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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
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FOLDER TITLE:

Working Material NGO [Non-Governmental Organization] Breakfast 11/13/94

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE 11-10-94TO: Kevin MaronFax 456-5709FROM: Lycia Sibilla for Theresa LoarG/CSOffice of the Conference SecretariatRoom 1318, Department of StateWashington, DC 20520Tel: 202-647-3129FAX: 202-647-4787SUBJECT: Ambassador Fraser's Statement on NGOsThis message, including this cover, contains 5 pages.COMMENTS: For your information.



UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE
UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM ORGANIZATIONS IN VIENNA

OBERSTEINERGASSE 11
A-1190 VIENNA, AUSTRIA
TELEPHONE 36 31 52

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION
before the
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE) PREPARATORY
MEETING FOR THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN
October 17-22, 1994 -- Vienna, Austria
on

WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE AND
THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
(NGOs)

Madame Chair, the subject of Women in Public Life is a broad and varied one. Many delegations have spoken eloquently here about women in leadership roles in the public and private sector. I am pleased to focus today on the important role that women's non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play in promoting equality, development and peace and in advancing the cause of women in leadership. We are pleased that the draft document to be adopted here acknowledges the contribution that women's organizations have made in mobilizing and empowering women and that it calls for support for such groups in countries in transition. From our own history and experience, women in the United States know how important NGOs will be to women in countries in transition in order to ensure that the profound transformation taking place in their societies includes and benefits them.

From our experience we know the great potential of NGOs in the creation and maintenance of civil, democratic societies. The term NGO does not always convey the great variety of activities and functions that these groups perform -- from working for full and equal citizenship for women to promoting economic opportunity, and providing social services.

It is only in the last two centuries of modern history that women began to be accepted as individual citizens, having the right to vote, to freely choose a spouse, to keep their nationality upon marriage and convey it to their children, and to have individual legal status, rather than being under the legal cover of a male relative. The recognition of women's rights as human rights is much newer. It was only accepted universally at the historic World Conference on Human Rights held in this very city just a year and a half ago in June of 1993. None of these rights

were bestowed on women as a gift. Whether it was the right to vote or the recognition of women's rights as human rights, they were guaranteed because women organized, established NGOs, and campaigned for them.

Women from all over the world fought over two centuries--and are still fighting--individually and collectively, to achieve and be able to exercise full and equal rights of citizenship. They fought with words, not weapons. A few simple, powerful words in the United Nations Charter--the "equal rights of men and women" -- made the Commission on the Status of Women possible, the UN Decade for Women possible and thus this meeting to prepare for the Fourth World Conference on Women possible. Although individuals as well as groups can develop and express new ideas, it is only when people organize into groups that enough political will is created to bring about change.

Advocacy is a primary role for many NGOs, but we need to recognize that advocacy is not always highly visible, highly vocal activity. Advocacy includes the sometimes mundane, tedious, work of collecting, analyzing, interpreting and disseminating information. Advocacy is a form of public education. Many NGOs are social service organizations and often the places where such services are provided become informal centers of learning for women as well.

NGOs often bring new information and new awareness to the attention of governments and convince them to act. The case of violence against women illustrates the point. An age old problem for many individual women, it was only when women organized to provide social services to victims of violence and learned more about the problem that they brought the issue to the attention of the public and to governments. Violence against women is now part of the world's consciousness and on the world's agenda but the problem is not solved. Violence still exists, and there is a great need for social services, legislation and enforcement of the law. The difference now is that public opinion about violence against women is changing and action is being taken. More recently, women's groups have brought the need to enforce the Geneva Conventions regarding rape in wartime to the world's attention.

Just as we are now recognizing women and men as partners in private and public life, we need to recognize NGOs and governments as partners -- partners in democratic governance. NGOs can often supplement government activities when neither alone can fill the need. We understand there

will always be some creative tensions between governments and the non-governmental sector but that creative tension is the essence of democracy and of responsible citizenship.

The potential for successful partnership covers the wide range of NGO activities:

NGOs can serve as training grounds for citizenship and leadership, especially leadership in public life. In our country, many women elected to office often credit their earlier experience in women's organizations as the formative and enabling influence that prepared them for political leadership. In such an environment women test and develop leadership skills, learn to articulate and defend their views and engage in public discussions and debates. The experience teaches them how to work collectively and harmoniously, how to compromise, how to organize, carry out and maintain programs and projects.

In the United States, NGOs have been a powerful force for education, in promoting higher education and non-traditional education for girls, and promoting the interests of women in academe. We suggest NGOs have another great challenge before them: the education and training of all citizens in how to be equal partners, how to treat each other with respect and how not to perpetuate the customs and traditions which subordinate women. Some would call this human rights education. This training has to begin with small children, even in their infancy, and it may be that we, individual mothers and grandmothers, must learn ourselves how not to perpetuate the customs that subordinate us.

Some NGOs have undertaken and promoted women's history. This could very usefully be expanded. How can girls and boys know all that women are, have been and can be if they do not have current and past role models for women? How can men think of women as other than subordinate when we have no place in history books? In our country, February has now become women's history month and many schools all over our nation are teaching children some history about women because women's NGOs pushed for women's recognition in history. Let me hasten to say, however, as would NGOs themselves, that the creation of a women's history month is a halfway measure. The integration of women into history is the point.

NGOs are playing a substantial role in our country in promoting legal literacy, educating the public about women's rights and how the law can be a servant of the citizenry.

Knowing ones rights however, is not enough. One must be able to claim them. This often requires outside help in the form of legal aid or legal services so that people--and especially women--understand and can claim their rights. As we said in an earlier speech, we have numerous non-governmental legal defense education funds, as we call them, that serve an important public function not only in assisting people in claiming or obtaining what is legally due them, but also, as their name implies, informing or educating people about their rights.

The provision of legal services and education about the law are functions that governments can and often do perform as well. The task is too large however to expect that governments can do it alone. Nor would that be desirable. NGO's can serve to hold governments accountable, to ensure that promises are kept, that laws are implemented and enforced.

During the last ten years we have seen many women's groups turn from being adversaries or strong critics of government to more collaborative partners. In the process, women have educated themselves on how their own particular political system functions both in terms of political parties and governmental structures and procedures. NGOs also can and do nominate and support qualified women as candidates for elective and appointive office from the local to the national level and for international posts. Strong NGO support for individual candidates can often mean the difference between success and failure in attaining office. The relationship does not stop with the election or appointment but continues as one of both support and disagreement when they are thought to be pursuing the wrong course. Working with governments and in non-governmental associations, it is important for women to develop ways and means of expressing solidarity without demanding consensus on all public issues.

In conclusion, Madame Chair, our delegation takes the view that an active, informed citizenry composed of individuals who have learned how to work together through participating in non-governmental organizations makes for a responsible public with respect for the rule of law and human rights principles. If peace not violence, is ever to reign on the planet, it will require all of us, citizens and governments alike, working together at the community, national and international levels to achieve that end. Thank you, Madame Chair.

@PJL RDYMSG DISPLAY = ""

Rina Jimenez David is columnist with the Philippine Daily Inquirer, the newspaper with largest circulation nationwide. She is a leading advocate for women's issues and reproductive rights. Ms. David is also a founder of the NGO Filipina, which describes itself as a mass-based feminist organization working for women's full participation in leadership and governance, both in public office and social movements.

Ms. Aurora J. DE DIOS
Director-Asia
Coalition Against the Trafficking in Women (CATW)

The CATW is an international network of feminist groups, organizations and individuals fighting the sexual exploitation of women globally. Specific problems the CATW addresses are prostitution, pornography, sex tourism, and the selling of mail-order brides.

Ms. de Dios is currently writing her Ph.D. dissertation on women entertainers in Japan. Apart from her work with the CATW, she is a Commissioner on the National Commission on the role of the Filipino Women and is the Philippine Representative to All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

Ms. Alma A. DE LA PAZ
Executive Director
Kapwa Upliftment Foundation, Inc.

Kapwa Upliftment Foundation (Kapwa) is devoted to assisting economically marginalized groups in upland areas of Mindanao, Southern Philippines, and to addressing economic and environmental problems related to deforestation. The Foundation's programs include community organizing and local institution-building, sustainable agriculture, forest conservation and rehabilitation, integration of gender concerns in natural resource management, and policy dialogue between government, non-governmental and local neighborhood organizations.

As Executive Director of Kapwa, Ms. de la Paz is responsible for program design, monitoring, and evaluation of projects; promotion of partnerships between local groups and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources; and for defining organizational strategies and fund-raising. Aside from her duties at Kapwa, Ms. de la Paz is a board member of PHILDHERRA (a national network of NGOs devoted to agrarian reform and rural development).

Mr. Jose CAM
Executive Director
Kauswagan sa Timogang Mindanaw Foundation, Inc. (KTMF)

The Kauswagan sa Timogang Mindanaw's (which means Development for Southern Mindanao Island) primary purpose is to promote the development of Southern Mindanao (the large island in the southern Philippines) through the implementation of people-focused programs for livelihood and income generation, community assistance and social intervention, institution building, provision of essential social services and infrastructure development.

Mr. Jose Cam has been KTMF's Executive Director since 1989. Starting as a financial consultant instrumental in the development of Davao's burgeoning banana export industry, Mr. Cam is now at the helm of a family owned business in Davao City. Aside from his involvement in KTMF, he is actively involved the region's civic affairs.

Ms. Karina Constantion-DAVID
President
Caucus of Dev't NGO Networks (CODE-NGO)

CODE-NGO is a coalition of ten major development NGO networks, representing more than 1,300 NGOs involved in a wide range of development work nationwide. As a coalition, CODE-NGO aims to convene the different NGO networks so that pertinent development issues be addressed collectively; promote and advocate the goals, objectives, and interests of the development NGO community; and formulate and popularize alternative development paradigms.

Apart from her involvement in CODE-NGO, Ms. Karina Constantino-David is Executive Director of HASIK, Harnessing Self-Reliant Initiatives and Knowledge, Inc. She is also a professor of community development at the University of the Philippines.

Mrs. Rina Jimenez-DAVID
Board Member
Reproductive Health, Rights and Ethics Center for
Studies and Training (ReproCen)

ReproCen was established in February 1993 in response to the dearth in this country of studies and discourse on the legal, medical and ethical aspects of reproductive health. It is a joint undertaking of the College of Law and the College of Medicine of the University of the Philippines System, with support from the Ford Foundation. Its major thrust is to provide a forum to raise and discuss ethical, moral and legal questions concerning reproductive issues such as abortion, contraception, family planning and sexuality.

Ms. Marcelino is an Assistant Professor of psychology and a research scholar at the University of the Philippines. In 1985, she founded an NGO, the Children's Rehabilitation Center, to provide pscho-social help to children who were victims of war. She is a consultant to the Department of Health and international organizations, such as UNICEF.

Mr. William McCabe
Resident Director
Pearl S. Buck Foundation (PSBF)

The PSBF focuses on children in difficult situations. While their programs support street children and victims of natural disasters, such as the 1991 eruption of Mt. Pinatubo, PSBF's relationship with the USG focuses on the issue of Amerasian children left behind in the areas of our former Subic Naval and Clark Air Bases. The PSBF lobbies regularly and strongly for more U.S. support and action on behalf of Amerasian children.

Bill McCabe was born and raised in Pennsylvania. In 1967 he was hired to work in the PSBF headquarters in Philadelphia. In 1968, he was moved to Korea to work with the PSBF office there. In January 1969, he was assigned to Manila as the Resident Director. He has remained in that position until today.

Mr. Horacio R. Morales, Jr.
President
Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM)

PRRM is a movement of middle and upper class people committed to the cause of the Filipino people. PRRM seeks to develop a sustainable model of development at the local level and works for policy reform at the national and global levels.

Horacio Morales received his M.A. in economics from the University of Oklahoma in 1968. In addition to his work with PRRM, his broad experience in development work includes positions with the Development Academy of the Philippines and the Movement for Popular Democracy. Mr. Morales was the NGO member of the official Philippine delegation to the Cairo Conference in September 1994. As a active political dissident during the Marcos era, he was a political prisoner for 4 years until his release in 1986.

Ms. Hollie has been the Country Representative of the Asia Foundation since 1992. She was director of the Kraft General Foods Foundation, has worked in the academe and has been a journalist for many years. Ms. Hollie has also been a columnist, correspondent and reporter for various publications, among them the "Wall Street Journal" and the "New York Times." She was also a consultant on media for the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Johannes L. IGNACIO
Executive Director
Alternative Law Groups

The Alternative Law Groups or ALG is a coalition of 19 law groups practicing "alternative" or "developmental" law. These are legal organizations that have a distinct program for developmental legal assistance. Primarily concerned with the pursuit of public interest, human rights and social justice, ALGs use the law to empower the disadvantaged.

Attorney Ignacio received his law degree from the University of the Philippines in 1984. Apart from his work with ALTERLAW, he has worked with the Commission on Human Rights (an independent government agency), the Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates, and the NGO Free Legal Assistance Group.

Mr. Harry KAMBERIS
Country Program Director
Asian-American Free Labor Institute (AAFLI)

AAFLI was founded in 1968 by AFL-CIO and is incorporated in Delaware as a nonprofit organization. Its mission is to assist in the development of free and effective trade unions in Asia and the Middle East. These trade unions can viably play a role by themselves or in cooperation with other organizations in the development and strengthening of democratic, pluralistic societies.

