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hunger
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For a world without hunger

Annual Report 2012

Welthungerhilfe South Asia

Bangladesh

India

Nepal

Sri Lanka



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OUR VISION

All the people of this world leading their lives autonomously in dignity and justice – free from hunger and poverty.

WELTHUNGERHILFE SOUTH ASIA

Welthungerhilfe was founded in 1962 as the national committee of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign set up by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation. Non-profit making, non-denominational and politically independent, it is run by a board of honorary members under the patronage of the Federal Republic of Germany. The South Asia Regional Office with its headquarters in India serves the countries of Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

In South Asia, Welthungerhilfe over the past 50 years has supported around 1000 rural development projects through local partner organizations who work at the grass roots level ensuring direct interventions with the most needy. The guiding theme of our work, 'helping people help themselves' also extends to emergency situations such as natural disasters or civil wars, where those affected are steadily helped to assume responsibility for their lives.

FOREWORD



Dear Reader,

The celebration of 50 years of Welthungerhilfe in 2012 was a matter of joy and pride, more so because of the fact that we have reached out to millions of lives and have impacted them positively. A staggering 6,500 projects were implemented in 40 countries worth more than EUR 2 billion, including around 1,000 projects in South Asia!

Recently, we visited a market building in Nimpith, near Kolkata, that was constructed by us and our partner Sri Rama Krishna Ashram Nimpith in 1972. Forty years later, the market hosts several dozens of shops and is a vibrant place. The area also has a girls' school, a bio-technology lab and has well laid roads and infrastructure. This is mainly so because of the impeccable planning and the management of the project by the partner.

Cut to the present, our move towards a rights-based agenda means that we now focus on empowering citizens towards participating in social and political discourses, influencing the government to focus on economic development in remote areas and build the capacities of the poor. Simply translated, we don't construct infrastructures anymore; we try to enable the community to demand the same from the authorities.

We have always been confronted with the question whether our current work would have as much of an impact as our work had in the past?

We think yes, absolutely!

We believe that community empowerment has direct and immediate impacts, for example, ensuring a regular presence of the school teacher or creating more jobs through government schemes. We have created strong relationships with the community through our partners. Nearly all our partners have established community-based organizations, smaller NGOs or networks at the local level that work on key issues, such as farming, education, family health, discrimination etc. These grassroots level capacity building and networks are key to the continuity and sustainability of our work.

In other words, not just infrastructure but a vibrant civil society, that has access to quality services and opportunities will transform South Asia.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Joachim Schwarz'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Joachim Schwarz
Regional Director, South Asia

CELEBRATING 50 GLORIOUS YEARS

The South Asia Regional Office celebrated its 50 years of existence with a one day event on 1st October 2012 in Delhi, India. The event brought together partners, members of the civil society, and donors such as the European Union and ECHO on one platform. Apart from collectively sharing experiences in South Asia during the last 50 years, the event was also marked by a panel discussion on, “Hunger in India: Developments since Independence.”

In his keynote address, Dr. Wolfgang Jamann, Secretary General, Welthungerhilfe (WHH) shed light on the genesis of WHH. Speaking on the global scenario of food insecurity, he emphasised the fact that there is enough food to feed everyone. In countries like India, the food crisis is not about lack of food, but is about the lack of access among the communities. Dr. Jamann expressed that the real celebration for WHH would happen once hunger is completely eradicated. Some of the partners, in sharing their experiences, appreciated the constructive relationship that WHH has forged with them and the communities over the years. Sunderlal, Director, SCRIA, Rajasthan aptly summed up the occasion as one of joy and pride.

The mood was also reflective. Joachim Schwarz, Regional Director of the South Asia Regional Office, chronicled the status of hunger and nutrition security in the country since the time of the great famine of 1876-78. Even though the capacities of the state to avoid large scale famines has improved tremendously, malnutrition and hidden hunger still exists. The panel discussion was aimed at exploring and redefining an intrinsic relationship between various factors responsible for hunger and examining the progress of India over the past 60 years. The panelists included Mr. K. R. Venugopal, retired bureaucrat, Mr. Devender Sharma, agronomist, Ms. Deepa Sinha, member of the National Advisory Council and Mr. Al Fernandez, ex-Executive Director, MYRADA.

The viewpoints expressed by the panelists included:

- “Various schemes such as MNERGA and ICDS suffer from basic flaws specially at the implementation stage but these are ignored by the government.” - K. R. Venugopal
- “Growing food insecurity and hunger are the results of poor economic policies and vested interest of decision making authorities.” - Devender Sharma
- “Hunger is a power issue and there is a need to develop more and more community based institutions to address the problem. There is a need to work on value chain improvement and making farmer friendly markets for ensuring better returns.” - Al Fernandez

The event also had its share of fun and frolic with partners reflecting on their experiences, as well as participating in the cultural evening.



LIVELIHOODS...

... in remote districts of India and Nepal: Evidence from the Household Economy Analysis

For the first time in India, the number of agricultural labour is higher than that of farmers whose main stay is their own farm. In Nepal, the situation is no better; it is sometimes difficult to find male farmers as most of them have migrated to neighboring cities or countries for wage labour.

The economies in South Asian countries are in a deep and rapid transformation in which small scale subsistence farming has come under severe threat. This follows the trends of development processes in other regions, however, there is a large BUT in South Asia, as insufficient development and job creation in other sectors is a threat to the livelihoods of millions of poor and also illiterate people. In order to have a deeper understanding of rural livelihoods and the current transformation process, Welthungerhilfe and 10 partners in India and Nepal conducted a series of surveys in some of the most underdeveloped areas in the sub-continent. Here are some of the main findings:

Wage labour has replaced farming as the main source of livelihood

In all our studies the poor segment of the village has a household income of INR 23,000 to 30,000, which comes to INR 63 to 82 per day and family. At a household size of 6, this makes INR 10 to 14 per person, which is way below any national or international poverty line. On the right, the graphic from the dry agricultural zone of Karghone district in Madhya Pradesh represents the poorest parts of India. According to wealth ranking exercises, typically around 50-60% of the people are considered poor. The income patterns show that income from own agricultural production is minimal for poor households. This result is typical for all the studies. The main income source is labour work either in nearby areas, or through seasonal migration.

Income from labour is increasingly important, but MNREGA plays only a minor role

The impact of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) is frequently overstated. Our studies show that poor families are not able to access more than 30 days of wage labour under MNREGA earning them INR 4,000. This constitutes for 12% of the cash income of poor households. In other words, MNREGA has some impact, but falls way below the expectations.

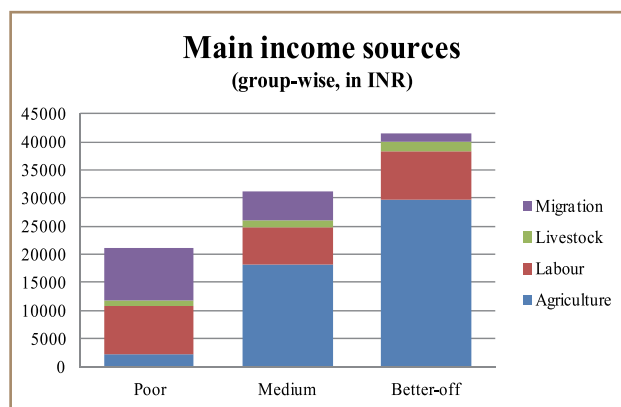
Critical issues of MNREGA are: unavailability of job cards, corruption, top-down planning processes and little focus on improving critical infrastructures of the villages.

Study methodologies:

The Household Economy Analysis, a methodology introduced by Save the Children in the late 90's, is used to assess the income and expenditure patterns, food production and consumption as well as shocks and coping mechanism of a household. We assessed a total of 26 areas, 25 in India and one in Nepal through secondary data, key informants, market assessments, wealth ranking, as well as samples of in-depth interviews with households from different wealth groups.

A nutrition and education census was conducted with more than 50,000 households to gather anthropometric data of children under 5 years of age, determine reasons for malnutrition as well as assess the educational status of households.

Government and civil society need to realize that agriculture is increasingly a "part-time profession" that cannot cater to the needs of the family.



Example of income patterns from tribal households in Madhya Pradesh

If MNREGA would actually provide for 100 days labour per year and improve its payment modalities, the poor could increase their cash income by more than 20%.

Exploitation and illegal labour relations, such as bonded labour, continue to exist in parts of South Asia

A recent advert on stated that bonded labour is a thing of the past, due to MNREGA. This is simply not the case. Discrimination and exploitative practices still exist.

