

terre des hommes Germany
Annual Report 2022 - South Asia



terre des hommes Germany

Regie House, Opp. Police Lines, Pudumjee Park,
Pandita Ramabai Road, Nana Peth,
Pune – 411002.
www.tdh-southasia.de

Cover drawings and Illustrations by: Leena Mankeekar

Layout & Design: Kalyani Bhoite | kalyanibhoite05@gmail.com

Printing: Shreemudra, 181 Shukrawar peth, Pune 411 002 | shreemudra2021@gmail.com

Contents

0. Executive Summary	6
Situation in the Region	6
Programme Development	7
1. Introduction	10
2. Highlights of 2022	14
3. Assessment of the Strategic Goals	16
4. Programme Development	34
5. Institutional Development	38
6. Highlights: Regional Networking and Collaboration	41
7. Public Visibility and Advocacy Work	42
8. Summing Up	43
9. Perspectives for the future	44

Abbreviations

- SGs – Strategic Goals
- CACL – Campaign Against Child Labour
- JF – Joining Forces
- CACT – Campaign Against Child Trafficking
- ARC – Action for the Rights of the Child
- DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction
- TDH IF – terre des hommes International Federation
- Tdh NL – terre des hommes Netherlands
- RC – Regional Coordinator
- UNCRC – United Nations’ Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- HO – Head Office
- GDP – Gross Domestic Product
- NEWS - Nature Environment & Wildlife Society
- ECR – Ecological Child Rights
- CBE - Community Based Education
- POSH - Prevention of Sexual Harassment at work Committees
- GAM - Global Action Month
- RTE – Right to Education
- GC26 - (draft General Comment no. 26 on children’s rights and environment)
- ICDS- Integrated Child Development Services
- MGVS – Marathwada Gramin Vikas Sanstha
- IMF – International Monetary Fund
- ISKP - Islamic State of Khorasan Province
- VSS - Vikas Samvad Samiti
- RPSA - Refugee Project in South Asia
- KEPL - Kumirmari Ecotourism Private Ltd
- SDG – Sustainable Development Goal
- BMI – Body Mass Index
- ARD – Association for Rural Development
- GBV – Gender Based Violence
- DMFT – District Mineral Foundation Trust
- FCRA – Foreign Contribution Regulation Act
- RDM - Research Development and Media
- ROSA - Regional Office South Asia
- UNHCR – United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees
- RLHP - Rural Literacy and Health Programme



WISE Herat Volleyball Tournament



ABHIVYAKTI-INDIA-22 slogan writing-Jharkhand



LKD-IND-22-23 children groups-Jharkhand



AWAER II education demading by students- Desert of Thar

0. Executive Summary

1. Situation in the Region

The South Asian economy faced a combination of serious shocks such as the economic crisis of Sri Lanka, massive inflation and financial crisis followed by the devastating floods in Pakistan. Besides these, the impacts of war in Ukraine and the global slowdown affected the region. The year was the recovery year after COVID 19 but the anticipated growth rates have dampened to 5.8% as against the expected 6.8%. However, the region as a whole stayed resilient and some countries like India, Nepal, Maldives and Bangladesh did better. Exports and the service sector are performing better in India and tourism is resuming fast in Nepal and the Maldives. Inflation caused by various factors including the global fuel crisis and trade restrictions has resulted in food insecurity. This makes the situation particularly difficult for the poor including children. The people of Afghanistan continued to subsist on international aid and the withering local economy due to isolation and trade restrictions.

India:

The economic situation in India is assessed to be more resilient due to its large size and big domestic market. Yet, it too experienced lower growth due to slowing global economy and high commodity prices. Even the growth rate of 6.6% does not resume the pre-pandemic levels of economy in the country. Even while the economy is growing, disparity among the poor and needy are expanding rapidly. At least 228.9 million people in the country still live below poverty line.



Nepal:

The Nepali economy had contracted to -2.4% in 2020 due to the pandemic and the recovery in 2022 was significant at 5.8%. This recovery was due to the internal demand and return of tourism as the borders reopened fully. Imports increased much faster.

Pakistan:

The political instability and the regime change followed by the catastrophic floods (affecting more than 30 million people), spiraling inflation and an increase in terrorist attacks impacted the social and economic situation.

Afghanistan:

The Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan was established in August 2021 after the Taliban forces took over the power and the previous rulers fled the country. During the year 2022, the de facto government imposed policies violating the rights of the community, particularly of women. Right to freedom of movement, livelihood, education and health care are severely restricted.



Tajikistan:

Tajikistan borders Afghanistan and is home for 9 million Tajiks while more Tajiks live in Afghanistan. This mountainous country has been making steady progress over the years. A quarter of the population (26.5%) still live in poverty. Food insecurity and lack of access to safe drinking water are the other problems. Though the economy has been progressing, it has been a jobless growth. The recovery from COVID was hit by the devastating effects of the war in Ukraine.

2. Programme Development

The Strategic Goals of terre des hommes Germany are the beacon lights for the region for programmatic development. However, the programmatic development itself has to be conceived more at national levels rather than regional level due to differentiated situations and target groups. Hence the programmes have to be viewed from a national perspective. In India, the work towards children's right to a healthy environment and ecological sustainability became the prime driver of the programme with about 30% of the projects falling under this goal. Education, psychosocial support and connecting out of school and working children with education, preventing school drop outs and focusing on the adolescent group of children was a major concern. Dealing with gender based discrimination, violence and deprivations was also an important focus of the work. All these were often interrelated through programmes among children and young people promoting communal harmony and togetherness through a set of programmes.

Strategic Goals (SGs) The Strategic Goals of tdh culminate in a cycle in 2023 and the preparation for the new Strategic Goals has already started. The current goals will slowly feed into the new ones. The partners, youth and staff have engaged in several online discussions to understand the different proposals for the goals.

The Strategic Goals for 2022 are peace building, healthy environment for children, education and psychosocial support for forcibly displaced children and youth and gender equity.

Promoting a Culture of Peace

The projects in the region have included programmes to bring communities together from different religious and ethnic backgrounds especially where there is tension between the groups. Working with children and youth has been inspiring and has shown great strength in bringing these communities together. Projects in different states and countries focussed on this topic and have met with positive results. Partners are becoming conscious of increasing violence against women and the transgender community. Currently 19.87% of the projects fall under this strategic goal.

Improving psychosocial and educational services.

In different parts of the region children are forced to migrate with their families due to extreme conditions - it could be drought as in parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Pakistan, war and conflict in Afghanistan and lack of employment opportunities for young people in many parts of Nepal and Tajikistan. The projects "Protecting rights of migrant children and women (MGVS-YGVM-IND 2022-23)" implemented by Marathwada Gramin Vikas Snasthan (MGVS) in Maharashtra and the EXIT project in Odisha typically deal with forced migration and the impact of that among children. 5.70% projects fall into this category. The partners work to provide education, counselling and vocational training for youth and children impacted by forced migration in Afghanistan, Nepal and Tajikistan as well.

Promoting the Child's Right to a Healthy and Sustainable Environment:

SG 3 has been a focus of tdh and has continued since 2012. The youth are also engaged in the discussions around the GC26 (draft General Comment no. 26 on children's rights and environment) with a special focus on climate change. This was a result of negotiations with the children's rights committee of United Nations by tdh Germany and other groups and is considered a major achievement of tdh in 2022. The South Asia regional youth network is also connected with the GC 26 process. An important part of the projects is educating the young people on climate change, its causes, possible solutions and alternatives. The largest number of projects during the year 2022 – 29.82% has been on the SG3, 'Child's right to a healthy environment'.

Fighting Gender Based Rights Violations:

Violence against women in the South Asian context has a special significance. South Asian society is known for strong patriarchal structures and subordination of women. The lower status of women has led to lack of education and access to health facilities for girls and women and also practices such as dowry (bride price). The focus of tdh projects has been to work with women from the poorest and most marginalized communities and support women's groups in the different areas and slowly enable them to speak about their problems and work on common issues together. Working with boys and men on gender issues is an important part of this work.

Visibility and Alliances:

tdh Germany in South Asia has been working with several child rights networks in the country and region to promote a child's right to a healthy and safe environment. Protection of children is also an important focus of its work in the region. Many programmes have been organised at different levels to promote the visibility of tdh through its

work. Partner organisation of terre des hommes Germany in India are associated with the Campaign Against Child Labour (CACL), the Right to Education (RTE) Forum, The Right to Food Network. Action for the Rights of the Child (ARC) supports measures to improve the situation of poor children and communities. The focus of the work in the region is on ensuring that every child is in school and that every school is a good school. Partners and tdh colleagues interact with the local governments in their respective locations on a regular basis.

Perspective for the Future:

The South Asia region will need to cope with various factors and risks as it moves into the new year. These are

the slowing down of the economies, high inflation and fuel costs which will impact the living conditions of the poor. Climate change threats continue to be impacting the livelihood and security of people in the region. The volatile political situation in Pakistan, instability in Nepal and sharpening of confrontations in India are likely to add to the woes. Food insecurity is expected to rise. This will result in squeezing the real incomes of the poor, pushing up migratory trends. Poor migrant communities always face exploitative employment and housing conditions, directly impacting on children. All these indicate the forthcoming Himalayan tasks to guarantee a safe and secure childhood for the vulnerable children and communities of the region.



SEWOH_VSS II Kajal Suraj Roshni in Global GAM Activity Action Month Activity Village Dabhaura District Rewa

1. Introduction

The South Asian economy faced a combination of serious shocks such as the economic crisis of Sri Lanka, massive inflation and financial crisis followed by the devastating floods in Pakistan. Besides these, the impacts of war in Ukraine and the global slowdown affected the region. The year was the recovery year after COVID 19, but the anticipated growth rates have dampened to 5.8% as against the expected 6.8%. However, the region as a whole stayed resilient and some countries like India, Nepal, Maldives and Bangladesh did better. Exports and the service sector are performing better in India and tourism is resuming fast in Nepal and the Maldives. Inflation caused by various factors including the global fuel crisis and trade restrictions has resulted in food insecurity. This makes the situation particularly difficult for the poor including children. The people of Afghanistan continued to subsist on international aid and the withering local economy due to isolation and trade restrictions.

