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focus

INDONESIA
DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION

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TERRORISTS ABHOR THE FACT THAT SOCIETIES LIKE AUSTRALIA VALUE DEMOCRACY, PERSONAL LIBERTY, THE RULE OF LAW AND RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.



FROM THE MINISTER

Nearly two years after the Bali bombing, Australia's commitment to fighting terrorism has not wavered.

Terrorists abhor the fact that societies like Australia value democracy, personal liberty, the rule of law and religious tolerance. Terrorists hate the way we are prepared to defend these principles.

Since Bali and 'September 11', Australia has increased funding to safeguard its way of life and to protect Australia against terrorist threats. Australia is also working with other countries in the Asia-Pacific region to counter the terrorist threat.

In Indonesia, for example, Australia supports the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation, which builds on the excellent cooperation between the Australian Federal Police and the Indonesian National Police. The centre concentrates on counter terrorism research, law enforcement, education and training, and operational support in

response to specific terrorist attacks.

Australia is also helping Pacific Island countries improve their port security to further underpin regional stability, good governance and economic progress.

The promising results of 10 Pacific countries working together in Solomon Islands are especially encouraging for peace in that nation. The Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands continues its success in re-establishing law and order and helping government and civil society resume their normal operations.

These measures constitute good governance. Long experience in development has shown me that governance is vital towards creating stable, prosperous societies and fostering national and regional stability.

Yet, threats to economic growth and stability come in different guises. The spread of HIV/AIDS poses a large threat to the region's development. An estimated

7.4 million people in the Asia Pacific have the disease, with the number rising.

At the second Asia-Pacific Ministerial Meeting on HIV/AIDS I announced Australia will increase funding for prevention and treatment programs to \$600 million by 2010. I also launched Australia's international HIV/AIDS strategy, *Meeting the Challenge*. Australia is committed to stopping the spread of the disease and will continue its leadership role. My appointment of Australia's first Special Representative for HIV/AIDS is a significant step forward.

These long-term plans in no way detract from our rapid impact, humanitarian relief responsibilities. The conflict in Sudan has caused thousands of deaths and has driven more than a million people from their homes. Australia's immediate assistance to Sudan, so far totalling \$20 million, is providing food, clean water, sanitation and emergency shelter.

Finally, with the Olympics fresh in our minds it gives me a great deal of satisfaction to know that a common love of sport is helping to bond the people of Australia and the Pacific. It was my pleasure recently to announce further support to sports education and training in 14 Pacific Island countries.

Sport plays an important role in underpinning development, especially in education and health. It also fosters a sense of community, national identity and pride.

Alexander Downer
Minister for Foreign Affairs

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alexander Downer (left), with Thailand's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Surakit Sathirathai, at the second Asia-Pacific Ministerial Meeting on HIV/AIDS in Bangkok. Photo: AusAID

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(inside back cover) GLOBAL EDUCATION: An Indonesia–Australia exchange

COVER: Muslim girl in north eastern Sumatra. Photo: Fred Hoogervorst/Panos Pictures

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 2004–05 Australia plans to spend almost \$2.133 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 to which Australia is committed include Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati, Tuvalu (the Pacific region); Indonesia, East Timor, Vietnam, 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.

IN BRIEF

WELCOME



The new Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Bruce Billson (right), meets the Director General of AusAID, Bruce Davis, at Parliament House, Canberra. Photo: AUSPIC

The Hon. Bruce Billson, MP, is the new Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alexander Downer. He took up the appointment last month.

Among Mr Billson's special interests is raising public awareness of, and support for, Australia's overseas aid program.

'Helping people in need is something important to all Australians and I look forward to working with Mr Downer and AusAID to improve and promote the work done by Australia's aid program,' says Mr Billson.

Engaging key participants in the aid program is also important to Mr Billson. He is working with partner governments, non-government organisations, the business community, academia and others.

'It is a challenge helping countries realise their economic and social potential but Australia is committed to working closely with partner governments and donors to

make a difference,' he says.

Mr Billson is the Deputy Chair of the Aid Advisory Council and will chair the Consultative Council of the Centre for Democratic Institutions.

And in his role as Special Representative on Mine Action, Mr Billson will represent Australia at relevant conferences and international meetings about de-mining.

EYE ON PEACE

On 9 September an AusAID sponsored exhibition coordinated by the International Women's Development Agency will be launched in Melbourne. The images in the exhibition called, 'Women's Eye on Peace', have been sent from women around the world and show visions of peace. The photos will be sold to raise money to support women peace building in Afghanistan. The timing of the exhibition coincides with the anniversary of

PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM

At the Pacific Islands Forum in Samoa, the Prime Minister, John Howard, announced a new \$6 million Pacific governance support program. The program will link staff at several Australian government departments with counterparts in the Pacific. By exchanging personnel, providing training programs and technical assistance and undertaking joint research, the skill levels and expertise of public servants will increase.

This will help create stronger public administrations which are central to good governance.

Australia is also providing \$2 million to help Pacific Island countries with transport reform and \$4 million to establish the Niue Trust Fund. The fund will give the Government of Niue a reliable source of revenue to help support the country's long-term financial stability and viability.

A new sports education program worth \$615,000 has also been announced which will further improve Australia's relationship with Pacific nations.



John Eales (left) is supporting the Oceania Sport Education Program. Photo: AusAID

Australian sporting legend and former Wallabies captain John Eales helped launch Australia's contribution to the Oceania Sport Education Program at Parliament House, Canberra.

Sport has a special role to play in development. Active people are less likely to be obese or have heart disease or diabetes. The incidence of these diseases is high in some Pacific Island nations and extracts a heavy toll on national health bills and on families. Often parents are unable to work and greater proportions of scarce family income are spent on medical treatment. Sport also fosters team-work and community spirit and can make a big difference in countries emerging from conflict.



'September 11'. Women's positive images of peace help commemorate this date.

For more information see
<www.iwda.org.au>

Image from the exhibition. Soi Rul, an Afghan grandmother, has a vision for the future – peace, food on the table, education and family harmony. Photo: Roby Kennedy/World Vision

MEETING THE HIV/AIDS CHALLENGE



At the second Asia-Pacific Ministerial Meeting on HIV/AIDS in Bangkok, Thailand, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Alexander Downer, launched Australia's international HIV/AIDS strategy, *Meeting the Challenge*. New funding will more than double Australia's current \$250 million international HIV/AIDS prevention and care program.

The ministerial meeting was held at the same time as the 15th International AIDS Conference,

also in Bangkok. Over 18,000 people from all over the world, including many from AusAID and other Australian organisations, attended the conference. Sessions and debates covered such topics as emerging scientific discoveries, education campaigns as well as best treatment and care programs. For more information about the conference <www.ias.se/bangkok/>.

With a million new HIV/AIDS infections each year, and more than 7.4 million people living with



the disease in the Asia-Pacific region, there is an urgency about fighting the disease. Consequently, the Australian Government is providing an extra \$350 million over six years, taking the commitment to \$600 million.

Mr Downer says it's critical for the Asia-Pacific region to combat HIV/AIDS. 'The reality is that our region could become the new epicentre of the pandemic by 2010 unless effective responses are strengthened and increased.'

Australia is also developing key partnerships with organisations and institutes working on HIV/AIDS issues. To further this, Mr Downer has appointed Ms Annmaree O'Keeffe, a deputy director general at AusAID, as Australia's first Special Representative for HIV/AIDS. 'My role is to encourage leaders – political, community and business – to take a very visible stand in the region's fight against HIV/AIDS. This is a development issue which threatens to undo the economic and social progress achieved so far,' says Ms O'Keeffe.

ABOVE LEFT: Alexander Downer (second from left) at the second Asia-Pacific Ministerial Meeting on HIV/AIDS held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bangkok. Photo: AusAID

ABOVE RIGHT: Annmaree O'Keeffe (right), Australia's first Special Representative for HIV/AIDS, welcomes Miss Universe, Jennifer Hawkins, to a function for HIV/AIDS stakeholders in Bangkok. Jennifer Hawkins is promoting HIV awareness during her reign as Miss Universe. Photo: AusAID

MORE YOUTH AMBASSADORS

An extra \$24.5 million is going to the Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development Program over the next four years.

This innovative program, managed by AusAID, funds talented young Australians who volunteer for short-term development assignments in the Asia Pacific. Over the next two years the Australian Government will double spending on the program so more

placements can be offered. There are 230 youth ambassadors working in the Asia-Pacific region. By 2006 there will be around 400.

Youth ambassadors share their skills in various development projects from agriculture to theatre, from HIV/AIDS to consumer rights. Their contribution to the region is immeasurable in terms of building relationships.

In announcing the bigger program, the Prime Minister, John Howard, said, 'Not only do these young people make a terrific contribution to the development of our region, but they are playing a really positive role in strengthening mutual understanding between Australia and our neighbours.'



The Prime Minister, John Howard (centre), with returned youth ambassadors Priya Powell (left) and Shaska Martin-Cheesman. Photo: Anne Rigby/AusAID



One of the thousands of supporters of Indonesian President Megawati Sukarnoputri and her running mate Hasyim Muzadi at an emotional campaign in Jakarta.
Photo: EPA/WEDA



Where the poor live. Slum dwellings on stilts next to a polluted waterway, Jakarta.
Photo: Mark Henley/Panos Pictures

DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION

INDONESIA IS A TROPICAL COUNTRY OF 17,000 ISLANDS AND BREATHTAKING SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY. BUT IT FACES ENORMOUS CHALLENGES. IT HAS A POPULATION OF MORE THAN 220 MILLION AND HALF LIVE IN POVERTY. IT MUST DEAL WITH ON-GOING ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ETHNIC TENSIONS. AND IT IS STILL WORKING THROUGH FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IN ITS POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS AS A RESULT OF DECENTRALISATION AND THE MOVE TOWARDS DEMOCRACY.

