



welt  
hunger  
hilfe

For a world without hunger

# Annual Report 2013

Welthungerhilfe South Asia

Bangladesh

India

Nepal

Sri Lanka



# CONTENTS

<b>FOREWORD</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>RIGHT TO WATER SECURITY</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>COMMUNITY WATER USE PLANNING IN KANTI</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>COUNTRY PROGRAMMES</b>	
<b>BANGLADESH</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>NEPAL</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>IN FOCUS</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>UNCULTIVATED FOOD ITEMS: A LIFELINE</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>WELTHUNGERHILFE PARTNERS</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>PROJECT LIST: SOUTH ASIA</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>OUTLOOK FOR 2014</b>	<b>28</b>

---

## Imprint

© Welthungerhilfe 2014

### Produced & Published

Welthungerhilfe  
India Liaison Office  
C-32, South Extension -II ,  
New Delhi - 110049  
India  
Contact No: +91-11-40520140  
Fax: +91-11-40520133  
Mob:+91-9910504754  
[www.welthungerhilfe-southasia.org](http://www.welthungerhilfe-southasia.org)

### Head Office

Welthungerhilfe  
Friedrich – Ebert – Strasse:1  
D – 53173 Bonn  
Germany  
Tel: +49 – 0228-2288 – 0  
Fax: +49 – 0228 – 2288 – 190  
E-mail: [info@welthungerhilfe.de](mailto:info@welthungerhilfe.de)  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de)

### Credits:

**Editorial team** - Vaishali Mishra, Joachim Schwarz & Greta Seibel  
**Contributors** - Subhankar Chatterjee, Anshuman Das, Sanjib Dey, Surendra Gautam, Vaishali Mishra, Joachim Schwarz & Nivedita Varshneya  
**Cover Image** - Vikram Nayak

## OUR VISION

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

## WELTHUNGERHILFE SOUTH ASIA

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

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

# FOREWORD



Dear Reader,

**Welthungerhilfe** is devoted to improving Food and Nutrition Security in the world. Together with Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia remains most affected by hunger and poverty and continues to be one of the focus regions of Welthungerhilfe.

In 2013, we put emphasis on strengthening the capacities of our national partners and of Welthungerhilfe in relation to mother and child health and nutrition. Our strategy was influenced by *The Lancet* series on maternal and child nutrition (2008 and 2013). In the second series, the widely missing linkage between agriculture programmes and nutrition outcomes were criticized. We approached the problem by developing and integrating participatory learning methods into our agriculture programs that can provide this linkage, for instance through community dialogues, planning exercises to increase the diversity of production, as well as cooking demonstrations to improve the diversity of food. In addition to these “nutrition sensitive” interventions, we also intensified our “nutrition specific” interventions, in particular by improving the treatment of severely acute malnourished children in cooperation with government programs. In nearly all of the villages in Bangladesh, India and Nepal that are reached by Welthungerhilfe interventions, the health situation of a number of children is life-threatening and must be helped urgently through referral to nutrition centers, child tracking and change in the caring practices of mothers. All of us have a humanitarian responsibility here!

In the second key area of agriculture and skill-building, we have developed new concepts in 2013 that focus on institutional models for providing agriculture extension and courses

in green and rural trades, for instance fish cultivation, vegetable farming or food processing. As economies develop and governments put more money into training the rural population and developing value chains, we believe that a new set of rural institutions can emerge - in the form of private-public partnerships, producer companies or as revenue-based service providers. Such institutions may help transform the rural economy. Our current efforts focus on developing sustainable skill building institutions as “green colleges”, which can train and follow up rural youth at scale to become successful entrepreneurs.

Besides presenting our work in the region, this annual report also looks at some of the strategic topics for Welthungerhilfe. After our previous annual reports focused on rights-based work and food and nutrition security, in this edition we feature the critical water issues in South Asia.

Some of the important questions that need to be addressed include:

- Can the right to food be extended to include the right to drinking water?
- Do we have sufficient resources to allocate to the implementation of the right?
- Are our public agencies and current laws equipped to deliver on the right to water?

We look forward to your feedback to the third edition of our Annual Report!

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Joachim Schwarz', written over a light blue circular stamp.

**Joachim Schwarz**

Regional Director, South Asia



# Right to Water Security

## Towards the Right to Water in India

Water is a core natural resource and critical to life and livelihoods. With about 73% of the total population living in rural areas and being dependent on agriculture and allied activities, it is one of the most felt needs in India in terms of irrigation, drinking water and sanitation. In recent times, the Right to Water debate in India is gaining interesting dimensions and activists have

rights, entitlements and duties of users at global and national levels. In November 2002, the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights issued a non-binding comment affirming that access to water was a human right. This principle was reaffirmed at the 3rd and 4th World Water Councils in 2003 and 2006. This marks a departure from the conclusions of the 2nd World Water Forum in The Hague in 2000, which stated that water was a commodity to be bought and sold, not a right. This was followed by severe criticism and calls from civil society, NGOs and politicians to enshrine access to water as a binding human right, and not as a commodity. On July 28, 2010, the UN unequivocally declared water and sanitation as human rights.

## Interpretation by the Judiciary

For countries in the South Asian region, there is no legislation guaranteeing the right to water, in the absence of which it is usually left to the courts to interpret it in the light of other rights.

In India for instance, the right to safe and sufficient drinking water has been interpreted by the Supreme Court and the High Courts as part of the fundamental right to life, guaranteed by Article 21 of the Indian constitution. High Courts have held that failure of the State to provide safe drinking water to the citizens in adequate quantities would amount to violation of the fundamental right to life enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution of India and would be a violation of human rights. The Directive Principles of State Policy also recognize the principle of equal access to the material resources of the community.

The courts have interpreted not only clean, safe water, but also healthy environment and sustainable development as fundamental human rights implicit in the right to life. Through



drawn public attention to the irony of 'food without water' that the National Food Security Act promises.

While there is no doubt that the right to water is a fundamental human right, the implementation and enforcement of this right raises important political, social and economic issues requiring allocation and distribution of resources and systemic changes.

## Water as a Human Right

According to the United Nations, nearly 900 million people lack access to clean water. The scarcity and the tremendous pressure on this precious resource necessitate delineation of

several judgements, they have directed public agencies to provide unpolluted clean water to vulnerable sections of society and have awarded compensation to the victims of pollution on the basis of the 'precautionary principle' and the 'polluter pays principle'.

Judicial interpretation and protection was a leading factor that gave a fillip to the Right to Food movement in India. The question to explore is- can the right to food be extended to include the right to drinking water?

### Community Rights over Water

In India, water was traditionally perceived as a common, rather than an individual right and management was the joint responsibility of users. Until the 19th century, local communities dealt with water scarcity through ingenious locally developed water management practices and harvesting of rain, surface, ground and flood water. These systems were also managed locally and formed the backbone of the village economy by providing critical water needs for drinking, irrigation, livestock and domestic use. Later, with the State increasingly assuming the role of the sole provider of water, community role in the management of water declined. Lack of this ownership is reflected in gross neglect of community water management systems and general public apathy. With the advent of the green revolution in the 1960s, farmers resorted to unscrupulous pumping out of groundwater, resulting in rapidly falling groundwater reserves, deteriorated quality of water and rising salinity levels.

### Role of Local Governments

In addition to a constitutional right to water security, space for taking forward the right to

water is also provided by the Panchayati Raj Act through the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment to the Constitution of India. The act provides for meaningful democratic devolution of functions, functionaries and funds to the Panchayats, which includes drinking water, water management, minor irrigation and watershed development as subjects under the jurisdiction of Panchayats. Likewise, the 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment provides for devolution of similar functions to urban local bodies in urban areas. It follows logically, that these bodies, are duty-bearers obliged to honour the fundamental right to water of every individual.

### Issues to be Addressed

In order to qualify as an effective human right, a right needs to be fundamental, universal and clearly specifiable. While there is a wide acceptance with regard to the first two principles, there is discussion on the need to specify a certain quantity of water



(for example litres per capita per day) and a minimum of core obligations for the state.

