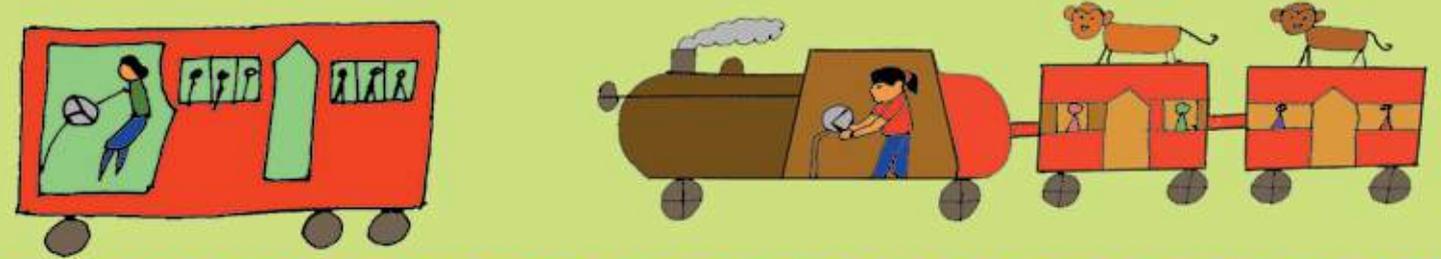




 terre des hommes
Hilfe für Kinder in Not



Annual Report
2014
India



Design + Print: mudraweb.com

Annual Report 2014

**Terre des hommes
Germany/India Programme**

Coordination Office:

Regie House, Pudumjee Park,
Pandita Ramabai Road, Nana Peth,
Pune – 411002

Tel: 91-20-26344028 / 26351634

Email: tdhindia@vsnl.net

Website: www.childrensrightsindia.org

Table of Contents

0	Executive Summary	01
1	Introduction	04
	1.1 Socio-economic developments	04
2	Programme Development	06
	2.1 Strategic Goal 1: Participation by children and youth	06
	2.2 Strategic Goal 2: Spaces free from violence and exploitation	11
	2.3 Strategic Goal 3: Ecological child rights	14
	2.4 Strategic Goal 4: Child rights in international policies	10
	2.5 Institutional Goals	20
3	General Project Development	21
4	Financial Budget Development	24
5	Development of Regional Fund Raising	25
6	Staff Development	26
7	Highlights of Regional / Country Networking	27
8	Highlights of Advocacy Work	28
9	Perspective for the future	29
Annexures		
I	Organogram	30
II	India, Nepal & Pakistan Project Payments	31
III	Project List	32
IV	Project Distribution	33
V	Project Support Countries in South Asia	34

0. Executive Summary

The year 2014 can be described as 'the year of big changes' in India, with the historic general elections indicating that a big section of voters support the new economic paradigm brought in in the 90s. The country's performance in social sectors like education, health and child rights has certainly improved but not enough. The gains are being neutralized by other factors. For example, the RTE act giving the right to all children to free and compulsory education has contributed to increasing access to schooling but the promotion of private schools and lack of emphasis on learning levels negates this.

Programme Development

Terre des hommes Germany – India Programme (tdh G-IP) had to steer their work and efforts within the above context. 2014 was the first year of implementation of the strategic goals of Tdh Germany. The main strategic goals were:

- Strengthening participation of children and youth
- Creating violence-free spaces for children
- Promoting ecological rights of children
- Engaging in advocacy at different levels with the duty bearers regarding child rights.

Participation by children and youth

The partner organisations supported by tdh G-IP were already oriented on children's rights, particularly their right to participation. The task now was to further intensify this knowledge and improve on the quality of participation while also continuing similar efforts with youth in the project areas. This was actively done by many partner organisations and a youth network was initiated during the year. According to

the estimate about 12000 youth have been organised in 14 states. Representatives of these youth joined the 2nd National Convention on ecological rights and formally call themselves "Youth for Ecological Change".

Spaces free from violence and exploitation

In practical terms working towards this strategic goal meant promoting children's agency to resist exploitation and violence on themselves and their peer group. Apart from strengthening children's organisations it was necessary to provide them with information on current legislations like the Juvenile Justice Act (JJ Act) and Protection of Children against Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) and other similar legislations. There are other government agencies like Childline, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) which could be accessed by children in difficult situation. The partners are the main implementers of this goal.



Ecological child rights

This goal required a lot of efforts and inputs as most partner organisations and also the children and youth themselves did not have the necessary information on environmental and ecological issues. Consequently discussions, debates and trainings were organised at partner levels and at the level of networks of young people and children in various states. This became a major concern of terre des hommes and partners during the year which culminated in the 2nd National Convention on Ecological Rights held in Bengaluru.

Child rights in international policies

Campaign and advocacy on child rights issues in South Asia, particularly India were undertaken at different levels: at the local level of the partners, provincial government level and national level. Regional efforts were also undertaken during the year like contributing to publishing the Index on Child Friendliness and raising the issues of children's rights in disaster situations at the regional level. At the international level, the alternative report process to UNCRC was followed up and the inputs from children's groups in India were forwarded to the CRC committee.

The Right to Education Forum and Campaign Against Child Labour (CACL) did advocacy at different levels for children's right for free and compulsory education. Tdh was both part of it and supported it as well. CACL and other partners organised various programmes around the 25th anniversary of UNCRC as part of Global Action Month to highlight the areas for urgent attention of the government at different levels.

During the year the tdh India office and the India programme organised itself around these goals. All efforts were made to get the support of the third party supporters like AEI Luxembourg, PSF, TDH F68 and TDH Suisse Geneva to endorse these and support these goals.

Relations were maintained with TDH IF members and the project initiated on the campaign Destination Unknown



– Children on the Move was completed. A new phase was sanctioned for the year 2014-15. A meeting of the representatives of TDH IF member organisations was held in Goa and was attended by the Deputy Regional Coordinator and Programme Coordinator responsible for project Destination Unknown – Children on the Move.

Institutional goals

The Coordination Office has also put in its efforts to realize the institutional goals of terre des hommes Germany in different ways. Maintaining of good standards of financial planning, documentation and accounting has been paid utmost attention.

