



# ACTIVITY REPORT

OCTOBER 2017 - SEPTEMBER 2018

## HOPE'87 WORLDWIDE

[www.hope87.at](http://www.hope87.at)



### IMPRESSUM

This Activity Report gives account of the work of the non-profit organization HOPE'87 in the period October 2017 to September 2018.

HOPE'87 supports youth training and youth employment projects as well as humanitarian aid according to the «Code of Conduct for International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief».

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## INTRODUCTION

Dear Readers,

Another working year has passed in which you have remained loyal to us, placing confidence in HOPE'87, entrusting us with funds or by offering your advice and showing your interest. For this we would like to express our heartfelt gratitude.

At the same time, we would like to invite you to get in touch with us - believe me, it won't hurt ☺ ...

We would love to tell you more about the people and their destiny we are working for, people like you and me, with concerns and needs, who were not born with the wish to leave their home country but are obliged to migrate and to live in exile in order to seek protection from persecution and danger...

It is with continuity, experience and perseverance, but also with a good deal of creativity, curiosity and courage, that we are working to contribute to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN 1948) which states that all people are born free and equal and they must treat each other in a spirit of brotherhood. It stipulates the right for every person to a standard of living, including food, clothing, housing, medical services and the necessary social services adequate for the health and welfare of themselves and of their family, and the right of mothers and children to special protection and assistance.

However, how far are we from achieving these targets?

And yet, it's this ideal of the universality of the human rights we strive to foster... also when working for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals which are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

And we do not tire at all in persisting with our efforts to help those in need.

So what actually is HOPE'87 and its strategic potential?

HOPE'87 is a non-profit organisation and international network with its HQ in Vienna and works in close cooperation with the Austrian Federal Chancellery (Prime Minister Office) and the Austrian Development Agency, regarding the support of youth training and youth employment projects in Africa, Asia, Latin America as well as in Central- and Eastern Europe. This international initiative is based on UN resolution 40/16 „Opportunities for Youth“ adopted by the General Assembly on the occasion of the International Youth Year of the UN (1985).

In an attempt to support the SDG and to fight poverty, locally-developed projects facilitating education, creating training and employment opportunities for youth are supported in technical and financial ways.

Special attention is given to humanitarian aid such as for refugees and flood victims in Pakistan, earthquake devastated Nepal, monsoon-stricken Bangladesh or for draught victims in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso. However, the provision of emergency goods, food and non-food items, medication and medical care is always combined with development activities in order to support an efficient and fast recovery of the local infrastructure. HOPE'87 is a registered partner of the EC Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) as well as of the Austrian Development Agency Humanitarian Aid.

The HOPE'87 Network is represented in 10 countries worldwide by local HOPE'87 chapters and organisations properly endorsed by the host governments. As experts and nationals of their countries these Country Directors are responsible for locating, developing, implementing, supervising and evaluating projects, supporting the beneficiaries with the necessary know-how and establishing close working relations with national governments and authorities, companies, NGOs and international organisations, like UNESCO, FAO and the EU-Delegations.

HOPE'87 refrains from sending expatriates and instead is giving full confidence to specially trained local experts and a firm commitment to cooperate with national partners.

Since the spring of 1991, HOPE'87 is affiliated with the United Nations through a „Memorandum of Understanding“ between the Republic of Austria on behalf of HOPE'87 and the United Nations regarding common strategies to fight youth unemployment. In 1992, the Director General of UNESCO awarded HOPE'87 with the status „In Official Relationship with UNESCO“, now „In Consultation Status“. Since 1997, HOPE'87 is affiliated with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the Organisation for African Unity (OAU). Furthermore, HOPE'87 maintains a close cooperation with UN agencies as well as the European Commission and the Austrian Missions abroad.

Co-operation Partners are, amongst others, the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), the Aga Khan Foundation, the EU, ECHO, UNESCO, the YOU Foundation-Education for Children in Need and many more.

It is my pleasure to present you herewith the Annual Report of HOPE'87 2018, the purpose of which is to provide you - as in previous years - with an overview of the most important HOPE'87 activities around the world.

We have again endeavoured to provide a synoptic structure of the programme contents with reference to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Since some programmes have been running for several consecutive years, the core data for these activities has remained the same, with information updating last year's activity report being given only where deemed necessary and relevant. Complete project data, the project reports and evaluations, as well as any other information desired, can be obtained from the General Secretariat.

During this reporting period, HOPE'87 implemented a total of 42 projects and programmes, 18 of which are situated in Africa, 18 in Asia, 4 in Europe and 2 in Latin America. Currently 10 HOPE'87 Country Offices manage projects and programmes in Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Bhutan, Burundi, Chile, India, Mali, Moldova, Nepal, Pakistan and Senegal.



Robert Ottitsch  
Secretary General  
HOPE'87

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As in past years, we would like to express our gratitude to our donors and partners, starting with the Austrian Federal Government and the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC), the European Commission, ECHO, the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) and UNESCO.

The achievements of HOPE'87 would not have been possible without the active and most valuable support provided by the Austrian Federal Chancellery and its Section I since our organisation was founded.

We express our deep gratitude to the Austrian Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs, the Austrian Federal Ministry for Education, Science and Research, the Austrian Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and Consumer Protection, the Austrian Federal Minister for Women, Family and Youth, as well as to the Land Oberösterreich and the City of Vienna.

We would also like to thank the Austrian and international media and private foundations, the YOU Foundation - Education for Children in Need, founded by UNESCO Special Ambassador Dr. Ute H. Ohoven, the association "Barmherzigkeit" (Austria and Germany), Trekking Chile and Franz Schubert, Apotheker helfen (Germany) and the numerous other enterprises, organisations, associations and donors who have supported HOPE'87.

Special gratitude goes to our Japanese partner, the Asia Network of Trust (ANT-Hiroshima), its founder and Executive Director Ms Tomoko Watanabe and the Japanese donors who have supported HOPE'87 projects for many years, such as the Basic Health Unit in Shamshatoo near Peshawar, Pakistan.

Deep felt gratitude goes to the Austrian diplomatic missions, who have never failed to assist the General Secretariat and the Country Offices in every possible way. Our appreciation also goes to all Foreign Missions in Vienna, whose doors are always open for HOPE'87.

HOPE'87 also thanks all the Austrian development organisations as well as international partner organisations, with a specific mention of the Aga Khan Development Network and its affiliated bodies and institutions, Elementary and Secondary Education Foundation (ESEF, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), FACES (Pakistan), Caritas Austria, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA Austria), Plan International Germany and Jugend Eine Welt - Don Bosco Aktion Österreich for their most successful cooperation.

Special recognition goes to the Novomatic Group of Companies for the support in printing this Activity Report.

HOPE'87 also would like to thank Heinz Sünder, journalist, photographer and long-term supporter of our organisation.

We would finally like to express our wholehearted gratitude to all our HOPE'87 Country Representatives and their staff, and all our volunteers and interns for their ongoing support and commitment.

As in previous years, we fondly remember our departed colleagues and friends, Tamar Oppenheimer, O.C. (†), UN Ass. Director General (ret) and Senior Advisor of HOPE'87, Uta Meran (†), HOPE'87-Kenya Branch Office Manager and Peter Sserugo (†), HOPE'87-Uganda Branch Office Manager.

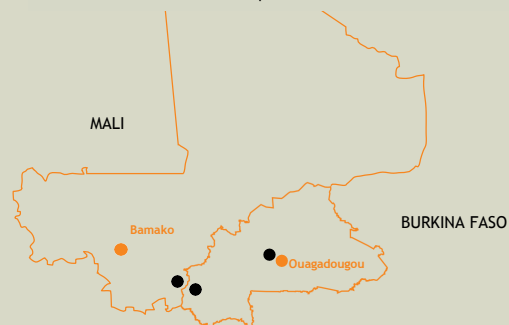


## BURKINA FASO and MALI

**PROGRAMME:** Poverty reduction in rural areas and prevention of malnutrition by improving the food security and income generation for poor farming households; increasing the independence of women as heads of households; sport activities for the promotion of cultural exchange and peace-building

PROJECTS	LOCATION	N° OF BENEFICIARIES	SDGs
Construction of handball sports fields to promote education and cultural exchange. A cross-border project in Koloko, Burkina Faso and Finkolo, Mali, West Africa	Burkina Faso, Région des Hauts-Bassins, Province of Kénédougou, Rural district of Koloko Mali, Troisième Région, Cercle de Sikasso, Rural district of Finkolo	5.702	Goals 3, 4, 5, 10, 16, 17
Food assistance to vulnerable households during the lean season	Burkina Faso, Région du Plateau central, Province of Kourweogo, Rural districts of Laye, Niou, Sourgoubila and Toeghin	57.000	Goals 1, 2, 3
Improving food and nutrition security and strengthening economic capacity of market gardeners in the Région du Centre in Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso, Région du Centre, Province of Kadiogo, Rural district of Komsilga	2.312	Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 15
Nutritional education for young mothers	Rural district of Komsilga, Province of Kadiogo, Région du Centre	727	Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8

COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE AND REGIONAL COORDINATOR FOR WEST AFRICA  
Abdarhamane TRAORET - Development Economist



## SUMMARY

Burkina Faso and Mali are two landlocked countries, with northern Burkina Faso having its longest border with the south of Mali. In addition, both countries are part of the West African sphere and therefore belong to the Sahel region. Ranking 183rd and 182nd rank in the UNDP Human Development Index 2018 respectively, both countries belong to the "low human development" group. Both countries were marked for more than 10 years by various types of crises which negatively affected the development of Burkina Faso and Mali. Burkina Faso for instance has to deal with its rapid population growth, the aftereffects of the ousted former authoritarian government, poor economic prospects, pervasive and perennial food insecurity and terrorist attacks.

The arid country Mali on the other hand primarily faced the fear of terrorism and extremist groups. Additionally, Mali's population is expected to double until the year 2035 whilst Mali remains with its economy among the 25 poorest countries in the world. Both countries are facing the exacerbating effects of climate change marked by deforestation, desertification and loss of biodiversity. The population rate living below the international poverty line constituted - according to latest available figures - 43.7% in Burkina Faso in 2014 and 49.7% in Mali in 2009.

Even though the economic growth rates and the creation of wealth have advanced in both countries in the past decades, a satisfying improvement has yet to be made with regards to the living conditions of the population. This can be demonstrated by the very high birth rates in 2017 of approximately 41 births per one thousand Burkinabé and approximately 44 births per one thousand Malians. These developments lead to the fact that a very large number of young people in both countries suffer from a lack of vocational training opportunities and job perspectives. In Burkina Faso and Mali almost 50% of the population are under 15 years of age and want to join the labour market in the near future.

The new, democratically elected government of Burkinabé President Roch Marc Christian Kaboré has undertaken a series of laudable and important measures to address an inclusive development, to rebuild the juridical and legal system, to counteract terrorist activities and to strengthen human rights.

For these reasons, HOPE'87 and its partners continue their efforts to support the national development strategies and to implement vocational training activities, to enable youth job creation, to foster peace and cultural understanding and to provide food and nutrition assistance to the vulnerable population affected by the Sahelian crises.



## ACTIVITIES

**Construction of sports fields to promote education and cultural exchange. A cross-border project in Koloko, Burkina Faso and Finkolo, Mali, West Africa**

Sport is a great activity for bringing people closer together. With sport there are no boundaries and in addition to that, social classes become unimportant. It surpasses continents, regions and countries. It remains a powerful means of uniting populations, creating conditions for peace between border populations and developing cultural activities.

People from developing countries have enormous disadvantages in playing sports because the necessary investments are often too expensive and out of reach. Furthermore, rural areas are less included compared to urban areas such as big cities and capitals with regards to sport opportunities.

Since Burkina Faso and Mali are developing countries, they have to cope with the difficulties mentioned above in setting up sports facilities and organising sports competitions.

However, with the generous financial support of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Civil Service and Sport (Bundesministerium für öffentlichen Dienst und Sport), HOPE'87 implemented a sports project in Koloko, and in Finkolo, two rural communities in Burkina Faso and Mali, respectively. The project has the peace-building character of sport and of cultural events across the common border of both countries, encouraging a reciprocal exchange between the people in a space free of fear, in a setting that is characterised by mutual appreciation and trust.

Since the project was implemented in a rural area with almost no infrastructure for sports activities, the implementation period took twelve months (until September 2018).

The project did not only focus on peace-building effects but it has also contributed to improving the physical and athletic development of students and young people in Burkina Faso and Mali. In addition, one of the main goals for this project was also the promotion of girls and the support of gender equality targeting female students in both communes. Through the establishment of two female volleyball teams in both communities - something never seen before - the empowerment of women and girls has transformed.

Two sports fields now enable basketball and volleyball games, two types of sports that had never been practiced in the two municipalities, due to the lack of sports facilities. Moreover, two cross-border holiday camps and sports tournaments were organised for the youth of Koloko and Finkolo. These holiday camps were the first opportunity for young people from both countries to travel and attend an international tournament, to visit tourist and agro-industrial sites in Mali and the agro-industrial center of Farako's green tea production - and to make new friends.



Through this project, the culture of peace and the strengthening of intercultural dialogue have been promoted in the two neighbouring countries, and with it, a peaceful co-existence among the people. Intercultural exchanges with forums have been organised between the two rural communities. The village chiefs, the customary and religious leaders and the two mayors of the communities met on several occasions to get to know each other better and to envisage the peaceful settlement of the difficulties of cohabitation. These often erupt between farmers and cattle breeders. The creation of this framework for dialogue and permanent exchange has been very well appreciated by the people and their leaders.



### Food assistance to vulnerable households during the lean season

Food and nutrition insecurity have worsened in West Africa. The affected population has increased by 40% from 2017 to 2018. Several countries have been affected, especially those of the Sahel region such as Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Burkina Faso. In total, 6 million people are impacted. 22 out of 45 provinces in Burkina Faso have grain deficit issues with 2 million affected people. In addition to climate change, insecurity in the Sahelian zone of northern Mali, with further consequences for Burkina Faso and Niger, has become a new cause of deterioration of the food and nutritional situation of the Sahelian population. Indeed, the numerous Jihadist attacks in Sahel regions have led to internal and external movements of the populations. People have abandoned their agro-pastoral production activities, which has led to a fall in agro-pastoral production, with the result that poverty has been increasing for already poor farmers.

To find a solution, the government of Burkina Faso has requested international aid from donors including the United Nations, the European Commission and international NGOs. The World Food Programme (WFP) decided to provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations in Burkina Faso. HOPE'87 is a WFP cooperating partner for the implementation of the project in the Plateau Central region of Burkina Faso, in the Kourweogo province. In total, the project covers 71 villages in the four rural communities Laye, Niou, Sourgoubila and Toeghin.

The implementation of the project contributed to the reduction of food and nutrition insecurity for vulnerable households. The mission of HOPE'87 consisted in the overall coordination of all project implementation activities. The mission also comprised the establishment and empowerment of complaints and accountability committees. These committees will manage all complaints related to the food assistance operation, carry out beneficiary targeting according to the criteria approved by WFP, distribute cash to beneficiary households, monitor the expenditures of beneficiary households which include purchases of cereals, food and nutritional products, evaluate the main cereal markets on which beneficiary households obtain their supplies as well as an evaluation of the monthly cash distributions from June to September 2018.