Our partner organization Jan Sahas has been campaigning against bonded labour in Madhya Pradesh and has pointed out a number of cases to the authorities. Further, there has been a large national campaign on manual scavenging the “Malai Mukti Yatra” in 2012, when a staggering 1800 manual scavengers were liberated.

Similarly in Nepal, bonded labour has arisen out of unequal agrarian relations. Landless lower castes are often forced by their circumstances to borrow sums of money from rich land owners to meet their various subsistence needs. Eventually, they end up pledging their physical labour as interest towards repayment of the loan. Often, generations of a family get trapped in this cycle of loan repayment – working as labourers without pay for the landlords. Bonded labourers are routinely threatened with and subjected to physical and sexual violence by the landowners. Their poverty makes escape not an option.

In Nepal, bonded labourers are referred to as Haruwa/Charuwa, Kamaiya or Haliya in different parts of the country. Despite the legal prohibition of bonded labour, these practices persist in different locations of the country.

During hunger time, and when it is most needed, it is difficult to find jobs in many areas

The surveys showed that three to five months in a year people have considerably less food on the plate, mostly below the minimum requirements of 2,100 kcal per day. In addition, the food diversity reduces drastically as people cannot afford protein and vitamin-rich food as well as oils. As a result, people are weak and have less capacity to work on their own fields.

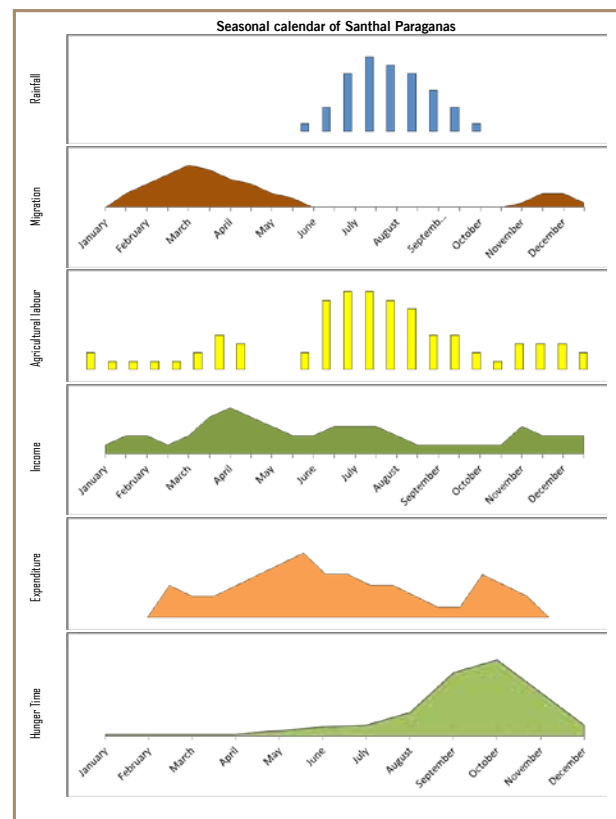
Typical seasonal migrants spend around 4-6 months outside the village and return before the planting season starts. After having bought agricultural inputs, little savings are left for the family through the lean period.

Ironically, the discussions on MNREGA revolved around “unavailable farm labour” during the summer when also small-holders have to work on the land. Especially in the second half of the main cropping season, jobs are less and MNREGA is mostly not implemented. This is when people suffer the most.



Cover photo of the report: Violence against Manual Scavengers – Dalit Women in India, Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan, 2013. The report was submitted to the UN Special Rapporteur for violence against women

Statements that deny the existence of discriminatory and exploitive practices, such as manual scavenging or bonded labour, are highly misleading.



Seasonal Calendar Santhal Paraganas

Policy makers need to pay attention to hunger times, which are usually the last months before the main harvest. Employment and ration programmes should focus on the lean period.

Even for household food supplies, agriculture is not the main source any more

In all of the survey areas except one, poor households buy most of their food. Subsistence agriculture for most people covers only a small percentage of their food requirements.

Similar to MNREGA the role of the Public Distribution Systems in India is overrated. In some study areas, for instance in South Parangas, the governmental ration system is practically dysfunctional. The largest contribution was found among poor people in the district of Ranchi in Jharkhand, India, where the poor sourced 18% of their rice through the PDS.

The decline of agriculture is a grave concern, especially considering the wider absence of other income sources. Government efforts to increase agricultural production and diversity in remote areas continue to be negligible. Extension services barely exist. Also, other traditional sources, e.g. uncultivated foods, continue to lose importance due to overutilization of natural resources.

Government interventions in child nutrition remain widely ineffective

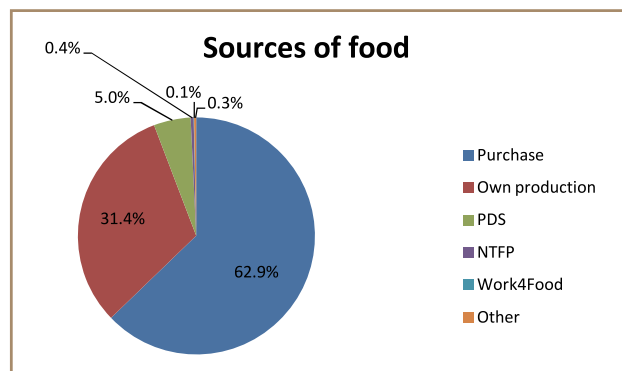
Inadequate income, lack of agricultural production, and traditions that do not emphasize good nutrition lead to widespread malnutrition. Undernutrition of mothers leads to a high percentage of infants with low birth-weight and a high mortality rate. Malnutrition remains a long-term and intergenerational issue.

Being chronically malnourished, as measured by the stunting rate, is almost a norm in all of the project areas. A 'normal' development is almost an exception! The highest rates are found in tribal areas of Rayagada, India as well as among the Chepang community in Nepal.

Government schemes widely fail to address malnutrition in these remote areas. Accountability is low, people are not aware about the programmes, little educational work is done and the government staff, especially that of Integrated Child Development Programme in India, do not have the right means to execute the services.

Given the persisting high levels of malnutrition in many areas in India, making PDS work and increasing the scope of food rations including oil and pulses could make a real difference. In backward districts, the PDS systems should be universalized.

Agriculture extension programmes should be pursued in a more systematic and participatory manner in order to reach larger production gains in rural areas



Food sources of all wealth groups in Sonaraythadi block in Deoghar District, Jharkhand India.

Child Development Programmes require a more determined approach and should be better linked to local institutions and communities.

State	District	Block	Stunting rates	Wasting rates
India (National Family Health Survey 2004/2005)			39 %	19 %
Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Niwas	57.3 %	23.1 %
		Bichiya	57.7 %	26.3 %
	Panna	Pawai	65.4 %	47.8 %
	Khargone	Jhironaya	62.8 %	36.2 %
	Khandawa	Pandhana	55.2 %	39.0 %
	Dewas	Sonkatch	64.1 %	23.0 %
Jharkhand	Deoghar	Devipur	52.8 %	23.2 %
		Sonaraythadi	67.8 %	37.4 %

State	District	Block	Stunting rates	Wasting rates
West Bengal	Bankura	Chatna	62.5 %	23.3 %
	Purulia	Jalda-2	55.0 %	36.7 %
	South 24 Parganas	Joynagar-2	65.3 %	23.0%
		Pathar Pratima	65.3 %	23.0%
Karnataka	Bidar	Chintaki	64.7 %	22.6 %
		Wadagaon	57.5 %	14.3 %
Orissa	Rayagada	Bissamcuttak & Munigada	75.0%	23.0 %
Nepal (Unicef data)			49 %	13 %
Nepal	Chitwan	Korak VDC	71.1%	15.7%

Nutrition Survey 2012 Results of Welthungerhilfe project areas. The figures reflect the situation in the surveyed Panchyats or VDCs, not the entire blocks.

Specific topics that need attention are harmful practices related to lactation and weaning foods, awareness of immunization programmes, provision of supplementary foods, as well as growth monitoring.

Expenditures for schooling and health are a concern as paid and private services increasingly enter rural markets

The typical expenditure patterns, as seen in the graph, show that poor people do not have sufficient funds to pay more for health and education services. In fact the “privatization” of those basic entitlements is a great concern and will increase the stratification of the communities and the society further. Especially the public primary education system is in a dire situation with most of the young people in remote areas being illiterate.

On the move: seasonal migration is a step towards permanent migration and is a risk to community cohesion and life.

