We work with over 200 organizations in more than 30 countries which we believe gives us a better understanding of the main hurdles to basic and adult education and lifelong learning, and enables us to have a greater impact.

WHAT WE DO

ASPBAE aims to secure equal access of all citizens to basic and adult education of good quality, contributing to poverty eradication, sustainable development, and lasting peace.

WHO WE ARE

ASPBAE is a network of organizations and individuals involved in basic and adult education. It works with and through NGOs, community organizations, government agencies, universities, trade unions, indigenous people, women’s organizations, the media, and other civil society groups across the Asia Pacific.

FOCUS AREAS

- Policy Advocacy
- Leadership and Capacity Building
- Strategic Partnerships
- Institutional Development

WHERE WE WORK

- South Asia
- East Asia
- South East Asia
- South Pacific
The ESCAP MDG Report for 2010 struck a hopeful note in its periodic review of performance on the MDG goals and targets: Despite significant setbacks due to the 2008-2009 economic downturn, and food and energy crises, the developing world as a whole remains on track to achieve the poverty reduction target by 2015. The situation nonetheless remains dire: 947 million still remain in abject poverty by end 2008 in the Asia Pacific region, representing more than 60% of the world’s poorest. Despite rapid economic growth and falling levels of poverty, in 2009, 642 million remained hungry in the region—an increase of about 75 million during 2006-09 and the highest number registered in the recent decades. (FAO)

The global financial crisis struck many countries when a “youth bulge” is emerging in many parts of the developing world. Youth, generally defined as those aged 15-24 and expressed as a share of the total national population, is presently peaking in numerous low income and lower middle income countries especially in Laos, Cambodia, and Pakistan in the Asia Pacific region. A relatively young, educated, and healthy workforce benefits society as a whole but there is a growing concern over lack of employment opportunities and the possible links between having a young population and conflict vulnerability (Marina Komarecki, Ronald U. Mendoza and Sheila Murthy 2010). According to the International Labor Organization (ILO, 2010), youth unemployment globally rose from 11.9% to 13% between 2007 and 2009 to reach 81 million in 2009—the highest ever recorded. More than 36.4 million of these, or 45%, were in the Asia Pacific. (ILO 2010 http://www.ilo.org/asia/info/public/pr/langen/WCMS_143339/index.htm)

Nearly half of the world’s natural disasters occur in the Asia and the Pacific region. While indiscriminate in their reach, natural disasters impact far more adversely on the poor who have far less means to mitigate the profound effects of these calamities on their lives and livelihoods. The loss of life and livelihoods have severe social and economic repercussions which impact school participation and attendance, especially of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. Climate change has been identified as a clear causal factor in the increased occurrence of natural disasters in greater scale and ferocity. Sadly, the world remains way off track in curbing CO2 emissions, with the developed world the biggest emitter (MDG Report 2010).

Many of the countries in the Asia-Pacific region are also exposed to the risk of civil conflict. According to the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO), Asian countries accounted for one-third of all battle-related casualties during the past 25 years. Almost half of the on-going armed intrastate conflicts in the world today are fought in the Asia Pacific region (UNEP). The Education for All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report 2011, ‘The Hidden Crisis: Armed Conflict and Education’, suggests that the global community has so far underestimated the extent to which conflict has been a major barrier to achieving the EFA goals and has paid insufficient attention to addressing this challenge. Around 28 million children of primary school age in conflict-affected countries are out of school, representing 42% of the global out-of-school children. Rape has become an instrument of war – with insecurity and fear keeping young girls out of school. The youth literacy for conflict affected countries is 79% compared with 93% for other developing countries. Citizens – children, young people, teachers – and schools have been targeted in contemporary armed conflict. In many conflict-affected countries, over 60% of the population is aged under 25, but education systems are not providing youth with the skills they need to escape poverty, unemployment and the economic despair that often contributes to violent conflict.

Education is a right of all citizens – and a powerful tool to advance other rights. Unfortunately, public investments in education have lagged behind the full requirement to guarantee free, quality basic education. Over the past decade, South and West Asia as a whole registered a slight decrease in the commitment to education, with the share of national income invested in education declining from 3.7% in 1999 to 3.5% in 2008—far below the world average of 5%. In East Asia and the Pacific, the average share of national income invested in education increased slightly, from 4.5% in 1999 to 4.6% in 2008—but still behind the world average of 5% and the benchmark of 6% (EFA GMR 211 regional reports for the Asia Pacific).

Aid to basic education has stagnated in 2008 to $4.8 billion – a wide distance from the $16 billion additionally required to meet the EFA targets. Aid effectiveness has also been worrisome with only
46% of aid scheduled for disbursement in a given year, actually released within that year. Tying of aid, and spending high levels on expensive technical assistance rather than on teachers, books and schools, remain a strong concern.

Armed conflict is diverting public funds from education into military spending. Twenty one developing countries in the Asia Pacific region—including Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Cambodia, Nepal, and Kyrgyzstan—are currently spending more on arms than on primary schools. Donors have skewed priorities for war as well: it would take a mere six days of military spending by aid donors to close the US$16 billion EFA external financing gap. Another alarming trend is the ‘militarisation of aid’ where increasingly, donors are linking development assistance to imperatives of security. In Afghanistan, almost two-thirds of overall US education aid spending went through America’s Commander’s Emergency Response Program (CERP) in 2008. The GMR observes there is growing evidence that when the military gets involved in school construction, children and education are placed directly in the line of fire (EFA GMR 2011).

Four years before the 2015 EFA deadline – inspite not insignificant gains – hopes for meeting all the EFA goals and targets are slim. In 2008, there were 67 million out-of-school children – a big drop from 106 million out-of-school children when the Dakar Framework of Action was adopted in 2000. However, progress has slackened at the second half of the last decade by as much as 50% and if this trend continues, as many as 72 million children will be out of school by 2015 – higher than 2008 figures. More than half of the world’s out-of-school children are concentrated in just 15 countries – 5 of which are in Asia: Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, the Philippines, and Thailand. In the face of the worrying trends in youth unemployment, TVET and life skills for the youth and adults, or Goal 3 of EFA and EFA Goal 4 on Adult Literacy, remain grossly neglected. Literacy has been elusive to around 796 million adults in the world, 518 million of these reside in the Asia Pacific region and mostly concentrated in India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Indonesia. Two-thirds of these are women and 14%, or around 72.6 million, within the ages of 15 to 24. While progress in gender parity in primary schools gathers pace, performance at the secondary level remains largely uneven. Women continue to face high levels of disadvantage in pay and employment opportunities, diminishing the returns they can generate from education. Progress in education quality depends on having sufficient teachers and ensuring that they are properly trained and supported. Neither of these conditions is met in South and West Asia. An additional 260,000 teachers have to be recruited in the region if universal primary education is to be achieved by 2015 (EFA GMR 2011).

