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THE ASIA FOUNDATION

REPORT ON THE  
IN-HOUSE EVALUATION OF GRANT AID/ASIA-G-1420  
"EXPANDED PROGRAM FOR FURTHERING HUMAN RIGHTS  
IN ASIAN COUNTRIES"  
FROM THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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San Francisco, California

November 18, 1983

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Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended. Section 116e:

"The President is authorized and encouraged to use not less than 1,500,000 dollars of funds made available under this chapter for each of the fiscal years 1982 and 1983 for studies to identify, and for openly carrying out, programs and activities which will encourage or promote increased adherence to civil and political rights, as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in countries eligible for assistance under this chapter. None of these funds may be used directly or indirectly to influence the outcome of any election in any country."

## I. INTRODUCTION

This evaluation of the results obtained by The Asia Foundation in its administration of the Agency for International Development's Regional Grant No. AID/ASIA-G-1420, a Specific Support Grant to fund the Foundation's "Expanded Program for Furthering Human Rights in Asia," was undertaken at the request of the President of the Foundation. The Grant Agreement, dated August 30, 1979, called for the submission of three annual reports by the Foundation as well as a "final outside scrutiny at the expiration of the grant." This final in-house evaluation is in addition to the reports required by the Grant Agreement.

### Previous reports

The three annual reports were submitted on July 7, 1981, April 20, 1982, and January 15, 1983. The special evaluation, prepared by Kenneth F. Phillips, Adjunct Professor of Law at Boalt Hall, the law school of the University of California at Berkeley, and a former AID Assistant Legal Counsel (1962-1965), was submitted on April 15, 1983. In addition, financial reports covering project expenditures, additional direct costs, and indirect costs were submitted regularly during the reporting period.

It should be noted that the present evaluation, while it has drawn on the four earlier reports for certain factual data, does not attempt to duplicate their methodology, information, or conclusions. Rather, the approach has been to assess the activities and achievements of the three years of programming, extract the lessons that have been learned, and, in the process, answer certain special questions about the program's response to the problems and needs it was designed to meet.

Readers of this report are urged to familiarize themselves with the four reports mentioned above. The Annual Reports contain extensive information on each of the grants made by the Foundation, including individual project evaluations, while the Phillips Report provides situational statements on the socio-political and economic conditions in the six countries visited, their law system problems, the law strategy and programming approach of The Asia Foundation, evaluations of selected projects, and recommendations regarding future law programming in each country. AID apparently intended the Phillips Report to be a total evaluation of the program. The current evaluation was conceived as a more complete response to that need.

#### The Evaluation Committee

This evaluation was prepared by an Ad Hoc In-House Committee appointed by Dr. Williams. The members were: Dr. Robert S. Schwantes, Executive Vice President; Julio A. Andrews, Director of Asian-American and Regional Programs; Doris G. Bebb, Grant Administrator; Ben Kremenak, Area Director, and Dr. Elizabeth H. White, Area Director. As Director of the Evaluation, Harry H. Pierson, former Vice President for Administration and an employee of the Foundation for twenty years in a variety of positions, including that of Representative in Thailand (1958-1962), was recalled from retirement and appointed temporarily as Special Consultant to the President. Attorney Jeffrey Falt, the Foundation's Regional Law Specialist, served as consultant to the Committee.

Brief History of AID/ASIA-G-1420

In 1977 and 1978 the Foundation was strongly encouraged by officials of the Carter Administration, including the President himself in a personal request to the Foundation's Trustees, to expand the Foundation's efforts in the area of human rights programming in Asia. Building on its experience, contacts, and ongoing program in the law and social justice, the Foundation responded in April 1978 with a proposal for a three-year expanded Human Rights Program to be funded by AID. Because of unexpected delays in reviewing the proposal, many of the originally proposed projects became moot and some opportunities were lost. As a consequence, it was necessary to develop new ones. Out of the original thirty, twelve new ones had to be substituted and in March of 1979 a revised proposal was submitted to AID. Later that year, on August 30, 1979, final AID approval was received and an agreement was signed.

The purpose of the grant as set forth by AID was "to implement programs and activities which will encourage or promote increased adherence to civil and political rights as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in various AID countries." The specific support grant totalled \$1,003,187 for direct and indirect costs for the period from September 10, 1979 to September 30, 1982. It was to be used for Foundation projects in Korea, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand and Bangladesh and for U.S.-Asian exchange among these countries. While Korea and Malaysia were non-AID countries, special approval was given by AID to use G-1420 funds for human rights programming in these two countries. With prior agreement, a few individuals from other non-AID countries were also provided assistance for conference and seminar participation during the life of the grant.

### Content of the Evaluation Report

In addition to analyzing the type of projects and of assistance and support that worked best and which ones did not work, with reasons therefor, the Committee looked at other facets of the program, such as the question of the Foundation's use of small grants and their relationship to larger grants; the counterpart contributions to projects by the recipients of grants; the kind and number of beneficiaries of the program; the institution-building effects attributable to this type of programming and realized through it; the lessons learned from carrying out the program that should serve the Foundation in developing future programs in human rights, and the conclusions and recommendations for practical application of the lessons learned.

The Committee recognizes that this program presents certain inherent limitations for evaluators. A principal one is that in most subcategories there are too few projects to form a workable base on which to generalize. The conclusions should therefore not be thought of as necessarily applicable to either the rest of the law programming or to the Foundation program as a whole. However, this study did provide an opportunity to relate certain long-standing Foundation philosophical and operating principles to the Human Rights Program and test them in a limited way.

### Realistic expectations for the Program

It is natural to ask whether, in a limited, three-year program designed to support local initiatives to improve the observance of human rights and the quality of social justice, targets can be set which have a reasonable chance of being attained. Put another way, are three years enough to

accomplish the goals and objectives and produce the full intended impact of the program? The answer appears to be that targets in terms of activities to be undertaken in one, two, or three years can certainly be set, rationally scheduled, and effectively met. However, the unavoidable problem in any in-depth evaluation of a program of this kind made soon after the expiration of a grant is that an assessment of successes or failures, of changes in attitudes and behavior, resulting from such activities may not be possible until a much longer period of time has elapsed.

## II. BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

### The Context of G-1420 Programming

The activities carried out under G-1420 during Fiscal Years 1980, 1981, and 1982 were only one part, albeit an important one, of the Foundation's total effort in the field of law and social justice in Asia. Foundation human rights activities were also carried on during the same three-year period with other AID special support law grants, as in the case of Indonesia, and with support from the Foundation's general grant from the U.S. Government via the Department of State and from unrestricted private funds.

The three-year program made possible by the AID grant under review, while new in the sense that new institutions, new leaders, and new beneficiaries were involved, was in another sense simply a needed, timely, and significant addition to a continuous ongoing Foundation effort, dating back to the 1950's, to promote the growth of more open and just societies in Asia. The rule of law, the equitable administration of justice, and advancing the civil and political rights of the individual have comprised one of the two most important primary areas of continuous Foundation interest and concentration since its founding, the other area being education and human resources development.

### Focus and Emphasis of G-1420

The particular focus and emphasis of the G-1420 grant from AID was on the provision of legal assistance to the poor, promoting the rights of women, and furthering human rights, all reflecting the spirit of the Congressional mandate at the time, the foreign policy aims of the Carter

Administration, and the priorities of those in AID responsible for the expenditure of funds provided under Section 116(e) of the "Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as Amended." While the new human rights nomenclature and public avowal of the cause were somewhat foreign to its more traditional and quiet approach, the Foundation had no difficulty in accommodating philosophically to the end objectives of the U.S. Government's human rights policies.

More specifically, the goals for the five categories set forth in the original grant agreement were as follows:

A. Legal services for the poor:

- (1) To help establish or broaden the work of action centers to identify the needs of the poor for legal assistance and to disseminate the results of such research.
- (2) To support legal literacy programs and to increase the effectiveness and outreach of voluntary and professional organizations that sought to increase public awareness of the need to protect and enhance the legal rights of the disadvantaged.
- (3) To provide legal aid to the needy through clinical legal education programs, legal assistance services and the pro bono activities of bar associations.

B. Promotion of Rights for Women and Minorities:

- (1) To educate women and minorities regarding their legal rights and responsibilities as citizens.
- (2) To support the establishment and expansion of activities of organizations concerned with the status, legal rights and education of women and minorities as to those rights and redress under the law.

C. Administration of Justice:

- (1) To help existing systems of justice become more efficient, humane and responsive to basic human rights.
- (2) To support efforts to introduce more efficient court systems to minimize delay in the administration of justice.
- (3) To modernize and invigorate customary systems of conflict resolution.

D. Extending the Human Rights Outreach of Asian Educational Institution

- (1) To draw upon the resources of universities to define and promote the ideals of human rights in Asian societies through research and publications.
- (2) To encourage the establishment and growth of clinical legal education programs giving law school students opportunities to provide free legal services to the poor under the supervision of their professors.
- (3) To support university-based legal literacy outreach programs for the general public with regard to citizen rights and access to legal remedies.

E. Human Rights in Asia in a Regional and International Context:

- (1) To support Asian participation in regional and international activities to promote human rights.
- (2) To facilitate the establishment of international linkages and an exchange of ideas and information on law and justice regionally and internationally.
- (3) To encourage the creation of regional agreements and mechanisms for the identification, study and correction of human rights inequities.

Some tangible results of Foundation programming under G-1420

A more detailed year-by-year breakdown of the expenditure of funds by Foundation projects and grants follows in Table A. A list of publications made possible by Grant G-1420 will be found in Appendix I. Appendix II, part A contains a list of conferences, seminars, meetings, and workshops made possible by that Grant, and part B shows the number of persons who attended international meetings with Foundation grants. Appendix III reports on the number and nature of the books, journals, and reference materials on Human Rights and related subject provided to Asian libraries and project institutions under G-1420.