In total, more than 10,000 vulnerable households and a population of more than 57,000 people have been approached. The effects of the project have been significant on the target groups, namely vulnerable populations living in rural areas. Cash distributions to vulnerable households have reduced food and nutrition insecurity by enabling people to go to village markets and to buy cereals, pulses, meat and dried fish. The family consumption has thus been improved in quantity and in quality. The nutritional status of particularly disadvantaged groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 0-5 years has also been significantly improved.

### Improving food and nutrition security and strengthening economic capacity of market gardeners in the Région du Centre in Burkina Faso

In order to secure past successes of earlier projects, HOPE'87 and its local project implementation partners have adopted a two-year strategy to monitor all the projects carried out in the Région du Centre of Burkina Faso.



One of these projects serves to improve the food and nutritional security and economic strengthening of market gardening households and targets the market gardeners of the Komsilga rural community. Although the project officially terminated in June 2017, HOPE'87 continues to provide advice to the 410 beneficiary households, which encompass more than 2,300 beneficiaries. This consultancy support allowed reinforcing the gains already obtained in the continuous improvement of the yields of the principal agricultural production such as cabbage, tomatoes and onions. Moreover, it enabled the maintenance of the commercial relationship between vegetable growers and the micro-finance institutions with regards to the annual funding of all the input needs of the vegetable producers. Finally, the support facilitated the flow of vegetable production by increasing the number of buyers.

Food security for the undernourished population was followed up with activities to verify the effective application of infant and young child feeding practices. The monitoring of these activities helped reduce the effects of malnutrition with regards to the target groups of the project, which consisted of very poor household members, pregnant and lactating women as well as children from 0 to 5 years.

The integration of this project in the Région Central of Burkina Faso has made it possible to set up an effective ex-post monitoring system, which has reinforced all the results achieved by the improvement of food and nutrition security.

With the support of its local partner, the "Groupement Féminin de Productrices 'Wend Sôngda' de Komki-Ipala" (GVFWS), HOPE'87 was able to carry out this project in cooperation with the Komsilga Market-gardening Cooperative. The project was initially co-funded by the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC).

#### Nutritional education for young mothers

The overall objective of this project serves the improvement of education on food and nutrition for vulnerable mothers in rural areas. Here, the focus lies on pregnant and lactating women as well as on vulnerable children between the ages of 0 to 5.

With the help of this project, an increase in food and nutritional consumption of agricultural households in the respective project areas has been noticed. This was achieved by the implementation of nutritional education activities, the use of non-timber forest products and the production of fortified flour. The goal of raising awareness and improving the mothers' skills has been achieved throughout the project's activities. This was made possible by the women's now extended knowledge on nutrition, the enhancement of families' financial incomes, the usage of local agricultural products for their own consumption as well as income-generating activities through the sale of these products. This project was implemented by HOPE'87 with the support of Verein Barmherzigkeit Deutschland and Verein Barmherzigkeit Österreich.



## INSTITUTIONAL CONTACTS BURKINA FASO

### Government Authorities

- H.E. Ms Adizatou Rosine Coulibaly, Minister of Economy, Finance and Development of Burkina Faso
- Mr Germain Nana, Director ad interim, General Directorate of Cooperation, Ministry of Finance
- Mr Armand Pierre Roland Béouindé, Mayor of Ouagadougou
- Mr Adama Victor Kabré, Mayor of Komki-Ipala
- Mr Lassane Kiemtoré, Mayor of Tanghin-Dassouri
- Mr Yaya Ouattara, Mayor of Koloko
- Mr Issouf Nikiéma, Mayor of Komsilga
- Mr Boniface Zango, Mayor of Laye
- Mr Oumar Ouédraogo, Mayor of Niou,
- Mr Alexandre Zagré, Mayor of Sourgoubila,
- Mr Idrissa Sawadogo, Mayor of Toeghin
- Father Mathieu Traoré, Director of the Cultural Center René Fournier, Bobo-Dioulasso
- Mr Julien Nonguierma, former Mayor of Komsilga
- Mr Inoussa Boye Maiga, Mayor of Kelbo
- Mr Issa Ouattara, Director of the Regional Development Agency
- Ms Nadine Tamboura, former Director of NGO Affaires Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development

### Diplomatic Representatives Burkina Faso

- H.E. Ambassador Jean Lamy, Head of the EU Delegation in Burkina Faso
- H.E. Ambassador Dr Caroline Gudenus, Ambassador of Austria to BurkinaFaso
- H.E. Ambassador Dr Dieudonné Keré, Ambassador of Burkina Faso to Austria

### Agencies Burkina Faso

- Mr Wim Fransen, Technical Advisor, ECHO field office Ouagadougou
- Mr Abdoulaye Ilboudo, Programme Assistant, ECHO field office Ouagadougou
- Mr Christian Geosits, Coordinator, ADA Burkina Faso
- Mr Yves Delisle, Programme Officer, Rural Development, ADA Burkina Faso
- Mr David James Bulman, WFP Burkina Faso Country Representative
- Mr Jonas Soubeiga, WFP Project Officer
- Mr Aristide Dabiré, Secretary General of the National Commission of Burkina Faso for UNESCO

### NGOs Burkina Faso

- Mr Salifou Ouédraogo, Programme Director West Africa, SOS Sahel International
- Mr Guillaume Doukoun, Country Representative, SOS Sahel International, Burkina Faso
- Mr Baléma Bazié, President of the local association "Ca Me Concerne"
- Mr Emmanuel Niyindorera, ADRA Country Director, Burkina Faso
- Ms Claire Kaboré, GRET Country Representative Burkina Faso, Chief of Nutrifaso Project
- Dr Traoré Tahirou, GRET Deputy Country Representative
- Ms Elise Kokora, Country Representative DRC
- Ms Edith Balbomi, Senior Project Officer Christian Aid, Burkina Faso



- Mr Modeste Kokobo, National Coordinator, Croix-Rouge Burkina Faso
- Mr Pierre Michailard, Programme Officer, Conseil Départemental du territoire de Belfort, France
- Ms Clémentine Kaboré, Groupement Féminin de Productrices « Wend Sôgda » de Komki-Ipala
- Mr Papa Sosthène Konaté, Humanitarian Officer, OXFAM, Burkina Faso
- Mr Moussa Hama Gao, PMEAL, OXFAM, Burkina Faso
- Mr Somé Koyo Désiré, Humanitarian Officer, OCADES, Ouagadougou

## INSTITUTIONAL CONTACTS MALI

### Government Authorities

- Mr Bougouzanga Coulibaly, Governor of the Region of Sikasso
- Mr Kalfa Sanogo, Mayor of Sikasso
- Mr Daniel Dembélé, Prefect of Sikasso
- Mr Drissa Ouattara, Mayor of Finkolo
- Mr Bakémo Daniogo, Director of the Teaching Academy of Sikasso
- Mr Moukellou Maiga, Director of the Bougoula School

### Diplomatic Representatives

- H.E. Ambassador Dr Caroline Gudenus, Ambassador of Austria to Mali
- H.E. Ambassador Kodjo Lougué, Ambassador of Burkina Faso to Mali

### Agencies

- Mr Bruno Ssenyondo (M.Afr), Director of the Senoufo Centre, Sikasso

### NGOs

- Mr Ambroise Ballo, Programme Officer, ACOD NGO, Sikasso
- Association of Community Health in Bougoula and Kaféla
- Association of Children's Parents in Bougoula and Kaféla
- Mothers' Association in Bougoula and Kaféla
- Mr Adama Nama Coulibaly, NGO IACR, Siguida Conseils, Sikasso

These countries' programmes contribute to the achievement of the following SDGs:



## BURUNDI

**PROGRAMME:** Promoting education and capacity building for the youth and increasing the income of households

PROJECTS	LOCATION	N° OF BENEFICIARIES	SDGs
"Kinderhilfe für Burundi": Support for school age children and youth in Kivoga	Kivoga village, Rutana province	1.560	Goals 1, 3, 4
Strengthening community participation in integrated early childhood development	Kivoga village, Rutana province	950	Goals 1, 3, 4
Vocational training for young people in the tourism sector	Bujumbura	20	Goals 3, 4, 5, 8
Young Burundian Leaders Network and Environment	Communities Bururi and Makamba; Bujumbura	500	Goals 2, 3, 5
Hiroshima Arts Party: Children's drawing exhibition	Burundian refugees in Uvira, DRC	40	Goal 5
Ensuring access to education and essential child protection services for children and adolescents in Burundi	Communities Makamba, Ruyigi, Gitega, Muyinga and Kirundo	30.000	Goals 1, 4, 5, 16, 17

### COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE

Benoît MUHIMUZI - Development Economist



## SUMMARY

Burundi is a small country in Central-East Africa bordered by Tanzania, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Lake Tanganyika. According to the Demographic Vulnerable Report of 2015, Burundi is considered one of the most vulnerable countries in the world. In addition, the country has a history of violent conflicts linked to a civil war that erupted after its independence in the 1960s and sporadically continued until a ceasefire agreement in 2005.

After only a decade of relative stability, Burundi has plunged back into an acute political crisis which was brought on by the contested electoral process in 2015 marked by widespread demonstrations and serious violations of human rights. According to UNHCR, over 418,000 Burundians, 56% of whom are children, have sought refuge in neighboring countries, mainly in Tanzania, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In addition to this, the IOM states the alarming fact that an estimated 210,000 people are internally displaced in Burundi.

Beyond the political security crisis, Burundi is also facing a socio-economic crisis with a drastic decrease of its foreign exchange reserves, rising basic goods prices and a lack of jobs and economic opportunities, due to the predicted collapse of the business sector. All of these factors result in an increased poverty ratio, decreased opportunities for adolescents and increased vulnerability of children and those caring for them.

According to child protection stakeholders, there has been an increase in the number of children living and working in the streets in all main cities of Burundi. Life on the street is violent, abusive and exposes children to exploitation, like prostitution and banditry. Without the provision of support for continuing education, especially for the most vulnerable children, the phenomenon of street children will continue to grow.

As the crisis continues, the number of affected people who are in need of humanitarian assistance has increased considerably since 2015, from around 400,000 Burundians in 2015 to 3 million people in 2017, half of them being children in need.

HOPE'87 consolidates efforts with other humanitarian partners and is still determined to pursue its activities to alleviate the hardships of those categories of vulnerable populations mainly in terms of improving access to quality and equal education and protection by increasing learning infrastructures and providing support to traditional stakeholders and communities. To achieve the above goals, HOPE'87 has implemented several projects in Burundi.

Moreover, HOPE'87 has built capacities for teachers mainly in areas of guidance and counseling, pedagogy and building their capacity to enhance community inclusion in education efforts and strategies.

## ACTIVITIES

### “Kinderhilfe für Burundi”: Support for school age children and youth in Kivoga

The second phase of the “Gitaramuka Centre for the development of improved school conditions”, involved the construction of a double story building with a career skills centre for vocational training, dormitories for vulnerable children and an accommodation for teachers. The centre has become a respectable environment for the community as well as a meeting place for the citizens of the province of Rutana. In its first phase, the Gitaramuka School Centre constructed an eight-classrooms primary school, an administrative bloc, a well-equipped kitchen with a big canteen that provides healthy and warm food for the children as well as an ecological-sanitary facility with access to clean water for the households of the community. A school management committee is in place, consisting of several parents who meet every three months in order to support the students. Generally seen, the project aims at promoting access to quality education in response to the National Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research.

Additionally, the project contributes to food security in the project area with demonstrations of agro-field techniques, including cultivations of bananas and cabbage. Moreover, livestock farming was implemented, resulting in the production of manure and milk. Parents showed their support by

coming to work in the fields and producing sweet potatoes and beans by themselves.

The manure collected from cows, goats and pigs are used at the centre as fertilisers on the agro-fields. Additionally, more than 3,000 trees were planted at the centre compound and in the neighbouring areas.

A Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) has been established by HOPE'87 Burundi through trained youth in agro-sylvo-livestock and it has already resulted in a very fruitful success. All the VSLA group members meet on a weekly basis to discuss for about two hours issues such as monitoring, feedback, evaluation of the group dynamics, assessment of contributions and credits as well as the profitability of mini projects presented by the members.

With the generous financial support from the YOU Foundation - Education for Children in Need, the RTL Foundation and the “Visions for Children” Foundation, HOPE'87 Burundi has been able to particularly respond to the Sustainable Development Goal 4, which aims at ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, in the Rutana province.

### Strengthening community participation in integrated early childhood development

The Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme builds on the “Gitaramuka School Centre” project and has positively impacted the progress of quality education and community involvement in education. The programme has bolstered child development by strengthening physical skills, self-expression skills, social skills, self-sufficiency skills, self-assessment skills and language acquisition, especially bi-lingual development. Furthermore, children are given the feeling of protection from violence, trauma and an unsafe environment, by letting them feel love, physical and verbal stimulation and through playing.

Despite the importance of the contributions of ECD, several adverse facts remain to be combated: for instance, many of the children who have not gone through preschool, eventually drop out of school or resume in first or second grade. Also, parents usually send their children to school above the ages prescribed by law and children on average begin primary school with few skills as well as a low capacity and a fragile attitude towards learning, which eventually does not allow them to maximize their opportunities.







This has generated solidarity among the stakeholders, like the departments of the Ministry in charge of preschools, along with the University of Burundi, UNICEF Eastern and Southern African Region, the World Bank, the director and inspector of education in Rutana and the African Early Childhood Development Network (AIECN), to integrate at least one classroom of preschool in their schools. Moreover, many parents in the respective communities work tirelessly through networking to strengthen the rehabilitation approach for the education of their children as well as to take part in preschool activity schedules such as visits of their children's exhibitions. In addition to that, the school canteen operates as usual and gives healthy and warm food to children for the stimulation of the learning process and to partially fight malnutrition.

UNICEF has promoted the project "Strengthening community participation in integrated early childhood development" by providing twelve ECD tool kits, a "treasure box", manuals and brochures to further enhance the capacity of the teachers.

The "treasure box of activities" was necessary for the stimulation of the children's willingness to learn from each other. With the existence of games, children have engaged in play as a means of developing abilities to think, speak and interact with each other, even in most difficult times. Additionally, last year HOPE'87 Burundi participated in the Eastern and Southern African regional workshop on "Expanding Access and Enhancing Quality of Pre-primary Education" in Maputo, Mozambique, as an active partner for capacity building of pre-school programmes through the Ministry of Education.

The implementation of this project through HOPE'87 was only made possible with the generous financial support of the YOU Foundation - Education for Children in Need, the RTL Foundation and the „Visions for Children" Foundation.

#### Vocational training for young people in the tourism sector

HOPE'87 Burundi in cooperation with the Burundian National Tourist Office remains committed to helping young people from the northern part of the capital city of Bujumbura to engage in conversations with tourists in English and to inform the visitors about the history of Burundi as well as to sell market goods and art souvenirs to them. For this matter, operational English clubs have been established in order to promote Burundi's tourism sector as fuel for a fruitful economic drive. Since then the English clubs have continued to play a vital role in building solidarity in the communities. Through this project, young entrepreneurs have even been able to root in the gastronomy business and benefit from tourism.