In early 2011 the World Bank approved a new education sector strategy amid trends that indicate that international goals on education will not be met. The World Bank Group Education Strategy 2020, ‘Learning for All: Investing in People’s Knowledge and Skills to Promote Development’ argues a shift from ‘education’ for all to ‘learning’ for all. It argues that learning is a broader concept than education because it includes ‘broad competencies’ and it further argues for attention to ‘results’ and ‘learning outcomes’ – not just ‘inputs’. There is nothing wrong with a focus on ‘learning’, ‘results and outcomes’, ‘broad competencies’ – in fact civil society groups have been arguing attention to these for long. Adult education rights advocates should however guard against the language of ‘lifelong-learning’ being used to disguise promotion of a narrow focus of education mainly for labour productivity, its content increasingly dictated by investor demand. Alongside this, they should challenge the framework underpinning the emerging prescriptions of the Bank and multilateral aid agencies, transforming education from a public good to a private commodity – a conceptual shift from education as an intrinsically valuable shared resource which the state owes to its citizens to a consumer product for which the individual must take first responsibility (Ball, Stephen J and Youdell, Deborah 2007).

It is within the context of these trends and important developments that ASPBAE pursued its work in 2010. ASPBAE continued its advocacy, institutional strengthening efforts, and its twin approaches of leadership and capacity development in promoting and advancing transformative adult education practices in the region and in demand-driven, context-based capacity-building for campaigns and advocacy on the right to adult education and on EFA.
2010 was, once again, a very full year for ASPBAE. It was a year where we continued working closely with our members and partners to create a stronger adult education movement in the region. Through the BLDC and NeXT, we carried the tradition forward to build and nurture future leaders in adult education in the Asia South Pacific. We played an important role in strengthening the cause for women’s literacy and gender equality. By working to give national education coalitions a stronger voice in influencing the education agenda of their countries, we helped them focus on specific policy asks in such areas as education financing, quality of education, and adult, literacy. We worked hard to build our own knowledge and expertise on issues that we felt we needed to focus more on. Technical and vocational education and training, life skills for young adults, and education for sustainable development were all areas where we made efforts to bridge our own gaps in information, analysis, and planning.

2010 was a busy year for ASPBAE where we addressed a diverse range of issues. While we continued ongoing efforts and embarked on some new initiatives, it was a year of accomplishments and learning. It was a year where ASPBAE challenged itself with new work, and deepened its relationship with its partners. But most of all, 2010 was another period of working towards an Asia Pacific where every citizen has equal access to quality learning opportunities throughout their lives.

Enabling the Enablers: Nurturing leaders in adult education

A major thrust of ASPBAE’s capacity-building work in 2010 was expanding its pool of trainer-facilitators and equipping them with skills to broaden their capabilities. From national and in-country trainings, ASPBAE aspired to build a corps of leaders to be pillars of cross-cultural and cross-country teachings and learning. ASPBAE believes that nurturing dynamic leaders in the Asia Pacific allows for greater dialogue and exchange on the vibrant and innovative work of civil society organizations in adult education. It creates opportunities for learning about education practices that are participatory, relevant, and that cater to marginalized groups and communities.

Thirty-nine civil society organizations participated in the BLDC and NeXT in 2010. ASPBAE anticipates that by acquiring relevant leadership and training skills at these processes, participants will be able to add value to their work in supporting marginalized groups and communities through education.

The echo trainings steered by NeXT trainees supported education work for marginalized communities and vulnerable groups in 11 countries in the region. The issues ranged from, among others, climate change, women’s political participation, sustainable agriculture, and the rights of indigenous people.

The NeXT participants benefitted from mentoring support from within ASPBAE throughout the year to refine education practices in their own contexts. They were also able to build and fine-tune their skills to co-facilitate ASPBAE’s sub-regional and regional events.

ASPBAE continues to strive to nurture this emerging group of regional facilitators to expand and deepen adult education work in the Asia Pacific region.
Building a shared understanding of “Quality” in Adult Education
from the region’s rich practice

Drawing on the wide experience of ASPBAE members and its own body of work through its thematic programmes, ASPBAE embarked on an exercise to arrive at indicators and benchmarks on ‘quality’ adult education. This exercise was prompted in large part by ASPBAE’s observation during the CONFINTEA VI processes that significant data and analytical gaps exist in defining ‘quality’ in adult education thus hampering efforts to draw greater policy priority to adult education resourcing and support. ASPBAE also believed that practitioners of adult education will find value in a shared understanding of benchmarks and quality indicators as guides for good practice.

A series of workshops were organized in the year to arrive at a shared framework for ‘quality adult education’ and its specific application in the thematic areas of Indigenous Education and Women’s Education for Political Participation and citizenship. Two papers are being developed arising from these discussions, proposing a set of indicators and possible benchmarks on adult education work in these two areas.

Growing national CSO constituencies to advance girls and women’s education and literacy for empowerment

The stage was set for building stronger support for women’s literacy in four countries. Women’s networks for literacy were set up in India and Indonesia and there was wider outreach to women’s groups through coalitions in the Philippines and Papua New Guinea.

The networks were encouraged to influence policies supporting civil society positions on women’s literacy. In India for example, Nirantar completed a tracer study on the impact of their literacy programmes on women’s lives and livelihoods (an EU-supported ASPBAE project on women’s literacy). Nirantar has now incorporated learnings from the study to guide their participation in processes linked to the Indian government’s new national programme on women’s literacy. Results of the study have also paved the way for the focus of Nirantar’s participation in the Planning Commission’s 12th Five-Year Plan.

In the Philippines, ENet Philippines used the results of their study on women’s literacy to explore programs to improve women’s access to education, skills training programs, and literacy courses. They engaged in a series of dialogues and meetings with the local government and national agencies to chalk out the programs.

National consultations on Gender Equality in Education, led by ASPBAE’s members, were held in Nepal, Sri Lanka, India, and Pakistan. They brought together almost 150 representatives from the media, the government, women’s groups, universities, teachers, learners, and other civil society organizations. The consultations were aimed at contributing to greater public awareness on the value of girls and women’s literacy and education – an on-going process that ASPBAE will keep alive.