The first two decades of the 21st century was marked for the reduction of absolute poverty globally and specially in South Asia. Reportedly the number of people living with less than 1.9 USD per day, had fallen from 1.7 billion to 700 million globally and from around 500 million to 250 million in South Asia. The region's share of global GDP also had grown. The COVID pandemic reversed this and pushed a large population back into poverty and ill health. It has not only affected the health situation but also a slowing down of economic growth, leading to an increase in the number of poor households. As the situation had come under control and the process of recovery had settled, the second blow of the Russian war in Ukraine and the consequent sanctions



and shortages are pushing the per capita incomes down. The number of people living below 1.9 USD per day is reported to have increased by 58 million in South Asia in the year 2020 alone. This trend is still continuing in most countries due to the impact of the pandemic and the war in Ukraine, the global slow down and national factors. The climate change factors are further accelerating such impacts due to the catastrophes, floods like that in Pakistan, the severe drought in Afghanistan and irregular weather affecting the crops.

1.1 Important Social, Economic and Political Developments

1.1.1 India

The economic situation in India is assessed to be more resilient due to its large size and big domestic market. Yet, it too experienced lower growth due to slowing global economy and high commodity prices. Even the growth rate of 6.6% does not resume the pre-pandemic levels of economy in the country. Even while the economy is growing, disparity among the poor and needy are expanding rapidly. At least 228.9 million people in the country still live below poverty line.

Further it is reported that 16.3% of all Indians are under nourished. 19.3% of children are wasted while 35.5% are stunted. The government of India runs the largest programme in the world against malnutrition ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services) yet the ranking in the World Hunger Report has fallen to 107 out of 121 countries while it was 101 among 116 countries in 2021 and 94 in 2020. This time even the other South Asian countries fared better except Afghanistan (109).

It was reported that 98% of children have returned to school after the easing out of the pandemic but the learning levels have drastically fallen, and absenteeism continues

to be high. The 'returned' students are struggling in the classrooms and need urgent additional support to cope.

Child marriage did increase during the pandemic and at least 27.3% of married women in the age group of 20-24, were married before 18. 18.4% of women reported having suffered physical / sexual violence. The Indian parliament has only 14.5% representation by women members. The female – male sex ratio in the country still is highly skewed at 948 women for 1000 male population and child sex ratio even worse at 918 girls for 1000 boys (2011). Despite the push back in poverty, India still has at least 97 million (21.8%) children who are poor and deprived.

Apart from poverty children and communities suffer from various social factors such as discrimination based on caste, ethnicity, religion and even language. These diversities are often instrumentalised by the majoritarian attitudes, and promoting hostilities which leads to hatred and violence. Climate factors add to this by impacting on agriculture, housing and health. While India is hailed as the 'Mother of Democracy', there are many prevailing challenges like the 'shrinking space' of Civil Society Organisations and targeting of all oppositions.



1.1.2 Nepal

The Nepali economy had contracted to -2.4% in 2020 due to the pandemic and the recovery in 2022 was significant at 5.8%. This recovery was due to the internal demand and return of tourism as the borders reopened fully. Imports increased much faster. The surge in imports have meanwhile been moderated. The remittance from Nepalese working abroad has yet to be normalised though it started accelerating in the first quarter of 2022. Tourism is on the increase and industrial growth is promising due to the increasing power supply (hydro electric sector). Yet inflation is high affecting the people's lives, particularly the poor. Political instability has been affecting the socioeconomic growth of Nepal which is a landlocked mountainous country hemmed in between India and China. It is home to about 26.4 million of which 8 million are said to be working in India while another big segment (3 million) are abroad in the Gulf, South east Asia and Central Asia. A quarter of the population still live in extreme poverty. Reportedly 50% of children who complete primary school cannot continue schooling due to costs and difficult access. The ethnic groups are stratified on the basis of caste and are prone to social conflicts.

Though Nepal was to be upgraded as a developing country, it still continues among the list of the 'least developed countries'. The per capita income was USD 680 (2015). Agriculture is the main occupation contributing to around 30% of GDP whereas industry contributes to only 8%. It ranks 134th out of 187 in Human Development Index and 163 out of 175 nations on the poverty index. Nepal became a Federal Republic in 2018 but, political instability due to ethnic, caste, community, religious and regional factors is the order of the day. Corruption, gender discrimination and neglect of education and health needs of the poor hold the country back.

Nepal is also extremely vulnerable to the climate change factors due to melting of the glaciers, frequent droughts and unseasonal rains.

1.1.3 Pakistan

Pakistan was in turmoil during the year 2022. The political instability and the regime change followed by the catastrophic floods (affecting more than 30 million people), spiraling inflation and an increase in terrorist attacks impacted the social and economic situation. The consumer price index reached beyond 30% by November and people suffered with lack of food and essentials. Pakistan continues to be highly indebted to International Monetary Fund (IMF) and foreign countries, particularly China. The fall of Afghanistan and take over by Taliban also affected Pakistan who is often blaming Taliban for the terrorist strikes.

The deepening economic crisis and social marginalization are pushing children out of school. Many of these children are being sent to work. It was anticipated that inflation might rise further high, making food and essentials non-affordable for common people. The devastating floods also have impacted children. UNICEF reported that 4 million children are still living near stagnant and contaminated flood waters risking their survival. 42% of the children are said to be malnourished. Pakistan is one of the countries like others in South Asia, noted for its youth bulge situation. 67% of the population is below 30 years. These youth are heavily impacted by the multi-layer crisis facing Pakistan. Hence, they must become the focus of any development investment.

1.1.4 Afghanistan

The Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan was established in August 2021, after the Taliban forces took over the power and the previous rulers fled the country. During the year 2022, the de facto government imposed policies violating the rights of the community, particularly of women. Right to freedom of movement, livelihood, education and health care are severely restricted.

While the Taliban security forces indulged in arbitrary torture, detentions and sometimes even executions, the ISKP (Islamic State of Khorasan Province) attacked schools, mosques and hospitals, mostly targeting the Hazara, Shia community. The new government continued to criminalise 'same sex contacts' and took a hard line against the rights of lesbians, gay, bisexual and transgender people.

The economy continued to be in a crisis due to the large cut in donor support and closure and restrictions on the banking industry. More than 90% of Afghans were said to be experiencing food insecurity. Women and girls were particularly hit as they were pushed out of jobs, including Aid jobs. Women are completely excluded from governance at all levels. They are also not in any important positions in civil service including judges. Women are not allowed to travel without a male family member accompanying them and their faces have to be covered in public. Women and children have been protesting on the streets against the violation of their rights. Excessive force was used to disperse them, and they were even arbitrarily detained sometimes.

Most people believe that the Taliban government is not corrupt and the general security situation is better than it was during the previous regime.

The incapacity of the Central Bank of Afghanistan (BA – The Afghanistan Bank) due to US restrictions has caused a liquidity crisis. This has severely hampered legitimate transactions by businesses, humanitarian donor agencies and ordinary Afghans.

Reduction of humanitarian support also resulted in unemployment. Wage losses coincided with increasing prices of essentials like food, fuel and others. Agriculture also declined due to non-availability or prohibitive costs of inputs like fertilisers, seeds, fuel and others. Farm produce could not be marketed due to problems in export and travel restrictions. For instance, the saffron crop was very good in

the Herat region in 2022 but the producers could not fetch a good price because of the banking restrictions.

1.1.5 Tajikistan

Tajikistan borders Afghanistan and is home for 9 million Tajiks while more Tajiks live in Afghanistan. This mountainous country has been making steady progress over the years. A quarter of the population (26.5%) still live in poverty. Food insecurity and lack of access to safe drinking water are the other problems. Though the economy has been progressing, it has been a jobless growth. The recovery from COVID was hit by the devastating effects of the war in Ukraine.

Climate change impacts too are very high in this mountainous country. Climate related disasters have caused tremendous losses and affected more than 7 million people. Job creation, livelihood, education and health care are the areas where support is urgently required in Tajikistan. It is still a secular republic though 98% of the population are muslims. Religion is practiced more as a private matter rather than a public demonstration. Agriculture, particularly cotton, grains and fruits are the main products. Extraction of aluminium and other minerals including marble and mining are attractive new sectors of the economy.



2. Highlights of 2022



- 2.1 Restoring real and physical meetings, travels and programmes with the partners and the Youth Networks. The online measures had kept the contacts and cooperation alive, it needed to be made more active through physical meetings, discussions and engagements. This was done effectively across the region.
- 2.2 Partner dialogue meetings, discussions and debates on delegates conference preparations, together with the youth network brought about better solidarity and future perspectives in different parts of the region.
- 2.3 Resuming work in Afghanistan after the new Government, the Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan. New consultants were hired and visits to projects were organised. Project work resumed in the first quarter of the year and continued smoothly till December, when further restrictions were once more imposed.
- 2.4 The region was working to its full capacity and submitted 34 new projects including projects supported by donors such as Misereor, Bread for the World, EDGH Luxembourg, TDH France AL68, Shanti e.V., and DACHSER.
- 2.5 New areas and sectors of deprived and exploited children were located and projects in support of these children, for education and development, were initiated.
- 2.6 The first visit of the Executive Board member of terre des hommes Germany responsible for the Programmes, enthused the team and helped better coordination with the head office. The training in Nepal and visits to the projects and the Coordination Office were

opportunities for better mutual understanding and cooperation.

- 2.7 Visits by the German Ambassador to one of the project locations was an important highlight of the year. This was an opportunity for dialogue among the partner, the government officials and the community. Similarly, a visit by Bernhard Simon from DACHSER and the engagement with the youth helped sharpen common vision.
- 2.8 The staff meeting in April helped improve the understanding of the work in different zones and countries and also clarified the changed rules and regulations of the BMZ supported projects.
- 2.9 tdh Germany India office represented terre des hommes International Federation (TDH IF) in Joining

Forces (JF) India actively. The network brought out a report on Child Abuse and has planned an alternative report on United Nations' Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). It has further decided to join with the national network of youth supported by tdh Germany and partners.

- 2.10 The partner Vikas Samvad Samiti (VSS) in Madhya Pradesh has initiated a very effective cooperation and collaboration with the state and local governments. This has contributed to strengthening the work of the government against malnutrition, health care and education of children in Satna and other districts. This collaboration model has been appreciated by other Foundations as well and could be replicated in other states.