Harry Kamberis is the AAFLI Country Program Director for the Philippines, Korea, and Mongolia. Prior to joining AAFLI, he was an organizer with the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union for the New England region; a private businessman for five years in Greece; and a Foreign Service Officer in Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Greece.

Ms. Elizabeth Protacio-MARCELINO
President
SALINLAHI Foundation

SALINLAHI is an alliance for children's concerns that serves to promote children's rights and welfare. It focuses on children in difficult circumstances, such as street children, child prostitutes, and victims of domestic violence. Among its activities are lobbying for legislation to the benefit of children.

Mrs. Corazon AQUINO
Chairperson
The Benigno S. Aquino, Jr. Foundation

Started in 1983, shortly after Mr. Aquino's assassination, the Foundation started by sponsoring scholarship programs, supporting livelihood training programs, and accumulating memorabilia on Benigno Aquino. In recent years, the Foundation has moved more towards the support of programs that benefit the poor and disadvantaged sectors of the economy.

A more detailed biographic sketch is attached. It is important, however, to note that Mrs. Aquino's presidency is controversial in the Philippines. Although in the beginning the economy grew and there was a positive atmosphere surrounding the restoration of democracy, her administration is remembered by many for failing to effect needed reform that would end control of the economy by a small oligarchy, to implement land reform through re-distribution of large land holdings (including those held by her own family), and to end problems associated with corruption and a lack of law and order. Also of note, Mrs. Aquino is planning to travel to Korea to co-host, with Korean politician Kim Dae Jung, a conference on democracy in Asia.

Mr. Leonardo B. ALEJANDRINO
Chairman of the Board
Philippine Business for the Environment

The Philippine Business Environment (PBE), established in 1992, is the only environmental NGO in the country whose target constituency is the business community. The purpose of PBE is to act as the vehicle through which the business sector can address environmental issues together with government, NGO's and the public. A Primary objective has been to orient credit officers to current environmental policies and regulations that apply to their clients' businesses, thereby further promoting the integration of environmental responsibility into corporate policies.

As founder of the Philippine Business for the Environment (PBE), Mr. Alejandrino envisioned early in the Philippine's environmental movement the need to link industry with the environment. Mr. Alejandrino is a prominent investment banker, corporate restructuring and management consultant, and is the President and CEO of Peregrine Capital Philippines, Inc. The company has strong international links with Hong Kong and China.

Ambassador Emmanuel N. PELAEZ
Chairman, Board of Trustees
Tulay Sa Pag-Unlad, Inc. (TSPI)

Tulay Sa Pag-Unlad, Inc., or TSPI is a Christian development organization with a mission of assisting the poor, specifically micro- and small entrepreneurs, through loans for job-creating, income-generating and self-employing projects. TSPI, for the past 13 years, has been deeply involved in the area of widening the poor's access to credit.

Ambassador Pelaez has been involved with TSPI for 12 years. He is currently Chairman of the National Electrification Administration. He is also Chairman of the Board of the Philippine American Foundation (PAF). PAF is a Washington, DC, based organization which supports grassroots development in the Philippines. Its Board consists of Filipino-American and American leaders with longstanding ties to the Philippines.

Ambassador Pelaez has had a distinguished career in government. He was a Congressman for eight years, a Senator for 11 years, Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines. He was Philippine Ambassador to the United States and is currently serving as an advisor to President Ramos.

Dr. Mary RACELIS
Assistant Representative for the Philippines
The Ford Foundation

The Ford Foundation's primary activities are in support of Philippine NGOs in the area of democracy, human rights, legal reform, and grassroots development. With the direction from an office in Jakarta, Dr. Racelis is assisted by 2 Program Officers who spend much of their time in the field.

Dr. Racelis is a Filipino-American sociologist with academic degrees from Cornell University and the University of the Philippines. Prior to coming to Ford's Manila office, she served from 1983-92 as UNICEF Regional Director for Eastern and Southern Africa, based in Nairobi. She has written extensively on a number of topics, including women's development, community resource management, and civil society.

Ms. Judy Araneta-ROXAS
Chairperson, Board of Trustees
Gerry Roxas Foundation, Inc.

The Gerry Roxas Foundation is one of the country's oldest foundations, established in 1958 by the late Senator Roxas. It has since evolved into a non-governmental organization serving a multi-sectoral, cross-section of people and communities. The Foundation's vision is a "people's movement for people's development" which seeks to unite people and communities to help each other, harness various resources to promote the twin ideals of self-sufficiency and progress.

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Ms. Minnie M. DEGAWAN
Secretary General
Cordillera People Alliance

[001]

The Cordillera Peoples Alliance (CPA) is a region-wide federation of 120 organizations of indigenous peoples from the Cordillera region (the mountainous provinces of Northern Luzon Island, the large island in the northern Philippines). It was established in 1984 with the objective of empowering the indigenous peoples of the Cordillera for the effective defense of the ancestral domain and for the fulfillment of genuine regional autonomy. It has launched education campaigns on indigenous peoples rights.

Minnie Degawan is

P6/b(6)

P6/b(6) She is from the Northern Kankanaey ethnic group. She is a graduate of the University of the Philippines. Apart from her position with the CPA, she is coordinator for Asia Pacific for the International Alliance of Indigenous Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests.

Mr. Fulgencio S. FACTORAN
Chairman
Foundation for Philippine Environment (FPE)

The FPE was incorporated on January 15, 1992 to develop a strategic vision and provide financial resources to non-government and people's organizations addressing critical environmental challenges throughout the Philippines. USAID established the FPE with a \$23.4 million equivalent local currency endowment fund created through two debt-for-nature swaps. The FPE uses the interest earned from this endowment fund to help reverse the rapid destruction of the Philippine natural resource base through three major areas of assistance: conservation of Philippine biological diversity, technical skill and capability building, and community-based resource management.

Mr. Factoran was Secretary of the Department of Environment of Natural Resources (DENR) from 1987 to 1992. Among his notable achievements as DENR Secretary are the approval of the Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development, the national reforestation program, natural resources pricing, total log ban in virgin forests, and property rights reform.

Mr. Leonardo J. GALLARDO
President
Negros Economic Development Foundation

The Negros Economic Development Foundation, founded in June 1970, is based in Bacolod City on the Island of Negros, Central Philippines. The Foundation is involved in cooperative development and projects which promote increased agricultural productivity, post-harvest services, income-generating opportunities, micro-enterprise development, low-cost housing, and agro-forestry.

Dr. Florence Macagba-TADIAR
Executive Director
Women's Health Care Foundation (WHCF)

The WHCF was established to help respond to women's health problems and needs through the provision of comprehensive reproductive health care services and information. It currently operates three clinics strategically located in different areas of Metro Manila, which provide medical, obstetric/gynecological and laboratory services, pre- and post-natal care, family planning, counseling and other health care services.

Dr. Tadiar is the Executive Director and a member of the Board of the Women's Health Care Foundation - positions she has held since 1984. Dr. Tadiar is also serving in key posts in a variety of other professional and civic organizations. Dr. Tadiar is also actively involved in the Philippine medical community as an Associate Professor of Public Health Administration at the University of the Philippines' College of Public Health (since 1979), and Consulting Professor in the Masters of Hospital Administration Course at the University of Santo Tomas, Manila (since 1991).

Ms. Judy Araneta-Roxas, widow of the late Sen. Gerardo Roxas, is Senior Executive Vice President of the Araneta Group of Companies Progressive Development Corporation. Two of Mrs. Araneta-Roxas' sons (one of whom is deceased) are former members of the Philippines House of Representatives. She assumed leadership of the Gerry Roxas Foundation as its chairperson in April 1983.

Ms. Ma. Luisa Perez-RUBIO
President
Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP)

The Philippine Business for Social Progress or PBSP was established by 50 Filipino businessmen in December 1970 as an expression of their corporate social responsibility. Its vision is to improve the quality of life of the Filipino poor. It encourages the business sector's commitment to social development and seeks to reduce poverty through programs that result in self-reliance. PBSP currently has over 160 member companies, which contribute one-fourth of one percent of their net profits before taxes.

Ms. Perez-Rubio has served as PBSP's President since 1986. She is also an executive officer of several companies - among them Pacific Products, Inc., Ponderosa Farms, Inc., and Far Travel, Inc.

Mr. Rene V. SARMIENTO
Chairman
Amnesty International - Philippine Section

The primary activities of the Philippine AI section are opposing the recent reinstatement of the death penalty and an information and awareness campaign about the situation in East Timor.

Attorney Sarmiento received his law degree from the University of the Philippines in 1978. After having worked in the law office of internationally recognized human rights lawyer Jose W. Diokno, Sarmiento was chosen as one of the youngest (32 years old) members of the Constitutional Commission of 1986. Attorney Sarmiento serves as the Chairman of several human rights NGOs, including the NGO network Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates.

Apart from his presidency at the Negros Economic Development Foundation, Mr. Gallardo has several business interests and civic affiliations. Mr. Gallardo is a member of both the Regional and Provincial Development Councils, trustee of the Philippine Jaycees and columnist of the Visayan Daily Star.

Ms. Vicky GARCHITORENA
Executive Director
Ayala Foundation

The Ayala Foundation was founded as the Filipinas Foundation, Inc., in 1961, one of the first corporate foundations in the Philippines. The Foundation aims to be more responsive to the needs of a changing society and to strengthen its commitment to the mission: "To improve the quality of life of the Filipino by contributing to the eradication of poverty in all its forms."

Ms. Vicky Garchitorena is the Executive Director of the Ayala Foundation, a post she has held since 1989. She currently holds several key positions in various local PVO networks. Prior to her directorship at Ayala, Ms. Garchitorena worked with, among others, the Meralco Foundation and the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women. She has had at least 15 years of experience in the private commercial sector.

Mr. Amaury R. GUTIERREZ
President
Philippine Foundation for Science and Technology (PFST)

The PFST is an organization founded to engage in activities, projects, and programs for the promotion and development of science and technology for national development. The PFST has assumed the task of creating an environment of science literacy among the populace and fostering scientific and critical thinking among the general public.

Mr. Gutierrez has an M.S. in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Wisconsin. Apart from his work with the PFST, he is also a member of the Advisory Council for Save the Children Philippines. He is also President of Pepsi-Cola Products Philippines, Inc.

Ms. Pamela HOLLIE
Country Representative
The Asia Foundation

The Asia Foundation's purpose is to support peaceful development of democratic societies through broad participation, protection of rights, and access to opportunity. It is a private American grant-making organization with headquarters in San Francisco, 14 field offices in the Asia-Pacific region, and a liaison office in Washington, DC.

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Talking Points for NGO Meeting
Manilla, Philappines

November 1994

- Acknowledgements:

- ~~Let me begin by saying that~~ It is an honor and a privilege for me to be here today with so many individuals who have dedicated their lives to the service of others. The enthusiasm, hope and energy that you bring to your many causes is abundantly clear this morning, and is a testimony to the commitment that you have for changing this world for the better.

- As many of you know, change has been a very important theme for this Administration. Since entering office, the President's committed himself to making government an agent of change, a vehicle to empower people to take responsibility and contribute to their nation and world. These efforts reflect a philosophy that says: every person deserves to live up to his or her God-given potential. And government ought to help people get those opportunities.

- But we all know that government cannot -- and should not -- solve our problems alone. The rest of society has a responsibility to pitch in. Individuals, institutions, organizations, foundations, communities. ~~you name it~~, we all need to be involved. And, there is hardly a better example of the type of good that can be created, and change that can be made, than that done -- throughout the world -- by Non-Governmental Organizations, by NGOs.

- Unfortunately, I believe ~~most people don't fully appreciate the breadth of what your organizations do.~~ ^{fighting to solve} They don't realize that every day, every week, every year NGO's are on the front lines of all the world's major issues...battling poverty, and disease and environmental degradation; fighting to promote the causes of children, women and minorities; working for better standards of health, and education and living; and continually working to develop and implement policies that will change the world for the better. ^{challenges}

- ~~I am here today to say clearly that it is the policy of this Administration to be the partner of NGOs, and to fight to have the participation of NGOs in forums used to address major world issues.~~ ^{President believes strongly}

- Hopefully, you don't need to be told this, . in preparation of the upcoming Women's Conference in Beijing, high level American officials are working to promote the position of NGOs at the conference. We are raising issues concerning access to the country, visa availability, and the freedom to

local

to give people back
spirit

here in Philippine
your organization

rural development, agricultural health care ...promoting traditional handicrafts, environmental clean up, small business promotions, human rights type work, promotion of democratic process,

invited incredible cross section, very mainstream business oriented to communist party types...the group has both strictly Philippine and international groups...Amerasians to environmental clean

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President Aquino will be there...she both benefited from their existence and did much to strengthen the NGO population.

AID focuses on democratization.

Good governance...getting people in the form of local organizations to be involved in making sure the government is doing what its supposed to do. More involvement at local,

**First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Talking Points for NGO Meeting
Manilla, Philappines**

November 1994

- Acknowledgements:
- Let me begin by saying that it is an honor and a privilege for me to be here today with so many individuals who have dedicated their lives to the service of others. The enthusiasm, hope and energy that you bring to your many causes is abundantly clear this morning, and is a testimony to the commitment that you have for changing this world for the better.
- As many of you know, *change* has been a very important theme for this Administration. Since entering office, the President's committed himself to making government an agent of change, a vehicle to empower people to take responsibility and contribute to their nation and world. These efforts reflect a philosophy that says: every person deserves to live up to his or her God-given potential. And government ought to help people get those opportunities.
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PRICES ARE

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\$13 FOR SWEATS

TO ORDER

Place the required amount of CASH in a SEALED envelope. On the outside write your ORDER (tees and/or sweats and the QUANTITY), your NAME, your OFFICE PHONE, your HOME PHONE, your OFFICE NUMBER, the AMOUNT of money you have provided, and your preference for SIZE (not guaranteed).