Supporting National Education Campaign Coalitions to meet bolder policy change targets and policy gains

2010 saw national education campaign coalitions grow stronger, be more visible, and become more engaged in the processes defining education policies in their countries. At least eight coalitions are formal members of government technical committees on education, and at least three are active in Education Sector Working Groups (platforms for governments and donors to discuss and agree on education sector plans).
The coalitions have also become more ambitious in their policy change targets, with modest policy ‘wins’ already claimed by some. The National Campaign for Education (NCE) Nepal led a successful campaign to increase budgetary allocations for education. The 2010-2011 national budget registered a 24% increase in allocations for education (although it remains low at 17% of the total budget). NCE India, with its large base of teacher union federations, campaigned successfully for a policy to regularise and mainstream contractual teachers in India. The government of India has committed to ensuring this by 2015.

CAMPE Bangladesh (Campaign for Popular Education) has been an active player in developing the new Education Policy, claiming the adoption of a significant number of their recommendations (approximately 60%) in final policy documents.

Other coalitions have identified clear policy change targets by 2012 on issues such as education financing (Pakistan, India, Nepal, Indonesia, Philippines, Timor Leste, Vietnam), quality of education to include expanding teachers trainings and placing teachers in rural areas (Cambodia, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Mongolia), clearer policies on Early Childhood Care and Education (Mongolia, Vietnam) and ensuring explicit and progressive policies on adult literacy, especially women’s literacy (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste).

**Wider base of resource material** for adult education practitioners and education advocates

ASPBAE developed a rich collection of toolkits, user guides, learning materials, drawn from its own work in training, policy tracking and campaign work in the period. Apart from providing a robust documentation of ASPBAE’s work, more importantly, these have been developed to facilitate a wider reach of ASPBAE’s capacity strengthening work for civil society organizations promoting the right to adult and basic education. To strengthen civil society work at the national level on education financing, ASPBAE supported education campaign coalitions in building competencies to track national education budgets and deepen their understanding of education aid modalities. Case studies mapping education aid practice and the **Sector Wide Approach (SWAps) in education** were undertaken in Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka and disseminated. Based on the work of ASPBAE and South Asia coalitions on budget tracking, ASPBAE released, “Follow the Budget Trail: A Guide to Civil Society”, a toolkit on budget tracking to guide sustained efforts in budget work of coalitions and other education campaigners. ASPBAE also released the ‘Education Watch Toolkit’, a set of resource guides spanning the areas of literacy assessments, monitoring education access, school fees, education costs, and tracking poverty and its impact on education through a wealth index. A compendium of resources on women literacy has been compiled and produced in digital form. The resources include reference materials (books, researches, papers, articles, and reports), audio and visual resources, websites, statistical tables, charts/graphs, thematic maps and databases which include information on women’s education, literacy, and programs. The compendium will be uploaded on the ASPBAE website soon. ASPBAE also released a **Manual**
on the Basic Leadership Development Course (BLDC) as a guide to future faculty and trainers of the Course and course alumni, especially for echo-trainings they may want to organize, and for use more broadly by the ASPBAE membership. ASPBAE’s enhanced information and communications programme has facilitated the dissemination of these material to a wider public through ASPBAE’s new website.

Evidence-based regional and global advocacy with clear links to national-level policy work

ASPBAE has been successful in expanding a corps of lobbyists and advocates drawn from the education campaign coalitions who are more confidently able to engage at regional and sub-regional lobbying spaces. ASPBAE’s members and education campaign coalition partners were mobilized to participate in the UNESCO-led 11th EFA Coordinators’ Meeting and the ASEAN and G20 Summit processes through the 6th ASEAN Peoples Forum to influence the ASEAN Summit. Members and partners also participated in the Civil G20 Dialogue to influence the G20 Summit. ASPBAE had a strong delegation in the UNESCO International Conference on ‘Language, Education and MDGs’.

Similarly, ASPBAE persevered to ensure a strong and effective Asia Pacific civil society voice in the regional and global policy arenas on EFA where it represented.

Realizing the critical value of ensuring the national-regional-global link to meet favourable results in policy change, the focus of ASPBAE’s effort in the CONFINTEA 6 follow up has been to strengthen adult education Advocacy work nationally, and to deliberately work on expanding and strengthening a core of adult education activists and campaigners at the country level to sustain and deepen AE advocacy efforts. ASPBAE worked with members in organising 11 country level consultations to disseminate outcomes of the CONFINTEA 6 processes and to plan civil society responses. Plans for organising a ‘Regional Training Programme for Adult Education Advocates’ targeting two to three individuals in 10 or so countries who ASPBAE will rely on to be the core of AE advocacy work in these countries, were pursued in the period. The training design, modules and participant selection processes were developed in the period by the Executive Council Working Group on Regional AE Advocacy.

New Areas of Work

Following its assessment of the CONFINTEA 6 process, ASPBAE began to build its expertise in new and important adult education policy areas which, although requiring urgent attention, suffer significant data and policy gaps. In this regard, ASPBAE deepened its work specifically on Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) and Life Skills for young adults. While these areas have been gaining political support recently in the wake of the global financial crisis, they remain weak areas for policy and programmes. The last EFA Coordinators Meeting in the Asia Pacific highlighted the lack of a common definition for life skills, lack of consistent indicators to assess progress for EFA Goal 3 (Promote learning and life skills for young people and adults), the low status of TVET in transitioning to the work force, and poor funding for non-formal education which is the main vehicle through which life skills for out-of-school youth and adults are delivered.

Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in the face of the climate crisis has become a critical area of concern. Yet national plans on education fall far short of emphasising the impact of the climate crisis on education. Similarly, emerging national plans on climate change pay little attention to education aimed at preparing vulnerable groups and communities to respond to disasters.
ASPBAE’s work in these new adult education policy areas will lend more depth to its advocacy work in 2011.

ASPBAE’s membership is made up mainly of NGOs, national education campaign coalitions and networks, community groups, university departments, and other civil society organisations promoting adult and basic education.