German Ambassador visits Jharkhand

3. Assessment of the Strategic Goals



The Strategic Goals of tdh culminate in a cycle in 2023 and the preparation for the new Strategic Goals has already started. The current goals will slowly feed into the new ones. The partners, youth and staff have engaged in several online discussions to understand the different proposals for the goals.

The Strategic Goals for 2022 are peace building, healthy environment for children, education and psychosocial support for forcibly displaced children and youth and gender equity.

3.1. Strategic Goal 1: PROMOTING A CULTURE OF PEACE

The SG 'Promoting a Culture of Peace' is both relevant and important for the work in the region. The diversities of culture, language, ethnicities, social stratifications, religion and geopolitical factors form the soft bed for hostilities and conflict. The traditional composite living together is breaking down in many parts of the region. The projects in the region have included programmes to bring communities together from different religious and ethnic backgrounds especially where there is tension among the groups. Working with children and youth has been inspiring and has shown great strength in bringing these communities together on a firm footing. Projects in different states and countries focussed on this topic and have met with positive results. Partners are becoming conscious of increasing violence against women and the transgender community.

Currently 19.87% of the projects fall under this strategic goal.

In Assam and Manipur an initiative with 4 partner organisation is focused on peace building and addressing the issues of gender inequality and child rights, it has reached 1845 children and 966 youth in 2022. They have an initiative which includes a handbook to encourage children from different communities to have joint activities. The project has also established school and community libraries and team members are facilitating reading and storytelling activities with children. 87 girls belonging to youth groups are receiving training in Ultimate Frisbee, and youth have participated in discussions on gender, career, and current social issues.

This Goal has special significance in the countries of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal and Tajikistan as well and peace building programmes are included in project work, especially with youth. In Afghanistan, Pakistan and Tajikistan, the work focusses on harmonious living among the refugees, host population and internally displaced communities. Projects such as the Refugee Project in South Asia (RPSA) brings together these different communities through education, livelihood measures and common cultural programmes.

Main achievements during the year

- Trainings on “Preventing Violence and Creating Safe Space for Children” were part of the partner meetings in all zones / countries. 192 partner representatives were reached through this training. In Afghanistan 634 key stakeholders in the community received trainings on Preventing Violence and Creating Safe Space for Children.
- 8713 children and youth from different religions, caste, cultural and ethnic backgrounds, including visually impaired girls in Pune, are participating in ‘mixed group’ sport like football and other traditional games like kho-kho and kabaddi.

- In Afghanistan, social cohesion in the target communities is strengthened through peace education, discussions on gender. Returnees and internally displaced persons are socially and economically (re-) integrated with the host communities of the four provinces of Herat, Ghor, Badghis and Farah. Values of ethnic tolerance and peaceful coexistence has been shared with 4458 students of Community Based Education (CBE) and University Entrance Exam preparation (Konkour).
- International Peace Day was observed by 2270 children, youth and community members to create awareness about peace, social justice and harmony among the communities.
- Children’s peace and action groups are formed for discussions on peaceful resolution of conflicts in Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka with 500 children.
- 19 spaces were developed where 1641 children and youth resist injustice and violence, in East, North zones of India and Afghanistan. In Assam & Manipur, youth spaces are developed to enable youth to have “5th Space” (the space where youth can break the monotony of the other 4 spaces - family, community, education & friends, and claim this space as their own,) to develop themselves.
- In Herat province, three exchange visits of 217 youth took place among the youth of three partner organizations to discuss their ideas regarding social and volunteer activities in the communities, conflict resolutions, better coordination with local authorities and community



Peace Committees in Aligarh...

Aligarh is a well-known city in the state of Uttar Pradesh, about 140 kms from the national capital and 320 km from the state capital – Lucknow. The city is famous for Aligarh Muslim University. It is the head quarters of the district Aligarh and has a population of about 1 million. The city has a high percentage of Muslim population.

Vigyan Foundation is an NGO partnering with tdh and has initiated various programmes among the communities.

In many parts of the country, including Uttar Pradesh, processions during religious festivals turn into violent situations. There are occasions when two religious processions happen at the same day and time. Often the route of the processions is also the same. In Aligarh, few incidents had taken place in previous years during the Muslim festival of Moharram and Hindu festival Ganpati. In this context Vigyan Foundation had initiated peace committees at different locations.

These committees include local people, religious leaders and political leaders. These committees attempt to maintain peace and harmony in the localities with the help of the local administration and police department. During the previous year, on such occasions as conflict and confrontation were anticipated, peace committee contacted the police who spoke to the leaders on both sides which helped the processions to pass off peacefully.

In another case, the committee mediated between the two religious community leaders as tension was brewing over the flow of drain water near the houses. The committee was able to restrain people on both sides and avoid flair up of violence. Such small issues also trigger conflict and violence among the different communities. The peace committees indeed are effective tools to maintain peace and harmony.



Managing and coping with emotions – story of Chetna

Chetna was a young adolescent girl from a lower middle class family. She had access to a mobile phone and was used to play around with it. At a weak moment of anger and aggression, she morphed some pictures of a person and uploaded on the social media sites. She was not aware of the consequences. However, someone complained and she was booked for cyber-crime by the local police station and was produced before the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB).

Eventually, Chetna was referred to the Samvaad Centre by the JJB for counselling. The counsellors chatted with Chetna and tried to help her. They also spoke to the family who informed them that the entire police case experience was very traumatic for Chetna at her young age. The family was worried about her future.

During the first sittings, Chetna was just crying and could not speak much. But she continued to return to the counselling sessions and opened up. She reported of feeling guilty about the incident and her actions.

The Samvaad counsellors established a good rapport with Chetna who continued to attend the individual and group sessions at the centre. Chetna expressed her desire to work and was helped to prepare her resume. She then got a job in the real estate marketing sector. Chetna continues to attend the counselling sessions regularly and is trying to understand the importance of emotions and how to cope with those. Meanwhile Chetna has enrolled herself for further studies in Computer Applications.

3.2. Strategic Goal 2: IMPROVING PSYCHOSOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOR FORCIBLY DISPLACED CHILDREN AND YOUTH

In different parts of the region children are forced to migrate with their families due to extreme conditions - it could be drought as in parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Pakistan, war and conflict in Afghanistan and lack of employment opportunities for young people in many parts of Nepal and Tajikistan.

The EXIT project in Odisha and the projects working with children in Jharkhand and Bihar focus on working in areas of acute poverty where people would be forced to migrate. Along with education, children are organised into child rights groups and understand their rights with a view to claiming the same.

5.70% projects fall into this category.

The project “Protecting rights of migrant children and women (MGVS-YGVM-IND 2022-23)” implemented by MGVS in Maharashtra works with sugarcane workers who are seasonal migrants with their families to areas around the sugar factory. Small children are taken out of school and live in makeshift houses along with their parents. The project aims to support the children to continue their education and also provide nutrition and health care. It liaisons with



MSEMVS - Children's group members interacting with community members-Uttar Pradesh

the local schools and government structures so that the children do not drop out of the school.

In Tamil Nadu also a number of girls from poor families are forced to migrate to other parts of the state. The employment conditions in the textile industry are often highly exploitative and challenging. The project Decent working conditions in the textile supply chain in South India, provides support to girls who are forced to migrate for work under difficult circumstances. They are provided with psychosocial care and counselling support. In 2022 the partners supported 1495 girls with psychosocial support.

A large number of children in Jharkhand and Bihar are affected by mica mining activities. They accompany their parents to the mining sites and often end up working as child labour. The Govt. is doing its best to ensure that these children do not leave their homes and schools. The partners of tdh with support from the district education department also ensure that these children are enrolled into schools. The families are engaged in alternative livelihood options and supported to avail Govt. schemes.

In Nepal communities and youth are forced to migrate due to adverse conditions and unemployment. Many partner organisations support communities in the far west like HuRENDEC with livelihood measures including agriculture and horticulture. Climate change factors and lack of drinking water are the other concerns addressed by projects. The youth network create awareness about the positives and negatives of migration as a lot of Nepal youth are forced to migrate outside the country for work.

In Afghanistan and in Pakistan drought, floods and conflict are major reasons for forced migration. The partners work to provide counselling for youth and livelihood options. In Tajikistan a new project in the Kathalon province is underway, where immigration due to difficult living conditions, unemployment, lack of livelihood options prevail.

Main achievements during the year

- 9379 street and migrant children re-enrolled in school. 450 women in Pakistan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan received health and educational services.
- 1770 children of mine workers were engaged in educational activities. This prevented exposure to hazardous environment in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
- Community Based Education (CBE) classes were established for 1786 children from migrant communities in Afghanistan.
- In the east, 2043 children (50% girls) have been trained under GIZ project on their rights and on education to link them with bridge classes. In India and Nepal 4984 children and youth were provided with mental health counselling, life skills and career counselling.
- 4458 students benefitted of Community Based Education (CBE) and University Entrance Exam preparation (Konkor) classes, language, science, computer and literacy.
- tdh has been working closely with CACL which is now active in 18 states in India. This campaign has generated awareness on child labour and engaged with policy makers and govt. institutions to eradicate practice of child labour and provide education to all children. It has a membership of 1000 organisations.
- 7 state level and 5 district level trainings in north, east were organised on complete eradication of child labour in which 728 representatives from state chapters participated.

- 4682 children from 18 states participated in the 44 days CACL campaign which culminated with a national consultation on Children's Aspirations and Way Forward.. 40 child labour from 17 states, came to New Delhi and engaged in a process to create their own Charter against Child Labour and push for universal education.
- 4478 youth including children in conflict with law, from economically marginalised communities and urban migrants provided skills training and education in the region.
- 11736 children, youth and women have received psycho-social support through individual and group counselling.
- 110 children of migrants received foster care support to prevent migration with parents and continue their education.
- 1825 youth in India were provided support in vocational skill training and education in different trades and linkages with government schemes.
- 138 children in conflict with law have been counselled in Samvaad project in Pune.
- 1450 women and youth received training and education on computer, stitching, art and craft and beautician in 4 projects in Karachi. 750 girls from UP and Rajasthan are learning skills through interactive sports and participatory process. Football training for 85 children from different weaker sections in Pune city through a reputed football club was organised





Timid and shy
Sakshi prepares
for international
championships.