TOWARDS REGIONAL STABILITY



AUSTRALIA IN INDONESIA

More than half of Indonesia's 220 million people live on less than US\$2 a day. The country's economic growth is currently too slow to reduce poverty, and investments in businesses and people are inadequate. Conflicts affect several areas and the threat of terrorism remains.

As one of Indonesia's nearest neighbours, it's in Australia's national interest to provide aid to Indonesia to help it maintain stability and develop its economy. The long-term goal of Australia's aid program over the next decade is to assist Indonesia in reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development,' says Robin Davies, the head of AusAID's Indonesia program.

Australia's activities in Indonesia are helping with stability and security in the community. Training by Australian police is boosting the ability of the Indonesian Police Force to combat terrorism and transnational crime. Both countries recognise the most effective way to stop terrorism is to stop terrorist funding that flows across borders.

With Australia's help Indonesia is introducing travel security measures and better airport, immigration and customs control procedures.

Australia has provided substantial support for Indonesia's 2004 legislative and presidential elections. Ensuring the fairness and credibility of democratic processes, like these elections, is essential for continued stability and development in Indonesia.

Other activities are aimed at improving the quality of education delivered by the Indonesian Government. Australian assistance is helping to increase enrolment rates, reduce drop-out rates and raise the standard of teaching. Teacher training is producing higher skill levels and local

governments and communities are learning how to deliver better education services.

But of greatest importance is Australia's support for economic reform aimed at tackling widespread poverty. For example, Australian aid is improving government finances by helping to increase taxation revenue and

AUSTRALIAN AID TO INDONESIA IS ESTIMATED AT \$160.8 MILLION FOR 2004–05. THIS IS AN INCREASE OF ONE THIRD OVER THE PAST TWO FINANCIAL YEARS. IT REFLECTS THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDONESIA AND AUSTRALIA – AND THE SCALE OF INDONESIA'S EMERGING NEEDS.



manage debt in a more cost-effective way. More broadly, Australian aid is helping Indonesia rebuild its banking and financial systems in the wake of the 1997–98 financial crisis.

Geographically, Australia's aid program is focused on eight provinces in eastern Indonesia – an area where the poorest people live.

LEFT: A mother and child in Maumere, Flores Island. Photo: Jack Picone
ABOVE: Early morning floating market. Photo: Jerry Callow/Panos Pictures

COUNTERING TERRORISM



Indonesian anti-terrorist personnel go through their paces at the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation. Photo: AFP

The ability to coordinate responses to terrorism and other transnational crimes that threaten regional stability has been boosted by the opening in Indonesia of a new anti-terrorism training centre.

Through the Australian Federal Police, Australia is a significant contributor to the establishment of the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation.

The centre's work will focus on three areas – research, law enforcement education and training, and operation support in response to specific terrorist threats or attacks. Other countries in the region, including Australia, will be regular participants in the centre's operations. International expertise

will be enlisted for training programs in counter-terrorism investigation, criminal intelligence, forensics and financial investigations.

The centre will also work closely with regional bodies, such as the South-East Asian Regional Centre for Counter Terrorism, Kuala Lumpur, and Thailand's International Law Enforcement Academy, Bangkok.

Australia is contributing \$38.6 million over five years for the centre. This is part of a broader package of assistance that will improve law enforcement, border control and aviation and shipping security sectors.



NEW DEMOCRACY



ABOVE LEFT: One of the 100,000 election monitoring volunteers that Australia has funded, Central Lombok.

Photo: Jan-Michael Bach/The Asia Foundation

CENTRE: Robin Davies, head of AusAID's Indonesia Program and AusAID's senior representative at the Australian Embassy in Jakarta with the Indonesian President, Megawati Sukarnoputri. **Photo:** AusAID

FAR RIGHT: Javanese women with voting slips on election day. **Photo:** Chris Stowers/Panos Pictures

On 5 July this year more than 100 million people went to the polls in Indonesia to vote in Indonesia's first-ever direct election for president. The second round of the presidential election will be held on 20 September.

To help ensure fairness and openness in this historic election, and in the legislative elections held in May 2004, the Australian Government provided \$15 million in electoral assistance. Part of the funds was used to send experts from the Australian Electoral Commission to train Indonesian electoral officials.

The Asia Foundation's representative to Indonesia, Douglas Ramage, confirms the importance of

the elections: 'Successful and credible elections are an essential prerequisite for continued stability and development in Indonesia and the Asia-Pacific region. The July election was a critical milestone in the development of democracy in Indonesia.' It was Indonesia's first-ever direct election for the presidency.

The People's Voter Education Network, an Indonesian non-government organisation, helped ensure that the elections ran smoothly and properly. This election-monitoring network draws its members and volunteers from Islamic-based organisations, Christian-based groups and secular non-government organisations throughout Indonesia.

With funding support from Australia, the network mobilised 100,000 grassroots election volunteers to educate communities about their voting rights. It also encouraged volunteers to act as observers on election day. Rizaludin Kurniawan worked as an election monitoring coordinator and says

Australia's support was essential 'and increased community confidence'.

Sandra Hamid, election program manager for the Asia Foundation, says it was a shared vision for the future that linked different religious groups. They 'came together to work on the election because of their shared commitment to a tolerant, secular and pluralistic democracy,' she says.

A legacy of Australia's electoral support is improved civics education in Indonesia. According to Gunawan Hidayat, the network's national coordinator, election volunteers are now better able to explain to local communities how the electoral process works in a democracy. 'The 100,000 volunteers for the Indonesian election became well versed in the concepts and principles of democracy,' he says. 'After the election, most volunteers remain in their community where they continue to serve as advocates for democracy. To me, that might be one of the most positive and lasting benefits.'



REMEMBERING BALI



Australian nurse Sean Birgan trains Bali nurses in the use of burns equipment at the 12 October Australia Memorial Centre at Sanglah Hospital, Denpasar.

Photo: Dominic Morice/AusAID

Indonesia's '12 October Australia Memorial Centre' is officially open. The new centre, which is on the site of the old burns unit at Sanglah Hospital in Denpasar, is also a memorial to the 202 people who died in the Bali bombing – including 88 Australians and 39 Indonesians.

It comprises a 14-bed intensive care unit, a six-bed intensive coronary care unit, a 15-bed burns unit and a dedicated operating theatre.

Throughout the construction of the intensive care unit, Bali nursing staff spent much of their free time observing progress. Brisbane-based nurse Sean Birgan confirms there

was a sense of eagerness to finish the building and to start work in the new centre. He spent several weeks training local staff at Sanglah on how to use the new equipment.

'It was one of the professional highlights of my career working with the Balinese hospital staff,' says Sean. 'I was continually surrounded by wonderful, sincere people who wanted to learn as much as possible.'

The 12 October Australia Memorial Centre is part of a \$10.5 million health package for Bali. It focuses on upgrading Bali's health system as a living memorial to those who died in the bombing in October 2002.

EDUCATION



'Households where the head is illiterate, or has only a primary-level education, account for 87 per cent of all households below the national poverty line,' says Dr Sudarno Sumarto, Director of SMERU, a leading research institute in Jakarta. The link between low education and poverty is startling. By improving access to, and the quality of, education in Indonesia, the government holds a crucial key to poverty reduction.

Historically, public funding for education in Indonesia is among the lowest in the Asia-Pacific region. While enrolment in primary school is nearly universal, about half the children drop out before completing year six. To further complicate matters, many teachers lack formal qualifications and basic educational resources.

The challenge of providing young Indonesians with a quality

education is enormous. Yet, with support from the Australian Government's aid program, the Indonesian Government is making progress.

For example, an education partnership, representing a commitment of \$27.2 million over six years, is underway in Nusa Tenggara Timur Province. This is one of the poorest provinces in Indonesia, with low enrolment rates, high drop-out rates and poor academic results. The Primary Education Partnership is improving the quality of teaching in the first three years of primary school in three districts on Flores Island, part of the province. To date, more than 80 local government representatives are trained in planning, managing and delivering education services.

A new education law, passed last year, makes free basic education

compulsory for all Indonesians. Key steps will be ensuring that schools are accessible, even to people in remote areas and from poor families. By improving the quality of education, Indonesia is laying the foundation for future economic growth and development. Australian assistance is supporting the Government of Indonesia in this pursuit.

Today more than 44 million students are enrolled in the Indonesian education system, from primary to secondary level, across 32 provinces and 416 districts. This is more than double Australia's total population!

In addition to government schools, many Indonesians choose to send their children to private Islamic schools, or *madrasah*, where a predominantly secular curriculum is taught. Up to 20 per cent of Indonesian primary and



junior secondary school pupils are enrolled at *madrasah*.

'Islamic schools are seen to offer a more protective, supportive environment for girls but they also account for a high proportion of poorer children. They don't charge very much and are relatively easy to reach for most families, since they are located in poorer areas. Given that these schools play a significant role in Indonesian education and there's a rising demand for them, it's important that the quality of education in these schools isn't overlooked' says Robin Davies.

Australia believes that raising the standard of mainstream Islamic education will contribute to the security and stability of the region.