The studies also show that migration becomes increasingly important as a source of income. Highest values can be found in some Nepalese communities, where more than 40% of families have members that migrate.

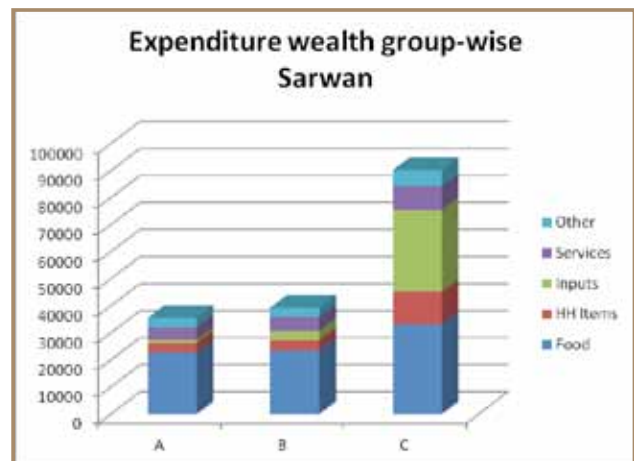
Nevertheless, the studies show that migration is only short-term relief. When back to the villages, the earnings are quickly eaten up by food purchases and the need to buy agricultural inputs. In some places, a clear correlation between seasonal migration and malnutrition of small children is evident. Parents that migrate with their children often do not have the means to take care of them, do not access basic health and nutrition services and often simply live on the work site in inhumane conditions.

Conclusions

- We have to realize that in many pocket areas of South Asia, the majority only survives through a mix of subsistence agriculture, labour and migration, as well as governmental programmes.
- The role of government programmes in contributing to livelihoods in terms of food and income seems highly overrated. At least in most of our survey areas, the role of employment schemes, food rations as well as nutrition services is very limited.
- Programmes to increase the livelihood potentials of young people, e.g. education or skill development in farm and off-farm activities, are either not available or highly ineffective. Most likely, the youngsters will have even fewer livelihood options in the future and remain at the fringes of society.
- The intergenerational problem of malnutrition is far from being solved. The undernourished and illiterate parent generation continues to produce mostly malnourished children.
- Discrimination of people from the study areas extends to the period of their migration to urban areas. Governments have been fairly inactive in terms of enforcing social minimum standards for migrant families.

High rates of acute malnutrition (measured by wasting) call for community-based management of malnutrition and better referral of severe cases to Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers.

Focus on improving public services in health and primary education must be a top priority.



Minimum social standards should be enforced in the villages but also for migrants. The government should protect the unskilled work force from exploitation.



APPROACHES TO INCREASE INCOME, FOOD PRODUCTION AND NUTRITION IN REMOTE AREAS

As governments continue to focus on urban development and expansion of services and industries, Welthungerhilfe works with its partners to support a revitalization process in rural areas.

This means that we should recognize that rural trades, such as sustainable agriculture, sustainable use of forests and forest products, food processing, renewable energy and other farm and non farm activities involve substantial knowledge, skills and technologies and require regular training and support. Vocational education and training on such rural green trades could be a vital factor in providing skills for the unorganized sector, which employs 86% of the total workforce in India.

Besides skill development, food and nutrition security requires a paradigm shift from technical top down approaches to community based ecological farming systems. The approach is critical not only in demonstrating increased system productivity and in addressing the agrarian crisis but in ensuring that smallholder farming becomes ecologically, economically and socially feasible and sustainable.

Sustainable Integrated Farming Systems (SIFS)

The Sustainable Integrated Farming Systems (SIFS) approach, that moves away from individual crop performance to increased system productivity, was adopted by Welthungerhilfe South Asia in 2011. Based on agro-ecological zones, combinations of crops, horticulture, agro-forestry, livestock and aquaculture are integrated into an interactive relationship in a manner which emulates natural cycles, using wastes from one subsystem as inputs for other subsystems, thus enhancing the overall synergy of the system. Use of external inputs is minimized by enhancing the recycling of materials within the farm system. SIFS activities are built around selected, inter-dependent, inter-related and often inter-linking production systems based on crops, animals and related subsidiary professions.

The approach uses participatory, farmer based learning processes. In each of the selected locations, SIFS models are designed by farmer groups locally and in collaboration with identified experts and facilitators on the basis of available local natural resources, knowledge and skill sets available among the practicing farmers, household and nutrition needs, as well as market opportunities. Each model works on the most effective utilization of time and space on the local farm. The time concept relates to increasing crop intensification where there is no constraint of

inputs. In rainfed areas where there is no possibility of increasing the intensity of cropping, the space concept is applied, where crops are arranged in tier system. Two or more crops with varying field duration are combined as intercrops by suitably modifying the planting method.

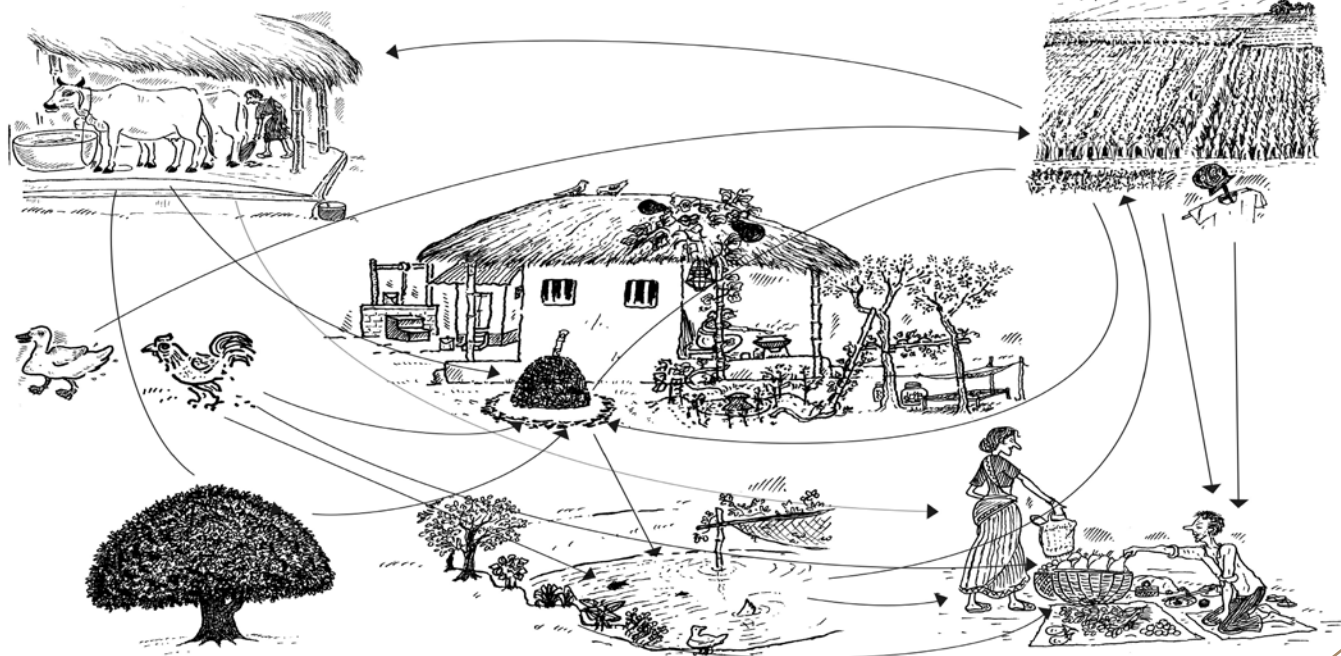
Nutrition is an integral component of SIFS and farm planning also includes designing homesteads, gardens, pathways and water bodies to ensure year round healthy organic food for the household.

The approach also integrates the small holder farmer with the market by building up capacities of value chain analysis and business development. Credit and market linkages are provided and small farmers organized for enhanced competitiveness.

It is expected that the SIFS approach will reduce the dependence of small holder farmers on external inputs. Janardan Sing of Barwan village in Jharkhand owns 1.5 acres of land. To earn his livelihood, he had to migrate to Odisha. After the SIFS visioning exercise, he introduced duck farming and fishery. He also initiated a multicropped kitchen garden. "If I get so many things from this small piece of land, why would I go outside for work. I am now self-sufficient and have started hiring labour for works in my land", says Janardan.

The SIFS approach has tremendous potential for scaling up. The programme in India, Nepal and Bangladesh mobilizes existing government programmes, such as IPM (Nepal), MGNREGA, NABARD, and ATMA (India), to provide support on farm and community level soil and water conservation measures, sustainable agricultural practices, agro-forestry, common land regeneration and livestock management.