ASPBAE worked with national education campaign coalitions in India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Timor Leste, Mongolia, Japan, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

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<td>ASPBAE’s member organisations</td>
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<td>National Education Campaign Coalitions ASPBAE worked with in 2010</td>
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In the following sections, we outline the main activities undertaken by ASPBAE during the year related to its key strategies of Leadership and Capacity Building, Policy Advocacy, Strategic Partnerships, and Institutional Development.
Keeping the flag flying high for education for all in Asia and the South Pacific

2010 was a year where ASPBAE was proud to continue its tradition of developing future civil society leaders, trainers and advocates for basic and adult education. The BLDC, NeXT, and Real World Strategies provided pathways for capacity development firmly anchored in the rich, diverse, and highly dynamic learning and advocacy contexts of civil society groups in the region. It was also a year where ASPBAE and its members continued their quest to define what quality adult education is. By seeking to identify ‘benchmarks’ or standards for quality education, we assisted our members and partners run more effective education programmes and initiatives. Education and climate change was a relatively new area for ASPBAE and we used opportunities to broaden our understanding and define our policy focus within the framework of Education for Sustainable Development.

We widened our outreach to new national education coalitions. Through our RWS and CSEF programmes, we worked with coalitions to strengthen their internal structures, enhance their ways of working, and sharpen their policy priorities. We worked towards highlighting women’s literacy through an EU-supported programme in four countries in the Asia Pacific.

The following are the highlights of the year’s leadership and capacity building activities.

Basic Leadership Development Course (BLDC): Expanding the ‘leadership corps’ in the region

Thirty-three participants from 19 countries participated in the 2010 ASPBAE Basic Leadership Development Course (BLDC) in September 2010 in Baguio City, Philippines. The interactive course, led by Robbie Guevara (ASPBAE President) and Sandy Morrison (Immediate Past President of ASPBAE), highlighted innovative initiatives of civil society organizations and focused on themes such as human rights and gender justice to create a vibrant and lively training programme.

The BLDC was hosted by the Centre of Environment Concerns (CEC), Manila, and the People’s Initiative for Learning and Community Development (PILCD), Baguio City. Eight resource persons and faculty, including three on the NeXT mentoring programme, contributed to the training.

The BLDC Manual was released in 2010. The Manual is an aid to BLDC participants and other civil society trainers to be able to adapt the training modules in their work.
NeXT: Expanding the corps of trainer-facilitators in the region

ASPBAE’s new intermediate training course, the NeXT, concretised ASPBAE’s focused attempt to expand the pool of trainer-facilitators in the region – effective not only at national and in-country training processes, but also in cross-cultural, cross-country teaching and learning arenas. ASPBAE believes sustaining and expanding this pool of trainers would greatly facilitate shared-learning on the highly dynamic and innovative work of civil society organizations (CSOs) in adult education, especially attuned to the peculiar learning needs of marginalised groups and communities. Sixty five trainees have been mobilized in these training programmes and the echo trainings steered by NeXT trainees have been in direct support for education work in 11 countries in the region with marginalized communities and vulnerable groups on diverse issues ranging from climate change, women’s political participation, sustainable agriculture, rights of indigenous people’s, among others.

All three phases of NeXT were completed in 2010. Sixteen participants from 11 countries in the Asia South Pacific participated in NeXT, which began with the Regional Facilitators Course in February 2010. This was followed by 5 members of the NeXT Facilitation Team giving mentoring support to participants as they ran various training and learning events on adult education in their countries. The mentoring program culminated in a Sharing and Learning Meet in November 2010 where participants reflected on the mentoring experience.

Benchmarking Quality Adult Education

- Thirty one participants from 12 countries participated in a regional workshop on ‘Building Shared Understanding on Benchmarks for Quality Adult Education Programs in the Asia Pacific’. Twenty four organisations took part in the workshop held in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 20-22 November 2010.

Participants discussed ASPBAE’s framework for ‘quality adult education’ related to Indigenous Education and Women’s Education for Political Participation and Citizenship. Two papers were initiated from the discussions proposing a set of indicators and possible benchmarks on adult education work in these two areas. Furthermore, ASPBAE’s framework paper on Quality Adult Education was discussed and endorsed. It is envisaged that these documents will facilitate discussions to validate the proposed indicators and benchmarks through peer and country level consultations. Selected case studies will be developed after the validation process to further inform the papers on indicators and benchmarks.

- ASPBAE linked up with different groups pursuing in-depth work on education quality benchmarking. It participated in the International Seminar on Quality Education organized by Global Campaign for Education and the Brazil National Education Coalition from 15-17 March 2010 in Sao Paolo, Brazil. ASPBAE also participated in the DVV International conference on Quality Assessment in Adult Education from 22-23 September 2010 in Bukhara, Uzbekistan. On both occasions, ASPBAE shared its framework on quality adult education to seek feedback and contribute to work on this area. The Bukhara conference also provided ASPBAE with initial linkages to and exposure to the work of the European Association for the Education of Adults (EAEA) and other European civil society organizations on quality assessments for adult education and learning.
Building a corps of campaigners for adult education

- Through its Strategic Plan in 2009, ASPBAE recognized the need to build and strengthen adult education activists and campaigners at the country level. Taking this forward, a Working Group on the Regional Adult Education Advocacy Training Programme came together from 8-9 August 2010 in Manila, Philippines, to plan and design a curriculum for training adult education advocates. The curriculum incorporated experiences of NeXT and the Real World Strategies programme.

The Working Group identified potential participants for the advocacy training and zeroed in on two to three people in 10 countries and in key thematic ASPBAE programmes. The Regional Training Program for Adult Education Advocacy will commence in late 2011.

Strengthening national education coalitions

In partnership with the Global Campaign for Education (GCE) and its constituent members, ASPBAE sustained capacity building support to education campaign coalitions mainly through the Real World Strategies (RWS) programme funded by the Dutch government and the Civil Society Education Fund (CSEF) funded by the EFA Fast Track Initiative’s EPDF programme. These coalitions have since become more institutionally robust, with a more active constituency, visibly engaged in education policy processes in their countries.

National and sub-regional capacity building support

- ASPBAE expanded its capacity building support to 5 more campaign coalitions in addition to the 10 it was already supporting. The 5 coalitions are in Mongolia, East Timor, Vietnam, Vanuatu, and Indonesia.

- A regional capacity building workshop was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 13-17 June 2010. Thirteen education coalitions came together for capacity building sessions on policy analysis and financial and project management. Another regional capacity building workshop on financial reporting was organized in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 11-12 November 2010. Fourteen national coalitions participated in that workshop.