Sakshi Dukale belongs to one of the de-notified tribal (DNT) communities. She lives with her family at Ekta Nagar on Tingarnagar Road in Pune. Her family consists of her grandparents, parents, and one brother. Her father works as a chauffeur and earns Rs. 12000/- per month. This is barely enough for the family. Sakshi was 12 years old and studied in the 6th standard.

Project „Addressing education, health and psychosocial needs of NT DNT families“ supported by tdh and implemented by Nirmaan, runs support centers for children from marginalised communities like the DNTs. Sakshi started attending these centers. Though she was timid and shy, she started joining various activities including a football training. She got very enthusiastic about playing football.

The football coaching and team training helped Sakshi to become more confident. She started taking active part in various activities. Slowly she opened up and started talking to her trainers and teachers. She told them about her interest in Rope Skipping and that she had dropped out of the practice. So the project team started encouraging her to resume her practice and also convinced her family to let her continue the practice.

The project staff kept encouraging her and also her parents. They also assured them of help, if required. Eventually Sakshi won a Silver medal at the 5th Maharashtra State Rope Skipping Championship 2022 which was held at Krida Bharti Nashik. Thereafter she was selected from the national championship, which was held in Delhi in October 2022. She won the bronze medal in the 23rd National Rope Skipping Championship 2022. The project helped her to travel to Delhi and participate in the championship. Sakshi is now selected for the international Rope Skipping Championship.

Sakshi is full of dreams of the international competitions.



Simmi goes back to school...

Simmi, a 10-year-old girl, speech and hearing impaired, lived in Basvakalyan Taluk, Bidar District, Karnataka State. She lived with two of her sisters alone in the village as the parents had left for work elsewhere. Simmi and her sisters managed the household. Slowly they thought that they could earn some money by working for the neighbours. So they started going to work and earning small wages of Rs 150-200 per day.

The Rural Literacy and Health Programme (RLHP) is implementing a project in this area for promoting education of children. During the project survey they came across Simmi and her sisters. RLHP colleagues spoke to them and convinced them to join the learning center. Simmi and sisters had dropped out from school but were happy to start learning again. They learnt the alphabets and numeracy slowly. Maya, the teacher took special care, particularly of Simmi who was speech and hearing impaired. The teacher helped them through various activities and alternate communication methodologies. Simmi enjoyed the play sessions and the extra curricular activities which in turn helped to retain her interest, to continue education and attend the Learning Centre.

Eventually Maya spoke to the regular school the school teacher and informed the headmaster and teachers of the situation of Simmi and her sisters. Maya persuaded the Headmaster to admit Simmi and agreed to continue supporting her in learning. Thus, Simmi and the sisters were back to school. Simmi continues to attend the supplementary classes in the evenings. She does a lot of drawing and painting to communicate with her teachers. She often draws a small house with all the family members staying happy in the house. Simmi is waiting for her parents to return.



Youths secure children's right to education

Uttar Pradesh is one of the states in India with low education indicators. The infrastructure of the schools is very poor. It has many single teacher schools and in most of the schools the student teacher ratio is very high. The story of schools of Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh is also the same.

'Manav Sansadhan Evam Mahila Vikas Sansthan (MSEMVS)' partner implements the project "Right to dignified life and decent employment for mining affected families" supported by tdh and Misereor in the villages of Dakahi and Bagahiya. The elementary schools in these villages are very crowded, in fact over full that no more children can be admitted. Children from the nearby mining affected villages want to go to school and learn. But the school principal and teachers could not admit them. The parents and the social workers were pleading with the Headmaster. But he was helpless.

The project has organised the young boys and girls and this youth group has been discussing issues like education, employment and other village matters. Having come to know about the situation of children not being able to get enrolled in school, they discussed among themselves and decided to approach the education department. They also realised that the local school principal and teachers had a genuine concern as there was no space in the school.

They made a representation to the education department and explained the situation clearly. The youth group pursued this closely and kept urging that these children must be given the opportunity to go to school. Finally, the department looked at the situation closely and started two community schools in a building of the local government (panchayat). So all the children from the mining affected communities are now in school. The youth did a great job to secure their right for education. They now continue to monitor the functioning of these community schools.



Zainab's journey to learning...

Zainab, a girl child born to a Pashtoon father and Tajik mother who belonged to the conservative surroundings in Afghanistan. She had playful childhood and was interested to join school as she grew up. Her father was reluctant and did not enroll her.

While she was around 7 years old, her family migrated to Pakistan. In Pakistan, everything was different and it took time for her and the family to get adjusted. Zainab could not attend school here also though she wanted it very much. After 3-4 years they returned from Pakistan back to Afghanistan. Zainab again tried her luck to get permission to attend school. Fortunately, her family allowed her to go to school now.

So, Zainab 11 years, started attending school in the first class. This irritated her brother as it was a big shame that his big sister was going to the first standard. The brother convinced the parents to take her out of school. Zainab was back to all the house chores. She was now 16, and her family was arranging her marriage. She got engaged to someone whom she didn't know at all or had never seen. The marriage is yet to happen.

Meanwhile a few months ago, someone came to their house by knocking and asking if there was anyone who is interested in attending literacy classes. The project 'Women Empowerment through Education and Vocational Skills' supported by tdh had started literacy classes for women in their locality. Zainab was excited and sought permission from her father and fiancé to attend the classes. The teachers and all the students were females. So she was finally allowed.

Zainab was full of emotions and also nervous. She was scared to go alone to the literacy classes. Her mother accompanied her initially. Later, the teacher and psychosocial trainer supported her and helped her to be confident. Zainab was very keen in learning. Seeing this, the project and the staff encouraged her a lot. Zainab has now become literate. She can read and write. She also can do simple mathematics. Finally Zainab is able to learn, though through a hard way. She now says, 'I will learn till I die'.

3.3. Strategic goal 3: PROMOTING A CHILD’S RIGHT TO A HEALTHY AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

SG 3 has been a focus of tdh and has continued since 2012. The youth are also engaged in the discussions around the GC26 (draft General Comment no. 26 on children’s rights and environment) with a special focus on climate change. This was a result of negotiations with the Children’s Rights Committee of United Nations by tdh Germany and other groups and is considered a major achievement of tdh in 2022. The South Asia regional youth network is also connected with the GC 26 process.

The South Asian regional youth network and the National youth networks have 20709 active youths - India 14189 youth, Nepal 3520, and Pakistan 3000. The networks are still to gain momentum in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, individual youth are participating in online meetings. In India the members of the youth network meet online at least once a month and discuss different topics that they are involved with especially campaigns on ecological sustainability. They have been very engaged in the last few meetings on discussing the position paper of the Delegates Conference and the drafts of the new goals particularly the one on Ecological Child Rights (ECR).. Since late 2022 a new BMZ supported project ‘Local to Global’ has been initiated in 3 countries – India, Nepal and Pakistan. The project has common activities pertaining to understanding climate change factors which are conducted in each country independently. Protection of water sources such as rivers, combating air pollution, solid waste segregation and recycling are some of these activities. An important part of the project is educating the young people on climate change, its causes, possible solutions and alternatives. In Nepal, the youth network is closely linked with the National Govt. and works alongside them to empower youth on climate justice in all the provinces, the network has 3520 members.

The largest number of projects during the year 2022 – 29.82% has been on the SG3, ‘Child’s right to a healthy environment’. Project IKU_NEWS_Empowered: tdh started collaboration

with Nature Environment & Wildlife Society (NEWS), in West Bengal to address the crisis in the Sundarbans caused by extreme weather events, such as cyclones and rising sea levels. The project supports local communities to address the issues such as livelihood crisis and human-animal conflict in the project region. The partner has facilitated the creation of a tourism company known as Kumirmari Ecotourism Private Ltd (KEPL) in the island of Kumirmari. This company is completely owned by the local community of Kumirmari Island with a Board of Directors comprising of only local people. The tourism company is being nurtured as an eco-tourism entity – and the cottages for tourists are being built accordingly. In the last year the biggest achievement of this project is that 457 youth belonging to 3 community development blocks of Sagar, Hangalganj and Kumirmari have not only joined the West Bengal Youth Network but also have taken up the task of identifying and maintaining a register of local flora & fauna and raise awareness about preservation of local species. A group of youth from Sagar Island have started the campaign of ensuring a “Plastic Free Sagar Island”.

In the other countries of Afghanistan and Tajikistan the topic of ECR is very new, however some information and meetings have been organised and youth are being initiated into this theme.

Main achievements during the year

- 242 activities were held during GAM by 28069 youth and children
- 55 participants attended two south Asian level (one with India, Pakistan another with Tajikistan) online meeting and discussed about environmental rights, climate justice and youth policies in the region
- 7703 youth in north, south and Nepal were benefitted from the 200 sessions organised on ecological child rights, environment protection and SDG 13 localization. 820 youth have been trained

from different clubs on the topics of cleanliness and hygiene practices, nutrition and food, ecological rights and tribal rights, protecting local ecosystems, climate change and ecology, through Climate Literacy sessions.

- The members of the State Youth Network for Environment in the 3 States in the South Zone are in the process of reviewing the State Climate Action Plans by their respective State Governments to draft demands for a more inclusive climate justice. 20 youth (13 girls & 7 boys) of WB organized a Press Meet in Kolkata Press Club and took up key points relating to local issues such as waste management, pollution and the initiatives of youths such as the Ganga Clean-up drive. 60 youth in ARC (Child Rights Network) are actively monitoring civic issues e.g., waste management, drainage issues, streetlights, pollution etc. in Pune city.
- Health status of 4276 children and 2731 mothers (lactating and otherwise) tracked through BMI and regular health check-up and linked to food and nutrition programmes and monitored their health and safety.
- 10480 tribal and marginal households in 6 districts of MP and Chhattisgarh grow and include diverse nutrition and millets in diet.
- In Uttarakhand, 700 women have prepared organic products (millet biscuits, pickles, squash and honey etc.) in processing units built in the project
- 75 youth trained on organic fertilizer making are preparing organic fertilizers.
- One National consultation was organised with 80 partners, civil society organisations and

parliamentarian in which a study conducted by HAQ on environmental impact on children in mining sector was released.