General Project Development

All the planned projects were supported but this was possible only by getting these projects sanctioned by IPEG for one year only at a time. As far as co-financing is concerned, 3 projects were sanctioned. AEI Luxembourg continued to support all the projects but concluding the support to RLHP in Bengaluru. AEI once again sanctioned an exchange project among students in Luxembourg and youth from one of the projects in Karnataka state. PSF continued to support all the projects and also started support to a new project in Madhya Pradesh. TDH France F68 started supporting two new projects - TDH Suisse Geneva

continued to support two projects and also to share the office of tdh G-IP in Kolkata. However, the support for projects by AEI Luxembourg and PSF Luxembourg has been under lot of stress due to new regulations being instituted by the Ministry of Economic Cooperation, Government of Luxembourg.

Project partners continued efforts in the thematic areas of *Child protection, child marriage, child labour, and right to education*.

Victims of emergency situations were supported effectively by partners in Orissa and Bihar which are prone to natural disasters. This year Kashmir was ravaged by rain and floods of an unprecedented fury, and partners were supported to provide relief. This was an opportunity for tdh to make contacts with new organisations in the region which hopefully can be followed up with further project support in the future.

The socio-political situation in India has thrown up concerns of security and sustainable development. Responses to the situation by civil society have created the impression that civil society organisations were anti-development and were positioning themselves as working against national interests. Such a situation demanded a different kind of orientation and approach in which to support projects and programmes in India. The situation is really challenging and has to be faced tactfully.

Finances

During the year 2014 the India Programme utilised a total budget of Euro 4254706. Of these Euro 3804608 was utilised towards project support and the rest as administrative costs including salaries, travel, office rent, IT expenses and so on. The ratio between the total amount and the amount utilised under project support and administrative expenses is 89.42%:10.58%. Tdh has succeeded in reducing the proportion of administrative expenses during the year 2014 compared to the year 2013 to some extent.

Networking and Advocacy

In India the Coordination Office and the zonal offices remain quite well connected with networks, alliances and child rights groups across the country. During the reporting year, active participation was maintained in networks like Right to Education Forum, the ProChild group, Campaign Against Child Labour, Forum Against Child Sexual Exploitation, Action for the Rights of the Child and others. TDH has also networked with other leading organisations on environmental issues like Centre for Environmental Education, SOPPECOM, Kalpavriksha and women's organisations like National Alliance of Women's Organisations and Tulir, a well-known NGO working on child protection issues.

The India office works as a support agency and does not organise its own projects and programmes. However, when activities such as conferences and gatherings are supported by tdh, the same is often displayed. The main events in the year 2014 of this nature were a conference on child protection by Mobile Crèches in Delhi, Right to Education Conference in Uttarakhand and 2nd National Youth Convention on Ecological Rights.

Perspective for the future

Difficult times are ahead. NGOs and civil society organisations are being watched with a lot of scepticism generally in the country. As the government in power wants to advance in economic growth as fast as possible without even ensuring long term sustainability, the NGO concerns are often viewed as anti-development. Partner organisations are also not really geared to effectively facing such situations. The role of a branch office of an international organisation in any case would be very limited. Nevertheless it is certainly possible to focus on concrete issues of children's rights and work for improvement.

1. Introduction

The year 2014 can be described as 'the year of big changes' with a general election result of great significance in India. It is almost quarter of a century since a new economic paradigm was adopted by the country. The big electoral victory of the Bharatiya Janta Party (BJP) indicates that the country supports this and wants more of it, or at least a big section of voters do. One thing however is clear - that the country is still lagging behind as far as human development indices are concerned. It ranks 135 out of the 187 countries, far away from the top 20 countries, the group to which it claims to belong. It is not that there are no changes. The country's performance in social sectors like education, health and child rights has certainly improved but not enough. The gains are being neutralized by other factors. For example, the Right to Education (RTE) Act giving the right to all children to free and compulsory education has contributed to increasing access to schooling but the promotion of private schools and lack of emphasis on learning levels negates this.

1.1 Socio-economic developments

1.1.1 India

As indicated above a 'big change' is how the Indian situation can be characterized during the year 2014. The outcome of the change is yet awaited. The year started with a preparatory phase for the national elections. The then ruling coalition United Progressive Alliance had ceased to be either united or progressive long before. The inefficiency and inaction which was prominent in the previous year continued. People were definitely looking for better days and that is exactly what

the National Democratic Alliance promised in the slogan of '*Acche Din Ayenge*' 'Good days are coming'. As the campaign progressed it was quite clear who was coming to power. However the final result was not anticipated by anyone including the winners themselves. One single political party had won a full majority after some 30 years or so in the country. Along with alliance partners, it won many more seats in the lower house of parliament, Lok Sabha, enabling it to bring through any legislative changes it wished for.

However, the social situation did not change in the short term. Hence the stark fact that 1/3rd of the world's extreme poor still live in India continues to be true. '1.4 million children die in India before reaching 5 years, the highest child mortality rate in the world'¹.



¹ Times Of India dated 17.07.14

Thus India is left behind in human development and much remains to be done. The performance in health and education definitely has improved during the recent years but not enough. The most important factor now is recognized as under nutrition in early childhood i.e. in the 0-3 age group. Tackling this alone can contribute to many other factors. School enrolment has definitely improved, however learning levels remain a cause for grave concern. Hygiene and public health can contribute to improving human development indicators. Lack of clean drinking water and sanitation must be addressed. In this context the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' and the Prime Minister's mention of this in his Independence Day address is certainly welcome. But the sad part is the Swachh slogans do

not find a reflection in the national budget. Financing of crucial sectors like health, nutrition, sanitation, water and education is the key to promoting development not only of children but of the whole nation.

The importance of gender and social equality cannot be over emphasized. Social discrimination based on sex, caste, ethnicity and other factors unfortunately retard the process of integration of children and their communities into the inclusive development process. This can be achieved only through concerted action programmes by all concerned. When all these concerns are addressed sustainably and growth promoted equitably the country will rediscover itself. Those will definitely be the good days, "*acchey din*".



2. Programme Development

Terre des hommes Germany – India Programme (tdh G-IP) had to steer its work and efforts within the above context. As the major political changes have direct impact on children's rights, it was necessary for partners and tdh to be aware of all this. 2014 was the first year of implementation of the strategic goals of Tdh Germany. The reporting back from the Delegates Conference had started in November 2013 and the planning for 2014 was done on the basis of this. The main strategic goals were:

- Strengthening participation of children and youth,
- Creating violence-free spaces for children
- Promoting ecological rights of children
- Engaging in advocacy at different levels with the duty bearers regarding child rights.