- Ten education coalitions took part in an orientation and planning workshop organized by ASPBAE, GCE, and CAMPE Bangladesh in Dhaka on 25 March 2010. Participants explored how to adapt the 1GOAL campaign to their own countries, especially given that soccer (around which the campaign was built) was not a popular sport for most of them.

- Education campaign coalitions put their heads together to come up with effective strategies on how to influence specific regional and sub-regional policy platforms.

ASPBAAE and four education campaign coalitions from the Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia, and Vietnam planned their participation in the 6th ASEAN People’s Forum that was held in Hanoi, Vietnam, from 24-26 September 2010.
ASPBAE organized a **South Pacific Education Advocacy Workshop** in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, from 26-29 October 2010. Three education campaign coalitions from Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu participated in the workshop that addressed how civil society organizations can best make use of national and sub-regional policy events.

2010 saw active involvement of ASPBAE staff in member and coalition events, planning meetings, capacity building initiatives, and in strengthening their ways of working.

### Promoting women’s literacy

The EU-funded project on **Innovating Advocacy Approaches in Promoting Adult Female Literacy** began in 2010. The project involved ASPBAE, DVVI, Nirantar (India), ENet Philippines, Kapal Perempuan (Indonesia), and PEAN (Papua New Guinea). The following activities took place in the year:

- Four country studies on women’s literacy were initiated with preliminary drafts received for India, Philippines, and Indonesia. Data for Papua New Guinea continued to be compiled.

- An integrated study on women’s literacy in the Asia Pacific region is being prepared, building on findings of the four country studies. A literature survey, a policy scan, and a review of the literacy situation for the integrated study are complete.

- Women’s networks for literacy were formed in India and Indonesia. Research, training, and education activities were spread across a wider set of women’s groups women learners in the Philippines and Papua New Guinea.

- A series of workshops and meetings with women’s groups and women learners were organized in the Philippines, Indonesia, and India to devise a policy agenda on women’s literacy and empowerment.

- Public forums on women’s literacy were held in India and Indonesia with active participation from women learners and community organizations. In the Philippines, meetings on women’s illiteracy were held with local government bodies and several national agencies. The meetings explored possibilities to improve women’s access to education, skills training programmes, and literacy courses.

- To strengthen the regional and international lobby on women’s literacy, meetings were held with UNESCO Bangkok to promote women’s literacy in the region. The project team submitted a proposal to a workshop organized by the UNESCO Institute of Lifelong Learning in Hamburg to develop more effective monitoring systems to improve women’s literacy.

- Through DVVI’s support, an article on women’s literacy and empowerment was submitted to *Lifelong Learning in Europe*, a journal on adult education in the region. The article is scheduled to be published in September 2011.

- ASPBAE participated in a workshop organized by DVVI called ‘Sharing for Learning – Experiences and lessons learned from NFE in Laos and Cambodia’. The workshop was held from 11-12 May 2010 in Vientiane, Laos. ASPBAE shared emerging findings on work being done on women’s literacy.
**Education for Sustainable Development**

The ASPBAE Working Group on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) actively responded to several initiatives around ESD and climate change given the various COP 16 processes (United Nations Climate Change Conference in Cancun, Mexico) in the year.

- The ESD Working Group met twice in 2010, planning its meetings to coincide with other ASPBAE events (8 August 2010 in Manila, Philippines, and 18-19 November 2010 in Jakarta, Indonesia).

The meetings were held to chalk out ASPBAE’s participation and response to policies related to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development, Education for All, and the Climate Change Conference. Through these processes, ASPBAE gained a deeper understanding of its positioning and the policy agenda it needs to build to embed education in the climate change agenda. They also guided ASPBAE in defining appropriate education policy and programmatic responses to secure the right to education in a climate changed world.

ASPBAE’s current thinking and analysis in this area of work was captured in the first issue of its quarterly newsletter, ASPBAE Ed-lines, dedicated to education for sustainable development and climate change.

- As one of the conveners of the DVVI-initiated CLIMATE Asia Pacific (Climate Change Learning Initiative Mobilizing Action for Transforming Environments in Asia Pacific), ASPBAE actively participated in running its first conveners meeting on 8 August 2010 in Manila, Philippines. It also contributed to the researchers meeting in Manila from 12-13 December 2010. Furthermore, ASPBAE involved its members in the Asia South Pacific ‘scoping’ study aimed at reviewing current and potential climate change education and training work the region.

- ASPBAE assisted the International Council on Adult Education in organizing thematic sessions on education and climate change for its World Assembly to be held June 2011 in Malmo, Sweden.
P O L I C Y A D V O C A C Y

Advocating for access to quality lifelong learning opportunities and education for all

Putting pressure on governments to deliver on their promises for quality education, especially for those who are discriminated against because of who they are or where they come from, was a major thrust for the organization in 2010. A lot of our work was centred on making sure that civil society organizations were well equipped to participate in and shape decision-making processes in education. Following up on the CONFINTEA VI commitments, demanding greater financial and human resources to guarantee universal quality education, and making our voices heard in regional and global policy platforms to advance the right to education, were many ways that we aimed to influence those in power to do more to ensure that Education for All is realized. Here are some highlights of ASPBAE’s policy work in 2010.

CONFINTEA VI follow-up

- **Information kits on CONFINTEA VI** were developed and disseminated within the ASPBAE membership. The information kit consisted of all the key documents of CONFINTEA VI and civil society position papers and policy briefs.

- ASPBAE worked with members in organizing 10 of the targeted 16 **country-level consultations** to disseminate outcomes of the CONFINTEA VI processes and to plan civil society responses.

  Dedicated consultations were held in the Philippines, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and the Solomon Islands. With inputs from ASPBAE, members in Australia and New Zealand and CAMPE Bangladesh used the country-level consultations to discuss the CONFINTEA follow up for civil society. The South Pacific workshop on education advocacy was also used as a platform to plan CONFINTEA VI follow up responses, mainly building on adult literacy tracking in Papua New Guinea.

- **Three research papers** were commissioned in 2010 to develop a deeper understanding of TVET (Technical and Vocational Education Training) and Life Skills in poorer and richer countries in the Asia South Pacific. For developing countries, case studies were initiated in the Philippines and Nepal and in Australia for developed countries. A **Working Group meeting for ASPBAE’s work in Life Skills and Vocational Education Training** (VET) was held in November 2010 in Jakarta, Indonesia, to plan research for the case studies.