Give your order-envelope to Karin Abramson or Gail Britton IN PERSON at OEOB 469. You will receive a receipt.

SATISFACTION EXPECTED

QUESTIONS?: CALL Tom Walker 56621

I recently spoke with Donald Goertzen of the Phillipine Development Forum, which is a Washington D.C. NGO which looks at relations between U.S. and Phillipine NGO's.

Mr. Goertzen suggested the following NGO's as the most prominent in the Phillipines:

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One of the deepest concerns of Phillipine citizens stems from the practice of hiring foreign partners in order to carry out projects in the Phillipines. Such protocol results due to a lack of resources, yet the desire of citizens to apply Phillipino expertise to domestic projects suffers. It is the hope of the Phillipino Development Forum, in affiliation with domestic Phillipino NGO's to work on development projects in the Phillipines which are environmentally sound and democratically implemented.

Finally, some facts which Mr. Goertzen quoted.

Currently 22,000 NGO's are registered in the Phillipines.

Recently, Phillipino NGO's and USAID received a \$25 million grant for the environment. The grant was invested in Phillipino treasury bills temporarily, while decisions are made on how to apply it to future environmental projects.

BREAKFAST WITH PHILIPPINE NGO REPRESENTATIVES

CONTEXT OF MEETING

NGOs have existed in the Philippines for decades, though their numbers expanded dramatically during the martial law years in opposition to the Marcos government. In recognition of the role played by NGOs in the People Power movement, Corazon Aquino's 1987 Constitution emphasized their role in both policy formulation and the daily management of government in the Philippines. The 1991 Local Government Code further expanded that role, mandating NGO representation on local and provincial government councils. The result has been an explosion in the number of NGOs in the Philippines; current estimates range from 20,000 to 80,000, several hundred of which are strong, viable organizations. Some NGOs serve a watchdog function, monitoring and criticizing the government's performance in certain areas, particularly human rights. In areas such as health, economic development and environmental protection, other NGOs have formed close working relationships with the GOP and local governments.

Philippine NGOs have been remarkably successful in making the transition from a confrontational strategy during the Marcos years to working constructively with government entities today. The NGO community in the Philippines is probably the most dynamic and effective in the region. Many Philippine NGO leaders also play important roles in international fora.

Between 1980 and 1994, USAID provided over \$70 million to Philippine non-governmental and people's organizations to assist them in activities including health, education, agriculture, microenterprise, women in development, access to justice, and preservation of the environment. The ultimate goal of this assistance is to accelerate broad-based growth and build responsive democratic institutions. Our current annual investment level is about \$6 million.

The individuals on the attached guest list (suggested by Embassy Manila) represent a broad spectrum of Philippine NGOs, including at least one with ties to the Philippine Communist movement and others that have strongly criticized U.S. policies. They will nonetheless provide an accurate cross-section of the vibrant Philippine NGO community.

YOUR OBJECTIVES

- o Explore what efforts the NGOs represented are making to work with local and national government officials to promote good governance and address NGO concerns.
- o Stress the importance of the link between citizen participation in local government and democracy-building.

NGO Talking Points for Meeting in Jakarta

In June, during the preparatory meeting for the Beijing Conference, the United States delegation sat in on many of the NGO meetings and worked to put language into the final document that the NGO's wanted. For example, we submitted and worked for the language from the youth caucus and were successful.

One of the thrilling experiences for our delegation in Jakarta was provided by the NGO's when they formed a receiving line, each bearing a sign speaking to a special issue affecting women, and the ministers from each country had to go past the line and read of the needs of women.

It should be noted that, while we had a vote in the proceedings, and we belong to the UN Region, this was not our "home" meeting, so we did not have as high a profile role.

However, here, as in every other meeting, the U.S. delegation worked as advocates for the NGO's. It is our policy to fight to have participation by the NGO's as full as possible. Several high level officials of our government have raised issues with the Chinese government about access to the country, visa availability, and freedom to bring in papers and other materials. This is all separate from the efforts of the United Nations. Undersecretary Tim Wirth will go to Beijing next month, and this is very high on the agenda for his talks with the government.

In Vienna, during the meeting of the European region, when the NGO's were denied universal access to the building in which the drafting committee was meeting, the United States delegation called in our Ambassador to Austria, Swanee Hunt, to negotiate with the Austrians and the UN Commission to obtain entrance to the sessions for the NGO's that were still in Vienna. This successful negotiation provided access to the drafting committee members for over one hundred and fifty NGO representatives.

The stand of our government at the Cairo Conference was in total support of the right of assembly and access. We worked closely with all of the NGO members from the U.S. and other places. It is now a clear track record that we will continue to advocate in the rest of the process leading up to Beijing and in China. As always, it is important for us to work with the United Nations structure, and we will continue to do that as well.

NOTE: The Beijing NGO meetings will take place before the official meeting, and will occur in a building that is fifteen miles away from the official meetings. It is not clear yet how there will be

transportation for those who have attended the NGO meetings to the ministerial meetings, or what access they will have to the building.

You can get an update from Theresa Loar at State about where current negotiations are. I think it is only critical that HRC underscores with the NGO's with whom she meets that we are on their side--we recognize that has not always been the case--but this is a new government that is open and welcoming of the thoughts and ideas of the non-governmental organizations. These are the organizations in our country that brought about real advances for women and children when our government was not responsive.

Also, I think HRC should talk about her own role as a leader in a very important NGO--the Children's Defense Fund--and the impact of CDF on public policy.

Leave law, an expansion of the earned income tax credit, an expansion of Head Start, more effective job training programs, national education standards, along with the crime bill and health care and welfare reform.

All of these initiatives reflect a philosophy that says: every American deserves the opportunity to live up to his or her God-given potential. And government ought to help Americans get those opportunities.

But even with all the progress we've made and will continue to make at the federal level, we all know that government cannot -- and should not -- solve our problems alone.

The rest of society has to pitch in. The private sector. The non-profit sector. Individuals, institutions, organizations, foundations, communities. You name it, we all need to be involved.

And you're the best model we've got for how we do it. You don't just sit and wait for government to act. You don't give up when government can't fill a need. You're in there doing the work. You're the ones getting dirt under your fingernails. You're the ones facing the problems head on. You're the ones organizing people, helping them lobby their government, influencing policies, and helping enlighten and awaken America to problems that might otherwise be ignored.

So you are really on the front lines of a battle that, at its essence, is about restoring our values, our ideals, and our foundation as a democracy.

And yet sometimes I think people don't fully appreciate the breadth of what your organizations do. They don't realize that every day, every week, every year, members of non-profit organizations are involved in nutrition programs, health programs, arts exhibits, community building, disaster relief, and countless other activities that make a difference in the day-to-day lives of millions of Americans.

During the floods in the Midwest a few summers ago, and again after the earthquake in Los Angeles, I remember thinking to myself how incredible it was that volunteers stayed to help rebuild damaged homes, run makeshift childcare centers, feed and shelter victims, and deliver food and supplies to families in distress.

And those volunteers kept working, and kept helping, long after the media attention died down.

That's the kind of spirit, commitment, and caring we need to reaffirm across our country today.

I'm particularly pleased that you're honoring these 14 outstanding young people for their volunteer work, because our future depends on young people like them to carry on our traditions of volunteerism, philanthropy, altruism, community and advocacy.

When you think about all the contributions these young men and women already have made in their lives -- everything from working with AIDS patients, to helping the elderly, tutoring immigrants, cleaning up neighborhoods, manning a community hotline, teaching martial arts to patients at a rehabilitation center -- you really know there is hope for mankind. So, to all of you being honored today, thank you for your work and thank you for being such wonderful examples of humanity and of "good citizenship."

When the President spoke to some of you last spring at the White House, he talked about the importance of strengthening the partnership between government and the non-profit sector. He knows, as you do, that meeting the challenges ahead will require a joint effort. He made a similar point to police chiefs earlier this month, when he said even if we put 5 million more police on the streets it won't make any difference if kids don't have good role models, constructive activities, and things to say yes to in their lives.

Put simply, our nation's agenda, our nation's progress, depends on you -- whether in the formulation of policy, during debates on the Hill, or when programs are actually being implemented.

And we also depend on you to help mobilize millions of men and women each year to get involved by sharing their time, their expertise, their resources, their compassion. I was told recently that in 1990 the Independent Sector raised nearly \$123 billion in financial contributions, involved nearly 100 million people as volunteers or staff workers, and spent about \$389 billion on various services. That's not chicken feed.

So we know you have extraordinary power to do good across this country. And we know you will continue to do the many good things you do, particularly if government stands with you. Let me just reiterate that this Administration wants to help you, work with you, and learn from you so that our collective spirit of activism never dies.

To paraphrase the AmeriCorps oath, which I think is appropriate here, we really can make a difference if we work hard to bring America together, to strengthen our communities, to seek common ground when faced with conflict, and to persevere in the face of adversity.

Thank you for all you have done. And thank you ahead of time
for the many contributions you will make in the years ahead.

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MRS. TIPPER GORE
REMARKS FOR THE INDEPENDENT SECTOR CONFERENCE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

OCTOBER 25, 1994

I'd like to say from the outset that the First Lady is very sorry she couldn't be with you today. As you know, she is a true veteran of the non-profit world, having helped found several organizations and having worked for many others for over two decades. In fact, I really think of Hillary Clinton as the nation's "premier volunteer." And I assure you that, were it not for peace in the Middle East -- and I think we all agree that's a pretty good excuse -- she would be here to thank you for the Independent Sector's long and inspiring tradition of advocacy and social activism.

This conference offers the chance to reaffirm the ideals you uphold as non-profit organizations and to consider the vital role the non-profit sector will play across our country as we meet new and greater challenges in the years ahead.

Virtually since the founding of our democracy the American people have understood the importance of belonging to and supporting organizations dedicated to helping meet the needs of the larger community.

My sister-in-law was one of the first members of the Peace Corps, and to this day my husband carries with him the enthusiasm Nancy felt when, at age 23, she was given the opportunity to participate in that extraordinary service program.

Recently we launched another service program aimed at giving Americans an opportunity to contribute -- AmeriCorps. As I'm sure you know, this program is particularly dear to President Clinton, who believes that, through service, we can begin to rebuild our sense of community, bridge our differences, and lay the foundations for a stronger, more cohesive society.

Right now some 20,000 Americans, many of them young people, are furthering their educations through various forms of community service, and doing so with an enthusiasm that is truly infectious. Next year there will be more Americans joining the ranks of AmeriCorps -- helping make better lives for themselves while simultaneously helping people and communities in need.

When the President talks about government's role as an agent of change, as a vehicle to empower people to take responsibility and contribute, this is really the sort of thing he is talking about. That's why the Clinton Administration has pushed so hard for programs like AmeriCorps, and also the Family and Medical

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

09-Nov-1994 04:54pm

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Ronald K. Saleh
White House Operations

SUBJECT: SECURE ID CARDS

You need to come to Room 1, White House Administration, to sign a couple forms for your Secure ID card. If you are too busy, you can send someone to come down and pick them up for you. Please sign them and return them ASAP. Thanks.

Distribution:

TO: Alison Muscatine
TO: Charles B. Nash
TO: John Podesta
TO: Meeghan E. Prunty
TO: Lynda Rathbone
TO: Rica F. Rodman
TO: Jessamyn Sarmiento
TO: Lee A. Satterfield
TO: Laura D. Schwartz
TO: Joshua Silverman
TO: Stephen B. Silverman
TO: Richard Strauss
TO: Isabelle R. Tapia
TO: Laura L. Tayman
TO: Virginia M. Terzano
TO: Phyllis J. Tucker
TO: Michael Waldman
TO: Anne Walley
TO: Nancy L. Ward
TO: Carter Wilkie

- The U.S. wants to assist Philippine NGOs because we share the Filipino government's interest in broadening opportunities for individuals to participate in the governing process. Both nations agree that citizens have a contribution to make and a voice to be heard.
- We hope by supporting NGOs, we will strengthen grassroots participation in government. Engaging citizens in the process is the best way to foster accountability and guarantee rule of law at the local level.
- Democracy depends on participation at all levels--by individuals, the private sector, the public sector, and non-governmental organizations. Building from the bottom up -- helping to provide good, responsive government on the local level -- NGOs help to ensure good governance at the regional and national levels.
- The President feels strongly that this Administration should continue to be a partner of NGOs and to help promote their active involvement in international forums.
- Thank you for all you have done. And thank you ahead of time for the many contributions you will make in the years ahead.