All these were connected to the previous strategic goals of terre des hommes Germany. Hence the situation was one of continuity and change.

2.1 Strategic Goal 1: Participation by children and youth

The partner organisations supported by tdh G-IP were already oriented on children's rights, particularly their right to participation. The task now was to further intensify this knowledge and improve on the quality of participation while also continuing similar efforts with youth in the project areas. One of the important tools for promotion of right to participation is children's organisations. The majority of partner organisations had already facilitated formation of children's groups under various styles and names like Children's Assembly, Children's Council, Children's Club, and Children's Parliament.



Youth for Ecological Change

Members of such organisations have been participating in advocating for their own and their peers' issues and rights. Over the years these children had grown up, many of them either over or around the age of 18 years. Hence partner organisations already have a ready group of young people to form youth groups. This was actively done by many partner organisations and a youth network was initiated during the year. According to the estimate about 12000 youth have been organised in 14 states. Representatives of these youth joined the 2nd National Convention on ecological rights and formally call themselves "Youth for Ecological Change".





In the Southern zone the youth networks in the states of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have been well organised. In Tamil Nadu the youth groups in different locations have engaged themselves with various issues like cleaning up and recovering water bodies, actively promoting organic agriculture, and campaigning against plastic, chemical fertilisers and deforestation. In Karnataka in addition to the environmental concerns the youth have engaged themselves on promoting education and resisting child marriage in different project areas. Common programmes and activities have been organised together with children's groups and youth groups in these states.

In the Western zone, the Gujarat youth networks have acted consistently on issues related to their rights, particularly environmental rights. Issues of land degradation and chemical farming were important there. The other states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh too have witnessed active participation of young people. However the organisational stability is yet to be reached in these states.

The states of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Uttarakhand were the active centres of youth participation and ecological network in the Northern zone. The youth group in Uttarakhand picked up the issues of forest fires and consequent destruction of forests, whereas in UP land degradation and promotion of organic agriculture were the main issues. Representatives of youth groups from UP and Uttarakhand also participated in the Water Conference which was organised in Osnabruck. These youth returned with much enthusiasm and have subsequently been acting as resource persons in some of the youth trainings.

West Bengal and Orissa were the states in the East where the youth groups actively participated on campaigns on ecological rights. Their issues were water pollution, chemical farming and disposal of solid waste in the cities. The presentation from the youth groups at the national convention was quite impressive and was appreciated by the guests from the government and civil society.



Youth Leaders: Stepping ahead



Anamika and Sudhir are emerging youth leaders of village Nyorajpur and Hariharpur, Block Kasmanda and Biswan, District Sitapur. Both are emerging as youth leaders for creating awareness on environment protection through Kishori Samuh (Girls' collective) and Baal Manch (children's collective). They are supported by PACE and now encouraging the villagers and youth to protect the environment through practicing organic farming by making vermin-compost and popularizing the use of vermin-compost, construction of bio-gas plants, planting as many trees as possible in the village and other programmes. Sudhir teaches the youths of the village about the importance of organic farming and tree plantation in protecting and conserving the environment. He also emphasizes that ponds should be made or renovated to conserve water. All the household waste water should be linked to kitchen gardens so that the waste water can be used. "Conserve water and save our mother earth" is their slogan.



Anamika said that, "Our parents, community members, teachers and students worked together to avoid the use of chemical fertilizers in our fields. We were concerned about the long-term effects of chemical fertilizers and pesticide use on children. Some teachers felt there was a connection between some of the pesticides being used in our field and an increase in headaches and nosebleeds experienced by some of our students." Using vermin-compost as a soil nutrient helps improve the nitrogen, and pH of the soil. Above all, vermin-composting reduces solid waste at its source. The group also creates awareness among children on environment conservation and protection.



Anamika attended the International Water Conference in Germany and was motivated to create awareness among the children, youth groups and community on water conservation and environment protection. Now as a result a few community members have started using bio-fertilizer, planting trees and motivating other community members and Panchayat for rain water harvesting through digging of ponds, making water channels, etc. The members of the community have also decided to make use of bio-gas plants. They were motivated by Sudhir to set up bio-gas plants as all the cooking is being done on bio-gas and light is available in his house. This is saving lot of money his parents used to spend on fuel and electricity and also reducing solid waste. It also keeps their living space neat and clean.





2.2 Strategic Goal 2: Spaces free from violence and exploitation

The previous strategic goals gave emphasis on protection of children from child labour, malnutrition, ill health, HIV/AIDS, discrimination and sexual exploitation. The emphasis was to support children by exercising their right to participation to become agents of their own protection rights. The present strategic goals took this to a different level by emphasising on resilience from children in the times of adversity like exploitation, violence and impoverishment. In practical terms working towards this strategic goal meant promoting children's agency to resist exploitation and violence on themselves and their peer group. Apart from strengthening children's organisations it was necessary to provide them with information on current legislations like the Juvenile Justice Act (JJ Act) and Protection of Children against Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) and other similar legislations. There are other government agencies like Childline, Integrated Child Protection

Scheme (ICPS) which could be accessed by children in difficult situations. The partners are the main implementers of this goal.

Partners like AV Baliga Trust (AV BALIGA-INDIA-14) and Ankur Society (ASREAD-IND-OTTO-14) in Delhi have been actively working in the area of creating safe environment for children in the slum colonies of the city. The youth groups and children's clubs and their meetings keep the young boys and girls together and ensure their safety and protection. This was also the case in Gujarat where children's protection from malnourishment was being tackled by providing a safe environment and nutritious care for young babies in collaboration with community women by Anandi (Anandi-PSF-IND-12). Keeping girls in schools and continuing their education is certainly another way of promoting safe spaces for them. This was being done in Orissa and Karnataka by various partner organisations, in particularly the project KRSCBP-IND-AEI 13-16 needs to be mentioned.