In East Java, Australian aid worth \$7.9 million is helping, through the Indonesia-Australia Partnership in Basic Education, more than 180 government schools and *madrasah*. It's also assisting local governments and organisations to plan, manage and deliver good quality basic education.

As well as supporting primary and secondary school education, Australia is working with the

VISION SPLENDID

Making it possible for people to enjoy the 'beauty of art' was the driving force behind a Bali doctor's decision to become an eye specialist.

Thirteen years after completing his post-graduate studies, Dr Wayan Gde Daryata is heading up an AusAID-funded medical program. He is working with an Indonesian foundation, Yayasan Kemanusiaan Indonesia, to restore sight to thousands of his compatriots across Bali.

For Dr Wayan, the ability to restore the sight of many of his patients helps satisfy his two loves, science and art. 'It is very worthwhile for people who have been blind, some from birth and others through contracting a disease, that, after we operate on them, they can see and appreciate art,' he says.

Two fully equipped mobile eye clinics presented by Australia's Prime Minister, John Howard, on the first anniversary of the Bali bombing, travel the island. The mobile clinics make it possible for people who can't reach hospital to be treated.

The mobile eye clinics are equipped to carry out surgery, with one vehicle assigned to the northern part of Bali servicing a million people, while the second mobile clinic caters for the two million in Bali's south.

Before the mobile clinics set out, support vehicles go to the region selected. Staff in the support vehicles inform the local people when the mobile service is coming to their village, and arrange appointments. Services



provided by the clinics include diagnostic examination and treatment, and surgical procedures, some as complicated as lens implants. 'We can do operations because we have the technical equipment with us,' explains Dr Wayan. Spectacles are also handed out free of charge.

Around 10 patients are operated upon each day but the work is never routine. 'One operation involved a young girl who had been blind from birth. The operation was successful and she could see a whole new world,' recounts Dr Wayan, pointing to his heart to show how much the experience affected him.

When Dr Wayan is not directly involved in the mobile eye clinics he's at the eye hospital. With his staff he tries to cope with an increasing number of Indonesians suffering from operable blindness.

An estimated 3.5 million Indonesians suffer from ailments

that affect their sight. In Bali about 50,000 people have reversible blindness.

Along with the mobile eye clinics, which are part of \$2.94 million aid package from Australia, a new Australia-Bali Memorial Eye Centre is planned. It's expected the stand-alone facility will allow the number of operations to be trebled. At the moment the hospital manages around 150 a month.

Construction is expected to begin early next year and when completed will include a diagnostic eye examination facility, two operating theatres, a seven-bed ward and staff training facilities.

Next please. An elderly cataract patient is helped into the eye hospital for surgery. The people of Bali have improved medical facilities, including two mobile eye clinics, donated by Australia. Photo: Dominic Morice/AusAID



Indonesian Government to look at workforce training. The Indonesia-Australia Partnership for Skills Development program is providing \$36 million to assist in developing skills in various Indonesian industries. Learning new skills is another way to beat the poverty trap.

'A good quality education allows people to make the best of their social, economic and political potential. It also provides them with the tools to make better choices about their personal, family and community affairs and lays the foundation for economic growth. When people have skills – which they gain through learning – they are able to participate in the formal economy,' says Robin Davies. **TB**

ABOVE: Muslim schoolgirls. Photo: Chris Stowers/Panos Pictures

ABOVE LEFT: Children reciting the Koran, Ambon Island, South Moluccas. Photo: Marcus Rose/Panos Pictures

SEAWEED

HARVEST



The Australian Government, through AusAID, is backing a bold plan to reduce poverty in thousands of Indonesian coastal communities by ‘turning aid into trade’. The strategy to help poor farmers add value to their product – and also gain direct access to lucrative international markets – is based on seaweed.



Aerial view of seaweed farms near Denpasar, Bali. Photo: Jack Picone

Why seaweed? Simple. The world wants more of it. Not the stuff gourmets rave about but seaweed extracts. Used as gelling and viscosity agents in a wide range of foodstuffs, in bio-medical and agricultural applications and for beauty and healthcare products, world annual production of extracts is about 250,000 tonnes and growing.

Indonesia has important natural advantages when it comes to seaweed. Ranked fourth in the seaweed production stakes after the Philippines, China and Japan, Indonesia has warm waters highly suited to seaweed production and an extensive coastline. In fact, as a sprawling archipelago of some 17,000 islands, Indonesia accounts for six and a half per cent of world

coastline, second in overall length only to Canada.

The plan to help Indonesia’s local seaweed farmers was formed by PENZA (the Programme for Eastern Indonesia Small-Medium Enterprises Assistance). Appropriately, one of PENZA’s five field offices is in Denpasar, Bali, where seaweed plots create spectacular patchwork patterns in the lagoons separating golden beaches from the open sea.

Indonesia’s seaweed farming is not confined to Bali. It occurs all over the archipelago and is something of a boom industry according to the latest data, which shows production has doubled over the past decade. Extracts from the three seaweed varieties produced by Indonesia, are known

collectively as tropical red algal galactan seaplants. But nearly all seaweed produced by Indonesia is processed outside the country.

Generally operating in loose cooperatives called *kelompok tani* (groups of farmers), Indonesian seaweed farmers harvest every four to six weeks, depending on weather. The collected seaweed is dried on raised wooden platforms or – more often than not – on the nearest available open ground. The ‘end product’ retains about a third of original moisture when sold.

PENZA has a three-step approach to build on these traditional practices to help the *kelompok tani* and their families improve their standards of living: The first step is increase production, second is develop local

RIGHT AND BELOW: Koja Doi on the island of Pulau Besor, near Maumere, Flores Island. The former fishing village has found a sustainable future in seaweed farming. Photo: Jack Picone



value-added processing and, third, link the finished product with international buyers.

While increasing production presents a relatively straightforward challenge, the key to adding real value lies in the development of local processing. Drying, crushing and grinding their product in small local factories would enable *kelompok tani* to produce what is

known as semi-refined carageenan. This has almost no moisture content and, importantly, fetches much more on the international market.

The plan is for the *kelompok tani* to be taught advanced seaweed production techniques while PENZA will help line up investors interested in building mini processing plants near seaweed

production areas. The next step, again with guidance from PENZA, will be to secure access to export markets.

In the longer term, PENZA sees the setting up of a market information system, which will provide crop forecasts and detailed price information – a far cry from selling raw, sun-dried seaweed.

Gregson Edwards is a freelance writer

AusAID supports PENZA, as do the governments of Canada, Japan, Switzerland and the Netherlands. PENZA is an initiative of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the private sector development arm of the World Bank Group.



A peace march. For many Bougainvilleans the road to peace has been long and slow.



A LONG ROAD TO PEACE

SUPPORT FOR PEACE IN BOUGAINVILLE GOES BACK A LONG WAY. CONTINUED EFFORTS OF AUSTRALIA'S OVERSEAS AID PROGRAM HAVE ENSURED STEADY THOUGHTFUL PROGRESS. PATIENT CONSULTATION WITH BOUGAINVILLEANS, IN A WAY CONSISTENT WITH LOCAL CUSTOM AND CULTURE, HAS, MORE THAN ANYTHING, HELPED TO CARRY THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS FORWARD.

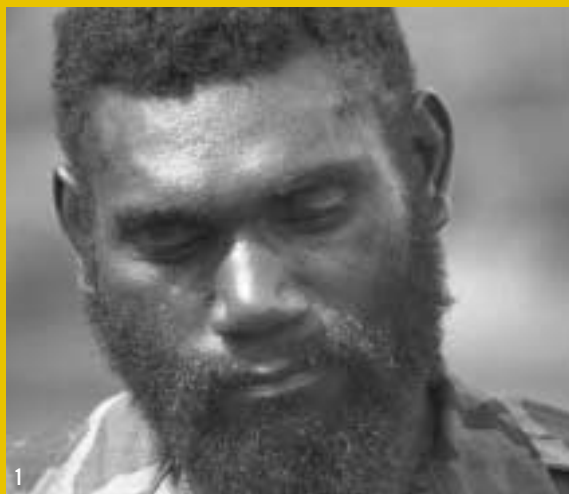


ABOVE: Sunday afternoon, Arawa. During the height of the conflict a casual stroll down the main supply route would have been unthinkable.

RIGHT: United Nations Observer Clyde Parris succumbs to exhaustion in the Peace Monitoring Group's helicopter. Weapons disposal was frenetic right up to the Christmas Eve deadline, 2002. Yet the long hours of negotiation were worth it. Many weapons were handed in.

Photos: Richard Fairbrother

All photos: Richard Fairbrother. Many of the images are from the 2004 photographic exhibition 'Memories of a Future Peace', supported by PhotoAccess and DFAT. Richard was part of the Peace Monitoring Group in Bougainville in 2000 and late 2002/early 2003.





[1] Ishmael Toroama, Bougainville Revolutionary Army – a man with a fearsome reputation. Asked why he wore a beard, he replied ‘I’m still in the revolution. Today he is focused on protecting the peace process and developing his music business.

[2] The Brisbane Army Band plays in the remote village of Atamo. The band entertained the Peace Monitoring Group but music also helped to form relationships with the local people.

[3] Weapons disposal, Kahule, 2002. Even a Second World War relic captured attention on Bougainville. Mostly unserviceable, such relics were still potent symbols of a father’s efforts to protect his family during the crisis.