- As many of you know, *change* has been a very important theme for this Administration. Since entering office, the President's committed himself to making government an agent of change, a vehicle to empower people to take responsibility and contribute to their nation and world. These efforts reflect a philosophy that says: every person deserves to live up to his or her God-given potential. And government ought to help people get those opportunities.
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FIRST LADY HILLARY CLINTON
NGO BREAKFAST
MANILLA, PHILIPPINES
NOVEMBER 1994

TALKING POINTS

- [Acknowledgements: Mrs. Negreponete; Former President Corazon Aquino; NGOs in general.]
- It is an honor and a privilege for me to be here today with so many individuals who have dedicated their lives to the service of others. The enthusiasm, hope and energy that you bring to your many causes is abundantly clear this morning, and is a testimony to the commitment that you have for changing this world for the better.
- It is also a pleasure to see such a broad range of Philippine NGOs represented here. The variety and depth of NGO involvement in the Philippines is a testament to the strength of its democratic system.
- Every day, every week, every year NGOs throughout the Philippines are on the front lines of the nation's major challenges...battling poverty, and disease and environmental degradation; fighting to promote the causes of children, women and minorities; working for better standards of health, and education and living; and continually working to develop and implement policies that will change the world for the better.
- NGOs are also an ideal vehicle for promoting sustainable development in the Philippines. They give citizens the opportunity to participate in decision-making in business and government regulation of business. For example, NGOs can assist labor, government and private sector representatives through education and training, helping them to achieve greater accountability and fairness in the workplace.
- [• My own experience with the Children's Defense Fund -- an American NGO -- makes me understand the significance of your organizations, and allows me to appreciate the important contributions your organizations make on the lives of Filipinos.]
- While not an agency of government, NGOs are still a integral part of the democratic process. During my visit, I hope to witness how your NGOs affect the process of local government. As you know, citizen participation at the local government level is key to the strengthening of democratic institutions.

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- I am here today to say clearly that it is the policy of this Administration to be the partner of NGOs, and to fight to have the participation of NGOs in forums used to address major world issues.
- Hopefully, you don't need to be told this, . in preparation of the upcoming Women's Conference in Beijing, high level American officials are working to promote the position of NGOs at the conference. We are raising issues concerning access to the country, visa availability, and the freedom to bring in papers and other materials with Chinese officials. In fact, next month, Undersecretary Tim Wirth will go to Beijing with these issues high on the agenda for his talks.
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\$13 FOR SWEATS

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Give your order-envelope to **Karin Abramson** or **Gail Britton** **IN PERSON** at **OEOB 469**. You will receive a receipt.

SATISFACTION EXPECTED

QUESTIONS?: CALL Tom Walker 56621

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 10, 1994

MEMO FOR: All White House Interns

FROM: Melinda N. Bates, Director, Visitors Office *MB*

RE: President Kuchma of Ukraine State Arrival Ceremony

The President and Mrs. Clinton are pleased to invite all White House Interns, plus one guest each, to the State Arrival Ceremony for President Kuchma of Ukraine on **Tuesday, November 22.**

All interns and guests are issued a ticket with their name printed on it; the ticket and a photo ID are required for admittance. Please respond with your guest's name, social security number, and date of birth, to the Intern Office at 202-456-2742, no later than *Wednesday, November 16, at 5:00 p.m.* **Call only if you are bringing a guest.** Please do not call if you are coming alone, or not attending.

Interns are responsible for picking up their and their guest's tickets from the Intern Office on Monday, November 21. If you have any questions please call the Intern Office at 202-456-2742.

- ▶ Interns and guests **must present their ticket and a photo ID.** Enter the South Lawn using the **Southeast** gate between 9:30 a.m. and 10:30 a.m. The gate **closes promptly**, for security reasons, and no one is admitted after 10:30 a.m.
- ▶ The Ceremony begins at 11 a.m. and usually lasts 30 - 45 minutes.
- ▶ There are no chairs for this event. All attendees stand.
- ▶ Guests are welcome to bring cameras, but visibility is often limited.
- ▶ This is not an opportunity to meet the President.
- ▶ Depending on the weather, hats, scarves, and gloves are useful accessories.
- ▶ Food, beverages, and smoking are not permitted on the South Lawn.
- ▶ If you have special access needs, such as a wheelchair, please ask the Intern Office to notify the Visitors Office by Friday, November 18.
- ▶ In the case of inclement weather, the outdoor Ceremony is cancelled and tickets are void. Current information will be available on the Visitors Office Special Event recording, 202-456-2200, at 7:30 a.m. that morning.

Far Eastern Economic REVIEW

INDIAN INDUSTRY
Premier's Prescription

U.S.-TAIWAN
Goodies of Gatt

BURMA'S ECONOMY
Highway Robbery

FOCUS
China
1991

Philippine NCOs

Ready to roll



Local prices
Australia A\$4.00
Bangladesh Taka 50
Brunei B\$5.00
Canada C\$5.00
China FECY16
France Fr 22
Holland G 9
Hongkong HK\$25
India Rs 30
Indonesia Rps 3300
Japan Y700
Korea Won 2200
Malaysia M\$5.00
Myanmar/Burma K5.50
Nepal Rs 30
New Zealand NZ\$5.00
Pakistan Rs 28
PNG Kina 3.00
Philippines P35
Saudi Arabia SR 13
Singapore S\$4.50
Spain P 300
Sri Lanka .. Rs 50
Sweden ... SKr 25
Taiwan ... NT\$100
Thailand, Baht 80
U.K. £2.50
U.S.A. US\$4.00
Vietnam .. US\$3.00

PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT FORUM

1400 16TH STREET, N.W., BOX 22 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036-2266 U.S.A.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Philippine Development Forum (PDF) is a network of U.S.-based individuals and organizations from the environmental, development, religious, Philippine-American, and human rights communities. The purpose of PDF is to work in partnership with a broad range of Philippine NGOs to promote awareness and facilitate dialogue on equitable and sustainable development in the Philippines. The experience of Philippine NGOs provides the basis for our analysis.

The genesis of PDF was a day-long forum with a delegation of ten key Philippine NGO leaders in November of 1989. The Philippine group shared their experiences in grassroots development and environmental activism and presented an integrated vision for development which is community-based, environmentally sound, equitable, and democratic in nature. This vision is articulated in "Creating a Common Future: Philippine NGO Initiatives for Sustainable Development." The NGO leaders urged the forum participants to form a network with which they could work on policy issues. Energized by the encounter, a group of 17 U.S. NGO representatives continued to meet monthly to share information and engage in joint advocacy work.

PDF's goals are: (1) to raise public awareness about equitable and sustainable development in the Philippines; (2) to promote cooperation and linkages among NGOs working on environmental and development issues in the U.S. and the Philippines; and (3) to educate policy-makers in the U.S. and multilateral official development assistance (ODA) communities on Philippine NGOs' experiences and views of development.

PDF's methods for achieving these goals include: (1) improving the flow of information between U.S. and Philippine NGOs; (2) providing venues for the sharing of ideas and development of analysis; (3) developing educational materials and briefing papers for policy makers, (4) writing advocacy letters to policy makers; and (5) organizing public education fora.

PDF is structured on the dynamic involvement of three groups: the U.S. members; the Philippine partners; and PDF staff. The PDF staff coordinate and organize many of the PDF activities. However, PDF members provide the energy and actually plan and carry out much of the work through involvement in the Board of Directors, various committees, and the membership conference. PDF has grown to include over 60 members in 5 cities.

PDF's Philippine partners contribute information, ideas, and analysis from their ongoing field programs and advocacy campaigns. Their priorities for action play a key role in determining PDF's program. Through constant communication, PDF maintains close relations with several large coalitions, task forces and individual NGOs in the Philippines. PDF also communicates regularly with over 100 Philippine groups.

PDF has received financial support from Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Ruth Mott Foundation, and the Ford Foundation. In addition, the National Wildlife Federation provides generous in-kind support.

PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT FORUM

MISSION STATEMENT

The Philippine Development Forum is a network of U.S.-based individuals and non-governmental organizations concerned with debt, poverty and environmental sustainability in the Philippines. Members come primarily from the environmental, development, religious and human rights communities.

It is the purpose of PDF to work in partnership with Philippine NGOs to promote equitable and sustainable development in the Philippines. PDF seeks to facilitate dialogue and promote cooperation between and among NGOs and policy makers active on development and environmental issues in the Philippines. PDF is committed to raising public awareness in the U.S. about equitable and sustainable development in the Philippines. PDF pursues diversity and pluralism among its U.S. members and Philippine partners.

PDF strives to build **balanced partnerships** with Philippine NGOs which are founded on:

- respect for the ingenuity, creativity, and diversity of the Philippine NGO community;
- recognition of Philippine NGOs' capacity to identify and promote viable and appropriate responses to the various crises confronting the Philippines; and
- active consultation, open dialogue, and transparent process.

PDF subscribes to the following **principles for equitable and sustainable development**:

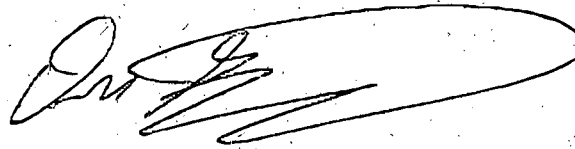
- *popular participation* in local and national decision-making;
- *ecological sustainability*;
- *social justice*, including fair wages and equitable allocation of rights to natural resources;
- *effectiveness in raising the living standards of the majority*; and
- *respect for cultural integrity and local and national self reliance*.

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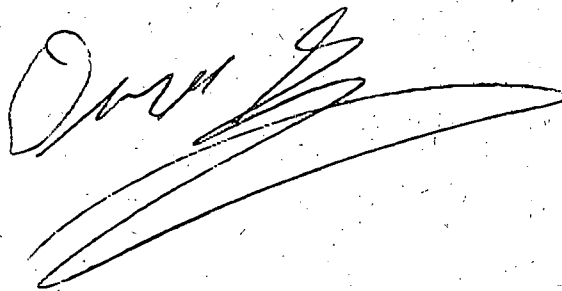
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TO: DARYL GRUEN
FAX NUMBER: 456-5709
FROM: Donald Goertzen
U.S. Coordinator
RE: NGOs
DATE: Nov. 10, 1994.



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BREAKFAST WITH PHILIPPINE NGO REPRESENTATIVES

CONTEXT OF MEETING

NGOs have existed in the Philippines for decades, though their numbers expanded dramatically during the martial law years in opposition to the Marcos government. In recognition of the role played by NGOs in the People Power movement, Corazon Aquino's 1987 Constitution emphasized their role in both policy formulation and the daily management of government in the Philippines. The 1991 Local Government Code further expanded that role, mandating NGO representation on local and provincial government councils. The result has been an explosion in the number of NGOs in the Philippines; current estimates range from 20,000 to 80,000, several hundred of which are strong, viable organizations. Some NGOs serve a watchdog function, monitoring and criticizing the government's performance in certain areas, particularly human rights. In areas such as health, economic development and environmental protection, other NGOs have formed close working relationships with the GOP and local governments.

Philippine NGOs have been remarkably successful in making the transition from a confrontational strategy during the Marcos years to working constructively with government entities today. The NGO community in the Philippines is probably the most dynamic and effective in the region. Many Philippine NGO leaders also play important roles in international fora.

Between 1980 and 1994, USAID provided over \$70 million to Philippine non-governmental and people's organizations to assist them in activities including health, education, agriculture, microenterprise, women in development, access to justice, and preservation of the environment. The ultimate goal of this assistance is to accelerate broad-based growth and build responsive democratic institutions. Our current annual investment level is about \$6 million.

The individuals on the attached guest list (suggested by Embassy Manila) represent a broad spectrum of Philippine NGOs, including at least one with ties to the Philippine Communist movement and others that have strongly criticized U.S. policies. They will nonetheless provide an accurate cross-section of the vibrant Philippine NGO community.

YOUR OBJECTIVES

- o Explore what efforts the NGOs represented are making to work with local and national government officials to promote good governance and address NGO concerns.
- o Stress the importance of the link between citizen participation in local government and democracy-building.

TALKING POINTS

- o It is a pleasure to see such a broad range of Philippine NGOs represented here. The variety and depth of NGO involvement in the Philippines is a testament to the strength of its democratic system.
- o I am interested in what efforts Philippine NGOs are making to inject themselves into the process of local government. We agree with you that citizen participation at the local government level is key to the strengthening of democratic institutions.
- o Our goal for U.S. assistance to Philippine NGOs is to increase opportunities for individuals to participate in activities that address constraints to democratic processes and institutional development. We believe the Philippine government shares that goal.
- o We hope by supporting NGOs to strengthen grassroots participation in government. Participation is the best way to guarantee accountability and rule of law at the local level.
- o Democracy is built from the bottom up; good, responsive government on the local level should lead to good governance at the regional and national levels.
- o We also believe NGOs are an ideal vehicle for promoting sustainable development in the Philippines. They give citizens the opportunity to participate in decision-making in business and government regulation of business. For example, NGOs can assist labor, government and private sector representatives through education and training, helping them to achieve greater accountability and fairness in the workplace.

PHILIPPINES 4

*Planters and peasants battle it out***Sweet and sour**By Donald Goertzen in Bacolod,
Negros Occidental

Rising sugar prices and economic diversification have brought a measure of prosperity to Bacolod, providing a sharp contrast to conditions in the province only a few years ago. Streets have been paved and widened, two new hotels have been built, and it seems Negros may be on its way to fulfilling Governor Daniel Lacson's dream of it becoming the "Taiwan of the Philippines."

Laacson credits the relief and rehabilitation efforts of Negros' non-governmental organisations (NGOs) with setting the stage for recovery. However, critics argue that some NGOs have also served to reinforce the feudal economic structure they consider the root cause of chronic poverty in Negros. Whatever the effects, the infusion of development aid from overseas has created a veritable NGO industry. "After sugar and prawns, foreign aid is the third-biggest business in Negros," said National Federation of Sugar Workers (NFSW) president Serge Cherniguin.

