



Action Professionals' Association for the people

APAP

Three Years Operational Plan and Program

(2005-2007)

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Table of Contents

	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
I. INTRODUCTION	5
II. ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND	5
III. BACKGROUND TO THE PRESENT STRATEGIC PLAN	8
IV. VISION AND MISSION	13
V. GUIDING PRINCIPLES	14
VI. TARGETS OF APAP	17
VII. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM (On the right to housing, education, health and food).	19
VIII. GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	25
IX. STRATEGIES	29
X. AREA OF OPERATION	30
XI. DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAMS	31
A. EDUCATION AND MOBILIZATION PROGRAM	32
i. Problems to be addressed by the program.	33
ii. Objectives of the program	33
iii. Activities of the program	34
iv. Outcomes of the program	34
B. RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION	35
i. Problem to be addressed by the program	36
ii. Objective of the program	36
iii. Specific activities to be carried out	37
iv. Outcome of the program	37
C. POLICY WORK, LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY AND LITIGATION PROGRAM	38
i. Problem to be addressed to the program	39
ii. Objective of the program	40
iii. Specific activities to be carried out	40
iv. Outcomes	40
D. VOTERS' EDUCATION PROGRAM	41
i. Background and justification.	41
ii. Long-term objective	44
iii. Specific objectives	44
iv. Activities to be carried out	45
v. Outcome of the project	45
vi. Monitoring and evaluation.....	46
XII. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES	46
A. OPPORTUNITIES	46
B. CHALLENGES	49

XIII. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	50
XIV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	53

Abbreviations

ESC Rights	Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CESCR	Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CERD	Convention on Elimination of Racial Discrimination
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ICESR	International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document outlines the operational plan and programs of APAP for the coming three years (2005-2007) based on the new three years strategic plan(2005-2007) endorsed by the Board of Directors of APAP.

APAP has been active in human rights work since its establishment in 1993. All this time, it has undergone and accommodated changes in terms of operational area as well as thematic focus. It has always been committed to address the problem of the poor, women and children by using human rights and the law as vehicles of change.

As a pioneering organization in human right work, APAP, at the beginning, was confined in Addis Ababa. Its activities were limited largely to provision of legal aid and public education activities. Gradually, more focused programs were designed in 1998 and 1999 including the expansion of its operational plan areas to other regional states. During this stage, APAP was able to learn relevant experiences for the purpose of formulating its strategic plan. Two group were primarily targeted. The first group of targets comprised the poor, women and children, while the second group or immediate targets that would ultimately benefit the first group of targets include the law enforcement bodies, the judiciary and civil society institutions. Raising awareness about human rights and the initiation of legal professional to engage in human rights work had been the major preoccupation of APAP which generated substantial success.

Following the completion of this program, APAP has indeed endorsed a five year strategic plan (2000-2004). This plan was peculiar in many respects. First of all, it demonstrated APAP's organizational development in terms of expertise and experience. Accordingly APAP had attempted to reach its targets (the poor, women and children) effectively and concretely by addressing a single and common problem severely affecting them. In view of that, it identified the problem of corruption as a human rights, legal as well as development issue affecting, more seriously, the realization of the human rights of the poor, women and children.

The five-year strategic plan had three major programs. The first has been the Human Right Education and Training Program aiming at raising the awareness level of low-level judiciary, administrative and law enforcement organs, leaders of community institutions as well as the general public. The second program was the Community Level Voluntary Institutions Support program which was aiming at initiating community level institutions to embark on human rights promotion and protection activities by providing technical and financial assistance. The third program was the Research, Advocacy and Publication Program which was aimed at conducting research, prepare periodic publications and other related materials including leaflets and posters. It also aimed at carrying out joint projects with legal professional associations, organizing lobbying workshop to promote human rights, as well as addressing issues of transparency and accountability. However, during the last two years of the strategic plan period (2003-2004), APAP had added a new pilot project which was carried out in Dessie town with the major objective of obtaining and collecting lessons for the present strategic plan. The project mainly involved the adoption and implementation of programs and activities affecting the poor, women and children in consultation with the local community and institutions in coordinated and integrated manner on priority human rights problems.

The present strategic plan of APAP is therefore almost entirely the out come of past experiences as well as new global developments in the area of human rights. As always APAP is committed to the poor, women and children. However, the future strategic direction is different from the past in terms of focus and the envisaged impact of program activities on the target groups.

In the coming three years, APAP would be working towards having a concrete and meaningful impact on the lives of the poor, women and children. Accordingly, it would be addressing specific economic and social rights problems which are immediately felt by and affecting target groups in many parts of Ethiopia. The specific human rights problems identified as a result of the assessment conducted by APAP are those related to *housing, food, education and health*. This approach

presupposes that such economic and social problems could be effectively and concretely addressed by human rights and the law as indispensable tools due to the fact that the right to housing, food, education and health are guaranteed in international human rights instruments Ethiopia has ratified. The recognition of these rights implies that the Ethiopian government, as a duty bearer, has a concrete three fold obligation of *protecting*, *respecting* and *fulfilling* the right to housing, education, health and food. Therefore, with the main objective of realizing these specific rights, the three-year operational plan (2005-2007) consists of three integrated programs. The programs are: The Education and mobilization program, the Research and Publication program and the Policy Work, Legislative Advocacy and Litigation Program.

The Education and Mobilization Program is aiming at raising awareness about economic, social and cultural rights in general and the right to housing, health, education and food among the targets groups and relevant government agencies at different levels including judges, advocates and parliamentarians and facilitating the involvement of community institutions in the promotion and protection of the right to housing, education, health and food. A number of training workshops, campaigns, education through the media targeting primary and secondary targets would be carried out through out.

The Research and Publication Program has the main objective of producing research documents that identify gaps and barriers in laws, policies and practices affecting the right to housing, health, education and food at local, regional and national level. It also has the objective of producing and making available publications that explain and elaborate on these specific rights. The outcome of the research and publication activities are also indispensable inputs for the other two programs as well. As a result action researches would be conducted on each specific rights identified. Manuals, leaflets, magazines would also be produced throughout the period.

The Policy Work, Legislative Advocacy and Litigation Program is aimed at increasing interest and commitment of stakeholders towards the realization of the right to housing, health, education and housing including persuading the government

at different levels to adopt appropriate, policies and legislation related to these rights. It also involves the initiation of community civil society institutions to engage in economic, social and cultural rights activism. Accordingly, a series of activities would be carried out including organizing lobbying workshops and moot court competitions, facilitating establishment of community level human rights resource centers and litigation of cases involving economic and social rights.

On the other hand, there is another program included in the present operational plan which is; The Voter's Education Program. This program does not squarely fall under APAP's future strategic goals and objectives. It is included in the plan only because it is a continuation of a project already started in 2003 along with other local civil society organizations working in Ethiopia. It however complements APAP's effort as the program is generally aimed at mobilizing the public to participate in matters affecting their life, which is also one of the major objectives of activities in the coming years. Hence, The Voters' Education Program is aimed at creating awareness among the people in the targeted areas about free and fair election so that they may be able to vote for individuals or parties whom they believe to represent their interest. Accordingly, a training of training workshop on the issue will be conducted in selected woredas in Amhara, Southern Nations, nationalities and peoples and Oromia region. The program also involves the deployment of supervisors, as well as evaluation of the outcome on the election day.

With regard to implementation of program activities, the first three programs are interrelated and, therefore, they would be implemented in a coordinated and integrated manner. Regular and systematic evaluation and monitoring activities would be set up in APAP to ensure the effectiveness of program activities on target groups. Evaluation meetings in which all relevant stakeholders would be participating would be regularly conducted including engaging external evaluators.

The document also outlines the implementation period for each program as well as the detailed budget required for the three year period (2005-2007). Detailed activities to be implemented in the year 2005 as well as the corresponding budget are also presented.

I. INTRODUCTION

This document contains plans and programs drawn by APAP for the coming three years. Prepared on the basis of APAP's experiences, the three-year operational plan (2005-2007) charts the direction of APAP's activities in the next three years. The plan envisages interventions aimed at bringing about a transformation in the life of APAP's primary targets—the poor, women and children. Global developments in the field of human rights and their extensive application in addressing poverty issues have also been valuable inputs for future activities of APAP.

This plan will contain, *inter alia*, the following:

- Explanation of the background to the present strategic plan
- The programs
- Specific activities, objectives as well as indicators of the program
- Implementation period and detailed budget.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND

History: APAP is a non-partisan, indigenous non-governmental organization established in 1993 with the main objective of providing legal and professional services to the poor, women and children. It also aims at accessing human rights and legal information to these groups so as to enable them use the law and human rights in bringing about an attitudinal change in the development process.

To realize these objectives, APAP, ever since its establishment, has been designing and carrying out a number of programs and activities in Addis Ababa and selected regions of Ethiopia.

APAP's activities or interventions may be classified into four time periods. These are the periods from 1993-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999 and 2000-2004. In its initial stage, APAP carried out the following programs in Addis Ababa: legal assistance program, community legal education and paralegal training. In addition, APAP also

organized national and international workshops and seminars in the process of carrying out the stated activities.

However, these programs had been interrupted from August 1995 to October 1997 due to the cancellation of APAP's registration by the former Relief and Rehabilitation Commission on technical grounds. Even at this time, APAP's staff were involved at an individual level in a number of activities such as conducting an assessment on the state of juvenile justice administration, studying the role and relevance of traditional and community-based institutions in promoting the rights of children, and organizing training courses on the interrelationship between human rights and development.

After its formal registration in October 1997, APAP planned and implemented a two-year operational plan (1998-1999). At this time, APAP extended its operational area and program activities to six other regions including Addis Ababa. They were Amhara, Oromia, Harari, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional States as well as Dire Dawa. During this time, it carried out consultation workshops, human rights and paralegal training workshops, and initiated the formation of voluntary professional associations to engage in human rights promotion activities and legal services.