[4] Bougainvillean women played important roles in the peace process. Here local women lead a peace march through Arawa.

[5] Villagers at one of the regular meetings with peace monitors to hear the latest news – water tanks in the background were funded by AusAID.

[6] The world game. Clouds conceal the mountains around Panguna, the last hold-out of the rebel Francis Ona – but in its shadow, former enemies and factional heavy weights Robinson Asotau and Laurie Patrick co-managed a soccer team for the new inter-district championship.

[7] Remembrance day, Toboroi, 17 May 2000. In a blatant – but pre-announced – ceasefire violation, a rifle salute marked the 10-year anniversary of the Bougainville Revolutionary Army’s ‘Universal Declaration of Independence’.

[8] Graffiti in the ruined administration building shows the M16 assault rifle – coveted weapon of choice for combatants. Nearby graffiti graphically portrayed another one – rape.





A NEGOTIATED PEACE

The experience of Australia and its regional partners in Bougainville shows that peace building can be a long slow struggle – but ultimately successful.



In 1989, independence sentiment and deep resentment against the giant copper and gold mine at Panguna spilled over into fighting against the Government of Papua New Guinea. The situation escalated into one of the most damaging conflicts in the Pacific since the Second World War. Over the next eight years as many as 15,000 people are thought to have died during the violence and many more fled to refugee centres.

In 1997 a truce between the combatants and the Government of Papua New Guinea opened the way for an unarmed, regional peace

monitoring group and carefully targeted aid programs. In 2001 the Bougainville Peace Agreement was signed providing for weapons disposal, elections for an autonomous government and an eventual referendum on independence.

By mid 2003, the peace process was so advanced that the Australian-led Peace Monitoring Group was able to hand over to the much smaller Bougainville Transition Team. The transition team was made up of 17 civilians from Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Vanuatu. Together they helped to maintain confidence in the peace process and in the transition to autonomous government.

By the end of 2003 progress in implementing the Peace Agreement was such that there was no further need for a monitoring body and the transition team withdrew. Bougainvilleans were ready to re-establish their law and justice systems to help maintain peace.

Australia and New Zealand are now working with Bougainville and the Government of Papua New Guinea to re-establish an effective law and justice system for the

province. Importantly, this system will be based in the community – through village courts, councils of elders and community police – as well as have strong links to the formal justice system that will include court facilities and a prison.

With support from the overseas aid program, 50 new Bougainvillean recruits recently graduated from training to join Bougainville's police service. A further 50 new Bougainvillean recruits will complete their police training later this year.

In addition, under Australia's Enhanced Cooperation Program with Papua New Guinea, 19 Australian police will work alongside Bougainvillean police. The Australians will train and mentor, particularly the new recruits.

While there's still a long way to go, Bougainville stands out as an example in the Pacific of having successfully negotiated peace. Australia's overseas aid program can reflect on several initiatives that have supported the process:

- » Employing unarmed, regional monitoring groups to help restore public confidence



GOING BACK TO BOUGAINVILLE

As a member of the Bougainville Transition Team AusAID's Derek Taylor went to Arawa. Here he reflects on the changes he observed since his last visit nearly five years ago.



- » Scaling down monitoring groups as progress in the peace process is achieved
- » Implementing aid projects to help restore basic services and to stimulate the local economy
- » Giving Bougainvilleans the means to maintain peace by helping them to revive their own police and judicial systems.

Integral throughout this process has been patient consultation with Bougainvilleans in a way that is consistent with their customs and culture. These steps, and of course the remarkable efforts of the Bougainvilleans themselves to reconcile and rebuild, have carried the peace process forward. **GM**

ABOVE: Aerial view of Arawa showing ransacked and torched buildings. Photo: AusAID

ABOVE LEFT: A Buka man paddles his dugout canoe past AusAID-funded construction at the Buka wharf. Bougainville faces the challenge of meshing development with traditional lifestyles. Photo: Richard Fairbrother

I was in a helicopter flying over the former peace monitors' base at Loloho, soon to land at Arawa airstrip. This was the moment that marked for me the start of my four-month tour with the Bougainville Transition Team. As we made our approach, I asked myself if coming back to Arawa was the right decision.

Last time I was in Bougainville it was 1999. Then I came as a civilian member of the Peace Monitoring Group that arrived by RAAF C130 at Aropa airfield – about 30 minutes drive south of Arawa – in Kieta District.

Now I wondered about the changes I'd see.

Kieta District was where the crisis began. It's where much of the fighting took place and where most of the infrastructure was destroyed. Today it remains home

to most of the key political figures and former combatants still very much involved with the peace process.

In 1999 I lived in Arawa and got to know many of these prominent figures as well as community leaders and local people. At the end of my three-month tour I had made several good friends. I felt sorry that I'd not see them again. The likelihood of me returning to Bougainville, let alone Arawa, was low.

Yet here I was back in Arawa for the second time! It was a great personal pleasure catching up with old friends and I was delighted that so many of the people remembered me. But what had changed?

As I looked around I noticed little improvement in the town. People still faced the same challenges of poor water quality

and inadequate sewerage and power supply. There were also the same poor medical facilities and under-resourced schools. Yet, something very important had changed.

The attitude of the people was confident and positive. They were no longer looking over their shoulders and watching what they said. Now individuals and community leaders were speaking out freely about their hopes for the future. It was good to hear discussions about the peace process and reassuring to know that the steady progress towards elections and a draft constitution hadn't faltered.

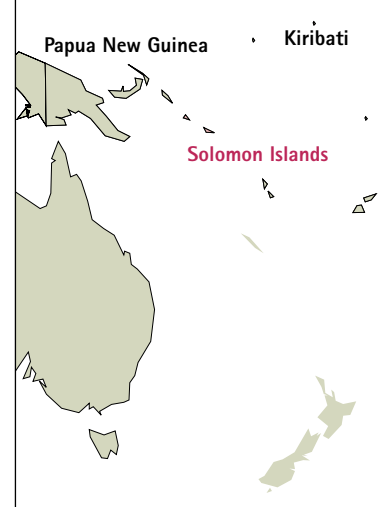
Observing all this made me realise any initial hesitancy on returning to Bougainville was misplaced. My only reservation is whether Bougainville's limited economic potential can be reconciled with its people's strong expectations for development. After going backwards for the last 15 years or so, people at the grassroots deserve to have at least some of their hopes realised.

Head in the crowd. Derek Taylor (left) at the opening of the International Peace Park in Arawa. Photo: Daniell Cowley/NZAID

SOLOMONS

ON THE UP

It's over a year since the arrival of the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands – and all the signs remain favourable.



ABOVE: Apolspiri (left) and Natascha Spark from the National Peace Council at a Weathercoast reconciliation meeting.

TOP LEFT: Traffic and pedestrians move in an orderly fashion.

TOP RIGHT: Fish market in full swing, Honiara. Photos: Peter Davis

Things have really picked up here', says Mary Waisa, a vendor at the Honiara fish market 'When the troubles were here, people were too scared to come out. Now the restaurants in town are full and people are happy to go out. This is very good for my business.'

Busy markets are not the only indicator of better times. On the pavements of Honiara, Anderson Ifui spray-paints red arrows indicating the location for garbage bins. As a horticulturalist, Anderson is part of Honiara City Council's clean-up and beautification program. For a nation that has been brought back from the brink of anarchy and collapse, this gesture is not inconsequential. It's symbolic of the hope and optimism that now sweeps the islands.

'The streets are safe now and people are confident that things will get even better,' says Mahlo Laha, a member of the Solomon Islands Police Force who's directing traffic not far from where Anderson is painting his red arrows. Mahlo spends many of his shifts working alongside officers from Tonga, Fiji, Samoa, New Zealand as well as Australia. These members of the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands show what regional cooperation can achieve. Their presence has made a big difference.

Guns are now silent, many of the corrupt officials are locked up and awaiting trials, traders are expanding businesses and revenue is once again flowing into government accounts. Of course there is a long way to go, and questions of sustainability must be answered, but for many involved in the peace process, the outlook is positive.

On the Weathercoast a reconciliation meeting is organised by the National Peace Council. Two hundred people from surrounding villages sit in the shade in front of the rural health clinic. Most come to

REACHING THE YOUNG



Young people find their voice, Honiara. Photo: Save the Children Australia

Supported by the Australian Government, through AusAID, a youth outreach project has been recently set up by Save the Children Australia across Honiara and five provinces.

Provincially-based peer educators are mobilising and supporting a network of volunteers, who, in turn, are conducting outreach activities with young people in their local communities. Traditionally, young people have had few opportunities to join in community life.

Many of the activities offer training to young people but there's also plenty of opportunity to discuss important topics. Sexual health and behaviour, substance abuse, family violence, conflict resolution and governance issues are among the subjects.

One of the best things about the project is that it's providing young people with a supportive environment to express freely what

most concerns them. It's also giving them the opportunity to work together to raise awareness among other young people and their communities.

Young people and volunteers alike describe several significant changes in their lives since the project began. Both are noticing a change for the better in their behaviour and confidence. One male volunteer says, 'Prior to my involvement in the program, one of my major problems as a family man was physically abusing my own child. I used to beat my child a lot. After joining the program, I feel more responsible. I know now that beating my child is a form of abuse, which is wrong. I no longer hit my child.'

Many young people are willingly taking part in community life and seeking leadership roles. Another volunteer from Guadalcanal reports, 'Since the program I can see the brighter side

of things. My behaviour has changed and now people tend to respect me a lot. The program has also given me more knowledge and skills, especially with organising and coordination, which results in village elders asking me to help with the organisation of community activities.'