- 750 advocacy kits were developed on forest fire, food security, water crisis, health and nutrition issues in Uttarakhand. 2606 children and youth in 92 villages have created bio-diversity registers for documentation and protection of village biodiversity and they also prepared 1513 seed balls of wild plants and spread them across the forests in the VSS-BMZ project.
- 1536 children in 4 public schools in Maharashtra have access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities.
- In Nepal 12 Youth were selected and supported for the 'climate smart' startups as part of a Call for Innovative and Sustainable Green Enterprises under the project of Association for Rural Development (ARD)..
- In Odisha, Assam and Uttarakhand 1578 participants including 30 youth were trained on DRR, effect of climate change.
- 35 children in Odisha have planted more than 70 saplings and 22,500 "seed balls" on fallow land as part of forest restoration work. 15 women in Sundarbans area have raised a nursery of 150000 mangrove saplings for replanting in strategic locations, as part of restoration of mangrove forests. 3304 youth from 15 districts of UP, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Delhi have taken up the issue of environmental restoration work at local level like cleaning springs, river, restoring waterbodies and waste segregation etc.



Young people for Clean and Green Ganga Sagar Mela.

This is a story of a bunch of youngsters from Kolkata and Sundarbans. Sattar, Goutam and Sujata, are old timers. Shrabani, being new. Jasmin and Jyoti have been with the network for some time now. During a regular youth network meeting in December '22, the youth were discussing about the Ganga Sagar mela to be held soon.

The Ganga Sagar Mela held in the month of January in the Sagar Island - is one of the biggest congregations of humanity in the region. Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims from across the country assemble in this small island at the tip of the Sundarbans to take a "holy bath" at the point where the Ganga meets the ocean. Over the years, the West Bengal administration has developed a sound system for managing the fair and ensuring order. However, as a group of resident young people revealed in one of their monthly meetings, one thing that has completely gone unmanaged is the rampant use of plastic of all kinds – polythene bags, mineral water bottles, used containers of chips and several other items. Every year when the famous fair is over, the island is left to deal with the huge amount of waste left behind by the visitors.

The youth of Sagar took up this issue for discussion with their peers in one of meetings of West Bengal Youth Network, also known as Youth Challengers. While a few of the youth were old timers such as Sattar, Goutam and Jasmine from Kolkata and Sujata from South 24 Parganas, a number of them like Shrabani and Sanajit from Sagar and Koushik from Kumirmari Island, are new to the campaign. The group of young people put up the campaign which included distribution of posters in strategic spots in both Kolkata and Sagar Island, organization of street plays in various locations including a major transport hub in Kolkata where the devotees assemble before starting for the Sagar Island as well as in the Mela grounds in Sagar, and organization of a press meet as well sharing video feeds and messages through social media. The activities drew the intended attention of the crowds; following a post-Mela clean-up drive organized on the site, the youth have decided to continue the campaign and try with new methods to reach more people and get through to them.



Young Narayan repatriated from foreign employment supported by the youth group.

Narayan Purkuti, was one of those numerous Nepali boys who had no means to pursue their dreams and were forced to move to a foreign land for employment. Though Narayan did well initially in his new job, he fell ill soon and could not continue. He was sent back to Nepal sometime in 2021. Narayan was very upset and did not know what to do. He heard about the youth group in the village from one of his cousins and decided to go there. The youth welcomed him warmly and listened to his troubles. Narayan felt good and continued to join their meetings and initiatives regularly. Narayan then learnt about the initiative of the youth empowerment programme of ARD supported by tdh Germany. The project was calling for innovative and green ideas and proposals from the youth as startup. Narayan thought about feasible initiatives of a home based business. As he had some land around his house, he could start a poultry based on local feed and breed of chicken. He developed a small business proposal and submitted to the project. His entrepreneurial idea was selected and he received support from the project. Narayan began to be more enthusiastic and started saying "I can now dream again. With my new business I will provide my family with their needs."

Along with his business, Narayan has become an active youth supporter. He shares his experiences and knowledge among other youth. He has learnt a lot on environment and sustainability, sanitation and plantation and water conservation. He is talking about all these to the youth and the villagers.

Narayan is an inspiration to the youth in his village – Mandeupur of Kavre district. He has opened one alternative to looking for jobs and going abroad. He claims he is happy being here with his family running his own business, than toiling under somebody in a foreign land.



Green Army...

"Green Army" is a vibrant youth group from Hadapsar urban settlement in Pune, organised under the project NEWVISION-IND-vwwc-21-23 supported by tdh. The youth are trained in environmental and community issues. They are now always looking for common good and development.

On the occasion of Ganapati Visarjan (immersion), they noted that almost all the community people readily started immersing the Ganapati idol into the canal water that flows along the edge of the community. Not waiting for anything at all, the youth communicated with each other immediately and gathered together at the Canal. They collected Ganapati idols and gathered them at a nearby government school, called up the police authorities and handed the idols over to them, who further did the needful.

The youth had earlier proposed to the local corporation authorities for promoting an environment friendly idol immersing system, but did not get any response. However, now the officials appreciated the youth very much. True to their name title „Action in keeping the environment clean and unpalleted."

- 6319 youth actively participated in national ECR campaigns (Voice For Green Earth) on environment protection and conservation.
- Solar plants in 10 village are installed to provide access to water to 1500 households in Tharparkar, in 10 schools solar powered computer and lighting is provided.
- 3 Traditional water mills, 220 water tanks and 165 compost pits are supporting 2309 families who are sustained on minimum fossil fuel for grinding and less bio- carbon that is supposed to increase from the use fertilizers in cultivation.
- 27020 plants including 10 climate resilient farms, 4 bio diversity parks, preservation of biodiversity in 70 villages, 73 seed banks benefitting 1493 farmers and 4122 kitchen gardens were preserved in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha.
- 3 social audits were conducted by youth on environment and food security issues and implementation of government services in 3 districts of Uttarakhand.
- 3113 women and youth trained on sustainable, climate resilient / adaptive farming in MP, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Upper Assam.

3.4. Strategic goal 4: FIGHTING GENDER BASED RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Violence against women in the South Asian context has a special significance. South Asian society is known for strong patriarchal structures and subordination of women. The lower status of women has led to lack of education and access to health facilities for girls and women and

also practices such as dowry (bride price). The covid-19 pandemic only augmented this. There have been some very distressing cases in India, where men in living together situations have violently attacked and killed the partners and even chopped the bodies into several pieces. While such extreme cases of violence get reported, women are often subject to domestic violence and harassment on a daily basis. The forms of violence have intensified in different areas. Dowry, rape and murder are common. The most common cause for violence are unemployment, alcoholism and deep frustration and anger. Several women's organisations and project partners have set up counselling centres and shelters for survivors. Women often have no where to go and hence these shelters support them and offer temporary care.

In Nepal the partner AWAAZ supports women in the district of Surkhet with counselling and livelihood measures. Similar measures have been integrated in several projects in the region.

The focus of tdh projects has been to work with women from the poorest and most marginalized communities and support women's groups in the different areas and slowly enable them to speak about their problems and work on common issues together. Working with boys and men on gender issues is an important part of this work. A new gender project supported by BMZ in the North of India will look at gender issues closely and try to bring about a change in attitude among both men and women.

Several project focus on the nutrition of women and girls which is an important component of women's development. Anemia, low blood pressure, severe backaches and frequent pregnancies are also causes of this condition. Project partners promote better nutrition habits through cultivating and eating local greens and millets to ensure better health and life. Women in the South Asian context



Improvement of food self-sufficiency by support of sustainable agriculture and income assurance, increased community participants and Advocacy in Uttarakhand

Sonu and her family hail from Kushrani village of Chamoli district. Her father is a migrant worker in Delhi while her mother runs the home. Sonu goes to school but had not developed the habits of cleanliness and hygiene care. She was often shabbily dressed and careless. The project of AMAN supported by tdh was running a children's center at Kushrani. Sonu was brought there by her friends. Sonu started coming to the center and joining the activities. The center was providing hygiene and health information to the girls. It also distributed hygiene kits for the adolescent girls. Sonu never had the opportunity to buy any such sanitary items in the past. She learnt how to use different items and started coming to the center regularly. Now Sonu not only attends the meetings but brings other girls and boys to the center and explains to them how important cleanliness and hygiene care are.

Sadly the meetings were disrupted due to the COVID 19 pandemic but these were resumed again later. Sonu was waiting for the meetings to start and has come back in full force. She now participates in the nutrition campaigns, youth training and sports programmes and has also become a member of the Child Health Cooperative.

Sonu is now a Hygiene Activist. She trains her friends and younger sister in personal hygiene and the habit of using sanitary pads. She continues to be a member of the youth group and comes to the meetings of youth network and also child health cooperatives. Sonu is well-dressed and takes good care of personal hygiene. Sonu and the youth groups have further extended their work to cleaning the village paths and protecting the environment. People in the village look upto Sonu now. Sonu is a young promising dynamic leader in the village.



Fatima excels in confectionary skill and supports her family.

Fatima Habibi is from Afghanistan. She fled to Tajikistan along with her family in 2021, after the Taliban takeover of power. Upon arrival, the family settled in Vahdat city which is some 45 minutes drive from Dushanbe. Like many other refugee families, Fatima's family struggled with economic hardship during the first months after arrival in Tajikistan. The family members, including Fatima, could hardly find a job to feed the family. Her father went to the local market and started working as a cart pusher.

Fatima was also actively looking for a job and learning new skills to be able to contribute to the well-being of the family. She came to know about the confectionery course organized by RCVC through the tdh Germany financial support and applied for enrollment. She learned how to make different cakes and successfully completed the course. Since Fatima completed the course in October 2022, she started preparing cakes and different biscuits, sweets at home and selling them to neighbors. Her small business is now growing bigger, as she is getting orders to prepare wedding cakes, birthday cakes, and sweets for different events.

By attending the confectionery course and learning a new skill, Fatima was empowered to support her family financially. She is contributing to the well-being of her family, while also teaching other young girls the same. Her students are increasing day by day, making her think of opening a confectionery course of her own.

most often eat last and only left overs and do not eat any protein. Often fasting due to religious purposes further exacerbates their situation.