Finally, using its experience, APAP developed a strategic plan for five years (2000-2004) taking the problem of corruption as the organizing theme of all activities. Under this plan, APAP carried out a number of activities in the areas of Human Rights Education and Training, Community Level Voluntary Institution Support, Research, Advocacy and Publication programs.

Achievements: Since 1993 APAP carried out a number of activities in Addis Ababa and other regions using various strategies. The following could be mentioned as the major achievements.

- Through human rights training workshops, more than 4,220 persons drawn from law enforcement agencies, the judiciary, the administration and community level institutions obtained useful human rights orientations.
- APAP succeeded in persuading and initiating Community Level Voluntary Institutions to work on human rights issues. Accordingly, 33 human rights projects involving 29,049 beneficiaries were designed and implemented through the technical and financial support extended to the Community Level Institutions. Even without drawing plans, many of these institutions have committed themselves to incorporate human right works in their activities.
- In the process of promoting the rights of women and children, all the training workshops were designed to incorporate the rights of women and children and thus, all participants has access to information related to the rights of women and children.
- Using radio programs, APAP made a significant achievement in disseminating human rights education for a larger number of audience, especially the illiterate, residing in and around the town of Dessie.
- APAP has produced a base line survey and different research documents including “An overview of corruption in relation to the Ethiopian legal system”, “Enforcement of human rights in Ethiopian courts” and “A review of corrupt practices affecting the realization of economic and social rights”. These documents have been distributed to 164 institutions. But it is to be noted here that the number of beneficiaries is not limited to these institutions as some of them are libraries of academic institutions and the media.
- APAP has opened two legal aid clinics in Addis Ababa, in the Federal High and First Instance Courts. The establishment of the legal aid centers for the poor, women and children was undertaken in collaboration with EBA (Ethiopian Bar Association) and AALF-AAU (Alumni Association of Law Faculty of Addis Ababa University). Under these centers law school students and practicing lawyers provide legal aid services freely. In the same vein, APAP successfully initiated and assisted other regional civil associations to engage in the provision of legal aid for the poor, women and children. In this regard we can mention the Amhara Region Bar Association, *Biruh* of Dire

Dawa, *Selam* of Harar and *Tesfa* of Awasa. More than 2,500 persons, the majority of whom are women, benefited from the legal aid services.

- APAP has organized different lobbying workshops some of which are lobbying legal practitioners to render free legal aid services, lobbying for the enforcement of human rights in the municipal courts, and lobbying other CSOs to join in lobbying the legislature on the revision of laws. More than 500 persons participated in the workshops and about 40 private practitioners committed themselves to provide free legal service.
- With the aim of encouraging practicing lawyers to provide *pro bono* legal service APAP has awarded 2 individuals and one institution for best serving target groups.
- APAP has published a total of 12,000 street law materials, 9,300 magazines, 2,600 news letters, 15,000 leaflets and 14,000 posters and distributed them to the general public, relevant government offices, school libraries, academic institutions, government and private media and civil society institutions.
- Due to its growing public recognition, APAP has been invited to share its experience and present papers at workshops organized by other organizations.
- APAP has drafted a bill on penal and criminal procedure codes based on the Ethiopian constitution and international human rights standards. The document has been distributed to relevant non-governmental and government agencies, especially the Legal and Administration Standing Committees of Parliament. As a credit to its contribution, APAP has been invited by Parliament to attend in the successive meetings held to deliberate on the draft codes.

III. BACKGROUND TO THE PRESENT STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL PLAN

Throughout its institutional development, APAP's mandate has always been to utilize the law and human rights to address the problem of the poor, women and children and other marginalized groups who have little or no say in the development process in Ethiopia. To attain this objective it has been employing different approaches and

strategies. This is clearly stated in its organizational history. Provision of legal aid, community level legal education and paralegal training have been the focal points for APAP's intervention during the initial stage of its establishment. It has extended human rights educational programs focusing on intermediate targets such as law enforcement bodies and the judiciary. In this regard, the execution of the past strategic plan, which adopted corruption as an organizing theme and which was drawn on the basis of APAP's experience and institutional development, proved a more focused and systematic intervention.

The common denominator of all these interventions is the commitment shown in addressing the poverty problem with due recognition, promotion and utilization of the instrumental function of the law and human rights. At the background of such an intervention has been the understanding of poverty as a multi-faceted problem that need to be addressed from different angles and that needs a multi-level intervention with the active involvement of those affected by it. This notion implies, among other things, that poverty should be seen beyond income poverty. It should also be seen as a phenomenon caused and sustained by the dynamics of power relationships in the processes of resource allocation, policy and decision making, and distribution of benefits resulting there from.

Two major considerations have guided APAP to design its future strategic plan. The first one is that APAP is yet to reach its targets concretely. Though there were improvements made with each passing year, reaching the targets convincingly, however, is still difficult. The other consideration is that APAP activities, to some extent, lacked focus thereby affecting their impact on peoples' lives. Although this problem is already identified, it was not fully addressed. That is why APAP, on the basis of its understanding of domestic and global development in human rights work was obliged to focus on these problems.

Taking into account all these matters, APAP had embarked on extensive assessment of its operations in selected areas aimed at identifying specific human rights problems affecting the poor, women and children. Thus, poor people living in poor

neighborhood/slums were the major informants and targets during the assessment. At the end, specific economic and social problems affecting these target groups were finally identified. These were problems related to *housing, education, health and food*. Moreover, the assessment had examined obstacles hampering the active participation of the poor in matters affecting their life.

All these identified problems can be easily correlated to human rights. In the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which Ethiopia has ratified, it is provided that every one has the right to available, accessible and quality education, food, housing and health. Therefore, past lessons dictated APAP to focus its activities on these specific rights to bring about a more concrete result. The present discourse concerning the meaning of poverty and development and human rights and more specifically, the wider acceptance of right-based approach also reinforce APAP's determination to work on these particular human rights problems. At the background of this approach is the recognition given to human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, in the law and practice of international relations as legal norms implying obligations by state to respect, protect and fulfill the rights in question. The rights-based approach is therefore founded on the conviction that each and every human being, by virtue of being human, is a holder of rights. It involves not charity or simple economic development but a process of enabling and empowering those not enjoying their economic, social and cultural rights to claim their rights. Accordingly, the UN has reformed itself, for instance, by adopting rights-based development since 1997 in an effort to mainstream human rights in the programs and operations of the United Nations. Though the practice leaves much to be desired, the rhetoric is also present in Ethiopia.

While the global and domestic trend would complement APAP's intervention, as a human rights organization, the rights-based approach to address the problem of poverty has always been APAP's institutional mandate. APAP has conceived poverty as the state of both material and attitudinal impoverishment which prevents human beings from meeting the material and spiritual requirements for a fulfilled life and from leading informed, conscious and effective life styles. The ultimate goal of APAP

is, therefore, equivalent to the realization and respect to all human rights (including economic, social, cultural, civil and political) of the poor, women and children.

APAP's rights-based commitment could also be observed in the strategies it adopted during the early years and while implementing the previous strategic plan. For instance, education, community mobilization and organization for transformation including putting emphasis on the principles of participation, non-discrimination and accountability and transparency were adopted. In the previous strategic plan, for instance, corruption was understood as a problem of transparency and accountability ultimately hindering the poor, women and children from enjoying their economic, social and cultural rights.

In the coming years, APAP will therefore be addressing problems related to housing, food, education and health by employing human rights and the law through, for instance, systematically contributing towards changes in laws and policies, attitudes and perception, institutions and institutional mechanisms, monitoring and participation. It is, therefore, possible to equate the present strategic plan to a rights-based activism. However, as explained above, this does not imply a complete departure from its past experiences or mandates, but rather constitutes a strategic focus and entry point to address poverty affecting marginalized groups more effectively.

For one thing, economic, social and cultural rights have always been dealt with in APAP throughout its history. The public education program, publication, training programs, and research activities had addressed the issues. In particular, the previous strategic plan had greater and explicit relevance to economic and social rights. The problem of corruption was an organizing theme for all activities of APAP. The major assumption was that corruption ultimately affects economic, social and cultural rights of the poor, women and children.

The philosophy behind the idea is, in other words, to address poverty by targeting a single problem so as to be more focused and bring about a concrete result. The fact that APAP will be focusing on the right to housing, education, health and food in the coming years does not imply that APAP is jumping to a completely new realm. It is rather revising its approach to achieve better result. In the previous strategic plan, APAP tried to address corruption to ultimately realize economic and social rights. In future interventions, the point of focus will be specific economic and social rights. Therefore, obstacles (including corruption) hampering the realization of the specific rights would also be addressed. This means that as long as corruption remains a problem in Ethiopia, it will also remain a problem pending solutions so that the right to housing, education, health and food at local and national level will be realized.

Secondly, the realization of economic, social and cultural rights is closely linked to poverty reduction. Addressing economic, social and cultural rights means challenging structures and interests which govern resource allocation and perpetuate poverty. Economic, social and cultural rights issues are issues which concern poor people most, since it is within these issues that they locate their rights. Poverty has at least two dimensions, according to Arjun Sen Gupta, special rapporteur on the right to food. The first is income poverty which relates to what percentage of the population subsists below a minimum level of income or consumption. The second is related to the capability of the poor to come out of poverty in a sustainable manner through increased access to facilities like *health, education, housing and food*.

A major lesson learnt in this regard is that the concern of an institution like APAP should be the identification of the problem that most affects its target groups. As presented above, the strategic planning and elaboration process has led to the identification of problems in the realization of rights to *education, health, housing and food* and that the urban poor, women and children in APAP's intervention area represent the most affected and vulnerable groups.

Fourthly, APAP plans to continue influencing the legal and policy formulation and implementation process through the utilization of human rights norms and standards having ESC rights as entry points. A rights-based approach to social and economic security means that people's access to basic needs is protected by law and legal mechanisms. Issues of health, education, food, shelter, vulnerability, marginalization, equity and gender and similar matters are formulated in normative terms in International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other international and national laws. A human rights approach to economic, social and cultural rights allows focusing attention on those who lag behind others in enjoying these rights and on the requirement of taking positive action including at the policy, institutional, and legal framework and the local, national and international levels. It is likely that such actions lead to a well functioning human rights system in the long run.