While the idea of specifying the quantity of drinking water to be made available gives the right to water clarity and meets the criterion of being specific, several water activists prefer not to limit the right to water to drinking water alone. Long term water security, according to them, will

come only when water resources are conserved, ecological balance restored and water secured for drinking, domestic use as well as livelihoods. Their agenda includes:

- Protection of water bodies (rivers, ponds, springs) and village commons
- Clear devolution of power to local communities
- Restoring rights, responsibilities and access to water resources for the poor communities
- Equity in water distribution
- Revival of traditional water systems
- Use of participatory approaches to water management

The questions of limited financial resources of the water utilities and huge logistics involved are also often asked. What will happen in remote rural villages where there is no cost-effective option for a water supply schemes? How will the right be justiciable in such places?

Another issue often raised at different forums are public policies that incline towards privatization of water and of making water a tradable commodity, thus making it unreachable for poor

and vulnerable sections of society. Programmes promoting decentralization through Water Users' Associations are also questioned as they are often dominated by the land owners and higher castes, excluding marginalized communities and landless farmers.

Lack of awareness about the law and policy framework is still a major issue in rural India. Rural communities scarcely have information on water rights or irrigation management acts and the scope and implications of these laws. There is a strong need for vigorous and continuous dissemination of information about water law reforms with special focus on rural areas.

To summarize, the demand for a categorical, undeniable, inviolable human right to water in the Indian Constitution needs to be advocated for by the people, civil society, networks and the media. Collective work at the ground level and prompt response by Government authorities will pave the way to providing water security for all.





# Integrated Water Resource Management

for ensuring livelihood and food security



## Integrated Water Resource Management

Water has a direct and critical connection with food and nutrition security. Welthungerhilfe South Asia addresses issues related to water through its programmes on IWRM and WASH in India and Nepal.

## Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme, India and Nepal

According to the World Health Organization and UNICEF reports, out of the 1.2 billion people around the world who defecate in the open, half live in India. High economic growth rates have hardly translated into better water and sanitation conditions for the vast majority of Indians. The lack of adequate sanitation and safe water has significant negative health impacts. The World

Bank estimates that 21% of communicable diseases in India are water related. Over 100,000 children below the age of 12 months die from diarrhea annually in India. Diarrhea was responsible for 13% of child deaths in 2010.

## Interventions and Impact

Welthungerhilfe's WASH programme in India and Nepal, aims to mobilize local communities towards behaviour change with regard to water, sanitation and hygiene at the household level and to take community action at a larger level for mobilizing state entitlements on these issues.

At the house hold level, behavioural change is encouraged through constant engagement using Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) communication methods.

At the community level WASH committees and clubs have been formed. Two to three representatives are taken from each of these committees to form a Village Development Committee (VDC). The community members make their water security plan, which includes action plans and resources to be mobilized and presented to the Government and local government. A collaborative environment is built with the government functionaries at village, district and state levels to ensure that these basic services are delivered to the people.

Large scale mobilization has led to people taking up cudgels against the scourge of open defecation. Training exercises and IEC activities such as rallies, street plays, and wall posters have been conducted. As a result, the number of toilets has increased. Access to drinking water has improved through the construction of mini water supply schemes and the protection of water sources in Nepal and of raised platforms in India. Proper water testing of drinking water sources and installation of low cost filtering techniques at household level has also improved the quality of drinking water in the project areas. Several hamlets, both in Nepal and India, are now completely open defecation free, indicating a strong behavioral change.

### **Integrated Water Resource Management for Ensuring Livelihood and Food Security, India**

The Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) programme implemented by Welthungerhilfe and partners in India addresses livelihood as well as domestic water needs of the community by demonstrating pilots and upscaling through convergence with ongoing Government programmes. Two different sets of recurring water management problems related to floods and droughts are sought to be addressed in Madhya Pradesh, North Jharkhand and North Bihar. The programme aims at developing lasting solutions based on community action and ownership and scaling up through public authorities.

#### **Water Woes**

Water problems in these areas relate both to supply as well as demand for water. In districts Tikamgarh and Chattarpur of Madhya Pradesh, the residents experience acute scarcity of water

for agricultural and domestic use throughout the year. Groundwater has become the major source for domestic use and irrigation water. More than 60% of farms depend on dug wells for irrigation, many of which dried up in the last few years of drought. Lack of recharge due to drying up and neglect of traditional water harvesting systems such as lakes and ponds has led to depletion of groundwater. Drying up of dug wells has also led to an acute drinking water crisis in the region. Duration of water scarcity has plunged from three-four months a decade ago to nine months since the last decade.

The rainshadow area in Palamu district of Jharkhand faces regular droughts due to erratic monsoons. Farmers traditionally conserved water here through a series of earthen embankments called Ahars, which have been disintegrating over the years due to neglect by the Government, lack of collective maintenance, encroachments, increasing dependence on tubewells and lack of convergence between old systems and new diversion schemes.

In Bihar, the districts of Madhubani and Supaul suffer from water logging in the rainy season followed by scarcity in the summers, inadequate potable water sources and neglect and disappearance of traditional water reservoirs and dug wells. Water quality is poor and during floods, people take to drinking river water, causing a high incidence of water borne diseases. On the demand side, the shift to agrochemical based agriculture and cash crops in the last few decades has led to high water demand in all areas.

#### **Interventions and Impact**

The IWRM programme addresses water management problems at the local level, while strategically influencing policies at a higher level. Models are set up for promoting rainwater harvesting, surface water conservation, groundwater recharge, water use efficiency in agriculture, behavioral change on WASH and improved water quality.

The entry point for village level action is developing community water use plans, which use PRA tools for planning water resources, and thereby empower the powerless. These water plans are presented by village committees to local Government authorities for incorporation



in Government schemes and plans as Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and Panchayat works.

One of the most remarkable achievements of the programme has been establishing pilots on the revival of farmer managed traditional irrigation systems, particularly the *Ahar Pyne* in North Jharkhand and the *Chandela* tanks in Bundelkhand, both of which have been badly depleted and damaged due to encroachment and lack of maintenance. The pilots are characterized by strong community based institutional mechanisms for operations and maintenance, repair, clearing of encroachments, equitable distribution of water resources and lobbying with Government for scaling up.

The impact of the revival of the ponds and the tanks has led to water conservation with an increase in the re-charge of the ground water table and enhanced water availability for all purposes. People now have additional water security for two to three months and food security for six months. As Ramswaroop, community member of Kanti village remark:

“Ye Talab hai... to jeevan hai...”

“If there are ponds.. there is life...” (See text box)

For increased water use efficiency in agricultural production, the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA) methodologies are successfully taken up by farmers along with micro irrigation techniques such as the use of the *rahat* (Persian Wheel), pitcher drip irrigation and treadle pumps. These practices have reduced input costs (including water) by up to 80% and increased agricultural production on an average by 1.5 times.

To overcome the problem of excessive iron and bacterial contamination in drinking water in the flood affected areas of Bihar, locally developed low cost earthen pitcher filters called *matka* filters have been promoted. Families using the filter have reported reduction in water related diseases. Roof top rain water collection and storage for drinking water is promoted using simple methods as tarpaulin sheets, small bamboo and cement as well as big tanks. Women are trained on water testing and handpump repairing, which significantly enhances their independence with regard to quality and access to drinking water.



## Reviving Chandela Tanks in Bundelkhand (Madhya Pradesh)

Bundelkhand is one of the most backward areas of the country due to various geographical and socio economic reasons. Through most of the year, the people in this area face acute water scarcity for agricultural and domestic use. Recurrent drought and climatic variations leave the farmers in a very uncertain position, threatened food security and force migration. Seven out of the first ten years of this century have seen Bundelkhand experience severe droughts, 40-50% rainfall deficiency, decline in foodgrain production by around 30% and more than 2 million abandoned livestock.

People in Bundelkhand have traditionally adapted to these difficult conditions by harvesting rainwater through tanks. Built by the Chandela rulers around the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries and subsequently by the Bundela rulers, these tanks have been the lifeline of agriculture and rural life in Bundelkhand. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, after Chandela rulers, the Bundelas not only renovated old tanks but also constructed several new ones. During the British rule, several of these tanks were further renovated and canals and weirs constructed in 1886 and 1900 in Jalaun and Panna districts respectively.