#### Young Burundian Leaders Network and Environment

HOPE'87 continues to commit itself to helping the youth to secure employment through the conviction of its humanitarian visions and work experience. HOPE'87 Burundi continues to value, design and implement strategies that will make the youth more employable, like in the communities of Bururi and Makamba in Bujumbura. This project offers the opportunity to young Burundian leaders to connect with different educational institutions, NGOs and private enterprises in order to optimise their career opportunities.

Hereby, the focus is placed on life skills, education on environmental issues as well as income-generating activities like the agro-business, e.g. twenty youths were trained as barista, which allowed them to work in coffee restaurants, a trendy way to enjoy a cup of coffee in Bujumbura; another youth group was trained in apiculture and the use of and care for sustainable beehives providing a stable income from the sale of honey. All this educational support aims at a better and more sustainable livelihood for the youth.

HOPE'87 wishes to express its gratitude to the Ministry of Labour, Higher Education and Elementary Education as well as to the Embassy of the United States to Burundi for the extended support.

#### Hiroshima Arts Party: Children's drawing exhibition

Due to the political situation in Burundi, a refugee crisis has been triggered, forcing tens of thousands of Burundians to flee and pour into the neighbouring states. Among them are many children who seek asylum and humanitarian aid. Consequently, Burundian refugee children have fled to Uvira, a small town in the Democratic Republic of Congo and only 15km away from Bujumbura.

In order to support these children in need, HOPE'87 Burundi in cooperation with the Asian Network of

Trust (ANT)-Hiroshima started this project several years ago. By offering the children international art exchanges and the participation in drawing exhibitions, which take place once a year, the children's process of overcoming their trauma is being promoted while at the same time their self-esteem is being strengthened. This is done through competition in creative thinking and the improvement of their drawing skills. Additionally, a child's mental stance, meaning its memory and attention span, is improved through art work.

In partnership with the Salesians of Don Bosco, HOPE'87 Burundi has continued to help these refugee children in Uvira and will happily continue to do so in the future.

#### Ensuring access to education and essential child protection services for children and adolescents in Burundi

This project aims at ensuring access to education and essential child protection services for children and adolescents in targeted areas with a high concentration of returnees, internally displaced people and host communities, who are stretched to their limits. The project is implemented in the following five provinces: Makamba, Ruyigi, Muyinga, Gitega and Kirundo.

This activity is a response to the tripartite high-level meeting of Tanzania, Burundi and UNHCR in Dar es Salaam on 30 August 2017, where a resolution was officially signed to allow the refugees to return to Burundi on a voluntary basis within the principles of safety and dignity.

The project of HOPE'87 was partnered by UNICEF and the Belgium Embassy, raising funds to protect children and adolescents returning from refugee camps in neighbouring countries and to support children from internally displaced families. Generally, the activity responded to the need of 30,000 Burundian children through the provision of school kits, trainings of 350 adolescents in agricultural techniques as well as trainings of 400 educators and facilitators. These trainings include psycho-social care, child service care givers and adequate teaching methods for education in emergencies. The focus lies on integrating Burundi's educational system in schools for returnees and internally displaced children while raising awareness in peace campaigns within 75 pilot schools. Moreover, HOPE'87 continues to help teachers and learners further step up their knowledge, skills and experiences in matters related to education in emergencies by training them in "Minimum Standard for Education in Emergencies and Early Reconstruction" clubs at school.

Furthermore, HOPE'87 Burundi supports a resettlement approach that has been used to bring back most of the Burundian refugee children. This approach includes resettlement pools, child reception centres and youth centres. Through these actions the success of welcoming child refugees back home has been positively impacted.

In addition, a freelancer system of registration of all Burundian child refugees has inspired the integration of children into education. This includes nominal lists that are being passed onto schools to ease enrolment of categorised persons regardless of their sex or other categories like disability.

## INSTITUTIONAL CONTACTS

#### Government Authorities

- H.E. Edouard Nduwimana, Honorable Ombudsman of Burundi
- H.E. Adolphe Rukenkanya, Minister of Youth and Culture
- Hon Issa Ntambuka, Burundian Ambassador to Saudi Arabia
- H.E. Albert Nsasagare, Deputy Chief State Protocol
- Hon. Juvenal Ndayiragije, MP of Rutana province
- Mr Janvier Ndirahisha, Ministry of Education



- Mr Siméon Ngenzebuhoro, Provincial Director of Education
- Mr Gabriel Kabura, Provincial Director of Agriculture and Livestock
- Mr Juvenal Fecabu, Supervisor of Rutana District
- Mr Jean Marie Rurangiriza, focal point of Education in Emergencies at the Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research
- Ms Chantal Bajinyura, Director General of Pedagogical Offices Burundi

#### Diplomatic Representatives

- H.E. Ambassador Dr Christian Felner, Ambassador of Austria to Burundi
- Mr Akos Herman, Secretary of the Belgian Embassy
- Mr Daniel Lallemand, Belgium Development Agency
- Mr Christian Joly, Political Advisor, EU Delegation
- Hon. Mr Brent Van Tassel, Consul, Embassy of Belgium in Bujumbura
- Ms Karine Desenne, Embassy of Germany in Bujumbura

#### Agencies

- Mr Jeremy Hopkins, Representative, UNICEF
- Mr Adrien Boucher, Education Specialist, Global Partnership for Education
- Mr Yorgos Kapranis, ECHO, DRC
- Ms Maya Igarashi-Wood, WASH Officer, UNICEF
- Ms Céline Lafoucriere, Chief Education, UNICEF
- Ms Maki Komura, Planning and Monitoring specialist, UNICEF
- Mr Al Morgan, Chief of Mission, IOM
- Mr Amadou Alassane, Sr. Agricultural Services Specialist, World Bank
- Mr Mahaman Zailani Haladou, Emergency WASH Specialist, UNICEF
- Ms Céline Demagny, Belgium Development Agency
- Mr Nabor Barancira, Consultant, FAO/CAUR
- Ms Anget Ndiho Kubwayo, UNICEF
- Ms Roswitha Kremsler, Political Affairs Officer, UN Bureau
- Ms Kristina Mejo, IOM Chief of Mission
- Mr Amadou Bailo Sow, OCHA Eastern Africa
- Mr Claude Kakule, Head of Programme, WFP
- Mr Soufrane Adjali, Deputy Representative, UNHCR
- Mr MacDonald Mwakasendile, Head of Communication, ICGLR
- Mr Russell Gates, Country Representative, CONCERN Worldwide

#### NGOs

- Mr Jesse Kamstra, Representative, Lutheran World Federation
- Mr Geoff Andrews, Chief of Mission, ZOA Burundi
- Dr Basile Ndumbi M. Country Director, IMC Burundi
- Dr Anthony Collins, JGI Roots & Shoots
- Mr David Ninteretse, Roots & Shoots Burundi
- Dr Shadrack M. Kamenya, JGI
- Ms Inamahoro Chantal, Pathfinder Country Representative
- Ms Juliane Wiessenhuetter, Coordinator ACCES Project, GIZ
- Ms Geneviève Gauthier, Protection Coordinator, IRC
- Mr Richard Crothers, Chief of Mission, IRC
- Mr Atsu André Agbogan, Country Director, Jesuit Refugee Service
- Mr Marthe Mbengwe, National Director, World Vision

This programme contributes to the achievement of the following SDGs:



## SENEGAL

**PROGRAMME:** Improving the fight against poverty by restoring the human dignity of the population in urban and peri-urban areas of Senegal through capacity-building and focusing on education, health, infrastructure, agriculture and income generation

PROJECTS	LOCATION	N° OF BENEFICIARIES	SDGs
Empowerment and self-help for craftsmen and micro-entrepreneurs in Baraka	Baraka, Sicap Liberté VI, Dakar	215	Goals 1, 4
Education, health and training in Baraka	Baraka Sicap Liberté VI, Dakar	1.570	Goals 3, 4, 8
Baraka IT Center	Baraka Sicap Liberté VI, Dakar	150	Goal 4
«The Conciergerie» - safety, cleanliness and maintenance of the new Baraka City	Baraka Sicap Liberté VI, Dakar	150	Goal 6
Construction and equipment of a kindergarten - early childhood education in Baraka	Baraka, Sicap Liberté VI, Dakar	70	Goals 4, 9
Blogger training Phase II	Baraka, Sicap Liberté VI, Dakar	4	Goal 8
Support of the activities of women fishmongers of Ouakam	Ouakam, Dakar	64	Goals 1, 5
Agriculture and improved nutrition for pregnant women and children 0-5 years of age	Mampatim, Dialambere and Médina Chérif, Dep. Kolda	2.500	Goals 1, 2, 3

#### COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE

Boubacar MANE - Geographer



## SUMMARY

As a Sahelian country, Senegal is predominantly dependent on its agricultural economy. Due to the highly problematic climate conditions, Senegal continues to suffer from drought and consequently from insufficient sustainable human development for a population of more than 14 million people.

In addition, Senegal has a rapidly growing youth population with more than 60% under the age of 25. Their potential human capital cannot be developed according to their needs and aspirations, translating into an alarming youth unemployment rate.

The unsuccessful search for a suitable job - even with a university degree in the pocket - a still firmly rooted gender disparity, a high illiteracy rate, an agricultural sector that is seriously affected by the climate change and impeding the poverty alleviation process and dim economic prospects for the future are important push factors for illegal migration.

Senegal is also one of the most stable countries in Africa; up to date it had only three major political transitions, each of them peaceful, since its independence from France in 1960. Its serving President, H.E. Macky Sall, was elected in March 2012 and re-elected in 2016, while at the same time he supported a constitutional referendum to cut the presidential mandates from seven to five years.

The President's ambitious development plan, "Plan Sénégal Emergent (PSE)", started in 2014 and is designed to get Senegal out of a cycle of low-growth and weak poverty reduction until 2035. It strives to carry out a structural transformation of the economic framework, to promote human capital and to ensure good governance and the rule of law. This should lead, amongst others, to an improvement of the living conditions of the population, an acceleration of economic growth and productivity. Moreover, it should have an impact on local development, reduce inequality and improve job creation.



The "Cité Baraka" programme, which was initiated in the slum of Baraka in Liberté VI, a district of Dakar, in 2015, contributes to the "*Plan Sénégal Emergent* (PSE)" and has been in full swing since the start of the reconstruction works in March 2018, the signing of the lease contracts for new apartments for all 210 households and the implementation of a series of accompanying measures and support projects.

The overall "Cité Baraka" programme is carried out under the patronage of the President of the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Macky Sall, and under the leadership of the YOU Foundation - Education for Children in Need of UNESCO Special Ambassador Dr Ute H. Ohoven, and accompanied by capacity-building, empowerment and wealth-building activities, in cooperation with the different grassroots organisations in Baraka.

With regard to the pressing need to ensure a sustainable quality of life for the Senegalese people and in order to contribute to the "*Plan Sénégal Emergent*", HOPE'87 has made it its mission to enhance food security, support educational institutions and offer professional training, as well as to improve the health conditions and the standards of living of the people of Senegal, while especially targeting the poor and vulnerable populations and strengthening gender equality.

All the projects implemented by HOPE'87 Senegal are inspired by these values and aim to improve the living conditions of the populations in rural, urban and peri-urban areas.

## ACTIVITIES

### Empowerment and self-help of craftsmen and micro-entrepreneurs in Baraka

Since the conduction of a census, the capacity-building needs and the lack of training opportunities were identified in Baraka as the most important missing assets with regards to marketing and management skills. Consequently, professional exercises for craftsmen in trade and marketing as well as management training have been implemented by HOPE'87 Senegal in cooperation with its generous partner the YOU Foundation - Education for Children in Need. The project has offered courses which have contributed to the professionalisation of artisans and to their integration into the Senegalese labour market. The modules have been taught in Wolof, one of the national languages in Senegal. In order to ensure the active participation of all artisans irrespective of their ethnical background, the lectures have been held in form of talks and debates, as a good number of the participants were illiterate.

30 hours of high-quality courses have been conducted for each craft covering topics such as the characteristics of quality work, compliance with specifications and cost estimates, keeping deadlines, quality assurance and control, effective self-representation and promotion of one's work. Management topics have included the acquisition of accounting skills, archiving of accounting documents, calculating the profit margin, cost reduction techniques such as the determination of operating costs, and the presentation of the projected operating account. Other topics ranged from successfully addressing credit institutions with a sound knowledge of financing systems for the acquisition of required equipment, to credit simulation and were taught in 35 hours of high-quality courses for each craft. Apart from these modules, 10 hours of introductory courses in computer science have been provided for each participant, with a focus on the use of social networks like Facebook in order to promote their activities.

The project also helped the artisans to organise themselves in a *Groupeement d'Intérêt Économique* (Economic Interest Group, GIE) and to get acquainted with microfinance institutions, followed by a negotiation facilitated by the HOPE'87 Senegal team. These efforts led to a 14 million FCFA (about 21,000 €) guarantee fund, that was deposited by HOPE'87 Senegal on an escrow account at the mutual savings bank PAMECAS. This guarantee fund will consider working capital credits for women and investment credits for the carpenters, masons, mechanics and dressmakers once they have moved to their new workshops and shops in the new buildings built as part of the area's redevelopment.

### Education, health and training in Baraka

For the sub-project "Baraka Health", a state nurse was assigned on a full-time basis to provide primary health care for the people of the Baraka neighbourhood. The medical care for children focuses on diarrhoea, dental caries, coughing and the flu whereas adults are provided with examinations and prescriptions regarding hypertension, anaemia, dermatitis and influenza.

Advanced medical support for prenatal and postnatal care as well as family planning have also been organised once a month in the Baraka health unit. For this, the midwife of the nearby "Sanitary District Unit of Gaspard Camara" who is also in charge of the Baraka area, regularly offers consultations at the health unit and advises women at their different pregnancy stages.

The access to primary health for the people of Baraka is supported by the "Direction des Infrastructures, des Équipements et de la Maintenance" of the Ministry of Health.

#### Baraka IT Centre

The project "IT Centre" initiated in Baraka aims to introduce the population of Baraka to the advantages of technological innovations and ICT tools. The project is especially dedicated to the youth, who are being taught how to interpret and analyse numerical values. Thanks to the setting up of the small IT centre, easy and low-cost access is available to these young people in order to acquire simple and comprehensible modules at their level. The IT Centre is set up inside the "Schumacher Centre", once financed by Formula 1 Champion Michael Schumacher for which he evolved into an icon of Baraka. It offers a technologically well-equipped learning environment for high quality and fast service.

In addition, local money transfer systems such as Orange Money, Wari, Joni Joni and VitFé were set up and have been effectively used, adding to the financial sustainability of the IT centre.

Besides the intensive educational engagement with the possibilities of the Internet, the training modules have also offered a focus on practical exercises for PC beginners, like how to use Word, Excel and PowerPoint accordingly.

Furthermore, the IT centre has been a go-to training point for the craftsmen participating in the project "Empowerment and self-help of craftsmen and micro-entrepreneurs in Baraka", providing valuable synergy effects.