In sum, over the three-year period, 66 grants were made, of which 33 were for 28 projects of institutions and organizations, 10 were for the distribution of books and journals to Asian and Pacific libraries, and 23 were to individuals for inter-country travel. Out of the total grant of \$1,003,187, \$533,178 was spent for direct program costs. Other direct program expenses came to \$122,822. Indirect costs totalled \$347,187. Broken down by categories, direct grant expenditures were as follows:

A. Legal Services for the Poor.....	\$118,226
B. Promotion of Rights for Women.....	114,205
C. Administration of Justice.....	31,178
D. Social Justice Outreach Programs from Educational Institutions.....	106,566
E. International and Regional Concerns.....	<u>103,369</u>
	\$473,544

Notes

1. The total of \$473,544 does not include the amount spent for the Regional Program Officer (see Note 3, below).
2. The grants in Category F.2, Development of New Organizations and Services, have been distributed among the above categories for evaluation purposes (see Table A).
3. The difference of \$65,423 between \$538,967, Direct Program Expenditures, and the total amount of direct grant expenditures, \$473,544, is made up as follows:

Fiscal Year 1980 F.1 Regional Program Officer.....	\$42,044
for Legal Services and Social Justice	
Exchange Loss on Project A.1.a, Malaysia Bar.....	884
Council, Perak (Grant cancelled)	
Refunds.....	<u>22,495</u>
TOTAL	\$65,423

### III. WHAT TYPES OF PROJECTS AND WHAT TYPES OF ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT WORKED BEST, AND WHY?

The question asked in the title of this Section proved difficult to answer, as there were simply not enough projects by category to form a significant data base for comparisons. But across the board, the Committee found one common ingredient: the most successful projects were those characterized by intelligent and pragmatic planning and strong leadership in execution. This observation is not original, but the study has served to emphasize the crucial importance of those factors time and again.

For purposes of this analysis, the grants made under the five categories and eight subcategories found in the original proposal to AID were divided into two principal types: (1) institution and organization projects, and (2) Foundation-administered and -managed grants. The first type is found in the projects in Categories A through D, plus F, and the second type is made up of the grants to individuals and libraries under the four subcategories in Category E. (See Table A for detail.)

Of the 66 G-1420 grants made during Fiscal Years 1980 through 1982, half (33) went to institutions and organizations and half (33) went to individuals or libraries in the form of Foundation-administered or Foundation-managed grants for a variety of types of assistance, including:

1. Legal advice and assistance provided by:
  - legal aid services centers
  - universities, especially law schools
  - private organizations, such as bar associations and women lawyers' associations
2. Clinical legal education in human rights (education of law students) given by
  - university law schools: teaching staffs

3. Legal literacy outreach programs in rural and impoverished urban areas carried on by:
  - university law schools: teaching staffs and students
  - organizations such as the Bangladesh Society for the Enforcement of Human Rights and the Thai Women Lawyers Association
4. Research performed by:
  - universities and professional organizations on:
    - (a) legal problems of various categories of potential clientele
    - (b) the socio-cultural setting of human rights problems
5. Seminars, conferences, and meetings organized by national, regional, and international organizations to discuss and exchange information on:
  - legal aid services
  - women and the law
  - crime and violence (e.g., in Thailand)
  - clinical legal education
  - law and the free press (e.g., in Korea)
6. Newsletters, guides, and other publications on legal rights and services issued by:
  - regional and national women's associations
  - regional and national lawyers' and judges' associations
  - university law centers and research institutes
  - national human rights organizations
7. Participation in seminars, conferences, workshops, internships, and observation tours
8. Consultancies by American professionals
9. Provision of professional books and journals to governmental, university, and organizational libraries.

#### Institutional and Organizational Projects

##### Category A: Legal Services for the Poor.

###### 1. Legal Aid Centers and Bureaus.

Because of the cancellation of the Malaysia Bar Council, Perak project (A.1.a), there are only two projects in this subcategory to compare: (1) the Bangladesh Society for the Enforcement of Human Rights (BSEHR) (A.1.b) and (2) the Women Lawyers Association of the Philippines, Bacolod (WLAP/Bacolod) (A.1.c). An attempt to determine objectively which worked

better would not tell us much, since they differ so much in size, complexity, milieu, and leadership. They were both successful in their local situations due largely to the dedication and hard work of their leadership, as well as the cooperation of local authorities. At the risk of oversimplifying, however, the project of the WLAP/Bacolod worked better than the BSEHR because:

- it was undertaken by an already established organization with strong and capable leadership;
- it was an enlargement of program, whereas the BSEHR was a new organization trying its wings;
- it was much less complex in its program;
- it was located in a provincial city and not so subject to potential political pressures, and
- its cultural environment was more open, democratically oriented, resistant to exploitation for hidden motives, and responsive.

## 2. Voluntary Community and Professional Efforts

Again, comparability among the three projects in this category is not easy as between the Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute program (A.2.b) on the one hand, and the two seminar projects--Chulalongkorn University: Seminar on Legal Aid (A.2.a) and the Seoul Judicial Scriveners Association project (A.2.c), on the other. The former is an ongoing activity; the latter two were one-time affairs. The program of the Union of Civil Liberty under the aegis of the Social Research Institute was very professional, practical, politically aware, and serious. Common factors of the seminars were: good leadership and planning, and sensitivity of project principals to local political constraints.

In "follow-up," the Seoul Judicial Scriveners Association, being an established organization, has been able to take the next step recommended--the publication of a Legal Aid Guide for Lay People, which has been

distributed to its more than 500 members and other scribes throughout the country for use in advising their clients. The Thai seminar was successful in bringing together an excellent cross-section of representatives of concerned university and private law schools, government legal aid agencies, and professional associations and raising their consciousness with respect to the need for a coordinating center for law and legal aid programs in Thailand. (This idea is now being worked on by a continuation committee. A group of four women lawyers representing the interests of the law schools of Chulalongkorn and Thammasat Universities and the Thai Women Lawyers Association made a very informative trip to the Philippines in October 1981, under a Foundation grant from G-1420 funds, to study the UP Law School Law Center and legal aid programs in Bacolod and Cebu City-- also recipients of Foundation grants under G-1420 funds.)

Category B. Promotion of Rights for Women and Minorities

1. Women and the Law

Of the six projects ascribed to this subcategory, one, the Regional Newsletter on Women and the Law (F.2.e), was evaluated as only a limited success (See Section IV). Of the other five, three were rated as having been successful, and two were considered by their project principals to have been outstanding.

In the Committee's opinion, the two outstanding projects were the Women's Legal Aid Seminar in the Philippines (B.1.a) and the Thai Women Lawyers Association's program (B.1.c). The former was regional in scope, well-organized, and inspirational. It resulted in prompt follow-up activities by a number of the participants on their return home and could usefully be repeated in a few years. The latter very effectively carried out a multifaceted program involving legal services and legal literacy

courses for the poor of Bangkok and of certain economically depressed rural areas, in the process successfully enlisting the cooperation of lawyers and law students. The Association consulted regularly with the Foundation to be sure it was carrying out the grant terms faithfully and its reports were prompt and thorough.

It is difficult to compare the other three successful projects because of the many variables involved. The basic reason for the success of the Korean Legal Aid Center for Family Relations (B.1.b); the University Women's Association, University of Malaya (F.2.e), and the Korea League of Women Voters (B.1.d) projects was that they all involved working cooperatively with established organizations made up of educated, dedicated, Asian women professionals, both paid staff and volunteers.

#### Category C. Administration of Justice

##### 1. Humanizing the Courts and Criminal Justice Systems

There were four projects in this subcategory. Again the Committee found comparison difficult, because each involved differing purposes and methods. Each project was rated "successful" in achieving its purposes. Each had good leadership and planning. Each had a wide impact:

- the criminal justice internships project with the Korean Ministry of Justice (C.1.a) resulted in a strong movement in the Ministry for the establishment of a modern probation system;
- the Thai Bar Association's Seminar on Crime and Violence (C.1.b) brought together government officials, lawyers, judges, the police, the news media, and civic leaders, and was successful in establishing useful information linkages among important decision-makers in the public area and increasing understanding of why those with differing responsibilities react differently to the same events;
- the Aid to Detainees project of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP) in Cebu City (C.1.c) successfully involved assistance to detention prisoners and cases having wide "impact" or class action significance, and

the Korean Press Institute's Conference on Law and the Free Press (C.l.d) brought together high-level legal scholars, jurists, and other experts with leaders of the Korean press to discuss the problem of ensuring press freedom in the post-Park period through appropriate amendments to the constitution or legislative action, and reached a consensus that democratization of Korean society was likely and appropriate and that press laws should be liberalized accordingly.

All these projects had an ad hoc character, except for the Philippine IBP/Cebu project, which the Committee considers to have worked best: it expanded an already established model program, and had exemplary enthusiastic and skilled leadership and an immediate, practical impact.

Although the Committee and others rated the Korean Press Institute's conference as successful, it did not produce much in the way of follow-up because shortly afterward, when martial law was imposed by General Park's successor, General Chun Doo Hwan, journalists were largely muzzled and follow-up plans had to be abandoned.

#### Category D. Social Justice Outreach Programs from Educational Institutions

##### 1. Clinical Programs

Two of these projects involved clinical legal education, four supported legal aid activities, and two encompassed both legal literacy and legal aid. The one that worked best was the University of Papua New Guinea's Legal Education and Assistance Program (F.2.1) (assigned to this category for evaluation purposes).

- the LEAP program of the University of Papua New Guinea (F.2.a), which won top honors in this category, was outstanding in also combining education of law students and service to isolated rural clients. The student practice rule allowing students to appear in courts, and the sending of students back to their native areas were other favorable factors;

- the Clinical Legal Aid Seminar held at the University of the Philippines Law Center (D.l.d) was very successful in generating enthusiasm for clinical education in law school deans and professors and the Integrated Bar of the Philippines and had a wide impact in the Philippines and among regional and national law organizations in Asia;
- the Thammasat University vacation Rural Legal Literacy Outreach program (D.l.g) was very successful in combining education for the students and service for the clients; it undertook community development activities to establish their bona fides with Thai villagers and built on this confidence to impart rudimentary understanding of citizens' rights under Thai laws;
- strong commitment on the part of lawyer-members of the Malaysia Bar Council (D.l.f) led to good delivery of services by the Legal Center, and a successful project overall.