The importance of these tanks can be gauged from the fact that even today more than 15% of the agricultural land is irrigated by these sources in several areas.

After independence, the Irrigation Department acquired the big ponds, but more than two-thirds remained with the Gram Panchayats. The existence of many villages in Bundelkhand was dependent on these tanks, which formed the main source of not only irrigation, but the availability of drinking water and livelihoods for the fishing community. Even today, the degradation of the tanks leads to water crises, forcing people to migrate.

In Tikamgarh district itself there are more than 1,000 traditional tanks. Of these about 400 have been taken over by the Government, out of which more than 100 are being used for irrigation. In 1950, 2,000 hectare agricultural land was dependent on these tanks for irrigation, which increased to more than 20,000 hectares in 2001. Most of these tanks have been taken over by the Irrigation and Water Resources Departments, which are getting regular revenue from them, but returning scarcely anything in form of their renovation.

As a result of this combination of public apathy and neglect by the Government, most of these traditional tanks have fallen into disrepair or have been completely destroyed. In the last twenty years, canals and tube wells have become the predominant sources of irrigation and community ownership in maintenance of tanks and other rainwater harvesting structures has been eroded. Most tanks have been encroached upon, their catchments eroded and outlets blocked by unplanned construction. Bundelkhand development projects have largely ignored the importance of these tanks, because of which their existence is under severe threat. Some efforts have been made for the conservation of bigger tanks, but their impact has been unimpressive. No substantial plan has been made for large scale conservation and revival of these tanks. Even programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have failed to revive them.

New policies and programmes by the Government are urgently required to safeguard not only the livelihoods of the local communities dependent on them, but also the local ecology.

Welthungerhilfe, Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan and Jal Biradari, under the leadership of Magsaysay award winner Rajendra Singh, have started - with full support of local people - a movement for revival of these traditional tanks not only in the project districts of Chattarpur and Tikamgarh, but across the country through a public campaign called Jal Jan Jodo Abhiyaan (People's Water Alliance). The joint effort of the community and civil society has yielded very encouraging results and has struck a chord amongst many stakeholders.

## Demands of Farmers of Bundelkhand in the Annual Convention, Bhopal, 2013

Issues	Suggested solution
Illegal encroachment and deforestation in the catchment area of old ponds results in the reduction of the water harvesting area and blockage of the inlets of these ponds.	Undertake proper demarcation of the pond area and identification of encroachers. Stop deforestation and undertake plantation programmes.
Upper caste and politically strong people are using the pond beds for farming and do not allow water accumulation in the pond.	Ban illegal use of the pond for agriculture purposes and take legal action against encroachers. Punish Government officers who allow this encroachment.
Silting has reduced the water holding capacity of the pond and in turn adversely affected fisheries and water recharge.	Formulate separate schemes to remove the silt.
Many Chandela tanks belong to the Water Resources Department (PWD), which does not take care of them. There are several disputes between the PRIs and Water Resource Department (PWD), because of which the community distances itself from the maintenance of the ponds.	Give the responsibility of the maintenance of the ponds to the PRIs/Water User Groups/Pani Panchayats and make participation of women essential.
Injudicious and unplanned drawing of water for irrigation purposes by a few big farmers results in drying up of the pond and the drinking water sources in the villages.	Plan water use and give priority to drinking water security.
The use of fertilizers, medicines and pesticides in the pond catchments is increasingly polluting the water in the ponds. Households near the ponds add to the pollution by directly draining their waste water into the ponds.	Improve the drainage system and ban dumping waste water in the pond. Train farmers on organic agriculture.
Villagers and PRIs are not being consulted in leasing out the ponds.	Establish transparency in leasing of ponds and give priority to Women groups/Pani Panchyats.
Development works such as road and house construction completely ignore the inflow routes of water into the ponds.	Ensure that pond catchments are free and water inlets are not blocked.





# Community Water Use Planning in Kanti

Community Water Use Plans (CWUMPs) use PRA tools for assessing, identifying, planning, monitoring and managing village resources, with water as their focus. The objective is to empower people to conserve and manage their water resources for their multiple uses in agriculture, household needs and maintaining the ecological balance. Members of the *Pani Panchayat* in village Kanti in Teekamgarh District (Madhya Pradesh) in India used the tool to transform their village.

The CWUMP process organized by the *Pani Panchayat* included the following steps:

- Analysis of the village situation using PRA.
- Identification of problems.
- Participatory planning for management of natural and human resources.

- Identification and cost estimation of relevant Government programmes.
- Monitoring plans.
- Documentation of the CWUMP.
- Presenting the plan at the *Gram Sabha* (Village Assembly) meeting.
- Passing of the CWUMP by the Gram and sending it to suitable line departments for approval and implementation.
- Follow up by the *Pani Panchayat*.

As a result of the exercise, 11 activities mentioned in this plan were incorporated into the local *Panchayat* work plan. Till March 2014, 9 activities have been approved by village *Panchayat* and out of them 7 have been completed.

## Details of Activities Implemented through the CWUMP, Kanti Village

Activity/Work planned	Name of the Scheme	Status	Budget (Mio INR)
Irrigation wells from Kapil Dhara Yojana - 15	Bundelkhand package, implemented by <i>Panchayat</i>	Completed	4.503
RCC road - 800 m	Panchpameswar Scheme, <i>Panchayat</i>	Completed	1.860
New pond construction - 1	MGNREGS	Completed	0.435
Chandela tank repair - 1	Project funding WHH	Completed	0.213
Surface water harvesting structure (check barrier) - 2	Project funding WHH	Completed	0.052
Chandela tank bund repair - 1	MGNREGS	Under process	0.496
Community hall construction - 1	Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)	Completed	0.492
Playground construction - 1	BRGF	Under process	0.5
Water supply scheme repair - 1	Bundelkhand Package, implemented by <i>Panchayat</i>	Completed	0.256
<b>Total</b>			<b>8.834</b>



# Bangladesh

FACTFILE	Indicator	Bangladesh
	Population	160 million (2013)
	Human Development Index 2013	0.515 (146) Low human development
	Global Hunger Index 2013 (Rank of 78)	19.4 (58) Serious
	Economic Growth (year)	6.7% (2013)
	Gini Coefficient (0 = totally equal)	0.332 (2005)
	Democracy Index 2013	5.46 (84) Hybrid Regime
	Corruption Index 2013 (Rank of 177)	27 (136)
	Specific Issues	Vulnerability to disaster

## Overview

2013 has been a year of turmoil for Bangladesh, characterised by political instability. People have been confronted with violence and protests spilling over to the streets. The turmoil intensified with the court's decision of a life sentence, instead of a death sentence, to one of the 1971 war criminals which people felt, was too lenient. Protestors, mostly apolitical youth groups and individuals, congregated at Shahbag Square, to launch a protest against the court's decision. The other significant event was the collapse of the *Rana Plaza*, an eight-story commercial building housing textile industry workers. The search for the victims ended on 13 May with a death toll of 1,129. Approximately 2,515 injured people were rescued from the building alive. It is considered to be the deadliest garment-factory accident in history, as well as the deadliest accidental structural failure in modern human history.

The social indicators on the other hand, continue to improve. Agriculture growth accelerated to nearly 4% during the last decade, but despite this, the country has had to import about 10% of the food items. The national incidence of poverty is estimated to be at 31.5% with an incidence of 35.2% in rural areas. Bangladesh has made significant progress in the health sector. The share of births



attended by a medically trained person as doubled to 32 between 2004 and 2011. The child mortality rate of children under 5 reduced from 113 per 1,000 children under 5 years of age in 1993 to 53 in 2011. Around 82% of the rural population has access to safe water sources in Bangladesh.

## Our Work

Welthungerhilfe has been working in Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHTs) since 1997 with the support of its partner organization, Anando. The rehabilitated Bengali community and 13 indigenous tribes (Tripura, Marma, Chakma, Dhamai) inhabit the

CHT and have been engaged in civil conflict. Ecologically, CHT is rich in biodiversity, which has been slowly degraded due to slash and burn methods of cultivation.

