

Annual Report 2016

Terre des hommes Germany - India Programme

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0. Executive Summary



Violence and crime against children was one of the highlights that came to light during the year 2016.

2016 saw significant changes in India. The country recorded the fastest economic growth globally during the year 2016. India claimed a growth rate of 7.6% in GDP. During the year 2016 the country, while maintaining the lead in economic growth, continued to face major social political and environmental problems. The end of the year saw a bold step taken by the Indian government by imposing “Demonetization”, the repercussions of which are still unfolding.

The disparities between urban and rural centers continue to grow. The country still has as much as 40% of the world’s poor. Education and employment are major issues in the region. Though the economy is growing it is described as a “jobless or job loss” growth. The country has the youngest work force but the nature of jobs and skills required are fast changing.

Children’s Situation

India still has high levels of malnutrition, stunting and other violations of children’s rights to survival. 38% of the children are said to be stunted. Violence and crime against children was one of the highlights that came to light during the year 2016. In India crimes against children rose 5.3% in 2015 as against 2014. 50% of all the human trafficking were those of children who were trafficked and violated. While these are startling facts the worst forms of violations of children are the ones which are more routine like gender discrimination, child marriage (47% of girls in India are married below 18 years of age), corporal punishments, physical and sexual abuse, neglect, abandonment and deprivation including being out of school.

Programme Development

The year saw less tolerance amongst the government for Civil Society Organisations as a result of which partner organisations in India have had to reorganize their work to avoid any kind of legal or regulatory violations.

Participation by children and youth

Children’s groups, youth groups have become an integral part of most project measures. It has been a matter of pride that in the year 2016 every partner meeting in the region also had

effective youth participation. Preparation for the Dachser youth exchange programme and also for the travel of the youth from Karnataka to Luxembourg have been a focus of youth activity and children's groups during the year. The highlight was the Youth Convention on Sustainable Development Goals organized in Wardha in November 2016. Over a 100 youth from different parts of the country participated in order to understand and discuss ecological concerns and frame a charter that they will work on in the future.

Spaces free from violence and exploitation

A large number of projects in the country have focused on creating a safe environment for girls and children. Crimes against children have gone up in India due to several factors, hence "keeping children safe" and reaching them through unconventional means has been a target of most of our programmes.

“ “ *A large number of projects in the country have focused on creating a safe environment for girls and children.*

Ecological Child Rights

Workshops, discussions and trainings with children's and youth groups on local food, seeds, organic fertilizer, composting and air pollution have been the topic in different parts of the country. Planting trees, understanding birds and plants and trees have also been a part of the



exhibitions, models, discussions and street plays done by children all over the region. Many projects are laying emphasis on protection and conservation of the environment and thus protecting the ecological rights of the children.

Child Rights in International Policies

This year a young girl, Ritu from the partner organisation Ankur Society in Delhi participated in the Day of General Discussion (DGD) of the UN at Geneva. Workshops were organised before her departure and also on her arrival to share her learnings with partner organisations and youth. The region has been involved in DUCOM (Destination Unknown: Children on the Move) campaign initiated by TDH IF. The campaign focused in the East and South of the country on issues of migrant children, children living on the streets and those accompanying the parents to brick kilns in different locations were the target groups.

Institutional Goals

tdh in the country has worked hard during the year to ensure effective communication and have also done publicity of its work through the partners and networks. TDH G-IP has done its best to maintain good standards of financial planning and documentation. BMZ and Special donation projects are regularly evaluated. A full time Resource Mobilisation Officer was appointed who will focus on raising funds from German Organisations and other corporates in India. Staff from Head office visited India. There were also visits from the special donation partners from Luxembourg, TDH France and also from C&A and BMZ. The planning for a delegation of youth from Karnataka (Hospet) to visit Luxembourg and a group from the Northern zone to visit Dachser in Kempten in 2017 is finalized and several preparations have also started. The youth from Dachser will also visit projects in India in March 2017.



Planting trees, understanding birds and plants and trees have also been a part of the exhibitions, models, discussions and street plays done by children all over the region.





There has been an extension of the work in the North East with efforts in Assam and Manipur In the coming year.

Networking and Advocacy

In India, the Coordination Office and the zonal offices remained well connected with networks, alliances and child rights groups across the country. There have been meetings with CACL at different levels and common programmes in order to highlight children's voices on child labour among the 'Time to Talk' campaign, CACL and other groups. The Time to Talk campaign is working towards eliciting, documenting and presenting the voices of children against child labour at the Global Conference on child labour in 2017. There have been several programmes and conventions and gatherings (melas) of children organised by partners. The GAM (Global Action Month) activity was organised in around 50 locations all over the region. DU COM also had some visibility in different areas.

Perspective for the Future

It is an interesting and challenging time for the country. During the year, there has been an extension of the work in the North East with efforts in Assam and Manipur. In the coming year, the country will continue to support its programs to achieve the goals in enhancing capacities, participation and protection measures of children and young people.



1. Introduction

During the year 2016 the country, while maintaining the lead in economic growth, continued to face major social political and environmental problems. India, the largest democracy in the world has continued its trajectory of growth and liberalization of the economy. Many parts of the country suffered due to drought situation followed by massive floods and destructions due to unseasoned rains.

1.1 Important social economic and political developments

1.1.1 India

On the one hand the robust growth rate in the GDP of India contributes significantly to the situation of economic growth in the region, on the other hand the downside of the socioeconomic situation of the largest nation in the region affects the overall socioeconomic situation as well. The year 2016, witnessed the co-existence of different hostilities, contending ideas and perspectives in the largest democracy of the world, India. The year started with the conflict between the students in the universities in Delhi and Hyderabad against the government. These conflicts and opposing views persisted all through the year. Demonetization was a major challenge in early November 2016. The consequences of this are not yet tangible. The year was thus one of black and white, or as summarized by a well-known journalist¹ “us vs them, class vs mass, sane vs the mindlessly angry, liberals vs conservative, ethnicity vs multiculturalism, folks vs trolls, patriotism vs nationalism, futurists vs naval gazers, globalization vs localization. We simply have to find an equilibrium.”

Thus, the story of this year was not really different from those of the previous years. The country was the fastest growing economy of the world. But the growth has been very uneven as in the previous years. The incomes of the poorest hardly rose while those of the richest galloped fast. It is not really news that 57 billionaires in India possess as much wealth as the poorest 70% of the country. “The richest 10% of India own 80% of its wealth while the richest 1% possess 58% of all wealth.”²

These disparities are obvious both in the urban and rural centers. The growth in the economy has not resulted in significant growth in employment. This has kept the unemployment



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1 Prasson Joshi, Indian Express, 29th December 2016

2 Mrudula Chari, Scroll 16th January 2017

“ *The growth has been very uneven as in the previous years. The incomes of the poorest hardly rose while those of the richest galloped fast.* ”

levels high both in the urban and rural sectors. The country side, particularly of states like Maharashtra, Karnataka, parts of UP and Madhya Pradesh suffered severe drought during the year. In parts of Maharashtra it was the third consecutive year of drought and this drove hundreds of thousands of people to cities in search of jobs and a livelihood. The drought further aggravated the crisis in the agricultural sector, resulting in the suicide of many farmers. Maharashtra continued to have large numbers of farmer suicides during the year. The severe drought was followed by sudden flash floods in some parts of the country. This brought more hardships than solace to the rural population.