Negros' troubles began when sugar production dropped from 2.9 million tonnes in 1975 to 2.2 million tonnes in 1979. One result of this decline in the sugar industry was the creation of two distinct social

movements. One, launched by planters, sought to lessen the impact on plantation workers by providing seeds for vegetable gardens and loans during the lean farming season.

The other centered on organising sugar workers by the militant NFSW, coupled with the establishment of the Catholic Church's activist-oriented Basic Christian Communities. Both brought demands for higher wages, land reform and an end to human-rights violations. The communists also increased their influence.

With the second sugar slump in 1985, production plunged to 1.6 million tonnes. Layoffs of sugar workers resulted in malnutrition affecting tens of thousands of children. The Marcos regime asked the UN Children's Fund (Unicef) for help.

After the ouster of Marcos in 1986, Unicef began operating more actively and expanded the circle of government agencies and NGOs with which it worked in running feeding programmes. By mid-1986 it was edging into the development phase with the establishment of the Negros Rehabilitation and Development Programme. To carry on its projects Unicef had, by September 1987, raised US\$5 million, half of it provided by the Canadian International Development Agency, and the remainder by other foreign governments and NGOs.

A private funding agency which commissioned a study of the overall impact of the Unicef-led projects lauded the agency for its work. The authors, however, also concluded that the widespread use of planter NGOs to implement the project ultimately reinforced the hacienda system — the traditional feudal instrument of control.

Fr Ireneo Gordoncillo, a former director of Bacolod's Catholic Social Action Centre, also maintains that the planter NGOs serve to peddle influence. "In a society like Negros which for so long has been feudal, people make little distinction between government, NGOs or private business, especially when it's all the same people," he said.

In addition to generating NGO activity, the collapse of the sugar economy in the mid-1980s also freed up tens of thousands of hectares of land. Some planters abandoned their haciendas, while others were foreclosed by the banks. With or without proper authorisation, thousands of former sugar workers turned to subsistence farming.

Although more than 10,000 ha have been legally transferred to individual farmers and cooperatives, provincial agrarian reform officer Alexis Arsenal regrets that most of the land is "marginal" and blames vigilante activity for slowing down his work.

The NFSW, with help from the church and other private agencies, supports cooperatives farmed by its members. For example, in Silay — north of Bacolod — 100 ha have been divided between cooperative and individual family plots. They seek to strike a balance between crops for their own consumption and cash crops.

NEPAL

Johnny marches home

The future of Nepalese soldiers serving with the British army was revealed in a defence White Paper released on 23 July that announced the Brigade of Gurkhas would be cut from its present strength of 8,000 to 2,500 by 1997.

The cuts, which formed part of the British Government's sweeping "Options for Change" defence review stemming from the reduction in East-West tension, will begin with the disbandment of one Gurkha battalion in 1992 and rest after Hongkong reverts to China in 1997.

The British Government's move surprised and shocked Kathmandu. Prime Minister G. P. Koirala described London's decision as adding one more problem to his newly elected government at a time when Nepal faced grave economic

problems. Retired Gurkha lieutenant colonel Lal Kaji Gurung, chairman of the Nepal Ex-servicemen's Association and a serving Congress member of the national council's upper house of parliament, called the British action "unjust and unkind." He argued that while the British Government is reducing its army by 25%, the Gurkhas were being cut by nearly 70% of their strength.

However, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Nepal was psychologically prepared to accept the return of the Gurkhas from the British army. The government had always realised the possibility of Britain gradually cutting back its Gurkha contingent.

Nepal receives £20 million (US\$33.5 million) a year in the form of the Gur-

khas' pensions, salaries and gratuities. An additional annual £17 million has been given in the form of grants over the past three years, though these were due to end this year. However, Britain has assured Nepal that the grants are likely to continue.

In addition, more than 55,000 Gurkhas serve in the regular Indian army, while a further 200,000 are scattered among various Indian paramilitary units, such as the Central Reserve Police and the Border Security Force. Annual earnings from these Indian-based Gurkhas total more than Rs 1.3 billion (US\$31.42 million).

In recent years, the Brigade of Gurkhas have served in the 1982 Falklands campaign, in Belize and on the UN peace line in Cyprus, while elements of Hongkong-based units served in the Gulf War. One Gurkha battalion is permanently stationed in Brunei to protect its oil facilities, though their costs are met by the sultan.

■ Kedar Man Singh

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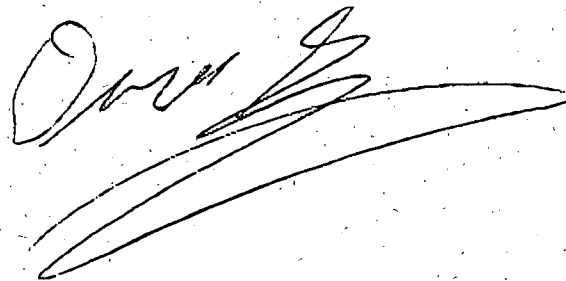
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PHILIPPINES 3

*Rural development to counter communists***The silent war**

By Donald Goertzen in Butuan, Mindanao

Trucks loaded with troops roll through this capital city of Agusan del Norte in a steady stream, heading for neighbouring Agusan del Sur province where military operations have displaced nearly 5,000 people in a new drive against the communist New People's Army (NPA).

All across this northeastern corner of Mindanao, the government is applying military pressure — and inevitably more and more people are being caught in the middle. Recently, the director of a Butuan-based peasant farmers' organisation and his companion disappeared. Their bullet-riddled bodies were found 200 km to the west, in Cagayan de Oro City.

Not surprisingly, 65 communities in Agusan del Norte meet the criteria for special attention from the Philippine Department of Health: hard to reach, depressed, under-served and under the influence of the NPA. It is one of eight provinces penetrated by the NPA where non-governmental organisations (NGO) play a major role in implementing Health Department projects funded by the World Bank.

In his book, *Silent War*, a former colonel-turned-NPA commander Victor Corpuz writes that a missing component in the government's anti-communist game plan has been community development in areas retaken from the NPA. Corpuz, now an adviser to the Philippine military, argues that if the conditions of an area do not improve, it is inevitable that the NPA will return after the government forces leave. The lesson has been taken to heart, at least by the military. Under a new strategy devised in the late 1980s, they now stay on to consolidate government control. Quite often, however, civilian development work lags far behind.

Teresita Bonoan, director of the government's Community Health Services, says NGOs have access to areas government officials find difficult to enter. But she acknowledges that in many critical areas it is simply impossible to implement government programmes. The Health Department regularly consults the military before it embarks on a project. "Sometimes we have to wait for them to clear an area," says Bonoan. In the end, Bonoan hopes that the Health Department can contribute to both development and peace.

The Health Department programmes in Agusan del Norte and three of the other target provinces are still in the planning

phase. Those in the first four provinces began in 1990, and eight more are slated for in 1992. Through a World Bank loan, up to P200,000 (US\$7,100) is being made available to each community for sanitation, wells and education on nutrition and primary health care.

In Agusan del Norte, the Health Department established the Partnership for Community Health Development (PCHD) programme. Local government agencies and 14 NGOs were invited to participate in the detailed planning. Together with town mayors and village leaders, the PCHD will determine the priority health requirements in each of the 65 communities.

In implementing its programmes, the Health Department looks for NGOs with strong community links. "We don't want to just give people dole-outs," says Bonoan. "We want to empower local communities." However, it is not always possible to find enough NGOs that meet these criteria, and sometimes the department turns to civic organisations.

While most groups are eager to work with the Health Department, some are more circumspect. They say that the neutrality necessary in carrying out work in a politically polarised region like northeast Mindanao might be compromised by working with the government.

Many Agusan del Norte NGOs grew up under the Marcos dictatorship. At risk to their own safety, NGO staffers worked for the overthrow of the regime while organising communities and providing aid to the government's victims. In the early 1980s, Greg Montiveros worked for the Catholic Social Action Centre and was jailed by the Marcos regime. He says that many NGOs continue to take an adversarial position towards authority — even if he does consider it an outmoded approach.

Montiveros holds that, for all their faults, democratic institutions have been restored and NGOs have a role to play in implementing government programmes that are "fundamentally pro-people." He now heads the Associates for Integral Development (AID), which works with several official agencies. By employing local people,

AID has built 17 schools and developed credit programmes for farm cooperatives.

Other participants in the PCHD include the Daughters of Mary Immaculate, a Catholic body, and Women Missionary International, affiliated with the local Methodists. Herminia Galero, of the Daughters of Mary Immaculate, is no stranger to coalition efforts. During the final years of the Marcos government her family was active in the poll-watching group, the National Movement for Free Elections, which is again expected to play a crucial role in the conduct of the 1992 elections.

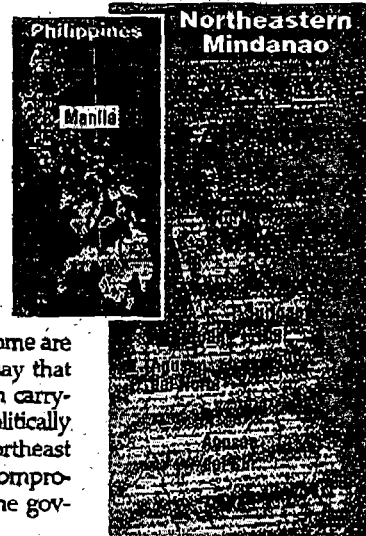
Women Missionary International has successfully organised rural health clinics in the past, using nurses from among its own members. It has also helped dispense relief goods to evacuees from typhoons — and military operations.

Leticia Tan, the representative of local government agencies on the PCHD, acknowledges that the private-sector bodies may have different reasons for wanting to participate. However, she maintains that NGOs are essential to the success of community health development.

She insists there is no pressure on groups to participate, "but by working in the critical areas, insurgency can be lessened a bit when they see that the government is really trying to help." Depending on the type of project chosen for a community, the P200,000 may not last much beyond three months. According to Bonoan, communities will be encouraged to seek more funding, preferably local, for ongoing programmes.

Successful or not, this latest government initiative will continue to have its critics. One Catholic priest claims that church-based health programmes covered a larger area during the Marcos period than they do today, but continuing harassment by paramilitary forces has hampered their work. "The Health Department is one of the few agencies with any credibility," says the priest. "The government needs the department and the NGOs to penetrate the remote areas, but if the government wants to help the people it would pull out the military."

That's the kind of talk that riles Montiveros: "If the best NGOs don't work with the government, then it's forced to work with the less capable ones," he says. "The government doesn't take away an organisation's autonomy. It is a debate that will be heard elsewhere as the NGOs find their place in development."



tion from state repression.

NGOs played a significant role in the ouster of Marcos and in President Corazon Aquino's people-power movement. Indeed, community organising — and propagandising — was a regular part of NGO programmes. However, in the years since the uprising, many NGOs have become disillusioned with Aquino for failing to introduce meaningful reforms.

In mid-1990 Aquino launched the populist Kabisig, or Linking Arms movement, to foster closer coordination between central government agencies, local governments and NGOs. The movement was initially viewed with suspicion because it looked like a vehicle for a re-election bid by Aquino. Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement president Horacio Morales says Kabisig is fundamentally flawed, precisely because it is a government initiative. He says it "runs against the grain for those who believe in popular initiatives from the ground up."

Kabisig suffered because it was not adequately explained, claims Bulacan Governor Roberto Pagdanganan, the movement's director-general. He asserts that Kabisig is more than a movement, "it is a way of doing things," and that it is evolving into an ideology which stresses self-reliance. "It could be compared to Pancasila in Indonesia."

Although many NGOs take a dim view of Kabisig, the government's growing openness to NGOs has created new opportunities for the movement. Most government departments now include NGO liaison officers. NGOs play a major role in implementing government development projects, and to some extent, help plan the projects.

Various government agencies, including the departments of Health, Environment and Natural Resources, channel aid from foreign governments directly to NGOs to implement government programmes. While some NGOs are wary of using government resources, others say it depends on the project. Says Morales: "There's nothing wrong with official development aid per se. If it's a true partnership, then NGOs should be able to work with the government, while continuing to advocate democratic development strategies."

Philippine NGOs, despite their faith in self-reliance, depend heavily on foreign funding, primarily from charitable groups in North America, Europe and Japan. In Europe, church groups receive government subsidies for international development aid. More recently, the NGOs have been funded directly by foreign governments. Government sources estimate that official

aid channelled directly to NGOs amounts to US\$20 million, but much of the money NGOs receive from foreign governments is not reported to the authorities in Manila.

The sophistication demanded in NGO work has prompted the Manila-based Asian Institute of Management to launch a one-year masters course in Development Management. Now in its third year, Filipinos make up the majority of the 40-member class.

To work with foreign governments, NGOs form networks. This is the preference of most foreign governments and other big donors. "NGOs come and go," says one Canadian official, "we only work with networks." In the Philippines, there are 10 major networks, some comprising more than 100 NGOs.

Eugene Gonzalez, director of the NGO network, Council for People's Development, says working with governments demands more careful negotiation. Private donor groups share a common commitment to development. Government agencies, however, primarily respond to constituencies. In order to influence Canadian Government assistance in Negros Oc-

ADB forestry specialist Barin Ganguli, notes that NGOs lend credibility to government programmes. "Village-based NGOs can create public opinion favourable to projects such as reforestation," he says.

In 1988 the ADB and the Japanese Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund extended a US\$240 million loan to the Philippine Department of Natural Resources for reforestation. The bank stipulated that NGOs would be responsible for both the work itself and for evaluation of the two-year project. Ganguli says that similar projects could eventually reverse the overall deforestation trend by the end of the century.