Main Achievements during the year.

- 4364 youth and children are capacitated to respond to gender based rights violations, child trafficking and monitoring the cases of child marriage.
- 1835 women including adolescent girls are socially and economically empowered with entrepreneurship support in India and Nepal. 2407 young girls and women were trained and capacitated to become entrepreneur and gain alternative livelihood in India and Afghanistan.
- 5808 boys and girls including blind girls are sensitised on equal gender rights through sports and games like rugby, frisbee, table tennis, cycling, football, boxing and athletic activities in the region.
- 206 blind girls (Pune) and vulnerable girls in Pakistan, and Madhya Pradesh trained in self-defence tactics and skills like boxing.
- 92 girls were rescued from being married at an early age and linked them to income generation and education activities in the west. 85 cases of violence against women addressed in India and Nepal.
- Gender awareness training sessions were held for 5252 youth / women's groups network members in India.
- In Afghanistan, 2525 girls and young women received education opportunities through Community Based Education (CBE) classes, University Entrance Exam preparation (Konkor) classes.
- 3300 women workers of textile supply chain in Tamil Nadu were sensitised on sexual harassment at

workplace and complaint mechanisms. In Pakistan factory management trainings were organised for 5200 factory workers and 209 factory management staff of 17 textile factories.

- 1038 women / girls in west and Pakistan are trained in traditional and non-traditional occupations. 451 women farmers trained on farming practices and principles of agroecology, poultry and fish farming. 196 women trained on alternative livelihoods such as leaf plate making and sewing skills in Jharkhand.
- Established a group of 85 girls and boys in MP and Bihar as gender advocates and they are spreading awareness on gender equality and supporting victims of GBV, dealing with gender rights, child marriages and trafficking issues
- Life skills trainings for 1764 youth were provided to develop personality and future plans.
- 3300 young women working in textile industries in Tamil Nadu are aware of their Labour and Gender rights to raise their voice against exploitation.
- 350 women from mining affected communities are well empowered to advocate their issues with local governance structures. Decent working conditions in lives of 65% women from 2 districts of UP got ensured by employer and District Mineral Foundation Trust (DMFT).
- 23 campaigns with 2076 youth against gender-based violence were conducted in India and Nepal.
- In India the partner organisations also have Prevention of Sexual Harassment at work Committees (POSH) to prevent gender discrimination and harassment.

3.5 JOINT CAMPAIGN - INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO PROMOTE CHILDREN'S ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS

During the year 2022 meetings, gatherings and discussions in person among the youth could take place. They had missed the opportunity to meet and work together. Through the new 'Local to Global' project the youth also met in Goa to decide on plans for their work in the future, common programmes and activities.

Global Action Month (GAM) was observed with great enthusiasm throughout the region. The South Asia youth conducted 242 activities and uploaded it on the GAM website. A lot of small and new NGOs also participated in this activity with their youth. The most activities were from Pakistan though they were limited to one or two areas. In Nepal and in India the activities were undertaken by the youth groups spread out in different parts of the country.

3.6 Focal Themes

TOWARDS WELL BEING – BEYOND DEVELOPMENT

While striving to improve the living conditions and well-being of marginalised children and their communities, tdh partners have also been engaging in discussing and debating on sustainable development. Looking for alternatives to development models, exclusively based on economic growth is important, as the growth itself is often not equitable. Partners and youth groups have been discussing this in their meetings and also learning from resource persons working on social justice and ecological sustainability. In addition to the strategic goals of terre des hommes Germany, the relevant sections of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of United Nations are also considered. These topics are included in the partner meetings and youth group deliberations on a regular basis. Relevant literatures are also disseminated to partner representatives, particularly the partner delegates and substitutes to the Delegates Conference. As 2022 was

the final year of the five year cycle of tdh strategic goals, preparation for the forthcoming Delegates Conference in 2023, was a major activity. The theme 'towards well-being – beyond development' was very much part of the preparatory discussions.

3.7 Priority Setting

As indicated above the preparatory process for the forthcoming delegates conference to decide on the new strategic goals had set in. This process and the discussions included detailed consideration on the priorities for tdh's programme work in the region. In the aftermath of the COVID 19 pandemic, poverty and deprivations had accelerated among the poorer communities and hence support to them in the education, health including mental health and livelihood became important. Similarly, this had also impacted the gender discriminations and violence against women and transgender communities. Therefore, the actions towards promoting gender equity too were prioritized.

Among the marginalized sections, communities and children who were forced to migrate for different reasons ranging from poverty, displacement, natural calamities, conflicts, strife and civil war were most vulnerable. They were often deprived of food, housing, education and health services and basic necessities. For tdh it has become an important priority. While supporting the survivors of the conflicts and strife, it is important to work towards prevention of conflicts, communal disharmony and strife. This can be done only by focusing on the factors which incite hostility and violence. It is particularly important to promote harmony and create awareness among the children and youth. Thus, children, youth from the deprived sections together with their communities are the priority concerns of tdh in the region.

4. Programme Development

The Strategic Goals of terre des hommes Germany are the beacon lights for the region for programmatic development. However, the programmatic development itself has to be conceived more at national levels rather than regional level due to differentiated situations and target groups. Hence the programmes have to be viewed from a national perspective. In India, the work towards children's right to a healthy environment and ecological sustainability became the prime driver of the programme with about 30% of the projects falling under this goal. Education, psychosocial support and connecting out of school and working children with education, preventing school drop outs and focusing on the adolescent group of children was a major concern. Dealing with gender based discrimination, violence and deprivations was also an important focus of the work. All these were often interrelated through programmes among children and young people promoting communal harmony and togetherness through a set of programmes. So the overall programmatic orientation was interrelated among the different strategic goals.

In Nepal, too the focus continued to be on promoting the rights to a healthy environment. This was supported by undertaking various agricultural and infrastructure initiatives to conserve forests, water, biodiversity and thus the ecological balance. The youth groups from different ethnic communities also gathered and worked together despite the ethnic and cultural differences.

Afghanistan:

Given the situation of Afghanistan, under the interim government led by the Taliban, the work had to be adjusted within the possible rather than what was desirable.



Livelihood measures of the deprived communities, helping the survival and health of children was at the focus of community support. Community based education for girls and boys and promotion of students to appear for the final school examination for higher studies were important concerns. However, some of these could not be continued towards the end of the year due to the restrictions from de facto government. Overall, the need in Afghanistan currently is humanitarian assistance. The UN estimates 28.3 million people are in need of humanitarian support. tdh though is not specially engaged in this sector, continues to contribute whenever possible.

Tajikistan

Programme in Tajikistan is aligned to that of Afghanistan supporting refugees from Afghanistan and the host population. The refugee areas is the main thrust of the programme. As part of engagement with host population, programme also includes environmental rights of children, food security and education.

4.1 Project Support

The region managed to enhance project support with many new projects during the year. In all 34 proposals were submitted for sanction.

The year 2022 was marked by project visits of staff to project locations where they could not reach during the previous two years. Training of partners and staff of partner organizations on relevant topics took place. These included training programmes for the accountants of partner organisations on accounting practices, requirements and compliances of statutory bodies as well as changes in the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) guidelines. Projects focused on prevention of child labour - as a large number of children who had dropped out of school were finding it very hard to go back to school. Poverty alleviation, livelihood and food security enhancement have

been a priority, particularly in the rural areas. The projects supported by Volkswagen (VW) in the Pune region have focused on preservation of the environment and on youth organization.

Out of the 5 BMZ proposals that were submitted, 2 had to be postponed to the year 2023 - the projects from Jharkhand and the joint project from Afghanistan Tajikistan. The situation in Afghanistan also led to a lot of delay in project support in the country. A cluster project was submitted and now sanctioned by Misereor on the subject of education and sustainability of working children in 5 states of the country. This was sanctioned together with another project on peace in UP and Manipur. Projects have been developed around the needs of the people, the Strategic Goals of the region and that of the International programme. Several projects have been around the topic of hunger and malnutrition in some of the states where tribal and poor communities live. The partners support the local community to engage closely with government programmes to ensure the implementation of these programmes for the poor. Projects against gender discrimination and violence were given preference and concerted efforts have been made to integrate gender into every project. The project



in Pune implemented by tdh, Samvaad, also has made a good impact on youth and supported them in resuming education and integrating into families and peers. Tdh in India will continue its plans to implement projects directly.

Support to projects from Bread for the World, Misereor, Shanti e.V., EDGH Luxembourg, tdh France AL68 in India and PSF in Nepal continued during the reporting year. The logistics company DACHSER has been engaged with tdh in the region for many years. It continued its support and even have proposed to expand support in the coming years.

4.2 Evaluations and Assessments

Feasibility studies, evaluations, financial audits and reviews have been important tools for assessing the performance of the projects and programmes in the region. The evaluations have also included ex-post-evaluation of four selected tdh projects, co-financed by the BMZ in Nepal. The expertise of consultants from different sectors have been sought. The diversity of these professionals also provided interesting learnings from the practice. The challenge however has been to follow up the recommendations from these evaluations and reviews.