The situation of unemployment and drought added to the woes of women economically and socially. Though the National Crime Records Bureau recorded a slight dip in rape and crime against women some crimes increased as compared to the previous year. However more and more women are joining the governance structures and moving forward in public life though slowly.

The situation of Dalits, Adivasis and the minorities particularly the poor Muslims did not see any significant positive developments. In some states the crimes against Dalits are reported to have increased. There were heartbreaking stories of the murder of a Muslim in UP for suspected possession of beef and flogging of Dalits in Gujarat by alleged Gaurakshaks (cow protectors). All these have created a situation of fear and insecurity which has become a dominant social culture, particularly for marginalized groups.



Situation of children:

Crimes against children rose 5.3% in 2015 as against 2014. 50% of all the human trafficking were those of children who were both trafficked and violated. While these are startling facts the worse forms of violations of children are the ones which are more routine, like gender discrimination, child marriage (47% of girls in India are married below 18 years of age), corporal punishments, physical and sexual abuse, neglect, abandonment and deprivation including being out of school. Despite significant improvement in the enrolment rates and the implementation of children's right to free and compulsory education, a large section of children still continue to drop out and stay out of school. The year 2016 somehow seemed to take the nation backward in the case of honoring children's rights. The two new legislations which were debated upon and finally passed, namely Juvenile Justice Act 2015 resulting in the possibility of children between 16-18 years being handed over for adult procedures in cases of "heinous" crimes. This implies that some children, though children as defined by the UNCRC and corresponding national legislations, cease to be children due to certain incidents of crime. The new Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act has also similarly rolled the wheel back from the progress of implementation of child rights. The bill which was intended to prohibit child labour in all sectors until the age of 14, left out a significant number of children by allowing them to be toiling in family based enterprises. A large part of child labour in the country operates within extended family circles. So, these children can be employed legally, after their school hours, as per this new Act.

“ ***The new Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Amendment Act of 2016 has also similarly rolled the wheel back from the progress of implementation of child rights.*** ”



2. Programme Development



Several children's groups are active on ecological rights and the 'right to play' has become a norm within children's organisations and partner projects.

The year has been a critical one for our partner organizations and staff of tdh in India due to some of the situations already described above. In general, Governments have become less tolerant of civil society organisations. Partner organisations in India have had to reorganize their work to avoid any kind of legal or regulatory violations. In India, the progressive movements have had to face severe criticisms from the dominant sections of society. The rising middle class, particularly the youth, seem to be attracted to more sectarian and nationalistic slogans rather than progressive social perspectives. The secular and diverse character of the country is being challenged at different levels.

In India TDH G-IP supports partner organisations in about 18 states. During the year contacts and support was extended to Assam and Manipur as well.

A Youth Convention on Sustainable Development was organized in Wardha in November 2016. Over a 100 youth from different parts of the country participated in order to understand and discuss ecological concerns and frame a charter, that they will work on collaboratively, in the future. The Youth Convention was vibrant. Wardha provided a conducive ambience for youth to experience the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, his simplicity and humility and the non-violent movement. Gender equality, health and governance also form some of the important areas that the youth groups are involved in. The youth were introduced to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030, to identify relevant goals for their regions. A sub campaign on implementation of SDGs among the youth is likely to emerge in the coming year. Several children's groups are active on ecological rights and the 'right to play' has become a norm within children's organisations and partner projects. Discussions on alternative models of development are being considered within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals as adopted by the United Nations.

2.1 Strategic Goal 1: Participation by children and youth

Children's and youth groups have become an integral part of most project measures. These groups are more and more concerned about claiming their own rights, be it the mid-day meals in schools, or abolition of corporal punishments within the schools. Federations of children's groups exist within states and within cities. At the national level, tdh has supported



With her will she will find her way

Barsarani's life is a little different from the average teenager's life, as besides going to school and attending her classes she also manages all the household chores and her three siblings as her parents are daily wage labourers and spend most of their time away from home. On weekends, she also makes Sal leaves plates and sells them in the market to pay for her school expenses and other expenses. Barsarani's family situation is not unique in the remote Adivasi hamlet of Dolipada in Mayurbhanj District where poverty is a way of life. When Sikshasandhan started a child club in her area she was one of the first children to join and soon became a peer leader. She is now running a peer learning centre in her village where she provides remedial classes for 15 children. She is the first one to raise her voice for basic rights, when she got to know of the right to basic infrastructure as part of the RTE norms she raised the issue in one of the Children's Assemblies organized by Sikshasandhan. A resolution was passed by the children demanding for a separate toilet for girls, this was shared with the concerned School Management Committee and finally with the Block Education Officer. As a result, an additional toilet was finally constructed in the school. She is currently studying in the 8th grade and nurses the ambition to become a doctor. Her parents also support her whole-heartedly and hope she will go to college





several initiatives of partners documenting and working on and assessing child participation. Some groups exist at the village/community level. Discussions on caste and gender are a part of these groups, the challenge is to get children from different caste and religious groups to integrate through common activities.

During the year, there have been several new projects and partners. It has taken some time to integrate all of them and form children and youth groups, particularly in some of the newly adopted states such as Assam as well as Northern Madhya Pradesh. Around 70% of partner organizations have formed youth groups and children's groups. This year, the focus of discussion with the youth groups has also been the understanding of "Sustainable Development Goals" as well as ecological rights, through innovative and dynamic models. It is a matter of pride, that in the year 2016, every partner meeting in the country also had effective youth participation. Preparation for the Dachser youth exchange programme, participation of youth from India and one staff in the SDG programme at head office. Travel of the youth from Karnataka to Luxembourg has been a focus of youth activity and children's groups during the year.