Pictorial Representation used for Participatory Learning and Action on Integrated Agriculture

Community College for Ecopreneurs

In the approach paper of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Government of India has recognized the need to redouble the efforts on agriculture and allied sectors to ensure that at least 4.0% average growth is achieved during the plan.

However, the government still focuses largely on creating a workforce to meet the requirements of the organized sector. In his speech, the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Manmohan Singh on 15th August'12, promised to the nation on creating new job opportunities for 80 million people over the next 5 years by putting in place training facilities for development of skills and the establishment of a National Skill Development Authority.

Through its skill initiative programme, Welthungerhilfe mostly focuses on the rural unorganized sectors to train local youth in skill based trades. This is done by infusing traditional knowledge with cutting edge technologies. The trainees are also encouraged to align with the core tribal values of adopting environment friendly practices thus emerging as "Ecopreneurs".

The programme enables the trainees to produce and sell products and services through efficient and sustainable use of natural resources earning a significant income, which in the process contributes the development of the local economy.

Welthungerhilfe along with its partners Agragamee in Orissa, Centre for World Solidarity in Jharkhand, Development Research Communication and Service Centre and Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama in West

Bengal have so far (December 2012) trained 2,443 trainees.

Post training, the trainees are provided guidance for at least one year to establish their business following the newly learned techniques. More than half of the trainees immediately initiated their activity of which 52% also obtained post training support from banks or the government to further expand their activity. After training the trainees are also organized into clusters as activity groups so that collectively they can take care of the procurement of input, production planning process and marketing of their produces. More than half of the trainees have earned around Rs. 5,000 per production cycle spanned over 3-9 months which helped these families to cross over the poverty line.

Welthungerhilfe and its partners will be further intensifying the programme over the next six months. The programme would be designed to include both theoretical and strong field based practical components so that post training the rural youth can engage in traditional trades rather than migrate because of lack of opportunities.

Trainings on VET need to be institutionalized and standardized so that not only high quality but also sustainability is ensured. Welthungerhilfe would be setting up four Community Colleges that would be running six months courses on trades related to sustainable agriculture, animal husbandry and para-veterinary, agro processing and value addition, non-timber forest produces and solar technology. Over a period of four years, the Colleges are expected to become self-sustaining entities with a diversity of private and public funding.



Nurturing Nurseries!

Kashipur in the Rayagada district of Odisha has favourable weather conditions for growing orchards. However, due to lack of local skills in growing good quality saplings, farmers are often unable to benefit from these conditions.

Jyotiram Jhodia, 25, is a farmer and the sole bread winner for his family of five. Jyotiram and his family found it extremely difficult to survive on the 3 acres of land that they owned. Being a school drop-out, his education lacked any kind of skill based training. Things turned around for Jyotiram when he undertook a fifteen days' training programme under the VET supported training on "Nursery Raising & Management". He got well versed in the techniques of plant grafting and initiated his own nursery of 2000 saplings. A start up support of 50 Euros helped him buy the necessary toolkit comprising of a knife, secateurs, polythene packets, sprayer, rose cane etc.

Grafting the saplings helped Jyotiram earn a profit of around Euro 430 in the year 2011. Motivated by the success, he expanded the nursery further and raised around 6,000 saplings. Jyotiram approached the district horticulture department and got his nursery certified. As a result, in 2012 he could sell all his saplings to the horticulture department which helped him earn a neat income of Euro 1,700. Jyotiram says "I look forward to receiving further training and can also afford to pay for it as long as it helps me in becoming a good farmer." A dream that Jyotiram longingly harbours.

SRI LANKA

FACT FILE

Indicator	Sri Lanka
Population 2012	20,277,597
Human Development Index 2012 (Rank of 186)	0.715 (92) High human development
Global Hunger Index* 2012 (Rank of 79)	14.4 (37) Serious
Global Hunger Index 2011 (Rank of 81)	14.0 (36) Serious
Economic Growth (year)	6% (2012)
Gini Coefficient (0=totally equal)	0.49 (2010)
Democracy Index	5.75 (89) Hybrid Regime
Corruption Index (Rank)	4.0 (79)
Specific Issues	Post-conflict situation in the North

Country

The official completion of the resettlement process was done in 2012 with the return of 453,070 people and a marked shift from humanitarian aid to development support. The situation of resettled families in the North, particularly women headed households, is still critical with regard to food security, income generation and a healthy community life. 40% of the population are estimated to be food insecure in the North. (WFP 2012)

Our work

In 2012, six projects were implemented with three of them being *rehabilitation to development* projects with a strong focus on livelihoods as well as one on biodiversity conservation. Smaller projects have addressed the need of education in the Muslim community in Mannar and the psycho-social support of children in Jaffna. The program also addresses 25,000 resettled families who were former Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in 4 districts of Northern Sri Lanka.

The support in the beginning of the rehabilitation program provided basic needs such as shelter, water and sanitation, agricultural inputs like seeds and seedlings, as well as water pumps and tractors to individuals. Now, a gradual change towards rehabilitation and development oriented work has taken place with a stronger emphasis on strategic planning and systematic monitoring and evaluation. The main areas of interventions are:

- **Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security:** All projects concentrate on agricultural rehabilitation in terms of improvement of infrastructure, construction of buildings to improve marketing of agricultural goods, methods and approaches.
- **Livelihood development:** Focuses on business creation for individuals and groups, the

establishment of Producer Groups (for farm and nonfarm products) and the formation of Farmer Companies/Cooperatives.

- **Community Empowerment:** Focuses on strengthening CBOs, development of village Action Plans, conduct of psycho-social activities, conflict mitigation at the village level and theatre performances.

Cooperation plays a major role, specifically with government authorities, line ministries, other I/NGOs and target groups in order to avoid duplication and concentrate jointly on similar goals.

Marriage certificate after 34 long years!

Mr and Mrs Kanesharatnam live in Mathinanagar, a small village in Northern Sri Lanka. They got married in 1976 and have 8 children. It was after 25 years of married life, that they realized the importance of registering their union.

“Living in a small village, we never really needed a marriage certificate. The village leader was our relative and always supported us without requesting any document. Even when we registered our children’s birth, nobody asked us for our marriage certificate” – says Mr Kanesharatnam.

“In 2001, one of our children abroad invited us for a visit. We were disappointed when the trip didn’t materialise because of the missing marriage certificate! Without the document we weren’t eligible to travel abroad. We tried registering the marriage at the Vavuniya DS Registrar, but couldn’t due to the non availability of my wife’s birth certificate.

In 2003, even though we produced our children’s birth certificates our application was again rejected. Finally, my wife travelled to her hometown Jaffna and obtained her birth certificate. Welthungerhilfe’s development projects facilitated the formation of a Legal and Psychosocial Working Group in Mathinanagar. Mr and Mrs Kanesharatnam were included in this list and finally, after 34 years, their marriage was registered.



BANGLADESH

FACTFILE

Indicator	Bangladesh
Population 2012	158,570,535
Human Development Index 2012 (Rank of 186)	0.515 (146) Low human development
Global Hunger Index 2012 (Rank of 79)	24.0 (68) Alarming
Global Hunger Index 2011 (Rank of 81)	24.5 (70) Alarming
Economic growth (year)	6.10% (2012)
Gini Coefficient (0=totally equal)	0.332 (2005)
Democracy Index	5.86 (84) Hybrid Regime
Corruption Index (Rank)	26 (144)
Specific issues	Vulnerability to disaster

Overview

Bangladesh has had a long history of dealing with disasters triggered by rainfall, rising sea levels, and tropical cyclones. The country is recognized as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, which has seriously affected agriculture, water and food security, human health and shelter.

Even though there have been increases in the agricultural growth at nearly 4% during the last decade, the country has had to consistently import food items, which has increased to around 10% in the current decade. The incidence of poverty is estimated to be 31.5% at the national level with 35.2% prevalence in the rural areas.

The status of stunting and under-weight is critical at 41% and 36% respectively and the exclusive breast feeding rate is 64%. Vitamin A, iron and iodine deficiencies among the vulnerable groups is another major concern. The food intake shows imbalances with large portion of the calorie intake coming only from rice and refined oil and a reducing trend of intake of leafy vegetables.

Our Work

Welthungerhilfe and its partner organization Anando have been working in the south eastern Chittagong Hill Tracts since 1997. The focus area is mainly a combination of hillocks and valley with rich biodiversity – which has been threatened by slash and burn methods of cultivation and illegal tree felling.