Welthungerhilfe addresses the issues of conflict resolution and livelihood through integrated development actions, mainly focusing on agricultural systems and community group formations. In 2013, the activities focused on diversifying livelihood sources by integrating crops, trees and livestock and creating linkages with markets to ensure better nutrition and income among 2,000 families.

With a new initiative on women's participation in peace building processes, Welthungerhilfe intensifies its engagement in Bangladesh in 2014.



Country programmes: Bangladesh

## “Umraching - The Lady with Golden Hands”

Umraching Marma, a tribal women of Gongjo Para, Golabari Union, Khagrachari Sadar shoulders the family responsibility as her husband doesn't earn enough to contribute to the family's income. Mostly having to migrate as an unskilled laborer, Umraching's husband would also stay away from home for long periods of time.

Umraching found it extremely difficult to manage her family of two sons, one daughter and her ailing old mother. She also has to tend towards her 0.08 ha of homestead lands, 0.32 ha arable lands at the river side and a cow.

Since 2012, Umraching participates in the Sustainable Integrated Farming Systems project implemented by Anando and supported by Welthungerhilfe. She took part in a training on multi-cropping, using space and time to reduce fallows, recycling of waste from livestock and poultry to reduce input cost of production and linking surplus with the market.

Umraching changed her fortune and she is now one of the most successful farmers in her village. Known as the lady with golden hands, Umraching boasts of 50 perennial fruit trees; pineapple and banana cultivation as cash crops and intercropping cultivation with 12-15 types of crop in the fruit orchard. She also practices various composting technologies, organic plant protection methods, various micro irrigation techniques, seed preservation and also helps in propagation of these improved technologies through her group members. Umraching has also taken a lead in marketing her products in the local markets through various market techniques such as sorting, grading and cooperative marketing. She earned an additional income of 40,000 BDT in the winter season of 2013.

*“I never knew that a small piece of land could give me so much of security. I am now looking forward to transfer the knowledge to my other group members so that they too can avail the benefits of the integrated farming systems.”*



# India

FACTFILE	Indicator	India
	Population	1.27 billion (2013)
	Human Development Index 2013	0.554 (136) Medium human development
	Global Hunger Index 2013 (Rank of 78)	21.3 (63) Alarming
	Economic Growth (year)	4.9% (2013)
	Gini Coefficient (0 = totally equal)	0.368 (2004)
	Democracy Index 2013	7.52 (38) Flawed democracy
	Corruption Index 2013 (Rank of 177)	36 (94)
	Specific Issues	High inequalities and social discrimination

## Overview

India went through an eventful year in 2013 with huge shifts in the political, economic and social paradigms. The political landscape of the country was marred by corruption and scams ranging from the telecom industry to the coal and mining sectors. The economy slowed to around 5.0% for the 2012–13 fiscal year compared with 6.2% in the previous fiscal year. On 28 August 2013, the Indian rupee hit an all time low of 68.80 against the US dollar. Dwindling growth rates have had an impact on employment opportunities. Price rises along with high rates of inflation have led to unrest among the masses and are deemed to have a serious impact on the way forward for the country in the wake of the upcoming elections in 2014.

The year 2013 also saw the government rolling out and continuing a slew of social welfare schemes such as the National Food Security Act, Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Rural Guarantee Act, Right to Information and Right to Education. The National Food Security Act 2013, enacted last year by the Indian parliament was one such welfare scheme that was vociferously debated and commented upon by various civil society actors. The Act aims to provide subsidized food grains to approximately two thirds of India's 1.2 billion people. Under the provisions of the bill, citizens are to be able to purchase 5 kg per eligible

person per month of cereals at the following prices; rice at INR 3 per kg; wheat at INR 2 per kg and coarse grains (millet) at INR 1 per kg. Pregnant women, lactating mothers and specific categories of children are eligible for daily free meals. The Act has had its fair share of both criticisms and advocates. Seen as both politically motivated and as fiscal irresponsibility by most of the critics, it nonetheless contributes to providing food security to many poor people.

## Our Work

In carrying forward the rights based approach, most of Welthungerhilfe's work in 2013 centered around up-scaling initiatives that would help emphasize the organizational mandate of providing food and nutrition security. The other main focus area was to create rural employment opportunities for the youth through propagating rural based trades and skills. Broadly the efforts can be categorized into:

### *Governance and Rights based initiatives:*

In the year 2012, the South Asia Regional office shifted its focus to rights based approach concentrating its efforts in enabling the community to access their due rights and entitlements.

*The Fight Hunger First Initiative*, the flagship rights based approach programme, strengthened its efforts to address the issue of malnutrition,

especially among children and pregnant and lactating women. The year 2013 saw some major activities being carried out in the project areas, including: large scale awareness on available rights and entitlements, training of community based organizations (CBOs), training and skill development of service providers, demonstration of farming systems, kitchen & school gardens and village micro planning. Some of the major positive trends as an outcome of the initiative included improvements in:



a) Poverty reduction and food security, for instance the improved awareness of the target groups on their rights and entitlements has led to increased accessing of extension services, such as NREGA and PDS. This has contributed to increasing incomes and improving food and nutrition security at the household level. Many villages and groups have prepared micro plans and submitted them to the authorities for implementation. This leads to a transparent bottom-up process and the development of many useful infrastructures, in particular for NREGA.

b) Nutrition and health of children and mothers, for example engaging the community through the participatory learning and actions (PLA) in areas such as improving food, nutrition and health through nutrition camps, positive deviance method and measuring the diet diversity score. In many areas malnourished children are now systematically monitored and their children counselled on infant and young children feeding practices, leading to reductions in acute malnutrition. CBOS such as youth clubs in Bankura, women groups in Purulia (West Bengal), community volunteers in Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand monitor indicators on nutrition and health of children and mothers in their communities. As a result services such as ICDS have improved.

c) Primary education, in particular has the strong engagement of the strengthened school management committees led to improved enrolment and attendance rates, as well as quality of teaching and mid-day meals in

primary schools. The government allocated the school budget based on the school development plans designed by the school management committees.

The *Kashmir human rights project* initiated to enable vulnerable women and youth of the conflict ridden state to access rights and entitlements has achieved considerable success in mobilizing women through self help groups and youth through youth clubs. In 50 villages of the project area in Baramulla and Bandipora districts, the programme has organized 750 women in 60 Self Help Groups for their socio-economic advancement. The groups have accumulated a corpus of around INR 8,000,000, including financial assistance from government departments. The outcome has been that many groups have started income generation programmes to enhance their income and provide micro-credit to families in need, thus leading towards economic emancipation of vulnerable women. This mobilization process has also brought different families of the villages together as a 'collective', to increase and improve village development, promote people centric local governance and ensure that peace and stability are promoted in their communities, through harmonious interactions.

Around 800 youth, both boys and girls, have been organized into groups. They have participated in various capacity building trainings and are turning their disillusionment and indifference into opportunities, to proactively participate in the community development initiatives.





and organise themselves in self-help structures. The diversification, integration of resources and improved farm design already led to the following positive trends:

- a) Productivity per hectare has increased for almost 60% of farmers and almost all farmers have improved their total production by at least 20%. Reasons were, amongst others, bringing more than 600 ha fallow land under cultivation as well as increasing cropping intensity from one to two harvests on more than 800 ha.
- b) The farmers have increased their profits through a higher productivity whilst having low external inputs and a high integration between farm components, e.g. compost, organic pesticides etc. At least 60% have increased their total income and about 40% have even doubled their incomes.
- c) Through the introduction of new crops and cropping techniques like relay cropping, intercropping, mixed cropping etc, about 95% of farms have at least one month of excess cropping time now as compared to the results in the baseline. The programme has also been successful in leveraging funds from government programmes for infrastructure development and input support for the farm.

### Food and Nutrition Camps: Learning how and what to Feed Infants and Young Children

Ganesh, the son of a poor tribal family living in Jhiranya, Madhya Pradesh, India has been suffering from severe acute malnutrition since birth. This phenomenon isn't restricted to Ganesh but is a common sight for many children under five in this part of the region. Responsible are inappropriate feeding practices, lack of access to health facilities and absence of knowledge of nutrition as well as traditional food practices.