A basket full of happiness

Rekha Naik is a 16 year old girl from Badapatna village in Keonjhar district of Orissa. The village of Badapatna is 1 km away from the district headquarters. The majority of the community here is dependent upon agriculture and those who do not own land work as agricultural labourers. Both her parents are working as daily wage labourers. The family income was meager and barely sufficient to provide two square meals and meet other necessary expenses. So finally Rekha's parents decided to put their daughter to work as a domestic help with a rich family in a neighbouring village. Rekha was studying in Class 6 at the time and did not want to discontinue her education. However she was pulled out of school as a consequence of her parents' decision and became engaged in household work for which she was paid a paltry sum of Rs 200 per month. While working as a maid, Rekha was one day spotted by Child Protection Committee members of Badapatna Village. The committee had been formed and facilitated by PECUC as part of AEI's PAECL Project. On hearing how she became a child labourer, the committee members started a process of counseling for Rekha and her parents. After convincing the girl and her parents about continuing her education, they brought her home and got her admitted at the local Shradha Bhavan – the

supplementary education centre run by PECUC for children who are lagging behind, out of school or former child labourers like Rekha. After 3 months Rekha was admitted in the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya – a residential facility for girl children coming from underprivileged backgrounds, in the nearby Mayurbhanj district. She was very happy to continue her studies and in fact performed extremely well in Class 7. Coming from a community where girls barely get the chance to complete primary education, Rekha has decided to enroll for higher secondary classes. This year she appeared for her board exams. In her own words, “It’s like a basket full of happiness, completing my studies and appearing for my class 10 exams!” Whereas 4 years back her future looked bleak and she was resigned to a lifetime of drudgery in a profession she had not chosen, after the intervention of the Child Protection Committee her fortunes seem to have done a turnaround and her prospects have brightened. Her confidence has now increased and she looks forward to completing her education and working as a social worker – “to motivate, educate and raise awareness in her community to recognize the need for education of the girl child”. Girls are safer in schools from exploitation, abuse and trafficking.

To choose a “Space free from violence”

Migrating from Tirunelveli, Ammena’s parents worked for daily wages in a garment company in Tiruppur. Ammena who had completed Class 8 in Tirunelveli did a two-year course in Islamic studies and joined her parents in the garment factory for a job called ‘sleeve folding’ that earned her Rs. 80 a day. When identified by one of the animators of Don Bosco – NEST, as a child labourer, Ammena did not wish to go to school. Respecting her interest, she was enrolled in the Tailoring Sub Centre in Sathya Nagar. On completing the 6-month course she got a sewing machine and started earning Rs. 3000 per month and Rs. 6000 during the festival season by taking stitching orders from the neighbourhood.



The Don Bosco – NEST staff made sure that her parents did not get her married before she turned 18 even though there were many marriage proposals. But in 2014 her parents had to get her married as she was nearing 20 years, an age that no girl stayed unmarried in their community. Ammena’s married life was difficult as she was harassed for various reasons and also not allowed to work. Within 6 months, Ammena’s in-laws sent her back to her parental home branding her as a woman who was incapable of doing household chores. The elders in the community and her parents are trying hard to make her marriage work. But Ammena is strong in her stand of not becoming a victim of domestic violence once again. She gets stitching orders from garment companies and works from her parental home. She earns Rs. 6000 a month and has the liberty to live her life free from violence and exploitation. Hopefully she will eventually find a companion and continue to live safe and happy.



2.3 Strategic Goal 3: Ecological child rights

Ecological security and environmental safety were already identified as necessary preconditions for realisation of children's rights during the years 2012 and 2013. Hence the new strategic goal of Ecological Rights of Children was only a natural progression along the line of implementation of children's rights. However, this required a lot of efforts and inputs as most partner organisations and also the children and youth themselves did not have the necessary information on environmental and ecological issues. Consequently discussions, debates and trainings were organised at partner levels and at the level of networks of young people and children in various states. This became a major concern of terre des hommes and partners during the year which culminated in the 2nd National Convention on Ecological Rights held in Bengaluru.

Ecological rights of children were also understood to be a continuation to the earlier strategic goal Children, Globalisation, Biological and Cultural Diversity. Consequently efforts on promotion of biodiversity and cultural diversity formed part of the ecological rights goal.



Most of the work done for Strategic Goal 1 can also be considered as relevant to Strategic Goal 3 of ecological rights of children. Children and youth have started defending their rights to education, protection and participation. The right to participation is finding best expression in highlighting environmental issues and concern for ecology. The recent report 'Children Falling Through the Cracks', about threats to children's rights in the mining situation which is causing ecological and other impacts needs to be mentioned here. 'Children Falling Through the Cracks' is a short documentary film prepared as part of the project 'Promotion and Protection of rights of children in the mining sector (GDSS-MISEREOR-INDIA-12) led by Samata from Andhra Pradesh.

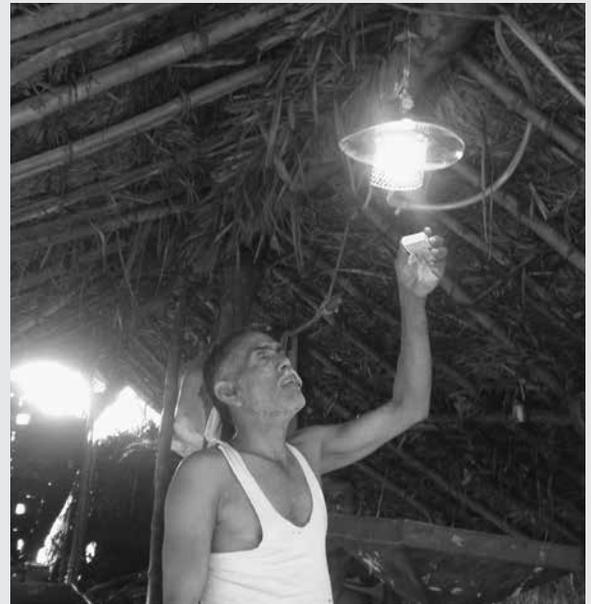
The other area falling under the strategic goal Ecological Rights of Children is Humanitarian Assistance. The unprecedented torrential rains in the Kashmir valley and the consequent floods attracted the attention of tdh and support was offered to the affected communities in two locations. Similarly Orissa, which was affected by flood waters, was also the location for tdh support during the year.



“I have completed my cooking in time without any smoke.”