Despite Ganguli's praise, Natural Resources Department official Donna Gasgonia admits that implementation can be tricky. In some regions, the NGOs the government would have preferred to work with did not choose to participate. "We look for NGOs with a good track record, but sometimes we have to settle for second best," Gasgonia says.

Kalaw argues that occasional glitches are fully justified by longer-term rewards. He claims that environmental activism of the type pioneered by NGOs brings together the

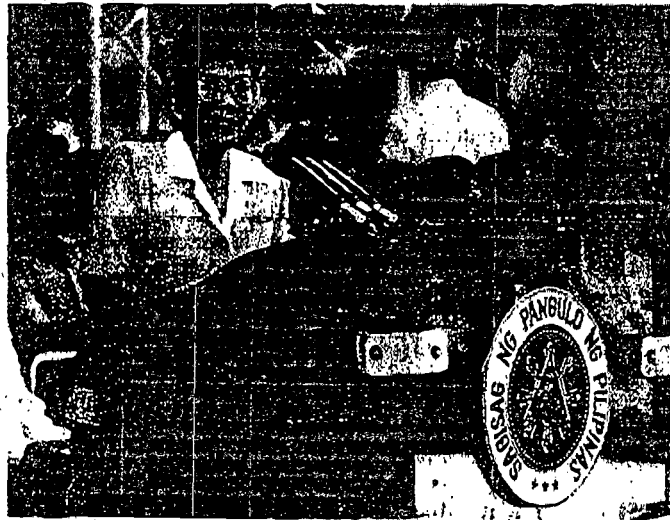
widest range of organisations and breaks through old Left-Right divisions.

In another example of successful lobbying, Green Forum, an NGO network, informed the 23-member Senate that it would publicise a debate on recent legislation to ban commercial logging. In the event, the upper house passed the measure and senators' individual votes are being widely publicised among Green Forum's member groups.

The success of the NGO movement seems to prove the point that it is often at the level of the community that resources are managed most efficiently. "Whether we're discussing agro-forestry zones, coastal

zones, or lowland river valleys, local communities must be in control," says Kalaw. "Local NGOs, using global information systems, can now link up with their counterparts all over the world. Trans-state movements can bring about changes in government."

Morales, a former member of the revolutionary National Democratic Front, a one-time political detainee and defeated 1987 senatorial candidate, is far from certain that NGOs will democratise the Philippines and restore the environment, but he will keep working. "This is the only hope I've got," he says. For many like him, society's transformation at the grassroots, coupled with lobbying and circumvention of the government, may be the only way to go. ■



Aquino's Linking Arms movement has led to cooperation with NGOs.

cidental, for example, the council mustered support from Canadian NGOs and churches.

Canadian officials claim that by funding coalition efforts rather than individual organisations they have forced Philippine NGOs to work together more. The Canadians also take credit for the establishment of the "super NGO" network, Caucus of Development NGOs. This alliance of the 10 NGO networks includes the "leftist" Council for People's Development as well as the more conservative Philippine Business for Social Progress. These groups began working together in the Philippine-Canadian Human Resources Development Programme, an experience that clearly built a measure of mutual trust.

NGOs take the lead in development process

Agents for change

By Donald Goertzen in Manila

While trailing most of its neighbours in terms of economic growth, the Philippines may have hit on the key to involving local communities and interest groups in the development process.

To a greater extent than anywhere else in the region, so-called Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) have taken over from the government the work of improving the lot of the poor majority, through political, cultural and economic programmes. The irony of their success is that even the government seems happy to see NGOs assume part of its functions.

There are some 18,000 NGOs in the Philippines today, of which about 2,000 are engaged in development work. They provide assistance to communities struck by natural disasters, and develop infrastructure from village to provincial level. Many are critical of government policies and advocate alternative development strategies. But the Aquino administration actively encourages the participation of NGOs in planning and implementing development projects.

Official tolerance is one reason NGOs routinely negotiate directly with foreign governments for development aid. But the attitudes of foreign donors also have a lot to do with their increasing influence. Canadian Embassy officials describe Philippine NGOs as "the most organised and well-developed NGO community in the world." Canada provides US\$17.6 million a year to the Philippines in development assistance, and designates 35% of it for use directly by NGOs. Of the remainder, a substantial part is channelled to NGOs by Philippine Government departments.

In most countries, the US Agency for International Development channels assistance through US-based groups working in the Third World. In the Philippines, the agency increasingly works directly with local NGOs because, says agency official Bryant George, "they're so good." The agency now provides US\$10 million a year to local NGOs. In addition, a one-time US\$25 million grant will be administered by local environmental NGOs.

A factor in the success of NGOs in the Philippines context is their skill at working in broad coalition with other NGOs, as well as with people's organisations (POs), churches and social movements. NGOs may become a force to be reckoned with in the 1992 elections, where they could play an activist role in response to public disillusionment with traditional party politics. According to former agrarian reform secretary Florencio Abad, they also provide an outlet for young people who might otherwise join the traditional Left — either above or below ground.

The term NGO was first used by the UN, which recognised the importance of independently organised groups of professionals, experts, or interested private citizens in

tication that typifies them today. The pattern that emerged during the martial law period was for POs such as labour unions, peasant organisations, women's groups and the urban poor to work closely with NGOs which provided technical and managerial assistance, research and legal services and advice on fund raising.

A typical example of NGO-PO linkage is seen among tribal communities. The Kalipunan ng mga Katutubong Mamanayan sa Pilipinas (Movement of Tribal Citizens of the Philippines) works for the self-determination of tribal peoples and the protection of ancestral lands. Its work is aided considerably by NGOs providing legal assistance.

While most NGOs work with POs representing local communities, others provide specific services on a regional or even national level. The Council for Primary Health Care, for example, coordinates a nation-wide system of community-based health programmes working with both the urban and rural poor. These programmes, often church-supported, emphasise sanitation, nutrition education, herbal medicine and the training of local health workers.

The growth of NGOs and POs increased despite, and to some extent because, of the repression of martial law. Conventional political activity was curtailed, but NGOs flourished, many because of the protection derived from links with their counterparts abroad or the churches.

Although NGOs form themselves into national alliances and networks, their work begins at the village and neighbourhood level. The barangay, or village, remains the basic unit in Philippine society. Maximo Kalaw, president of Green Forum Philippines, says the strength and credibility of NGOs is to be found in their village roots.

The Catholic Church's Basic Christian Communities, as well as the underground Left, created organisational models for linking separate villages which other groups have adopted. "The Philippine Government," says Kalaw, "is primarily a colonial creation." Kalaw, who travels extensively in his global environmental work, says the Soviet ecology groups have consulted him on how to organise popular movements within a society which is in trans-



Community-based health care crosses political boundaries.

the overall development process. While civic, religious and business groups are also in some sense "non-government organisations," and do occasionally engage in development work, they are generally not thought of as NGOs.

The oldest Philippine NGOs were set up in the early post-war period. The Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement, for instance, was founded in 1952 by middle-class professionals committed to working with the poor. Today, while soliciting aid for the victims of the Mt Pinatubo eruption, the movement also works for agrarian reform.

It was with the declaration of martial law by the late president Marcos that the NGOs began to proliferate and take on the sophis-

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To: Darrell Gruen

Date: 10 November

Pages: 10

Message:

Darrell,

Per our conversation earlier, I've enclosed:

1. List of prominent NGOs in Indonesia with some descriptions
2. Legal brief from Lawsuit against President Suharto for misappropriation of reforestation funds.
3. Background articles on the lawsuit

I hope you were able to contact Sidney Jones at Human Rights Watch Asia for info on the current atmosphere in Indonesia between government, press, and NGO movement. The latest report from HRW/Asia is an excellent overview.

Let me know if you need anything else. If you need information in Indonesia, the best groups to call are WALHI or LBH.

Sincerely,

Martha Belcher

Prominent Indonesian NGOs

Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI)

(Indonesian Forum for the Environment)

WALHI is a national forum of some 300 Indonesian NGOs that formed in 1980 to promote the decentralized authority over, and management of, Indonesia's natural resources. WALHI's primary function is to facilitate the exchange of information among NGOs, communities, and the government. In cooperation with regional, national and international networks, WALHI also conducts research, policy reviews and campaigns related to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management, and environmental justice. WALHI is the Indonesian member of Friends of the Earth International.

In the late 1980s, WALHI worked with regional NGO networks on campaigns to stop destructive development projects. It supported NGOs in Irian Jaya to prevent the U.S.-based Scott Paper company from proceeding with a pulp and paper project in Bade, Irian Jaya. WALHI supported NGOs in Central Java efforts to halt the completion of the Kedung Ombo dam and the relocation of communities living in its vicinity. WALHI also works with Irian Jaya-based local and international NGOs on a campaign to halt environmental and social devastation by U.S.-based Freeport McMoran's copper and gold mine in Tembagapura, Irian Jaya.

Resources: Newsletters *Tanah Air* (in Indonesian) and *Environesia* (in English). The reports *Status of Deforestation in South Sulawesi* and *Development Refuges: A Country Report on Indonesian Environmental Management and The Role of Logging Concessions in the Regional Economic Development of East Kalimantan*. The book *Mistaking Plantations for Tropical Forests* (in English and Indonesian). Slide shows on the pulp and paper industry (in English). Video on pulp and paper industry (in Indonesian).

Contact: M.S. Zulkarnaen, Director, WALHI, Jl. Mampang Prapatan XV No. 41 Jakarta 12790, Indonesia

Phone: (62) (21) 794-1672

Fax: (62) (21) 794-1673

Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia (LBH)

(Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation)

LBH formed in 1971 to provide legal aid to victims of destructive development projects, human rights workers and environmental activists and promote social justice in Indonesia. It has 13 branches across Indonesia that sponsor community legal programs to educate people about land, labor, and civil rights, and human rights.

LBH has given legal representation to people threatened by destructive development projects. Many forest-related conflicts originate in land dispute and LBH has helped those communities understand their rights under the law while often defending their cases in court. LBH was also active in defending the people threatened by the opening of the Kedung Ombo Dam in Central Java and the Asahan Dam in North Sumatra.

LBH also offers legal support to Indonesian NGOs. In 1988, LBH defended WALHI's suit against the PT Inti Indorayon Utama pulp and paper factory in North Sumatra. In a related case, LBH gave legal advice to the people of Sugapa, North Sumatra, whose land was appropriated for eucalyptus plantations to fuel the Indorayon factory. Several women from Sugapa were arrested for ripping out the eucalyptus saplings and planting their own crops in protest.

Contact: Adnan Buyung Nasution, LBH, Jl. Diponegoro No. 74, Jakarta 10320, Indonesia

Phone: (62) (21) 314-5518, 390-4226, 390-4227

Fax: (62) (21) 330-140

Jaringan Kerja Pelestarian Hutan Indonesia (SKEPHI)

(Indonesia NGO Network for Forest Conservation)

SKEPHI is one of Indonesia's most outspoken environmental groups. As an umbrella group for human rights, environmental, citizen, and student groups throughout Indonesia, SKEPHI is working to stop rainforest destruction and support communities' rights to self-determination and control over their forest resources. SKEPHI's programs focus on educating the public about nature conservation issues and reforming Indonesia's forestry policy. In concert with the World Rainforest Movement and foreign forest preservation groups, SKEPHI brings forest preservation campaigns to an international arena.

SKEPHI's strategy for policy reform is to help mobilize those affected by deforestation so that they can influence and communicate directly with policy makers. SKEPHI supports local communities threatened by environmental destruction by providing access to government officials, to the national and foreign media, by starting international letter-writing campaigns, and organizing demonstrations.

Special Needs: Books and publications about forestry and development issues, computer equipment, English editing skills, and support for office overhead.

Resources: Quarterly newsletter *Setiakawan* (\$30/year), action alerts, the books *Selling our Common Future*, and *Destruction of the World's Heritage: Siberut's Vanishing Forests, Culture, and Peoples*, the report *World Bank Funded Transmigration in Irian Jaya*, and the booklet *To Sink an Island: Logging in Yamdena*.

Contact: Indro Tjahjono, Coordinator, SKEPHI, Tromol Pos 1410, Jakarta 13014, Indonesia

Phone: (62) (21) 471-1388

Fax: (62) (21) 471-1388

International NGO Forum on Indonesia (INGI)

INGI, an international NGO forum, with secretariat offices in Jakarta and The Hague, monitors the environmental and social impacts of foreign aid to Indonesia. The Jakarta secretariat coordinates activities of participant NGOs from Indonesia, emphasizing the advocacy capacity of both the forum and individual NGOs. The Jakarta office oversees research projects on issues such as transmigration and forest policies, and presents these projects at the yearly INGI conference. INGI Jakarta also arranges meetings between Indonesian NGO participants and government officials to discuss NGO recommendations to the international aid community.

Contact: Zumrotin, Director, INGI, Jl. Penjernihan I, Kompleks Keuangan No. 10, Jakarta 10210, Indonesia

Lembaga Alam Tropika Indonesia (LATIN)

(Indonesia Tropical Institute)

LATIN formed in 1989 to build a case for sustainable resource use based on an extensive study of destructive forestry management practices in Indonesia. The study will include an evaluation of timber concessionaires' harvesting techniques, an overview of the plans for government-backed tree plantations, an evaluation of social forestry programs, and a critique of various internationally funded conservation programs.