- ASPBAE was the regional information node for the International Council for Adult Education’s (ICAE) participation in the Advisory Group for CONFINTEA VI follow-up. ASPBAE provided updates and analysis of CONFINTEA VI in Asia and the South Pacific, enabling ICAE to provide more informed inputs to the global follow-up process.

Sustained lobbying in global, sub-regional, and regional platforms for policy gains in education

- **E-9 Education Ministers Meeting**, Abuja, Nigeria, 21-24 June 2010: ASPBAE reminded participating Education Ministers and Education Secretaries of the CONFINTEA commitments on adult education and adult literacy. It also reaffirmed commitments on the value of girls’ and women’s literacy as a right and as a means to achieving broader development goals.
UNESCO International Conference on Language, Education and MDGs, Bangkok, Thailand, 9-11 November 2010: As an active member of the Conference Organizing Committee, ASPBAE rallied for integrating language and education to achieve the MDGs and the Education for All goals. Its members from Cambodia, Philippines, Mongolia, and Nepal highlighted linkages between advocacy around mother tongue, multi-lingual education, non-formal education, gender equality in education, education for all, and development in their countries.

UNESCO-led 11th EFA Coordinators’ Meeting, 18-20 November 2010, Bangkok, Thailand: ASPBAE, along with members from India, Bangladesh, and the Philippines, participated in the Coordinators’ meeting to plan for the End of Decade assessment of Education for All (EFA). ASPBAE focused its advocacy efforts on TVET and life skills, arguing for greater attention to Goal 3 (Life Skills) in government planning and financing. It also advocated for expanding the emphasis of TVET and life skills from ‘preparing youth for global competitiveness’ to ‘preparing youth to live and function in a more globalised world’.

Shanghai International Forum on Lifelong Learning, 19-21 May 2010, Shanghai, China: The Forum was planned as the first major international follow-up event to the December 2009 CONFINTAE VI where the Belem Framework of Action was adopted. The Forum was held to strengthen the momentum for lifelong learning created by CONFINTAE VI, and to help translate talk on lifelong learning into action.

ASPBAE remained an active participant in the UNESCO Bangkok-led EFA Thematic Working Group, leading the EFA End of Decade review.

Other events that ASPBAE participated in to influence policy in 2010 were – 6th ASEAN Peoples Forum (September, Hanoi, Vietnam); Civil G20 Dialogue (Incheon, South Korea, October); GCE events and the UN MDG Summit, (September, New York, USA).

Sustained policy analysis and research on education financing providing a strong evidence base for education advocacy

In partnership with NCE Nepal, PCE Pakistan, and CED Sri Lanka, country scoping studies on Sector Wide Approaches were developed and published in the three countries.

ODA advocacy action plans were developed in the Asia Pacific region as well as in five education campaign coalitions in South Asia.

Five South Asian coalitions participated in a Working Group on Sector Wide Approaches.

The “Follow the Budget Trail: A Guide to Civil Society” toolkit was released in 2010. The toolkit is for civil society organizations interested in education budget analysis, tracking, and advocacy.

ASPBAE developed an annotated bibliography on Public-Private Partnerships in basic education and on innovative financing for basic education.
Advancing gender equality in education

The ASPBAE-UNGEI joint publication, ‘Gender, Equality and Education – A Report Card on South Asia, advanced a framework on gender equality in education which involved developing basic skills and freedoms, liberation from discrimination and violence, guaranteeing equal opportunities, social change, and justice.

The Report was the focus of discussions and debates with civil society organizations, women’s organizations, UNESCO, UNICEF, governments, and the media through country-level consultations and launches in Nepal, Sri Lanka, India, and Pakistan.
Working with those committed to bringing about change

Effective partnerships are crucial to our work. By strengthening our collaboration with national, regional, and international bodies, we continued in our endeavour to share, to gain, and to thrive from collective action, advocacy, and learning in 2010. We sustained existing partnerships and we took on new roles and responsibilities in global committees and initiatives.

ASPBAE sustained its strong partnership with DVV International in 2010. During the year, ASPBAE familiarized itself with the organizational changes within DVVI, especially with the opening of a new DVVI office for South and South East Asia in Laos. With DVVI’s presence in the region, ASPBAE and DVVI worked well together to coordinate programme activities such as networking and lobbying with UNESCO Bangkok on the EFA End of Decade assessment and in planning the UNESCO International Conference on Language, Education and the MDGs.

DVVI and ASPBAE joined hands to develop new thematic programme areas, notably climate change education and TVET and Life Skills, and also to expand ASPBAE’s work to Central Asia. DVVI and ASPBAE also worked together in the EU-funded project on women and literacy.

ASPBAE continued its leadership roles in the International Council for Adult Education (ICAE) and in the Global Campaign for Education (GCE). It was closely involved in planning the General Assemblies for both the ICAE and the GCE to be held in 2011.

In preparation for the World Assembly, ASPBAE worked with GCE and ENet for Justice Indonesia in convening the GCE Asia Pacific Pre World Assembly Consultation, on 13-14 November 2010 in Jakarta, Indonesia. Participants from 11 national education campaign coalitions, ASPBAE, Education International, and Global March took part in the Pre-World Assembly. The meeting assessed GCE’s work from 2008-2010 and reflected on the draft strategic plan for 2011-2013. ASPBAE and partner coalitions organized motions to be submitted to the GCE World Assembly to be held in Paris, France, in February 2011. The motions focused on TVET and Life Skills, Early Childhood Care and Education, girls’ and women’s education, and education in conflict situations, emergencies, and climate change.

ASPBAE remained in its role as the Asia Pacific coordinator of the GCE Real World Strategies (RWS) programme. RWS is a global GCE initiative, funded by the Dutch government, to enable campaign coalitions bring policy change for Education for All.

ASPBAE also began its work as Regional Secretariat of the Asia Pacific Civil Society Education Fund, a GCE initiative funded by the Education for All Fast Track Initiative (FTI). The Asia Pacific Civil Society
Education Fund works to enable coalitions in FTI eligible countries to develop education programmes with governments and donors. It also ensures countries are able to track their progress in meeting the Education for All commitments.

ASPBAE was selected Co-Chair of the Global Advisory Committee (GAC) of the UN Girls Education Initiative (UNGEI) representing civil society. ASPBAE’s representative, Nitya Rao, was actively involved in restructuring UNGEI to be more partnership-oriented, to strengthen its role in advocacy, and root its partnerships more aggressively at country levels. ASPBAE also strengthened its links with the UNGEI office in South East Asia, building on its successful partnership with the UNGEI South Asia office in jointly developing the publication, ‘Gender, Equality and Education – A Report Card on South Asia’.