## 2. Research and Publishing

This subcategory involved one project--Research, Seminars and Publishing on Human Rights in the Thai Context--of the Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks. As its title implies, it had three purposes: (1) to plan and prepare a series of research papers relevant to the Thai human rights situation; (2) to follow up the research with a series of seminars to discuss the research papers in preparation for their publication, and (3) to publish the papers for distribution to selected Thai policy-makers. (Some of the papers are of a sensitive nature as they relate to touchy political areas such as the relations between the Thai bureaucracy and the Muslim population in southern Thailand.) (See Appendix I, item 16.)

The Committee found that the research subjects were indeed relevant to the problems of human rights and peasant economic concerns. The researchers were respected and highly qualified university professors. This part of the Foundation's grant has been completed. The cost of the

seminars, the second purpose of the grant, has been transferred to other funding sources available to the project principal and the G-1420 funds for that purpose are being used to cover ongoing increased research costs. The third purpose of the grant, publishing, is under way as the seminars complete their discussions. While formal reporting on the grant is considerably behind original target dates, informal reporting has been good. A final report is now due in April 1984. The Foundation has full confidence in the good sense of the project leaders to use this grant to best advantage and the Committee has evaluated it as very successful to date. It should be added that the total program has also received substantial additional funding from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.

The Committee found that successful projects discussed above shared the characteristics of good planning and strong leadership mentioned in the opening paragraph of this section. Depending on the nature of each project, many of the projects also had subsequent good results in (1) the provision of specific services to, and identifiable effects on, members or client groups, or (2) change in governmental attitudes and/or behavior. As a group, the success rate was high. Through these projects, thousands of poor and disadvantaged persons in such countries as Bangladesh, Thailand, Malaysia, and the Philippines have come to know and understand their human and civil rights, and the basis already laid for further expansion of human rights concepts and practices in Asia and the Pacific has been strengthened.

Foundation-Administered and Foundation-Managed Grants

Category E. International and Regional Concern

1. Regional and International Organizations
  - a. Internships for Asian and Pacific Nationals in International Human Rights Agencies
2. Bi-National and Multi-National Linkages
  - a. International Outreach of American Professionals
  - b. Professional Literature Distribution
  - c. Internships and Consultations within Asia and the Pacific

The distinction between the above four projects and those already discussed lies in the fact that Category E grants were funded not to institutions and organizations but rather (a) to individuals either directly or through Foundation-managed grants, or (b) to Asian libraries in the form of books and journals. At the same time, these grants provided complementary support to institutions and organizations receiving G-1420 support and thus had multiplier effects.

The four grants made under Internships for Asian and Pacific Nationals in International Human Rights Organizations (E.1.a) placed recipients in human rights agencies located in the United States. The placements all worked out well because the grantees were assigned to agencies that were prepared for them and had something of substance to offer, and because the provisions for travel and living costs and acquisition of reference materials were adequate. The Committee evaluates these four projects as successful in those respects, but must count one as ultimately of limited success because the grantee, for political reasons, did not return to his home country (see p.24).

The group of eight grants from the project International Outreach of American Professionals (E.2.a) involved the provision of six American professors and specialists in various aspects of human rights and socio-legal problems to Asian and Pacific regional and national institutions and organizations. One of these grants enabled an American professor to attend an ESCAP workshop on "Legal Approaches to the Social Problems of Low-Income Groups." As with other grants in this general category, they have been fully reported on and evaluated in the three Annual Reports on G-1420. The Committee found that the techniques that were most effective were those in which the needs of the individual receiving institutions and their stages of development had been carefully assessed. Lectures and short-term consultancies worked best in building awareness or in planning the expansion of activities. In terms of length, the three-month or four-month consultancy worked best in the establishment of new programs. All these grants, except that to Attorney Robert Gnaizda (see below, p.25), were considered to have been very successful.

Under project Professional Literature Distribution (E.2.b), hundreds of books and journals related to human rights and American legal precedents in the broad area of citizens' rights were sent to the libraries of universities and organizations which were project principals in other categories of the G-1420 program; and to similar institutions and some governmental law libraries not directly participating in the program but which expressed a need for such materials. In addition, as an adjunct to the human rights program, the Books for Asia project sent approximately 50,000 books and journals to project-related libraries. Full details on all shipments related to this category will be found in Appendix III.

The ten grants under the Professional Literature Distribution project of the G-1420 program worked out best when there was a reserve of funds available to the Foundation and its Representatives in Asia, to draw upon as specific needs arose and when the Foundation was able to identify key new journals or reference materials which could be purchased in volume and shipped to several libraries.

In the subcategory of Bi-National and Multinational Linkages (E.2) the project on Internships and Consultations within Asia and the Pacific (E.2.c) was a cluster of eleven grants consisting of travel grants, per diem and registration fees for seven Asians attending regional conferences and workshops (see items 2 through 8 of Appendix IIB), and of travel and per diem expenses to enable four Thai legal educators to observe legal centers in the Philippines as a follow-up to project A.2.a: Seminar on Legal Services in Thailand. These grants are fully described on pp. 42-46 of the Second Annual Report and pp. 26-29 of the Third Annual Report. Since the types of assistance were practically the same in every case, there is nothing in the reports to indicate that any of them worked better than any others. Furthermore, the quality of the participants appears to have been high and they all reported that their contributions of ideas were well received and their learning experiences would be put to good use. These programs work best when the participants are outgoing and enthusiastic representatives of their institutions. They work less well when the participants are not in a position to influence change in their institutions or to make good use of the new knowledge and skills acquired.

It was the Committee's finding that, as a whole, Category E grants have served to bring to the attention of the Foundation important Asian advocates of human rights and the rule of law and have helped to strengthen their

commitment to the equitable development of their nations' legal systems. The grants have also enabled legal practitioners prominent within their own countries to make contact with their counterparts throughout Asia and have thus fostered regional dialogue on human rights in the developing nations of Asia and the Pacific.

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In this Section, the Committee has attempted to identify and apply useful criteria for selecting those projects and types of assistance and support that worked best in its total program carried out with funds from AID's Grant G-1420. As pointed out early in this discussion, it is not an easy task to make firm comparative judgments among projects and grants of such disparate characteristics--all, of course, addressed to the central goals of the program--as are found in this program. The Committee was impressed by the number of projects that worked really well and the relevance of the grants made to individuals and for the distribution of published materials. Section IV will discuss the few projects and grants that worked less well or not at all, and in a later Section the Committee will draw certain lessons from the total experience to guide the Foundation in future programming in Asia and the Pacific in the important area of Human Rights.

#### IV. WHAT PROJECTS DID NOT WORK, AND WHY?

In its review of the 66 projects funded out of G-1420 funds, the Committee found four of limited success and three clear failures. It was found that in nearly every case the reasons for the limited success or failure were insufficient planning, commitment, and leadership on the part of the project principal or principals along with poor management. In two cases, changes in the political climate limited the success of the projects. The following projects had either limited success or failed altogether.

##### University of Malaya: Clinical Legal Education Program (D.l.a).

This project, which consisted of two grants for the travel and services of an American consultant (Dean William McPherson of the University of Mexico Law School), was designed to assist in the establishment of a Clinical Legal Education unit in the curriculum of the University of Malaya Law School. A plan was developed with the cooperation of Dean McPherson for a legal assistance outreach program using faculty and students. The plan also envisaged a long-term cooperative arrangement between the Law Schools of the University of Malaya and the University of New Mexico. But the degree of commitment on the part of the Malaya principals was not sufficient and sustained enough to overcome bureaucratic problems which prevented the plan from being put into effect. The purpose of the grant was therefore not served during the period of time covered by this evaluation. In retrospect, it appears that the University might not have been quite ready and that the enthusiasm for the program came more from outside, including the generating role played by the Foundation and the American consultant, than from inside the University. The G-1420

grant did, however, result in stimulating a higher interest in legal aid and the first steps toward introducing clinical legal education courses into the Law School's formal curriculum. The grant was also responsible for establishing linkages between the two referenced universities and professional contacts on an individual basis which are continuing.

Silliman University: Legal Aid Bureau (D.1.e).

The purpose of this grant was to enable the Legal Aid Bureau to extend its legal literacy and free counselling services through covering the costs of law students' travel to inaccessible areas and the publication of a Legal Aid Bureau newsletter. While the annual reports on G-1420 for FY 1981 and FY 1982 show that the University's Legal Aid Bureau succeeded in some respects in strengthening its staff, increasing its handling of human rights cases, and extending its outreach, overall the project was a disappointment. The Dean of the Faculty of Law was supportive of the project, but commitment and participation on the part of faculty and students were lacking. The University itself was in financial difficulty at the time and its law program was beginning to run down during the latter stages of this grant. The newsletter ceased publication after one issue. The reporting on the grant was neither informative or evaluative. In all, while some of the purposes of the grant were served, the grant has to be rated unsuccessful largely due to the difficulties the grantee institution was going through and the lack of commitment on the part of the leadership of the law faculty.

Regional Newsletter on Women and the Law: Bangladesh Society for the Enforcement of Human Rights (F.2.e).

The purpose of this grant was to enable Mrs. Sigma Huda to produce

and distribute three issues of a newsletter on behalf of Asian women lawyers' organizations in several countries, loosely affiliated in the emerging Pacific and Asian Women Lawyers Association. The grant was to cover the costs of publishing and distribution of three issues. The first issue came out in January 1982. It was disappointing in content. The second issue, April 1982, was considered an improvement. The third issue had yet to be produced. The record shows that, while well-intentioned, Mrs. Huda, the co-head of the Bangladesh Society for the Enforcement of Human Rights, and a very busy practicing lawyer, simply did not have the time or professional experience needed to implement the project properly. There is a clear need for such a publication but to date the need has not been met by the G-1420 grant to Mrs. Huda. This project is therefore considered to have been at best only a very limited success.

Grant to Professor Dante Simbulan (E.1.a).

