

## A2 - Implementation of DC 2003 decisions in the Project Regions

*Note: Chapter 4 of the previous Programme Policy Paper (2. DC mailing, February 2006) is herewith submitted as a separate report.*

(1) For this comparison with the 2003 DC decision on terre des hommes's strategic goals for 2004 to 2006, the Regional Programme Policy papers concentrate on the implementation of the focal themes. In order to obtain a more comprehensive picture of all regional strategic goals the section below includes statements from the annual reports and annual plans of the coordination offices, along with information from the project database.

### Strategic goals for 2004-2006

(2) In accordance with the DC decisions in 2003 Terre des hommes adopted a total of 41 *strategic goals* until 2006.

(3) The following refers to strategic goals for which the regional offices took on part of the responsibility for implementation. Unfortunately no Regional Programme paper refers directly to dealing with these goals. That is why relevant quotations from annual reports and planning have been reproduced.

	BRD	BUCOS	SACO	India	SEA	ORA	ORAC
06/2 More assistance for projects on focal themes as required			action			action	action
06/4 and 06/40 Supporting professionalisation and networking of partners		yes *8	yes *6		yes *1	yes *2	yes *3
06/5 Setting up partner platform working groups on human rights						one-off actions	no
06/6 Empowerment of children / position papers			yes *7	yes *9	yes *4	yes *5	yes
06/21 and 06/24 Finding partners for advocacy	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
06/22 Collecting feedback on EU policy (examples)	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no
06/27 Establishing contacts with EU representations	yes		yes			yes	yes

\*1 = Regional CB Programme

\*2 = Child protection and participation; gender/girls; taking over SEA CB Programme is being examined

\*3 = Organisational development (REG); sustainability (GUA); see decision Reg. Partner meeting of 2006

\*4 = Children attend all national partner meetings and will attend the next regional one.

\*5 = Children attended the WSF and regional SF, world children's summit in Lima, DC preparation

\*6 = besides one-off actions, taking over the SEA FB Programme is being checked.

\*7 = in Zimbabwe/Zambia at project level

\*8 = in resource administration; quality criteria; SMEs; democratic structures; advocacy

\*9 = Continuing the activities of CR4 WSF; Participation in workshop in the western region

(4) The database shows that currently 73% of all projects come from the context of the six **focal themes**, which means that decision 06/2 was successfully implemented (see 3.2).

(5) The **professionalisation and training of terre des hommes partners** is becoming increasingly important. Since 2003 there has been a marked rise in training events. So far most of them have concentrated on topics like project cycle management (PCM), strategic planning, moderation techniques and method training. In future, increased attention is to be given to courses on the focal themes or other themes relevant to the region. In SEA there is a regional training programme for partners. ORA and SACO are looking at this possibility for their region.

(6) In all regions resources have been set aside for in-service training of terre des hommes staff. Besides specialist issues, language skills are very important (Latin America, Southern Africa).

(7) As far as the records go, none of the regions have set up working groups on **human rights**.

(8) The **empowerment of children and adolescents** in the projects and more far-reaching action (attending network meetings, self-organisation) is being accorded increasing importance. Through the organisations of working children, this has been an issue for years in Central and South America and is to be expanded. The participation of child delegates at the WSF in India boosted the subject in Asia. In North India a participation seminar was first held in September 2005 for project partners (Educators) and beneficiaries (children/adolescents). This is to be continued in other regions. In SEA there are plans to conduct the coming national and regional meetings of partners with children from the projects.

(9) The activities on **advocacy** are hard to assess. Occasional activities take place in almost all regions – mostly on the topic of human rights, but in Central America also on the ALCA (free trade area). In SEA and India they are against mega-projects or on other economic or global themes – but these are not coordinated with the terre des hommes head office (except for human rights).

(10) While in almost all regions direct contacts have been established with **EU representations**, no activities have been reported on activities on the **impact of EU policy** on the life situation of children and their families in the partner countries.

(11) The probably most complex project in all regions is **partner dialogue**. The agenda of the national and regional meetings, the setting up of regional theme groups and preparations for the DC have a high status but take a lot of time and energy.

(12) Under the heading “**strategies**“ different Regional Programme papers express the wish for harder thinking and strategic discussion on the (re)definition of terre des hommes in the tension between the following approaches:

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- basic-needs approach or child-rights approach
- social-welfare approach or promoting child rights (e.g. with street children)
- understanding children as needy, incapable and subordinate or as active social actors with rights ( rights-based und empowerment approach)
- children as victims of existing conditions or agents of change
- market orientation or solidarity in business dealings and fair trade
- an autonomous social movement, social mobilisation or lobbying
- cultural equity or abolition of harmful traditions

(13) This polarising contrast is chosen in order to demonstrate the range in which terre des hommes and its partners operate and stimulate discussion. It should not be understood as an exclusive “either-or“ but contribute to clarifying the priorities of terre des hommes work.

**The focal themes of the work**

(14) According to the 2003 DC decision *the themes of the work of Terre des hommes until 2006* comprise a total of six focal themes, four regional themes and five cross-sectoral themes (see Documentation of Results, Strategic Goals pp. 3-5 ).

(15) Here is a list of themes broken down by regions.