“ *Travel of the youth from Karnataka to Luxembourg has been a focus of youth activity and children's groups during the year.* ”

2.2 Strategic Goal 2: Spaces free from violence and exploitation

A large number of projects in the country have focused on creating a safe environment for girls and children. Campaigns targeting 'mobile and online' abuse through discussions, talks



Barsha Goes to College

Barsha Das is an eighteen-year-old girl living in a slum in Central Kolkata with her mother and sister. She has seen many difficulties in her short life, her parents were daily wage earners with paltry incomes and there was never enough money to meet the basic needs. Her father's alcoholism led to a lot of fights between the parents and there was disharmony in the house. Finally, the parents separated and now Barsha lives with her mother. Since her mother was struggling to make ends meet with her own earnings, Barsha started working as a domestic help along with her studies to bring in some extra income that would support the education of Barsha and her sister. However, being a first-generation learner, she would struggle with her lessons. At that point of time, Path Welfare Society, an organization which works for children's education, took Barsha in one of the Supplementary Education Centers run by the organization in the local slums to help children with learning difficulties. With the support of her teachers in the Education Center, Barsha's academic performance improved and finally she was able to complete school and got admitted in high school (Plus Two). She also became a member of the Children's Group and later Youth Group supported by terre des hommes Germany and with her fellow Group members became a part of several initiatives to promote children's rights, education and ecological rights. While she was still in High School, her family decided to get her married – and chose a match which she considered unsuitable. However, succumbing to the family pressure, Barsha agreed to get married. At that point of time the staff of Path Welfare Society intervened and counseled Barsha and her parents. They convinced her parents to postpone her marriage till she completed her education. This year, she has taken admission in a college. Additionally, she also works as a teacher in one of Path's Supplementary Education Centre.





Seromani: Says No To Child Marriage

"Jis ladki ka baba nahi rehta uska pura samaz baap banne ki koshish karta hai,"
[the girl without father is treated weak and the whole society tries to become her father]

Seromani from the SanthalAdivasi tribe in Katihar, Bihar is all of 15 years old. Her father passed away when she was very young and her mother with her siblings moved in with her maternal grandparents. Her elder-sister was married of as a child which is the norm in their village.Seromani was forced by her relatives to work as a labor to help in meeting the domestic expenses. While working in the field, she sometimes was abused and exploited by men and as she was living with a single mother she could not do much about it.

Once in the village, while a meeting was being organized by our partner: BhoomikaVihar, she got a chance to interact with the local volunteers. She illustrated her problems and started receiving support of monthly stipend for quality education under the project. She regularly started coming to the support centre to bridge the gap in education. Slowly she became an active member of KishoriSamuh [Adolescent group], and took on a leadership role at various instances.

Meanwhile her mother was interested to get her married as per the customs of the Santhali tribe. She visited a family wedding with her mother where the relatives started forcing her into the marriage though she kept refusing them. Her mother went and committed to the groom's family, after getting the commitment from her mother's side, the family and the groom started forcing her to get married and stay with them as a bride. When she came to know, she refused and informed the local volunteers. She was threatened by the groom and his family. Local volunteers later discussed with the mother and grandparents of Seromani on the threats and laws of child marriage. Volunteers also informed the PRI members and a team involving the grandparents of Seromani reached there to protect Seromani. She is back now.

Her intelligence and awareness has saved her from becoming a victim of child marriage. Presently she is actively engaged in mobilizing the girls to speak against child marriage. She motivates the girls for studying and playing.



and posters also helped to make the youth aware of these problems. Crimes against children have gone up in India due to several factors, hence “keeping children safe” and reaching them through several unconventional means has been the target of the programme. The strategic goal provided scope for partner organizations to emphasize the importance of working on child marriage and gender equity, and ensure safety among both boys and girls.

The new Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2015, providing for trying and punishing children above 16 years as adults has been passed, despite protests from different organizations. The horrifying situation of children within Government homes is continuously in the media. Several partner organizations also try to intervene in these homes, particularly as the children from these homes are Dalits and Adivasis from poor and marginalized families.

“Bol Bindhass” a play in Marathi has been sponsored by tdh to commemorate the 50th anniversary of tdh. The play will be seen by around 5000 children in the west in order to spread awareness and early intervention on this issue.

“Bol Bindhass” a play in Marathi has been sponsored by tdh in the western zone to commemorate the 50th anniversary of tdh.

2.3 Strategic Goal 3: Ecological Child Rights

Workshops with children and youth groups on local food, seeds, organic fertilizer, composting and air pollution have been the topic in different parts of the region. Planting trees, understanding birds, animals and plants, have also been a part of the exhibitions, models, discussions and street plays done by children all over the region.





Sheetal Goes Back to School

Sheetal, aged 13, lives in PC nagar with her family. PC nagar is one of the biggest slums of Bhopal. This slum is mainly inhabited by a mixed community of Dalits, Gond, Pardhis etc. The community's main occupation is rag picking, daily wage labourers. The women usually work as maids in nearby posh settlements.

Her mother and elder sister work as domestic workers in nearby residential colonies. Initially she was enrolled in school and did her schooling till class 5. In 2014, her father was diagnosed with Tuberculosis which forced him to stop working and stay at home. Subsequently, Sheetal was given the responsibility to stay at home and look after her father as both her mother and sister had to go out for work. Sometimes Sheetal also accompanied her mother and sister to work in bungalows.

Since 2014, our partner - NIWCYD Bachpan, a non-profit organisation working in the Bhopal slums, has started child learning centres (CLCs) in PC nagar slums to provide educational support for drop out children and child laborers. The organisation heard about Sheetal and visited her home and convinced her parents to send her to CLC. Her parents had some issues regarding the safety and house work. After a series of long discussions with Sheetal and her parents, she was finally ready to come to the centre. She is now one of the most regular students of the CLC and participates in regular educational activities, special sessions and outdoor games. Inbetween she became irregular due to family problems but after one of the CLC workers counseled her, she is now regular again.

After some months of the CLC process, she was advised to enroll herself in school. Her parents were not willing to send her to school as it was quite far away, but after her parents were counseled, Sheetal was finally admitted in a government school in Class 8. Since August 2016, she is now going to school regularly.



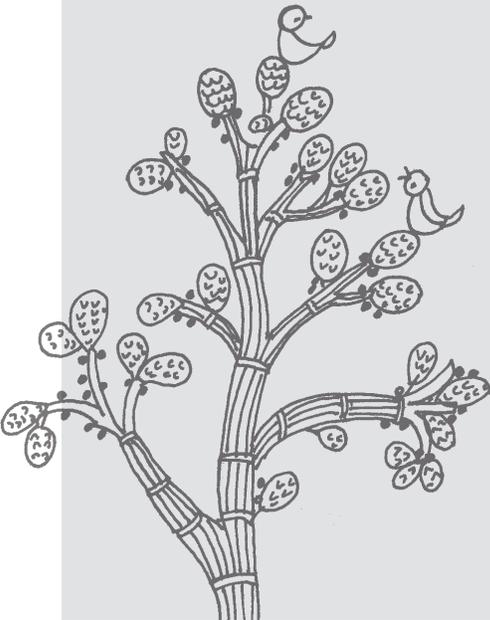


Manoj Crosses many Hurdles to create Awareness on Ecological Rights

Manoj is a 20-year-old young boy studying at BabuShobharam Kala College, DistictAlwar, Rajasthan. Manoj is associated with MatsyaMewatShikshaEvam Vikas Sansthan for the past five years as a Youth Volunteer. He is vocal about the issues of children and youth and especially their ecological rights.