ASPBAE continued its membership in the Advisory Board of the EFA Global Monitoring Report as one of the civil society representatives.

ASPBAE supported the UNESCO Collective Consultation of NGOs on EFA (CC NGO EFA) and CAMPE Bangladesh in organizing the CC NGO EFA Assembly in Dhaka, Bangladesh. ASPBAE participated in the UNESCO review process of the EFA coordination structures, offering its assessment and views based on its involvement in the global EFA processes from 2000 as a southern, Asia Pacific, civil society education network.

ASPBAE continued its work with other regional campaign networks advancing the broad anti-poverty agenda including the Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP) Asia, the ODA Asia Forum and the ASEAN People’s Forum. As part of the GCE, ASPBAE worked closely with other regional education networks, notably CLADE and CEAAL in Latin America, ANCEFA in Africa, and the new Arab regional network, Arab Coalition EFA (ACEA). It also worked with the Education International Asia Pacific Office, the Global March Against Child Labour and the Action Aid International Education Thematic Group on education campaigns in the region.

ASPBAE remained committed to its strong regional engagement with UNESCO Bangkok, the Asia Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) and the SEAMEO Secretariat; and with its global partnerships with various UNESCO offices.
Institutional Development

**Strengthening systems to meet our goals**

2010 saw an active and robust Executive Council and expanded professional staff to work together in effectively running ASPBAE events and activities throughout the year. We sought to deepen analytical understanding on gender equality in education, drawing on the rich work of members in different countries in the region. We aimed to bring members closer together through dedicated country-level consultations with them coinciding with ASPBAE events organized in the period. We expanded links in Central Asia, Afghanistan, Mongolia, East Timor, Vietnam, and Vanuatu. And we reached out to ASPBAE members, partners, and education stakeholders through new communication methods such as the revamped ASPBAE website, a new sub-site dedicated to the BLDC, and through our new quarterly newsletter. We made use of every opportunity in 2010 to be a better and a stronger organization.

The ASPBAE Executive Council

In its second year in office, the ASPBAE Executive Council remained actively involved in ASPBAE’s work and provided an oversight to its programmes and functioning. All members of the Executive Council were references or focal points in selected programmes, ensuring their participation and engagement in ASPBAE’s activities throughout the year.

The ASPBAE Executive Council met twice in 2010. The second meeting was held to review earlier decisions taken on plans for 2010 given global developments such as the devaluation of the Euro which impacted on ASPBAE planned activities for the year.

ASPBAE Staff

ASPBAE’s full implementation of two new major programmes commenced in 2010: coordination of the Asia Pacific Civil Society Education Fund as Regional Secretariat and coordination of the EU-funded project on ‘Innovating Advocacy Approaches in Promoting Adult Female Literacy’. ASPBAE’s leadership of these programmes resulted in a significant expansion of ASPBAE staff within a short period of time: 13 new project staff were appointed.

- Number of ASPBAE Programme staff = 22 (17 full time, 5 part time)
  - ASPBAE’s Training for Transformation programme and overall membership consolidation and expansion efforts was strengthened with the addition of Sumedha Sharma as Programme Coordinator
  - The information and communications work of ASPBAE was enhanced with the appointment of Medha Soni as Information and Communications Coordinator
- Project staff in ASPBAE Australia = 4

Bringing members closer together

As part of its efforts to bring its members closer together, ASPBAE made use of opportunities to directly interact with them by organizing dedicated member consultations through the year. The consultations coincided with major ASPBAE events and were possible in Manila on 6 August 2010, in Sri Lanka on 20 August 2010, in Jakarta on 21 November 2010, and through ASPBAE’s participation in the General Assemblies of its members. The ASPBAE President was the keynote speaker in the Adult Learning Australia (ALA) and ACE Aotearoa (New Zealand) General Assemblies.
Expanding ASPBAE’s membership

ASPBAE’s CSEF work facilitated expansion of ASPBAE’s advocacy support work in Mongolia, Timor Leste, Vietnam, and Vanuatu, where ASPBAE’s presence was earlier relatively slim.

In line with its effort to expand its membership to Central Asia and Afghanistan, ASPBAE participated in a DVVI conference in Bukhara, Uzbekistan. Also, DVVI colleagues and partners from Central Asia participated in ASPBAE’s 2010 BLDC and in the Regional Workshop on Benchmarking Quality Adult Education. Two meetings were organized with DVVI representatives in Bukhara (May) and in Jakarta (November) to agree on possible strategies to expand communication channels, ASPBAE linkages, and presence in Central Asia. These have been incorporated in ASPBAE’s plans for 2011.

Expanding partnerships in Afghanistan was mainly pursued through the Afghan National Association for Adult Education (ANAFAE), which was actively involved in organizing the NeXT learning process. ASPBAE and ANAFAE have been in discussions to assist in further developing ANAFAE as an organization and strengthening the way it functions.

ASPBAE Communications

ASPBAE’s CSEF work facilitated expansion of ASPBAE’s advocacy support work in Mongolia, Timor Leste, Vietnam, and Vanuatu, where ASPBAE’s presence was earlier relatively slim.

In line with its effort to expand its membership to Central Asia and Afghanistan, ASPBAE participated in a DVVI conference in Bukhara, Uzbekistan. Also, DVVI colleagues and partners from Central Asia participated in ASPBAE’s 2010 BLDC and in the Regional Workshop on Benchmarking Quality Adult Education. Two meetings were organized with DVVI representatives in Bukhara (May) and in Jakarta (November) to agree on possible strategies to expand communication channels, ASPBAE linkages, and presence in Central Asia. These have been incorporated in ASPBAE’s plans for 2011.

Expanding partnerships in Afghanistan was mainly pursued through the Afghan National Association for Adult Education (ANAFAE), which was actively involved in organizing the NeXT learning process. ASPBAE and ANAFAE have been in discussions to assist in further developing ANAFAE as an organization and strengthening the way it functions.

ASPBAE’s website at www.aspbae.org, linked to the PRIA-DVVI-ASPBAE Virtual Platform, was updated and expanded in 2010. The website includes a dedicated section on the Basic Leadership Development Course (www.aspbae.org/bldc) for a more dynamic and interactive platform on leadership training among the BLDC alumni and potential participants.