This 1980-81 grant under Internships for Asian & Pacific Nationals in International Human Rights Agencies, was intended to give the grantee, a professor at the University of the Philippines, experience as an intern with Human Rights Internet in Washington, D. C. (HRI). His work at Human Rights Internet was praised but, for political reasons, Professor Simbulan chose not to return to take up his teaching in the Philippines. He has remained in the U.S. and is currently Director of the Church Coalition for Human Rights. In a narrow sense, the project failed since the original purpose of the grant was not realized. In another sense, it succeeded in broadening the experience of the grantee and in time it could have a greater pay-off when conditions permit Professor Simbulan's return to the Philippines.

Malaysia Bar Council, Perak (A.1.a).

Grant cancelled and money returned. This grant, which was designed to assist the Perak Bar Committee of the Malaysia Bar Council in organizing a free legal aid service to the indigent people in Ipoh City and surrounding communities, failed for a number of reasons: lack of consistent leadership and continuity of direction; procrastination and indecision, and lack of interest and commitment on the part of members of the Perak Bar Committee and their law firms to sanction pro bono services for the poor.

Yonsei University: Yongdungpo Legal Aid Center (D.1.c).

This project, designed to encourage the law faculty of Yonsei University to aid the poor by assisting them with their legal problems through non-formal means of dispute resolution, failed. The reasons were:

- This was a substitute project for one that became infeasible due to the delay in the approval of the Foundation's original submission to AID. The new plans and site for the legal aid center were apparently approved too hastily and unwisely.
- The original leadership changed and in the transition the project lost momentum, direction, and commitment to its original purpose.
- With the assassination of President Park, followed by General Chun Doo Hwan's coup, the political climate did not encourage social and community experimentation.

Taken together, these factors immobilized the project after a sporadic two-year effort. It seemed wise to terminate the effort. This was done and the unspent part of the grant (\$8,350 out of the original \$20,000) was returned.

Grant to Attorney Robert Gnaizda (E.2.a).

This grant, under the subcategory International Outreach of American Professionals, failed to serve the purpose for which it was given. It was intended to enable Mr. Gnaizda, a public interest lawyer in San Francisco,

to attend an ESCAP Regional Workshop on Legal Aid in Jakarta. The Workshop was cancelled by the Government of Indonesia five days before it was to begin. Mr. Gnaizda was so informed and was asked to refund the money. He proceeded from Manila to Jakarta and Bali anyway and has refused to refund the money, saying that his plans were too far advanced to change at the last minute. The issue of the refund remains unresolved.

## V. SMALL GRANTS VS. LARGE GRANTS

The Committee was asked to review and comment on the following two questions in relation to the G-1420 Grant:

- (1) Is there evidence that making a large number of small grants is as effective as concentrating resources in fewer but larger programs?
- (2) Is there a coherent impact or effect generated by numerous small-scale projects that is greater than the sum of the individual activities. If so, what is that impact or effect?

The Committee did not believe that the first question was an either-or or a yes-or-no matter. There is need and room for various ranges of grants: small, medium, and large. Also, size is relative. For The Asia Foundation a small grant is one under \$10,000; a medium-sized one is from \$10,000 to \$25,000 and a large grant is \$25,000 and over. For other organizations \$100,000 might be considered a small grant, \$500,000 a medium-sized grant, and \$1,000,000 a large grant.

In reviewing the size of the 66 grants made under G-1420, the Committee found that more than three quarters (77.3%) were for amounts under \$10,000. Fifteen grants between \$10,000 and \$50,000 made up the remaining 22.7% of the total number of grants made in the three-year period. In terms of total expenditure, however, nearly two thirds of the \$473,544 spent for all projects went to the fifteen largest grantees in the \$10,000 to \$50,000 category (Table B).

The Committee noted that the Foundation could have chosen to concentrate its available funds on supporting fewer and larger type programs in already established Asian institutions and organizations, but that it chose instead to encourage its Representatives to look for new opportunities in order to make a wider range of contacts and to explore different kinds of potential programming opportunities. The decision to use small, or seed money, grants

allowed the Foundation to program in most of the AID countries of Asia and to encourage a wide range of recipients to explore the feasibility or to experiment with new ideas and techniques with minimum financial risk.

The Committee also looked at the relative sizes of the grants in each category of the program (Table C) and concluded that the sizes were by and large appropriate to the types of program undertaken.

Most of the 38 small grants under \$5,000 went for support for attendance at various kinds of conferences and seminars, human rights publications, observation tours, short internships, sending American experts and consultants to Asia, and distributing American legal literature to various Asian libraries and human rights organizations.

The majority of the medium-sized (\$10,000-25,000) and larger-sized (over \$25,000) grants were for support of new programs of legal aid centers and other institutions and organizations concerned with human and civil and political rights, clinical legal education, and legal assistance outreach programs for the disadvantaged. A smaller number of grants were made to existing programs of institutions and organizations with which the Foundation had been programming to enable them to expand and extend their human rights activities.

As for the second question on the cumulative effect of small-scale projects, the Committee noted in many instances the inter-relationship and the integrated nature of the many small grants made under G-1420. Small grants for internships, observation tours, and seminar attendance in most instances were directly related to an actual or to an incipient Foundation-assisted program of an established or about to be established Asian institution. The same was true for the small grants made to American legal professionals to lecture, consult, and advise. These separate and

individual projects reinforced the activities of numerous programs supported by other G-1420 grants. Likewise, the various small grants made to upgrade the collections and reference materials on the law and human rights broadened the services of Asian institutions as part of an integrated overall approach.

Another characteristic of small grants relative to the second question posed, is that, being exploratory and experimental, they can and often do pave the way for larger programs and larger-sized grants. An example of this is found in the three-tiered G-1420-funded activity in Thailand looking to the establishment of an umbrella organization to coordinate the legal literacy and legal services program of several universities and private organizations and government departments. First came a small grant for the Seminar on Legal Aid Services in Thailand. Second were three small grants to a team of Thai women lawyers from universities and private practice acting as a continuation committee of the Seminar, to observe the work of the University of the Philippines Law Center (also founded and supported by funds from the Foundation) in order to obtain ideas, for, third, the organization of a Thai Legal Services Center, which is expected to come to the Foundation for larger-sized assistance once it is fully established (see. p.13).

In conclusion, the Committee felt that the mix of small, medium, and large grants (in Foundation terms) was justified by the circumstances and the attainments of the program's objective. It found that "size" is secondary in importance to "integrated" programming; that few "small" grants were "isolated," and that project purpose, relationship to other grants, effectiveness of implementation, and impact should be the essential criteria in determining the results and value of a grant.

The Committee also concluded that the grants made from the G-1420 grant provided ample evidence that when a succession of small grants is incremental in nature, the cumulative impact or effect can be greater than the sum of the individual activities. A concentrated endeavor to strengthen an institution through a series of sustained, absorbable small grants is often more productive than a one-time large grant.

## VI. BENEFICIARIES

To categorize and quantify the "beneficiaries" of G-1420 grants was a difficult and frustrating task for the Committee. It was decided to break beneficiaries down into three groupings: (1) project principals, (2) direct beneficiaries, and (3) indirect beneficiaries.

Project Principals It is not difficult to identify and count the project principals, usually one per project. These are the persons with whom the letters of agreement were signed. In this program, they numbered 66.

Direct Beneficiaries, broadly speaking, fell into three classes: (1) those who provided services supported by Grant G-1420 (concerned officers, staff members and volunteers of organizations receiving grants; faculty and staff of institutions whose legal literacy and clinical aid projects were supported, and advisers and consultants); (2) those persons who received direct benefits from the organizations and institutions in (1), such as those attending legal literacy programs and receiving legal advice and services and free literature about their legal rights; those who were either kept from being imprisoned unlawfully or were released from arbitrary confinement as a result of an initiative taken by three of the organizations funded by G-1420 and grants, and (3) individuals given internships, conference and seminar attendance grants, and observation tour support, and the librarians and researchers whose book requests were met. Based on available information, the total number of beneficiaries in the direct category came to an estimated 15,778.

Indirect Beneficiaries were the most difficult to identify and the most difficult to estimate as to their numbers. They included radio and television audiences who had heard and/or seen special literacy and human rights education programs produced by some of the principals of the G-1420 projects. They were students attending special lectures on (con't on next page)

human rights or clinical legal education; they were readers of legal rights pamphlets and library users of legal books and journals provided by the Foundation. They were the countless women who benefitted from changes in attitudes and laws relating to their legal status and rights. In one case, the reporting principal stated the beneficiaries of the particular grant (The Thai Seminar on Crime and Violence) would ultimately be "all levels of society." Table A shows that the Committee's informed guess on the total number benefitting indirectly from the 66 G-1420 projects is between 1,500,000 and 1,750,000 people but the Committee emphasizes that this is largely an estimate and a conservative one at that.

In development assistance programs such as those designed to increase the supply of clean water or to promote better animal husbandry, it is possible to count results in physical terms; so many safe-water wells dug, average increase in weight of hogs, number of persons being vaccinated, etc. But in a program dealing essentially with ideas, with attitudes and human behavior, with laws, court decisions, and government actions, it will always be difficult to do much more than make a broad estimate as to the number of people reached and affected.

From a reporting point of view, the statistical base available for analysis and for estimating the impact of the G-1420 grant in numerical terms was found to be weak. A good deal more thought must be given to this problem by the Foundation in the design of future project reporting requirements by both grantee and by those reviewing evaluative project reports. This may involve the development of a new and much more precise methodology for classifying and counting beneficiaries. The whole area of how they benefit should also be thoroughly analyzed and systematized

to the extent practicable. It should, of course, be recognized that with small grants, the cost of data gathering and evaluation could easily surpass the cost of the grant and the activity being analyzed. Cost benefit ratios must thus also be considered.

## VII. COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS

During the three years covered in this evaluation, total spending for projects from G-1420 funds came to \$473,544. In this same time period counterpart contributions from the recipients of these grants came to an estimated \$427,454. These contributions included ones received by the project principals from other domestic sources as well as their own institutional or individual inputs into the projects.

Counterpart contributions to G-1420 grants came in many forms: provision of office space, housing, and transportation; administrative support, staff salaries, per diem and honoraria for resource persons; volunteers' time and free legal services; publication and distribution costs and other miscellaneous contributions to cover a variety of expenses.