In this context, 10 hours of introductory courses in the ICT have been provided for each craftsmen training, with a focus on the use of social networks like Facebook to promote their professional activities. This resulted in 25 of the trained artisans opening a Facebook account in order to promote their businesses.

This project allowed the craftsmen to acquire the necessary computer tools with the ability to accelerate their Internet research methods in order to develop the capacity of strengthening their activities and their initiatives through research.

The IT centre was implemented with the support of the YOU Foundation - Education for Children in Need in partnership with the German Association for Small and Medium Businesses (Bundesverband Mittelständischer Wirtschaft).

#### „The Conciergerie“ - safety, cleanliness and maintenance of the new Baraka City

The general objective of the project is to guarantee the safety, cleanliness and maintenance of the 11 residential buildings with a capacity of 210 apartments and common areas of the „Cité Baraka“ that are currently being built. The project aims to guarantee a harmonious life in a community co-existence. "The Conciergerie" project is supported by the YOU Foundation - Education for Children in Need and implemented by HOPE'87 Senegal.

In fact, huts and barracks will give way to modern apartment buildings inspired by African tradition and designed in cooperation with the Association of German Architects ("Bund Deutscher Architekten") and students and professors of the "Peter Behrens School of Art" in Düsseldorf (Germany). Once all the buildings are ready for occupation, the tenants will



have a new home with common spaces, green areas, running water, electricity and a regular waste collection. The peaceful community life and the daily management of the new residential area will also require a high degree of hygiene and cleanliness.

The conciergerie will have its office in one of the buildings and will be equipped with a computer, a printer, a photocopier, a phone as well as basic furniture, internet access, all cleaning equipment and professional manual tools.

The service team of the conciergerie comprises 15 members of staff, trained by a professional cleaning company and will ensure the cleanliness, maintenance and security of the buildings. Among several organisational tasks, such as the coordination with the public services, the conciergerie will also ensure that tenants respect the house rules and do their duties. It will also work as a mediator in disputes between the tenants and act as the liaison for the housing cooperative.

#### Construction and equipment of a kindergarten - early childhood education in Baraka

The main project „Cité Baraka“ is accompanied by activities for empowerment and support of the population of the deprived district Baraka. The aim of the kindergarten project is to improve quality early childhood education (ECE) for children as well as to improve their living conditions and the enrolment rates. Consequently, the main objective of the project is to contribute to a holistic development of the children, to their social, emotional and cognitive development, and to look after their physical needs. This should help the children to enter the world of lifelong learning without fear nor reticence.

Hence, the project started with the construction and equipment of 2 ECE classrooms on a second storey on top of the primary school of Baraka, which had been funded several years ago by the YOU Foundation-Education for Children in Need. This will allow care and attention by qualified early childhood educators for about 70 children up to the age of six years.



#### Blogger training Phase II

The general objective of this project, which started in February 2016 and thus two years prior to the official start of the reconstruction activities in February 2018, is to promote the „Cité Baraka“ project, initiated in 2015 in Baraka, a slum area in the district Liberté VI of the capital Dakar. The Baraka blog provides valid and updated information regarding the development activities and the transformation process of this slum to a graceful living quarter under the address: <https://barakadakar.wordpress.com>. It also serves the purpose to make this neighbourhood visible to other potential partners for further funding. All blog entries are being provided by trained youth, who focus not only on the development of the "Cité Baraka" project itself, but also on topics like education, health as well as water, sanitation and everyday life.

#### Support of the activities of women fishmongers of Ouakam

One of the most important aspects for financial sustainability of any new project is the empowerment of the beneficiaries and the creation of new jobs and income-generating activities. This concept was also put into practice when the kindergarten Keur Joyce in Ouakam, a district of Dakar near the old airport, was renovated and enlarged two years ago. The nursery was re-inaugurated in November 2016 and now welcomes up to 100 children, enrolled due to the popularity of the kindergarten, the quality education offered and the safe environment provided. Many of the mothers of these children are fishmongers selling fish from the beach in Ouakam, close to the Mosque of the Divinity in Dakar. All of these women, organised in their own Groupement d'Intérêt Economique (Economic Interest Group, GIE) carry out the same activity, which is the sale of fish which the fishermen bring





to the shore in their traditional canoes. The women first establish tacit agreements with the fishermen, who sell them all their catch - carps, mules, pikes, captains and sea serpents. At first, the group of women was equipped with cool boxes for the hygienic transport and handling of the products to sell. A basic training in accounting and management techniques further helped the fishmongers to improve their sales figures.

An important tool for self-reliance and for financial sustainability was provided by a 9.6 million FCFA (about 10,000 €) guarantee fund which was deposited by HOPE'87 Senegal on an escrow account at the mutual savings bank PAMECAS. This guarantee fund started granting small loans of about 150 € working capital for the women. This first credit volume of about 7,000 € was totally reimbursed after 6 months with an additional recovery interest of more than 600 €. This motivated the PAMECAS and the GIE to grant new loans to the women of now 305 € for the period of March to December 2018. Up until the editorial deadline of this Activity Report in September 2018, the monthly loan repayment has been done punctually and correctly by all borrowers. This credit scheme has allowed the women to develop their activities further and to stock up on fish at other beaches. These improvements were enabled through the collaboration of HOPE'87 Senegal with the YOU Foundation - Education for C

#### Agriculture and improved nutrition for pregnant women and children 0-5 years of age

During the 2016/2017 season, HOPE'87 Senegal and its partner Kissal Patim (General Union of Village Development Committees) planted 1.200 hectares of short-cycle (90 days) in the rural communities of Mampatim, Médina Chérif and Dialambéré, in the Moyenne Casamance.

This resulted in a total production of 2.220 tons of paddy rice of which 25 tons were rice seeds. Also, 1.200 hectares of maize with high nutritional value - the Obatampa variety - were sown for a total production of 1.800 tonnes.

During the reporting period of this annual Activity Report, HOPE'87 Senegal and its partner Kissal Patim, a gain in partnership with USAID/Naatal Mbay and SODAGRI (*Société de Développement Agricole et Industriel du Sénégal*), have enlarged the plantation of 90-days-short-cycle rice to 1.500 hectares for a total production of already 2.500 tons of paddy rice, including 25 tons of rice seeds.

Moreover, the total planted area of the maize variety Obatampa has increased to 1.300 hectares and yielded a total production of 2.000 tons.

The surplus rice is transformed into white rice of which 25 tons have been marketed for a total amount of more than 11.000 € by the participating women through regional fairs, but also through a sales contract at the International Fair of Agriculture and Animal Resources (FIARA) in Dakar and Ziguinchor.

Today, 68 villages benefit from this project, providing a stable income to 1.760 women. Not only did the regular income of the participating women increase considerably. The Obatampa maize, which is a high-protein type, has been perfect for feeding children from 0 to 5 years. This maize variety is also used by the "National Programme to Combat Child Malnutrition in the Kolda Department" to make fortified flour for malnourished children.

It is definitely worthwhile noting, that these incredible prosperous activities of reinforcing the rice production through appropriate training and the use of climate change adapted rice grains are based on the successful pilot project "Relance de la culture du riz pluvial en Casamance" (Relaunch of the rainfed rice cultivation in the Casamance) co-financed by the Austrian Development Agency in 2011 (ADA 2319-02/2011).



## INSTITUTIONAL CONTACTS

### Government Authorities

- H.E. Mr Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal
- H.E. Mr Diène Farba Sarr, Minister of Urban Renewal, Housing and Living Conditions
- H.E. Mr Bruno Diatta, Minister and Head of the Protocol of the Presidency of the Republic of Senegal (†)
- Hon. Ousmane Kane, Governor of Kolda
- Mr Matar Diop, Prefect of the Department of Kolda
- Pr Abdoul Fadel Kane Advisor to Minister of Health
- Dr Maguette Ndiaye, Head of the regional healthcare system in Dakar
- Mr Birahim Seck, Sub Prefect of Mampatim

### Diplomatic Representatives

- European Union Delegation in Dakar
- H.E. Ambassador Dr Caroline Gudenus, Ambassador of Austria to Senegal

### Agencies

- Mr Ibrahim Mbaye, AGÉROUTE Ziguinchor
- Mr Moussa Baldé, DG SODAGRI
- Mr Ousseynou Konaté, Head of the value chain Project «Pole of Development of the Casamane»

### NGOs

- European Platform of NGOs in Dakar
- Mr Dame Sall, Rencontre Africain pour le Développement Intégré (RADI)
- Mr André Faye, Vision Mondiale Kolda
- Mr Djiby Sow, USAID/Kawolor
- Mr Malick Sada Sy, USAID/Naatal Mbay

This country's programme contributes to the achievement of the following SDGs:



## LATIN AMERICA

(activities administered by the Regional Office for Latin America, Santiago de Chile)

**PROGRAMME:** Strengthening education for vulnerable children and for children with special needs

PROJECTS	LOCATION	N° OF BENEFICIARIES	SDGs
Chile: "Es mi casa" - Support for children with special needs in San Francisco de Mostazal	San Francisco de Mostazal - VI. Region, Chile	110	Goals 4, 8
Base Brazil Football Schools - Living a Dream, violence and crime prevention based on a national passion	Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	3.500	Goal 10

**COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE and REGIONAL COORDINATOR FOR LATIN AMERICA**  
**Rudolf LENHART** - Austrian General Consul (ret.)

### SUMMARY



The Republic of Chile is the longest north-south trending country in the world, filling a narrow strip in southwestern South America. Alongside the coast, Chile builds upon the Ring of Fire, a belt of active volcanoes and earthquake epicentres bordering the Pacific Ocean. Its diverse geography also includes the Atacama Desert - the driest desert in the world - spreading across the northern part of the country. While Chile provides endless beautiful landscapes and the most spectacular views for tourists, it is still combating augmenting CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and environmental issues due to the massive population increase. Additionally, issues like severe income inequality, unequal access to high-quality education alongside uneven income distribution have become worse among its citizens. Chile still has problems to provide adequate educational support, particularly for disabled children and young people.

Brazil is by far the largest and most populous country in South America with approximately 210 million citizens. Additionally, Brazil has one of the world's strongest emerging economies, making up the eighth-largest economy in the world. Even though Brazil invests in its industrial and agricultural growth, it still does not offer its working-age population enough and adequate opportunities for the development of their human capital. Consequently, young people between the age of 15 to 24 are suffering from a high unemployment rate of about 30%.

Brazil's poor and mostly black urban youth see little opportunity for social mobility. In addition to their social exclusion based on class and race, those living in favelas (slums) are on the front lines of daily armed conflict between corrupt police and drug traffickers. With little prospect in the form of employment or education, favela children and adolescents are seduced by the prospects of money and power that drug trafficking and belonging to gangs appear to offer. But such riches come at a high price.

The Country Office of HOPE'87 in Chile, which also constitutes the Regional Coordination Office for Latin America, has therefore set itself the goal to improve the situation for vulnerable children living with disabilities or in slum areas. This is to be achieved through activities and interventions in development and humanitarian aid.



## ACTIVITIES CHILE

### “Es mi casa” - Support for children with special needs in San Francisco de Mostazal

This project supports educational opportunities for children with special needs and disabilities at a school near Santiago de Chile. Financial donations have been made to the school and have been invested in essential equipment for vulnerable children, such as wheelchairs, crutches and white canes. Additionally, a workshop has been provided for the children serving the purpose of educational support in an inviting environment.

The project was carried out by HOPE'87 and the Regional Office for Latin America in cooperation with the organisation “Trekking Chile”, headed by Mr Franz Schubert. Moreover, the Regional Office for Latin America visits the school on a regular basis and remains in continuous contact with the principal and teachers of the school in order to ensure a high quality and sustainability of the project.



## ACTIVITIES BRAZIL

### Base Brazil Football Schools

Brazil has a high magnitude of gangs, high-level crime, violence, drugs and an escalating percentage of youth homicides. Many parents in high-crime neighbourhoods fear for their own safety and that of their children. They must be ever vigilant against petty thievery and gang members who actively recruit their young children, often at the age of nine or ten.

The well-known favelas of the cities of São Paulo and Rio, but also the suburbs of every big city in Brazil, are especially vulnerable. In 2010, 8.686 children were killed - 24 every day of the year, with numbers increasing. There are also types of violence that go unnoticed, including sexual violence,

other types of physical abuse and bullying.

An almost forgotten war, forgotten by the global community after the spotlights of the FIFA World Cup and the Olympic Games in Rio had gone out, it is a daily reality for the communities of the favelas. Even though it is a fight that seemingly cannot be won, it is worthwhile to fight for „each child at a time, every day“.

Football, „futebol“, the national passion, which is treated almost like a religion in Brazil, enjoys great popularity amongst children, young and old, both boys and girls, men and women alike. Football, the world's most popular sport, not only ignites passion in Brazil's football stadiums but also in the communities of the favelas. It is a common passion shared by people in first world countries who have the power to make a difference and by those in poverty, the “democratic side of football”, as the Brazilians call it. Football as a sport serves as a basis for physical fitness and healthy living, but it also has the power to act as a catalyst for addressing social issues such as violence, to engage people, bring them together and offer a healthy and non-violent future for young people in Brazil. It is therefore the most important social inclusion force in the country.

The project “Base Brazil - Living a Dream” supports a network of “Football Schools” in 10 States of Brazil. Such schools are the “backbone” of community football in the country, offering coaching and training at a minimum cost, often even for free, to the children and adolescents with the goal to provide a safe environment, getting the youngsters off the streets and giving them a sense of belonging, an opportunity to „join the right team“ and prevent them to be pulled into the harsh reality of gangs.

The project “Base Brazil - Living a Dream” is combining football with education on non-violence and personal development, teaching not only the inclusive game of football to boys and girls, but most importantly, instilling life-skills, i.e. improving a positive self image, self-esteem, conflict and emotions management and teamwork, etc. It works as a vehicle for empowering these vulnerable young people, to help make better decisions in their lives and take responsibility for

their actions so that they grow as citizens and are able to contribute to a more positive, peaceful, non-violent environment in their communities. Up to date, about 3,500 boys and girls have benefited from this project and actively participated in the training.