**Focal themes**

	BRD	BUCOS	SACO	India	SEA	ORA	ORAC
1. Protect from exploitation		yes	(yes)	yes	(jyes)	jyes	(yes)
2. War and violence			(yes)		yes	yes	(yes)
3. Children on their own		yes	(yes)	yes	(yes)	yes	
4. Education	yes	yes	(yes)	yes	yes	yes	
5. Development			(yes)	(yes)	(yes)	yes	
6. Campaign against child-trafficking		yes	(yes)	yes	yes	yes	

(yes) = is not mentioned in the RPP but in other reports or annual plan

(16) The “yes“ stresses the themes which the region particularly focuses on.

(17) A comparison with the project database (only the first mention is considered here) gives the following picture of the project distribution and the respective prioritisation of individual themes, in some cases a bit different.

	BRD	BUCOS	SACO	India	SOA	ORA*	ORAC	Total
1. Protection from exploitation **	1	5	19	30	13	18	9	94
2. War and violence	22***	-	7	2	19	18	6	74
3. Children on their own	5	-	11	7	10	19	-	52
4. Education	-	1	5	12	26	21	1	115

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	BRD	BUCOS	SACO	India	SOA	ORA*	ORAC	Total
5. Development	-	1	5	12	26	20	2	66
6. Campaign against Child Trafficking	-	3	10	5	9	8	1	37

\* including VW projects in Mexico

\*\* without sub-theme „Child trafficking“ (1.3); here under 6. Campaign against Child Trafficking

\*\*\* Target group, not theme

(18) The great importance of the two focal themes “Protecting children from exploitation“ (here 1. + 6.) and “Education“ is striking. If you first differentiate the four subthemes “Child labour“ (including organisations of working children), on the one hand, and the “rest“ (sexual exploitation and abuse and child trafficking) it becomes clear that it seems a good idea to separate these complex issues into two focal themes – e.g. into “child labour“ and “commercial sexual exploitation“. In view of the large number of education projects is gratifying that this focal theme will be looked after by a theme officer as of 2006.

(19) In all it may be noted that about 73% of all projects come from the context of the six focal themes.

●(20) There are a large number of projects on the two “classical focal themes“ (1 + 4) in all regions.

●(21) The conducting of the Campaign against Child Trafficking (6) in all regions – except in Central America and Germany – meant that there are now a large number of projects in this field.

●(22) There are individual projects in all regions on the focal themes of interest for PR and advocacy in the “North“ – children on their own (3) and development (5).

●(23) The issue of war and peace (2) is covered in all regions, with the regions without urgent major conflicts (Germany, Sahel, India, Central America) confine themselves here to other, “civilian“ forms of violence. Germany here named the target group (children who have fled violence in their home countries), not the project theme (education).

(24) In summary, we can say that the four big regional offices are trying to cover all focal themes. The three “small“ ones (Germany, BUCOS, ORAC) are concentrating more on single themes.

### Regional themes

	BRD	BUCOS	SACO	Indien	SOA	ORA	ORAC
1. Diversity	yes		(yes)		yes	yes	yes
2. HIV/AIDS		yes	(yes)				
3. Health/food		yes	(yes)	yes	yes	yes	
4. Women/girls		yes	(yes)	yes			(yes)

(25) In addition, all regional offices support specific regional theme projects.

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(26) Three themes are handled in most regions: Diversity (1) and Health/food (3) (the latter in at least three regions under the heading “food security/food sovereignty”) and “Women/girls” (4).

(27) The regional theme “Diversity” is to be handled as a focal theme in future.

(28) In three regions (SEA, Andes, India) regional campaigns are being discussed and planned on “biological and cultural diversity”.

(29) The following project figures come from the database and explicitly show the Regional Theme to be the main theme:

	BRD	BUCOS	SACO	IndiY	SOA	ORA*	ORAC	Total
1. Diversity	-	-	4	2	13	26	10	55
2. HIV/AIDS	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
3. Health/food	1	1	2	6	9	8	-	27
4. Women/girls	-	4	6	13	13	23	7	66

\* ORA including VW projects in Mexico

(30) Except for Point 2 there is confirmation of the pretty even treatment of the adopted themes in all regions (with the exception of Germany).

The clear emphasis on “Women” in project work is particularly worthy of mention!

(31) Projects are also run on the issue of „HIV/AIDS“ outside the Southern Africa region, but they are not listed as a main theme.

### Cross-sectoral themes

	BRD	BUCOS	SACO	India	SOA	ORA	ORAC
1. Children’s rights	yes	(yes)			yes		
2. Gender/girls *		(yes)			yes		
3. Culture							
4. Sustainability						yes	

●The themes “Gender equity and equal rights” and “Support for girls” have been merged into “Gender/girls”.

(32) There may be two reasons for the low number of cross-sectoral themes mentioned:

●(33) Either it is assumed that they are already covered by the focal and regional themes – of course everyone works “one way or other” on children’s rights, cultural equity and girls/gender.

●(34) or this actually reflects the fact that these four themes are, at least to some extent, neglected. Or again, perhaps there is a lack of clarity about the importance of cross-sectoral themes and how to handle them.

(35) Except for “Sustainability” (only mentioned by Guatemala), all the annual plans of the six regional coordinators for 2006 consider the remaining three themes to be important and want to expand them or stress them more in future.