Rajeshwari Devi (38) and her husband Jamuna Prasad (40) are farmers. They have one daughter and one son. They live in Hariharpur Jamrakha, village of Block Biswan Sitapur district. Rajeshwari Devi is a group member of Saraswati SHG formed by PACE and she has participated in the group meetings regularly. She became aware that burning firewood, cow dung, tree leaves, kerosene is harmful for our health and also for our climate as it creates CO₂ gas. She was astonished to hear that for those reason the temperature is rising, monsoons are delayed, etc. She has become aware about bio-gas plants and constructed one as they have two buffalos in their house. This plant needs 40kg cow dung and 40 liters of water per day. It can run 2 burners for 5-6 hours per day.

Now Rajeshwari cooks on a bio-gas stove. She said, “I have can now finish my cooking in time without any smoke. Now my family members are happy. My husband and children help in mixing cow dung and water in the bio-gas plant. It saves the expenses on kerosene and wood and now we save Rs 750 per month. I am mentally satisfied to think that my oven or burner is not harmful for my family, nature, the climate or environment.





Reviving Eco-Friendly Traditions in Pudukottai

The yellow cloth bags that hung in every house of Tamil Nadu had become obsolete a decade ago when the plastic bags were introduced. The youth members of Ecoyouth-Tamil Nadu of Pudukottai District reintroduced these traditional eco-friendly bags into 10 villages. The youth team pooled their own money and bought cloth bags with anti-plastic messages printed on them. These bags were given to the community members as a part of the door-to-door campaign to observe World Earth Day. The members explained the impact of plastic on water and the earth while distributing these bags. Whatever little the community members contributed for the yellow bags was accepted by the youth even though the entire collection did not come anywhere near the money they spent for the production. A micro survey had been done during this campaign to understand people's perception of plastic usage. Around seven youth members have been actively representing the Pudukottai region in the State Level Ecoyouth-Tamil Nadu meetings and have formed and strengthened 9 youth groups with a membership of 164 youth members. Shakthivel, one of the active members of Ecoyouth-Tamil Nadu collaborated with the eco club in his college to create an organic farm within the university premises. The youth here are committed to ecological security and sustainability.



2.4 Strategic Goal 4: Child rights in International Policies

Campaign and advocacy on child rights issues in India were undertaken at different levels: at the local level of the partners, provincial government level and national level. Regional efforts were also undertaken during the year like contributing to publishing the Index on Child Friendliness and raising the issues of children's rights in disaster situations at the regional level. The South Asian Report on the Child-friendliness of Governments was brought out by a coalition of various child rights agencies such as Save the Children, PLAN, Haq Centre for Child Rights, terre des hommes and CRY. The report has attempted a comparative study on status of implementation of children's rights in South Asian countries around the 25th anniversary of the UNCRC. At the international level, the alternative report process to UNCRC was followed up and the inputs from children's groups in India were forwarded to the CRC committee. The concluding observations have been received and the same is being disseminated among the partner organisations.

The Right to Education Forum and Campaign Against Child Labour (CACL) did advocacy at different levels for children's right for free and compulsory education. Tdh was both part of it and supported it as well. CACL and other partners organised various programmes around the 25th anniversary of UNCRC as part of Global Action Month to highlight the areas for urgent attention of the government at different levels.

During the year the tdh India office and the India Programme organised itself around these goals. All efforts were made to get the support of the third party supporters like AEI Luxembourg, PSF, TDH F68 and TDH Suisse Geneva to endorse these and support these goals.

Relations were maintained with TDH IF members and the project initiated on the campaign Destination Unknown – Children on the Move was completed. A new phase was sanctioned for the year 2014-15. A meeting of the

representatives of TDH IF member organisations was held in Goa and was attended by the Deputy Regional Coordinator and Programme Coordinator responsible for project Destination Unknown – Children on the Move.





2.5 Institutional Goals

The Coordination Office of South Asia has also put in its efforts to realize the institutional goals of terre des hommes Germany in different ways. Maintaining of good standards of financial planning, documentation and accounting has been paid utmost attention. The project accounts and financial utilization also has been closely monitored and steered towards realizing the goals. Administrative expenditures have been streamlined and significant savings have been made from the administrative budget of the Coordination Office for the year.

Apart from fulfilling all the requirements from the head office the Coordination Office also has facilitated visits, information sharing and maintaining of contacts with funding partners like the third party collaborators and also members of terre des hommes Germany from the working groups. Requests for visits have been cordially received and support extended.

Meeting the requirements of third party collaborators from Luxembourg AEI and PSF meant a large quantum of additional work. All these have been accomplished effectively. Efforts were made to expand the revenue by new collaborations. Much effort was put into developing cooperation with ECPAT Luxembourg. Concept notes for new projects were presented to BMZ and other possible funding sources. TDH France F68 also increased their support to projects to some extent.



3. General Project Development

All the planned projects were supported but this was possible only by getting these projects sanctioned by IPEG for one year only at a time. Eventually this is going to cause more work for the Coordination Office and IPEG as the continuation projects will be presented to the IPEG in the coming years, in most cases again on a yearly basis. As far as co-financing is concerned, 3 projects were sanctioned namely Yuva-India-BMZ 14-17 and AMAN India BMZ 14-17 by BMZ. Though more concept notes were submitted to the BMZ – FRA DEED, VikasSamvad, some of these were postponed to next year. AEI Luxembourg continued to support all the projects but concluded the support to RLHP in Bengaluru. AEI once again sanctioned an exchange project among students in Luxembourg and youth from one of the projects in Karnataka state. PSF continued to support all the projects and also started support to a new project MPVHA-IND-PSF-14 in Madhya Pradesh. TDH France F68 started supporting two new projects - one in the state of Chhattisgarh MMKSS-JJVS-F68-IND 14-17 and one in Maharashtra BSS F68 IND 14-17. TDH Suisse Geneva continued to support two projects and also to share the office of tdh G-IP in Kolkata.

However, the support for projects by AEI Luxembourg and PSF Luxembourg has been under lot of stress due to new regulations being instituted by the Ministry of Economic Cooperation, Government of Luxembourg. The present administration does not view the cooperation with tdh G-IP very positively. They have doubts that part of the funds given by Luxembourg are ploughed back to Germany. So far we have succeeded in explaining this and convincing them otherwise. Now they would want Luxembourg NGOs to be in direct contact with the Indian NGOs and not so much through tdh G-IP. The Luxembourg NGOs on the other hand are very

firm that they need support of tdh G-IP. The matter is under discussion and a comprehensive evaluation of projects is being proposed by the Government in the next year (2015).