Manoj belongs to an economically weak family. During his childhood, his father was sickly and was often ill. His mother looked after the crops in the fields and the children. Both his parents were illiterate, but they understood the importance of education, so they decided to send all four children to school. However, due to their poor economic situation, only two children in the family could afford to go to school. Manoj and his younger sister used to walk 3-4 km daily to reach the school. The road to the school was not good and during the rainy season, they faced many difficulties while crossing the big drain, on the way, as it used to fill up completely with rain water. Hazipur is a Gujjar dominated village, so Manoj and his family often face caste discrimination.

Agricultural land in Alwar is now in great demand, due to it's proximity to the NCR Region, as a result, a lot of farmers are selling off their land and not investing the money wisely. This rampant sale of agricultural land, will lead to many environmental problems later. Manoj is an active member of the youth club and is actively involved in sensitizing the villagers and spreading awareness. He has participated in the youth convention on Ecological Rights organized by tdh and has shared his views with the other youth participants from India and Nepal.

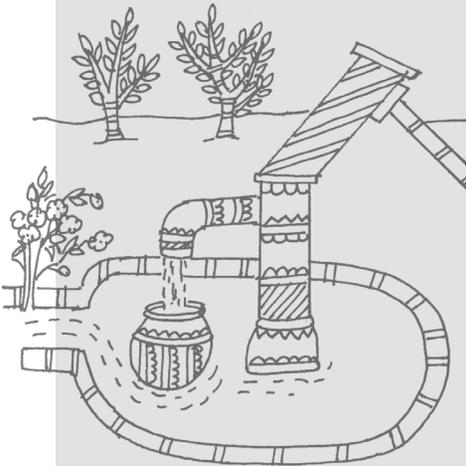




Youth Members Play to Revive Traditions and Sustainable Agriculture

A group of boys and girls sow seeds, remove weeds, harvest the produce and sell it in the market within a span of an hour. The entire harvest cycle was an age-old game in the agricultural community of Pudhukottai District, Tamil Nadu. The game was played as a part of the activities conducted to observe the World Play Day in the month of May by youth members of the region under the facilitation of ROSE, who has been promoting organic farming and advocating for the rights of farmers in the dry region of Pudhukottai.

Traditional Game Fests have been organized bringing together 200 children and youth from 16 villages. Kabadi and Kite Flying tournaments were organised for children's groups. Women were given a space to practice traditional dance forms like kummiattan, kollatam and oyillattam. Regular games and play activities in government and private schools have also been organised. During such play sessions, children were served refreshments and snacks made out of millets and traditional varieties of rice. Children are now able to create play materials with natural materials like soil, leaves, tree bark, seeds etc. Creating toys and play materials with the palm fruit is now popular in the villages. The team feel that inclusion of natural materials during play activities helps children to touch, feel and appreciate nature thereby creating a bond between children and ecology. As a result of the youth's efforts to promote right to play in the Pudhukottai District, 17 Panchayats have granted permission for the youth groups to organize sports events and tournaments within the playground and utilize other infrastructural facilities within the premises of Government schools.





School children have been involved in growing beautiful small gardens.



The participation of Ritu a young girl from Ankur Society in New Delhi to the UN Day of General Discussions (DGDs) in Geneva gave rise to a number of workshops in the North of the country on air pollution. School children have been involved in growing beautiful small gardens. The youth groups have been continuing their campaigns against plastic and awareness on segregation of garbage. During the year, a discussion about eating local and nutritious food has also been initiated particularly with youth in the North and the East of the country. Promotion of consumption of locally available nutritious food like millets, greens, pulses, roots and fruits is a way of resisting the entry of unhealthy processed and packaged food which is becoming popular. The youth groups plan to incorporate 'slow food' as part of their agenda.

A link between ecological rights and farmer's experimentation with organic agriculture was established. More and more partners are promoting organic agriculture in different regions. Youth and children are also working towards convincing farmers about ecological rights and alternative methods of agriculture.

In many of our projects emphasis is being given to protect and conserve the environment and thus protect ecological rights of the children.

2.4 Strategic Goal 4: Child Rights in International Policies

Ritu a young girl from our partner organization Ankur Society from New Delhi participated in the Day of General Discussion (DGD) of the UN, she was well prepared through a series of workshops, awareness programmes and discussions at different locations in Delhi. The

Safe environment is critical for the health and well-being of children...

Ritu, born 21.10.2000, resides in Khichripur, a working class settlement neighborhood in the capital city of Delhi, India. Her family consists of her parents, Suneeta and RakeshPeewal and her two brothers Ashwani (17 years) and Rohan (12 years). Ritu is studying in the government co-educational school in her neighborhood and has recently been promoted to class 10th. An average day for Ritu begins at 6 am. She goes for a walk and by 7.30 leaves for school. She attends all the periods. Lunchtime at school is fun for that is when she chats, plays and dances with her friends. She comes to the Ankurcentre where she engages in creative practice. From 6 to 9-9.30 every evening she plays and does her home-work. She watches television at night.

Ritu's father migrated to Delhi before she was born and has been working as a sales person and mother engaged in contract work as a cleaner. As a young child, till the age of 10 she loved playing with dolls and other toys. No amount of time spent in play was enough for her. She plays different games such as run and catch, hide and seek, ice – water with her friends in the neighborhood lanes and the park. Sometimes they play at each other's house. She likes to stretch her play time, despite her mother's calls to come home. She also goes to play in a neighbourhood school with her cousins where the guard allows them to play after the school is over. As she is growing up, there are restrictions on the time and spaces for her play. She resents this.

She joined the Ankur collective in 2013. Here she has been engaged in exploring different aspects of her life and locality. She has researched and written on themes such as life at school, being a girl, fights, gifts, games and play, friendship, vacations, shared spaces, weekly markets, memories, tensions of childhood, familiar strangers, unknown faces, children at work, environment, pollution, television programs, mobile phones, travelling in the city etc. Her pieces of the theme of Tension and children have been published in the booklet TanahuaBachpan.

Her engagement with environmental concerns began at school and the Ankur collective. She relates what she is being taught to the conditions and experiences in her surroundings. At school, they have been taught about environmental pollution and its causes, climate change, depletion of ozone layer as a result of pollution and how with the ultra violet rays are leading to respiratory diseases as well as other ailments of eyes, throat and brain. These issues have also been highlighted in newspaper and television programs. She is deeply disturbed to learn that Delhi is one of the most polluted cities in the world, particularly in terms of air pollution and thousands are suffering from breathing problems. She can see the rampant constructions going on in the vicinity of her neighborhood and elsewhere in city for Metro rail project, shopping malls, highways, flyovers or residential complexes. The dust from the construction materials and process and the smoke emanating from the machines is clearly a factor in causing air pollution. The smoke emitted from thousands and thousands of vehicles on the city roads cannot be missed. Ritu is deeply concerned about the effects on the construction labor and their children who play at these sites and also those who live on the streets. Children in particular are very vulnerable. She wonders if what is happening in the name of development is real development if it adversely affects the natural environment, and the health and being of the people.