Initially, the focus was on rehabilitation work which helped to integrate the tribal people and the Bengali migrants. This was aimed at bringing stability in food security as well as peace through integrated development initiatives focusing on agriculture, income generation activities and environment protection. Since 2012, the activities are more focused on diversification of livelihood sources by integrating

crop, trees and livestock as well as linkage creation with the market to ensure better nutrition and income among the 2000 target families. The technology package for realizing this includes innovations like multi-tier orchards in homestead and hillocks, multi-layer living mulching, live fencing, ready compost and many others.

Gyanendra is now a motivated integrated farmer!

Gyanendra lives with 4 of his family members in village *Paschim Golabari* in *Khagrachhari Sadar* upazila. With a very small land holding of 0.4 acres and about 2 acres of fallow land in the hill, Gyanendra was finding it difficult to meet ends. Lack of adequate skills and farming knowledge also meant that Gyanendra could only grow ginger and turmeric which fetched him low incomes. The fallow land was unused except for the purpose of grazing of animals.

Gyanendra was initiated into the Sustainable Integrated Farming Systems (SIFS) programme about a year back. The ideas of diversifying production system attracted him and slowly he involved himself in other trainings on techniques like multi-tier orchard, mulching, drip irrigation and compost preparation. Post training, he initiated mixed plantation of lychee, pineapple, banana and custard apple and protected his orchard with Arica nut palm, lemon and mehagani plants.

Gyanendra has also signed a contract with the partner organisation to train two other community members from his village. In the rainy season of 2012, he earned about 20,000 BDT (200 Euro) by selling vegetables, and another 10,000 BDT (100 Euro) from turmeric. He further expects that his growth would continue from the newly added livestock and fruit trees. Gyanendra is not only a motivated farmer but has also helped in encouraging his fellow community members to be part of the SIFS programme.







INDIA

FACT FILE

Indicator	India
Population 2012	1,205,073,613
Human Development Index 2012 (Ranked of 186)	0.554 (136) Medium human development
Global Hunger Index 2012 (Rank of 79)	22.9 (65) Alarming
Global Hunger Index 2011 (Rank of 81)	23.7 (67) Alarming
Economic growth (year)	6.50% (2012)
Gini Coefficient (0=totally equal)	0.368 (2004)
Democracy Index	7.52 (38) Flawed democracy
Corruption Index	36 (94)
Specific issues	High inequalities and social discrimination

Overview

The year 2012, has been quite challenging for the country. The economic growth rate slowed to around 5.0% as compared to 6.2% in the previous fiscal year and the growth in the agriculture and allied services sector was stagnating at 2.8%. Poor implementation of the various welfare schemes such as NREGA, ICDS and PDS left the majority of the population especially the rural community facing down the end of the barrel.

Our Work

Most of Welthungerhilfe's work in the year centered on mobilising and creating awareness among the marginalised and poor rural community to help them access their rights and entitlements. Having tried to create a synergy between issues that are closely related to hunger and poverty, in 2012 Welthungerhilfe aimed to scale up interventions that would directly impact the food and nutrition security of the rural poor. Some of the efforts are listed below:

The Fight Hunger First Initiative (FHFI) programme that began in 2011 focused on mobilizing the community to access rights and entitlements for specific government services such as employment, child nutrition, food supplies and primary education. With a focus on the poorest districts of the 5 states of Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Karnataka, FHFI seeks to support community and grass-root organisations in activating the Indian authorities to provide minimum social support in the sectors mentioned above. FHFI has followed an area-based approach that covers at least one block within a 6 year period.

In the next five years the programme will be up scaled to cover more blocks in the given districts and states and include more implementing partners to

increase the reach of the community to government programmes.

The Education Programme has focused on improving the quality of government primary school to achieve better learning level and increased enrollment and retention, as well as improved cognitive development of pre-school children. The programme aims at supporting people in the poorest districts of Odisha. The programme lends support to 23 public schools.

The intervention will be scaled up to include Jharkhand along with Odisha to cater to 400 public primary schools within the next five years.

The Sustainable Integrated Farming Systems programme supports farmer groups in the dry areas of central and eastern India to transform their farms into more productive and sustainable systems. The programme also looks at creating linkages with markets and credit. The programme which started in 2011 addresses 8000 farmers in Bangladesh, India and Nepal.

Welthungerhilfe envisions the programme to be up scaled to cover 30,000 farmers within the next five years through convergence with government programmes.

Community Colleges initiated as a vocational education training programme in the year 2010 has provided skill based training on land focused trades such as jute production, lac, tussar, silk, jaggery etc to around 4600 youth in the states of Odhisa, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The trainings include production, value addition and marketing. The four colleges will offer short-term trainings and 6-month certificate courses.



The training programme provides direct and effective support to the rural youth to become Ecopreneurs with the understanding that farming and forest based trades are vital to have strong and flourishing rural economies. The future plan includes setting up 10 more community colleges. *(Please refer to page no 8)*

IWRM and WASH programmes primarily focus on the flood as well as drought affected areas of eastern and central India addressing poor and vulnerable sections of India and Nepal. The intervention areas include a) addressing demand, supply and quality of water for agriculture as well as domestic use, b) hygiene and sanitation as well as c) access to government services related to these.

The programme looks at systematic community based processes to initiate community action and activate government schemes related to water, hygiene and sanitation.

Empowering the Vulnerable!

Aziza Begum, 50, is a member of the Hamdania Self Help Group in the district of Bandipora, Jammu and Kashmir. As a widow and without children, life didn't have much to offer Aziza until she learnt about the Hamdania self-help group.

Aziza and her husband lived in abject poverty doing odd jobs in agricultural fields to survive. She became the sole earner in the family after her husband contracted serious illness. The burden of treating her husband's ailment and looking after the household forced Aziza to work as a labourer in a nearby field to be able to meet the expenses. The situation became worse, after the death of her husband. "His death created a kind of hollowness in my life. I was lonely and without money," says Aziza.



Despite severe restrictions from her relatives and neighbours, Aziza joined the Hamdania SHG. As a group leader, she has been instrumental in initiating income generation activities for the group such as potato cultivation. This year's produce was sold off to a corporate entity thus earning the group good profits.

The money saved is also given out as loans to members for fulfilling social requirements. "In the group I have learnt the concept of group savings, linkages and loans. Today, we have Rs. 80,000 savings in the bank and also Rs. 10,000 as subsidy," says Aziza.

The vacuum in Aziza's life has also been filled, after she adopted her brother's daughter. "Whatever the situation, I will see to it that she is educated. I don't want her to suffer my fate. She is my universe now and I work from dawn till dusk to save every penny for her education. IGSSS taught me the importance of education. I couldn't get this opportunity but I want to make sure my daughter does," signs off Aziza with a smile.



NEPAL

FACTFILE

Indicator	Nepal
Population	26,494,505
Human Development Index 2012 (Rank of 186)	0.463 (157) Low human development
Global Hunger Index 2012 (Rank of 79)	20.3 (60) Alarming
Global Hunger Index 2011 (Rank of 81)	19.9 (54) Serious
Economic growth (year)	4.60%
Gini Coefficient (0=totally equal)	0.328 (2010)
Democracy Index 2012	4.16 (111) Hybrid Regime
Corruption Index (Rank)	27 (139)
Specific Issues	Unstable politics, energy, climate change and nourishment

Overview

Nepal is among the poorest and least developed countries in the world, with one-quarter of its population living below the poverty line. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, providing a livelihood for three-fourths of the population and accounting for a little over one-third of the GDP. About 80% of Nepal's people live in rural areas and depend on subsistence farming for their livelihoods.

Household food insecurity and poor nutrition are the major concerns in Nepal, where about half of all children under five years of age are undernourished. Most rural households have little or no access to primary health care, education, safe drinking water, sanitation or other basic services. Poor rural people in Nepal generally have large families, very small landholdings or none at all, and high rates of illiteracy. Poor families are often obliged to send their children to work rather than to school, perpetuating the cycle of poverty. Increasing population pressure has led to the unsustainable use of natural resources.

Our Work

The current programme of Nepal follows the approach of integrated natural resource management in linking poverty reduction, food and nutrition security, climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation in remote and neglected locations of the country. Important focus is the transformation of small farms into sustainable integrated agro-forestry systems. The development of sustainable integrated farming systems (SIFS) is very often classified as a "green" approach more concerned about protection than production and marketing. Welthungerhilfe Nepal and its partners would like to open up these farming systems again and demonstrate alternatives to large-scale, export-oriented agriculture. The SIFS practices

should be recognized as a good opportunity to serve food and nutrition security, climate change adaptation and mitigation, our resource base and the national and international market places with high value products and quality food.