IV. VISION AND MISSION

APAP has a defined vision and mission statement which are articulated in the previous strategic plan. As stated in that document and as it exists now, the vision is:

A society in which the whole spectrum of human rights are respected for all Ethiopians in a holistic development process which protects the interests and rights of the urban and rural poor, women and other marginalized social groups and empowers them to be active, effective, and informed participants in the development, decision making and legal process.

APAP has stated its mission statement as follows:

Working for the full realization of social, economic and cultural rights of the poor, women, children and other marginalized groups who are experiencing poverty, injustice, insecurity and exclusion so

that they would be informed, active and effective participants in the development and decision making process affecting their lives by closely working with them and in collaboration with other civil society institutions on laws, policies and practices that have negative impact on the realization of such rights .

V. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Advocating for economic and social rights implies that APAP should take into account certain values and principles. The following are the major ones.

Universality: APAP recognizes that human rights are universal. They are to be enjoyed by everyone. Therefore, attitudes and practices that practically exclude individuals and groups due to status, class, ethnic background, gender and religion from enjoying any specific rights would be addressed by APAP.

Equality and non-discrimination: A fundamental aspect of the obligation of the Ethiopian Government is that of non-discrimination. The principle of non-discrimination in the implementation and enforcement of human rights emphasizes the fact that everyone is entitled to the enjoyment of human rights irrespective of his or her color, gender, religion, ethnic, social or national origin, political or other opinion, property, birth or other status. The principle on non-discrimination prohibits distinction, exclusions, restrictions and limitations in the execution of a state's obligation that are not based on the nature of the obligation.

Non-discrimination is particularly relevant to the realization of the right to food, health, education and housing because the poor, women and children are usually victims of discrimination on various grounds. APAP, therefore, targets on what it believes are the marginalized groups of the Ethiopian society—the poor, women, children. Among the poor, people living with HIV/AIDS are identified as those groups of people who are extremely marginalized in present day Ethiopia.

As far as the poor are concerned, APAP starts by defining the poor so that strengths and weaknesses could be identified and policies devised with the aim to reinforce their strengths and overcome their weaknesses. With regard to children, APAP maintains that vulnerable groups like children should be protected as the interests of children do not always coincide with those of their guardians. Therefore, special treatment should be accorded to children in the area of education, health, housing and food.

With regard to women, social institutions such as the family, religious groups or political and legal structures, economic and educational institutions, and the mass media are saturated with norms and values that discriminate against women and legitimize and institutionalize social placements on the basis of gender. Though it is held that the Covenant on Economic, Social, Cultural Rights and the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights equally apply to women, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women made the rights gender sensitive. Therefore, the intervention of APAP in the area of health, housing, education and food should necessarily have a gender dimension.

As far as people living with AIDS are concerned, the gravity of the problem has reached a critical stage in Ethiopia. Not only that HIV/AIDS has become an obstacle to the realization of the right to health but also has other impacts. In many instances, it involves discrimination in the enjoyment of other rights such as housing, work, education and others. It features also a gender dimension due to the fact that women and girls are biologically more vulnerable to HIV infection than men and are seriously affected by the consequences of the disease. HIV/AIDS has also a disastrous effect on children leaving many of them orphans and putting at risk the realization of their rights in the areas of health, livelihood, food and education. Therefore, APAP strives for the elimination of discriminatory laws, policies and practices against such vulnerable groups.

Accountability: When the Ethiopian Government ratified international human rights instruments, it assumed an obligation that it will be held accountable to its implementation. APAP will therefore strive for increasing the access of the poor to information and ensuring an enabling environment where the poor can effectively engage in dialogue and consultation in the implementation process. It will also engage in such activities, for instance, by enhancing judicial activism and providing legal aid, to hold the government accountable to its obligation.

Indivisibility and interdependence: Strategically, APAP focuses on economic and social rights in the future, particularly on the right to housing, health, education and food in its intervention areas. However, this approach may not imply that civil and political rights are totally excluded. The realization of economic and social rights also requires the protection of civil and political rights as enabling conditions for the participation of citizens in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of social policies.

Indeed the inseparability and indivisibility of the two set of rights was agreed on in Vienna in 1993, with complementarities stressed by activists. As far as APAP is concerned, elements of civil and political rights such as participation and access to justice are still fundamental to the realization of the right to food, housing, health, and education.

Indeed, human rights principles do not allow prioritization of rights. However they attach some conditions. First, the principle of indivisibility of rights, a corner stone of human rights laws, demands that no human rights can be considered intrinsically inferior to any other. If a certain right is to be given priority, it can only be on practical grounds. That is why APAP identified the right to housing, food, education and health as problems affecting the poor in the targeted areas for practical reasons as explained above. The identification of economic and social rights does not mean that APAP will exert every effort for the realization of the identified rights at the expense of other civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. The interdependence of

human rights obliges APAP to take every care to ensure that the rest of the rights are also realized.

Participation: In order to claim the right to housing, health, education, or food, the poor, women, and children must know and understand their rights, be able to articulate these rights, establish priorities and communicate these to relevant authorities as duty bearers. Hence, APAP equally advocates for an active and informed participation of the poor, women and children at all stages of formulation, implementation and monitoring of laws, policies and practices affecting the realization of their right to housing, education, health and food. For genuine participation to be possible, the poor must be empowered to claim their rights and be able to participate effectively in the decision making process. Participation is therefore a means as well as an end in itself.

VI. TARGETS OF APAP

Primary targets: As indicated in the mission and vision, APAP works to protect the interests of the vulnerable sections of the Ethiopian Society: the poor, women and children. The human rights of these groups are not respected, basically, either due to their level of income, gender or age. They are not only lacking material resources but also are rendered powerless and helpless virtually unable to participate in matters affecting their life.

Currently, these marginalized groups are not in a position to utilize the law and human rights. As per the finding of the assessment conducted by APAP for developing this strategic plan, the law and legal institutions are not responsive. The poor, women and seldom children have recourse to these institutions to enforce their rights due to a number of complex reasons. These groups do not participate in public life. Though the level of participation in community institution is relatively better, still the poorest of the poor are, apparently, being excluded. Such institutions have not yet emerged as forums that can be used to improve the situation of the poor.

In the coming years, APAP would, therefore, aim at changing this state of affairs so that the poor, women and children could actively participate and claim their rights to adequate housing, food, education and health at different levels.

Secondary targets: To change the current deplorable situation of the poor, women and children, APAP appreciates the participation of other actors in the process. The focus on economic and social rights, particularly on the right to housing, education, health and food, obviously, calls for consistent and continuous dialogue with the government at different levels to the extent of reforming laws, policies and practices which may not be easy to accomplish. As a result, it is imperative to identify other relevant and interested actors which may have a stake and interest to address the identified problems of the poor, women and children. Accordingly, the following are the major stakeholders APAP would target in the future.

*Community Level Institutions (Idirs)*¹: As per the finding of the assessment conducted by APAP, *Idirs* were identified as the most effective channels for effectively reaching target groups. They are relatively democratic, transparent and sustainable. The fact that they have already shown interest to work with APAP during the assessment makes them exceptionally relevant actors in realizing APAP's objectives. Therefore, APAP would be to establish envisaging sustainable relationship with them. On the other hand, other community level institutions such as women associations, youth groups, and professional associations operating in various localities will also be targeted as representing and having a stake in matters affecting the primary targets.

The Judiciary: One of the problems hindering the realization of economic, social and cultural rights is the apparent misconception held by Ethiopian courts that economic, social and cultural rights are not justiciable or immediately claimable. At times, the overriding opinion is that the legal framework is not at all clear or does not allow courts to entertain cases involving economic, social and cultural rights thereby exposing, perhaps, lack of judicial activism. Therefore, courts/judges would naturally

¹ Traditional institutions established mostly for burial services

be relevant stakeholders in the realization of the right to housing, education, health and food. Strategies aiming at sensitizing judges about the nature and scope of economic and social rights as well as the contemporary jurisprudence on the issues is therefore necessary.

Policy/law makers/ implementers: The realization of the right to housing, education, health and food may depend much on how the present policies and laws are appropriate in relation to the needs and interests of the poor, women and children. In this regard, APAP has to work towards influencing law makers and relevant government bodies in devising appropriate pro poor policies and laws. Appropriate government agencies at local and national level that implement policies directly related to housing, education, health and food would also be targeted aimed at achieving the transformation of practices or the negotiation of new mechanisms that would be responsive to the needs and interests of the poor, women and children.

Civil Society Institutions/NGOs: As already indicated, housing, health, education and food rights may not be realized by judicial means alone. The concept of progressive realization make it starkly clear that the realization of such rights, in many instances, may depend on the way policies and laws are endorsed and practically implemented. The presence of inappropriate policy, or else the absence of it, may rather call for a re-examination of a policy or the adoption of a new one. As a small organization, APAP may not have the requisite leverage to influence the government all by itself. It inevitably needs the collaboration of other civil society organizations which would be sensitized about the nature and scope of the specific rights identified and become active actors in the policy dialogue with relevant government offices by making their development activities rights based.

VII. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM (On the right to housing, education, health and food)

Economic and social rights in general and the right to housing, food, health and education in particular are far from being realized in Ethiopia. The assessment carried out by APAP has revealed that problems related to housing, education, health and

food are particularly affecting the poor, women and children at the local and community level in areas where it has been operating. Indeed, the overall picture shows that these specific social and economic problems are also grave concerns at national level as well. Accordingly, as pertains those rights identified by APAP (the right to adequate food, education, housing and health), the prospect is not at all positive at least with regard to the marginalized sections of the society. The situation in Ethiopia can be summed as:

- A high percentage of the population is living in extreme poverty which is indicative of lack of adequate food and nutrition.
- Only about half of the population has health coverage.
- Only about half of school age children have access to education, and as many argue, with the quality of education being compromised.
- Problems related to housing is acute particularly in towns and cities.