The Food and Nutrition Security Programme, implemented by Welthungerhilfe's partner Jan Sahas in different blocks of Madhya Pradesh, has a strong awareness and education component. Jan Sahas aims to increase community knowledge and awareness about nutrition and basic health services by organising Food and Nutrition Awareness Camps, called "Poshan Jagrukta Mela", in every target village. It was in one of these camps, that Ganesh was identified as malnourished. The 15 day camp brings the community together to share locally available nutrient rich recipes and also conducts trainings on how to prepare these foods, feed infants and young children and identify locally available resources and health facilities. Teaching the right feeding methods for infants and young children is a critical component of these trainings.

After participating in the camp with his mother, Ganesh was referred to the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC). As a result of the care, the medical attention and family's support, a drastic change was already visible when Ganesh was released. The NRC, as well as Jan Sahas project staff, has continued to follow up on his health which continues to improve. Ganesh, now 4 years old, goes to the Anganwadi centre regularly and is well taken care of – and is looking into a bright future.



# Nepal

FACTFILE	Indicator	Nepal	
	Population	27.5 million (2013)	
	Human Development Index 2013	0.463 (157)	Low human development
	Global Hunger Index 2013 (Rank of 78)	17.3 (30)	Serious
	Economic Growth (year)	4.90% (2012)	
	Gini Coefficient (0 = totally equal)	0.328 (2010)	
	Democracy Index 2013	4.16 (111)	Hybrid Regime
	Corruption Index 2013 (Rank of 177)	31 (116)	
	Specific Issues	Unstable politics, energy, climate change and nourishment	

## Overview

Nepal continues to be one of the world's poorest and least-developed countries with one of the lowest life expectancies in Asia. Political instability, limited economic growth, high prices and natural disasters have led to 6.7 million people living below the national poverty line – a quarter of the population. About 80% of Nepal's people live in rural areas and depend on subsistence farming for their livelihoods. Household food insecurity and poor nutrition are major concerns in these areas, where about half of children under the age of 5 are undernourished. Most rural households have little or no access to primary health care, education, safe drinking water, sanitation or other basic services. Complex and challenging natural conditions make Nepal one of the 20 most disaster-prone countries in the world. Moreover, climate change, including extremes and variations, exacerbates the threats to biodiversity and people's livelihoods.

## Our Work

The Nepal programme is part of the FHI South Asia and follows a rights-based approach to sustainable food and nutrition security. It promotes strategies that strengthen both the capacity of rights-holders to claim their rights and of duty-bearers to fulfil their obligations. These collective rights mainly include the right to food,

land rights, right of access to common property resources and the participation by rights holders in decisions that affect these rights. Important elements of the initiative are the establishment of participatory community planning committees at local level to develop, implement and monitor overall development plans and the support of local authorities and line agencies to improve their public services, in particular for poor and excluded groups.



The core of the Nepal program is the development of Sustainable Integrated Forest and Farming Systems (SIFFS), which address in a holistic manner the six dimensions of food security, nutrition and health, energy security, biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, and income security. SIFFS is an interdisciplinary, integrated and systems-oriented approach. It views the farm and interconnected forests as a self-contained, self-

sustaining ecosystem responsible for different essential goods and ecosystem services. In order to ensure the effective development of these multifunctional, integrated forest and farming systems, **sustainable knowledge and learning communities** involving different generations will be promoted. The program will therefore apply the following main implementation methods and strategies:

- Participatory Learning and Action Cycles support farmers and forest users in developing SIFFS addressing the above mentioned six dimensions.
- Vocational trainings, mentoring and coaching assist young eco-preneurs to develop green enterprises in the areas of organic farming, non-timber forest products (e.g. medicinal and aromatic plants), ecotourism and renewable energies.
- The creation of Green Schools promote a natural, holistic, student-centered learning environment that empowers and inspires students to become green leaders in their communities.

The core region of the programme is part of Welthungerhilfe's Millennium Villages Campaign which ensures a closer interaction with the German public and promotes tangibility of its development cooperation.



### Towards Food Diversity on Farm and Home Gardens

Anjita Gurung, 36, lives in Shaktikhor VDC, Chitwan district of Nepal. She has six family members, all dependent on 0.45 ha (15 kattha) of land. She used to own some livestock, which provided income and compost for the farm. The Gurung family had no other source of income.

Then the local NGO FORWARD launched a programme on Integrated Farming Systems with a vision on resource management, access to markets and capacity building activities, which attracted Gurung and she became a member of the Chakradevi Multipurpose Farmers Group (MPFG). She participated in training sessions on farm design and planning through efficient use of space and time, kitchen gardening, homestead management, farm nutrient management, ecological pest and disease control, nursery management and livestock rearing. Within a year, she switched farming vegetables from test scale to semi-commercial scale. The initial investment of eight grams bitter melon seeds grown on one kattha of land produced 190 Kg of vegetables from which she earned 9,000 Nepali rupees (approximately 70 Euros). This was in addition to 30 Kg which she reserved for home consumption and 10 Kg for distribution to the neighbours. She has now grown various vegetable crops like broad leaf mustard, onion, radish, carrot, coriander, chilly and cress in the home garden for her family, saving the money to purchase them. On four kattha of land she grew four season beans, earning 30,000 rupees.

In addition to vegetables, Gurung's family has started growing perennial trees like mango, litchi, lemon and neem. To provide for manure and additional income, they have increased their goats to 15. For the livestock, they collect fodder from the nearby community and leasehold forest and have planted several tree fodder and fuelwood species as well as grasses to rejuvenate the forest. Selling goats gives them an income of about 15,000 rupees per year.

Gurung's family now buys no chemicals for farming. They use composts and crop rotation for nutrient management and ecological methods of pest and disease control, thereby reducing input costs. 'Use of organic methods', she says, 'gives my family and the public safe and sufficient food and I have much more control over my farming, besides improved health and nutrition'.



# In Focus



A Magsaysay Award winner, a crusader for life, a rights campaigner but more importantly a genial simpleton at heart. Rajendra Singh, the waterman of India in conversation with Vaishali Mishra, Welthungerhilfe South Asia Regional Office.

## Your journey in your words.....

My life journey started at the age of 10-12 years. I was always different from my peers. After completing my studies, I wanted to do something that was associated with the soil of the land. I left my job and took off to a remote village called Gopalpur in Rajasthan to volunteer as a traditional medicine practitioner. I also wanted to educate the youth of the village and had lofty ideas about educating the village and making it self-sufficient.

My efforts were not as widely acknowledged as I would have thought it to be. After all here I was an educated city-bred young man trying to change the landscape of a small and remote village. My test of reality came in when an old man after about 8 months of my perseverance asked me “Why do you want us to live and learn when we don’t even have access to water and food?” In response to my bewilderment, he further continued, “What we need is water, the rest will follow. If you really want to help us, then get us our water back.”

Thus began my journey of understanding the situation of water scarcity in Gopalpur by rejuvenating 22 dried wells in the region. Why is the issue of water so relevant in today’s time?

Today’s education has imparted concepts of extraction, pollution and encroachment in the name of optimum use of natural resources. Water scarcity has become a chronic problem due to absolute abuse of the sources in the name of optimum use. Water is key to ensure food and nutrition security.

## Do you think the response of the civil society has been positive towards the issue of water conservation?

I believe to an extent yes, especially with regard to the community. Most of the water revival models have been community driven. The government on the other hand has sporadic policies which are largely driven by corporate interests. The life issue is ignored. A new water market is being created which is mainly against the concept of common resource. The community and the civil society have to push the agenda of creating a common pool of water sources strongly to rejuvenate the number of traditional water sources that we have.

## You have connected with Welthungerhilfe for over a year now. How has the experience been?

Welthungerhilfe is a community driven organisation and that is what makes the experience worthwhile. The vision to respect and empower the community ensures that the organisation isn't a typical donor who is only interested in the numbers but genuinely feels for the community it engages with.