The programme also helps to increase business opportunities and income while at the same time creating incentives for conservation of those resources. Integral parts of the marketing strategy are the establishment of cooperatives, the development of market information systems, the creation of linkages to service providers/companies along the value chain, organic certification and the collaboration with national and international marketing partners.

Ecosystem-based adaptation activities include the reforestation of degraded areas and protection of forests, the development of energy-efficient technologies and the conservation of agricultural and natural biodiversity.

Integrated Natural Resource Management is combined with a **rights-based approach**. It promotes strategies that strengthen both the capacity of rights-holders to claim their rights and duty-bearers to fulfil their obligations. These collective rights mainly include the right to food, land rights, right of access to common property resources and the participation of rights holders in decisions that affect these rights.

The Nepal Programme is based on a commitment to **long-term involvement with a strong geographical focus** on 9 Village Development Committees (VDCs) of the central and eastern districts of Chitwan, Morang, Ramechchap and Sankhuwasabha. It encourages



the collaboration of accountable and motivated local partners to ensure cost-effectiveness, advocacy, fundraising and the effective implementation of the 4 dimensions of food and nutrition security (availability, access, use / utilisation and stability). The core region of the programme is part of the **Millennium Villages Campaign** of Welthungerhilfe.

Mr. Aitaram Chepang a model farmer and a source of inspiration

Aitaram Chepang, 40, is a farmer in Chitwan District, Nepal. Mr. Chepang and his family of six cultivate a small piece of farm land. There is also a government forest nearby which is an additional farm resource. His family depends fully on crops and livestock for food, income and employment from a meagre 0.2 ha of farm land, including the homestead.

Aitaram mainly grew maize, millet, buckwheat, wheat, etc. by adapting traditional practices of farming. The produce was not sufficient for his family consumption. The SIFS programme proved to be an asset to Aitaram with his crop produced doubling due to the various integrated systems of farming that he adopted.

During off season Aitaram also transplanted tomato seedlings in 0.034 ha of land, adopted organic farming practices and regularly consulted field technicians for technical advice and problems. Aitaram earned around NRS 24,000.00 from the sale of 800Kg of tomatoes in the local and nearby market centers. Local traders also preferred

the quality farm products and the collectors came themselves to Aitaram's house to buy tomatoes.

Aitaram now shares his experiences with his peers. Nearby group farmers visit Aitaram's model farm for gaining experience with the farming systems. He thanks SIFS for changing his life.



IN FOCUS

Parmarth, in Bundelkhand has been working on water related issues for more than a decade now. Having joined hands with Welthungerhilfe recently, Sanjay Singh, team leader, shares his views about the journey with Vaishali Mishra, Welthungerhilfe.



Parmarth and Welthungerhilfe began working together since 2011 in the central part of India. How do you view the cooperation between the two?

The two year journey that Parmarth and Welthungerhilfe have experienced together has been one of close partnership and support. I have never felt that Welthungerhilfe is a typical donor instead it's been a relationship of equals. The issue based support that Parmarth has received from Welthungerhilfe has been tremendous. The understanding is that the two organisations are working hand-in-hand on an issue of major concern in the region.

Parmarth has a strong rights based approach in its implementation of projects and the South Asia Regional office also works with the same approach. How do you think this has impacted the community?

Parmarth has always believed in the rights based approach; something which is reflected even in the organisation's vision and mission statement. In India the climate and situation is such that the only way forward is through empowering the people to demand their rights and entitlements. The rights based approach also ensures greater sustainability of the development work. The community has also shown a greater interest and enthusiasm in the continuity of the project when implemented through a rights based approach.

Why is the issue of water conservation so relevant to Parmarth?

The Bundelkhand region, where Parmarth works, faces an acute problem of water scarcity. The issue of water rights and conservation is connected with the socio-economic inequities of a household. The exclusion of the vulnerable population from mainstream

development processes can only be addressed through the issue of water conservation.

Can you describe the Integrated Water Resources Management project that Welthungerhilfe and Parmarth have been implementing together?

The USP of the IWRM project is its integrated approach towards a) revival of the traditional water sources such as the Chandela tanks, b) water harvesting and c) water rights. It is also important to note that the project also integrates thematic sectors of agriculture and sanitation thus taking a much more holistic view of the issue.

Can you think of one such initiative under the project which you find is extraordinary and has made a difference in the community?

I think for me it is the revival of the Chandela tanks which has resulted in community mobilisation as well as development. The community now believes in the work that the organisation has been carrying out in the region.

What has been accomplished to fulfil Parmarth's vision and what more needs to be done?

The community is economically weak. There is a strong feudal divide along the caste and gender lines. The people are de-motivated most of the time and do not believe in the governance system. In such a scenario I think Parmarth has addressed around 40 percent of what they had set out to achieve. We still need to put sustained efforts into empowering communities and make the initiatives people driven.

Note: Chandela Tanks - these tanks were constructed by stopping the flow of water in rivulets flowing between hills by erecting massive earthen embankments.

Sanjay Singh



Viva con Aqua based out of Hamburg in Germany is a group of water enthusiasts who work extensively in Africa and now in South Asia to create awareness about water, sanitation and hygiene. In conversation with Vaishali Mishra, WHH, Christian Weibe talks about the importance of raising awareness on the issues and about the partnership with Welthungerhilfe and Parmarth.

VcA has been working for water – related causes across developing nations in Africa and now in India and Nepal. What inspired VcA to take up this cause?

Besides the air we breathe, water is the most fundamental source of life. Water creates life, water is life. Water means healthy living, happy living. For Viva con Agua de Sankt Pauli this is the primary motivation for our activities - the funding and implementation of water projects around the world and thus enabling people to access clean water.

VcA routes all its projects through Welthungerhilfe. Why did you decide to collaborate with Welthungerhilfe?

Welthungerhilfe guarantees a reliable realisation of the projects. It professionally and sustainably puts the projects into practice. In recent years, the cooperation has become more than a partnership: it's like a friendship. We wouldn't have gone such a long way together with Welthungerhilfe had it not been the best cooperation you can find. Nonetheless, there is room for improvement. We wish that the project communication would become more vivid and the connection to the regional offices and the local partner organisations would become even more stronger.

What made VcA work in Asia, especially India?

For VcA the understanding that India needs strong intervention in the area of water issues was always there. This was also an opportunity to reach out to more people and help them.

What are the images that India as a country evoked for VcA?

A colourful land with a fascinating history. A country faced with the challenge to lead more than 1 billion people into the 3rd millennium under sustainable aspects. As Gandhi said in 1925: "Sanitation is more important than political independence" almost 90 years later, we can remark: There is a long way to go and still much to do – that people have access to water, sanitation and real political independence!

How does VcA view the programme Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) that is being implemented by the South Asia Regional office of Welthungerhilfe along with one of its partners Parmarth?

We like it that there is an integral way of viewing things in the design of this project. We are convinced that the programme will have a deep impact on the development in the project areas.

The team has travelled to the field project areas. Any striking impression that you would want to share with the readers?

Two impressions we will never forget: 1. How the people in the field project areas sharpened their project management skills 2. The WASH-demonstration of the kids on the Hand Washing day. Deeply impressive!

What are your future plans and how would India feature in the scheme of things?

Of course Viva con Agua wants to grow, but in a healthy and reflective way. Our plan is to build up a strong Viva con Agua network in the German speaking countries in Europe. Maybe, in a few years, there could be a Viva con Agua organization even in India or Nepal. For sure, we will support WASH-projects in India and Nepal for the next years to come.



PERSPECTIVES FROM SRI LANKA

The confluence of Buddhism and Climate Change

-By Manjusri Hmuduruwo

I am a Buddhist Monk. I was born into a traditional farming family and grew up with my grandfather. I spent my early years at the village temple before I moved into the city. As a young boy and as an aspiring Buddhist monk I was always in awe of the beauty of the village with green paddy fields, water streams and small bushes with lots of fruits. My grandfather always taught me to protect and look after the environment.

After becoming a monk, I learnt more about the environment and how it interlinks with human beings also from a religious point of view. In particular, the study of our teacher Lord Buddha inspired me and I put in more effort and energy to learn about the environment.