As communities in Solomon Islands recover from the instability of the last few years, it's especially important for young people to feel they are part of the rebuilding process. By giving them a voice and allowing them to be heard in community decision-making, young Solomon Islanders are making better life choices for themselves and their communities.

Stephen Lynch
Save the Children Australia
<www.savethechildren.org.au>

listen. Some come to talk. 'Meetings like this are important,' explains John Lily, a pastor from Ngalido Village. 'There are many changes happening in our country now and they are for the better. But these changes will be no good if the people don't talk about the past and what has happened. Families have been fighting, people have been killed and children have suffered. We need to face this and agree on how to go forward.'

Peter Davis is a freelance writer and photographer

SUDAN

A HUMAN CRISIS



AUSTRALIA'S AID

The Australian Government's concern about the worsening situation in the Darfur region of western Sudan is reflected in its financial commitment to those desperately in need. Australia has so far committed \$20 million. AusAID has channelled funds for emergency humanitarian relief needs of refugees in Eastern Chad and internally displaced people in Darfur, Sudan, through the following agencies:

- » World Food Programme \$7.6 million for food aid as well as United Nations logistics
- » United Nations Children's Fund \$6 million for health, nutrition, water and environmental sanitation and hygiene
- » International Committee of the Red Cross \$3 million for the protection of civilians and monitoring and promotion of international humanitarian law
- » United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \$500,000 for coordination of the various agencies involved in the humanitarian response
- » CARE Australia \$1 million for management of refugee camps, health, nutrition, shelter and household items
- » Oxfam Community Aid Abroad \$1 million for water and environmental sanitation and hygiene
- » World Vision Australia \$1 million for health, nutrition, environmental hygiene, shelter and household items.



Abu Shok camp, Darfur, for internally displaced people. Photo: ICRC

THE MAKING OF ABU SHOK

SUDAN: OUTSIDE EL FASHER, NORTHERN DARFUR

The suffering of the people fleeing the violence in Sudan's Darfur region is a humanitarian emergency of massive proportions. Over a million people have been forced to leave their homes and as many as 50,000 may have been killed.

At first glance, Abu Shok could be a film set – lines of white tents pitched on orange sand dunes at the desert's edge. In reality it's a camp for internally displaced people. More than 40,000 live in Abu Shok camp, driven from their villages during the conflict in Sudan's Darfur Province.

Alexander Liebeskind, an ICRC delegate, helped to set up the camp. He'd seen displaced families living

in a disused tree nursery called Meshtel on the outskirts of El Fasher in northern Darfur. 'At Meshtel, there were 30,000 displaced people squatting on a dry river bed. It was horrendous,' he says.

Most people were sleeping under cotton sheets strung across trees. Some better-off families camped out with their beds and furniture. It was just a matter of time before Meshtel became a health and safety risk, with



Queuing for food, Kasab camp, north Darfur. Photo: Marcus Prior/WFP

the area prone to disease and seasonal flooding.

The El Fasher authorities found land for a planned camp north of the town – a long valley between two sand dunes. Although there were many logistical problems, such as involved in drilling wells and installing water pumps, they were overcome with help from ICRC and UNICEF.

There were only four ICRC staff members in El Fasher to help move 32,529 people – another logistical challenge – from Meshtel but, with the support of key members of the local branch of the Sudanese Red Crescent, they made it happen.

With no previous planning experience, they laid out the camp. Plots were measured into large blocks and separated by wide rows. Tents were airlifted in. Keeping communities together and providing space to move was a driving concern. 'The only luxury of the camp was space. Physically and psychologically, it's very important for these people to have an organised space,' says Alexander.

Moving everyone from Meshtel to Abu Shok by truck, with their belongings, took 20 days. 'In my entire career with ICRC,' says Alexander, 'I've rarely seen an operation requiring so few means and having such a big impact. There was a lot of cooperation and team spirit, a minimum of infrastructure, and it worked.'

And when it was over, twins were born in the camp. That same day, a child died. Alexander chose a site for the graveyard, on a slope overlooking the camp. 'The cycle of life and death in the camp has begun,' he says.

Adapted from an article by Catherine Bond, ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) <www.icrc.org>

Four Australians are working as ICRC delegates in Darfur. Three as nurses and one as a water and sanitation engineer. For more information on Australian assistance to the emergency in Sudan see <www.redcross.org.au>

FOOD AND PROTECTION

Having a starving person refuse food aid is not something an aid worker would expect when trying to cope with the human tragedy in Darfur, Sudan.

Such a situation confronted Steve Darvill, an AusAID special adviser on humanitarian, peace and conflict issues, earlier this year when he was in the strife-torn African nation.

Providing protection for those displaced by the unrest has become a 'primary requirement' before food aid and other assistance is in place.

'There are stories of groups of Sudanese who've been harassed and attacked and, because of this, some are saying, "Don't give us food because we'll be targeted by the militia",' Steve Darvill says.

'Simply gaining access is not sufficient if we are unable to protect the lives of those we seek to assist. These people urgently need protection from the marauding gangs who are preying upon them.'

The agencies, which Australia supports, are experienced in these situations. They're able to find displaced people, offer protection as well as give them aid.

The safety of humanitarian staff is also a major concern.



Steve Darvill travelled to Sudan earlier this year. Photo: AusAID

Aid agencies have a duty to ensure the physical safety of their staff. Humanitarian workers are subject to threats, kidnapping injury and even death, despite their status as neutral intermediaries.

In situations, such as Darfur, where some groups are out of control, there's an element of danger and agencies have to balance concerns for the safety of staff with the need to help desperate people.

Steve Darvill's visit to Sudan is the first time he has been back since leaving 22 years ago. 'It struck me that during the time I've been away a whole generation has grown up for whom armed conflict is a normal way of life.'

WATER WORRIES



Washing hands – it feels so good.
Photo: World Vision Australia

As Ahmed, a ninth grader at his school, explains, ‘We need to drink, to wash our hands and to clean things. We were unable to use the toilets because they were blocked and dirty. We suffered a lot because of this lack of water.’

Fortunately for Ahmed and his friends the problem is solved. AusAID and World Vision have fixed the water and sanitation systems in 74 schools in northern Iraq. Despite an insecure environment, existing septic systems, water tanks and toilets have been mended. New toilets have also been installed.

Eighth grade student Ali Khuder also found school trying because of the lack of drinking water. ‘Here in Iraq it is too hot in the summer. At school we could hardly get water and if we did it was hot! We used to bring bottles of cold water from our houses to solve the problem.’

Northern Iraq: School was difficult for Ahmed – not because subjects were challenging or he didn’t get on with his teachers. The problem was lack of water.

Since World Vision’s rehabilitation work, Ali’s school has 16 drinking fountains providing cold water – 11 more than before.

With these improvements Ahmed and Ali’s discomfort about school has disappeared. They, like more than 48,000 students and teachers across northern Iraq, can now concentrate fully on learning and teaching.

Science and biology teacher Khudair Khulaif noticed an immediate change in the attitude of his students once the work at his school finished. ‘The mood of the pupils has improved and there is a new willingness to learn,’ says Khudair. ‘The teaching process was hindered by the lack of water and the bad conditions of the toilets. The rehabilitation has given us a new motivation to work hard to teach the pupils.’

According to World Vision’s liaison officer Andrew Lanyon, the greatest impact of the project has been restoring the seriously neglected infrastructure. ‘Over 20 years, Iraq has engaged in three wars and more than a decade of sanctions. As a result, the previous regime neglected public infrastructure, especially when it came to water and sanitation. This has led to a high risk of waterborne disease, especially for vulnerable groups like children. One place where this threat to children’s health can be quickly addressed is in school.’

Andrew goes on to say, ‘Thanks to AusAID funding, this threat to children has been minimised and schools now have an acceptable standard of water and sanitation. Through the partnership of people in northern Iraq, AusAID and World Vision, we have been able to bring clean, cool drinking water and sanitary toilet facilities to almost 30,000 boys, more than 18,000 girls and almost 2,000 teachers.’

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT, THROUGH AUSAID, HAS COMMITTED OVER \$125 MILLION TO IRAQ’S RECONSTRUCTION. AUSTRALIANS ARE HELPING WITH AGRICULTURE, ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AND POLICE TRAINING.

Adapted from an article by
Andrea Swinburne-Jones
World Vision Australia
<www.worldvision.com.au>



BANGLADESH: A team from the United Nations’ World Food Programme is coming into a food aid point in a district called Maniknagar on the eastern outskirts of Dhaka. As the team arrives it sees more than 100 people queuing outside a shop, waiting for the distribution to begin. Almost everyone is immersed in water, some to knee-level, others up to the armpits.

When the boxes of high-energy biscuits float into view, anticipation and anxiety ripple through the crowd. These people have been waiting a long time and they’re exhausted and hungry. Once they’ve collected their bundle of biscuits, they wade slowly back to their homes.

‘People are living in the water now,’ observes Rehana Banoo, a World Food Programme emergency officer. ‘The children are playing in the water, women are washing clothes and dishes in it. Some people are even drinking it. Most of them simply don’t realise that the water is making them very sick.’

WHEN THE RAIN COMES



Waiting in flood water for emergency relief. Photo: WFP

Out in the countryside, the water, which at one stage covered some 70 per cent of the country, is slowly leaching the arable land of soil nutrients. The 'aman' rice crop, representing half of national production, should be planted now but the land is still waterlogged from the July floods.