Currently, LATIN is working with forest related groups and government to establish the country's eco-labeling system for all wood products

Special Needs: Information and training on conservation, non timber forest products, urban regreening, Environmental Impact Assessments, and natural resource management plans.

Resources: The paper *Nature-based Tourism Profile: Indonesia*.

Contact: Tri Nugroho, Vice-Director, LATIN, Kompleks Baranangsiang III No. B16, Bogor 16144, Indonesia

Phone: (62) (251) 314-242

Fax: (62) (251) 314-242

Pelanggi

Pelanggi formed in 1992 to conduct research and policy analysis on sustainable development issues in Indonesia and to build information networks among local communities and NGOs seeking to influence policy makers. In the past year, Pelangi carried out research projects on climate change, national parks, and biodiversity. Pelangi plans to develop a leadership and advocacy training program on sustainable development over the next ten years.

Contact: Pelangi, Agus Pambagio, Director, Jl. Danau Tondano, Pejompongan 10210, Jakarta, Indonesia

Phone: (62) (21) 571-9360

Fax: (62) (21) 573-2503

Sejati

(Institute for Environment and Culture)

Sejati was founded in 1992 by a group of environmental activists, journalists, and film makers to research and document tribal traditions as a primary means of preserving their cultures and knowledge of the earth. Sejati aims to improve communications between tribal communities and the general public by making documentation of tribal cultures accessible to a large and varied Indonesian audience.

Sejati is establishing a public documentation center containing print material, slides, and films about indigenous cultures. Many of the center's films will be broadcast on national television to reach a wider audience. Its documentation on traditional communities will help Sejati determine future programs needed for cultural preservation, income generation, legal aid assistance, and community organizing. All programs will be geared to helping communities become self-sufficient and strong enough to resist government handouts.

Sejati is currently conducting research in Irian Jaya, Kalimantan, the Moluccas, and the Lesser Sunda Islands in order to identify those communities threatened by large-scale development schemes such as high dams, factories, and logging operations.

Resources: Documentary films and slides (send for list).

Contact: Dea Sudarman, Executive Director, Sejati, Jl. Mendawai IV/2, Jakarta 12160, Indonesia

Phone: (62) (21) 717-217; 716-221

Fax: (62) (21) 716-562

Plasma

Plasma is a loose knit group of students, academics and professionals in East Kalimantan concerned with the region's rapid depletion of forest resources. It is developing a system for citizens to monitor large-scale gold mining activities in East Kalimantan. It is also campaigning to halt the forestry ministry's move to allow mining in a national park in East Kalimantan and conducting research on the lucrative national and international trade in forest birds' nests.

Resources: The newsletter *Gaharu* (in Indonesian).

Contact: Plasma, Kismanto Sastroamidjojo, Director, Jalan Pertahanan Perum Yeschar No 1, Sempaja Samarinda 75119 East Kalimantan, Indonesia

Phone: (62) (541) 43-330

Institute of Dayakology Research and Development (IDRD)

IDRD formed in 1991 by several Dayak people, is a social service and research organization working to improve the living conditions and to protect the rights of indigenous Dayak communities in West Kalimantan.

Current projects include monitoring the effects of an oil palm plantation on Dayak communities, training traditional village leaders to exercise their legal rights under customary law, and researching alternative income sources for those communities who have been forced out of their traditional forest lands.

Resources: The bulletin *Kalimantan Review* (in Indonesian and English).

Contact: IDRD, Jl. Ali Anyang No. 73, Pontianak 78243, West Kalimantan, Indonesia

Phone: (62) (561) 36-141

Fax: (62) (561) 33-749

Yayasan Pengembangan Masyarakat Desa (YPMD)

(Rural Community Development Foundation)

YPMD is one of Irian Jaya's leading environmental and social justice NGOs and acts as a regional network for many small NGOs working on issues of natural resource management. YPMD formed in 1984 to improve the standard of living of Papuan people in Irian Jaya and develop participatory programs to strengthen local communities and NGOs. YPMD coordinated regional efforts in the campaign against the pulp project proposed in Bada in 1989 by U.S.-based Scott Paper Company. In recent years, YPMD has been active in monitoring the activities of the Indonesian subsidiary of U.S.-based Freeport McMoRan copper and gold mine in Tembagapura and advocating for NGO access to the mine to investigate environmental and human rights violations. YPMD also works with groups of fishermen in the Jayapura District, and with several cooperative groups in Depapre and Biak on social forestry projects.

Resources: Newsletter *Kabar dari Kampung* (in Indonesian) and more than 120 research papers on community development and the environment.

Contact: Cliff Marlessy, Director, YPMD, P.O. Box 1114, Jayapura, Irian Jaya, Indonesia

Phone: (62) (967) 810-771 or 81-776

Fax: (62) (967) 81-488 (public fax)

Lawsuit Legal Brief:**Plaintiffs****Yayasan Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI, Indonesia Environmental Forum)**

See description

Lembaga Alam Tropika Indonesia (LATIN, Indonesian Tropical Nature Foundation).

See description

Yayasan Forum Studi Kependudukan dan Lingkungan Hidup (FORSIKAL, Foundation Forum for Population and Environmental Study)

Atqia Abubakar and Sanusi Muhammad Syarif, Directors

P.O. Box 164 Banda Aceh 23001

Aceh, Indonesia

PLASMA (Human Resource and Environmental Development Foundation)

See description

Indonesian Center of Environmental Law Foundation (ICEL Foundation)

Mas Achmad Santosa, S.H.LL.M

Jln. Kerinci IX No. 34,

Jakarta Selatan

Yayasan Pelangi Indonesia (Pelangi Indonesia Foundation)

See description

Legal Counsel**Yayasan LBH Indonesia (YLBHI, the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation)**

See description

Yayasan Solidaritas Perempuan (Women's Solidarity Foundation)

NURSYAHBANI KATJASUNGKANA, SH.

Jalan Panti Asuhan A-1, No 18, RT 013/04, Jakarta.

ELSAM

ABDUL HAKIM GARUDA NUSANTARA, SH., LL.M

Jalan Mesjid IV No 4, Central Jakarta

Case: Suit the Cancellation of the Presidential Decree dated June 2, 1994 Number 42/1994 pertaining to Loan Assistance to Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero, Company Partnership) P.T. Industri Pesawat Terbang Nusantara (PT. IPTN, Nusantara Aircraft Industry).

The aforementioned advocates and attorneys above, agree to choose the address of Yayasan LBH Indonesia, located at Jalan Diponegoro Number 74, Central Jakarta, on the basis of a Special Letter of Authority dated August 1, 1994 (enclosed), who will herein be referred to as the PLAINTIFFS.

That these PLAINTIFFS present a suit against the President of the Republic of Indonesia, residing at the Bina Graha Building, Jalan Veteran, Central Jakarta, who will herein be referred to as the ACCUSED (DEFENDANT?).

That prior to presenting the grounds for presentation of this suit, the PLAINTIFFS wish to present the PLAINTIFFS basic concerns in presenting this suit as follows:

I. LEGAL POSITION AND THE PLAINTIFF'S CONCERNS AS A NON- GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION ACTIVE IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD

1. That the PLAINTIFF is a Non-Government Organisation (Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat, LSM) which is a citizen initiative, based upon a desire and wish of a number of social groups in society, who are interested in being active in the environmental field, in accordance with the stipulations enacted in Article 1.12 Article 5, 19 Law Number 4, 1982.

2. That in conducting its role, the PLAINTIFFS will clearly and directly show itself to be concerned for perpetuation of environmental conservation and that one of the means which is used in carrying out its activities is in efficiently utilizing the foundation as a means to join with as many members of society in achieving the goal of environmental conservation and management.

3. That the PLAINTIFFS, in the capacity of a non-government organisation, have carried out its intent and efforts to conserve environmental sustainability, particularly in the conservation of forest sustainability through the following activities:

- a). Building environmental awareness in broader society, particularly forest communities with regard to their interests in the forest, and the necessity for the conservation of sustainability.
- b). Data collection on the forest denudation and the provision of this dealing with the problem.
- c). Defending and protecting the rights of traditional (adat) societies to forest resources who's livelihood depend upon forest resources so that their interests can be address in the formulation of forestry policies in Indonesia.
- d). Add to and develop awareness of non-government organisations or LSMs regarding the importance of carrying out environmental conservation campaigns, particularly in the forests' function in the continuation of lives of Indonesian people. That the above efforts and activities of PLAINTIFFS are also intended to bring into reality the aforementioned stipulations in the Basic Environmental Act No 4. 1982, which state:

"each person has the right to a good and healthy environment"; and "is obliged to protect the environment and prevent and tackle the problem of its destruction and pollution" [Article 5 Paragraph (1) and (2) Law Number 4 1982]

II. That what is being sued by the PLAINTIFFS is the Presidential Decree dated June 2, 1994, Number 42/1994, in the matter of an interest free Loan given to Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero, Company Partnership) P.T. Industri Pesawat Terbang Nusantara (PT. IPTN, Nusantara Aircraft Industry) [Evidence p1].

III. That this suit is presented based upon the following grounds and factors:

1. That the ACCUSED's Decree Number 42/1994 was made on June 2, 1994 and has only just become known to the PLAINTIFFS following a report in the mass media on July 6, 1994 [see evidence p.2]. This suit was presented on August 20, 1994, and therefore within the 90 (ninety) days stipulated by Article 55 of Law Number 5/1986 pertaining to the State Administrative Court.

2. That the decision which was released by the ACCUSED a quo has already fulfilled the stipulations as is stated in Article 1 Paragraph 3 of Law Number 5/1966 pertaining to the State Administrative Court on the following grounds:

[a]. That the aforementioned decision was released by the ACCUSED as the President of the Republic of Indonesian in his capacity as the Head of State, which is the Body or Functionary which carries out government business based upon the current laws and regulations, as is included in the following laws and regulations:

- The 1945 Constitution (UUD-45) states that: "The president of the Republic of Indonesia holds government authority according to the Constitution" [Article 4, UUD-45].

- MPR (Megalis Permusyawaratan Rakyat, People's Consultative Assembly) decision states that: "The president is the highest executor of state authority beneath the assembly, which in carrying out their obligations is assisted by the vice-president [Article 8 Paragraph 1 Tap MPR Number III/MPR/1978].

- Law Number 5/1974 Article 1 Sub a states that: "The national government, herein referred to as the government is an instrument of the United State of the Republic of Indonesia which is established from the presidency along with its assistants [Article 1 Sub A Law Number 5 1974].

- The copy of the Presidential Decree Number 42/1994 signed by the Secretary of the Cabinet, the Head of the Legal and Legislative Bureau in the conclusion the head of the legislative research division, based upon the aforementioned analysis above, shows that the president is a State Administrative Functionary who carries out government business based upon current laws and regulations.

[b]. That the aforementioned decision of the ACCUSED, Number 42/1994 is a written decree of a concrete, individual and final character, because:

- The decision of the ACCUSED a quo unquestionably exists, that it is in the form of a presidential decree which has been made by the ACCUSED himself on June 2, 1994 regarding a loan to P.T. IPTN, amounting to 400,000,000,000 Rupiah (four hundred billion rupiah) to P.T. IPTN to assist in the completion of the manufacturing program of the prototype aircraft N-250; as a result the decision can be qualified in a concrete manner;
- The aforementioned decision unquestionably directed funds to P.T. IPTN only, and was not directed for public use. Therefore the decision must qualify as individual in character;
- The aforementioned decision is already definitive, because it has created legal rights and obligations for the concerned party, both for P.T. IPTN, in the form of: the right to obtain a loan without interest from the proceeds of the interest/financial service of reforestation funds and the obligation to repay them. The aforementioned decision does not require the agreement of another agency, because of this, the decisions must qualify as being of a final character.

Based upon the above analysis, the suite being presented has fulfilled the requirements of Article 1 Paragraph 3 Law Number 5/1986 pertaining to the State Administrative Court.

3. That the grounds of the PLAINTIFFS presenting a suite for the cancellation of the decision which was released by the ACCUSED are as follows:

a. That the decision of the ACCUSED Number 42/1994 dated June 2, 1994 is a Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia regarding loan assistance to P.T. IPTN, whose contents, among things pertains to the provision of loans to IPTN amounting to 400 billion Rupiah which was drawn from the interest/financial service of reforestation funds.

b. That the decree released by the ACCUSED is an action which violates the stipulations of Article 53 Paragraph 2 (a), (b) and (c) Law Number 5/1986, on the following grounds:

1. That according to Law Number 4/1982, environmental management is based on the principle of environmental conservation which is compatible and balanced in supporting sustainable development for the improvement of human prosperity (refer to Article 3 Law Number 4/1982).

That the goal of environmental management according to Law Number 4/1982, among other things, is the implementation of development with an environmental perspective for present and future generations (refer to Article 4d Law Number 4/1982).

That according to Law Number 4/1982 the government is given the authority to manage the environment, among other things this authority includes efforts to accumulate funds for the interests of environmental conservation and prevent and deal with the problem of its destruction and pollution (refer to Article 10 Paragraph 3 Law Number 4/1982).

That in using its authority for managing the environment the government is obliged to pay attention to the principle and goals of environmental management as is stated in articles 3 and 4 of Law Number 4/1982.

That for this, the government accumulates funds for the execution of its authority to achieve the aims of environmental management. The accumulation of reforestation funds is an effort intended to achieve the goals of environmental management in guarding the conservation of sustainability in Indonesia.