## INSTITUTIONAL CONTACTS CHILE

### Government Authorities

- Mr. Sergio Medel Acosta, Mayor of Mostazal

### Diplomatic Representatives

- H.E. Ambassador Dr Joachim Öppinger, Ambassador of Austria to Chile

### Agencies

- Mr Franz Schubert, Foundation Trekking Chile
- Centro de Comunicación Educativa Audiovisual
- Comunidad de las Hermanas de la Providencia Social Cristiana
- Institución Educativa Bernardo Arango Macias

## INSTITUTIONAL CONTACTS BRAZIL

### Project Partners

- Non-Violence-Project (NVP)
- Sports for Peace Programme
- Escola Total in Rio de Janeiro and Santos
- National Commission of Brazil for UNESCO

### Diplomatic Representatives

- H.E. Ambassador Dr Irene Giner-Reichl, Ambassador of Austria to Brazil

Latin America's programme contributes to the achievement of the following SDGs:





## BANGLADESH

**PROGRAMME:** Primary and mass education, health care support, technical and skills training

PROJECTS	LOCATION	N° OF BENEFICIARIES	MDGs
Milon Night School for Street Children	Jurain, Old Dhaka City	185	Goals 1, 4
Health Care for children & women	Jurain, Old Dhaka City	2.044	Goal 3
Humanitarian aid for the Rohingya refugees	Ukhiya Upazila in Cox's Bazar district	1.150	Goals 1, 2, 3, 6
HOPE Mobile Quality School	Chittagong city and capital city of Dhaka	347	Goal 4
HOPE Technical Training Centre	Gandaria, Old Dhaka City	248	Goal 8
Youth Employment through Skills - YES Centre Cox's Bazar	District of Cox's Bazar and capital city of Dhaka	416	Goals 1, 5, 8
Youth Empowerment through Skills - YES Centre Tangail	Pekua, Mirzapur, District of Tangail	74	Goals 1, 4, 5, 8
Promoting Youth Events & Youth Initiatives	Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Afghanistan	55	Goal 17

### COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE

Mohd. Rezaul KARIM - Social Worker



## SUMMARY

The People's Republic of Bangladesh is the eighth most densely populated country in the world, with over 160 million inhabitants. The country is located in Southern Asia, bordering the Bay of Bengal, between Burma and India. Due to Bangladesh's location, its climate is characterised by mild winters, humid summers and a monsoon season with sometimes devastating rainfalls during the summer. In 2018, the country continued its strong development process - particularly driven by the ready-made garment (RMG) industry and related exports as well as due to foreign remittances - although poverty reduction has slowed down slightly, according to a new World Bank report, "The Bangladesh Development Update April 2018".

Due to the increase in the urban population, about 3.3 million people live in extreme poverty and those relying on the disaster-prone agricultural sector risk falling back into it. Furthermore, about 2.2 million young people want to enter the labour market every year, increasing the pressure on jobs and a regular income.

Access to quality and inclusive education for all, especially for street and marginalised children in slum areas, remains limited, while the influx of refugees from neighbouring Myanmar has put an additional burden on the Bangladeshi society.

During the reporting period, HOPE'87 has implemented several projects in Bangladesh within its general intervention strategy in order to support the government's development policies as well as the humanitarian aid work of the UN and international as well as local NGOs.

These projects comprise education programmes, skills training, youth programmes, health support and humanitarian aid components for underprivileged people in need. In this respect, HOPE'87 particularly targets children, along with women and the physically challenged. HOPE'87 also continues to promote and support youth initiatives, youth events and youth networking programmes to motivate young people in several community development activities and to offer them meaningful leisure options.





## ACTIVITIES

### Milon Night School for Street Children

Due to the extreme poverty in slum areas of Bangladesh, parents often compel their children to join the informal workforce rather than sending them to school. At a very young age, these children already work in hazardous sectors, having their basic rights violated and being deprived of any access to quality education. Moreover, child labour is a breach of the UN Convention (No. 182) concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour adopted by the International Labor Organization (ILO) and ratified by Bangladesh in 2002.

In order to support the government's efforts to increase primary-school age enrolment rates, HOPE'87 started the Night School project back in 2012 with the main objective of reducing child labour through educational opportunities and the protection of disadvantaged children. Therefore, HOPE'87 established evening classes from 5.30pm to 8.30pm with the aim to re-integrate the street and working children into the formal education system. For the support of the children, HOPE'87 offers educational equipment such as textbooks and pens, provides health care and a daily snack and tea.

Due to the project's success, HOPE'87 Bangladesh now runs three Night Schools in the Old Dhaka area, giving the children a chance to have access to basic primary education in order to continue secondary school education at a regular school later on. Since the start of this project, 913 working children have attended these evening classes and during the reporting period of the past 12 months, 82 new students have enrolled. Moreover, students of the Milon Night Schools have the opportunity to participate in educational tours, annual sports competitions and art classes every year.

### Health Care for Children & Women

Every 45 minutes, a woman in Bangladesh dies from complications during her pregnancy. Every 4 minutes, a baby of less than a month of age dies because its mother did not have access to proper ante-natal and post-natal care. Generally, it can be noted that mothers in poor families in Bangladesh lack healthy food supplies, resulting in an unbalanced diet or even lack of basic food. These conditions put the pregnant mother as well as the new-born child under high risk. This is also the major cause of the high rates of maternal and child mortality, specifically in the poor urban communities of Old Dhaka area. By providing pregnant and lactating mothers with nutritional supplements, HOPE'87 can contribute to drastically reducing the maternal mortality as well as the mortality of new-born babies and young children.

Since Bangladesh's public health care facilities are inadequate and as underprivileged people living in slums cannot afford private health care, HOPE'87 has set itself the goal of providing opportunities for poor and vulnerable people in order to access adequate health care services. Consequently, since 1998, a weekly health camp has been established in Dhaka, offering primary health care treatments,



medical check-ups, prescriptions and medication at no charge on a regular basis. Moreover, two mobile medical camps that were set up last year, still provide adequate health care services in remote areas. With this project, HOPE'87 predominantly targets the marginalised segments of the communities such as female patients, pregnant women and children, as well as physically challenged and elderly people. After 938 weeks of service, the project has been able to reach more than 45,000 patients so far, marking a respectable success in health care provision. During the reporting year, the Health Care Project provided aid for 2,014 patients.

In cooperation with the charitable Eye Hospital and its generous financial and volunteer support, HOPE'87 has been able to help 30 distressed elder patients between the age of 55 to 65 in undergoing eye cataract operations. These patients have financially unstable backgrounds as well as a long history of eye problems and were thus provided with the necessary medical care.



### Humanitarian Aid for the Rohingya refugees

Since the violent outbreaks against the Rohingya community in August 2017, a forced mass migration has taken place. The Rohingyas are a Muslim minority group residing in the western State of Rakhine of Myanmar and they are considered "stateless entities" by the Myanmar government. Thus, the ethnic group faces strong hostility with a lack of legal protection in the state of Myanmar.

These factors have driven an estimated 1 million Rohingya across the border into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. The speed and scale of the influx has resulted in a critical humanitarian emergency. The refugees, who arrived in Bangladesh, fled with very few possessions and under precarious conditions. These alarming conditions led to their reliance on humanitarian assistance for food, water, sanitation and hygiene as well as other life-saving activities.

The HOPE'87 project combines WASH and health interventions and aims at contributing to the overall objective of saving and preserving life and alleviating the suffering of the refugees facing severe environmental health risks and water insecurity in the context of the Rohingya refugee humanitarian crisis. The project is implemented together with the local partner Bangla German Samprity (BGS). An overall of 1,150 refugees have been reached by the project.

### HOPE Mobile Quality School

A high rate of vulnerable groups of disadvantaged children live in urban areas like Chittagong city and the capital city Dhaka. More specifically, these vulnerable children comprise street children, slum children, working children and children of low-income families, who live in slum areas with their parents as well as in low-cost residences. Most of these children are sent to work in hazardous and risky working environments in small factories and houses. This form of child labour is not only a violation against basic children's rights but it also deprives slum children of their right to education.

The goal of the Mobile Quality Schools (MQS), which are run in two buses, is to serve the poor and vulnerable children. These specialised schools provide smaller classes and more individualised attention than public schools, especially to students who are reported as 'forgotten', 'left behind' or 'lost' in the public system, and they strive for a holistic wellness of the students. This project is a welcome complement to an often over-burdened public system and moreover treated as an integral part of achieving the objectives of basic high-quality education in support of SDG 4.

To achieve this, the proposed concept makes sure to apply two fundamental beliefs as guiding principles to help learners acquire knowledge, skills, values, creativity, attitudes and behaviours that are necessary for forging more peaceful, inclusive, equitable and sustainable societies. They are

- Education is a fundamental human right and contributes significantly to the realisation of other rights and
- Education is a foundation for human fulfillment, peace, sustainable development, economic growth, decent work, gender equality and responsible global citizenship.

Thus, the project falls in line with one of the important strategic objectives of the UNESCO Educational Strategy 2014-2021, which focuses on empowering learners to become creative and responsible global citizens. The concept will also help make significant progress towards the objectives of EFA (Education for All) goal 2 & SDG 4, which constitute that children in difficult circumstances have access to completely free and compulsory primary education of good quality, and SDG 5, calling to eliminate gender disparities and to achieve gender equality in education.

Through this project, alternate mobile learning centres will be operated, in which vulnerable and disadvantaged students between the age of 6 and 15 will study subjects including language, maths and science as well as gain important knowledge about social competences, civic awareness, nutrition, adolescent health, digital literacy and their rights. Through these learning centres, with the participation and support of parents, teachers and community leaders, the local partners aim at empowering both the community as well as the students and expanding opportunities for their better future.

Further, an education system is only as good as its teachers. Unlocking their potential is essential to enhance the quality of learning. Therefore, the project proposes a training-of-trainers programme through which the teachers get an opportunity to discuss and build their capacity to address the issues and needs that emerge in the process of intervention. Through this, the project would like to emphasise that addressing the teachers' issues and supporting them helps to improve the quality of teaching. By doing so, the concept advocates the development of an education system that fosters quality and inclusive lifelong learning for all, which is encouraged and promoted by UNESCO.



**HOPE Technical Training Centre**

HOPE'87 Bangladesh started the HOPE Technical Training Centre already in 2001 with the support of the European Commission and the Austrian Development Cooperation. The project provides young people with skills training which eventually contributes to the creation of employment and self-employment opportunities for the targeted school dropouts and unemployed youth. The centre is located in the Old Dhaka area and offers a variety of courses and workshops from ICT to tailoring and technical repair skills. The centre also offers meaningful leisure opportunities.

Since its inception, the centre has successfully trained 4,515 young people and during the reporting period, a total of 248 youth and school students have successfully attended practical training and received their well-earned certificates. The training covered areas such as basic ICT, tailoring as

the two mobile buses conduct the primary school curriculum every day from 7.30am to 9pm, except on Fridays. Learning sessions are conducted in several shifts per day at three different places in Chittagong and Dhaka City.

Overall, the mobile school buses move 40 km every day. Each of the buses is equipped with school benches and a black board in a child-friendly way. Moreover, the class rooms can accommodate 40 children during each shift. In total, 347 students attend the classes of the two mobile schools while also participating in co-curricular activities such as sports, art classes, swimming classes, visits of the zoo, health checkups and receiving support through helplines.

well as refrigerator and air-condition repairing. This project was made possible with the support of the "Bangladesh Technical Education Board" as well as the generous financial support from the International Labour Organisation.

#### Youth Empowerment through Skills - YES Centre Cox's Bazar

Over half of Bangladesh's population is made up by youth. Not only are young people the most energetic and productive segment of the population but they are also the hope of the nation for a prosperous future. Still, these young people and especially the girls and young women do not have enough options for skills development or career development training and, at the same time, encounter substantial difficulties in finding work and employment.

This is why HOPE'87 Bangladesh started the YES Centre in the Cox's Bazar district with the aim to empower youth, especially girls and young women by strengthening their skills and voices for economic self-reliance and to take a leadership role in poverty alleviation initiatives in the respective project areas.

The YES Centre Cox's Bazar and its outreach centre, the YES Satellite Centre in Dhaka, provide training for 400 young people, between the ages of 15 and 22 years, of which 60% are young women.

The project's programme covers a vocational training programme, offering the youth several educational options, such as English language courses, DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction workshops, computer training (ICTs), several basic management courses such as office management courses and secretarial courses as well as basic accountancy & bookkeeping including hospitality management. Moreover, all the students have been offered life skills education to cope with their daily life in combination with knowledge on human rights, peace and justice and social responsibilities like gender equality.

The project was topped off with the provision of nice uniforms for all the students by the project's donor. Moreover, students also received their well-earned certificates on successful completion of the vocational training programme.

In order to ensure employment opportunities for the trained youth, HOPE'87 Bangladesh and its partner NGO YPSA have arranged an advocacy campaign and a job fair as well as round-table meetings with the business community, which will further support the trainees' success on the job market.

The YES Centre Cox's Bazar also organised a stimulation session on disaster risk reduction (DRR) in collaboration with the Fire Service and Civil Defence office in the district of Cox's Bazar, in which the students took part very actively.

#### Youth Empowerment through Skills - YES Centre Tangail

Thanks to the great success of the YES Centre Cox's Bazar, HOPE'87 Bangladesh decided to implement yet another educational centre in the town of Tangail, about 98 km northwest of the capital Dhaka.

The number of school and college dropouts, both male and female, is an alarming sign for the country's unstable development. Poverty, child marriage, high-priced note-guide books, compulsory coaching and a weak teaching system are responsible for increasing dropout rates. If 100 students get enrolled in class one, only 32 students continue until intermediate level, while the remaining 68 students drop out of the educational cycle. Even though incentives in the form of stipend, free textbooks distribution at a cost of millions of dollars and school feeding programmes should motivate students to stay enrolled, the dropout rate has not decreased in any of the classes one to five.

Although human resources, and particularly young women, play an important role for the socio-economic development of the country, this vital force remains unutilised or not transformed into trained and skilled youth befitting the needs of the overall development programmes of Bangladesh. Moreover, additional efforts are needed to raise awareness for the importance of social, political and economic civic engagement of the youth for a sustainable development of the country.

Economic empowerment of youth, especially of girls and young women, with a particular focus on decent employment, is the key to confront gender-based discrimination and violence, a fact that was learnt during the realisation of several women-centred projects in different parts of Bangladesh.

To combat the trend of structural discrimination, HOPE'87 Bangladesh and its local partner BASA strive

to increase the knowledge, skills, confidence and financial assets of youth, especially of girls and young women by empowering them. This is achieved by developing their capacities and increasing their access to economic activities which is a substantial contribution to poverty reduction.

An important feature of the planned YES Centre Tangail will be to sensitise the youth for potential risks to their lives and to their communities and to offer Disaster Preparedness Programmes, enabling them to mitigate such risks.

The overall objective of the project in Tangail is to support young peoples' access to textile relevant skills training in order to promote decent employment opportunities. These measures will not only contribute to improve the economic self-reliance of young people in the Tangail and Dhaka district, but it also provides them with a perspective and encourages their self-confidence. Specifically, the project offers the participants training in basic management, ICT, the English language, textile relevant knowhow, and hospitality management. Moreover, all students will have access to the life skills education workshops and the disaster preparedness training.

The direct target group of this project are 525 young people between the ages of 15 and 30, of which 80% are women. The project is implemented in partnership with the Bangladesh Association of Social Advancement (BASA).

#### Promoting Youth Events & Youth Initiatives

This project promotes international networking opportunities for the youth in South East Asia. The goal is to exchange ideas and knowledge among the international participants, developing mutual understanding and friendship as well as developing their careers in favour of their working opportunities. In this context, HOPE'87 Bangladesh has organised several international youth exchange programmes and youth camps in Bangladesh as well as abroad.



This year, three youth exchange programmes have been organised in cooperation with Sri Lanka, Nepal and Afghanistan, receiving support from the Bangladesh Department of Youth Development, the National Youth Services Council in Sri Lanka as well as the Step up Foundation. For this matter, 55 young people have attended these week-long residency programmes on the basis of a reciprocal agreement with these countries.