With the flash floods in April knocking out over 80 per cent of the 'boro' rice crop, which accounts for 35 per cent of the national yield, a massive food crisis seems inevitable. With this latest flooding the impact on rice production is such that an estimated 20 million people will need food aid over the next 12 months.

It wasn't always like this. Up until some 15 years ago, the annual floodwaters in Dhaka were so clean that you could safely eat the fish you caught. 'You could see how clear the water was,' says Mah Jabeen Masood, a World Food Programme officer. 'But with industrialisation, urbanisation and the spread of the slum neighbourhoods, the water is now filled with sewage, garbage and construction material.'

An estimated 76,000 people in Bangladesh have contracted diarrhoea from drinking contaminated water since the floods began in mid-July.

But the standing water also harbours bacteria that cause other kinds of infections, like skin disease scabies. And the longer the water stagnates, the richer it becomes in harmful microbes and bacteria. It makes the ideal breeding ground for mosquitoes.

Another hazard is arsenic poisoning. Bangladesh has the world's highest levels of naturally-occurring arsenic in groundwater.

Adapted from an article by Heather Hill World Food Programme (WFP), Asia

Australia is the largest donor to WFP in Bangladesh.

For more information
<www.reliefweb.org>

> Australia's aid

- » \$24 million for 64,000 tonnes of wheat to meet immediate food shortages. The wheat ends up in high energy biscuits.
- » \$600,000 is committed to local and international relief agencies to provide aid, food and medical supplies. Some funds are also re-establishing primary schools.



It's a new way of life for Tran Anh who lost his leg 30 years ago in a shell explosion. For poor invalided farmers, like Tran Anh, fish breeding offers an easier and sustainable future. Photo: Tran Viet Duc

CLEARING THE WAY FORWARD

VIETNAM: With a history of low economic growth Phong Dien is one of the poorest districts in Thua Thien Hue Province. The local people are subsistence farmers, working degraded soil in areas subject to frequent drought and floods. They're also coping with the threat and effect of unexploded ordnance.

During the American War (also known as the Vietnam War 1964-75) Phong Dien saw intense fighting and heavy shelling. The effects of the war continue – not least in the quantity of unexploded ordnance that remains hidden in the countryside.

Travelling through the district today it's all too common to see men, and even children, searching for unexploded ordnance using handmade equipment. What they're after is the scrap metal.

Collecting the metal provides extra income for some of the

poorest people of the province. But there is of course a risk in digging for it, handling it and transporting it. With limited opportunities to supplement incomes, this is a risk too many people accept.

A couple of years ago an unexploded ordnance clearance and community development project was started in Phong Dien District. This \$3.6 million project, funded by the Australian Government, is 'removing unexploded ordnance from farming communities and assisting people with sustainable agriculture,' says project coordinator Brendan Cantlon.

It's also persuading people not to risk their lives. For just VND2,000 (the equivalent of about 13 cents) a kilogram of waste metal, people are killed or seriously maimed. A survey conducted by district monitors in 2003 identified 820 people as victims of exploded ammunition.

'For households who have lost a family member it's tragic. But it's also very serious for those families left without the main breadwinner. Likewise, there's an additional burden on the family if someone is incapacitated and needs a lot of care,' says Brendan. 'This project not only encourages the local people to report UXO for expert clearing but, more importantly, helps them improve their earning capacity. It's hoped as they realise this that the need to continue with this dangerous practice of UXO collection is reduced.'

Tran Anh lives with his family in a typically poor household. Now 49 years old he lost a leg almost 30 years ago in a shell explosion. Earning an income has always been difficult.

But like other poor farmers, Anh has been given a new living. Through the project he has

acquired a fish-breeding cage, which he has also learnt to manage. The fish cage is an aquaculture model and is giving poor invalided farmers like Anh a better and easier way of earning an income.

'Through activities like this we're making a real difference to the lives of hundreds of households,' says Brendan. **D-HN**

ABOUT THE PROJECT

- » Unexploded Ordnance Clearance and Community Development Project is funded by AusAID to \$3.6 million over three years (2002–05).
- » Australian Volunteers International (AVI), in partnership with the Mines Advisory Group and provincial military and district staff, is implementing the project.
- » The Mines Advisory Group, with AVI, is providing technical training and advice to the military clearance teams.
- » Each house in each village of each commune is visited in turn by the clearance teams. The occupants are asked if they have, or know of, any unexploded ordnance on their property, close to their land or within the confines of the village. Any item reported is dealt with either by destruction on the spot or by removal for later destruction.
- » In April 2004, while searching the living area for 157 households in Trung Thanh Village, Phong Chuong Commune, 35 mines and 12 shells were found.

For more information

<www.ausaid.gov.au/projects/uxo_vietnam.cfm>

- > **Unexploded ordnance is often referred to as UXO. It means military weapons, including landmines, bombs and ammunition that did not explode on impact.**

CELEBRATING FRIENDSHIP



Construction of the Friendship Bridge was part of Australia's contribution to the economic and social development of Laos and Thailand. This year it turned 10.

The bridge was built to improve the flow of trade and commerce between Laos and Thailand. 'Now, after 10 years of operation, Laos, Thailand and Australia can all feel justifiably proud that the bridge is achieving this aim, helping those on both banks of the Mekong to forge enduring economic partnerships and extend their commercial reach,' says Jonathan Thwaites, Australia's Ambassador to Laos.

'We're seeing the Lao People's Democratic Republic extend its international links by the construction of improved roads and new bridges, which will provide corridors of trade through mainland South East Asia. We are pleased to have had a hand in the beginning of this process.'

The Friendship Bridge was so named to symbolise the long relationship Australia enjoys with both Laos and Thailand, and the cultural ties between the Asian

neighbours. It is the first permanent crossing over the lower Mekong. Hundreds of international tourists use the bridge every day. Many find it an easy economic route to and from Bangkok and Vientiane, travelling by either bus or train. Traders take goods worth millions of dollars back and forth between their countries.

For Sumphorn Manodham, President of the Lao Wood Products Exporter Group, the bridge is a major boost to business. 'Having the bridge helps us to save costs and time in travelling – and it helps access better facilities, such as hospitals, the airport and shopping centres. Export is faster,' he says.

Thongleuane Thammavong, who works at the Australian Embassy Medical Clinic notes that the Friendship Bridge has also helped reduce time for medical emergencies. Before the bridge, all emergency cases were sent to Nongkhai/Udon Thani in Thailand

HEALTH



via the extremely busy commercial port of Thanaleng.

'There was only one ferry used for transport so if the ferry was still loading goods at the other side we would have to wait until they had finished before coming to pick us up,' Thongleuane says. 'This could take two hours. Now we can transport emergency patients over the bridge in the Australian Embassy Medical Clinic's ambulance at any time without delay.'

As partygoers celebrated the bridge's birthday, colleagues talked once again about extending the rail link from Nong Khai across the Friendship Bridge to Laos, making this international crossing an even more useful asset for the Asia-Pacific region.

Adapted from an article by Virginia Addison

ABOVE LEFT: Local people at a concert during the 10th anniversary celebrations of the Friendship Bridge which spans the Mekong between Thailand and Laos. 'The bridge has opened up the region to trade and commerce,' says Miles Kupa, Australia's Ambassador to Thailand.

Photo: Vincent Gautier

ABOVE: Fireworks were also part of the birthday celebrations. Photo: AusAID



MOTHERS AND BABIES

Where women face poverty, discrimination and hardship they also suffer a high rate of death in childbirth. 'Maternal mortality' is a symptom of neglect. Bazhong Prefecture lies in Sichuan Province in western China. It's mountainous, remote and poor. Life is hard, particularly for women.

A health promotion campaign underway in Bazhong Prefecture since 2001 is making a difference. Attitudes and behaviours towards women in poor communities are changing and women are becoming more health conscious.

Through examples like the 'safe motherhood' campaign, women in Bazhong are, for the first time, receiving support through pregnancy and childbirth.

Improved health facilities and better communication to remote villages are key to bringing down the high death rate for women during childbirth, which, at the moment, is about 30 times higher than in Australia.

About 80 per cent of women who die in childbirth in Bazhong die on the way to hospital. Only 20 per cent of women deliver in hospital

and, of these, 46 per cent deliver with assistance of a skilled birth attendant. This leaves 34 per cent without any skilled help.

The main goal of the safe motherhood campaign is to help 'soon to be' mothers look after themselves through pregnancy and to prepare for birth. Mary McCabe is part of the Australian team working with Chinese health professionals to achieve this. With her colleagues she travels to the remote rural villages of Bazhong giving advice and care. The task is both challenging and rewarding. As Mary says, 'Progressing the development of health within the complexities of a Chinese culture and in a resource

With 24 villages in Bazhong already declared 'safe motherhood villages', the campaign is positively changing attitudes and behaviours. Photo: AusAID

poor environment presents a broad range of both opportunities and challenges for health promotion practice.'

Much of the team's success is due to the partnership with local government and local organisations. Even the mayor recognises the importance of public officials supporting the efforts of the campaign and has recently designated 21 March 'Safe Motherhood Day' in Bazhong.

'I feel very happy. Mary has very great respect and has deep emotion for our people here. We learn many things from working with the foreigners. We now understand about health promotion. Before Mary came we didn't know. We now have a capacity to really help the poor people and even when Mary goes back to Australia and the project is handed over to us, we can continue this good work,' says Li Bashou, a member of the health promotion team.