The first issue of a new theme-based quarterly newsletter, ASPBAE Ed-lines, was completed in December and released in January 2011.
Capturing best practices and tracking the work of national education coalitions

ASPBAE participated in the GCE-led assessment of the Real World Strategies (RWS) programme commissioned in 2010 as a platform for learning and sharing of best practice. The documentation report, ‘Real World Strategies towards EFA by 2015’, features an overall assessment of the programme with case studies that present more in depth descriptions and analysis of national education campaign work supported through RWS. The global study is available at www.campaignforeducation.org/rws.

A more in-depth analysis of the Asia Pacific RWS experience is provided in an ASPBAE publication, ‘Adventures in Advocacy: Real World Strategies for Education in Asia’, to be released in April 2011. This will be accompanied by a short film on experiences in advocacy in India, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines.

The monitoring and evaluation system for the Civil Society Education Fund (CSEF) programme tracks progress on coalition institutional building and advocacy efforts. It also ensures robust reporting to the Fast Track Initiative. ASPBAE organized the Asia Pacific inputs for the CSEF progress report to the Fast Tract Initiative in 2010. The progress report is available at–http://www.educationfasttrack.org/financing/epdf/csef/

65% OF PARTICIPANTS IN ASPBAE ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS IN 2010 WERE WOMEN!!!

2010 ASPBAE Publications/Workshop Reports/Policy Research/Policy Papers

PUBLICATIONS

1. Education Watch Toolkit: A Resource Pack for EFA Research and Monitoring
   ASPBAE

2. ASPBAE Basic Leadership Development Course – Manual for Facilitators
   ASPBAE

3. Follow the Budget Trail – A Guide for Civil Society
   ASPBAE

   ASPBAE

5. Gender, Equality & Education – A Report Card on South Asia
   By Swati Narayan, Nitya Rao, Maria Lourdes A. Khan

6. Real World Strategies - Towards Education for All by 2015: A story of civil society advocacy
   Published by GCE, ASPBAE, CLADE & ANCEFA
PAPERS / ARTICLES / STUDIES

1. **Research on the Status of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) & Life Skills for Youth in the Asia Pacific, with case studies from Philippines and Nepal**

2. **Vet and Life Skills an Australian case**
   By Allie Clemans, Monarch University

3. **Literature scan on Education ODA, Public Private Partnership in Education and Innovative Financing in Education**
   By Ali Naqvi, Reggie Guillen

4. **National Studies on Female Literacy:**
   - Nirantar, India - Longitudinal tracking study of women’s learning
   - E Net, Philippines – Women’s Literacy Situation & Challenges
   - KAPAL Perempuan, Indonesia – Women’s Literacy Situation and Policies in Indonesia
   - PEAN, PNG – Challenges hindering the development of Women’s Literacy in Papua New Guinea
   - Integrated Study on Women’s Literacy in Asia Pacific – preliminary draft
   - Compendium of Resources on Women’s Literacy (on CD)

5. **Coping with Regional Challenges: The Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education**
   By Maria Khan; Llin - Lifelong Learning in Europe 4/2010 issue – Published in Finland

6. **Financing Literacy: Mechanisms, Donor Strategies and Trends in Asia Pacific**
   Written by Muntasim Tanvir. Published in Lifelong Learning in Europe 4/2010 issue; Published in Finland.

7. **Education in Bangladesh: a continuum of learning or a dichotomous system?**
   Written by Muntasim Tanvir. Published in Development: Education for Transformation - Volume 53 - Number 4 - December 2010. Published by Pal Grave McMillan, Rome.

8. **Asian and South Pacific CSO Experience of Participation in CONFINTEA 6 Process: The ASPBAE Perspective**
   Written by Muntasim Tanvir. Published in “Social Education” – May 2010, Tokyo, Japan.
### Provisional Balance Sheet

**For the Year Ended 31.12.2010**

Amount in US $

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sources of Funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Fund</td>
<td>662,178.41</td>
<td>608,221.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Surplus carried from Income &amp; Expenditure A/c</td>
<td>120,542.91</td>
<td>53,956.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>782,721.32</td>
<td>662,178.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application of Funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
<td>707.68</td>
<td>1,111.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</td>
<td>1,651,291.40</td>
<td>1,687,317.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans &amp; Advances</td>
<td>129,180.61</td>
<td>189,362.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,780,472.01</td>
<td>1,876,679.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Less: Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Creditors</td>
<td>30,114.91</td>
<td>106,995.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses Payable</td>
<td>83,404.97</td>
<td>107,441.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance Grants</td>
<td>884,938.49</td>
<td>1,001,176.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>998,458.37</td>
<td>1,215,613.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Current Assets</strong></td>
<td>782,013.64</td>
<td>661,066.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>782,721.32</td>
<td>662,178.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. Provisional Balance Sheet and Income & Expenditure Statements for 2010 were prepared on the basis of financial returns submitted as on 31st December, 2010 to the Secretary General and on 2010 advances sent by the Secretariat.

2. Audited 2010 report will be circulated in the subsequent Activity Report of ASPBAE.

## Provisional Income and Expenditure Account

For the Year Ended 31.12.2010

(Amount in US $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provisional Income</th>
<th>Audited Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grants received</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dvv international Funds</td>
<td>456,153.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Funders</td>
<td>1,210,596.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Incomes</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Interest</td>
<td>3,430.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange Rate Gain / (Loss)</td>
<td>2,796.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Fees Recd</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASPBAE Coordination</td>
<td>127,718.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Income</td>
<td>29.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Fees</td>
<td>1,552.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td>1,803,276.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Expenditure**          |                        |
| Education/training, Research & Evaluation |                     |
| 1) dvv international     | 439,759.08             |
| 2) Others                | 1,211,601.73           |
| Teaching, Learning, Materials & Media |                      |
| 1) dvv international     | 6,667.56               |
| 2) Others                | -                      |
| **Total Expenditure**    | 1,798,971.70           |

Surplus carried forward to Balance Sheet: 120,542.91
Surplus/(Deficit) C/F to Balance Grants account for 2010: (116,238.03)
ASPBAE Wishes to Thank the Following for Their Continuing Support

- *dvv international*,
  Germany

- Global Campaign for Education,
  South Africa

- European Commission,
  Brussels

- Foundation Open Society Institute (OSI),
  Switzerland

- UNICEF/UNGEI,
  New York
ASPBAE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS AND STAFF 2009-2012

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