## INSTITUTIONAL CONTACTS

### Government Authorities

- H.E. Hon. Nurul Islam B.Sc., Minister of Expatriates, Welfare and Overseas Employment, Gov. of Bangladesh
- Mr Md Shamsud Douza, Deputy Secretary, Additional Refugee Relief & Repatriation Commissioner, Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief, Gov. of Bangladesh
- Hon. Mr Saimum Sarwar Kamol, Member of Parliament

### Diplomatic Representatives

- H.E. Ambassador Dr Brigitte Öppinger-Walchshofer, Ambassador of Austria to Bangladesh
- H.E. Ambassador Md Abu Zafar, Ambassador of Bangladesh to Austria
- H.E. Tasvir Ul Islam, Hon. Consul of Austria to Bangladesh
- European Commission, DG-ECHO

### Agencies

- Mr David Sevcik, Head of Office, European Commission, ECHO New Delhi office, India
- Ms Suranga Mallawa, Surge Response Expert, ECHO Bangladesh office, European Commission
- Mr Landerson Serpa Santana, ADRA Country Director
- WSDA - Workplace Skill Development Academy, New Zealand
- Mr Aruna Muthumuni, Chief Executive Officer, SQ Group Bangladesh
- Mr Md Warisul Abid, Director, People & Value Creation, SQ Group Bangladesh

### NGOs

- Young Power in Social Action-YPSA
- Bangladesh Association for Social Advancement (BASA)
- Agrajattara
- Bangla-German Sampreeti (BGS)
- Bir Muktiyodha Sabu Night School
- Step up Foundation
- ATD Fourth World, Bangkok

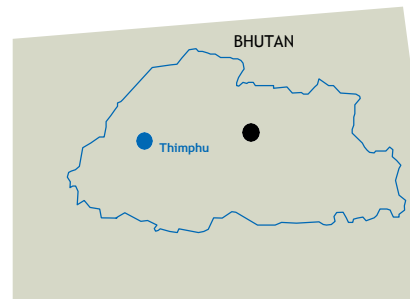
This country's programme contributes to the achievement of the following SDGs:



## BHUTAN

### PROGRAMME: Enabling literacy for young monks - Basic English and IT classes

PROJECTS	LOCATION	N° OF BENEFICIARIES	SDGs
Enabling literacy for young monks	Tharpaling, Bumthang	100	Goal 4



**COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE**  
Karma YANGDON - Development Economist

### SUMMARY

The Kingdom of Bhutan is known for its mysterious and beautiful landscapes and majestic Himalayan mountain passes. This landlocked country between China and India is situated on the southeast slope of the Himalayas. Due to its geographical location, Bhutan is affected by violent storms from the Himalayas which gave the country its Bhutanese name "Druk Yul", translating into „Land of the Thunder Dragon“. In addition, frequent landslides during the monsoon mark seasonal floods in Bhutan, leaving damaged public infrastructures and a vulnerable population behind.

The country does not only experience drastic environmental problems, but also a lack of quality education and inclusive education accessible to all, particularly in the remotest regions of the country. These are also reasons why - despite all successful efforts of the authorities - Bhutan still ranks 134th on the Human Development Index (HDI).

HOPE'87 believes that education is a human right for all during their whole life and that access to education must be matched by quality. Following UNESCO's Education for All guidelines, a 'literate' society is more than a society with high literacy rates. Literate societies should enable individuals and groups to acquire, develop, sustain and use relevant literacy skills through basic schooling of good quality, youth and adult literacy programmes and environments in which literacy is valued by individuals, households, schools and communities.

Consequently, HOPE'87 supported, through its local partner Remoen, predominately underprivileged and vulnerable children and youth in rural and remote areas, e.g. in Bumthang district of Eastern Bhutan.



### ACTIVITIES

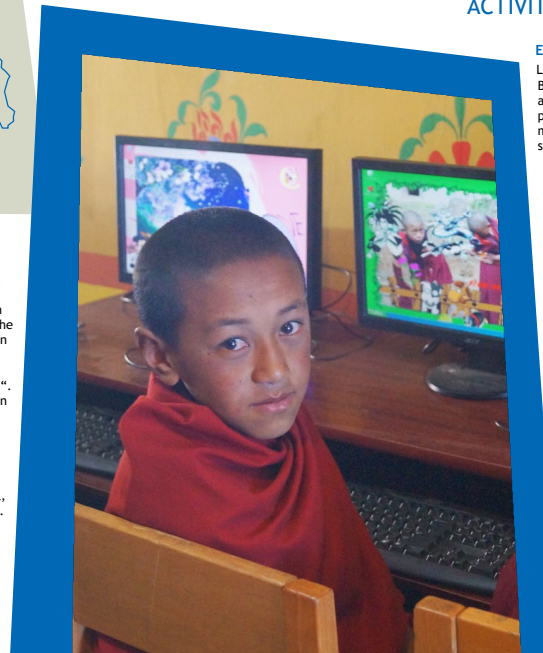
#### Enabling literacy for young monks

Located in the Bumthang district at an altitude of 3.600 metres, the Tharpaling Buddhist Monastery accommodates a high number of young monks. This very remote area is the ideal place for the practicing monks who seek peace and solitude in order to pursue their studies and meditation. The Tharpaling Monastery has been regarded by many great religious masters of both ancient and modern time as one of the most sacred places in Bhutan.

Since many children from underprivileged social and economic backgrounds get sent to monasteries by their families, who can no longer afford to look after them, it is highly important to ensure a quality education for these children. Generally, Buddhist monks constitute the most educated members of society in the Kingdom; therefore it is important to help young aspiring monks obtain high quality education. Under the head of the Tharpaling Monastery, His Eminence Chungtrul Rimpoche, there are currently around 100 monks accommodated in the project, with the capacity of increasing the number of monks by another 100 in the course of time.

This development demands high quality education for all the young monks living at the monastery. This is why at the beginning of the project English language classes for beginners were introduced. The courses consist of exercises including grammar, listening, vocabulary, reading, writing and oral tests to monitor the students' progress. The use of the English language by the young monks has increased due to the fact that Bumthang district and the monastery have slowly been opening up to tourism. Along with the Buddhist studies, learning English has become a necessity to be able to communicate with foreign visitors and to exchange ideas, points of view and knowledge. In addition, English has become the second language in Bhutan and is therefore high in demand and appreciated these days.

Since the English course has been running successfully and the demand for more learning courses has been indicated, a course for IT was designed to introduce the young monk students to computing lessons. Due to the new technological advancements taking place in Bhutan, the tradition of producing handwritten documents has unfortunately disappeared and religious texts are by now easily available and accessible on websites. Thus, basic knowledge on the use of computers has also become essential for the monks. This course covers first steps in using a computer, the introduction to the internet, correspondence through email, the basics of Word, Power Point and Excel as well as acquiring database skills. Additionally, computers, photocopy machines, stationary as well as tables and chairs were supplied to fulfil the objectives of the project.





Moreover, the students of these high-quality English and IT courses are accompanied by two teachers who see their main role in the support of the young monks. The teachers help them communicate with the rest of the world in the international language of English and encourage them to use technology in order to share their knowledge, exchange views with different communities of monks and the Buddhism practicing people around the world.

Apart from the educational support, the monastery was also supplied with sanitary infrastructure. This was extremely necessary and of high demand as no adequate hygienic facilities nor wastewater disposal existed at this very remote, high altitude religious landmark belonging to the cultural heritage of the Royal Kingdom of Bhutan.

With the help of this project young people have been enabled not only to participate in English and basic IT classes but also to gain access to clean and warm hygienic facilities.

## INSTITUTIONAL CONTACTS

### Government Authorities

- Executive Secretary, Civil Society Organisation (Headquarter) Thimphu under the Ministry of Home and Culture Affairs, Royal Government of Bhutan
- Mr Thinley Norbu, Dep. Secretary, Civil Society Organisation, Thimphu
- H.E. Chungtrul Rimpoche, Head of the Tharpaling Monastery under Central Monastic Body, Royal Government of Bhutan
- Ministry of Human Labour and Resources, Thimphu

### Diplomatic Representatives

- H.E. Ambassador Kinga Singye, Ambassador of the Royal Kingdom of Bhutan to Austria
- Marie-Christine Weinberger, former Hon. Consul of the Royal Kingdom of Bhutan to Austria

### Agencies

- Mr Khenpo Karma Lekhi, Tharpaling Sheydra, Bumthang
- Lopen Jambay Singye, Secretary, Tharpaling Monastery, Bumthang
- Dr Johannes Binder, Head of Office, Austrian Development Cooperation Coordination Office, Thimphu

### NGOs

- Ms Beda Giri, Ability Bhutan Society, Thimphu
- Ms Jigme Wangmo, Draktso Vocational Institute, Thimphu
- Mr Langa Dorji, President, Bhutan Austrian Friendship Society, Thimphu

This country's programme contributes to the achievement of the following SDGs:



## INDIA

(activities supported by HOPE'87 Bangladesh)

**PROGRAMME:** Empowerment of girls and young women through skills training and economic self-reliance as well as mitigation of disasters and enhancement of local capacities

PROJECTS	LOCATION	N° OF BENEFICIARIES	SDGs
YES Centre - India - Youth Empowerment through Skills Training	Hospet Taluk, Bellary district, State of Karnataka	420	Goals 4, 5, 8

### PROJECT PARTNER

Bangalore Rural Educational and Development Society (BREADS)

## SUMMARY

With an area of 3.287.490 km<sup>2</sup> India is the seventh largest, and with a population of 1.2 billion (Census 2011) the second most populated country in the world. The Himalayas form a natural border to the north, and the Indian Ocean encloses the country to the south. The climate varies from subtropical in the north (with the exception of the mountain regions) to a tropical climate in the south.

The population in India is ethnically diverse; the four main religions (Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, and Christians) comprise 99% of the total population. About 25% of the population is classified as Scheduled Castes (SC) or Scheduled Tribes (ST) (Human Development Report India 2011). These groups are recognised in the Indian constitution and special protective legislation exists. However, they are highly disadvantaged socially and are often outside the caste system that still strongly characterises Indian society.





India's economy is among the most strongly expanding national economies in the world. Nevertheless, the country faces big challenges: the fight against poverty and the development of the infrastructure and educational structure are areas in which a lot still needs to be done. The average income per capita is 1,229 USD (Foreign Office 2013/2014). Furthermore, 2.7% of Indians live below the poverty line and have to make do with less than 1.25 USD per day, and a total of 70% with less than 2 USD per day (World Bank Report India). According to UNICEF data, every third malnourished child worldwide can be found in India. In 2012, India ranked 136th on the Human Development Index of 186 recorded countries. Due to the high

economic growth of the past years, the regional differences in development as well as between the urban and the predominantly poor rural population have come to light even more. 70% of all Indians live in rural areas and, at the same time, they make up the poorest part of the population (Census 2011). About 60% of farmers own less than 1 hectare of land and are thus practising subsistence farming. On the other hand, 7% of farmers combined own about 40% of the entire farmland. In many regions the average farm size is decreasing because of the high population growth. Many people no longer own any land and move to the cities, in hope of finding work there.

In India, women are at the core of the family. They not only take care of the household, but also of the child rearing and other family members, of their health issues, and the preservation of the family culture. In rural and coastal villages, there is an added responsibility which is generating income for sustaining the family. Thus they often work 14-16 hours a day. However, women's work is hardly recognised as mostly it is unpaid and taken for granted. Women are not seen as full members of society and are not part of decision-making processes. In many families in the project area, especially in poor families, girls are barred from having access to higher education. Girls often have to stay at home and help with the daily work instead of going to school, if the family has only little money and cannot afford the school education for all children. This is mirrored in the literacy rate. In contrast to the men (80.9%) only 64.6% of women from the project villages (baseline survey) can read and write.

Discrimination keeps women and girls from fully developing their skills and therefore from being able to contribute to the development of society. This not only brings disadvantages for those directly concerned, but it also influences the development of Indian society and, by ignoring women's skills, it prevents the country from making use of its entire potential.

The number of women living in poverty has increased greatly over the past years, particularly in rural areas, coastal and tribal villages of Karnataka and Kerala states, and disproportionately when compared to the number of men. This is a result of the fact that women make up the majority of (unpaid) labour in fishing and agriculture activities. Since the growth of fishing and agricultural income among the unorganised fishing and farming community has dropped considerably between 2000 and 2010 (from 7% to just below 2%), a lot of jobs in the sector have been lost. There is also a lack of technical and managerial skills, and women often have no alternative employment opportunities. They lack education, training and experience to find new sources of income. A large proportion of women workers are not part of the formal work force and work as marginal workers.

## ACTIVITIES

### YES Centre India - Youth Empowerment through Skills Training

In the Bellary district of Karnataka state, about 2.5 million people live in an area of 8,447 km<sup>2</sup>. More than 75% of the population earn their living through agriculture. The harvests are highly dependent on the amount of precipitation because there are only outdated irrigation systems or none at all. This is why many women and also children work in the iron ore mines to contribute to the family income.

One solution for the empowerment of women, especially in rural villages and the coastal region, is to enhance the vocational and entrepreneurial skills of young women. The long-term unemployment confines young girls to the four walls of the home, as victims of marginalisation and social exclusion.

The provision of quality skills training for school dropouts or for young women working in the unorganised sector remains very limited in the project area. The private players are reluctant to reach these segments of young women in providing quality training and extension services because of the low educational levels and poor learning outcomes, scattered population, low effective demand (for both self-employed and employers), and limited scope for cost recovery. The local partner BREADS has decades of experience in providing vocational training for rural school leavers in many places, but a lack of funding partners was the main constraint to reach out to many deserving areas. The overall objective of this project is to empower girls and young women by strengthening their skills and voices for economic self-reliance so they can take a leadership role in poverty alleviation initiatives. This is achieved by developing technical and management skills among young women in the textile sector for enhancing disaster-resilient income opportunities in the fashion industry. They get improved access to quality training and support in the setting-up and management of micro-enterprises.

The six-months long managerial and leadership training sessions are organised in four batches per year and take place at the YES Centre in Hospet.

Various modules are covered by the training and will enable these women to run micro-enterprises as well as small business units successfully.

Moreover, the young women learn how to further develop their enterprises in the area of entrepreneurship, which ultimately serves the purpose to ensure their income opportunities. Additionally, the young women's employability and managerial skills make them flexible in adapting to changing technologies and labour market demands.

These measures have already provided the women with an increased financial security as well as income resilience.

However, the project does not only have materialistic benefits but rather gives women with underprivileged backgrounds an understanding of their achievements in knowledge and recognition of their qualifications. The training will encourage young women to think critically about issues affecting their own communities and consequently make them agents of change.

Besides, the YES Centre offers training for women volunteering in community-based Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Training of Trainers (ToT) programmes. These courses provide knowledge about the enhancement of local capacities which will be cascaded to the communities within and close to the volunteers' homes and places of work. Additionally, the beneficiaries will be encouraged to share their knowledge as well as their experiences through social media and web portals.