The investment in safe motherhood is an investment in the well-being of women, their children and their communities.

The safe motherhood campaign is part of AusAID's \$14.5 million, five year Rural Health Improvement Project. The goal of the project is to reduce poverty by improving the health of the rural poor by strengthening basic health services.

> **Congratulations! The health promotion team on the AusAID-funded project has won the fifth annual White Ribbon Alliance for Safe Motherhood Award.**

The White Ribbon Alliance for Safe Motherhood is an international coalition of organisations formed to promote increased public awareness of the need to make pregnancy and childbirth safe for all women in developing as well as developed countries.

VIEWPOINT



ABOVE: In the early morning, a group of East Timorese fisherman pull in their net, Dili. Over-fishing is a problem and this huge net hauled only a handful of anchovies. Photo: Jo Elsom/AusAID

TOP LEFT: Ho Thi Ut dries fish in the midday sun, Phu Xuan Commune, Vietnam. Photo: Will Salter

LEFT: Dr Meryl Williams. Photo: ACIAR

REGIONAL STABILITY AND FISH

Dr Meryl Williams is a former Director General of the Worldfish Centre. Here she shares her thoughts on the role of fish in developing greater regional stability.

Australia is surrounded by the Indian, Pacific and Southern oceans and located among countries of great cultural and biological diversity. We all share in the use of fish and other aquatic life – for sustenance, for trade, for making an income and for the environment.

Fish can be used to help create stability. The development of the aquaculture industry in the Asia-Pacific region has reduced poverty in some areas by giving small fish farmers more food security, greater incomes and trading opportunities. On one hand the industry has increased national economies. On the other hand, fish have sometimes been at the centre of

economic and environmental disputes – forces for instability.

Take the case of the shrimp. Over the past 20 years the huge growth of shrimp farming and other aquaculture has helped fuel the economic growth of Thailand, Bangladesh and Vietnam. In these countries, fish exports dominate other agricultural commodities to the point where, in Vietnam in 2001, seafood exports were three times that of rice.

This created a measure of stability for growers. Yet, at times the prosperity brought by such growth has been destabilised by sudden trade restrictions. An example is when the European Union took issue with Bangladesh over the quality of its shrimps and placed a blanket ban on importing them from Bangladesh. The growth of shrimp farming has also generated sporadic environmental and social protests.

Despite the pervasive nature of fish issues in the region, they are often not visible on the political

agenda until a crisis occurs. This raises the fundamental question of whether we should make fish a greater force for stability?

I believe the answer is 'yes', and we can achieve this through our aid, environment and fisheries programs, and by increasing trade opportunities.

Already, Australia's aid program helps landmine victims in Cambodia and Vietnam to develop fish farms. In Indonesia, through microcredit projects many women have built up small fish businesses.

Australia is a world leader in fisheries and conservation. We have an oceans policy and tough measures to protect the Great Barrier Reef.

We are also a world leader in applying international agricultural research through the government-funded ACIAR (Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research).

ACIAR collaborates with researchers in neighbouring

developing countries on projects of mutual benefit.

If government departments, the private sector, universities and non-government agencies were to draw together their expertise on fish, and work with regional partners towards similar mutual benefits, we would go a long way towards making fish a source of regional stability and security.

Dr Williams was the keynote speaker at this year's Crawford Fund seminar in Canberra. The theme of the seminar was 'Fish, Aquaculture and Food Security: Sustaining Fish as Food Supply'. Dr Williams is Chair of the ACIAR Board.

VIEWPOINT is a forum for readers to express their ideas and perspectives on overseas development issues. Views do not necessarily reflect the ideas and policies of the Australian Government. Readers who would like to contribute should send their articles (not exceeding 500 words) with full contact details to the Editor, *Focus*, Public Affairs Group, AusAID, GPO Box 887, Canberra ACT 2601 or email focus@ausaid.gov.au

EDUCATION

GETTING A HEAD START

Since the early 1950s, thousands of talented young Indonesians have been awarded Australian Development Scholarships to study in Australia. For both Indonesia and Australia there are advantages, not least of which is greater mutual understanding.

Luh Putu Eswaryanti Kusumu Yuni received an Australian Development Scholarship in early 2000. For two years she worked towards a Masters degree in zoology at the University of Tasmania.

Now back at Udayana University, Denpasar, Yuni is teaching other students. 'More than anything,' she says of her time in Hobart, 'studying in Australia has given me more resolve and confidence in my role as a lecturer.'

Yuni looks back at her experiences as a postgraduate student in Australia with a great deal of professional and personal satisfaction.

Her hard work was rewarded by publication of two of her research papers in *Journal Biology*. But it was the style of academic study that has left a lasting impression. 'I had less supervision and more independence in my research work and those are two important lessons that I now apply in supervising my own students. How well I teach matters because one day the preservation of Indonesia's natural resources, such as our wildlife and forests, will be their responsibility.'



ABOVE: Yulastiarman says, 'Dialogue is the only way to resolve conflict.'

TOP: Luh Putu Eswaryanti Kusumu looks back at her time in Australia with fondness.

Photos: Jack Picone

Yulastiarman is an officer in Indonesia's Department of Foreign Affairs. Last year he completed a Masters degree at the Centre of Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Sydney. His research was on the South China Sea where six nations have competing claims.

'The main thrust of my thesis is

what I believe anyway – that dialogue is the only way to resolve conflict,' says Yulastiarman.

Now back in Jakarta, Yulastiarman is looking forward to his first overseas posting. 'I'll be happy to go where they send me,' he says, before adding, diplomatically, 'an Australian posting would be wonderful.'

A SCHOLARLY TRADITION

The Australian Development Scholarships provide opportunities for people from selected developing countries to undertake post-secondary level study in Australia.

In 2004, AusAID awarded 300 Australian Development Scholarships to an equal number of males and females in Indonesia.

Two out of every three scholarships go to candidates supported by Indonesian government agencies or academic institutions. This quota also ensures that at least 30 per cent of all development scholarships go to candidates from Indonesia's less developed eastern provinces.

All applicants undergo a selection process, which includes meeting English proficiency requirements, and attend an interview with a panel of Australian and Indonesian academics.

At any one time there are about 2,500 post-secondary students from around the world studying in Australia on Australian Development Scholarships. Masters degree awards may be completed in one to two years and PhD degrees in three or five years.

Awardees return home and use their new skills to make a direct contribution to development in their home countries.

For more information

<www.ausaid.gov.au/scholar/studyinginfrm>

<www.adsjakarta.or.id>

VOLUNTEERING

PERSISTENCE PAYS



Christine Sturrock (far right) with HIV-positive Emosi Ratini (far left) and Tuberi Cati. Photo: Metelita Ragogo

In developing countries where the infrastructure is fragile and support networks small, volunteers rely on their own resources to get things done. Skills and ingenuity are important but it's sheer persistence that really makes a difference.

Christine Sturrock spent over two years with the AIDS Task Force of Fiji. Here she describes her experience.

When I came to Fiji nobody was talking about treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS. The spread of the disease is a global human security issue. But what are we doing about it?

The cost of the medications to treat HIV infection are very high. Developing countries, such as Fiji, weren't even bothering to look at them. What's the point when they're not able to afford them?

Once a person is infected with HIV the AIDS virus in the body reproduces itself and infects more and more cells. These cells are part

of the immune system and, once infected, the virus ultimately destroys them. The body makes more immune system cells but the virus continues to reproduce and more cells are infected and destroyed. After some time there's simply not enough immune system cells to fight infections and the patient eventually dies from an infection or condition that the body can no longer fight.

The drugs used to combat HIV are called antiretroviral therapy. These drugs stop HIV from reproducing itself, which, in turn,

allow an infected person's immune system to stay strong. The drugs don't offer a cure but they do control HIV and enable people to live healthier and longer lives.

Soon after my arrival in Fiji, the family of a person living with HIV/AIDS approached the AIDS Task Force. The patient had been prescribed antiretroviral therapy at Suva Private Hospital at a cost of \$F2,700 per month (about \$2,000). After three months, the family just couldn't afford to continue.

I did a lot of research and was eventually able to access the drugs through India at a cost of \$F1,500 for six months (about \$1,109). The family can, with great difficulty, meet this cost.

Soon after this very lengthy and frustrating exercise of bringing in the drugs from India, the Executive Director of the AIDS Task Force, Jane Keith Reid, participated in an AusAID roundtable workshop in Canberra called 'Access to Treatment in Resource Poor Settings'.

With the information gathered from the roundtable and our own personal experience in Fiji, we brought the issue of accessing antiretroviral therapy to the National Advisory Committee on AIDS. The advisory committee was preparing a funding proposal to the United Nations Global Fund on AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis.

It took a lot to convince the local people that antiretroviral therapy could be included in the proposal but eventually the AIDS

Task Force managed it – and it was subsequently accepted!

Access to treatment is now firmly on all Pacific HIV/AIDS agendas. It's anticipated that the Global Fund system will be set up in the next six months. For the first time, people living with HIV in the Pacific will be able to get proper treatment. Antiretroviral therapy is also important in the prevention of the spread of HIV as its availability encourages people to come forward to be tested.

For those in Fiji unable to wait six months for the Global Fund there's the Pacific Islands AIDS Foundation. As a humanitarian initiative, money from the foundation is covering antiretroviral therapy for 20 HIV-positive people.