Project Evaluations			
	Project Code	Project Title	Evaluator
1	HESCO-BMZ-IND-19-23	SEWOH_HESCO: Improvement of food self-sufficiency by support of sustainable agriculture and income assurance, increased community participants and advocacy in Uttarakhand	Adil Ali
2	Ex-Post-Nep-BMZ-22	Ex-post-evaluation of four selected tdh projects co-financed by the BMZ in Nepal	Research Development and Media (RDM) Consultancy Company Pvt. Ltd, Kathmandu
3	RUKUM	"Food security and strengthening resilience to the food crisis through site-appropriate agriculture in marginalized communities in the Himalayas"	Devsuits Pvt. Ltd, Kathmandu
4	CARE-T-BMZ-India-20-23	Decent Work in Southern India's Textile Supply Chain	Varghese T A and Dr. Josephine Joseph
5	ANSMPH	Right to Dignified Life and Decent Employment for Mining Affected Families	Dr. Milind Bokil
6	Financial review of Community awareness research Education trust (CARE -T)	Financial review	CA M. Purna Chandra Deep CA M. Mohan Manikantam
7	Bhoomika Vihar – Organisational Evaluation	Ensuring right to survival, food and health for children and livelihood opportunities for the young adolescents	Saiju Chacko
8	PRATHAM-IND-VWEF-21-22	Pratham /India- Empowering youth to succeed as young professionals	C.J.George

Feasibility Studies			
1	Break the Chain	Break the chain: An end to the exploitation of women workers in the Indian textile industry	Dr. Kalpana Sathish
2	Sustainable tourism and climate adaptation for livelihood in Dhorpatan	Sustainable tourism and climate adaptation for livelihood in Dhorpatan	Dr. Sony Baral
3	Gender Nutrition	Gender Nutrition: Equal access to sufficient and healthy food strengthens the food security of women and small children	Rajkishore Mishra
4	Afghanistan + Tajikistan BMZ project	Feasibility study Strengthening the economic, social, and cultural integration of internally displaced persons, refugees and host communities in the border regions of Afghanistan and Tajikistan	Navruza Jalilova
5	Climate Resilient Uttarakhand (CRU); Contributing to strengthening the resilience of Himalayan communities affected by climate change in Uttarakhand, India	Resilience Building of Communities Threatened by Climate Change in Uttarakhand	Shruti Jain
6	SAPAMH-Misereor-IND-23-25	Feasibility Study	Dr. Milind Bokil
7	Ending the worst forms of Child Labour in Mica Mining by building participatory dialogue structures with working children and youth	Feasibility study	Soumitra Ghosh

4.3 Partner Meetings

As indicated elsewhere the reporting year 2022 revived the physical interaction and meetings among partners, youth and children in different zones of India and also other countries. The main focus of the meetings were an assessment of the current strategic goals, its relevance and impact. In continuation with this the proposals for new strategic goals were also considered. This was done by learning from the inputs by experts and also the

experiences from project work. Zonal and country meetings of partners provided inputs for the delegates engagement towards the new position paper and strategic goals. The youth participated in these meetings while continuing their separate interactions among each other and the delegates.

5. Institutional Development

(Staff Development, Financial/ Budget Development/Regional Fundraising)



5.1 Staff Development

ROSA is working in 5 countries with a total staff of 29. The staff situation has been stable in the region. The administrative staff in the Coordination Office remain diligent and committed to their work, taking up new challenges. The accounts and administrative staff elsewhere ensure that government compliances are adhered to at every level of tdh work in the region. The programme staff are motivated to take up new challenges in spite of the difficult situation in which they work in order to reach out to communities that are affected by social and economic divisions. The Region had a planning workshop in Nepal in which there were representatives from the different countries. The Executive Board Member Beat Wehrle who visited, also added inputs to the planning. He met and got to know the staff for the first time. He visited projects in India, the Coordination Office and the office in Kathmandu. As tdh in the region is also working closely with TDH IF members, he was a part of a meeting with the other TDH IF members. tdh Foundation Lausanne, tdh Swiss Geneva and tdh NL took an active part and shared their work in the region with him. Swapnil Yadav from the co-financing department too participated in the meeting and gave his inputs on the BMZ requirements. He also visited Rukum project in Nepal.

Already in February of the reporting year a consultant was appointed as Programme Coordinator in Tajikistan as two projects were already being supported. Boturkhon Gulomshoev – the new colleague with his experiences of working with United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for many years took charge and has brought momentum to the programme in Tajikistan.



Team Rosa

The two new Consultants, a program person Fawad Ahmad Raufi and an administrative cum accounts person Sohrab Ahmadi share an office space in Kabul and are working on a regular basis. They have been in close contact with the partners to support them despite several challenges. They are supported by the two colleagues from Osnabruck.

The staff remained engaged in their work. They have been steering and monitoring projects and also checking accounts and dealing with several challenges. The social space is not conducive to the functioning of NGOs.

The Branch office status continued and the FCRA registration has been extended upto the end of March 2023. The renewal of FCRA registration will be granted soon. The accounts department have been keeping abreast with changes and ensuring that all the Govt of India Compliances are met.

5.2 Financial/ Budget Development/Regional Fundraising

The financial administration, budget control and resource raising were managed by the Regional Coordinator and the

finance team with active support from the communication and field team colleagues. The total amount of budget accessed during the year has increased as in the case of the projects supported. Resources were continued to be accessed from collaborating organisations in Germany and Europe directly funding the partner organisations or through the head office at Osnabruck. The allocated budget has been optimally utilised. All the compliances required by multiple agencies were met with. Though all these together with the direct implementation of one project increased the workload it was managed effectively. A good ratio of 89.54:10.46 of project payments and admin expenses was maintained in the region.

5.2.1 Co-financing:

During the year 2022, the contact with the German Embassy in Delhi, Kathmandu, Kabul, Dushanbe, Karachi and Islamabad were maintained constructively. Staff visited and reported about projects in the respective countries. The support from BMZ also increased. During the year there was a total of 20 ongoing co-financed projects in the region.

Last year 6 concept notes were submitted which got a good rating and proposals were written in the year 2022. Another 5 are planned for 2023.

In October there was a visit from the group in Zimbabwe to Karnataka as a part of the BMZ supported Project ZIMINDIA-Ind-Sim-BMZ-21-24. They were invited by the Central University of Karnataka for an exchange. The visit was well organized by the South zone along with the partner Rural Literacy and Health Programme (RLHP) from Mysore. It was a great learning for both sides and will continue over the next few years. An inter country partner meet was to be organized. Unfortunately, this could not be done due to the challenges in Afghanistan. We are sure the new Local to Global project will also bring youth closer together in the Region and they will be able to share programmes online.

5.2.2 Regional Fundraising

5.2.2.1 Special Donations

The project on “education for children in Jharkhand” supported by Bread for the World got sanctioned during the year and has started. Another project focused on education of working children in the states of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand has been sanctioned by Misereor and will start in early 2023. EDGH an organization from Luxembourg has submitted a new project to the Ministry of Luxembourg on the education of girls in Karnataka. Hopefully the project will start in 2023. PSF Luxembourg continues to support a project in Nepal with a focus on health. A new project will be prepared in the coming year. Shanti Normann from Shanti e.V also visited the project “Ensuring education and protection of migrant children through alternate model (Sankalp-Ind-Shanti-22-23)” in Parbhani which has now been put up for the next 3 years. Tdh France AL68 will support a project in Madhya Pradesh on youth empowerment with a local partner called Synergy.

ROSA continues to work closely with the Company Dachser both in India and in Nepal. The Chairperson of the Dachser Logistics Supervisory Board Bernhard Simon is actively involved in these projects. This year he visited projects in both the countries and spent time with the youth. The project supported by Dachser in Nepal comes to an end in September 2023. It will now be applied to BMZ for further support. The company Dachser has further agreed to support the project with an additional amount of 100,000 euros towards tdh’s own contribution to the BMZ project. We are already discussing the new project on climate which will be supported by Dachser both in Uttarakhand as well as in Nepal.

Support from several organisations has led to a lot of administrative and financial compliances. The administrative staff in each of the zones and countries have strived hard to ensure that there is a high standard of administration and financial transparency, and the systems are also very good.

5.2.2.2 Local Fundraising:

The local organizations have tried to raise funds through individuals and through corporates for supporting projects. This has been partially successful through several attempts. The project supported to ensure clean water in schools continue as well as youth empowerment in Delhi. However, during the year 2021 a total of INR 92,11,385 (Euros 108369) were raised through individual donations and corporate funds. In the year 2022 a total amount of INR 6792779 (Euro 84910) was raised with much effort.



6. Regional, Country Networking and TDHIF Collaboration

- 6.1 tdh Germany has been an active member of TDH IF in India and in Nepal. Regular meetings have been organized and common programmes and plans have been made through common meetings. tdh Germany represents the TDHIF in the Joining forces network, meeting on child protection, training on video film making for youth have been organized as part of joint campaigns. In 2023 tdh Germany will host the secretariate in the Delhi office and Ritu Mishra the head of the Northern zone will continue to represent tdh Germany in the task force. She has also been selected as part of the Global group on advocacy.
- 6.2 In India the offices of tdh Germany, Swiss Geneva, Netherlands and tdh Lausanne share information about their projects and strategy on project work. Tdh France AL68 supports a project in India through terre des hommes Germany.



7. Highlights of Public Visibility and Initiatives on Child Rights

tdh Germany in South Asia has been working with several child rights networks in the country and region to promote a child's right to a healthy and safe environment. Protection of children is also an important focus of its work in the region. Many programmes have been organised at different levels to promote the visibility of tdh through its work.

The partners and terre des hommes Germany in India are associated with the Campaign Against Child Labour, the Right to Education (RTE) Forum, The Right to Food Network. Action for the Rights of the Child supports measures to improve the situation of poor children and communities. The state chapters of CACL are also active in ensuring that local partners are part of wider networks to ensure 'education for all' and that all children are in school. The focus of the work in the region is on ensuring that every child is in school and that every school is a good school.

The South Asia seminar was organised in June in Munich. There was good participation with 23 participants. Members of the working groups from Munich, Aschaffenberg, Haagen, Dortmund, Osterode and Stuttgart came for the meeting. The Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Dachser Bernhard Simon and his family were present. Birgit Dittrich from the tdh HO participated and spoke about tdh's involvement in the Ukraine which was of interest to many. The participation of Khalid from Afghanistan was good as he was able to speak about the situation there first hand and Koel Chowdhary who had also visited Luxembourg was present and gave inputs on the situation in Assam as well as in Jharkhand. The RC also visited Aachen and made a presentation to Misereor on the new proposed project and Koel met with the HO of Bread for the World in Berlin to discuss the project support.



8. Summing Up

During the year 2022, the work of tdh with its partners in the region has become more challenging but at the same time has increased and expanded in different ways. The youth network is now more robust and taking up relevant community issues. There is a consciousness about the nutrition of children and women in the region, as a result several programmes are now focusing on better nutrition of children and women within limited resources. Education for children is still a big challenge with children of migrants being unable to reach formal schools. Child marriage still exists and has increased due to poverty and other factors. The economic disparity has only increased, though there is an improvement in general infrastructure and facilities. This has not necessarily led to development of the poor and marginalised communities.