This project is implemented by the local NGO BREADS supported in technical matters by HOPE'87 Bangladesh and is generously funded by the YOU Foundation Education Children Need.



## INSTITUTIONAL CONTACTS

### Diplomatic Representatives

- H.E. Ambassador Dr Brigitte Öppinger-Walchshofer, Ambassador of Austria to India

### NGOs

- Jugend Eine Welt



## NEPAL

**PROGRAMME:** Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable people to disasters by enabling them to prepare, respond to and mitigate disaster impacts

PROJECTS	LOCATION	N° OF BENEFICIARIES	SDGs
Building community resilience to disaster by promoting and mainstreaming DRR and climate adaptation initiatives	Kavre and Dhading Districts of Central Nepal	1.500	Goal 3

### PROJECT PARTNER

Marcel WAGNER - Managing Director of ADRA Austria

## SUMMARY

The Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal is a landlocked country in the Himalayas of Southern Asia with a mountainous topography, but also includes part of the Indo-Gangetic Plain. With its strategic location between the Tibetan Autonomous Region of China to the north and the Republic of India to the south, Nepal houses eight out of the world's 10 highest peaks, including the Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world.

Due to its diverse climate, cool summers and severe winters predominate in northern Nepal whereas subtropical summers and mild winters characterise the south of Nepal.

However, Nepal also suffers from a variety of natural and man-made hazards like severe thunderstorms, flooding, earthquakes, mud- and landslides. This vulnerability has increased over the past years, due to the prevailing poverty of the population, rapid population growth linked to an increasing population density, poor governance, environmental degradation, increasing climate changes and the lack of adequate disaster management as well as disaster preparedness activities.

These issues motivated ADRA Austria in cooperation with HOPE'87 to start a project in Nepal that promotes responsive measures in the sector of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and emergency preparedness for communities vulnerable to natural and man-made hazards.



## ACTIVITIES

### Building community resilience to disaster by promoting and mainstreaming disaster risk management (DRM) and climate adaptation initiatives

Since May 2015, when an earthquake of a magnitude of 7.3 struck Nepal, a strain was put on the citizens of Nepal that has lasted for many years and is still present until today. The earthquake was considered to be an aftershock of the quake in April the same year. The tremor caused fresh landslides and destructions of buildings as well as over a hundred deaths and left behind thousands of injured people. The epicentre was situated on the border of Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk, two districts of Nepal. The Sindhupalchowk District in particular, which is located southeast of Kodari and 76 km northeast of the capital city Kathmandu, had already been strongly affected by the quake in April, ranking among the worst affected areas. The government of Nepal immediately declared a state of emergency and requested international assistance.

Consequently, HOPE'87 in cooperation with ADRA Nepal implemented its first phase of immediate response by distributing temporary shelter kits, emergency food packs, household water filtration units, hygiene kits, mosquito nets as well as school and health centre tents.

To ensure sustainable, adequate and safe behaviour of the community and an appropriate decision-making by the local government of the project area with regards to natural or man-made hazards, disaster preparedness in schools and in the community have been strengthened during the second phase of the project. This has been done by promoting DRR initiatives through a responsive local governance.

The project's second phase is addressing the necessity on building disaster resilient community who can minimise and prepare themselves for the disastrous impact of hazards through intensive capacity-building activities. It has centred disaster preparedness and emergency response in schools and communities by engaging the stakeholders in a responsive local governance. Community Disaster Management Committees and School Disaster Management Committees have been formed in order to make the communities and schools disaster resilient.

Furthermore, the project tried to channel the disaster risk management initiative towards the "building back better" (BBB) principles as the country is now focusing on reconstruction activities in earthquake-affected districts. The project is guiding the concerned stakeholders to be resilient



in linking relief and response to development (LRRD) by promoting and mainstreaming disaster risk management and climate change adaptation initiatives envisioned in Sendai Framework of DRR.

The committees formed are intensively engaged in hazard and vulnerability-mapping of their periphery which will later be reflected in local disaster and climate resilient preparedness plans (LDCRP), school disaster management plans, school improvement plans and the ward level planning process for engagement in development activities. The community and school emergency response capacity and knowledge has been enhanced and advanced through the provision of rescue material and the training associated with it.

The policy makers are engaged in various advocacy forums, workshops and training events to channelise DRM initiatives and BBB principles towards improving and enhancing the coping capacity of communities, students, teachers and parents to deal with the future risk and prepare for and protect themselves against natural disasters soon.

Additionally, HOPE'87 and ADRA Nepal have promoted organisational and institutional capacity building, leading to an enhancement of research, policy and advocacy initiatives at a national level.

In total, 4,500 children from 15 schools, 15,000 households of 8 municipalities and 1,200 individuals from government agencies, community-based organisations, NGOs and school staff are benefiting from the activities.

This project was made possible with the generous financial support of the YOU Foundation - Education for Children in Need and of ADRA Austria as well as the valuable cooperation with ADRA Nepal and the local organisations "Nangshal Association Nepal" (NAN) in the Kavre District and the "Rural Mutual Development" (RMD) in the Dhading District.

## PROJECT PARTNERS

- ADRA Nepal
- Nangshal Association Nepal (NAN)
- Rural Mutual Development (RMD) Nepal

This programme contributes to the achievement of the following SDGs:





## PAKISTAN

**PROGRAMME:** Educational focus on teacher training, institutionalising disaster preparedness through education in emergency situations, gender equality, skills training & youth employment, capacity building, income generation to ensure resilient communities

PROJECTS	LOCATION	N° OF BENEFICIARIES	SDGs
A Safer Tomorrow - institutionalising disaster preparedness in the education system (STDP4)	District Swat, Peshawar - Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)	563.717	Goals 4, 11
Youth Empowerment through Skills - YES Centre	Multan - Province Punjab	450	Goals 1, 5, 8, 10
HOPE Centre of learning (HCL)/ HOPE Centre for human development (HCHD)	countrywide	18.840	Goals 4, 5
Supporting education in emergencies in Pakistan (SEEP)	Peshawar, District Bannu - Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)	14.523	Goal 4
WASH for Life (WAFI)	District Chitral, Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)	35.104	Goals 3, 6, 9
Development and implementation of retrofitting guiding tools for hazard resistant learning spaces in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)	District Swat, Peshawar - Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)	2.760	Goals 4, 11



**COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE AND REGIONAL COORDINATOR FOR CENTRAL & SOUTH(EAST) ASIA**

M. Shoaib HAIDER - Civil Engineer



## SUMMARY

Climate change is one of the most challenging crises that Pakistan faces today. Pakistan is a low-middle income country, where the majority of the population is dependent on climate-sensitive economic sectors, such as agriculture and energy, for their livelihoods. One-third of the total population of about 200 million people in Pakistan are engaged in the service industry while half of them are employed in the agricultural sector. Thus, unpreparedness towards climate change may entrench Pakistan deeper into poverty. Moreover, Pakistan is experiencing a youth boom with an estimated 35% of the population aged between 0 to 14 years as per the population census of 2017.

Altogether, the country ranked 122<sup>nd</sup> on the SDG index as one of the main factors for the slow progress on the SDG targets is a series of natural disasters combined with critical political events which have continued to affect the country for the last 7 to 8 years. For HOPE'87, the education sector has remained the major focus in this context and is strengthened through affirmative policy measures. As a result, improved learning outcomes have been ensured by providing child-friendly environments, capacity building of teachers as well as the establishment of Village Education Committees (VECs).

Moreover, HOPE'87 has set its focus on several different activities in Pakistan, such as the institutionalised approach on school safety through teachers training, funds allocation for School Based Disaster Risk Management (SBDRM) activities, and Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs) for integrating DRR into the curriculum and text books for grades 1 to 12, dignified access to sufficient and safe WASH services for populations affected by floods and earthquakes as well as increasing their resilience to withstand water stress and shocks.

Additionally, HOPE'87 has put special focus on the promotion of gender equality in Pakistan by offering young women skills trainings in cooperation with women entrepreneurs. So far, about 70% of them have been hired to ensure empowerment and sustainable livelihoods, serving the purposes of SDGs 5 and 8.

In order to improve learning outcomes in all provinces of Pakistan, large-scale Training of Trainers (ToT) and teachers training programmes were implemented in schools with the goal to provide effective training for a professional growth of teachers.

HOPE'87 is very proud to have been appointed to the Executive Committee of the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum for the third consecutive term for a period of one year at the elections held in December 2017.

## ACTIVITIES

### A Safer Tomorrow - institutionalising disaster preparedness in the education system

The aim of the project is to strengthen "School Based Disaster Risk Management" by providing educational support for provincial, district and sub-district education authorities as well as local school communities. During the period of one year, the project has successfully completed its interim period of implementation while major milestones have been achieved. This means that a respective number of teachers has been trained through a cascade training approach as well as advanced training is offered to provincial master trainers at the Provincial Institute of Teacher Education (PITE). Additionally, trained teachers have begun to develop School Disaster Management Plans (SDMPs), followed by Disaster Risk Management (DRM) workshops. In order to create a safe learning environment and plans for educational continuity, funds allocations for Disaster Preparedness (DP) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) have been strategised within the project. In this context, an amount of 175.000 € has been earmarked by the education department.

For the contribution of resilient communities, about 5.700 children have been reached through the DRR awareness raising campaign and simulation exercises in schools, colleges and universities in overall 14 different districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The project is co-funded by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Office (ECHO) and the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) and implemented by HOPE'87.



### Youth Empowerment through Skills - YES Centre

The opening ceremony of the YES Centre took place in November 2017 with the participation of female trainees, women entrepreneurs, journalists and government representatives.

With the support of HOPE'87 Bangladesh that has already implemented YES Centre projects in Dhaka and Cox's Bazar, this project provides educational courses for women entrepreneurs

on women's rights, especially on economic matters, while providing the women with empowerment and management tools and the knowhow to develop business plans. A directory of female entrepreneurs has also been developed and a liaison with the Women Chamber of Commerce has been established.

In the course of this project, the help desk at the YES Centre continues to provide consulting services and technical support to young women and entrepreneurs on the development of marketing plans, the documentation for exports, brochures and websites and the registration of a brand and product design.

In the context of this project, women entrepreneurs have also been encouraged to participate in exhibitions and fairs. In addition, a digital marketing workshop was conducted to increase their market research.

As a result, 450 young women have completed their skills training and about 70% have been employed by 101 women entrepreneurs trained by the YES Centre. This has led to a sustainable livelihood for the beneficiaries and entrepreneurs having skilled labour as the young women have been trained in the fields of business management, risk analysis, financial management, marketing techniques and import/export documentation.

Moreover, the project has built strong relationships with the district administration, the Multan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Women's Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Punjab in order to consolidate the sustainability of the project. An orientation session with editors in chief of TV channels and newspapers helped create awareness about the centre and has created more opportunities for women workers.

Furthermore, extensive Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) trainings have helped these young women to be better prepared for natural hazards.

### HOPE Centre of learning (HCL) / HOPE Centre for human development (HCHD)

According to the UNESCO's Status of Teachers in Pakistan Report of 2013, teachers' inadequacy was one of the major reasons for poor student learning outcomes in Pakistan. This is why HOPE'87 decided to implement this project in order to provide educational training for teachers at schools of "The Citizen Foundation" (TCF) across Pakistan. The training sessions that are conducted under this project directly strengthen the capacity of local beneficiaries



through a better content knowledge and teaching skills. In the long run, this training will contribute towards a higher number of skilled students and especially women who are supported in context of the SDG 5 for gender quality.

Overall, the project has successfully reached 18.840 trainees and conducted successful training programmes which targeted teachers, principals and master trainers. In addition, over 5.000 units of equipment have been procured with the help of OFID funding in order to build capacity and to deliver these trainings.

In the course of this programme, e-learning centres with audio-video rooms were launched in 34 of primary schools. Each room consists of an LED TV, a UPS battery and other related equipment. Thanks to the generous support by the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) and the Citizens Foundation (TCF) who provided the training modules as well as the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) and the Citizens Foundation (TCF) who provided the hardware components, HOPE'87 was able to implement the project accordingly.

### Supporting education in emergencies in Pakistan (SEEP)

The project targets have been successfully achieved and the monitoring of this project will be continued for the next two years. In the context of this project, the Elementary and Secondary Education Foundation (ESEF) with the support of HOPE'87 helped to increase the enrolment rate by 92% compared to the pre-project level in the districts of Bannu and Peshawar which is a total of 4.604 girls and boys from Temporary Dislocated People (TDPs) and host communities. Through an awareness raising gender campaign, a promising number of 2.977 girls were enrolled in Girls Community Schools (GCS). Furthermore, the action also helped 1.625 girls and boys from TDP families to get enrolled in GCSs.

The action has also resulted in a significant improvement of the learning outcomes (86.5 %) for girls and boys of both project districts. Furthermore, 2.979 students benefited from the Iqra Farogh e Taleem Voucher Scheme (IFTV Scheme) - an innovative scheme for tuition fee vouchers for out-of-school children.

Additionally, within the project 36 new Village Education Committees (VECs) have been established and 86 old VECs have been reactivated, making it total a number of 122 VECs that are strengthened through improved representation and coverage. Moreover, a team of seven trained Senior Community Mobilisers and 40 Community Mobilisers worked up to 12 months with these VECs and provided them with hands-on experience in different fields of community management.

The project has also organised a seven-days long comprehensive training for the teachers of the GCS. The aim of this training was to support the respective communities in their motivation to send the children to school as well as to monitor the teachers' performances. In total, a number of 549 teachers from 7 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) have been trained. This training was then followed by 2.440 mentoring visits at the GCS. Post KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) studies have shown that the knowledge among teachers has increased by 81% compared to the baseline study. These positive outcomes were confirmed by observation visits in classrooms where the application of effective learner-centred and gender-fair teaching has taken place. This project was financially supported by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Office (ECHO) through Caritas Austria, the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) and the Elementary and Education Foundation (EEF).

### WASH for Life (WAFL)

The project aims at the provision of dignified access to sufficient and safe WASH (Water Sanitation Hygiene) services for population affected by disasters in the district of Chitral. The long-term goal for an increase in the district's resilience to withstand water stress and shocks has been achieved.

The project addresses the beneficiaries' needs and priorities by restoring damaged WASH services and ensuring adequate coverage of safe water supply in 41 different villages. Simultaneously, humanitarian aspects have been highlighted and local ownership has been promoted for an increased accountability and transparency. Moreover, the capacity of water and sanitation committees (WSC) has been strengthened for operations and women membership in all committees has been ensured. Within this context, women and children-focused hygiene promotion sessions have been conducted. Overall, the project's implementation has resulted in the rehabilitation of a total of 41 drinking water supply systems (DWSS), providing safe clean water to 35.104 individuals of which 4.074 are infants and

young children between 0 to 59 months, with approximately half of them girls.

Improved sanitation and hygiene are a result of behavioural change and the communicational support through the Community Health Improvement Programme (CHIP), targeting 2,546 participants, including 95 % women and 19 % people with disabilities. Moreover, the School Health Improvement Programme (SHIP) has targeted 2,525 primary school children and 81 female teachers for training focusing on ensured, improved and effective hygiene practices among the students. Additionally, 41 Water and Sanitation Committees (WSC) have been formed for operations and maintenance of WASH services, of which 33 % of members are female. Community contributions providing unskilled labour linked to development intervention led to a higher ownership feeling and sustainability in the respective communities. Wider impacts of this intervention included reduced health risks and enhanced social and economic resilience with the emphasis on female participation through actively engaging with organisations led by women in the respective villages as well as with the WSCs.