Much of my other work in Fiji was slow and frustrating but this amazing breakthrough has changed everything. The fact that people living with HIV/AIDS in the Pacific have access to affordable drugs and an improved life quality makes those long frustrating hours a very small price to pay.

Christine Sturrock was a volunteer in Fiji through Australian Volunteers International (AVI). This organisation is supported by AusAID.

For more information on volunteering
<australianvolunteers.com>
<www.ausaid.gov.au/youtham/selection>

GENDER



Women singing at a weapons disposal ceremony on Bougainville. Women have been central to the peace process.

Photo: Richard Fairbrother

Dr Elsina Wainwright. Photo: ASPI

WOMEN ARE THE PEACEMAKERS

'Women act as the region's peacemakers, but are excluded from leadership. In the South Pacific, it is often women who suffer the most during and after the conflict,' says Elsina Wainwright.

Women in the South Pacific face many challenges. In Melanesia, conflict and political instability exacerbate their situation. In Solomon Islands, women faced ethnic conflict and then lawlessness as armed gangs held sway before last year's Australian-led regional assistance mission.

In Bougainville, women have endured the horrors of civil war, including rape and other violence. In Fiji, the 1987 and 2000 coups brought instability, damaged the economy and fanned ethnic tensions.

When instability and conflict prevail, fresh problems arise in post-conflict societies. This situation is compounded by the dominance of men in traditional South Pacific society. Men are the public decision-makers and political leaders. If women exert any influence, it's behind the scenes. In Solomon Islands the pidgin word for 'husband' is 'boss'. Women in Melanesia are also affected by the inadequate delivery of services, such as health and education, particularly in isolated areas.

Notwithstanding all the challenges, South Pacific women

have played a critical role in ending conflict and building peace. In Bougainville in the 1990s, women came together to promote peace and reconciliation, often putting themselves in danger to tell the men to stop the fighting.

In the Solomons, women in the capital Honiara interposed themselves between the two militias for weeks in an effort to end the conflict. They formed the Women for Peace Group, which worked with militia groups, the government and others to promote peace in 2000.

It's now internationally recognised that women are often best placed to act as peacemakers in war-torn or insecure societies. But this crucial role in ending conflict and building peace has not translated into a greater role for women in the formal peace processes, or in the post-conflict society.

It's imperative that South Pacific women acquire a leadership role in the formal peace processes and in their societies. South Pacific women's groups are working to improve women's status in society, and a lot is being done to assist South Pacific women to play a greater leadership role.

AusAID and many non-governmental organisations are doing much to improve the lives of women in the region. It's important that women continue to be deployed on assistance missions – as police, for example, or lawyers or financial experts. They serve as role models for the women in that society, and send an important signal to the men. One of the lessons from East Timor and Bosnia is that women prefer relaying their conflict experiences to other women.

We tend to know more about Europe, the United States and the Middle East than we do about our neighbours. Last year the Australian Government turned its attention back to the South Pacific. It's time for all Australians to reconnect with the region. We need to re-establish people-to-people links with the South Pacific, including business to business, student to student, and also woman to woman.

Dr Elsina Wainwright, Australian Strategic Policy Institute, Canberra.

This article is an abridged speech made by Dr Wainwright on International Women's Day to UNIFEM. It appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* under the title 'South Pacific women are peacemakers'. Reproduced by permission.

OUT AND ABOUT



AUSAID IN THE COMMUNITY

Working in the community and letting people know about the activities of the overseas aid program is an important part of AusAID's work. Listening to and discussing with Australians their thoughts and ideas about aid help inform future directions. But there's also another aspect. Many people like to know how Australia, through its aid program, is helping its neighbours.

In the past few months AusAID has travelled to country and city agricultural shows in Alice Springs (June), Mudgee (July), Darwin (July) and Brisbane (August). One of the most popular exhibits has been the interactive water display, which highlights the fact that a billion people around the world don't have access to safe, clean water. And not only that – they have

to walk long distances to fetch it.

Visitors at the display can pick up a 9-kilogram bucket to get an idea of the weight of a full bucket of water. It amazes children. The look on their faces as they struggle to walk with the bucket is enough to know that they'll never take clean tap water for granted again!

In September there will be a photographic display about HIV/AIDS in Adelaide. This exhibit has been to each of the State capitals. Through powerful images it informs Australians about the scope of the disease and the implications for the region. Fighting the spread of HIV/AIDS in the Pacific is one of AusAID's most urgent challenges.

Over the next few months, AusAID is planning events and seminars for different professional

groups and business people interested in aid delivery. It will also be present at conferences run by other professional bodies. For example, AusAID attended a recent world conference on health promotion and education in Melbourne. For many it was an excellent opportunity to learn more about health programs, supported by AusAID, in the Asia-Pacific region – and how they might play a role.

ABOVE: Meeting the people at the Darwin show. **Photos:** Stephanie Doust/AusAID

ABOVE RIGHT: Ellen Mangavoulakis has her say at the youth peace summit held in Bangkok.

NATIONAL TOUR

positive negative, a photographic exhibition showcasing Australia's involvement in combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in the Asia-Pacific region, continues its tour of regional and rural Australia.

1–8 Sept	Wagga, NSW
13–20 Sept	Mildura, Vic
23–30 Sept	Broken Hill, NSW
5–11 Oct	Bourke, NSW
12–18 Oct	Dubbo, NSW
19 Oct–7 Nov	Bathurst, NSW
10–16 Nov	Muswellbrook, NSW
20–28 Nov	Gosford, NSW

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

HOW SERIOUS IS POVERTY IN THE REGION?

Reducing poverty in the Asia-Pacific region is the central aim of the Australian Government's overseas aid program. At least 1.2 billion people – 60 times the population of Australia – live in extreme poverty, and two-thirds of the world's absolute poor live in Asia and the Pacific.

DO MOST AUSTRALIANS SUPPORT THE OVERSEAS AID PROGRAM?

Yes. A nationwide survey commissioned by AusAID and ACFID (the Australian Council for International Development), found that 85 per cent of Australians support overseas development assistance.

WHICH COUNTRY RECEIVES THE MOST FINANCIAL SUPPORT?

Papua New Guinea is Australia's closest neighbour and the largest, single beneficiary of support from Australia. In Papua New Guinea, the infrastructure is fragile, there are few employment opportunities, and poverty is widespread.

GLOBALEDUCATION



GLOBAL YOUTH PEACE SUMMIT

Another global youth peace summit is planned for next year. About 2,000 youth delegates from around the world will meet to discuss ways to make the world more secure, peaceful and free.

Youth ambassadors in Thailand, Ellena Mangavoulakis, Ladan Wise, Kate Brettell and Lisa Ritchie attended the last world youth peace summit (Asia-Pacific region) at the United Nations' regional headquarters in Bangkok.

Working with 300 delegates from 44 countries, they helped develop a regional vision and action plan for world peace. This will be presented at the next summit.

'It was an amazing opportunity to learn more about the problems other countries face,' says Lisa. 'I have a better appreciation of our own standard of living. I also have greater understanding of how important it is for Australia to play a responsible role in our region.'

All four youth ambassadors were able to build on the relationships they're already forming in Thailand.

As they reach the end of their youth ambassador assignments they know that they have contributed to building strong relations between Thailand and Australia. They also know that they have worked towards strengthening ties across the Asia-Pacific region and learned a lot.

AN INDONESIA—AUSTRALIA EXCHANGE

At Belconnen High School in Canberra Rebecca Wells teaches Year 9 and 10 students the Indonesian language and a course called 'Making a difference'.

Students study Indonesian society and culture, and individually research issues such as trade, health, aid and poverty. In one of the class exercises they visit a local supermarket to see just how many items come from Indonesia. It brings home the fact that the forces of globalisation are increasing the social, economic and cultural links between the two countries – and the rest of the world.

While on a work visit to Canberra recently AusAID's Didi Marjimi, an Indonesian national, was happy to meet with Rebecca Wells and her students. After all, it was an opportunity to talk about Australia's overseas aid program in Indonesia with enthusiastic students. It was also a chance to see inside an Australian classroom. As Didi says, 'I'm very interested in what Australian students are learning about Indonesia.'



'I was very impressed with the level of interest in Indonesia,' says Didi Marjimi (far left) pictured here with Belconnen High School students. Photo: Luigi Soccio/AusAID

Didi shared with the Belconnen High School students his firsthand experience of development activities. He explained how many aid programs not only benefit the recipient country – in this case Indonesia – but also Australia and the region. A stable, secure and prosperous Asia Pacific benefits everybody. For example, an Australian-funded education project on the eastern island of Flores is improving the quality of education in some of the poorest parts of Indonesia. Through education the poor, illiterate and unskilled find they have options and opportunities to contribute to the wider market economy.

Didi was surprised to find out that many of the students had been to Indonesia and some had lived there. 'At the end of the session,' says Didi, 'I was approached by a student who told me that his father used to work for an AusAID project in Indonesia and that's

where he'd spent some of his childhood. Another student told me that his father was Indonesian and he came from Kalimantan, which is my home island!'

It's a small world.

For both Year 9 and 10 students the opportunity to talk to Didi was a great advantage. And for Didi the chance to discuss with Australian students issues that matter was enormously rewarding. 'What a most interesting and lovely time I've had. The students asked many questions which showed they were very eager to learn more about what Australia is doing to help developing countries, including Indonesia, reduce poverty.' **LS**

For more information
www.indo.aid.gov.au

The Global Education website provides information and case studies on line at
www.globaleducation.edna.edu.au

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



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