In September 2012, I had the chance of participating in the **Inter-Religious Dialogue on Climate Change and Biodiversity Conservation Conference** held on September, 23-27 at the Islander Center, Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka. The main objective of this programme was to “inspire commitment from the Buddhist clergy, from the common man and other faiths to engage with the core drivers of declining biodiversity and climate change, in cooperation with scientists, conservationists and policy makers”.

I learnt scientific facts that proved change of climate, particularly as a result of human intervention activities. I also came to know how negative activities increase the frequency of climatic change and how badly it affects our planet. We discussed the connectivity of different eco-systems and how the climatic change affects and imbalances the nature.

I want to build up a young task force, which would consist of young religious leaders to take up the issues of environment conservation and climatic change and initiate active dialogue and debate within the society, hopefully bringing in the attention of policymakers and decision makers towards this subject.

Our goal is to train the public and help them practice selfdiscipline and a simple lifestyle which help in slowing down climatic change.



Our Buddhist temples are also known as “*aaramaya*” (*aarama* in Pali Language) which means a “place where human and other beings are integrated within their environment”. Now it’s time for us - as monks and religious leaders - to take up the lead to revitalize and recreate a green environment which would minimize the damage.

This conference has helped in enlightening young religious leaders about climate change who were participating, just as me.

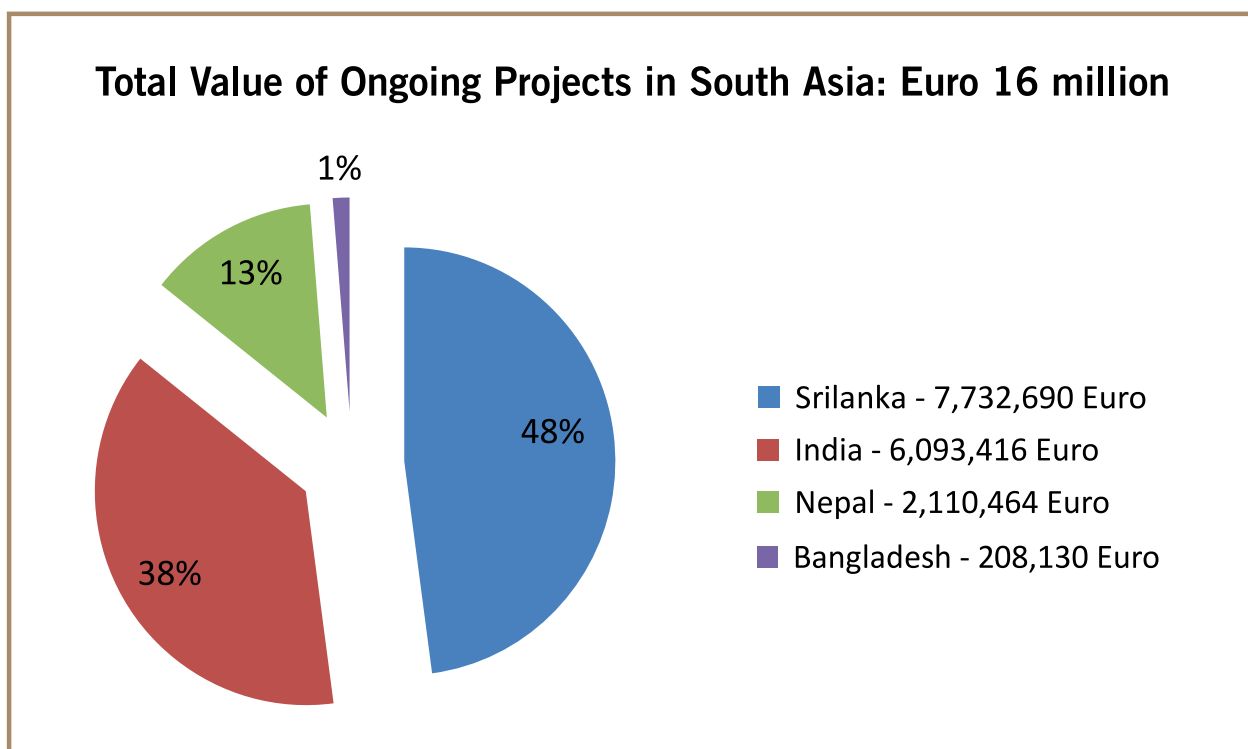
WELTHUNGERHILFE PARTNERS

BANGLADESH	ANANDO	www.anando-bd.org
INDIA-STATES		
ASSAM	INDO-GLOBAL SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY (IGSSS)	www.igsss.org
BIHAR	GHOGHARDIHA PRAKHAND SWARAJYA VIKAS SANGH (GPSVS)	www.gpsvs.org
JAMMU & KASHMIR	INDO-GLOBAL SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY (IGSSS)	www.igsss.org
JHARKHAND	SAMPURNA GRAM VIKAS KENDRA (SGVK)	
	CENTRE FOR WORLD SOLIDARITY (CWS)	www.cwsy.org
	PRAVAH	www.pravahjharkhand.org
	SWADHINA	www.swadhina.org.in
	SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT (SPWD)	www.spwd.org
KARNATAKA	MYRADA	www.myrada.org
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	PARMARTH SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHAN	www.parmarthindia.org
	INDO-GLOBAL SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY (IGSSS)	www.igsss.org
	FOUNDATION FOR ECOLOGICAL SECURITY (FES)	www.fes.org.in
ODISHA	AGRAGAMEE	www.agragamee.org
	SIKSHASANDHAN	www.sikshasandhan.org
	LIVING FARMS	www.living-farms.org
RAJASTHAN	VAAGDHARA	www.vaagdhara.org
	SOCIAL CENTRE FOR RURAL INITIATIVE AND ADVANCEMENT (SCRIA)	www.scria.org
TAMIL NADU	REACHING THE UNREACHED (RTU)	www.rtuindia.org
WEST BENGAL	SRI RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM (SRAN)	www.nimpithrkashram.org
	RAMAKRISHNA MISSION ASHRAMA (RKM)	www.rkmnpur.org
	DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH COMMUNICATION AND SERVICES CENTRE	www.drcsc.org
	PRADAN	www.pradan.net
NEPAL	RURAL RECONSTRUCTION NEPAL	www.rrn.org.np
	FORWARD	www.forwardnepal.org
	ONE WORLD	www.oneworld-alc.org
SRI LANKA	SEWALANKA FOUNDATION	www.sewalanka.org
	CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURAL BIOSCIENCE INTERNATIONAL (CABI)	www.cabi.org