The implementation of this project by HOPE'87 was made possible with the provision of assistance from the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Office (ECHO), the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) and the Aga Khan Foundation.

#### Development and implementation of retrofitting guiding tools for hazard resistant learning spaces in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)

The aim of this project is to reduce vulnerability and to promote resilience against natural and human-induced disasters in the respective districts of Swat and Peshawar. Therefore, government institutions, vulnerable communities as well as schools have been strengthened in their sustainable response capacities and preparedness measures. In November 2017, a list of 248 identified partially damaged schools in the Swat District and 50 schools in the Peshawar District was shared by the Elementary and Secondary Education Department (E&S ED) for assessment. For this matter, within the project work the sector "safe learning facilities" was addressed and the school safety approach complimented. To identify the retrofitting needs in KPK, a detailed needs assessment of 42 schools has been conducted in the frame of this project by UN-HABITAT. Based on the identified needs, retrofitting guidelines will be developed and 12 model schools will be retrofitted by UN-HABITAT. Moreover, a strong coordination with all Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction partners has been maintained throughout the formation of the Project Coordination Group (PCG). This group holds meetings on a quarterly basis to share the progress and to discuss challenges to get better solutions through their experiences. The measures mentioned above were undertaken by HOPE'87 in the context of the support of UN-HABITAT. The project was co-funded by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Office (ECHO) as well as the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT).

## INSTITUTIONAL CONTACTS

### Government Authorities

- National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- Federal Directorate of Education (FDE)
- Capital Administrative Development Division (CADD)
- Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)
- Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training (MoF&PT)
- Education Department, Baluchistan, Sindh, GB, FATA, Punjab
- Elementary and Secondary Education Department KPK (E&S ED)
- Elementary and Secondary Elementary Foundation KPK (E&S EF)
- Provincial Institute of Teacher Education (PITE)
- Directorate of Curriculum and Teachers Education (DCTE)
- Provincial Education Assessment Centre (PEACE)
- Education Sector Reform Unit (ESRU)
- Elementary and Secondary Education Foundation (ESEF)
- Public Health Engineering Department (PHED)
- Text Book Board (TBB), Peshawar, KPK
- Social Welfare Department, KPK
- Rescue 1122



- Civil Defence
- Private School Association
- Pakistan Red Crescent (PRC)
- District Coordination Officer, Swat & Peshawar in KPK
- District Education Officer, Education Swat & Peshawar in KPK

### Diplomatic Representatives

- H.E. Ambassador Dr Brigitta Blaha, Ambassador of Austria to Pakistan
- H.E. Ambassador Mansoor Ahmad Khan, Ambassador of Pakistan to Austria

### Agencies

- Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC)
- British Council
- Delegation of the European Commission to Pakistan (Europe Aid Office)
- European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Office (ECHO Pakistan)
- European Union (EU)
- United Nations Office for Coordination and Humanitarian Assistance
- UNICEF- Pakistan
- UN-Habitat- United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- United Nations Office of the Resident Coordinator (UNORC)
- United Nations Department of Safety & Security (UNDSS)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- World Food Program (WFP)

### NGOs

- The Citizen Foundation
- Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), Pakistan and UK
- Aga Khan Agency for Habitat (AKAH)
- Islamic Relief
- Care International Pakistan
- Solidar, Switzerland
- HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation
- Help Age International Pakistan
- Handicap International
- Malteser International
- Pakistan Humanitarian Forum
- Save the Children
- Plan International
- Aga Khan Planning and Building Services, Pakistan (AKPBS, P)
- Women Rights Association Pakistan (WRA)
- FACES Pakistan

### Other

- University of Geneva
- Pakistan Humanitarian Network
- Global Network for Disaster Risk Reduction

This country's programme contributes to the achievement of the following SDGs:



## REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

### PROGRAMME: Promotion of education for pre-school children

PROJECTS	LOCATION	N° OF BENEFICIARIES	SDGs
Healthy lifestyle starts in a kindergarten	Chisinau	144	Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9
Equal opportunities in sport	Countrywide	250	Goals 3, 4, 5
I grow healthy	Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia	202	Goals 1, 3, 4, 5
Educational Centre for children - including children with special educational needs	St. Dumitru Church Parish, Chisinau	300	Goals 1, 3, 4, 5



#### COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE

Luminita DRUMEA, PhD - Social Scientist

#### SUMMARY

The Republic of Moldova is an Eastern European country, landlocked northeast by Romania and southwest by the Ukraine. The country is characterised by its moderate winters and warm summers, its overwhelmingly green capital and viticulture.

With regards to Moldova's supporting activities for underprivileged children and children with disabilities, there is still a long way to go. This is why HOPE'87 launched several projects in order to support children in need. Specifically, the people in the respective project areas obtain relevant knowledge and knowhow about different aspects of health care and health improvement as well as the formation of adequate attitudes and habits for a responsible and healthy way of living. HOPE'87 in Moldova also integrates this knowledge in educational projects for the healthy development of children.

### ACTIVITIES

#### Healthy lifestyle starts in a kindergarten

The organisation of children's nutrition and the sanitary surveillance of children with tuberculosis is an integral part of the educational services offered by kindergarten No. 110. Due to the economic difficulties, the public-funded kindergartens do not receive the necessary resources for

the maintenance of their infrastructure. This is particularly the case in a vulnerable kindergarten such as No. 110, which takes care of children fighting against tuberculosis. Therefore, HOPE'87 has made it its mission to support this sanatorium, its infrastructure and the pedagogical and medical teams.

Overall, the main goal of this project is, through education, to increase the chances of children living with tuberculosis to be integrated in the society in future.

Therefore, it is essential to have a trained pedagogic team that is responsible for the children's education. This includes the offer of special courses and administrative workshops for the teachers as well as specific physical activity classes and didactic materials and educational games for the children. Moreover, the children are being strengthened in their healthy ways of life through the promotion of knowledge on healthy nutrition, personal hygiene and environment protection.

To ensure a sustainable education, the parents of the children are included in all aspects of the kindergarten and their feedback on the quality of the pedagogical services are being welcomed and considered.

Moreover, the modernisation of the kindergarten's deficient infrastructure for a high-quality educational process plays an important role in the children's well-being. The absence of this modernisation would, in the short term, be counterproductive to ensure the appropriate educational process. The most outdated parts of the kindergarten, yet the most important ones, are the kitchen and the sanitary facilities, including bathrooms and restrooms. Many children attending the institution come from a difficult family-background and spend up to three months and more in the kindergarten. Bathrooms and toilets need to meet high sanitary standards, which they currently do not due to lack of funding.

Furthermore, it is essential for children with a vulnerable health situation to get the right diet in order to stay fit and to be able to pursue the educational programme. This is why the kitchen needs to be in a good condition, which is also not the case today.

Strengthening the pedagogic team to work with children with specific educational needs will further contribute to ensure the medical, psycho-social and nutritional care of the children of Kindergarten no. 110 in Chisinau.

#### Equal opportunities in sport

According to the statistics dated 31 December 2016, the total number of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Moldova was 182,000 out of whom 15,000 were children (all in all 24,000 were wheelchair users), 69,000 persons with disabilities live in the Municipality of Chisinau. In 2016, around 3,100 children and young people with disabilities used services offered by 17 relevant centres. Children with mental disabilities are taken care of by 24 auxiliary boarding schools (2,096 children), and children with physical and sensory disabilities attend 7 special institutions (588 children).

The government of the Republic of Moldova has underlined the need that the policy for social protection needs to be adapted to the current daily social and economic conditions and also to the standards prevailing in this domain in Europe. The ratification of



of the UN Convention "On rights of the people with disabilities" by Moldova could serve as an example. The adoption of the relevant law in July 2010 was a step towards the implementation of this Convention in the country. The adaptation of the national normative in line with the revisions of the Convention was adopted as a "Strategy on Social Integration of people with disabilities for the period of 2012-2013". This strategy aimed at the care of people with disabilities in the Republic of Moldova and confirms the obligations of the country to ensure

the rights of these citizens. Also, the government of the Republic of Moldova approved the "Programme of development of inclusive education for 2011-2020" in 2011. This programme aims at supporting the processes of ensuring adequate conditions and meeting educational needs according to the individual differences of people with disabilities throughout their lives.

Although the authorities have taken a number of actions in the field of social protection of children with disabilities such as the development of special educational curricula, occupational therapy, psycho-social support, a lot remains to be done to ensure a full integration of children with disabilities into society.

Until recently, children with disabilities were considered to be "not suitable for education" even in a specialised educational context. In fact, these children neither had access to education, nor to a relevant social experience. In addition, in 2016 practically all boarding schools in the Republic of Moldova for children and teenagers with special needs were closed and opportunities for sports for handicapped disappeared.

This is why currently, one of the most pressing issues is the lack of sports education for people with special needs.

Due to this problem, HOPE'87 has started to implement the "Equal opportunities in sports"- project. The main goal of this project is to ensure the possibility for handicapped and non- handicapped children to play and enjoy recreation and sports in a safe and healthy environment under the slogan "We are equal and do not differ from each other". The project identifies and develops physical capacities and the talents of children with limited health capacities; it strives to eliminate in every possible way the problems related to their missing motor skills, to improve their health and to facilitate their efficient social integration into society.

In the frame of this project methodological and educational guidelines for the development of an adaptive physical culture and sport will be developed. This will be achieved through supporting the handicapped sports association "Invasport" with equipment and council. Another pillar will be the identification and possible development of physical capacities and talents of children with limited health capacities while paying attention to the gender issues. Through an advocacy process, the attention of the public and of the authorities will be channeled to the problem of the lack of opportunities for sports education of children and young people with special needs.

#### I grow healthy

The kindergarten Nr. 1 "Solnisco" is situated in Chirsovo, a small town with approximately 9.000 inhabitants in the Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia. It was established back in 1966 and today hosts 202 children (92 girls and 110 boys). 56 of these children come from families of whom both parents have left the country and 13 children have special needs. In general, the state institutions - through local public authorities - provide financial and logistical support for educational activities of children institutions, such as kindergarten and nurseries. However, this amount is not enough to cover the maintenance of the kitchen, furniture, repairing of the roof, modernising the bathrooms and toilets, to change rotten water pipes, to procure methodological materials and child-adapted literature. Therefore, parents normally are contributing 2.50 € per month to support the kindergarten activities.

However, the high unemployment level in Chirsovo, a general very low income of the local population and limited financial means of the local authorities led to an insufficient funding for these early childhood institutions aiming at preparing the children for primary school and at developing their creative capacities as well as their intellectual and physical potential.

To counteract these problems, HOPE'87 started to implement, in cooperation with the authorities of the Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia, this project in June. Equipping the kindergarten and supporting the qualified personnel will contribute to the development of the intellectual capacities of the children, of their imagination and their creativity. This process will be based on a combined set of objectives of modern education, i.e. quality education, inclusion, physical development, as well as supporting an independent mentality and a spirit of initiative and it will help the kindergarten Nr 1 to live up to its name "Solnisco", which means "The Sun"!

#### Educational Centre for children - including children with special educational needs

The social centre "Agapis" is situated next to the Church of Saint Dumitru in Botanica, one of the districts of Chisinau. In 1962, the church was closed by the Soviet power and gradually fell apart in the following decades. In 1990, by request of the local Christian community, the authorities accepted the renovation of the church and in the same year, Father Pavel Borsevschi was appointed as head of Saint Dumitru by the Metropolit of the Moldovan Orthodox Church Vladimir. Father Pavel immediately started the works for the church reconstruction, always having in mind the establishment of an educational centre for all children at the same time. Over the years, the Chapel Saint John the Baptist was opened on the land belonging to the church and was dedicated to social and educational activities such as courses in wood sculpture, embroidery, paintings and many more. Finally, a kitchen for the poor, a library, and rooms for Sunday school and the children choir were constructed.

Therefore, this is not only a religious site, but also an educational and cultural centre. Since the opening of "Agapis", over 5.000 children attended different types of courses and training. The educational activities are open to all children starting at 7 years of age. As of today, about 40 children attend painting lessons, 25 embroidery, 20 wood sculptures, 60 the school of music. Sunday school is attended by over 100 children. Children receive free meals every Sunday before the beginning of the lessons, which is especially important, as many of the children come from vulnerable families.

One of the priorities of Moldova in terms of education is vocational training. Vocational guidance is treated as a top priority action by multiple policy documents adopted at both the national and regional level. Supporting "Agapis" with this project contributes to an increased quality of vocational training of young children with the establishing of a small IT centre with adequate furniture and equipment such as computers, scanners and printers. The ability to work on computers will enable the children to enhance their possibilities to learn and to develop their creative skills. Furthermore, they will be able to access new information and enhance their future competitiveness on the labour market. And most importantly, Father Pavel confirms with a smile "It must also be fun".





As part of the support for "Agapis", a 14 years-old boy, Nikita, who suffered from Infantile Cerebral Paralysis and was confined to a wheel chair, received medical care at the Turner Institute of St. Petersburg, the most renowned pediatric clinic in the Russian Federation. After two operations the young man can now stand on his own feet again - a miracle for him and his caring mother Irina.

## INSTITUTIONAL CONTACTS

### Government Authorities

- Ms Valentina Buliga, Member of Parliament and former Minister of the Republic of Moldova
- Mr Constantin Rusnac, Secretary General, National Commission of the Republic of Moldova for UNESCO
- Ms Monica Babuc, Minister, Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Research of the Republic of Moldova
- Ms Angela Cutasevici, State Secretary in Education, Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Research of the Republic of Moldova
- Mr Radu Rebeja, State Secretary in Sport and Youth, Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Research of the Republic of Moldova
- Ms Irina Vlah, Boscan (Prime Minister) of the Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia
- Ms Olesea Tonasoglo, Deputy of the Boscan of the Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia and responsible for Social and Education Issues
- Ms Veronica Solomitsci, Chief of the Department, DGETS Sector Buiukani (General Department for Education, Youth and Sport)
- Ms Elizaveta Tulbu, Director, "Sanatorium tuberculosis Kindergarten No. 110"
- Ms. Agadjanova, technical director, "Sanatorium tuberculosis Kindergarten No. 110"
- Ms Ecaterina Arabadji, Director of the Resource Center in the community Chirsovo, Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia

### Diplomatic Representatives

- H.E. Ambassador Mag Christine Freitlinger, Ambassador of Austria to Moldova
- H.E. Ambassador Victor Osipov, Ambassador of Moldova to Austria
- Mr Gero Stuller, Counsellor of the Austrian Embassy

### NGOs

- Ms Natalia Corbu, Director, NGO Intercultural Dialogue
- Mr Serghei Afanasenko, Director, NGO Invasport
- Ms Natalia Anisimov, Director, NGO MediArt Dialogue
- Ms Otilia Sirbu, Director, Concordia



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