That the reforestation funds are funds obtained from forestry concessions, the holder of right to collect such funds and the holder of the license to exploit timber in the framework of reforestation, the timber plantation and forest development industry and land rehabilitation (See Presidential Decree Number 29/1990 pertaining to reforestation funds, Article 1 and Ministry of Forestry Decree Number 404/KPTS-IV/90 pertaining to the administration of collection, investment and use of reforestation funds, in Article 1 Sub A).

The mechanisms for the use of reforestation funds are, that for each year's estimates the Ministry of Finance releases its approval in the form of a "Work Plan List", and the Department of Forestry delivers a realization along with predictions of reforestation income and

expenditure to the Ministry of Finance for recording in the Additional Purchasing Estimate/Changes for the yearly estimates concerned (See Article 4 Joint Decision Between the Ministry of Forestry and Finance Number 169/Kpts- 11/90 - No. 456/ KMK.013/90).

2. That as intended by Article 10 Paragraph 3 above, the use of the aforementioned reforestation funds is regulated in a limited manner by Presidential Decree Number 29/1990 pertaining to reforestation funds, which in Article 4 states that: "Reforestation funds are to be used to pay for reforestation activities inside and outside of timber concession areas, the development of the plantation forestry industry and in unproductive forest areas, and land rehabilitation in the regions or areas which are regulated by the Ministry of Forestry".

That the substance of the aforementioned article above translates basically in the release of Presidential Decree Number 29/1990, in stating:

"reforestation is an activity which must be carried out for the guarantee of forest conservation as part of the national wealth, the balance of forest conservation as a national wealth, environmental balance, and guarantee of the continuation of efforts to supply raw materials for the forestry based industry";

"in order that the system of collection, use, and supervision of reforestation funds can be more effectively utilised and productive in the framework of facilitating the wave of forestry product trade";

That from the aforementioned stipulation it is clear that the use of reforestation funds is explicitly indicated for safeguarding conservation of forest sustainability in Indonesia and for guaranteeing the conservation of the forest as a part of the national wealth.

That according to Presidential Instruction Number 6/1989 pertaining to the use of proceeds and reforestation financial services is intended for supporting the implementation of reforestation and not to be used for other intentions.

That the reforestation funds which have already been accumulated by the ACCUSED reached a total of 2.4 trillion Rupiah at the end of Pelita V (Pembangunan Lima Tahun, Five Year Development) which some of it was deposited in the form of a Bank Indonesia certificate. Because it was deposited in the aforementioned reforestation funds therefore produced interest from the financial service who's balance at the end of Pelita V was as much as 825.89 trillion Rupiah (evidence P.3).

That according to Presidential Instruction Number 6/1989 pertaining to interest and reforestation financial service it states that the management, planning and utilisation of interest and reforestation financial service needs to be directed to supporting the implementation of reforestation activities.

That the aforementioned Presidential Instruction also instructed the Minister of Forestry to manage all reforestation financial service which are obtained from reforestation fund.

That thus the reforestation funds along with the interest and reforestation fund financial service are only be used for payment of reforestation activities along supporting the reforestation implementation.

That interest and reforestation financial service of the reforestation funds are thus included as the reforestation funds so that the management and use of the aforementioned interests and financial services cannot be carried out arbitrarily, but must be in accordance with the stipulations of Article 4 of the Joint Agreement Between the Ministry of Forestry and Finance Number 169/Kpts-11/90 and Number 456/KUK/013/90 April 11, 1990, that it is must be included in the Additional Purchasing Estimates/Changes for the yearly estimates concerned. The opinion, that the interest/financial service are included in the reforestation fund understanding which is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance is, according to the PLAINTIFF, quite rational.

That reconciliation of the stipulations above and the detailed analysis above does not give authority to the ACCUSED to use reforestation funds or the interest from its financial service for other interests except for reforestation interests.

That conversely, if the reforestation fund interest/finance service are not understood as intended by the aforementioned joint agreement, thus the management and utilisation of the reforestation fund interest/financial services should be carried out in accordance with Presidential Instruction Number 6/1989 which regulates reforestation fund interest/financial services. According to this Presidential Instruction, the utilisation must be directed to support the implementation of reforestation activities an not for aims outside of this.

That the diversion of a portion of the reforestation funds as a result of an agreement on the reforestation fund interest and financial service to the company P.T. IPTN is clearly in violation of the established aims of the accumulation of reforestation funds.

That from the aforementioned stipulations above it is clear that the authority to manage, plan and utilise the reforestation fund interests and financial service has been given to the Ministry of Forestry. So, in releasing the decree (evidence p1.) a quo the ACCUSED has disregarded regulations which were made by himself. What action is a violation against the principles of good governance, particularly the principle of material law and the principal of trust or the principle of hopes which are raised with the existence of the aforementioned decision (see Indroharto, 1919, page 309 and 310).

3. That the diversion of a portion of the reforestation fund and financial service amounting to 400,000,000,000 Rupiah (four hundred billion Rupiah) for assisting in the completion of a manufacturing program of the prototype aircraft N-2 50 is clearly a violation against the prohibition of arbitrary acts (willekeur), based on the following grounds:

That according to the results of satellite photo surveys carried out by the government in 1982, forest coverage was 119.3 million hectares (see RePProT, 1990, evidence P.4). While the Spot Satellite surveys carried out by the Department of Forestry indicated the area of forest cover in 1993 amounted to 92.4 million hectares, with a forest region which is still not forested being as wide as 20.6 million hectares (see RAKER Dephut 1993 for REPELITA VI, page 12, evidence P.5).

Thus, the deforestation rate from 1982 until 1993 is as large as 2.4 million hectares per year. This points to the increase in deforestation suspected by the Department of Forestry and FAO (Food Agriculture Organisation), being as large as 900 thousand to 1.3 million hectares in 1990. However the Department of Forestry reported that rate of deforestation was only as large as 600 thousand hectares per year (page 46, evidence P.5).

That land and forest rehabilitation efforts have not yet be maximized. The Department of Forestry RAKER REPELITA VI states that: "...however the results achieved are still not pleasing", (see page 25, evidence P.5).

In page 26 evidence P.5 above it is reported that the breadth of critical land in Indonesia at this time is 10.9 million hectares while at the beginning of PELITA V it was as wide as 13.1 million hectares. It is also mentioned that of the PELITA V critical land reforestation target of 1.9 million hectares, only as much as 409 thousand hectares were realised, that is 21.6 percent of that targeted. While for the efforts of regreening, from the PELITA V target of 4.9 million hectares, 1.8 million hectares was realised, only 36.7 percent. This does not yet take into account the death rate of planted trees.

Do not be surprised if the Minister of Public Works, Radinal Mochtar states that watershed areas in Java are almost all barren and in a critical situation, so that most cannot function adequately (Kompas, July 15 1994, evidence P.6).

In page 27 of the evidence P.5, the Department of Forestry stated that "flood disasters increased in at least 10 regencies." In page 47 of the same report it is written "...reforestation efforts and land rehabilitation have not yet been able to counter balance the rate of degradation which is occurring..."

That occurrences of forest plague, wood theft and the illicit felling of trees in the concession area still occurs, and according to the assessment of the Department of Forestry which was reported in the REPELITA VI concept, 90 percent of the concessions which exists has not yet implemented forest protection and conservation.

In the years 1992 and 1993, only 13.6 percent of concessions was rated as "good" according to a Ministry of Forestry assessment (page 20, evidence P.5). Evidence of these tree felling and violations can be seen from the end product. Conservatively using official conversion figures from the Ministry of Forestry 1.8 for plywood and 1.95 for sawnwood, the input required by the wood processing industry is as large as 36.3 million cubic metres in 1993. While what was reported in the Ministry of Forestry official publication was 26.4 million cubic metres (page 69, Forestry Statistics 1992/1993, evidence P.7), a difference of as much as 10 million cubic metres.

That the above analysis clarifies that efforts at saving Indonesia's forests (conservation and management) are still unable to be implemented properly because there is a lack of funds. In page 30, evidence P.5 for instance, it is stated that overcoming forest fires in Indonesia cannot yet be implemented despite large amounts of assistance from other countries, because it is still not matched with associate funding.

That the lack of funds in the implementation of "forest management and conservation" efforts can also be seen from the size of the funding assistance in the form of grants and loans which are given to Indonesia. In the 1992/1993 yearly estimates, overseas assistance for the efforts mentioned above totaled 138.7 trillion Rupiah, far greater than the Ministry of Forestry development budget totaling 20.69 trillion Rupiah and the Presidential "Regreening" Instruction of 97.2 trillion.

Loans and assistance from overseas prove that Indonesia still requires large amounts of funds to carry out forestry conservation, including the protection of forests as the source of the nation's wealth.

All the explanations above allude to that forestry problems is extremely problematic, because the rapid deforestation rate certainly shows no sign of decreasing and rescue efforts have not yet shown maximal results.

Lawsuit Background:

Suharto faces funds challenge

Source: Reuter

Date: 23 August

Dateline: Jakarta

Byline: K.T. Arasu

Abridged

Eleven environmental groups are attempting an unprecedented court challenge against President Suharto for diverting funds allegedly intended for rain-forest preservation to a state-owned aircraft maker.

The groups are bracing for a tough first round when they take their case to an administrative court which will decide if they have legal standing to file the suit, their spokesman said.

"We won't be surprised if our case gets thrown out by the court when we file it Thursday," said M.S. Zulkarnaen, chairman of the Indonesian Forum for the Environment, WALHI, told Reuters. "If our first attempt fails, we will go to a higher court. We intend to go all the way as we have a moral obligation to stop the misuse of funds ... and this includes taking the matter to parliament."

Suharto in June issued a decree stipulating the forestry ministry should give \$185 million to aircraft maker IPTN as an interest-free loan. The money drawn from interest earned on reforestation funds held by state banks, is to be used to build commuter planes.

Forestry Minister Djamaluddin said the use of the funds was regulated by Suharto and repayment would come after IPTN's N-250 plane was selling well enough.

"The government has no right to channel money meant for reforestation into IPTN or any other purpose," said Zulkarnaen. "Already, Indonesia's forests are fast disappearing."

He said according to a government report, the forests had been reduced from 119.3 million hectares in 1982 to 92.4 million hectares in 1992. "Indonesia has been felling 2.4 million hectares a year over the last 11 years while officially they only harvest 600,000 hectares annually." He said forests would be gone in about ten years.

The World Bank has accused Indonesia of felling trees faster than they can be replaced. The government denies the charge.

Recent Info:

In early October, the court granted the NGOs the right to file the lawsuit.

The suit was brought to court in late October

On October 30, President Suharto's representatives, refused the charges stating that the money was a loan to the state aircraft company and would be returned.

**First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Talking Points for NGO Meeting
Manilla, Philappines**

November 1994

- Acknowledgements:
- It is an honor and a privilege for me to be here today with so many individuals who have dedicated their lives to the service of others. The enthusiasm, hope and energy that you bring to your many causes is abundantly clear this morning, and is a testimony to the commitment that you have for changing this world for the better.
- As many of you know, change has been a very important theme for this Administration. Since entering office, the President's committed himself to making government an agent of change, a vehicle to empower people to take responsibility and contribute to their nation and world. These efforts reflect a philosophy that says: every person deserves to live up to his or her God-given potential. And government ought to help people get those opportunities.
- But we all know that government cannot -- and should not -- solve our problems alone. The rest of society has a responsibility to pitch in. Individuals, institutions, organizations, foundations, communities. You name it, we all need to be involved. And, there is hardly a better example of the type of good that can be created, and change that can be made, than that done -- throughout the world -- by Non-Governmental Organizations, by NGOs.
- Unfortunately, I believe most people don't fully appreciate the breadth of what your organizations do. They don't realize that every day, every week, every year NGO's are on the front lines of all the world's major issues...battling poverty, and disease and environmental degradation; fighting to promote the causes of children, women and minorities; working for better standards of health, and education and living; and continually working to develop and implement policies that will change the world for the better
- I am here today to say clearly that it is the policy of this Administration to be the partner of NGOs, and to fight to have the participation of NGOs in forums used to adress major world issues.
- Hopefully, you don't need to be told this, . in preparation of the upcoming Women's Conference in Beijing, high level American officials are working to promote the position of NGOs at the conference. We are raising issues concerning access to the country, visa availability, and the freedom to bring in papers and other materials with Chinese officials.

In fact, next month, Undersecretary Tim Wirth will go to Beijing with these issues high on the agenda for his talks.

- In Vienna, during the meeting of the European region, when NGOs were denied universal access to the building in which the drafting committee was meeting, called in our Ambass

- Thank you for all you have done. And thank you ahead of time for the many contributions you will make in the years ahead.

larger importance is to convey certain values to the public and to build ...help shape ethos of society...w/ working for children, aid, etc...you are guided by a basic belief in humanity and our obligation as individuals to contribute to the larger community.

rural development, agricultural health care ...promoting traditional handicrafts, environmental clean up, small business promotions, human rights type work, promotion of democratic process,

invited incredible cross section, very mainstream business oriented to communist party types...the group has both strictly Philippine and international groups...Amerasians to environmental clean

reproductive health rights, trafficking in women, low interest funding for entrepreneurial operations. Amnesty International. heavy business orientation...sustainable development.

President Aquino will be there...she both benefited from their existence and did much to strengthen the NGO population.

AID focuses on democratization.

Good governance...getting people in the form of local organizations to be involved in making sure the government is doing what its supposed to do. More involvement at local,