Ritu was elected by her peer group of children to represent them at the UN Day of General Discussions at Geneva and to talk about air pollution in Delhi and its impact on children. She joined the discussions and made presentation about her experiences in Delhi. Ritu's submissions and demands were based on her experiences. She asserted the right to air of everyone and said our home should be made in such a way that there are windows on both sides. We should be able to plant trees outside our homes, in streets next to homes and in parks. There should be grass and trees in the parks that can absorb and reduce pollution in the air. Trees should line the road rather than lines of welcome and big hoardings. Clean air and a healthy environment is the right of all children asserted Ritu.

“ *DUCOM campaign, focused in the East and South of the country on issues of migrant children, children living on the streets.* ”

discussions were focused on air pollution, a topic most relevant to the situation in Delhi which has been described as one of the most polluted cities in the world recently. A group of youth along with Ritu studied the whole issue of air pollution thoroughly and prepared the presentation. After returning Ritu and the partner organization has been reporting about their presentation and its response among participants of different forums. The challenge is now to continue and keep the issue alive within the youth groups. Besides this the DUCOM (Destination Unknown: Children on the Move) campaign, focused in the East and South of the country on issues of migrant children, children living on the streets and those accompanying the parents to brick kilns in different locations were the target groups. The public hearings that took place as a part of this campaign brought to light the situation of street children and they were able to bring out several concrete demands to the Department of Women and Child Development and other relevant departments of the respective governments. There are 4 organizations in India who are actively participating in this campaign.

A study was commissioned by TDH G-IP on the situation of migrant children in the Eastern states of West Bengal and Orissa. The study was undertaken by ASK Delhi and an interesting report has been received which could be a basis for campaign work in the future. Besides this a Youth Assembly is planned by the campaign for the coming year. Dy. Regional Coordinator of terre des hommes Germany participated in the Campaign Assembly held in Cyprus.





20 projects were visited by the finance and admin staff from the coordination office and from the zonal offices.

2.5 Institutional Goals

The country has worked hard during the year to ensure effective communication and have also done publicity of its work through its partners and networks. The staff have made several efforts to increase the visibility of the organisation as well as increase revenue. Some of the successes have been the C&A /BMZ supported project in Southern India as well as the European Union supported project in the North and the Misereor supported cluster project on children's rights in the mining areas. A recent visit of 2 weeks from a team from AEI Luxembourg has ensured increase in their support to projects in India in collaboration with terre des hommes Germany – India Programme.

For the first time, TDH G-IP has been able to take on a full-time person for local fund raising based in Bengaluru. A large number of contacts have been made with various Corporate donors both Indian and German and after several presentations and meetings, positive response is expected in the coming year. An arrangement has been made that the company disburses funds directly to the Indian NGOs after proposals and budgets are submitted to them. Several staff both programme and administrative staff have been involved in this work. This has been done in collaboration with the Fund-raising department of the Head office.

TDH G-IP has done its best to maintain good standards of financial planning and documentation. BMZ and Special donation projects are regularly evaluated. However, this year the region decided to evaluate 3 of its own projects to ensure good quality standards and financial accountability of the partners. 20 projects were visited by the finance and admin





The project on child protection and environmentally improved technology in brick kilns supported by the European Union.

staff from the coordination office and from the zonal offices. External financial audits were also supported for some projects. Partners were assisted in complying with the requirements of the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs regarding renewal of FCRA registration. All partners of tdh Germany received the renewal for their FCRA registration.

Staff from Head office visited India. There were also visits from the special donation partners from Luxembourg, TDH France and also from C&A and BMZ. During the current year 2016 AEI Luxembourg supported 16 projects, PSF 3, Tdh France F -68 supported two projects. The visits were planned and effectively accompanied by tdh staff.

The planning for a delegation of youth from Karnataka (Hospet) to visit Luxembourg and a group from the North to visit Dachser in Kempten in 2017 is finalized and several preparations have also started. The youth from Dachser will also visit projects in India in March 2017 and stay in the homes of the Indian youth.

Increasing revenue: The project on child protection and environmentally improved technology in brick kilns supported by the European Union, the co-financed project on 'Rights of children affected by mining' by Misereor and the C&A /BMZ cooperation have brought increase in revenue to the organisation. All this of course requires a large amount of staff time and financial monitoring and capacity building of the staff and of the partners which has been done during the year.



3. General Project Development



Aspects like initiating local fund raising through corporates, expanding to the North East and strengthening partners and work with youth have been incorporated.

3.1 Project Support

A concerted effort was made during the year to put up projects for a longer period, even though the regional budget was limited. 3 concept notes from India were put up to BMZ. The proposals are being written with support from the Kofi dept. The overall number of partners has decreased to 69 however the number of projects has increased to 79. Contacts were made and small grants were provided to partner organisations in the tribal state of Jharkhand.

In India, 6 projects have been submitted to AEI Luxembourg. The cluster and co-financing projects with BMZ require a lot of keen monitoring as well as capacity building of NGOs at different levels. Project support from Tdh Suisse Geneva and Tdh Lausanne and Tdh NL to the DU COM cluster continues in India.

3.2 Evaluations and Assessments:

Several evaluations were conducted during the year by Special Donation partners and also of BMZ projects of YSC Disha as well as of YUVA. Besides these, the region decided to conduct evaluations of other projects as well. Read and Ankur, as well as Psycho Trust have also been evaluated. The evaluations have been critical and the organization has tried to incorporate the suggestions of the evaluator into the work.

Capacity building of partners on legal issues, FCRA, youth development and ecological rights and “play” has been a part of the work of the region. Supporting partners to take an active part in national networks on food security, ‘right to education’ and ‘health for all’ has been followed up consistently.

TDH G-IP has been working closely with Tdh IF members in initiating meetings and attending them. In the coming year, a meeting with Tdh IF will be conducted in Kolkata with Mr. Albert Recknagel in March 2017.

The suggestions of the evaluation done by Mr. Gagan Sethi are still being incorporated and a review meeting was organized with the staff in order to assess the practical implications and suggestions of the evaluation report. Several aspects like initiating local fund raising

“ Supporting partners to take an active part in national networks on food security, ‘right to education’ and ‘health for all’ has been consistently followed up.



through corporates, expanding to the North East and strengthening partners and work with youth have been incorporated. The functioning of a “core team” heads of the zones as well as the core admin staff in the coordination office have taken up special responsibilities. Result Based Monitoring was given a priority and around 4 trainings were organized for partners in different zones on this topic. A training will be done in Nepal in the coming year.