These statistics apparently indicates the non-realization of these particular rights in Ethiopia despite the fact that the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ratified by the government provides that they should be respected for all Ethiopians.

APAP holds the opinion, as explained above, that the present attitude of marginalized sections of the society should be transformed. In other words, these groups are not at the moment conscious and informed and able to make choices with regard to matters affecting their life.

The major problem is that of lack of awareness about economic, social and cultural rights on the part of the public in general and the poor, women, and children in particular. This particular problem is also experienced at various levels. APAP believes that poverty or lack of access to basic services such as food, health, education and housing is the result of exclusion and marginalization of the people affected thereby perpetuating their suffering year and year out. Therefore to break out

of this cycle, the marginalized groups should be able to participate in the development, implementation and evaluation of programs affecting their life. In the present state of affairs, however, the poor, women and children are not aware of and informed about their rights and do not possess relevant skills to actively engage to claim their rights.

Though poverty is primarily the result of disempowerment and lack of participation of the disadvantaged groups, other problems have also contributed to its prevalence particularly in relation to the specific right to housing, food, education and health as per the present strategic approach.

Lack of awareness about these rights has also resulted in attitudinal problem on the part of the government which has the primary obligation to realize the right to food, education, health and housing. Human rights law naturally imposes different levels of obligation on the government. Nevertheless this is seldom understood and appreciated by the authorities due to lack of awareness, relevant skills, capacity as well as willingness to comply with them. Though the government at all levels is always concerned with social and economic problems of the country in many of its policies and programs, the problem is that such concerns are not dealt with in the rights framework. The government instead exerts all its efforts apparently to address the problem of 'income' poverty which significantly falls short of a holistic approach to sustainable development. For instance, the poverty reduction strategy adopted by the Ethiopian Government, apparently does not fully, employ the rights framework during implementation and evaluation of intervention.

The capacity and awareness problem is also shared by almost all courts which, by and large, play a fundamental role in realizing economic, social and cultural rights. The traditional dichotomy of economic, social and cultural rights, on the one hand, and civil and political rights, on the other, apparently dictates the understanding and attitude of many judges who maintain that the former groups of rights are not justiciable. Moreover, despite the introduction of rights-based approach since recently, CSOs/NGOs claiming to intervene in social and economic problems

affecting the poor, women and children are not designing their programs based on the rights framework due to lack of awareness and relevant skills to employ the rights-based approach.

The problem is further exacerbated by lack of interventions in almost all parts of Ethiopia to promote these particular rights effectively. Most activities in current interventions predominantly focus instead on the promotion and protection of civil and political rights. There is indeed absence of educational materials, training activities or researched documents elaborating and explaining the scope and content of economic, social and cultural rights in a human rights framework so that they may be utilized by targets and other actors including the government and CSOs/NGOs. The absence of such materials and interventions on these particular rights in particular have hindered the poor, women and children from claiming their right. It has also prevented the government from becoming aware of its obligation and to work on continuously improving its performance based on human rights standards.

The outcome of all these problems had led to the situation where the poor, women and children are not able to claim their rights before courts and effectively participate in the development, implementation and evaluation of programs affecting their life. For the most part, the government agencies at all levels are not, for the same reason, working towards the realization of these rights in the present context in Ethiopia.

Apart from lack of awareness and absence of interventions equipping stakeholders with relevant skills to engage in economic, social and cultural rights activism there is also a legal problem that hinders the effective realization of these rights in Ethiopia. Although human rights law maintains that civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights are interdependent and indivisible, there is still a tendency to separate economic and social cultural rights from civil and political rights in many countries including Ethiopia. The FDRE Constitution somehow provides that the right to housing, education, health and food are guiding principles of the state policy. This implies that these rights cannot be brought to and decided by courts. Rather the fulfillment and enforcement of these rights is left to legislative bodies, parliaments or

other political fora for policy and programmatic formulation. There is therefore a legal/technical problem, as far as the Ethiopian Constitution is concerned, to persuade and pressure the government to adopt and utilize human rights standards to help guide and monitor its activities though it usually formulates policies and legislations related to housing, education, health and food. Obviously, intervention based on rights framework means policies affecting the right to housing, education, health and food, for instance, should be based on the assertion that government policies developed on these social and economic problems are not matters of state generosity but rather are obligation of the state to set agenda and programs for fulfilling and protecting human rights.

Clearly, therefore, the Ethiopian Constitution does not conform to the rights principle and neglects one of the major obligations of the government such as making available mechanism to claim rights through courts, tribunals or similar mechanisms. In relation to this, however, it is worth noting that Ethiopia has ratified all the major human rights instruments (CRC, ICESCR, CERD, CEDAW) and, according to the constitution, all these documents are made part of the Ethiopian law. However, the domestication process of international law seems very far from clear despite the constitutional provision declaring that the human rights provision of the constitution should always be interpreted in conformity with international standards. For one thing the instruments are not translated in the official languages so that courts and other bodies may immediately use them. For another, there is an apparent confusion concerning the status of the instruments in domestic application when there is inconsistency between the international instruments and the constitution, for instance, in cases when the former provides that the right to housing, food, education and health are fundamental rights while the latter considers them only as policy directives. Such a problem, hence, may call for constitutional amendment to guarantee economic and social rights as fundamental rights. Until such a time, the poor, women and children are confronted with a serious problem while making justiciable claims related to economic, social and cultural rights in courts and other mechanisms.

On the other hand, the jurisprudence on economic, social and cultural rights being developed by international and regional monitoring bodies as well as domestic courts demonstrate that claims on the identified rights of housing, food, education and health can be brought to the attention of courts invoking the available constitutional provisions and other relevant laws and, as far as Ethiopia is concerned, using the already ratified conventions. However, Ethiopian courts do not seem to have the necessary creativity and dynamism to entertain such cases. For that matter advocates/practicing lawyers are not also taking up such cases to courts due to the apparent confusion and lack of awareness. See the following table for summary indicating the major problems.

CAUSES FOR THE NON REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO FOOD, HOUSING, EDUCATION AND HEALTH	OPPORTUNITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESC rights are not given due attention in the Ethiopian Constitution • The right to education, health, food and housing are recognized as a social objective in the Ethiopian Constitution (and not explicitly in the section providing for human rights) leaving the specific rights at the mercy of policy makers and legislators. • The apparent confusion as to the status of international human rights law at national level. • Apparent lack of agreement on the definition of the ESC rights. • Worldwide ESC rights were not given due attention • Lack of initiative to engage in ESC rights activism by different actors. • Silence adherence to the traditional dichotomy of rights between civil and political on the one hand and economic social and cultural rights on the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESC rights are being elaborated (The CESCR has elaborated the right to housing, education , food and health in its general comments) • Attention is being given to poverty reduction by the government. • Livelihood rights (such as food, health, education) are a priority in Ethiopia. • Wider experience and acceptance in ESC activism worldwide. • Wider acceptance of the right based approach to poverty reduction by CSOs.

CAUSES FOR THE NON REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO FOOD, HOUSING, EDUCATION AND HEALTH	OPPORTUNITIES
<p>other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments focus mainly on income poverty in its poverty reduction strategy. • Holistic approach to poverty reduction adopted only at sectoral level and not at grassroots. • Lack of awareness about ESC rights at all levels including the right holders and the duty bearers. • Exclusion of political capital (participation and empowerment) in livelihood interventions. • ESC rights are not being monitored by Human rights NGOs in Ethiopia from a rights perspective. • Lack of focus on ESC rights in human right education activities. • Non ratification of relevant international treaties 	

VIII. GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

APAP formulates the following general and specific objectives for attaining its overall goal. All objectives are intended in the short and long run to enable the poor, women and children have access to health services, housing, food and education.

The objectives would, in particular, assist APAP to design appropriate strategies, programs as well as specific activities for the future.

Accordingly, the following are identified as the general and specific objectives of the operational plan.

	GENERAL OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
1	Enhancing the capacity of the rights holders (or the poor, women children, and people affected by HIV/AIDS) to claim their rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating improved awareness among the poor, women and children about human rights in general and the right

	GENERAL OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
	from duty bearers; the state and its agencies.	<p>to housing, food, education and health in particular so that they may be ABLE to claim them from the government by organizing popular education programs using the media and by producing leaflets, posters and booklets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equipping individuals/paralegals drawn from targeted communities with skills and knowledge that they can use to educate, organize, mobilize and provide legal aid services to the community in a sustainable manner. • Facilitating the establishment of community resource/legal aid centers in which the paralegals provide services by providing them relevant material and technical assistance. • Representing the poor, women and children in the litigation of cases that have a significant impact on the lives of the poor, women, and children. <p>Organizing national and local campaigns on the right to housing, health, education and food on specific dates and occasions.</p>
2	Influencing the legal frame work at local and national level affecting the full realization of the right to housing, education, food and health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking action researches that would identify causes, barriers and obstacles in the realization of economic and social rights of the poor, women and children investigating attitudes, laws, policies and practices

	GENERAL OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
		<p>as well as social, cultural, economic and political factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing lobbying workshops for the relevant stakeholders to publicize the findings of the researches with policy and legislative alternatives. • Engage in media advocacy for the purpose of sensitizing the poor, women and children and relevant government agencies on issues of the right to housing, food, education and health by organizing different programs such as debates, question and answer competition, moot court, panel discussion, radio, TV programs, as well as using community radios. • Publication of the research findings, litigation cases and other research papers prepared by scholars. • Organization of moot court competition. • Organizing lobbying workshop in which relevant stakeholders would take part to positively influence the laws (including ratification of relevant international human right treaties), policies and practices affecting the poor, women and children.
3	Enhancing the capacity and commitment on the part of the state and its agencies to discharge their obligation with regard to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing training workshops on economic and social rights in general and the right to housing, education,

	GENERAL OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
	housing, education, food and health.	<p>health and food for relevant government agencies at local, regional and national level so that they may incorporate them in their work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing training workshops for judges and advocates so that the former may exhibit judicial activism and the latter to be committed to litigate economic and social rights at courts of law. • Producing publications/manuals to be distributed to relevant government agencies that explain clearly how the rights of housing, education, health and food could be practically implemented. • Cooperating with relevant government bodies in their effort to revise/change laws, policies and practices affecting the realization of the right to housing, education, health and food.
4	Facilitating the engagement of civil society institutions in the realization of the right to housing, education, food and health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producing publications/manuals explaining how the right to housing, education, health and food could be realized to enhance the right based commitment of Civil Society Institutions in Ethiopia. • Organizing awareness creation workshops for community based organization (such as <i>idirs</i>, women associations, youth associations,

	GENERAL OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
		<p>amateur groups) so that they may engage in the promotion and protection of the right to food, education, health and housing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking with NGOs/CSO in a sustainable manner to effectively influence laws, policies and practices affecting the right of housing, food, education and health. • Facilitating the establishment of sustainable community legal/resource centre by extending technical and material support to <i>Idirs</i> and locally active legal professional associations.