An estimate of the dollar value of counterpart contributions was required of each project at the time it was proposed. The detailed final report submitted by the project principal was supposed to include verification of the counterpart contributions. This information was then reviewed and in the three yearly reports to AID on G-1420 activities, the final estimate of counterpart funding was recorded on the data sheet for each project. This basic data base information was reviewed by the Committee and Table A lists the counterpart contributions project by project.

Not included as counterpart because it does not fit the usual definition and usage of the term was the Foundation's own contribution to the G-1420 program from its own resources. A deliberate effort was made to direct books and journals from the Foundation's Books for Asia Program to institutions, centers and libraries being assisted by G-1420 grants. It is estimated that some 50,000 volumes were sent to them at the Foundation's

expense. Using the standard accepted formula for determining retail value, the estimated dollar worth of these books came to \$700,000.

(See Appendix III.)

Additionally, the Foundation used its General Grant and unrestricted private funds to start up, augment, and in some cases to continue to support G-1420 activities after G-1420 money had run out. The Foundation has also continued to seek local support for ongoing activities initially supported by AID's G-1420 grant.

But three points should be made with respect to counterpart funding for the types of activities supported by the G-1420 grant. First, the original purpose, as urged on the Foundation by the U.S. Government, was to provide legal assistance to the poor as a part of the then Administration's human rights policy. The poor by definition were in no position to provide counterpart funding in projects designed to meet their needs for free legal assistance.

Second, the institutions, organizations, and voluntary associations involved in establishing or extending legal aid services or other human rights outreach-type activities were themselves stretched for funds. Not as much counterpart funding could be expected from them as from public, semi-public, and private entities with stronger financial footings and constituencies. One disappointing element in all this was the reluctance of some of the bar in Asia to provide their services on a pro bono basis.

Third is the question of whether human rights and legal services assistance activities supported by G-1420 funds will be able to continue and to grow after outside assistance ends. The Committee found that the record showed little evidence that this important question was deliberately

addressed realistically in most of the project proposals submitted, a weakness that should be corrected in the future in the project review and approval process.

Finally, the Committee review suggests that not enough emphasis had been placed by the Foundation on analyzing, verifying, and following up on counterpart funding. More detailed and realistic figures and estimates, incorporated in project proposals and letters of agreement, would have been useful in later grant evaluations and in an overall look-back at the size and significance of counterpart contributions to the program as a whole.

#### VIII. CHANGES IN ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR

The Committee asked itself the following question: In the end, what effect did the three-year G-1420 grant have on Asian attitudes and behavior toward enhancing civil and political rights, the status of women, and the provision of legal assistance to the poor of Asia?

An effort was made to answer this difficult question, based on available information: written and oral reports and other observable results. Short of interviews, opinion surveys, and other methods of measuring social attitudes and change, the views of the Committee are necessarily impressionistic.

One group whose attitudes and behavior could be observed at first hand was the project principals themselves. It was taken as a given that their interest in doing something about the enhancement of human rights in Asia was strong to begin with. Attitudinal changes further strengthening their commitment were, however, discerned. Many were exposed to new ideas and practices as a result of participation in G-1420-supported internships, observation tours, and seminar and conference attendance. The acceptance and practice of new ideas gained from exposure to the experience of others in Asia and the U.S. resulted in new institutional initiatives and renewed efforts on the part of many of the principals of G-1420 grants. Clearly the effect overall was to broaden and strengthen the leadership base of those concerned with the enhancement and protection of civil and political rights.

The changes brought about in the attitudes and behavior of those outside the small circle of the principals were harder to measure, but the following are a few examples of the G-1420 "ripple effect."

The Bangladesh Society for the Enforcement of Human Rights started out in a general public atmosphere of skepticism toward its work but soon gained the confidence of the press, the martial law authorities, law leaders in and out of government, and the indigent of Dhaka. Its successful efforts on behalf of prisoners of Dhaka jails who were being unjustly held encouraged the Dhaka City Commission to call for a review of the status of all prisoners being held. Its activities also were one of the contributing factors in the Martial Law Administration's decision to decentralize the courts of Bangladesh. Further, the example of the society is being used as a model for the establishment of similar centers in other parts of Bangladesh.

In Malaysia, the University of Malaya Women's Association conducted a G-1420-supported "Seminar on Women and the Law." It received excellent national press coverage and brought to the attention of women all over Malaysia their rights under the provisions of the 1976 Marriage Reform Act. This brought about a marked behavioral change. As a result of the attention focused on the subject and some pressure, the government subsequently took steps to implement the law. Previously it had been largely ignored. administratively speaking.

The small G-1420 grant to the Cebu City Chapter of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines had a direct and indirect effect on changing attitudes and bringing about needed actions. The grant enabled the Chapter for the first time to employ paid staff members to coordinate the work of its network of volunteer lawyers, law students, and religious and social service organizations working with those awaiting trial and detainees in the jails of Cebu City. Many were there without formal charges. Others

were awaiting sentencing due to court congestion. Cooperation at all levels stimulated by the Chapter's legal aid program involved judges, prison officials, and community organizations. The successful alleviation of jail overcrowding resulting from the release of unjustifiably detained prisoners and other steps to speed up trials reduced tensions all along the spectrum from the courts to the jails to the prisoners, their families, and the community at large. The program won national attention and changed the attitude of the central office of the Integrated Bar Association from a negative viewpoint to a positive one with respect to the value of paid staff for legal aid programs conducted by its 70 chapters throughout the country.

The program also focused the attention of the Manila government on the serious social and political consequences of the "justice delayed, justice denied" problem. Officials were made more aware of needed reforms to make the justice system more efficient and equitable; subsequently the Ministry of Justice made a grant of the equivalent of \$800,000 to strengthen the Integrated Bar Association's national legal assistance program throughout the Philippines.

The Cebu City legal aid program also served as a model for other legal aid programs in the Philippines. The Women Lawyers Association of the Philippines, Bacolod, which conducted a similar program through its Legal Aid Clinic, sent an intern to study the Cebu City experience and through The Asia Foundation observers were brought from Thailand and Malaysia to see the program in action. By example made possible in part by a G-1420 grant, the Cebu City's community voluntary action program to humanize the courts and the criminal justice system has already had an impact far beyond those directly served.

An example of a Korean change in attitude and behavior is found in the establishment of a pilot probation project in the Ministry of Justice, the inspiration for which came as a direct result of the Foundation-sponsored observation tour of probation systems in the United States. This experience led to a request from the Ministry for a further Foundation grant (which was approved using General Grant funds) to enable thirteen staff members of the Ministry and the National Rehabilitation Agency to undertake a detailed study of the Philippine and Japanese probation systems, preparatory to setting up a national probation system in Korea. The pilot project was subsequently expanded from Seoul to Taejon and Chonju. A National Probation Law is scheduled for enactment in 1984, to be implemented throughout the country in 1985 and 1986.

The G-1420-supported Regional Workshop on Women and the Law held in Manila in 1980 has had a wide "ripple effect." The bringing together of many of the most important women lawyers and social scientists from twelve Asian and Pacific countries for the first time resulted in the formation of an informal continuing network of correspondents, a newsletter, a book on Women and the Law, and the prospective establishment of a new regional organization, the Pacific and Asian Women Lawyers Association. In Indonesia, echo panel discussions were held and a handbook on marriage law was published. In Malaysia, the previously mentioned seminar on Women and the Law, modeled after the Manila workshop, was held, with positive results. The Korean participants followed up with efforts to give greater opportunity to women to enter the legal profession in that country and upon their return home the women delegates from Pakistan spoke out for the need for a probation system along the lines of the one they had observed in the

Philippines. Clearly, in retrospect, this first Asia-wide meeting of leading women lawyers succeeded in raising the level of consciousness about the problems of women's rights throughout the Asian-Pacific region.

The Committee concluded from these and other examples that, in sum, the G-1420 program of 66 specific grants spread over a three-year period had a positive influence on attitudes and behavior with respect to human rights. Some official policies were affected as was the administration of justice; law school curricula were expanded to include clinical legal education; new legal aid programs were established; experiences and ideas were exchanged across national boundaries, and lasting linkages were established. Clearly some progress was made in awakening in large sectors of Asian societies the concept that the law should be the protector of an individual's civil and political rights.

The efforts to answer the question posed at the beginning of this section also resulted in the conclusion that the Foundation at the present time is not staffed or geared-up to elicit the volume of information that would be needed to document changes in attitude and social and political behavior with any degree of precision. Before and after studies would have to be conducted. Measurement of changes would have to start with the establishment of base lines describing present attitudes and behavior at the time the grant was made and the goals sought, and the criteria for determining the extent to which attitudes had been modified, both within the life of the project and for some time after its completion would have to be laid down. The cost for such follow-up studies is again a factor that would have to be weighed against the benefits to be gained.

## IX. PROBLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

The AID G-1420 grant was not without its problems and difficulties. They included the delays in initial funding, the complications flowing from initial approval procedures, the political sensitivity issue, project execution, and project reporting.

The problem of initial funding. The review and approval process for the Foundation's proposal for AID funding took close to 18 months before funds were made available for the implementation of the G-1420 grant. Prior to the submission of the proposal in April 1978, months of background consultations and program development between the Foundation and prospective Asian principals had taken place in Asia. By the time G-1420 funds became available for spending in the Fall of 1979 many of the originally planned projects were no longer feasible and opportunities once open were lost.

The project approval problems. Initial policies and procedures called for AID's approval of individual projects even after the general proposal had been approved. This process caused further delays and again made reprogramming necessary in many instances to replace projects which had to be dropped because time had run out while awaiting approval to go ahead. These problems in the first year of the grant were subsequently mitigated as the program moved along and as working experience was gained in implementing the terms of the grant agreement.

Problems of sensitivity. Due care had to be exercised in programming in the area of human and civil and political rights in all Asian countries but particularly in those with more authoritarian regimes lacking democratic traditions. Some potential projects had to be scrubbed for this reason.

In only two cases were projects actually cancelled for political reasons and in another instance or two the results of a G-1420 project were nullified because of the internal political environment and attitudes toward individual rights and liberty.