3.3 Food security, malnutrition, child labour, child marriage and health

The regional themes continue as the situation in the country still has a huge challenge ahead in terms of Child Labour and Health. After much work on the ground, though the National Food Security Act was passed in 2013 the actual implementation is said to be lagging behind. Cut in budgetary allocations has been a major challenge during the past year. Several of the partners are active in the Right to food Campaign and regularly put the needs of the marginalized communities before the state and national commissions of the Government through public hearings and other applications. During the year 2016 many partners were active in the Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (Peoples’ Health Movement) in collating information from tribals and other poor communities. State wise programmes were conducted and supported



The rehabilitation of earthquake survivors, particularly women and children, child protection within the earthquake situation remained the overarching work of emergency within the region.

through partners. Later a national programme was also conducted. The Right to Education campaign has also been supported in many states which has helped to bring to the notice of the public the status of out of school children and the big gaps in implementation of the Right to Education Act. CACL has also organised a few meetings on the changes in the CLPRA, which have adversely affected children working in family enterprises.

Within the country, the “Time to talk” campaign has been very active. 8 member organisations in India have been active in discussing with 280 children about their views on their work. Advocacy meetings have been planned at different levels with children, with Govt departments and also with the ILO.

Dowry, child marriage, violence against women and girls are important issues. Traditional patriarchal norms supported by the dominant culture which often treat women as second class citizens are encouraged, some of these need to be challenged, so that women are treated equally. Special programmes on gender equality and the education of the girl child form a part of the programme and activities of all the projects supported in the region.





Sustainable Development Goals, were also discussed with partners and several partners are a part of one or another campaign.

3.4. Survivors of emergency situations supported effectively

As the state of Maharashtra was affected by the third consecutive year of severe drought, AEI Luxembourg and Dachser supported partners with additional funds towards relief work. The drought had affected Madhya Pradesh as well but ironically before the drought situation ended the same regions were flooded with torrential unanticipated rains. The flooding and water logging devastated people's houses and properties. The partners had to get involved in the relief work. BMZ allowed VSS to utilize part of the project funds towards flood relief.

3.5. Changing Situations in the country Integrated Into Strategic Goals And Focal Themes

There have been a lot of changes within the country as far as space for civil society organisations is concerned. In India, several organisations have had their licenses and other permissions to work cancelled or not renewed by the government. However, terre des hommes Germany India Programme and all its partners have been compliant and have had their registrations renewed.

In spite of the high growth rate, social and economic disparity and other Human Development Indices have not changed and India now has featured in the Hunger Index as well. The Global Hunger Index 2016 puts India at 97 out of 118 countries. The BRICS countries met in Goa this year, and though some of the partners were part of the "people's BRICS" this did not result in any fruitful outcome. There have been further difficulties faced by organisations that are working on environmental issues, displacement and extraction industries. Despite several strong voices in the civil society movement, they are often curbed with force, the voice of students in some universities defending secular and composite traditions have been silenced with court cases and police arrests. A big move to further liberalize the economy as well as cash transfers to the poor as in other developed countries is being pushed through.

Through the children's groups and youth groups as well as through our partners, tdh tries to propagate secular values, gender equity and sustainable development.

3.6. Partner Meetings

During the year partner meetings were organised in every zone, first in the North in Varanasi along with the youth, partner delegates who will be attending the National Partner's Meeting in New Delhi were elected. In the West around 70 partners and 87 youth from the different projects had parallel meetings in Mandu in Madhya Pradesh, a historic place. Here too elections took place. In Ghatshila in Jharkhand partners of both tdh Germany in the East and tdh Suisse Geneva came together and the same in Madurai in the South. The topics



The CEO of Dachser also came and initiated discussions on the youth exchange plan for 2017.

for discussion this year was the overall socio political situation and the shrinking spaces for civil society. Sustainable Development Goals, were also discussed with partners and several partners are a part of one or another campaign. 'Eat local and grow local' sessions to encourage youth to look at what is around them and not to follow advertisements of what is healthy and what is not. There are several movements that are encouraging this concept and youth and partners are being exposed to this.

The Dy. Regional Coordinator participated in the Campaign Assembly in Cyprus in September 2016.

There was a special training for the Administrators and accounts staff in the HO in which the Finance Coordinator and the Joint Finance Coordinator participated. Later they visited the Special Donation partners in Luxembourg and in France.

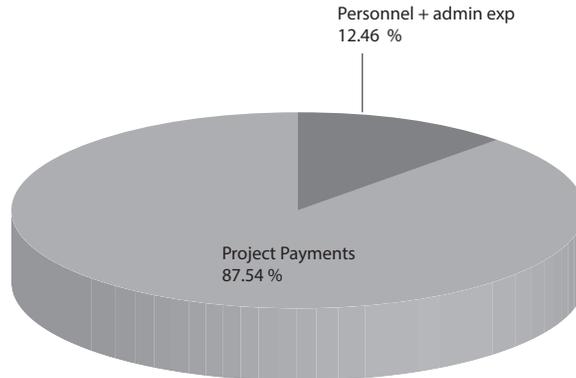
In May and in September the RC participated in the ACM and the management meeting as well as organized and participated in the South Asia Seminar in Colmar. It was well attended with participants from Germany, France and Luxembourg. The CEO of Dachser also came and initiated discussions on the Youth exchange plan for 2017. The RC later attended the Stancom meeting in HO.



4. Financial Budget Development

The Indiaprogramme utilized a total budget of Euros 3430032.87 of 3002762.01 was utilized for project support and the rest for admin cost. The ratio of staff and admin cost is 12.46 %.

There has been a discussion with HO Finance department to change the auditor as the same auditor has been auditing the accounts for the last 10 years. A new auditor has been identified with the approval of the Head Office and the new auditor will start from the 1st of January. However, the old auditor will continue till March 2017. The challenging tasks of reporting to the Indian Government with a different financial year and to HO for the financial year January to December has been followed diligently.



5. Development of Regional Fund Raising

“ *Dachser will continue the support that it has offered last year.* ”

Since September 2016 fund raising has been diligently organized with our new staff Ms.Ruchika Jauhar based in the Bengaluru office. So far 85 companies have been contacted. These have also been vetted by the HO fund raising department. There are a few positive indicators and hope that the next year will bring more funds. AEI Luxembourg has increased their support through tdh in India. PSF has also increased its support in India. Tdh France will also continue. Dachser will continue the support that it has offered last year, except that this was increased with the support of a project on youth as well as one on drought relief in Maharashtra. VW Workers council has agreed to support 4 small projects in Pune in its “one hour for the future’ project as well as RTTI from the VWEF.