IX. STRATEGIES

APAP will employ different strategies in the future to realize its objectives. However, as per its mandate, the strategies are obviously linked to human rights and the law as tools/vehicles to realize the right to housing, education, health and food. Though various strategies are adopted, all are used in integrated and coherent manner to bring about a concrete improvement in the life of target groups.

The following are the main strategies to be used in future interventions:

Education and training: Employing focused education and training programs aimed at raising the awareness of the general public, the poor, women and children as well as relevant government agencies about economic, social and cultural rights in general and the right to housing, education, health and food in particular.

Research and Publication: Aimed at conducting research activities and publications to bring about attitudinal changes and influence laws, policies and practices on the right to housing, education, health and food.

Media Advocacy: Aimed at persistent and continuous use of the media to sensitize and influence relevant stakeholders on the right to housing, education, health and food.

Networking: Aimed at mobilizing civil society institutions for the realization of the right to housing, education, health and food.

Lobbying: Aimed at organizing workshops and other forums to influence change in the laws, policies and practices affecting the right to housing, education, health and food.

Facilitating the establishment of Community Level Legal Resource Center: Aimed at engaging in institutionalization of the protection and promotion of the right to housing, education, health and food at community level and establishing closer attachment with the poor, women and children.

Legal aid and public interest litigation: Aimed at engaging in litigation and at representing the poor, women and children to bring their cases to a court of law and as a mechanism to sensitize the public and relevant government bodies with regard to the justiciability of the right to housing, education, health and food.

X. AREA OF OPERATION

APAP has been working in previous years in Oromia, Amhara, SNNPR, Harar Regional States as well as Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa. For the same reason, in the coming years, it would be targeting these areas as it had already established strong working relationships with relevant government authorities as well as a number of community level institutions. Apart from the capacity problem mentioned, experience teaches APAP that moving to other new places all of a sudden may consume considerable time even though targeting other regions in the future is not totally ruled out.

Unlike the past years, APAP has reached a stage where it has to make clear its official position with regard to rural and urban areas as operational areas. In the past, it was maintaining that programs and activities are targeting the poor, women and children residing both in rural and urban areas. However, in the present strategic plan its intervention will be entirely directed towards the urban poor. Yet, such a measure may not indicate a total shift from the past. The only rationale is that APAP was not able to reach the rural areas, convincingly and measurably, largely due to capacity limitation. It finds it appropriate, therefore, to intensively work in urban areas to bring about a concrete result. Moreover, in the Ethiopian context, towns and cities are where attitudes and practices first change ultimately benefiting the rural peoples.

Nevertheless, rural areas and other regions would not be entirely excluded from the benefits of APAP's interventions. Activities geared towards policy and law reform and litigation, for instance, would have similar and reverberating effect for all Ethiopians residing everywhere the country.

XI. DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAMS

APAP has designed three programs for the next three years for realizing its objectives. The programs are integrated and interrelated in a manner that aim at achieving the overall objective specified in the strategic plan. The three programs are: *Education and Mobilization Program*, *Research and Publication Program*, and *Policy Work, Legislative Advocacy and Litigation Program*.

The three programs are integrated and focused in a manner that each one of them principally aims at empowering the poor, women and children. The Education and Mobilization Program, for instance, ventures building the capacity of community institutions in particular the poor, women and children to enable them claim their rights. The inclusion of government agencies and civil society institutions as relevant stakeholders in the program is meant only to make the claim by the poor women and children more accessible, negotiable and effective. In this regard publications and research materials are the major inputs. Research and Publication is thus aimed at producing documents that could ultimately be used to empower the poor, women and

children. The program also has a very essential function in making available relevant data/information on the right to housing, education, food and health based on which extensive lobbying would be carried out under the third program, the Policy Work, Legislative Advocacy and Litigation Program.

The third program is basically aimed at bringing all stakeholders with enhanced capacity and knowledge together – the community, CSOs, and the government and individuals – to engage in meaningful discussion and dialogue in addressing problems related to housing, education, food and health after critically investigating, based on the right framework, inappropriate laws, policies and practices.

The specific problems each program addresses as well as objectives, activities and indicators are described below.

A. EDUCATION AND MOBILIZATION PROGRAM

APAP's role in promoting ESC Rights activism and realization of the rights to adequate food, housing, health care and education is that of facilitating the empowerment of rights holders to claim their rights from duty bearers. As it may be noted, APAP has rich experience in participatory education and training and possesses relevant skill and expertise. The current program builds on that wealth of experience and skill by combining education and mobilization. It is expected that the program leads to critical consciousness and praxis towards the mobilization of community people and resources for the contestation of ESC rights to adequate food, housing, health care and education. The program is intended to result in the establishment of community level human rights resource centers to be manned by ESC trained paralegals. These paralegals will have to assume roles of educating and mobilizing the community, rendering basic legal assistance services, and coordinating community monitoring in the realization of ESC rights. The would-be paralegals are to be drawn largely from *Idirs* since these have shown interest in housing the community level resource centers envisaged as an outcome of the education and mobilization program. Women and youth associations as well as child rights clubs will also be targeted since these are not usually represented in *Idirs*.

i. Problems to be addressed by the program

The program intends to address the following main problems:

- Limited awareness by both rights holders and duty bearers about entitlements and corresponding obligations on the rights to adequate food, housing, health care and education;
- Exclusion of rights holders in the decision-making processes determining the enjoyment of the said ESC rights;
- Absence of community monitoring initiatives whereby members of the community are involved in measuring performance of the state and other duty bearers in relation to their obligation of respecting, protecting and fulfilling ESC rights;
- Limited participation of the poor, women, and children in decision-making processes, resource allocation and policy formulation individually and through their trusted community associations;
- Absence of community level self-help organizations of the poor, women and children and the limited involvement of already existing traditional and atomized groupings as channels of contesting rights; and
- Limited knowledge by government and non-government development practitioners to utilize the rights framework in planning, implementing and monitoring development projects and programs.

ii. Objectives of the program

The Education and Mobilization Program has the following major objectives:

- Promoting human rights awareness among the public in general and the poor, women and children in particular on the right to housing, education, health and food;
- Improving the capacity and awareness of relevant government agencies at different levels about economic, social and cultural rights in particular the right to housing, education, health and food so that they may incorporate a right framework in their activities; and

- Facilitating the involvement of community institution in the promotion of human rights in general and the right to housing, education, health and food affecting the poor, women and children in particular.

iii. Specific Activities to be Carried Out*

Under the Education and Mobilization program, the following activities shall be carried out:

- Conducting baseline survey to analyze the status of economic, social and cultural rights in APAP's operational area;
- Organizing seven consultation workshops in each operation town involving relevant stakeholders with the aim of obtaining support and inputs for the effective implementation of the programs;
- Conducting needs assessment to be used to for organizing different training workshops;
- Organizing 34 awareness educational programs to specific targets groups: relevant government offices, CSOs, judges, advocates and parliamentarians.
- Organizing 7 training workshops and one refresher course for paralegals that would serve the community;
- Organizing 15 campaigns on specific dates on the right to housing, education, health and food; and
- Engaging in continuous use of the media (Radio, TV and newspapers).

iv. Outcomes of the program

The success of the program would be measured by the following outcome indicators:

- Thirty-six Community Based Organizations (*Idirs*, women and Youth associations) would discuss and negotiate with government officials or play a part in the realization of the right to food, housing, education and health, for instance, in budget allocation, at the *Woreda* and *kebele* level;

* See Annex III for detailed activities for the year 2005

- About ninety-six petitions, demonstration or lobbying activities towards the effective implementation of the right to food, housing, education and health would be made /organized/ by the community/Community Based Organizations;
- Twenty-four government sector offices particularly those directly responsible for the realization of the right to food, housing, education and health would make use of the rights framework in planning, implementing and evaluation of policies, laws, directives as well as work towards the progressive increase of budget allocation with regard to the rights to food, housing, health and education;
- About 140 advocates would take up cases on the right to food, housing, education or health and litigate in the courts of law and through administrative mechanisms;
- Courts in APAP operational areas would apply International Covenant in their decisions when issues concerning the right to food, housing, education and health arise in court litigation;
- About 30 civil societies (non-governmental organizations) would employ/incorporate the rights-based approach in their interventions as well as network or lobby for the effective implementation of the right to food, housing, education or health together with APAP;
- 20 parliamentarians at the national level and 15 in each regional state where APAP operates would advocate for the initiation of laws relating to the right to food, housing, health and education, evaluate programs and projects in light of the promotion of the right to food, housing, health and education and ensure the progressive increase in the allocation of budgets for the implementation of the rights.

B. RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION PROGRAM

As explained elsewhere, advocacy for economic and social rights is a more recent phenomenon as compared to civil and political rights. The content of specific rights is still in the process of elaboration at global level. Apparently, advocating for economic and social rights based on a rights framework in systematic manner has not

yet been tried in Ethiopia. As the result, there is absence of relevant data/information on proper understanding of economic and social rights. Due to lack of awareness, the tendency of the Ethiopian government to address income poverty has excluded the concerns of the most marginalized in any development endeavors. As a result, examination of the present development policies targeting the poor, women and children is not carried out based on rights framework. The program would be relevant to identify problems and opportunities to improve the situation of housing, education, health and food.

i. Problems to be addressed

The program would address the following specific problems:

- Absence of researched document identifying gaps and barriers in laws, policies and practices affecting the right to housing, education, health and food;
- Absence of educational materials that elaborate the rights to adequate housing, education, health and food within the local context and elaborating a nature of obligation;
- Absence of public education materials that can be used by various stakeholders to advocate on the right to housing, education, health and food; and
- Absence of mechanisms to be used in monitoring government performance and research materials indicating the core element of each right in the Ethiopian context.

ii. Objective of the program

The program will have the following major objectives:

- Producing research documents that identify at local, regional and national level gaps and barriers in laws, polices and practices affecting the right to housing, education, health and food; and
- Producing and making available publications that define and elaborate in the local context the right to housing, education, health and food and the process and mechanisms of their realization.

iii. Specific activities to be carried out*

Under the Education and Mobilization program, the following activities will be carried out:

- Conducting 4 research undertakings at national and local level on the four identified rights;
- Publishing 4 research documents on the right to housing, education, food and health;
- Production of 4 'how to' manuals for CSOs and relevant permanent agencies on the identified rights;
- Production of 50 manuals for 'Para legals and
- Production of leaflets, posters and magazines periodically and regularly.

iv. Outcome of the program

The success of the program would be measured by the following outcome indicators:

- Four action researches on existing policies, laws and practices relating to the right to food, education, health (including HIV) and housing (one research on each issue) will be conducted with a view to serving as the basis for APAP's strategic intervention;
- Alternative legal or policy review proposals for the effective realization of the right to food, housing, health and education would be available and distributed for lobbying purposes by APAP and other actors; and
- Utilizing the publication and research findings by at least the targeted Community Based Organizations, paralegals, advocates, judges, parliamentarians and civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations for education, mobilization, provision of legal aid and other related purposes.

* See Annex III for detailed activities for the year 2005

C. POLICY WORK, LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY AND LITIGATION PROGRAM

This program has the objectives of ultimately creating an enabling environment for the contestation of ESC rights by rights holders and for improving the performance of the state in discharging its progressive realization obligations. The program constitutes three interrelated strategies—the formulation of policies and the development of legislation and engaging in litigation of cases that can be subjected to litigation.

The first is policy work or policy advocacy that aims at the formulation and evaluation of policy from a rights perspective. The Ethiopian government, like all other governments, has extensive pro-poor programs and policies in food security, health, housing and education sectors. A lot is expected to be done, however, in convincing the government to adopt and utilize human rights norms and standards to guide and monitor programs and activities on ESC issues. The policy work thus involves developing researched documents and tools that help review national policies and development programs from a human rights perspective on the basis of which policies are formulated utilizing the rights framework. The program tasks may include drafting and tabling appropriate policies and tools based on research findings; generating public support behind the proposed policy or tool through the use of media advocacy, organization of lobbying workshops, moot court competitions, and campaigns; and mobilizing allies and partners from the international and local arena adhering to the operational principle of working together.

Secondly the program involves legislative advocacy. APAP intends to use legislative advocacy as a lobbying tool to remind the Government of its obligation under international law to develop legislation to progressively achieve ESC rights. Enforcement of human rights and ESC rights is at stake because of the confusion in the status of ratified international human rights law in domestic courts. Moreover, the fact that the rights to adequate food, housing, health care and education are not explicitly spelt out under the human rights chapter of the Constitution justifies

initiatives for legislative and constitutional advocacy. APAP would employ the strategy to increase the degree of justiciability of survival rights and towards establishing judicial and quasi-judicial fora for the review of ESC rights claims. The policy work and legislative advocacy activities of APAP are to be based on comparative policy and legislative studies that utilize international human rights standards as tools of analysis to identify legislative gaps or barriers.

Litigation is planned to be used to advance survival rights, to make individual human rights claims, to raise public awareness, to help elaborate the content of rights and as a long-term strategy for law reform. It may also be used to demonstrate the justiciability of survival rights as well as the link between these rights as well as established fundamental rights as non-discrimination, participation and the right to life. APAP will avail professional service in the litigation of cases by direct representation or by facilitating other representations.

i. Problem to be addressed by the program

The program shall address the following specific problems:

- Lack of initiative and commitment on the part of the government to engage in constructive dialogues on policies, laws and practices based on human right framework;
- Apparent lack of appropriate policies, laws and practices that accommodate the interest of the most marginalized groups of Ethiopian society;
- Lack of interest on the part of community institutions and CSOs for various reasons to engage in the promotion of ESC rights in general and the right to housing and education in particular; and
- The apparent lack of activism on the part of courts and the legal professionals in general in enforcing economic and social rights affecting the marginalized groups.

ii. Objective of the program

The program will have the following major objectives:

- Increasing interest and commitment of stakeholders in systematic dialogue towards developing appropriate policies, laws and practices on housing, education, food and health rights;
- Persuading the government at different levels to adopt policies and legislations that promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights;
- Initiating community institutions and CSOs to engage in ESC rights activism;
- Making courts and other similar mechanisms and the legal problem in general to become responsive to economic and social rights in their day-to-day work;

iii. Specific activities to be carried out*

Under the program, the following activities shall be carried out:

- Conducting 29 Lobbying workshops (and continuous follow-up) in 6 regions/areas;
- Conducting 3 moot court competitions among different government and private law school students;
- Facilitating the establishment of 12 community level human rights resource centers to be run by the respective communities;
- Carrying out joint projects with legal professionals association; and
- Litigating cases involving ESC rights.

iv. Outcomes

The success of the program shall be measured by the following outcome indicators:

- Members of the legislature at regional and national level would engage in dialogue and discussion on the issue of the right to food, housing, health and education and ensure the progressive increase, for instance, in the allocation of budgets for the implementation of the right to food, housing, health and education;

* See Annex III for detailed activities for the year 2005

- Continued discussions, debates and dialogues by the community, the government and interest groups in relation to issues on the right to food, housing, health or education would be held as a result of the intervention through media including panel discussion, moot court simulation/competition and question and answer programs;
- As a result of the moot court competition, law school students would conduct researches on the right to food, housing, health and education;
- The newly established 12 community resource centers would play active roles in educating, mobilizing and providing legal aid to the poor, women and children on the right to food, housing, health and education ;
- About 9000 poor, women or children (including persons affected by HIV) would benefit from the legal aid services provided by the 120 paralegals;
- About 5,000 poor, women and children would benefit from the legal aid services provided by the existing six professionals associations as well as by the paralegals in Dessie;
- The practice, policy and the law on the right to housing, health, education and food would be changed in favor of the poor, women and children; and
- Cases that have reverberating effect on the realisation of the right to food, housing, education or health would be handled by APAP through public interest litigation.

D. VOTERS' EDUCATION PROGRAM

i. Background and justification

Following the change of government in this country in 1991, two national elections were held. In this connection, APAP, as matter of fact, had played a key role both in establishing ad-hoc network known as “Ad-Net” that rallied advocacy NGOs and partaking in voter education and election monitoring activities in the 1995 national election. Nonetheless, to our dismay, APAP was not able to take part in the 2000 national elections due to *force majeure*.

Accordingly, APAP, together with other advocacy NGOs working in the area of human rights, democracy and good governance formed a Civic Education Group Network to make the necessary preparation well ahead of time with the view to delivering quality civic education among the general public. In this connection the groundwork for organizing trainers' training, development of common and high standard civic education materials including teaching kits, training manuals, flyers and posters to be used across the country as well as mapping that indicate operational areas of NGOs/ CSOs have been worked out by the Civic Education Group.

Based on the consensus reached among the Civic Education Group, with the exception of such activities as preparation of educational materials, organizing trainers' training workshops and mapping, the actual implementation of voter education activities is the sole responsibility of each individual NGO/CSO. To integrate its activities and to ensure its effective intervention, APAP selected eight *Woredas* where it has already been executing its programs. The selected *Woredas* are: Dessie Zuria, Boset (Wolenchiti) and Lome (Mojo) *woredas* in East Showa Zone, and the four *Woredas* of Gedeo Zone and Wolkite *woreda* in *Gurage* Zone.

Based on the 1994 census, the total population living in the eight *woredas* is estimated to be around 863,972. Taking into account the size of the population, the geographical disparity of the target *woredas*, and most of all bearing in mind the underage, who are not eligible to vote, APAP has projected to reach half of the total population.

This particular program however is not envisaged or incorporated in the strategic plan. It is a continuation of a process already started in 2003 in collaboration with other advocacy NGOs working in Ethiopia. However, the program may not be considered an intervention which is totally unrelated to the strategic direction of APAP. For one thing, involving in voter's education activity has the aim to enable the community at large to appreciate the relevance of participation in public life aimed at changing their situation for the better. As indicated in the organizational principle of APAP, the realization of the right to housing, education, food and health

may not be possible without the meaningful and informed participation of those people in matters affecting their life. Conversely, the outcome of an election may affect APAP's programs in one way or another and therefore it is important that APAP should contribute something towards having fair elections.

Secondly, the voters' education has been a joint initiative. APAP was acknowledged as a pioneering organization in human rights education activities bringing with it a duty to contribute to the best of its capacity towards the realization of the shared objective. In fact, APAP was active in coordinating the project for quite sometime. Similarly, since it would be looking forward in its future undertakings to involve as many CSOs as possible, taking part and networking with other actors to carry out activities such as the voter's education that supplement the strategic plan and direction could be considered as interventions consistent with its mandate and responsibilities.

The table below shows the *woredas* and the number of *kebeles* in each *woreda* as well as half of the estimated population in each *woreda*.