PFF- School children activity in school, Sindh Pakistan

9. Perspectives for the future

tdh has engaged with partner organisations in the region that have a vision to work with the poorest communities and ensure that they claim their rights and are responsible for the common good. Children and youth are a part of dynamic youth organisations where they discuss their issues and relate to ecological and climate change challenges. They also promote values of secularism, democracy and gender equity.

Besides the climate change challenges in South Asia, the region will need to cope with various factors and risks as it moves into the new year. These are the slowing down of the economies, high inflation and fuel costs which will impact the living conditions of the poor. The volatile political situation in Pakistan, instability in Nepal and sharpening of confrontations in India are likely to add to the woes. Food insecurity is expected to rise. This will result in squeezing the real incomes of the poor, pushing up migratory trends. Poor migrant communities always face exploitative employment and housing conditions, directly impacting on children. All these indicate the forthcoming Himalayan tasks to guarantee a safe and secure childhood for the vulnerable children and communities of the region.

Ingrid Mendonca

Regional Coordinator - terre des hommes Germany





SEWOH_VSS II Balmela Punam Nitesh Rakhi in Children activity Dabhauara District Rewa

Harvesting of Vegetables in EXIT-BMZ-IND-2022-26-Odisha



ARDO-PAK-21-22-LGC GAM Lyari

AWARE II Tree plantation campaign in desert of Thar



ZIM INDIA Children at RLHP project-Bidar YUVA - Mumbai



AWEC-Barmal Literacy class



SAVERA-SAMARPAN-TDH-BFTW-IND 22-25-Nutrition week in Creche-Jharkhand



ZIM INDIA Children at RLHP project-Bidar

Organogram of terre des hommes Germany – South Asia
As on 15th of April 2023



Annexure II

terre des hommes Germany - SOUTH ASIA
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY – DECEMBER 2022

S. NO.	DETAILS	EURO	EURO	EURO
1	PROJECT PAYMENTS			6,064,763.41
A	INDIA PROJECTS		3,864,157.42	
	Discretionary payments & Workshops	31,726.95		
	Regular Projects	320,322.36		
	VW Projects	477,816.07		
	Emergency Projects	68,368.24		
	Co-financed Projects	2338,139.39		
	Special Donation Projects	251,446.54		
	Misereor Projects	237,357.16		
	BfdW projects	138,980.71		
B	NEPAL PROJECTS		7,04,542.37	
	Discretionary payments & Workshops	5,484.03		
	Regular Projects	32,809.03		
	Co-financed Projects	318,022.95		
	Special Donation Projects	251,422.13		
	Misereor Projects	96,804.23		
C	PAKISTAN (Humanitarian Assistance)		639,013.00	
	Regular Projects	6,868.00		
	Emergency Projects	125,000.00		
	Co-financed Projects	437,145.00		
	VW Projects	70,000.00		
D	AFGHANISTAN+TAJIKISTAN PROJECTS		8,57,050.62	
	Discretionary payments & Workshops	9132.86		
	Regular Projects	90,707.26		
	Emergency Projects	50,000.00		
	Co-financed Projects	707,210.50		
II	ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES			628,007.93
A	INDIA ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	508,652.89		
B	NEPAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	87,504.00		
C	AFGHANISTAN ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	31851.04		
	TOTAL...			6,692,771.34

According to Budget Line

BUDGET LINE	No. of all projects	Payments	No. of new projects	Liability
Regional Budget	31	409362	13	257280
Kofi	25	3776186	7	4052122
HUHI	8	243368	4	207536
VW	13	532166	5	747568
Special Donations	9	443150	2	114116
Regional + Special Donations	7	428592	3	364337
Total	93	5832823	34	5742959

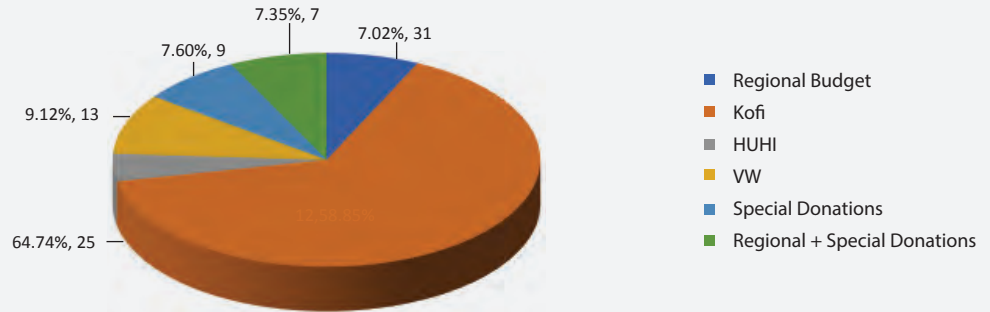
ACCORDING TO countries / zones

BUDGET LINE	No. of all projects	Payments	No. of new projects	Liability
Eastern Zone	16	972831	6	1267701
Northern Zone	12	598990	4	470300
Southern Zone	11	809048	3	820567
Western Zone	22	982422	10	1158899
Cluster	4	839517	2	636329
Afghanistan	7	523714	2	765754
Tajikistan	4	41574	2	15000
Nepal	10	654536	2	288932
Pakistan	7	410193	3	319477
Total	93	5832823	34	5742959

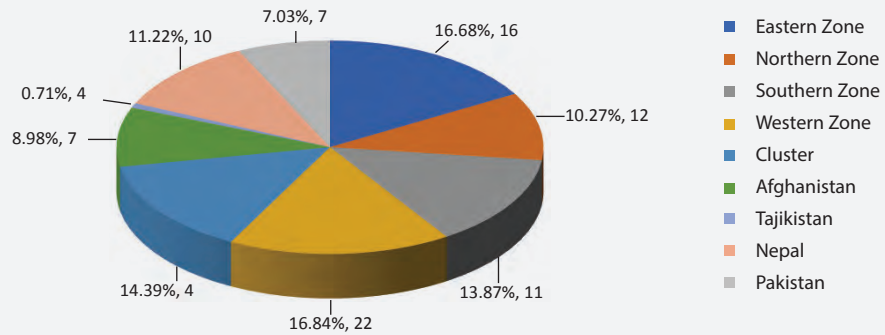
ACCORDING TO Strategic Goals

BUDGET LINE	No. of all projects	Payments	No. of new projects	Liability
Promoting Culture of Peace	9	1159053	1	1041660
Improving Psychosocial and Educational Services for Forcibly Displaced Children and Youth	14	332301	5	541288
Promoting a Child's Right to a Healthy and Sustainable Environment	20	1739493	7	1860387.84
Fighting Gender Based Rights Violations	15	857938	6	768690.78
NOT RELATED TO STRATEGIC GOAL	34	1573619	15	1326757.8
Alternate Models of Development	1	170419	0	204175
Total	93	5832823	34	5742959

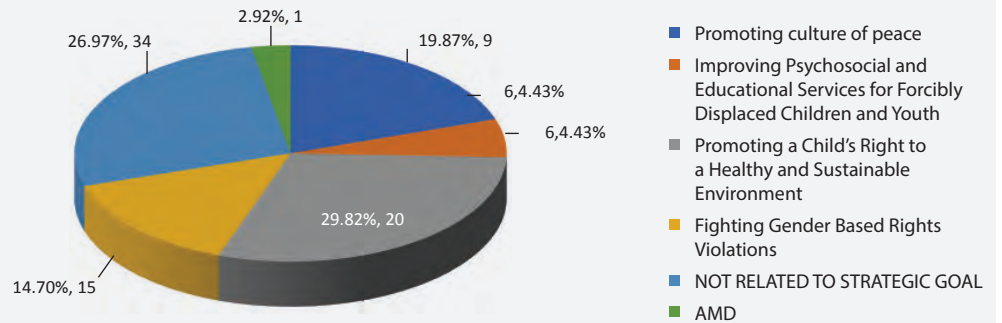
No. of Projects according to budget line



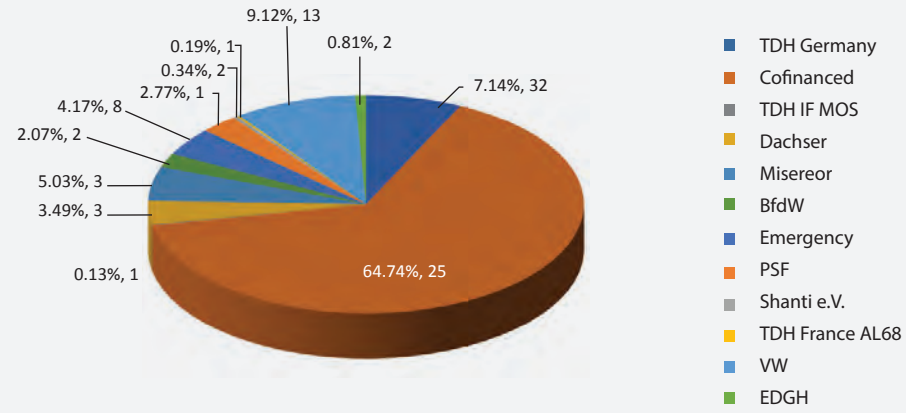
Zone / countrywise budget distribution



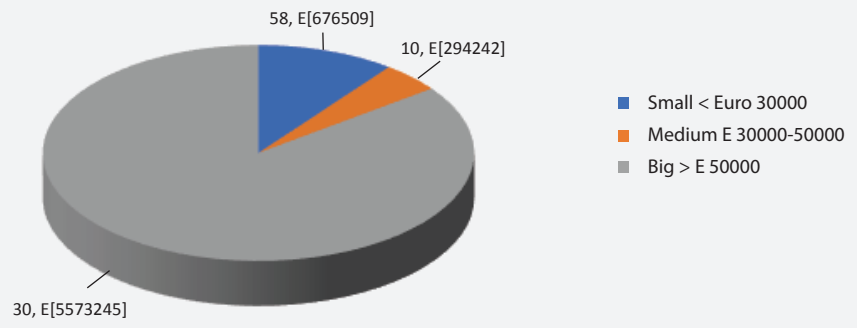
No. of Projects according to strategic goals



No. of projects according to Donor



No. of projects according to budget size



Project locations in ROSA