Problems with project execution. "Problem projects" were reviewed by the Committee. Those that had had a hard time getting started and carrying through were in nearly every case those where effective local leadership, commitment, planning, and management were lacking. Delays in recruitment of consultants, last minute changes in plans and itineraries, and other occasional administrative and logistic problems also slowed down the implementation of some projects--but not seriously so.

Project reporting. Of the 66 projects and Foundation-administered grants in this program, substantive reports from grant recipients were submitted in 46 cases. Of the remaining twenty, ten involved grants for professional literature which did not require substantive reports; one was a published conference proceedings submitted in lieu of a formal report; and two are pending awaiting the completion of unfinished projects. The remaining seven reports are delinquent despite repeated requests.

It was found that lateness in submitting reports was the result of one of several reasons: (1) the project principal was often a very busy person and hard to nail down; (2) reluctance to write in English in some cases; (3) procrastination and resistance to meeting deadlines; (4) delay in reminding and putting pressure on delinquents by the Foundation.

The quality of project reporting, essentially more important than timeliness, also presented problems and affected the evaluative usefulness of some reports. Using the time-honored letter grades, members of the

Committee graded 36 selected reports. Seven received "A's"; fifteen "B's"; eight "C's"; four "D's" and 2 "F's". The problems seemed to be caused by (1) perfunctory writing, (2) poor command of the subject, (3) inability or reluctance to be self-critical, (4) tendency to simply copy a conference program or feed back a travel itinerary and schedule of visits with no substantive evaluative comment.

Financial reporting also posed some problems. It was found that such reports suffer from some of the same problems as do the substantive reports. Another problem causing difficulty and the need to go back to the principal for more information is the fact that the larger grants are in some cases not audited internally by the principal or by a local CPA before being submitted to the Foundation. The answer to this problem would obviously be to make it a Foundation-wide requirement that financial reports on all grants over a specified amount must be locally audited by a qualified professional before being turned over to the Representative.

The above problems and difficulties, some more serious than others, are mentioned only with the hope that they will be helpful in minimizing similar ones that might arise in the future. In the case of reporting, the problems mentioned are common in some respects to all grant-making organizations. Nevertheless, efforts should continue to be made to improve the timeliness and quality of project reporting and evaluation.

## X. LESSONS LEARNED AND CONCLUSIONS

After reviewing the program undertaken with funds provided to the Foundation in the ASIA/AID-G-1420 grant, the In-House Committee concluded that the grant had been implemented in full accordance with the purposes and the terms set forth in the grant agreement. The grant was given to further the Administration's interest in encouraging a greater international concern for human rights. More specifically, the G-1420 grant was directed at increasing legal aid services to the poor, raising the status of women and minorities, and engaging law schools, bar associations, and legal aid bureaus in this endeavor, while at the same time fostering greater regional attention to human rights problems in Asia.

In the process of developing and implementing the AID-G-1420 grant, the Foundation discovered a growing awareness and interest in Asia in human rights and a desire on the part of many to strengthen the observance of laws and other forms of protection afforded individual civil and political rights. This was found to be true even though Asian attitudes and approaches often differed greatly from those in the West, because of differing cultural, religious, and traditional values.

There are today dedicated officials in Asian governments, university authorities, law school deans and faculty, bar association officials, directors of legal aid bureaus, members of the judiciary, and leaders of voluntary organizations, especially women's associations, who have clearly demonstrated strong interests in the enhancement of human rights in Asia. They form a solid nucleus and a leadership base for future human rights programming within Asian countries in the region.

Political and cultural sensitivity to an intrusion of foreign ideas, advice, and assistance in the area of human rights exists to a greater or lesser extent in all countries, and the Committee found that there were limits to what the Foundation could do. Care and due respect for political realities and local sensitivities made it possible for the Foundation to avoid serious problems. Difficulties were avoided or successfully dealt with by making sure that major responsibility for the planning and implementation of human rights projects was left in the hands of Asian principals.

Did the AID G-1420 grant attain its purpose? This was the basic question the Committee asked itself. The grant was given for the very broad purpose of implementing "programs and activities which will encourage or promote increased adherence to civil and political rights as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in various Asian countries." In the Committee's judgment this broad purpose was fulfilled.

Taken together, 66 individual grants made over the three-year period from September 1979 to September 1982 succeeded in encouraging and advancing a variety of Asian human rights initiatives in the countries covered by the grant and in the Asian region as a whole. The number of direct and indirect beneficiaries, although difficult to discern with any precision or certainty, can be measured in the tens and hundreds of thousands and a delayed "ripple" effect will affect still others.

More specifically, the five general objectives of the G-1420 program were met. First, Legal aid was provided the poor through legal literary programs, clinical legal education, and expanded outreach

programs of legal aid centers and bar associations. Second, the status and legal rights of women, and the education of women as to these rights were clearly advanced through seminars, publications, and the work of women lawyers associations.

Third, in limited situations, the administration of justice was made more humane as a result of cooperative action programs of bar associations, social and religious voluntary organizations, and the courts. As a direct result of G-1420 grants, exposure to other probation systems and to detainee-release programs encouraged replication and prison reforms.

Fourth, the human rights outreach of universities in four of the five countries eligible for G-1420 assistance was extended through legal literacy and clinical legal education programs; and, fifth, increased Asian participation in regional and international human rights activities was realized. International linkages and the human rights network in Asia were strengthened without question by G-1420 funded seminars, internships, observation tours, and visiting American consultants.

In looking back at the three-year G-1420 experience the following lessons were learned:

- The critical importance of Asian initiative, commitment, and leadership to the success of any human rights program. Foreign initiatives and getting out ahead of local planning and action usually do not work.
- Success is much more likely if human rights activities emanate from the base of an established organization: a university; a women's organization, or a bar association.
- Given the stage of human rights development and the experimental nature of most of the proposed programs, large grants were not

needed. Small-sized incremental and integrated grants proved their value.

- The primary purpose of the G-1420 grant was the delivery of legal aid services to the poor. Longer term benefits might have accrued had more emphasis been placed on institution-building and staff development rather than on delivery programs for the poor per se.
- Follow-up and sustained support for proven institutions over a period of time is needed. Many of the most promising ones continue to need outside assistance. Interruption or premature termination of support is discouraging and dividends from initial investments are likely to be lost when this happens.
- Being able to respond to project opportunities quickly is of great importance. Hopes and commitment can be dashed and plans aborted by delay in funding. The G-1420 program was slow in getting started, with two years elapsing while awaiting AID's approval of the Foundation's 1978 proposal. AID's willingness to permit substitutes for projects that became moot helped a great deal, and the welcome speed-up in AID's approval procedures eased the problem in the latter part of the grant period. Closer prior consultations in the future between the Foundation and AID/Washington and AID Missions in the earliest stages of program development could avoid the approval and implementation delays which marked the G-1420 grant.

The Committee's review also identified some internal lessons that the Foundation might well learn from the G-1420 experience; none were new but the review highlighted the following:

- After periods of delay between project development and project funding, plans, commitment and the leadership factor of the receiving institutions should be rechecked before the grant is made. This was not done in every case.
- After grants are made, monitoring by the Foundation improves the chances of success. Earlier and closer monitoring of some projects could have made a difference.
- Final reporting by project recipients was not satisfactory in all cases. Clearer understandings as to reporting requirements, what is wanted in terms of counterpart funding information, number and kinds of beneficiaries, financial accounting data, and evaluative criteria on whether purposes were served should be agreed to and stressed at the outset of the grant.
- Post grant evaluations of individual projects and a final overall appraisal of the program as a whole are only as good as the basic reporting data on hand. Successive evaluations by the principal, the Representative in the field, Area Directors in San Francisco, and the Foundation's Regional Law Specialist on G-1420 grants were no better or no worse than the average quality of Foundation evaluations. Constant efforts to improve the instructions and the Foundation's internal evaluation process, including the need for more objective critical questioning by reviewers, should not be relaxed.

The Committee believes that the Foundation's G-1420 reporting and evaluation of the progress could have been strengthened and made more useful to AID if there had been more substantive comment and criticism

by AID on the content of each of the three annual reports submitted for FYs 1980, 1981, and 1982 as the program proceeded. The Committee noted that the August 30, 1979, G-1420 Grant Agreement calls for a final "joint study" of the final evaluation. To date this requirement has not been met and the Committee recommends that such a study be scheduled on the Phillips Report and on this separate and self-initiated final evaluation.

The Committee, in conclusion, found that despite the delays and some disappointments, the G-1420 grant overall served a number of useful purposes including those set forward by the Congress for the expenditure of 116(e) funds. AID's grant to The Asia Foundation enabled it to stimulate and assist a number of Asian initiatives supportive of U.S. human rights policy which otherwise would not have been undertaken. Modest as the Foundation's program was, given the enormity of the need and the size of the population to be served, it was still the largest private American human rights effort in Asia in being during the lifetime of G-1420. Eyes were opened, seeds were sown, hopes were raised, institutions were assisted, linkages forged, and the network of those concerned with human rights was strengthened and extended.

The basis for an expansion of human rights programming in Asia was laid and such expansion has, in fact, taken place since the three-year G-1420 grant came to an end 15 months ago. Much remains to be done. A small but important beginning has been made. Results will take time. Some positive effects can already be seen. More results will be coming in time.

What is needed now, in the Committee's judgment, is a strong and steady continuation of the American effort to assist those Asians who on their own and within the context of their own political situations and cultural and traditional values seek to enhance respect for

human rights in Asia. The Committee strongly hopes that with the help of AID, the Foundation will be able to continue to encourage and assist those individuals and those institutions with whom it has shared ideals and goals, in promoting civic and political rights in Asia as a further contribution to the U.S. Government's interest in this area.