PROJECT LIST: SOUTH ASIA

S No.	Partner	State / Region	Project Title	Start - End	Co-funded by
A. RUNNING PROJECTS					
BANGLADESH					
	Anando	CHT	Sustainable Integrated Farming Systems	1-Feb-12 - 31-Dec-14	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
INDIA					
Fight Hunger First Initiative / Food and Nutrition Security					BMZ, donations
	MYRADA	Karnataka	Sustainable Approaches to Improving Food & Nutrition Security in Rural Populations of North Karnataka	1-Oct-11 - 30-Sep-14	
	Living Farms	Orissa	Realizing Rights and Livelihood Opportunities in Rural India	1-Oct-11 - 30-Sep-14	
	Jansahas	Madhya Pradesh	Fight Hunger First in Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and West Bengal	1-Dec-11 - 30-Nov-14	BMZ
	FES	Madhya Pradesh		1-Feb-12 - 31-Jan-15	
	Jansahas	Madhya Pradesh		1-Feb-12 - 31-Jan-15	
	Pravah	Jharkhand		1-Feb-12 - 31-Jan-15	
	CWS	Jharkhand		1-Dec-11 - 30-Nov-14	
	Pradan	West Bengal		1-Feb-12 - 31-Jan-15	
	DRCSC	West Bengal		1-Dec-11 - 30-Nov-14	
	SRAN	West Bengal		1-Dec-11 - 30-Nov-14	
	Jansahas	Madhya Pradesh		Block Level Operational Strategy to Improve Nutrition in 4 Blocks in 4 States of Jharkhand, Orissa, MP and West Bengal, India	
	Living Farms	Orissa	1-Jan-13 - 31-Dec-14		
	Pravah	Jharkhand	1-Jan-13 - 31-Dec-14		
Natural Resource Management					European Union (EU), Viva con Agua (VcA), BMZ
	Parmarth	Madhya Pradesh	Integrated Water Resource Management	1-Mar-11 - 28-Feb-15	EU, VcA
	SGVK	Jharkhand		1-Mar-11 - 28-Feb-15	
	GPSVS	Bihar		1-Mar-11 - 28-Feb-15	
	SCRIA	Rajasthan	Sustainable Water Resource in the Desert Districts of Churu and Bikaner in Rajasthan	1-Jan-11 - 31-Dec-12	VcA
	VAAGHDHARA	Rajasthan	AAS to sustain livelihood of vulnerable families in Rajasthan	1-Jul-10 - 30-Jun-13	
	Living farms	Orissa	Forest for Life and Livelihood improvement of Adivasi groups in Orissa	1-Aug-11 - 31-Dec-14	BMZ
	DRCSC	West Bengal	Sustainable Integrated Farming Systems	1-Nov-11 - 31-Dec-14	BMZ
	CWS	Jharkhand		1-Nov-11 - 31-Dec-14	
	Pravah	Jharkhand		1-Nov-11 - 31-Dec-14	
	SPWD	Jharkhand		1-Nov-11 - 31-Dec-14	
	SGVK	Jharkhand	Improving water security and sanitation amongst marginalized communities in selected districts of India and Nepal	1-Jul-12 - 31-Dec-15	VCA
	GPSVS	Bihar		1-Jul-12 - 31-Dec-15	
Vocational Training & Marketing					EU, Hivos
	RKM	West Bengal	Vocational education and training for vulnerable and marginalized groups in India-EU Programme	1-Jan-10 - 31-Dec-14	EU
	CWS	Jharkhand		1-Jan-10 - 31-Dec-14	
	DRCSC	West Bengal		1-Jan-10 - 31-Dec-14	
	Aragamee	Orissa		1-Jan-10 - 31-Dec-14	
	CWS	Jharkhand	Facilitating market access for local communities in three watersheds of Jharkhand (Phase III)	1-Nov-09 - 31-Dec-12	Hivos
	DRCSC, Aragamee, RKM	West Bengal & Orissa	Start-up fund for VET Promoting Ecopreneurship amongst marginalized youths in the states of Orissa and West Bengal, India	15-Sep-11 - 15-Jan-13	Allianz
Education Programme					FUTURA, Welthungerhilfe
	RTU	Tamil Nadu	Children's Programme	1-Apr-09 - 31-Mar-14	FUTURA, Bild Hilft, Private donor

S No.	Partner	State / Region	Project Title	Start - End	Co-funded by
	Sikshasandhan	Orissa	Initiative to improve Pre and Primary Education System based on tribal perspectives in Kaptipada block of Mayurbhanj District, Orissa	1-Jan-13 - 31-Dec-15	
Gender Programme					EU
	IGSSS	Madhya Pradesh	Gender Equality-EU Programme	1-Jan-12 - 31-Dec-12	EU
	Aragamme	Orissa		1-Jan-12 - 31-Dec-12	EU
	SCRIA	Rajasthan		1-Jan-12 - 31-Dec-12	EU
	SWADHINA	Jharkhand		1-Jan-12 - 31-Dec-12	EU
Kashmir Programme					EU, donations
	IGSSS	Kashmir	Empowering the vulnerable - strengthening grassroots governance and promoting civil society action in affected areas of Kashmir"	1-Mar-11 - 28-Feb-14	EU
NEPAL					
	RRN	Chitwan	Integrated Rural Development and environmental Protection (Millennium Village)	1-Aug-11 - 30-Jun-15	BMZ/ Dortmund Kreis
	RRN	Eastern Nepal	Food Security and Disaster Prevention in Poor Rural Districts in Eastern Nepal	5-Sep-11 - 5-Sep-14	BMZ
	Forward	Central Nepal	Sustainable Integrated Farming Systems	1-Nov-11 - 31-Dec-14	BMZ
	RRN		Improving water security and sanitation amongst marginalized communities in selected districts of India and Nepal	1-Jul-12 - 31-Dec-15	VCA
	RRN / Aasaman		Fight Hunger First Initiative in Nepal, Primary Education, Health and Nutrition (first Phase)	1-Feb-13 - 31-Dec-16	BMZ
SRI LANKA					
	SLF	North	Social and Economic Livelihood development	5-Sep-11 - 31-Dec-13	BMZ
	SLF	North	Sustainable Forest Management	1-Sep-11 - 31.12.2014	BMZ
	SLF / CABI	North	Going Green	1-Dec-11 - 31-Oct-14	EU
	SLF	North	School Construction Mannar District, Sri Lanka	1-Jul-12 - 30-Jun-13	Thomas Cook
	SLF	Country wide	Islander Project	1-Jan-13 - 31-Dec-13	Welthungerhilfe
	SLF	Country wide	Support of Flood Affected Families	14-Jan-13 - 14-May-13	Welthungerhilfe
South Asia Total - 48 Field level Projects					



OUTLOOK FOR 2013

In 2012, Welthungerhilfe focused on developing its new global strategy 2012-2014. At the end of the year, the South Asia Regional Office conducted a number of workshops to translate the strategy into action. This included focusing more on the core topics of food and nutrition security, a clearer agenda in supporting our national partner organizations as well as "internationalizing" Welthungerhilfe.

Under this overall framework, we will focus our work on the following processes:

1. Intensifying the work in our small-holder agriculture project throughout the region:

We would like to increase our support of organic certification processes in order to find new ways for small producers to benefit from organic markets while ensuring quality and sustainable practices.

Organizing small-holders is critical to connect them to markets, as well as for making them strong civil society actors. We would like to look deeper into models of producer groups, farmers companies or cooperatives that could be implemented at scale.

One area, which we find requires special attention, are more systematic community interactions, especially through Participatory Learning and Action Processes in promoting integrated farming systems as well as linking agriculture and nutrition. We have specific projects that will look at those two topics.

2. Scaling up the Vocational Training Programme through Community Colleges for Ecopreneurs:

In 2012, we have conceptualized a programme on Community Colleges that offer certified six-month courses as well as shorter term trainings to poor rural youth. Unlike most vocational programmes in the region, the planned Community Colleges mainly focus on rural trades that are based on agriculture and forests. They include for instance production and processing of forest products such as silk, lac and rare oils, as well as production and marketing of livestock. Such trades need to be recognized as valuable professions and not just as "occupations".

The programme builds on an existing EU-funded vocational training programme. Four community colleges would be set up in 2013 in West Bengal.

3. Further developing the Fight Hunger First Initiative:

The Fight Hunger First Initiative was started in late 2011 with 10 partners in India. In 2013, the initiative would be extended to three locations in Nepal. Further expansion in India is also planned.

As partners have worked thoroughly on community mobilization and empowerment, it will be time in 2013 to analyze the first lessons and look at the effectiveness of the interventions. Also, case studies will be collected and peer monitoring of partners is planned to increase learning among the organizations. Based on the processes, we would further develop the concept as well as the funding strategy of the initiative.

In two districts of the Fight Hunger First Initiative in Madhya Pradesh, India, we would engage in community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) for the first time in 2013. We expect that the experiences will also assist the larger programmes to effectively combat malnutrition.

4. The regional portfolio of Welthungerhilfe will not change in 2013. However, as our interventions in Sri Lanka will decrease in the coming years, it is planned to assess needs and options of a stronger engagement in Bangladesh.

In India, it is planned to strengthen our presence in our key-states, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Jharkhand. In Nepal, we would look at options to work in the most food insecure areas in the West of the country.



THE ORGANISATION



Patron of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. and President of the Federal Republic of Germany
Joachim Gauck

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD



Dr. Wolfgang Jamann became Welthungerhilfe's **Secretary General** and Chairperson of the Chief Executive Board as well as Manager of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation in **August 2009**. Dr Jamann is a development sociologist with over 20 years of experience in development cooperation and humanitarian aid.



Mathias Mogge has been **Executive Director Programmes** since March 2010. He is an agricultural engineer and environmental scientist (MSc) and has been working for Welthungerhilfe for 14 years.



Michael Hofmann has been Welthungerhilfe's **Executive Marketing Director** since March 2012. He has a degree in **Business Administration**. He started his career in development cooperation, first with the German development bank DEG and then with the **Friedrich Ebert Foundation** as project manager in **Mexico** and **Chile**.

THE SUPERVISORY BOARD



Bärbel Dieckmann was elected Welthungerhilfe's president in 2008. She was **Mayor of Bonn** from 1994 to 2009. She is a member of the **SPD** and was on the party's executive committee until 2009. She was chairperson of the World Mayor's Council on Climate Change and president of the German Section of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions until 2009.

Other Members of the Board are: Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun, Norbert Geisler, Prof. Dr. Hartwig de Haen, Rosa Karcher, Dr. Stephan Reimers, Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck

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