The *Jal Jan Jodo* Campaign (rights based approach water campaign) has been a motivating experience and the inputs that have come in from Welthungerhilfe have been tremendous. This has also resulted in a positive output in terms of the Water Security Bill.

## What has been the most memorable part of your journey?

The year 1996 was an important landmark. The river Arwari which was once a perennial river in the desert state of Rajasthan ran dry. It was because of the sustained efforts of the community members that it became perennial again. This was one of the first successful movements that I led. The second important moment for me was the winning of the Magsaysay Award.

## Way Forward....

The immediate way forward is to mobilise support for the Water Security Bill to be included in all party manifestoes. This is an opportune time with the national elections being held in April-May 2014. The strengthening of the *Jal Jan Jodo* campaign is also important as it helps in bringing further visibility to the revival of the traditional water harvesting structures.

The larger goal would be to bring about equity based water revival policies into place.



# Uncultivated Food Items: a Lifeline for Tribals of Odisha, India

*Should we accept the idea that the object of agricultural science is the production of a few selected crops in narrowly defined spaces? Should we exclude the spaces around and between ploughed fields, the grazing areas, forested areas and the homesteads? Is “food production” synonymous with “cultivation”?*

These are some of the questions that Welthungerhilfe South Asia Region has been grappling with in the past few years. Rural livelihoods do not just depend on the production of crops (which are sold or eaten) and the sale of family labour (on and off farms) but also a wide range of livelihood-enhancing activities that bring people into constant interaction with many interrelated natural and social resources. Many of the productive activities of women in these communities are not mediated by the market or related directly to employment and income.

Pure income-generating schemes inevitably undermine the role of expenditure-saving activities and non-economic livelihood strategies of these communities such as food collection from natural surroundings. The high proportion of uncultivated food in the diets of tribals communities in the district Rayagada of Odisha, India is one such example.

The district has a very high prevalence of malnutrition. Food products from natural surroundings have been one of the mainstays of nutrition security for the local community. Within the ambit of the Fight Hunger First Initiative, Welthungerhilfe has been making a conscious effort

to document the dietary diversity of local communities in different seasons using different participatory action research tools.

According to the findings the uncultivated food items contribute 45 % (!) of the total food consumption during the winter season, while the contribution during the other seasons are slightly lower, 37% in summer and 29% during the rain season.

Varieties of the food items include:

- 60 types of fruits
- 40 types of green leafy vegetables and birds
- 30 types of different mushrooms, insects, roots and tubers
- 20 types of fish and crabs
- 10 types of oil seeds

The villagers, especially elderly men and women, have been asked to share the cultural, food, medicinal and economic value of each







of these food items and also reflect upon the different threats to their ecosystems.

The community has also initiated conservation measures to regenerate, protect and conserve their forest. In order to promote uncultivated food amongst the younger generation of tribal communities and encouraging exchange of ideas, information and knowledge, the village women having been taking a lead in organising food festivals.

A process has begun to document the traditional knowledge, skills and belief systems with regard to the harvest of each of the uncultivated food items, their post harvest management, storage, preservation, cooking and consumption etc. It is expected that the findings of the documentation will help identify the necessary changes to avoid nutrient loss at any stage between harvest and consumption.

Uncultivated food and access to commons also contribute towards the larger issue of building climate resilience. In the era of climate crisis, the cultivated fields run the risk of crop loss

and thereby increased vulnerability of rural communities. The commons, especially forest and the community's knowledge about uncultivated food have inherent adaptation potentials.

Welthungerhilfe plans to advocate together with relevant stakeholders, especially policy makers, to promote uncultivated food in the future. The efforts contribute to defending the integrity and health of local ecosystems. It also helps recognizing and rebuilding the customary rights of the economically marginalized communities and common property which enables them to access food, nutrition and related sources of livelihood.

# Welthungerhilfe Partners

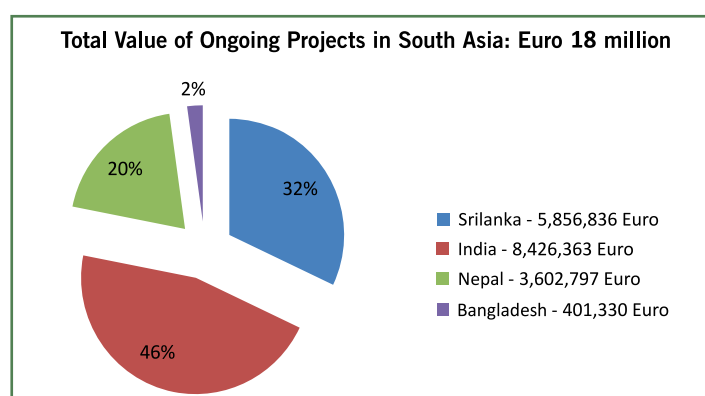
<b>BANGLADESH</b>	ANANDO	<a href="http://www.anando-bd.org">www.anando-bd.org</a>
<b>INDIA-STATES</b>		
<b>ASSAM</b>	INDO-GLOBAL SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY (IGSSS)	<a href="http://www.igsss.org">www.igsss.org</a>
<b>BIHAR</b>	GHOGHARDIHA PRAKHAND SWARAJYA VIKAS SANGH (GPSVS)	<a href="http://www.gpsvs.org">www.gpsvs.org</a>
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>	INDO-GLOBAL SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY (IGSSS)	<a href="http://www.igsss.org">www.igsss.org</a>
<b>JHARKHAND</b>	SAMPURNA GRAM VIKAS KENDRA (SGVK)	
	CENTRE FOR WORLD SOLIDARITY (CWS)	<a href="http://www.cwsy.org">www.cwsy.org</a>
	PRAVAH	<a href="http://www.pravahjharkhand.org">www.pravahjharkhand.org</a>
	SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT (SPWD)	<a href="http://www.spwd.org">www.spwd.org</a>
	EKJUT	<a href="http://www.ekjutindia.org">www.ekjutindia.org</a>
	LEADS	<a href="http://www.leadsindiajh.org">www.leadsindiajh.org</a>
	NEEDS	<a href="http://www.needsngo.in">www.needsngo.in</a>
	BADLAO FOUNDATION	<a href="http://www.badlao.org.in">www.badlao.org.in</a>
<b>KARNATAKA</b>	MYRADA	<a href="http://www.myrada.org">www.myrada.org</a>
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>	JAN SAHAS SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY	<a href="http://www.janhansindia.org">www.janhansindia.org</a>
	PARMARTH SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHAN	<a href="http://www.parmarthindia.org">www.parmarthindia.org</a>
	INDO-GLOBAL SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY (IGSSS)	<a href="http://www.igsss.org">www.igsss.org</a>
	FOUNDATION FOR ECOLOGICAL SECURITY (FES)	<a href="http://www.fes.org.in">www.fes.org.in</a>
<b>ODISHA</b>	AGRAGAMEE	<a href="http://www.agragamee.org">www.agragamee.org</a>
	SIKSHASANDHAN	<a href="http://www.sikshasandhan.org">www.sikshasandhan.org</a>
	LIVING FARMS	<a href="http://www.living-farms.org">www.living-farms.org</a>
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	VAAGDHARA	<a href="http://www.vaagdhara.org">www.vaagdhara.org</a>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	REACHING THE UNREACHED (RTU)	<a href="http://www.rtuindia.org">www.rtuindia.org</a>
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>	SRI RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM (SRAN)	<a href="http://www.nimpithrkashram.org">www.nimpithrkashram.org</a>
	RAMAKRISHNA MISSION ASHRAMA (RKM)	<a href="http://www.rkmnpur.org">www.rkmnpur.org</a>
	DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH COMMUNICATION AND SERVICES CENTRE	<a href="http://www.drcsc.org">www.drcsc.org</a>
	PRADAN	<a href="http://www.pradan.net">www.pradan.net</a>
<b>NEPAL</b>	RURAL RECONSTRUCTION NEPAL	<a href="http://www.rrn.org.np">www.rrn.org.np</a>
	FORWARD	<a href="http://www.forwardnepal.org">www.forwardnepal.org</a>
	ONE WORLD	<a href="http://www.oneworld-alc.org">www.oneworld-alc.org</a>
	AASAMAN	<a href="http://www.aasamannepal.org.np">www.aasamannepal.org.np</a>
	FRIENDS OF NATURE	<a href="http://www.fonnepal.org">www.fonnepal.org</a>