TABLE A

## PROJECTS AND DATA LIST - Grant AID/ASIA-G-1420

Category, Subcategory, Project No.	Title	Grant No.	Net Amount Spent	Counterpart Amount	Beneficiaries		
					Prin- cipal	Direct	Indirect (Estimated)
A.	LEGAL SERVICES FOR THE POOR						
1.	<u>Legal Aid Centers and Bureaus</u>						
A.1.a	Malaysia Bar Council, Perak	M-0018	Cancelled				
A.1.b	Bangladesh Society for the Enforcement of Human Rights	B-9008					
A.1.c	Women Lawyers Assn. of Philippines, Bacolod	B-2003	\$70,876	\$60,000(3 yrs.)	2	900	300,000-350,000
		P-0050	7,745	11,000	1	750	10,000 judges, attorneys, & TV audiences
2.	<u>Voluntary Community and Professional Efforts</u>						
A.2.a	Chulalongkorn University: Seminar on Legal Aid Services	TH-0016	2,334	1,000	1	44	Eventually thousands
A.2.b	Chulalongkorn University: Social Research Institute(UCL)	TH-0035	30,360	32,200(2 yrs.)	2	2,217	10,000-12,000
A.2.c	(1) Seoul Judicial Scriveners Assn.	K-0017	1,543	6,000	1	100	750
	(2) " " " "	K-0039	5,368	3,500	1	503	Thousands
B.	PROMOTION OF RIGHTS FOR WOMEN AND MINORITIES						
1.	<u>Women and the Law</u>						
B.1.a	Women's Legal Aid Seminar, Manila	P-0036, PI-0016, P-2029	36,840	5,000+	3	26	Thousands
B.1.b	Korean Legal Aid Center for Family Relations	K-0027, K-2011	31,729	19,400	1	4	Unknown
B.1.c	Thai Women Lawyers Assn.	TH-0029	23,541	14,080	1	50 mbrs.	4,000-4,500
B.1.d	Korea League of Women Voters	K-0026	10,988	15,700	1	5	All League members
F.2.c	University of Women's Assn., University of Malaya	M-1003	8,201	10,300	1	250	Women leaders of Malaysia
F.2.e	BSEHR: Newsletter on Women and the Law	B-1015	2,906	3,000	1	100 recipients of Newsletter	250-500 women lawyers throughout Asia and the Pacific
C.	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE						
1.	<u>Humanizing the Courts and Criminal Justice Systems</u>						
C.1.a	<u>Criminal Justice Internships:</u>						
	(1) Korean Ministry of Justice Officers' Tour	K-0023	12,456	3,000	1	4 officials, 596 probationers	Society at large
	(2) Cook Islands Probation Officers' Tour	SF-1024	5,552	4,000	1	Not known	Islanders at large
C.1.b	Thai Bar Assn.: Seminar on Crime and Violence	TH-0021	3,936	1,500	1	145	All levels of Thai society
C.1.c	Integrated Bar of the Philippines, Cebu: Aid to Detainees	P-0061	5,105	8,200		200 mbrs. IBP, Cebu, 50 vol. students & lawyers, 1,500 detainees	Community at large
C.1.d	Korean Press Institute: Conference on Law and the Free Press	K-0022	4,129	8,000	1	82	200 lawyers, editors, political leaders, gov't officials

(Continued)

TABLE A  
(Page 2)

PROJECTS AND DATA LIST - Grant AID/ASIA-G-1420

Category, Subcategory, Project No.	Title	Grant No.	Net Amount Spent	Counterpart Amount	Prin- cipal	Beneficiaries	
						Direct	Indirect
D.	<b>SOCIAL JUSTICE OUTREACH FROM EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS</b>						
1.	<b>Clinical Programs</b>						
D.1.a	University of Malaya: Clinical Legal Education Program	M-2008, M-2017	\$10,419	\$ 1,000	1	Students, no. unspecified	---
D.1.b	University of Mindanao: Citizens Referral Center	P-0006	5,500	1,554	1	6 staff, 60-65 clients	Approx. 1,000,000 listeners to radio stations
D.1.c	Yonsei University: Yongdungpo Legal Aid Center	K-0038	11,120	20,400	1	76	Number unknown
D.1.d	University of Philippines Law Center: Clinical Legal Education Seminar	P-0030	8,431	1,620	1	23 participants, 24 observers	Hundreds of law students
D.1.e	Silliman University: Legal Aid Bureau	P-0063	8,990	1,800	1	94 clients, 15 staff & vols.	High school students hearing lectures, number unknown
D.1.f	Malaysia Bar Council: Legal Center	M-2027	14,493	8,800	1	2 staff, 194 clients	300-400
D.1.g	Thammasat University: Legal Literacy Outreach Program	TH-2019	2,215	1,000	1	72 fac. & students, 600 villagers, 6 gov't officers	Number unknown
F.2.a	University of Papua New Guinea: LEAP	SF-1007	20,873	34,000	1	47 law students, legal advice to 2,447 villagers, 942 court cases	30,000 listeners to 23 radio programs
2.	<b>Research and Publishing</b>						
D.2.a	Foundation for Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks	TH-0034	24,525	35,000	2	4 researchers, 50 participants in seminars	Several thousand readers worldwide of research studies
E.	<b>INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONCERN</b>						
1.	<b>Regional and International Organizations</b>						
E.1.a	Internships for Asian & Pacific Nationals in International Human Rights Agencies	(4 grants)	26,884	5,300	4	Members of Integrated Bar of Philippines, number unknown	Number unknown
E.2.a	U.S. Professionals to Asia	(8 grants)	23,963	18,150	6	2,000	20,000
E.2.b	Professional Literature Distribution	(10 grants)	13,725	8,200	8 libraries	Readers, number unknown	Those influenced by library users, number unknown
F.2.b	University of Maryland Foundation: Human Rights Qtrly.	SF-1014	4,150	300	1	100 South Asian libraries	Users of libraries, number unknown
F.2.d	LAWASIA: Publications on Human Rights	SF-1093	16,000	4,300	1	1,500 LAWASIA members	Thousands of readers of publication
E.2.c	Internships & Consultations within Asia	(11 grants)	18,647	5,250	15	Number unknown	Number unknown
TOTAL			\$473,544	\$427,454	66	15,778 est.	1,500,000-1,750,000 est.

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Cont'd

TABLE A

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS BY SIZE,  
NUMBER, AND AMOUNTS

Grant AID/ASIA-G-1420

Fiscal Years 1980, 1981, and 1982

SUMMARY

<u>Group</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
1 a.	\$ 1 - 5,000	38	57.6	\$ 77,060	16.27
b.	5,000 - 7,000	7	10.6	39,829	8.41
c.	7,001 - 10,000	<u>6</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>51,265</u>	<u>10.83</u>
	Sub-totals	51	77.3	\$168,154	35.51
2	10,001 - 20,000	8	12.1	\$107,153	22.63
3	20,001 - 30,000	5	7.6	123,431	26.06
4	30,001 - 40,000	1	1.5	30,360	6.41
5	<u>40,001 - 50,000</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>44,446</u>	<u>9.39</u>
	Sub-totals	15	22.7	\$306,380	64.70
	<u>TOTALS</u>	66	100.00	\$473,544 <sup>1</sup>	100.00

DISTRIBUTION BY PROJECT

<u>Project No.</u>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A.1.b	---	---	\$26,430	---	\$44,446
A.1.c	\$ 7,745	---	---	---	---
A.2.a	2,334	---	---	---	---
A.2.b	---	---	---	30,360	---
A.2.c	1,543	---	---	---	---
"	5,368	---	---	---	---
B.1.a	2,513	---	28,062	---	---
"	6,265	---	---	---	---
B.1.b	---	\$15,848	---	---	---
"	---	15,881	---	---	---
B.1.c	---	---	23,541	---	---
B.1.d	---	10,988	---	---	---
C.1.a	5,552	12,456	---	---	---
C.1.b	3,936	---	---	---	---
C.1.c	5,105	---	---	---	---
C.1.d	4,129	---	---	---	---
D.1.a	1,212	---	---	---	---
"	9,207	---	---	---	---
D.1.b	5,500	---	---	---	---
D.1.c	---	11,120	---	---	---
D.1.d	8,431	---	---	---	---
D.1.e	8,990	---	---	---	---
D.1.f	---	14,493	---	---	---
D.1.g	2,215	---	---	---	---
D.2.a	---	---	24,525	---	---
<u>Carried For'd</u>	\$80,045	\$80,786	\$102,558	\$30,360	\$44,446

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS BY SIZE,  
NUMBER, AND AMOUNTS

Distribution by Project, Pg.2

<u>Project No.</u>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>Brought For'd</u>	\$ 80,045	\$ 80,786	\$102,558	\$30,360	\$44,446
E.1.a	4,478	10,367	---	---	---
"	6,847	---	---	---	---
"	5,192	---	---	---	---
E.2.a	578	---	---	---	---
"	1,068	---	---	---	---
"	3,073	---	---	---	---
"	8,691	---	---	---	---
"	961	---	---	---	---
"	4,771	---	---	---	---
"	4,125	---	---	---	---
"	696	---	---	---	---
E.2.b	1,943	---	---	---	---
"	358	---	---	---	---
"	1,247	---	---	---	---
"	1,053	---	---	---	---
"	3,134	---	---	---	---
"	1,118	---	---	---	---
"	781	---	---	---	---
"	2,005	---	---	---	---
"	56	---	---	---	---
"	2,030	---	---	---	---
E.2.c	794	---	---	---	---
"	1,866	---	---	---	---
"	2,587	---	---	---	---
"	1,212	---	---	---	---
"	624	---	---	---	---
"	624	---	---	---	---
"	4,287	---	---	---	---
"	926	---	---	---	---
"	4,379	---	---	---	---
"	662	---	---	---	---
"	686	---	---	---	---
F.2.a	---	---	20,873	---	---
F.2.b	4,150	---	---	---	---
F.2.c	8,201	---	---	---	---
F.2.d	---	16,000	---	---	---
F.2.e	2,906	---	---	---	---
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$168,154</b>	<b>\$107,153</b>	<b>\$123,431</b>	<b>\$30,360</b>	<b>\$44,446</b>

<sup>1</sup>Project A.1.a not included as it was cancelled and the grant money refunded before implementation could take place. The resulting \$884 exchange loss is not included in these figures.