Table 2. Targets area and population of the voter's education project

Name of the Woreda	Number of Kebeles	Half of the total Population
Dessie Zuria Woreda	3	18758
Gedio Zone (four Woredas)	153	282,037
Kebena Woreda Gurage Zone	23	29899
Boset Woreda	66	54,789
Lome Woreda	71	46,504
Total - 8 woredas	Total - 313 kebeles	Total - 431,987 persons

As the targeted population is still large, it is necessary to deploy trained trainers who will deliver civic education in general and voter education in particular among the grassroots. The effectiveness and the quality of education to be provided depend, *inter alia*, on the ratio of trainers to trainees. APAP thus planned to deploy one trainer for each *kebele* and a total of 313 trainers to reach all the *kebeles* in the seven

woredas. It is worth noting that assigning one trainer per *kebele* is the minimum threshold but not the best strategy to deliver quality education. Had it not been for cost implication, engaging at least two trainers per *kebele* would have been more effective. Nevertheless, to meet this exigency, APAP has put in place an arrangement where two trainers drawn from neighboring *kebeles* jointly conduct voters' education program in their respective *kebeles*.

As the training manuals, posters and leaflets are prepared in different vernacular languages APAP will use Amharic in Dessie and Wolkite and Gedio Zone, Oromifa in Boset and Lome *woredas* as media of instruction to reach the ultimate beneficiaries while the trainers' training workshops will be conducted in Amharic.

ii. Long-term objective

To promote an all-embracing and informed participation among the people living in the seven *woredas* in all decision-making processes affecting their life in general and in democratic governance in particular.

iii. Specific objectives

The project has the following specific objectives:

- To enable the people living in the seven *woredas* be aware of the fundamental rights and freedom guaranteed to them by the FDRE, the Amhara, Oromiya and SNNPR regional states' constitutions;
- To familiarize the people in the seven *woredas* with the concept of gender equality with the view to overcoming gender bias and stereo type division of labor;
- To create awareness among the people in the targeted *woredas* regarding the concept of free and fair election, the procedure they should follow during the electoral process and the need for participating in the electoral process;
- To increase the number of women eligible candidates for the legislative election be it in their own individual capacity or representing organized political groups; and

- To enable the people living in the targeted *woredas* to vote, of their free will, for individuals or parties whom they believe represent their interest in the legislative assembly.

iv. Specific activities to be carried out

APAP shall carry out the following detailed activities:

- Selection of trainers from each *kebele*;
- Selection of supervisors;
- Organizing 9 training of trainers' workshops (ToT), each workshop consisting of 35 participants;
- Securing permission from relevant government authorities;
- Conducting the training;
- Deploying trainers;
- Deploying supervisors;
- Monitoring the activities underway; and
- Preparation of report.

v. Outcome of the project

The following specific indicators can measure the success of the project:

- Availability of 310 trained trainers to conduct civic education in general and voters' education in particular at the grass roots;
- Successful delivery of civic education in the targeted sites;
- Turn out of electorate on election day of their own free will;
- Resistance of electorate to any threat, manipulation or vote rigging coming from any quarter;
- Increase in the number of women electorate who vote; and
- Increase in the number of women candidates who compete for the legislative assembly both in their individual capacity as well as representing political parties.

vi. Monitoring and evaluation

APAP shall put in place a monitoring system to ensure the timely and quality delivery of civic education.

Deployment of supervisors

One mechanism is monitoring the implementation of the project through supervisors. APAP will deploy supervisors who follow up the progress of the activities in the field. Hence, one supervisor will be assigned to oversee the organization of training sessions in five *kebeles*. Supervisors are obliged to report in writing to APAP monthly on all educational sessions organized. The report shall address the following points:

- Geographical area covered by the activity;
- Conduct of the individuals involved as field workers and trainers;
- Number of people attending the session;
- Topics covered by the educational session;
- Time spent on each topic;
- Overall assessment of the educational session; and
- Expenses incurred, if any, in the course of the activity; and
- Number of people participating in the election both as electorates and candidates.

On site visits

APAP shall also conduct three on site visits in each *woreda*. Depending on the situation and as may be necessary, APAP will conduct visits. During the on site visits the performance of both supervisors and trainers shall be appraised.

XII. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

A. OPPORTUNITIES

Availability of Human Right Laws: The adoption of right-based approach to poverty reduction/development presupposes the identification of rights holder and the right bearer. Such identification could only be possible if relevant international human rights instruments and domestic laws are available. Fortunately, Ethiopia has ratified

the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Other international instruments that are relevant to APAP's intervention include the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, all of which are ratified by Ethiopia.

Moreover, the FDRE Constitution devotes one-third of its provisions to relevant human right issues including the recognition of international treaties to be part of the law of the land and declares the interpretation of constitutional provisions to be in conformity with international standards.

The availability of such a wide range of documents recognizing human rights holistically would confer a legitimate authority on APAP to advocate for the rights to housing, health, education and food, and without ruinous confrontation with the government at different levels.

Although economic, social and cultural rights activism is a new experience in Ethiopia, at the moment there is a well-developed jurisprudence concerning these specific rights. International and Regional Human Rights bodies as well as national courts in many countries have elaborated on these rights which APAP can easily exploit and keep itself updated.

Experience within APAP: APAP's interventions have always been rights-based. It has been using the law and human rights (civil, political, economic) as recognized in the FDRE Constitution and international covenants to address the problem of poverty. The identification of specific economic, social and cultural rights in its future intervention does not mean that it is embarking on a new venture. The only modification that can be seen is that it has selected specific economic and social rights as entry points or as points of departure for effective human rights work. In other words, APAP staff are already aware of the scope and meaning of economic and social rights. Some of them have also experience in international human rights

trainings. The staff also have the experience of updating themselves to new developments, globally and nationally, that have any relevance to these rights. Hence, the strategic plan would not envisage a staff with a new face and new expertise.

Willingness on the part of the Government: Apart from the availability of human rights provisions in the FDRE Constitution and the ratification of major international human rights instruments, the Ethiopian Government is showing some encouraging trends towards creating forums for dialogue. As an instance the consultation process in drafting the press law and the adoption of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper could be mentioned.

This tendency of the government to positively engage in dialogues could also be exploited with regard to the examination of policies and laws affecting APAP's target groups.

Professional Associations. The presence of professional associations undoubtedly facilitates the meaningful intervention with regard to economic and social rights. Fortunately, there are a number of professional associations that are directly relevant to the identified rights. On the other hand, the Ethiopian Bar Association and the Alumni Association of the Faculty of Law may collaborate in realizing access to justice and actively involve in policy and legal reform. There are also exceptionally active professional associations like the Ethiopian Economics Association and Forum on Social Studies that may join the campaign towards the realization of the identified rights.

Networking with Civil Society Institutions (CSOs): In the experience and context of present day Ethiopia, the establishment of formal networking by Civil Society Institutions for a particular end has been a practice not very much exploited. Such institutions have always been sensitive to outside interference for various reasons and would rather opt to avoid working together with other actors. But in recent past, this undesirable trend seems to be changing in positive ways. A network of advocacy

NGOs, for instance, has been successful in designing a joint program to conduct voter's education for the up-coming national election. There is also a network established by quite a number of CSOs with the aim to lobby the government on poverty issues. Such developments would create a fertile ground for APAP when advocating for economic and social rights.

Opening of Additional Private and Government Media : Until recently, the media in Ethiopia have not been reaching the majority of the people. TV and Radio are solely government owned. The present print media, with relatively extensive coverage, is also government owned. For this reason, APAP had never used the media in the past as a major channel to promote human rights.

But now the situation seems to be changing as private TV and Radio could legally function in Ethiopia. The private press is also gaining credibility through time even though its circulation is limited to few major towns. The opening of community and FM radio stations in regional and small towns would allure APAP to make use of such media for education and lobbying purposes.

The establishment of the Human Rights Commission and Ombudsperson: Though the proclamations establishing the Office of the Ombudsperson and the Human Rights Commission were issued some years ago, they are yet to function. But since recent months some measures are being taken to make these institutions functional.

As things stand now these offices, hopefully, will start operation within the next strategic plan period. Once operational, these institutions would play significant roles in sensitizing the public about human rights in general and address problems related to the rights of housing, education, food and health.

B. CHALLENGES

Lack of Government Willingness. Positive actions of the Ethiopian Government such as ratifying international human rights conventions, the establishment of Ombudsperson and Human Rights Commission, inviting stakeholders to participate in

forums such as drafting the press law and adopting the Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper signify tremendous opportunities for institutions like APAP. However, one may still doubt whether or not all such actions are expressions of genuine commitment on the part of the government. Perhaps, such actions came about more as a result of external pressure than due to acknowledging the responsibility of the state towards its subjects. The delay in actually instituting the Ombudsperson and the Human Rights Commission and the controversy surrounding the draft press law may corroborate the doubt. Therefore, when APAP tries to engage in dialogue with the government on human rights issues at different levels, it may not find a totally conducive environment.

Lack of Commitment on the Part of CSOs and 'Idirs': APAP is envisaging a systematized and sustainable cooperation with CSOs in order to effectively influence the legal and policy framework affecting the poor, women and children. The rights-based approach indeed encourages CSOs including those engaged in traditional 'development' and relief work to take part in such an exercise. However, such a commitment may not be secured all at once, since transforming oneself to a new change agent is not immediately and completely feasible. Lack of knowledge in human rights law may also inhibit the rapid transformation of such institutions.

Sustainable Funding: APAP's intervention in the future would, predominantly, be lobbying and advocating for an appropriate policy and legal framework that would accommodate the interest of its targets. This implies that a single activity may not address the whole problem at hand. A consistent and continuous lobbying and advocacy, for instance, is required which may take a number of years before the objective is actually achieved. Hence, sufficient fund is required in a sustainable manner. Otherwise, lack of the necessary fund at any particular time may disrupt the process of change initiated by APAP.

XIII. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

The programs outlined in this operational plan are to be implemented within three years starting from January 1, 2005. Only the implementation of Voters' Education

Program depends on when the national election actually would take place. If the election runs according to schedule, the program would be completed within the first six months of 2005. The time framework for each program and specific activities are explained in the implementation schedule (See Annex I).