# Project List: South Asia

Partner	State/Region	Project Title	Start - End	Co-funded by
<b>BANGLADESH</b>				
Anando	CHT	Sustainable Integrated Farming Systems (SIFS) in South Asia	1-Feb-12 - 31-Dec-14	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Anando	CHT	Empowering Women for Peace and Development in South Asia	1-Jan-14 - 31-Dec-16	European Union (EU)
<b>INDIA</b>				
<b>Fight Hunger First Initiative / Food and Nutrition Security</b>				
MYRADA	Karnataka	Sustainable Approaches to Improving Food & Nutrition Security in Rural Populations of North Karnataka	1-Oct-11 - 30-Sep-14	
Living Farms	Orissa	Realizing Rights and Livelihood Opportunities in Rural India	1-Oct-11 - 30-Sep-14	
Jansahas	Madhya Pradesh	Fight Hunger First in Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and West Bengal	1-Dec-11 - 30-Nov-14	BMZ
FES	Madhya Pradesh		1-Feb-12 - 31-Jan-15	
Jansahas	Madhya Pradesh		1-Feb-12 - 31-Jan-15	
Pravah	Jharkhand		1-Feb-12 - 31-Jan-15	
CWS	Jharkhand		1-Dec-11 - 30-Nov-14	
Pradan	West Bengal		1-Feb-12 - 31-Jan-15	
DR CSC	West Bengal		1-Dec-11 - 30-Nov-14	
SRAN	West Bengal		1-Dec-11 - 30-Nov-14	
Jansahas	Madhya Pradesh		Block Level Operational Strategy to Improve Nutrition in 4 Blocks in 4 States of Jharkhand, Orissa, MP and West Bengal, India	
Living Farms	Orissa	1-Jan-13 - 31-Dec-14		
Pravah	Jharkhand	1-Jan-13 - 31-Dec-14		
Sphere	Madhya Pradesh	Programme to Address Acute Undernutrition and Localised Food Insecurity in Two Blocks of Madhya Pradesh	15-Apr-13 - 15-Aug-14	European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO)
Jansahas	Madhya Pradesh		15-Apr-13 - 15-Aug-14	
IGSSS	Madhya Pradesh	Hunger and Malnutrition Eradication Programme (HUMANE) Jhabua	1-Nov-13 - 31-Oct-15	
Badlao	Jharkhand	Initiative for Transparent and Accountable Governance in Jharkhand	1-Jan-14 - 31-Dec-18	EU
EKJUT	Jharkhand		1-Jan-14 - 31-Dec-18	
LEADS	Jharkhand		1-Jan-14 - 31-Dec-18	
NEEDS	Jharkhand		1-Jan-14 - 31-Dec-18	
PRAVAH	Jharkhand		1-Jan-14 - 31-Dec-18	
<b>Natural Resource Management</b>				
Parmarth	Madhya Pradesh	Integrated Water Resource Management	1-Mar-11 - 28-Feb-15	EU, Viva con Agua
SGVK	Jharkhand		1-Mar-11 - 28-Feb-15	
GPSVS	Bihar		1-Mar-11 - 28-Feb-15	
Living farms	Orissa	Forest for Life and Livelihood improvement of Adivasi groups in Orissa	1-Aug-11 - 31-Dec-14	BMZ
DR CSC	West Bengal	Sustainable Integrated Farming Systems (SIFS) in South Asia	1-Nov-11 - 31-Dec-14	BMZ
CWS	Jharkhand		1-Nov-11 - 31-Dec-14	
Pravah	Jharkhand		1-Nov-11 - 31-Dec-14	
SPWD	Jharkhand		1-Nov-11 - 31-Dec-14	
SGVK	Jharkhand	Improving Water Security and Sanitation Amongst Marginalized Communities in Selected Districts of India and Nepal	1-Jul-12 - 31-Dec-15	Viva con Agua
GPSVS	Bihar		1-Jul-12 - 31-Dec-15	
Welthungerhilfe	Delhi	Knowledge Management in South Asia	1-Jan-13 - 31-Dec-14	



Partner	State/Region	Project Title	Start - End	Co-funded by
IFHD	Bangalore	TAFS-Technical Assistance Facility & Services for Transforming Small Producers Organizations into Enterprises	1-Jan-13 - 31-Aug-15	
Parmarth	Madhya Pradesh	Restoring Community Rights over Water	1-Jan-14 - 30-Jun-15	
Abhivyakti Foundation	Jarkhand	Conservation and Promotion - Tribal area	1-Jan-14 - 30-Jun-15	
Living farms		Building Political will for Agriculture ODA in Germany	1-Jan-14 - 31-Dec-15	Gates Foundation
<b>Vocational Training &amp; Marketing</b>				
RKM	West Bengal	Vocational Education and Training for Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups in India	1-Jan-10 - 31-Dec-14	EU
CWS	Jharkhand		1-Jan-10 - 31-Dec-14	
DRCS	West Bengal		1-Jan-10 - 31-Dec-14	
Aragamee	Orissa		1-Jan-10 - 31-Dec-14	
RKM	West Bengal	Community Colleges for Ecopreneurs in West Bengal, India	1-Jun-13 - 30-Apr-17	BMZ
DRCS	West Bengal		1-Jun-13 - 30-Apr-17	
<b>Education Program</b>				
RTU	Tamil Nadu	Children's Programme	1-Apr-09 - 31-Mar-14	FUTURA, Bild Hilft
Sikshasandhan	Orissa	Initiative to Improve Pre and Primary Education System Based on Tribal Perspectives in Kaptipada Block of Mayurbhanj District, Orissa	1-Jan-13 - 31-Dec-15	
<b>Gender &amp; Peace Programme</b>				
IGSSS	Kashmir	Empowering the Vulnerable - Strengthening Grassroots Governance and Promoting Civil Society Action in Affected Areas of Kashmir	1-Mar-11 - 28-Feb-14	EU
CAFI	Manipur	Empowering Women for Peace and Development in South Asia	1-Jan-14 - 31-Dec-16	EU
<b>NEPAL</b>				
RRN	Chitwan	Integrated Rural Development and Environmental Protection (Millennium Village)	1-Aug-11 - 30-Jun-15	BMZ, Dortmunder Kreis
RRN	Eastern Nepal	Food Security and Disaster Prevention in Poor Rural Districts in Eastern Nepal	5-Sep-11 - 5-Sep-14	BMZ
Forward	Central Nepal	Sustainable Integrated Farming Systems (SIFS) in South Asia	1-Nov-11 - 31-Dec-14	BMZ
RRN		Improving Water Security and Sanitation Amongst Marginalized Communities in Selected Districts of India and Nepal	1-Jul-12 - 31-Dec-15	Viva con Agua
RRN / Aasaman		Fight Hunger First Initiative in Nepal, Primary Education, Health and Nutrition (first Phase)	1-Feb-13 - 31-Dec-16	BMZ
FON	Chitwan	Green Schools	1-Oct-13 - 30-Sep-15	
RRN	Eastern Nepal	Strengthening Community-Based Biodiversity Management in the Sacred Himalayan Landscape of Nepal	1-Jan-14 - 31-Dec-17	BMZ
<b>SRI LANKA</b>				
SLF	North	Social and Economic Livelihood Development	5-Sep-11 - 31-Dec-13	BMZ
SLF	North	Sustainable Forest Management	1-Sep-11 - 31-Dec-14	BMZ
SLF / CABI	North	Going Green	1-Dec-11 - 31-Oct-14	EU
SLF	North	School Construction Mannar District, Sri Lanka	1-Jul-12 - 30-Jun-13	Thomas Cook
SLF	Country wide	Islander Project	1-Jan-13 - 31-Dec-13	
SLF	Country wide	Support of Flood Affected Families	14-Jan-13 - 14-May-13	





## Linking Agriculture, Management and

Addressing undernutrition is not only about initiating behaviour change or providing external nutrition supplements; it needs a more comprehensive strategy that addresses underlying causes such as food insecurity at household level, access to food within households, living conditions, economic conditions, access to quality health care and water.