Child protection, child marriage, child labour, right to education

The thematic area of support of projects by AEI Luxembourg and PSF remained child protection and development issues. The project Escape From Marriage To Childhood (KRSCBP-IND-AEI 13-16) is particularly noteworthy. Over the last 5-6 years this project has resulted in large scale awareness and prevention of child marriage, and even prosecution of offenders with regard to child marriage in the northern districts of Karnataka state. The project combines awareness, advocacy and prevention oriented actions such as ensuring retention in schools, enhancing children's right to participation and formation of children's organisations and also setting up Child Protection Committees in villages and towns. Child labour and education are seen as two sides of the same coin. Reducing child labour by enrolling children in the school and preventing child labour by ensuring retention are parallel strategies. The projects in Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh supported by AEI focussed more on community development, rights of dalits and tribals and particularly environmental issues ranging from water conservation to mining related issues such as deforestation and industrial pollution.

Health and nutrition has been the main theme of projects supported by PSF. This can also be subsumed under protection issues. Support to projects like Dalit Sangh (Dalitsangh- PSF-IND -11) and Prasoon (Prasoon-PSF-IND-13-16) in Madhya Pradesh focussed around health, nutrition and education.

Anandi (Anandi-PSF-IND-12) in Gujarat worked towards ensuring the functioning of government health structures through community monitoring. The special initiative by Anandi of monitoring the nutritional levels of tribal children and accessing support from the government structures is worth a mention. A new phase of the project MPVHA-IND-PSF-14 with Madhya Pradesh Voluntary Health Association (MPVHA) in Indore continued to promote community-based support and rehabilitation to children affected by HIV/AIDS. All these fell under the area of creating safe spaces for children.

Victims of emergency situations supported effectively

Natural disasters and communal disharmony leading to violence and destruction have become a regular feature of the socio-economic situation in the region. This necessitates support and actions in the context of such crises. Tdh Germany in the region has been committed to this over the years. The year under reporting was no exception. In India floods affected the usual flood-prone regions of Orissa and Bihar. Support was extended to affected communities through the partners who have specialised in such situations over the years. But



the surprise and horror was in the region of Kashmir where torrential rain and consequent floods washed away people, homes and property in large numbers and measures. This was unprecedented and the damage was massive. Though Kashmir was not one of the regions with a strong partner network, tdh support was extended to two partner organisations namely Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI) in Kashmir and Human Welfare Voluntary Organisation (HWVO) (FR-VHAI-HWVO-INDIA-2014). Support was in the form of recovery, medicine, food and other relief goods. This was an opportunity for tdh to make contacts with new organisations in the region which hopefully can be followed up with further project support in the future.

Changing situations in the region integrated into strategic goals and focal themes

As mentioned earlier the reporting year was a sensitive one due to the national elections which ushered in major political changes. This also had significant social implications of different kinds. In addition to the fear amongst the minority communities and increasing violence against women, there were also concerns about sustainable development and

environmental security. In the search for fast economic growth and creation of job the above concerns seemed to have been abandoned which was being resisted by the affected communities. This created the impression that civil society organisations were anti-development and to the positioning of such forces as working against national interests. Such a situation demanded a different kind of orientation and approach in which to support projects and programmes in India. Certain efforts are being made in this direction starting from the year 2014 and going on to the current days. The situation is really challenging and has to be faced tactfully.

Zonal Partner Meetings

Terre des hommes Germany works entirely through partnership with national and local partner organisations. While supporting projects and programme initiated by such partner organisations it also learns about the social reality and possible

actions appropriate to the local situations. This demands constant and continuous interaction between partners and tdh. Such interactions do take place during the individual visits and bilateral meetings. Additionally, through the instrumentality of zonal and national meetings with partner organisations, a collective learning process was continued during the year. The different zonal meetings addressed similar issues such as the current socio-economic situation in the country, violence against women and preventive measures, and new legislations such as Protection of Children against Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) 2012.

A main feature of the partner meetings during the reporting year was the reporting back from DC 2013. The Delegates who participated in the DC reported on the strategic goals and other motions adopted by the DC and also the whole process of meetings. The youth delegate too joined some of the partner meetings.



4. Financial Budget Development

During the year 2014 the IndiaProgramme utilised a total budget of Euro 4254706. Of these Euro 3804608 was utilised towards project support and the rest as administrative costs including salaries, travel, office rent, IT expenses and so on. The ratio between the total amount and the amount

utilised under project support and administrative expenses is 89.42%:10.58%. We have succeeded in reducing the proportion of administrative expenses during the year 2014 compared to the year 2013 to some extent.



5. Development of Regional Fund Raising

As far as regional fund raising is concerned, the IndiaProgramme has had two aspects of work – one concerning accessing funds from TDH Federation Member Organisations and other European NGOs with similar perspectives. This has been done efficiently and effectively during the reporting year. The second aspect is about satisfying the requirements of corporate houses funding specific projects

through the head office like Dachser, C&A, The Otto Group, Munich Fabric Start, Osnabruck Workstadt and Alnatura. The Coordination Office has managed to provide to the head office all required information and also to facilitate visits, meetings and presentations whenever required.

According to the present legal status of TDH Germany – India programme no other form of regional fund raising is permitted.



6. Staff Development

The year was marked by some changes in the staff. Deepanita Biswas, Programme Coordinator EO moved on after 8 years with tdh GIP and Koel Chowdhury joined in the month of February. Ujwala Palande also resigned after a short stint with the accounts department. We now have Amos Deep in the position of Accounts Officer. Snehal Sharma completed her contract and moved back to Pune University in May and was replaced by Ashwini Kamble. Kavitha Vinod from Delhi office joined another organisation in a higher position and Kavitha Nair took her place. Soumitra Paul also from EO went on a higher position to another organisation after 5 years of work with tdh. Bijoy Banerjee joined in November. Finally Jawahar Singh resigned after 25 years.

The work of the Coordination Office of regular accompaniment, monitoring and reporting on all projects following the result based monitoring method continued without major disruptions. There have been some delays in the submission of reports and annual reports of the projects.