*Terre des hommes Germany
India Programme got its
FCRA renewal this year.*

tdh staff in India have actively involved themselves in local fund raising and the admin staff have also been involved in making presentations to companies, meeting donors and presenting the work of the organizations in different ways.

Funds have been raised from the other TDH IF members for the DU COM for India. However local fund raising will also be the focus in the years to come.

5.1 Legal status:

terre des hommes Germany - India Programme got its FCRA renewal this year along with several partner organisations. This was being followed up regularly by the staff from the finance dept.

In the year 2013 tdh Germany had already applied for a Branch status in India under Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999. The application is still pending and hence there is no certainty whether the status would be granted or not.

A meeting was convened of Lawyers and Chartered Accountants in December in order to get expert opinion on the functioning of tdh in India.



6. Staff Development



The staff training was organised in Timbaktu Collective as the entire staff were keen to live and experience the simple life of 'Alternate Models of Development' in its true sense!

The year has been relatively stable in terms of staff development work. There were three staff meetings, first in the beginning of the year in Pune and later the core group near Ahmedabad with support from Mr. Gagan Sethi. The entire staff training took place in Timbaktu along with Jan Hinnerk the Desk office for Asia. There is a good atmosphere in the team with only a few changes with Kishore and Cynthia completing their contracts and Ajoy Maity resigning. Ritu Mishra has joined in Delhi with special focus on the EU project and is also part of the North zone team.

The staff training was organised in Timbaktu Collective as the entire staff were keen to live and experience the simple life of 'Alternate Models of Development' in its true sense! The staff along with the Desk officer Jan Hinnerk attended. A one day staff meeting was conducted after the staff training. The appraisal processes were done on the 6th of December throughout the region and goal setting and reporting on this helped staff to assess themselves and each other. The final appraisal was done by the RC. Some of the learnings from the HO appraisal process were integrated. A system of integration of new staff has been put into place and implemented, with the new staff during the year.

7. Highlights of Regional / Country Networking

In India the Coordination Office and the zonal offices remained well connected with networks, alliances and child rights groups across the country. There have been meetings with CACL at different levels, Action for the Rights of the child, RTE forum, SAIVEC, as well as PRO Child. Networks on sustainable development, Slow food, Alternative models of development and others. Forum against 'child soldiers international' and so on. 'Time to talk' and DU COM also brought several groups together.

“ Time to talk also brought several groups together.



8. Highlights of Advocacy Work

During the year several programmes were organised by staff of the zonal offices along with partners on child protection, education, ecological rights, sustainable development goals and several other related topics. Some press publicity was achieved in the local media. There have been several programmes and conventions and gatherings (melas) of children organised by partners. The GAM activity was organised in around 50 locations all over the region. DU COM also had some visibility in different areas.

In the coming year programmes around the 50th anniversary of tdh will be organised in several places. Children and youth have come together to discuss gender equality, child marriage, violence against children and women in the different areas. Topics such as inclusiveness, secularism, democracy and transparency have been part of the programmes with children and youth.

Tdh colleagues were asked to participate in programmes organised by Plan and give their inputs, by local colleges and universities, and also participated with Tdh IF members as well as with other donors. Articles were contributed to newspapers as well as to the Head office website including short films on plays and articles on violence etc.

“ *Topics such as inclusiveness, secularism, democracy and transparency have been part of the programmes.* ”

Other Highlights:

The India Programme Office of terre des hommes Germany has had a lot of visitors during the year both from the Head office as well as from Special Donation supporters.



9. Perspective for the future

It is an interesting and challenging time for the country. During the year, there has been an expansion of work in the North East with efforts in Assam and Manipur.

The work in the Southern zone is focussed on the Sumangali issue as well as some of the projects that will support the network on youth and ecological rights and other child rights issues. A slight change in the staff structure has also been instituted to make the India Programme Office more effective. The India Programme hopes to tap into the local CSR fund possibilities without losing its focus on the priority areas, as per the 'adaptation document' and work on the strategic goals and the regional themes. Staff from the different zones show a high degree of commitment in order to meet these new challenges. The EU project on 'Green bricks to eradicate child labour' is working with different organisations, in a multi stakeholder approach.

Trainings on Result based monitoring for staff and the staff of partner organisations continues. Encouraging new partners to work on a rights based approach and work with a human rights perspective, challenging some of the dominant models is also part of the new challenge.

Motivating staff and partners to work with the poorest of the poor, with democratic and honest and transparent values continues. Thinking of an "Alternative system within a repressive system" is not easy. Highlighting issues like gender equality and working for a sustainable and inclusive development is the way forward, including children from the poorest castes and communities.