As has been explained, the three programs are to be implemented in integrated and coordinated manner. Therefore, every effort is made to outline specific activities to be performed based on logical sequence and process to avoid inconsistencies and fragmentation affecting the realization of the objectives set out by APAP.

Naturally, implementation of programs commences by conducting a consultation workshop in each region (town) where the respective regional governments are located. This specific activity is particularly significant to introduce what APAP is planning to intensively carry out for years to come as well as to identify relevant actors such as civil society institutions which would be committed to support the intervention in different capacities. More importantly, since the present intervention of APAP demands more than ever a sustained interaction with different actors, particularly the government at different levels, APAP finds it wise to introduce the program explaining explicitly what it is planning to do and therefore highlighting the principle of working together with the government thereby avoiding beforehand any suspicion that may surface at later stage having the effect of disrupting the whole intervention of APAP.

Obviously, specific activities to be carried out under each program take into account local as well as national realities. As already explained in the strategic plan, poverty existing at local level may not be addressed by merely intervening at local level. Equally, poverty is rather the result of inappropriate policies, laws and practices and attitudes at macro level as well. Therefore, though APAP is interested in addressing the problem of the poor, women and children at local level, it is equally interested in what is actually happening at regional, national and international level. Accordingly its educational, research and publication, as well as lobbying activities would take into account this particular scenario. In other words, all activities, in one way or

another, would critically examine opportunities at local, regional, national and global level to address problems related to housing, education, health and food affecting poor people at community level in areas where APAP is operating.

On the other hand, the adoption of a new strategic plan required the necessary expertise from the staff. Indeed, to undertake activities under each program, the staff do have a demonstrated experience and expertise. As far as Education and Mobilization Program is concerned, APAP has already developed expertise and experience in designing and organizing effective educational and training programs for quite a number of years. Community-based interventions including engaging paralegals at community level is not entirely a new venture, as it has been tried in the past. Similarly with regard to Research and Publication, APAP has conducted a number of successful research activities for its own consumption as well as for the benefit of other actors. Producing regular publication had been a common preoccupation of APAP for several years. Concerning the third program, APAP had also the experience of organizing lobbying workshops at local as well as national level with the aim of working towards law and policy reforms. Mobilization of other actors such as CSOs, and community institutions has also been a well-established experience within APAP since recently. In the past years, for instance, APAP has been active in coordinating a number of national as well as local civil/society networks on different issues of common concern.

Nevertheless, the availability of all these experiences and expertise in APAP may not guarantee that APAP is fully competent at this stage to successfully carry out all program activities effectively. The fact that it is now pursuing a new perspective in its future intervention to address the problem of the poor, women and children, requires staff members to synchronize their expertise accordingly in light of the new strategic direction or approach. The staff being composed of young, well educated as well as versed professionals in human rights law, and possessing the necessary commitment and expertise would help a great deal to accommodate relevant new ideas in no time.

There is, however, a need to strengthen APAP organizationally. Future interventions demand that APAP has to mobilize, persuade and influence other actors to support its cause. It should, therefore, present itself as credible and transparent institution in the eyes of other actors it seeks to influence and mobilize. To achieve this, APAP should first of all build its constituency. At the moment, APAP's membership is almost to a minimum low perhaps due to the stringent criteria stipulated in the statute of APAP or due to the minimum attention given to the issue in the past for different reasons. Hence, the statute of APAP should have to be revisited to allow as many committed members as possible which demands much concrete work to be done in this regard. As a result, the process of strengthening APAP organizationally would be an immediate preoccupation. It is a priority task since having an institution with strong constituency would have a positive impact in the overall implementation of programs. It would also serve as reliable mechanism to protect APAP from any misunderstanding that may take place at any time with the government at local and national level due to the nature of the work itself.

XIV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The other essential activities that would be carried out in a systematic manner in the coming years are those related to monitoring and evaluation. Indeed, APAP has experience in attempting to institutionalize monitoring and evaluation systems in the past. Engaging in monitoring and evaluation activities are significant in two major aspects. The first one is in relation to measuring what APAP has tried or contributed in the three-year period towards the realization of the right to housing, food, education and health in areas where it operates. The other aspect relates to closely following up its performance periodically thereby contributing at the same time, towards the effectiveness of program implementation throughout. Accordingly, the following major activities would be carried out in the coming three years.

Baseline Survey: Immediately after the commencement of program implementation, a baseline survey would be conducted in all regions where APAP is operating. The survey would basically assess the present status relating to the levels of awareness, attitude and participation of stakeholders with regard to economic and social rights in

general and the right to housing, food, health, education in particular. It also examines the availability of appropriate laws policies and the level of participation of the poor, women, and children including community institutions and CSOs towards the realization of economic and social rights. The survey, apart from identifying the gaps and barriers with regard to economic and social rights at local and national level, would also serve as a relevant document to measure what APAP has tried to achieve its objective at the end of the third year.

Quarterly bi-annual and annual evaluation: These activities are significantly aimed at following up how programs are being carried out effectively. While quarterly evaluations are internal where the staff is significantly involved for practical reasons, annual and bi-annual evaluation activities would invite other relevant stakeholders directly or indirectly involved or have stake in the implementation of program activities. APAP believes that these processes would have a valuable contribution to identify problems and opportunities in time and accordingly accommodate new approaches and mechanisms to effectively implement program activities subsequently. Narrative activity and financial reports will also be prepared bi-annually and annually that would be distributed to partners and stakeholders as part of the evaluation and monitoring process.

External Evaluation: At the end of the third year, evaluation of all programs will be conducted by external consultants. The evaluation exercise would examine in particular the performance of APAP vis-à-vis its defined objectives and outcomes. In this regard, the baseline survey would be a relevant document for the evaluators to carry out their task objectively and independently. It is hoped that the exercise would also be relevant to enable APAP design a more concrete and acceptable intervention accordingly.

XV. BUDGET

For the past many years, APAP has been financially supported by a consortium of donors. The idea of having the consortium is that donors/partners would rather support all the three programs instead of a single project or activity. As a result,

APAP would not be required to prepare individual narrative and financial report to all its partners. Such a mechanism not only eases the burden of preparing individual reports for each partner but also significantly contributes towards having a sustainable, concrete and effective programs with a clear vision and direction for years to come. Accordingly, APAP has currently designed three interrelated and integrated programs to address the problem of housing, food, education and health in areas where it operates. As far as APAP is concerned, all of these programs are indispensable to realize its overall objectives and may not be prioritized in the course of implementation. APAP also expects that the required amount of money ought to be secured to carry out all the three programs effectively. Therefore, as usual, having a consortium of partners or supporters is the best alternative for the success of the programs .

In the following, the summary of budget required for the coming three years (2005-2007) and the year 2005 are provided respectively.

A. Budget for 2005-2007 (See Annex II for detailed budget)

	Programs	Amount(in Birr)
1	Education and Mobilization Program	6,052,650.00
2	Research and Publication Program	1,659,708.00
3	Policy Work, Legislative Advocacy and litigation Program	3,158,180.00
4	Voters' Education Program	835,483.50
5	Administration	1,606,500.00
	GRAND TOTAL	13,312,521.50

B. Budget for 2005 (See Annex III for detailed budget)

	Programs	Amount(in Birr)
1	Education and Mobilization	1,149,580.00
2	Research and Publication Program	603,204.00
3	Policy Work, Legislative Advocacy and Litigation Program	1,036,170.00
4	Voters' Education Program	838,483.50
5	Administration	484,920.00
	GRAND TOTAL	4,109,357.50

Annex I: Implementation Schedule for the years 2005-2007

Programs and Activities	Year 2005												Year 2006												Year 2007												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	Jl	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	Jl	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	Jl	A	S	O	N	D	
I. Education and Mobilization Program																																					
1.1. Base line survey	X	X	X																																		
1.2. Consultation Workshops	X	X	X																																		
1.3. Needs assessment for paralegals training	X	X	X																																		
1.4. Paralegals training				X	X	X																															
1.5. Media program production	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																										
1.6. Moot court competition								X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											X	X	X	X

Programs and Activities	Year 2005												Year 2006												Year 2007											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	Jl	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	Jl	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	Jl	A	S	O	N	D
1.7. Campaigning				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
1.8. Needs assessment for judges, advocates, parliamentarians and administrators training.												X	X	X																						
1.9. Judges, advocates administrators and parliamentarians training															X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X													
1.10. Paralegals refresher training																				X	X	X	X													
1.11. Media advocacy												X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
II. Research and Publication Program																																				
2.1. Conducting research on housing rights				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																									

Programs and Activities	Year 2005												Year 2006												Year 2007											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	Jl	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	Jl	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	Jl	A	S	O	N	D
2.2. Conducting research on health right				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																									
2.3. Conducting research on right to food												X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																
2.4. Conducting research on right to education												X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																
2.5. Publication of leaflets, posters, magazines, how to manuals	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.6. Research reports publication												X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X													
III. Policy Work, Legislative Advocacy & Litigation program																																				
3.1. Resource centers establishment				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																									
3.2. Joint projects with the legal aid centers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Programs and Activities	Year 2005												Year 2006												Year 2007											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	Jl	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	Jl	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	Jl	A	S	O	N	D
3.3. Public interest litigation									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
3.4. Legal resource center facilitation												X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
3.5. Lobbying workshops on the right to housing												X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X													
3.6. Lobbying workshops on right to health												X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X													
3.7. Lobbying workshops on the right to food.																								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
3.8. Lobbying workshop on the right to education																								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
3.9. Award to advocates																											X	X	X							
IV. Monitoring & Evaluation																																				
4.1. Quarterly report			X			X			X		X			X				X				X				X				X			X		X	

Programs and Activities	Year 2005												Year 2006												Year 2007											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	Jl	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	Jl	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	Jl	A	S	O	N	D
4.2. Biannual evaluation meeting						X					X						X					X						X						X		
4.3. Annual evaluation meeting											X												X												X	
4.4. External evaluation																													X	X	X	X	X			
4.5. Follow up	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4.6. New operational area assessment																														X	X	X	X			
4.7. New strategic plan preparation																														X	X	X	X			
V. Networking	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	