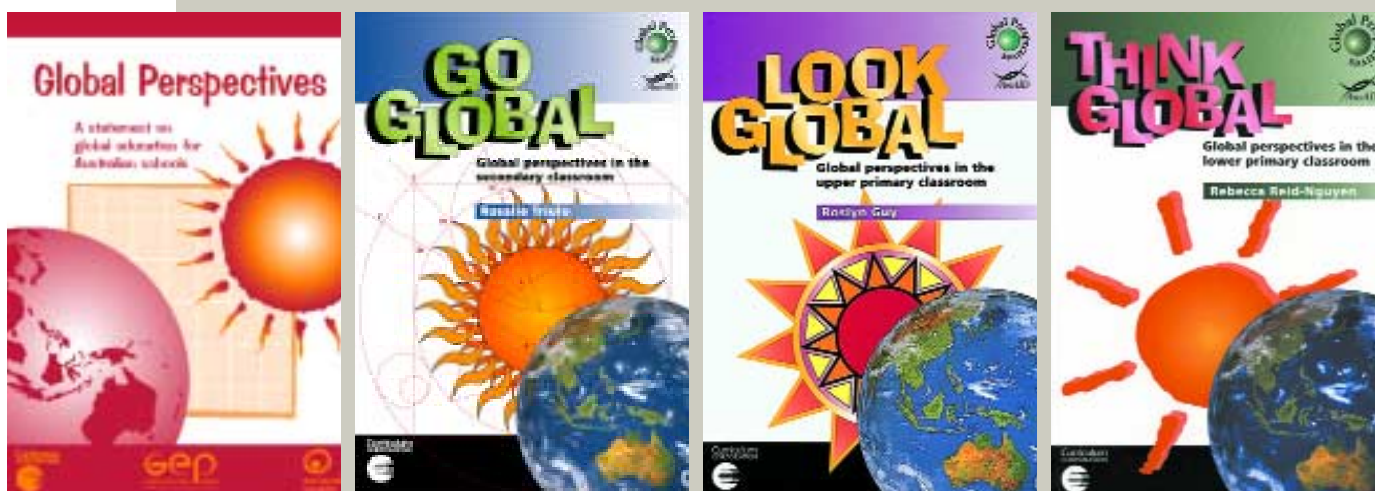
DATE	EVENT	LOCATION	STATE
11–24 Apr	Royal Sydney Show *	Sydney	NSW
1–3 May	AGFEST	Launceston	TAS
2–4 May	Royal Bathurst *	Bathurst	NSW
8–10 May	Ipswich Show *	Ipswich	QLD
1–14 May	Longreach Show	Longreach	QLD
23–24 May	Gascoyne Business Expo	Carnarvon	WA
11–13 Jun	Rockhampton Show *	Rockhampton	QLD
12–14 June	PRIMEX	Casino	NSW
30 Jun–2 Jul	Townsville Show *	Townsville	QLD
10–12 Jul	Ag Grow	Emerald	QLD
18–19 Jul	Mudgee Small Farms Field Days	Mudgee	NSW
24–26 Jul	Royal Darwin Show *	Darwin	NT
9 Aug	Spinifex Spree	Port Hedland	WA
11–12 Aug	Kalamunda Show	Kalamunda	WA
15–16 Aug	Shinju Matsuri	Broome	WA
19–21 Aug	Gunnedah Ag-Quip	Gunnedah	NSW
23 Aug	Beverly Agricultural Show	Beverly	WA
26–28 Aug	Dowerin Field Days	Dowerin	WA
29 Aug–5 Sep	Royal Adelaide Show *	Adelaide	SA
13 Sep	Nth Midlands Agricultural Show	Carnamah	WA
18–19 Sep	Mingenew Lions Midwest Expo	Mingenew	WA
19–29 Sep	Royal Melbourne Show	Melbourne	VIC
20 Sep	Central Midwest Show	Moora	WA
27 Sep–5 Oct	Royal Perth Show *	Perth	WA

*Denotes events where the interactive peace display will be exhibited



DR CATHERINE HAMLIN (ABOVE) WITH FRIENDS AT THE VILLAGE OPENING. PHOTOS: SHALEECE HAAS

GLOBAL EDUCATION



Teachers should contact AusAID for professional development in global education tel: (02) 6206 4969

NOW MORE THAN EVER – GLOBAL EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIAN SCHOOLS

In a classroom in Sydney, primary school students have their eyes glued to a map of the Pacific. They're homing in on Papua New Guinea, learning about the country and its people. They're imagining what it is like to live in a country where life is very different from their own. It's a place where children don't always go to school, can't always turn on a tap to have a glass of clean water or go to a doctor when they feel sick.

In another classroom, another set of eyes is focused on the Cook Islands where a large number of people living on the outer islands live off the land. Their drinking water isn't always very clean and the power often goes off.

The children wonder what brings about these differences in countries so close to their own. They ponder over the links between rich countries and poor countries. At the same time, they hear about HIV/AIDS, droughts and wars and wonder if anything can be done to make things better.

Global education looks at the interdependence between people and societies that make up the world. It draws together concerns about the environment and its sustainability with other important social issues, such as overcoming poverty, achieving peace and security and developing harmonious and diverse communities.

Global education is supported in many Australian schools and is making a valuable contribution to children's understanding of their own and neighbouring countries.

To support global education the Curriculum Corporation has published three high quality teacher resource books: *Think Global* for lower primary, *Look Global* for upper primary and *Go Global* for secondary level.

The Curriculum Corporation has also produced *Global Perspectives: A Statement on Global Education for Australian Schools*, to give teachers a practical guide to global education using an

Australian framework. The publication was produced in association with the Asia Education Foundation and the Global Education Project, which is funded by the Australian Government through AusAID. It was developed by a group of leading experts, with help from more than 150 curriculum experts, teachers, academics, representatives from non-government organisations and community activists.

If you are a teacher and would like to know more about global education, or teaching in your subject area with a global perspective, check out <http://globaled.aid.gov.au/devcentre-addresses.html>

Also look at the Globaled website <http://globaled.aid.gov.au>



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