To encapsulate such an approach, LANN (Linking Agriculture, Natural Resource Management and Nutrition) was conceived in 2009 in Laos by seven organisations including CARE, Helvetas, Welthungerhilfe and others. The process was supported by the European Union.





# Natural Resources Nutrition (LANN)

For the South Asia region, the LANN approach is very relevant as the impact of undernutrition is mostly seen among socially, economically and ecologically deprived sections of society, who are largely dependent on natural resources for their subsistence. Welthungerhilfe South Asia currently develops participatory learning and action processes on how agriculture, natural resource management and nutrition can be linked together. This helps communities analyse and prioritise their own nutritional needs, prepare strategies using available resources and take action for solving the problems.





# Outlook for 2014

The South Asia Regional office is looking forward to an exciting year ahead, which will have a large impact on the direction and course of Welthungerhilfe in South Asia.

A strategic planning process towards a Regional Program 2015-2018 will take a critical look at our programs, at the donor and partner portfolio, at our position and structure in the region as well as within each of the program countries. Partners will also be included into the process to make the planning process more inclusive.

Further priorities in 2014 are:

1. We will engage in building affiliated organizations in the Region:

The South Asia Regional Office has taken a lead in establishing the Civil Society Academy for Welthungerhilfe in Asia. The academy will provide intensive training courses to Welthungerhilfe staff and partners as well as services related to networking and knowledge management. Presently, the academy has a director in place and the registration process is underway.

Secondly, we will be developing an “incubator for green colleges” as a joint venture with other interested actors. The incubator offers services to skill-building institutions that focus on rural trades, mainly related to agriculture and forests. The services include training of master trainers, developing effective training modules and methodologies as well as institution building support.

2. Further, and for the first time, we will also attempt to raise funds locally in India that can be used to scale-up and continue ongoing programs. Specifically



we would look towards national donors who can contribute funds to programs on agriculture and vocational training which are implemented through a pool of partners. Such fund-raising efforts may become more important in the future in view of the dwindling funds from international donor agencies.

3. In terms of spread in geography, Welthungerhilfe has planned an entry into Bangladesh in 2014, which would be facilitated through the regional office. Bangladesh would replace Sri Lanka as a program country in South Asia. We plan to complete our phase out from Sri Lanka by mid 2014.
4. Program-wise, we will further consolidate our core concepts in relation to improving hunger and poverty within the region. These include interventions, partners and methodologies in relation to the public sector, especially on governance and rights-based approaches, but also on private sector development, where we engage in skill building programs and value chains.

# THE ORGANISATION



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

## THE EXECUTIVE BOARD



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



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



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

## THE SUPERVISORY BOARD



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

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

# STAFF IN SOUTH ASIA

## REGIONAL TEAM



Joachim Schwarz  
Regional Director  
South Asia



Subhankar Chatterjee  
Regional Programme  
Manager



Vaishali Mishra  
Regional Communications  
Officer



Greta Seibel  
Junior Expert



Dr. Kamal Raj  
Regional Advisor  
Nutrition, Health & Emergency

## REGIONAL FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION TEAM



Sanjiv Ray  
Regional Head of  
Finance and Administration



Karun Behera  
Finance & Administration  
Manager



Bidyut Sagar  
Programme Finance  
Officer



Vineesh Bisht  
Programme Finance  
Officer



Meethu Zakir  
Programme Finance  
Officer



Poonam Mishra  
Finance and Admin  
Assistant



Swaroop  
Office Attendant



Sonu Babu  
Driver

## COUNTRY TEAM INDIA



Nivedita Varshneya  
Country Director



Vijay Rai  
Programme Manager



Anshuman Das  
Programme Manager



Sweta Banerjee  
Project Coordinator



Sasmita Jena  
Project Coordinator



Dr. Sanjib Dey  
Project Coordinator



Rakesh Shrivastava  
Project Coordinator

## COUNTRY TEAM SRI LANKA



R. Balasubramanian  
Programme  
Administrator



Valerie Batcho  
Office  
Administrator/ PA



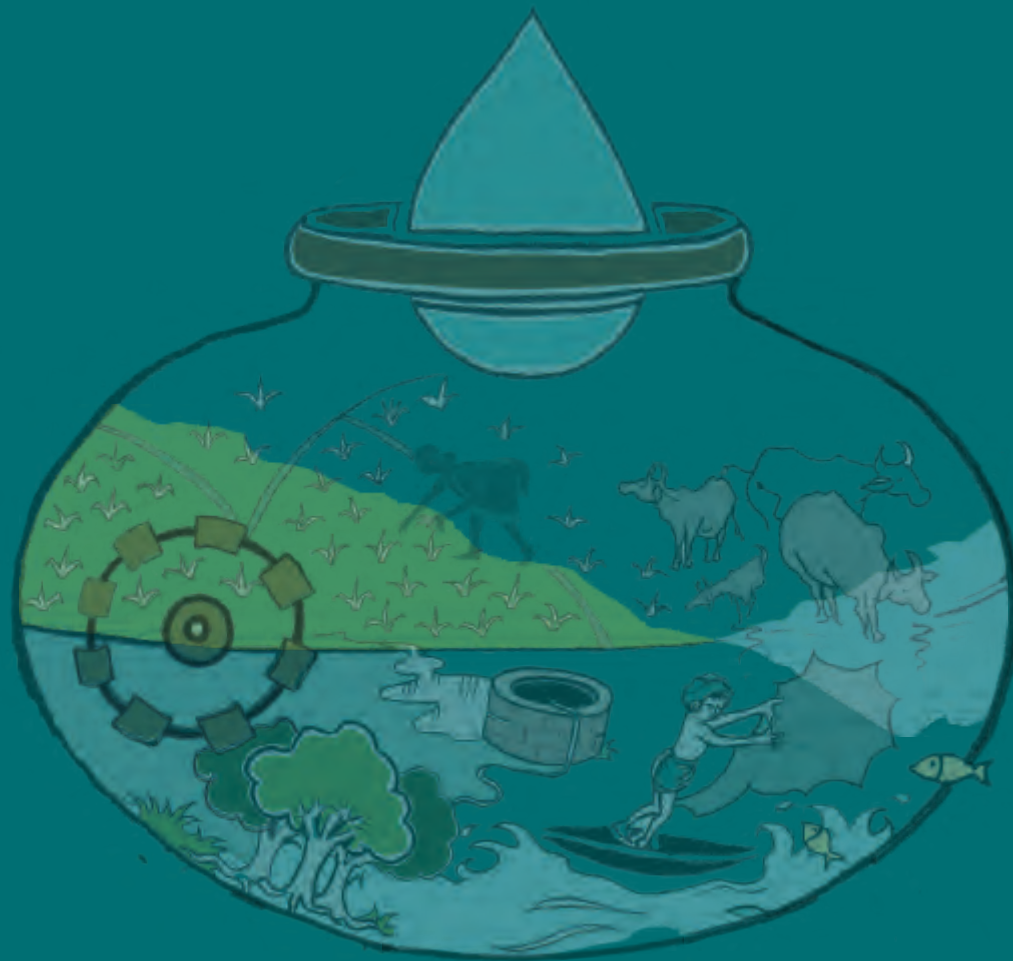
Barbara Zilly  
Country Director



Surendra Gautam  
Programme Coordinator



Laxmi Dhakal  
Accountant



### **Addresses of Country Offices**

#### **South Asia Regional Office**

Welthungerhilfe

India Liaison Office

C-32, South Extension -II,  
New Delhi - 110049 • India

Tel: +91-11-40520140 • Fax: +91-11-40520133

Email: [info.india@welthungerhilfe.de](mailto:info.india@welthungerhilfe.de)

[www.welthungerhilfe-southasia.org](http://www.welthungerhilfe-southasia.org)

#### **Nepal**

Welthungerhilfe Nepal

P.O.Box: 8130, Gairidhara marg-288, Kathmandu, Nepal