TABLE C

## DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS BY SIZE &amp; CATEGORY

Grant AID/ASIA-G-1420—Fiscal Years 1980, 1981, and 1982

	No.	A. Legal Aid Services for the Poor	B. Promotion of Rights for Women	C. Administration of Justice	D. Social Justice Outreach from Educational Institutions	E. International and Regional Concern	F. Development of New Organizations and Services
\$ 1-10,000	51	4	2	4	6	12	3
\$10,001-20,000	8	-	3	1	2	1	1
\$20,001-30,000	5	1	2	-	1	-	1
\$30,001-40,000	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
\$40,001-50,000	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTALS	66	7	7	5	9	13	5

PUBLICATIONS MADE POSSIBLE BY AID/ASIA-G-1420 GRANT

BANGLADESH

1. Your Human Rights, Bengali language flier, printed and distributed by the Bangladesh Society for the Enforcement of Human Rights (BSEHR) in poor communities of Dhaka and environs. Five issues of 1,000 copies each printed and distributed.
2. Bengali language pamphlet reporting BSEHR's First Annual Seminar on Human Rights circulated throughout Bangladesh. 500 copies distributed.
3. Weekly legal literacy column written by the BSEHR and carried in Variety, a weekly magazine with a circulation of 30,000.

KOREA

4. Legal Aid Guide for Lay People, Korean language booklet informing Koreans of their rights and duties and the range of counseling services available from the authors, the Seoul Judicial Scriveners Association. The book has gone through three printings totaling 23,100 copies.
5. What Can I Do? A book written and published in Korean and in English by the Korean Legal Aid Center for Family Relations (KLACFR) which sets forth Korean domestic law-- divorce, marriage, child custody, property settlement, etc.-- in simple question and answer form. The book has gone through several printings and is widely distributed in South Korea by KLACFR. Copies published: 41,000 in Korean: 1,240 in English.

PHILLIPINES

6. The LAB Magazine, published in English by faculty and students associated with the Legal Aid Bureau of Silliman University School of Law, for distribution to students, faculty, local judges, lawyers, and social welfare organizations. LAB Magazine reported on the number and type of legal consultations undertaken by the student-faculty program on behalf of the indigent, and on social issues of concern to the local legal community. One issue of estimated 500 copies distributed.
7. Clinical Approach to Legal Education, published in English by the University of the Philippines Law Center. Clinical Approach contains the papers and proceedings of the Foundation-funded Philippine Seminar on the Clinical Approach to Legal Education. The publication has been widely distributed to law schools in the Philippines, other countries of Asia and the Pacific, and the United States. 1,000 copies published.
8. Women and the Law, English language publication of the University of the Philippine Law Center of the thirteen papers on the rights and status of women submitted by the delegates to The Asia Foundation-funded 1980 Regional Seminar on Women and the Law. The publication has gone through two printings thus far, and has been widely distributed in Asia, the Pacific and the United States. 1,000 copies printed.

9. Human Rights Quarterly, Vol. 3, No. 3., published by the University of Maryland. This special issue of the Quarterly was entirely devoted to the publication of the papers of the South Asia Colloquium on Human Rights and Development (SACOHRD). With TAF support, 130 copies were distributed throughout South Asia.

#### MALAYSIA

10. "Proceedings of the Seminar on Women and the Law," to be published in English, Tamil, Mandarin, and Malay by the University of Malaya Women's Association to be distributed to local women's organizations throughout the peninsula and East Malaysia. (Number of copies not yet available.) The Proceedings are the outcome of The Asia Foundation-funded Seminar on Women and the Law which brought together women leaders from all over Malaysia to discuss the most important and crucial legal issues facing women in that country.

#### THAILAND

11. Manuals for farmers: 500 on land law and 300 on loan laws published and distributed. Manuals for urban laborers: 200 on laws of employment and on labor union rights published and distributed. These manuals are part of the Legal Literacy Manual project of the Union of Civil Liberty and the Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute. They are published in Thai and distributed through community-based agricultural organizations and local labor unions, respectively.
12. Law for the Layman, printed in Thai by the Thammasat University Law Faculty. A grant from The Asia Foundation enabled a student-faculty legal literacy team with active support from the District Governor to distribute 250 copies to rural villagers in Prae Province in northern Thailand.
13. "Human Rights and Education Services in Thailand," "Human Rights and Political Integration among the Muslims of Southern Thailand," "Islam and Violence: A Case Study of Violent Events in the Four Southern Provinces," "Child Labor: A Case Study of Child Labor Among Poor Peasant Families," "Impact of Economic Changes on Thai Peasants," research studies prepared in Thai by the Foundation for the Promotion of Social Science and Humanities Textbooks in conjunction with eminent Thai social scientists from Thammasat and Chulalongkorn Universities, with grant support from The Asia Foundation. Forty copies of the drafts of each of the five studies have been published for discussion by members of the research seminars and one thousand copies of each of the final revisions of these five and five additional studies financed from other sources will be published for distribution to key Thai policymakers. Synopses in English will be available early in 1984.

#### REGIONAL

14. Trends in Human Rights, Vol. 1, No. 1; Human Rights Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 1, published in English and distributed throughout Asia and the Western Pacific by the Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA) to concerned government officials, legal scholars, and leading practitioners. The Bulletin reports on court decisions, administrative decrees, legislative enactments, and Presidential orders which significantly affect human rights in Asia and the Pacific. Trends chronicles significant events such as regional and local conferences and seminars and noteworthy publications on

on the subject of human rights for subscribers. Between one and two thousand copies of each issue are distributed by LAWASIA with Asia Foundation assistance.

15. U.N. Bluebook on Human Rights, translated into five Asian languages by LAWASIA: Thai, Philipino, Malay, Brumese and Hindi. Published and distributed regionally.
16. Women and the Law Newsletter, English language regional newsletter published on behalf of the emerging Pacific and Asian Women Lawyers Association under the auspices of the Bangladesh Society for the enforcement of Human Rights (BSEHR). One hundred copies each of four issues have been published and distributed to the participants in the seminar mentioned above (No. 8) and other women lawyers in several countries of Asia.

CONFERENCE SPONSORSHIP AND PARTICIPATIONA. Conferences, Seminars, Meetings and Workshops Made Possible by AID/ASIA-G-1420 through September 30, 1982

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Local Host Organization</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>No. of Participants</u>
1980	Chulalongkorn University	Seminar on Legal Aid Services in Thailand	44
1980	Three Philippine Women Lawyers Organizations	Women's Legal Aid Seminar	26 (including 23 foreign)
1980	Thai Bar Association	Seminar on Crime and Violence in Thailand	45 (plus 100 observers)
1980	Korean Press Institute	Conference on Law and the Free Press	82
1980	University of the Philippines Law Center	Seminar on Clinical Approach to Legal Ed.	49
1980	Seoul Judicial Scriveners Association	Legal assistance and consultative services	100
1981	Bangladesh Society for the Enforcement of Human Rights	Seminar on Human Rights	20 est. (plus 75 observers)
1981	Women's Association of the University of Malaya	Seminar on Women and the Law	250
		Participants	616
		Observers	175
		TOTAL ATTENDANCE	791

B. Participants Sent to Conferences, Meetings, Workshops and Seminars Under AID/ASIA-G-1420 through September 30, 1982

	<u>Title</u>	<u>No. of Participants</u>
1.	Women's Legal Aid Seminar, Manila	23
2.	Seventh LAWASIA General Meeting, Bangkok	2
3.	Energy Law Seminar, LAWASIA & IBA, Singapore	1
4.	Seminar on Legal Education in Asia, Singapore	2
5.	Workshop on Legal Approaches to the Social Problems of Low Income Groups, Bangkok	3
6.	Workshop on Law, Participation and the Rural and Urban Poor, Penang	?
7.	Workshop on Law and Participation, Baguio	3
8.	World Conference of the U.N. Decade for Women, Copenhagen	5
		39

APPENDIX III

BOOKS AND JOURNALS PROVIDED UNDER AID/ASIA-G-1420  
THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1982, AND BOOKS FOR ASIA

- I. Books and materials provided under G-1420 - \$21,600 over 3 years to strengthen Asian and Pacific law libraries.
  1. 130 copies of Human Rights Quarterly to the South Asian Colloquium on Human Rights Development in Sri Lanka for distribution regionally.
  2. Special Collection of 68 American law books and reference materials on human rights law, women's rights, and conciliation and mediation to the Korean Legal Aid Center for Family Relations (KLACFR) to strengthen KLACFR's library.
  3. A complete set of U.S. Code Annotated and 93 miscellaneous American law books to the University of Malaya Faculty of Law to strengthen its American law collection.
  4. 80 American law books to the Integrated Bar of the Philippines and more in FY 1983 for the IBP central library in Manila for the use of IBP's Human Rights and Legal Assistance Committee.
  5. 639 law books were purchased and distributed under this grant to Asian and Pacific law libraries affiliated with academic institutions, government agencies, and bar associations throughout Asia and the Pacific according to need as determined by the Regional Law Specialist, the Foundation's field Representatives, and TAF's law grantee beneficiaries. Recipients included the University of Papua New Guinea, the University of Philippines, the University of Sri Lanka, the Asian Council for Law in Development of Sri Lanka, the Central Government of Hong Kong, and Seoul National University.
  6. Supreme Court Reports, Second Edition, to the Sri Lanka Attorney General's Office for legal reference now that American court decisions are of greater relevance under the new Sri Lanka Constitution.
  7. A complete set of American Jurisprudence and 23 miscellaneous books on human rights, international and environmental law, and criminal and civil procedure to the University of Papua New Guinea Faculty of Law to upgrade the law library of UPNG, the only institution in the South Pacific to offer a law degree program.
  8. 21 volumes of Supreme Court Reports and 24 miscellaneous books in commercial and international law to the Government of Hong Kong Legal Department Library to update the Legal Department's collection of American reference works which had deteriorated over the past ten years. The Legal Department Library is heavily used by both private and public legal practitioners.

9. A complete set of Corpus Juris Secundum to the University of Sri Lanka School of Law to upgrade the University's Law Library American reference section.
  10. A complete set of American Jurisprudence to the Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University, to strengthen its American reference materials.
- II. In addition to G-1420 special books purchases, The Asia Foundation through its Books for Asia project provided approximately 30,000 American books and 20,000 copies of American law journals to Asian and Pacific private and government law libraries. The total value of these publications is estimated at \$700,000.