The staff training was organised in Bengaluru. This training included many outdoor activities with lessons on communication, team working and time management. The training was appreciated by all. Two staff from TDH Suisse Geneva also participated in the training.

The appraisal processes were completed during the 1st quarter of the year and goal setting also was done during this period. Goal assessments were completed in the month of December and the Performance Awards were handed out to the good performers of the year.

The new colleagues have got integrated into the team. There has been much additional work due to the process of registration of tdh Germany in Nepal as an INGO and also registration of terre des hommes Germany – India Programme as a branch office and following up on these issues. The regional team has remained effective and reasonably efficient all through the year.



7. Highlights of Regional / Country Networking

In India the Coordination Office and the zonal offices remain quite well connected with networks, alliances and child rights groups across the country. During the reporting year, active participation was maintained in networks like Right to Education Forum, the ProChild group, Campaign Against Child Labour, Forum Against Child Sexual Exploitation, Action for the Rights of the Child and others. TDH has also networked with other leading organisations on environmental issues like Centre for Environmental Education, SOPPECOM, Kalpavriksha and women's organisations like National Alliance of Women's Organisations and Tuli, a well-known NGO working on child protection issues.



8. Highlights of Advocacy Work

Visibility and advocacy work are rather sensitive areas for terre des hommes Germany – India programme. The South Asia office works as a support agency and does not organise its own projects and programmes. Hence all the campaign and advocacy work is done under the banner of partner organisations and / or alliances and networks. The effort is always to highlight the visibility of a particular issue such as child labour, amendment of Juvenile Justice Act or alternative reporting on UNCRC. Very often the identities of participating organisations are subsumed under a common banner. However, when activities such as conferences and gatherings are supported by tdh, the same is often displayed. The main events in the year 2014 of this nature were a conference on child protection by Mobile Crèches in Delhi, Right to Education

Conference in Uttarakhand and 2nd National Youth Convention on Ecological Rights.

Tdh colleagues have also participated in joint press conferences and some of the colleagues have contributed articles to newspapers and magazines in the country. Contributions also have been made to the news centre and news coverage in Germany. A team of colleagues from the head office together with a journalist made video films on child labour and also on the situation 10 years after the tsunami. A case study on the Noyyal river in Tirupur is in process and is to be completed soon. Tdh partners and staff have also been very active on the issue of labour rights in the textile sector in and around Tirupur. They have participated in many network meetings such as Ethical Trading Initiative, C&A Foundation and others.



9. Perspective for the future

Difficult times are ahead. NGOs and civil society organisations are being watched with a lot of scepticism generally in the country. As the government in power wants to advance in economic growth as fast as possible without even ensuring long term sustainability, the NGO concerns are often viewed as anti-development.

Partner organisations are also not really geared to effectively facing such situations. The role of a branch office of an international organisation in any case would be very limited. Nevertheless it is certainly possible to focus on concrete issues of children's rights and work for improvement. The need of the hour would be to look for new ideas and innovative approaches in securing children's rights. These need to stand out as exemplary cases demonstrating that positive change is possible.

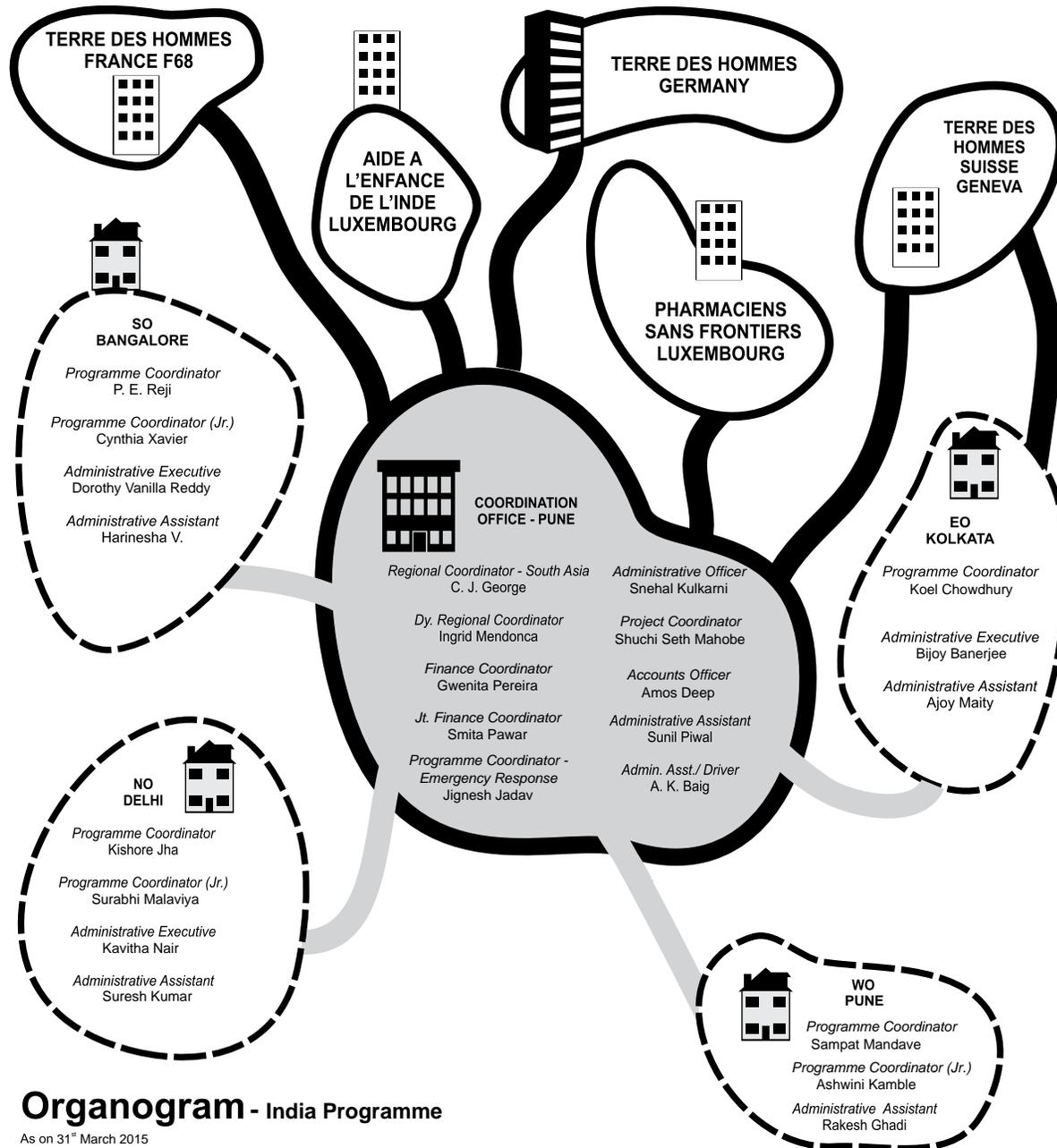
C J George

Regional Coordinator – South Asia

24th March 2015



Annexure I – Organogram



Organogram - India Programme

As on 31st March 2015

Annexure II – RECEIPT & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

For the year 1st January 2014 – 31st December 2014

Receipts	Amount Rs.	Payments	Amount Rs.	
To Opening Balances:		Personnel / Salaries	20,189,869.00	
Cash	125	Travel Expenses	5,316,677.00	
Bank	27,817,326.51	Conference/Representation	310,852.00	
Advance/loan/Deposit	1,088,711.00	28,906,162.51	Temporary Staff/Vocational Training	832,538.00
			Office Running Expenses	3,040,576.00
To Receipts			Maint. & Repair Equipment	68,170.00
A. Receipts from Osnabruck Office	26,597,882.40	Stationery	200,946.00	
B. Repayments from Project Partners	0.00	Vehicle Expenses	172,481.00	
C. Receipts from Other Contributors	26,814,642.85	IT Expenses	455,287.00	
D. Interest received from Bank	1,069,569.00	Insurance/Membership Fee	99,442.00	
			Legal & Consultancy	859,236.00
To Other Receipts			Media Expenses	121,985.00
- LIC of India - Gratuity fund (Refund)	1,448,531.00	Evaluation/Consult/Conceptions/Honoraria	132,226.00	
- LIC of India - Super Annuation fund	1,510,850.00	Forwarding & Mailing Charges	144,673.00	
			Investments	926,338.00
To Other Income	86,630.00	Project Payments	28,815,401.00	
- sale of assets	49850	Expenses for Osnabruck Office A/c	1,115,379.00	
- scrap sales / other income	36780	Taxes paid		
		- Profession tax	200.00	
		- Income tax (10%) others	2,440.00	2,640.00
		By Closing Balances		
		Cash in Hand	1,291.00	
		Cash in bank Accounts	22,270,451.76	
		Advance/loan/deposit	1,357,881.00	23,629,551.76
Total	88508652.76	Total	88508652.76	

Annexure III – Project list

According to Budget Line

Budget Line	No. of all projects	Payments (in Euro)	No. of new projects	Liability (in Euro)
Regional Budget	35	425142	25	501597
Cofinancing Bilateral Agencies	10	597477	4	1045628
Humanitarian Assistance	4	55750	4	55750
Volkswagen Workers' Council	3	179361	1	105738
Other third party supporters	38	1132974	7	589187
Other third party supporters + regional budget	20	282517	9	217160
Total	110	2673220	50	2515061

According to countries / zones

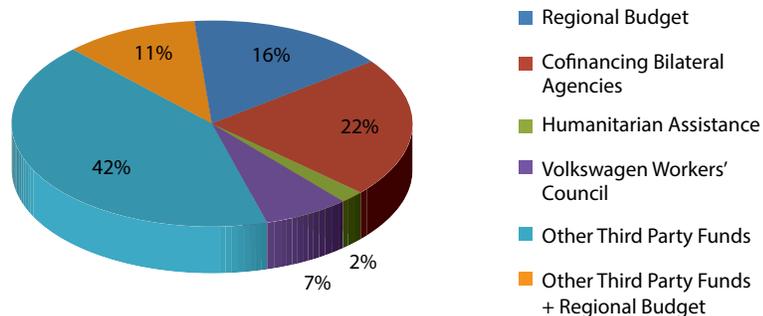
Budget Line	No. of all projects	Payments (Euro)	No. of new projects	Liability
Eastern Office	14	297293	10	187738
Northern Office	32	639061	18	935803
Southern Office	36	750650	11	209196
Western Office	28	986217	11	1182323
Total	110	2673220	50	2515061

ACCORDING TO Strategic Goals (SG)

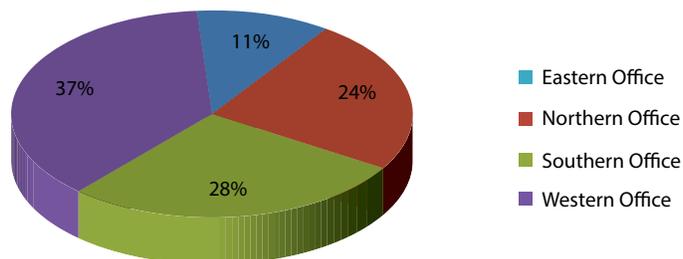
Budget Line	No. of all projects	Payments (Euro)	No. of new projects	Liability
SG 1 - Child and youth participation	26	520614	11	289802
SG 2 - Safe Spaces	54	1461876	23	1260550
SG 3 - Ecological Child Rights	26	662517	13	925917
SG 4 - Child rights in international policies	4	28214	3	38791
Total	110	2673220	50	2515061

Annexure IV

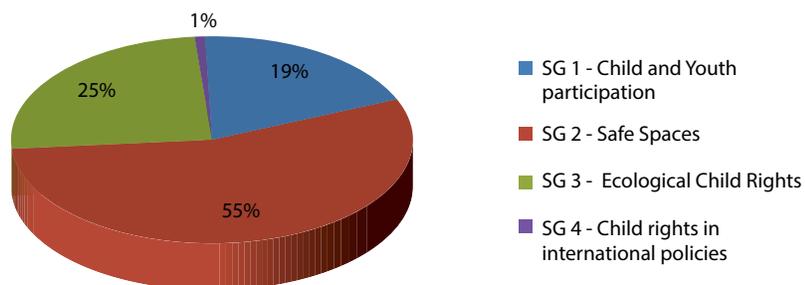
Project distribution according to budgetline



Project distribution according to country/zones



Project distribution according to strategic goals (SG)



Annexure V – Project Support Countries in India