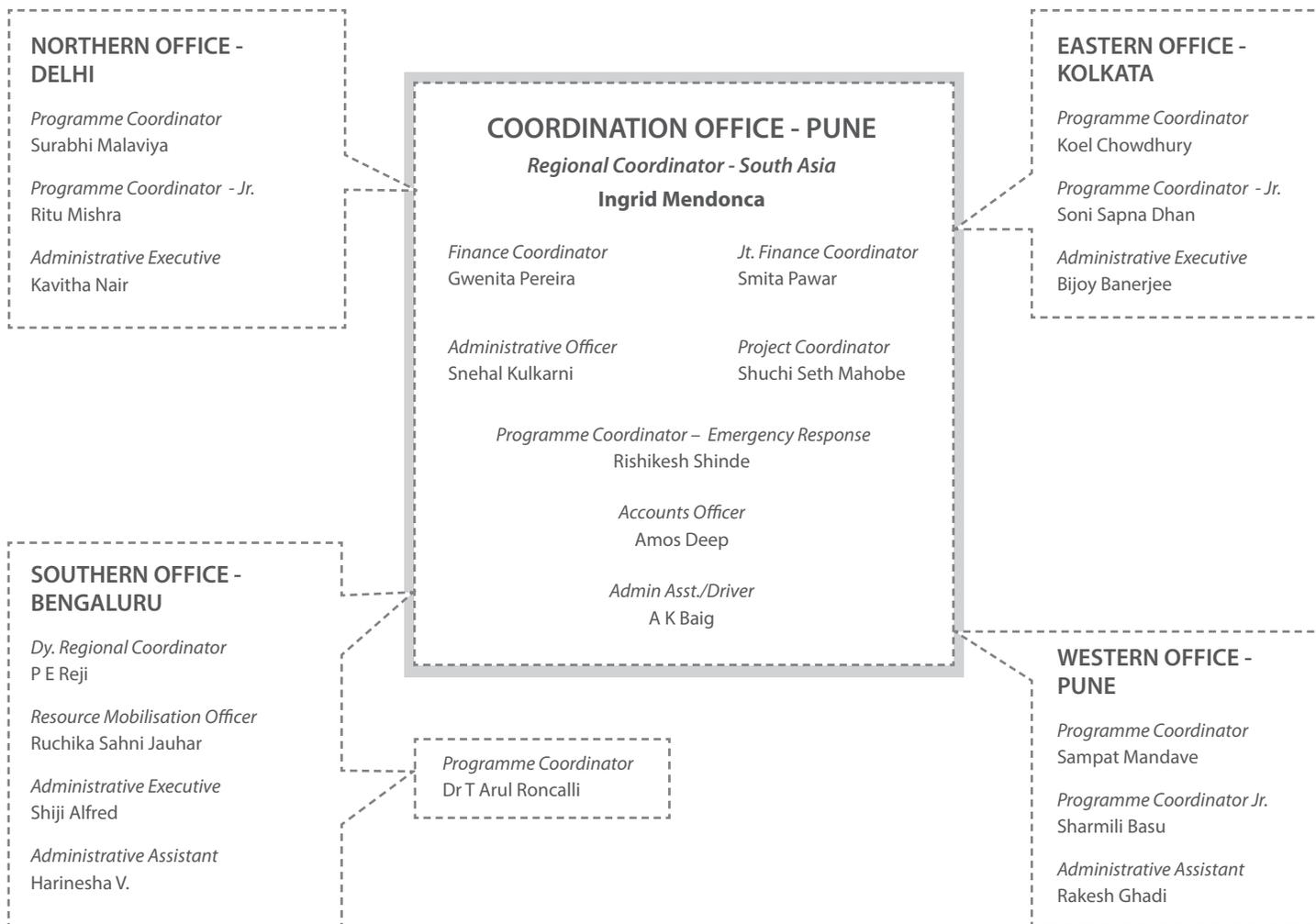
Ingrid Mendonca

Regional Coordinator – South Asia



Annexure I

Organogram of terre des hommes Germany - India Programme As on 31st of January 2017



Annexure II

Terre Des Hommes Germany - India Programme

Receipts & Payments Account - (Pune) - For the year 1st Jan 2016 to 31st Dec 2016

RECEIPTS	AMOUNT Euro	PAYMENTS	AMOUNT Euro
TO OPENING BALANCES:		Personnel / Salaries	2,60,910.87
Cash	286.03	Travel Expenses	65,304.53
Bank	99,091.73	Conference/Representation	4,041.67
Advance/loan/Deposit	23,125.95	Temporary Staff/ Vocational Training	13,203.22
		Office Running Expenses	42,906.54
		Maint. & Repair Equipment	949.05
TO RECEIPTS		Stationery	3,144.70
		Vehicle Expenses	1,558.75
A Receipts from Osnabruck	3,33,263.55	IT Expenses	4,509.05
Office (Annex -1)		Insurance / Membership Fee	1,730.26
		Legal & Consultancy	15,454.09
B Repayments from Project	-	Media Expenses	3,523.46
Partners (Annex -2)		Evaluation /Consult/ Conceptions / Honoraria	4,004.49
		Forwarding & Mailing Charges	1,618.32
C Receipts from Other	2,06,936.02		
Contributors (Annex -3)		Investments	5,181.19
		Project Payments	1,45,905.96
D Interest received from Bank	6,485.28		
		Expenses for Osnabruck Office A/c	11,298.28
E - LIC super annuation received	361.21		-
		Exchange rate differences	0.42
TO OTHER RECEIPTS			
- sale of assets (Annex - 7)	69.23		
- scrap sales	1,100.11	BY CLOSING BALANCES	
		Cash in Hand	29.44
		Cash in bank Accounts	62,621.49
		Advance/loan/Deposit	22,823.33
TOTAL	6,70,719.11	TOTAL	6,70,719.11

According to Budget Line

Budget Line	No. of all projects	Payments	No. of new projects	Liability
Regional Budget	27	332383	12	352873
Ko-Fi	9	1204552	3	2794409
HUHI	2	14761	2	14761
VWWC	4	309131	3	69415
Special Donations	29	821014	9	689521
Regional + Special Donations	8	228867	4	959131
Total	79	2910709	33	4880111

According to Countries / Zone

	No. of all projects	Payments	No. of new projects	Liability
Eastern Office	12	256243	7	226535
Northern Office	20	472289	8	316646
Southern Office	15	698245	6	2404015
Western Office	28	1347959	11	1141031
India Cluster	4	135973	1	791884
Total	79	2910709	33	4880111

According to Strategic Goals

	No. of all projects	Payments	No. of new projects	Liability
SG 1 - Child and youth participation	19	526890	11	363132
SG 2 - Safe Spaces	40	1412997	14	3238236
SG 3 - Ecological Child Rights	11	679511	4	703544
SG 4 - Child rights in international policies	2	8752	0	0
Alternate Development Models	2	141836	0	0
Others	5	140723	4	575198
Total	79	2910709	33	4880111

S. No.	Project Code
E A S T E R N O F F I C E	
1	NERSWN-INDIA-14*
2A	YSC India BMZ 13-16 - YSC
2B	YSC India BMZ 13-16 - DISHA
3	LGWCDC-IND 14-16*
4	SARITA-INDIA-15-18*
5	PECUC-AEI-INDIA-15-16*
6	PWS-INDIA-2016-18
7	SIKSHASANDHAN-INDIA 16
8	HSWS-INDIA-16-17
9	NISHTHA-INDIA 2016-18
10	NERSWN-INDIA-16
11	PECUC-AEI-INDIA-16-18
12	FR-NEADS-IND-2016
N O R T H E R N O F F I C E	
13	READ-IND-OTTO-11*
14	AMAN INDIA BMZ 14-17
15	A V BALIGA INDIA 15-16
16	ABHIYAN-INDIA-15
17	AIDENT-INDIA 15
18	BHOOMIKAVIHAR-IND-2015
19	CSD-INDIA-2015
20	HAQ-INDIA-15
21	MSEMVS-INDIA-2015
22	AVBALIGA-Dachser-IND-15
23A	ASREAD-IND-OTTO-15 - ANKUR*
23B	ASREAD-IND-OTTO-15 - READ*
24A	SKVS/PACE-IND-15-20-SKVS

24B	SKVS/PACE-IND-15-20-PACE
25	CEC-EU-INDIA-16-19
26	YVS-TDHGENF-INDIA 16
27	ABHIYAN-INDIA-16-18
28A	ASREAD-IND-OTTO-16-ANKUR SOCIETY
28B	ASREAD-IND-OTTO-16-READ
29	MMSVS-INDIA 16-18
30	AIDENT-INDIA-16
31	MSEMVS-INDIA-16
32	AV BALIGA DACHSER IND 16

S O U T H E R N O F F I C E

33A	VIKASA-READS-IND-AEI-13-16 (VIKASA)*
33B	VIKASA-READS-IND-AEI-13-16 (READS)*
34A	KRSCBP-IND-AEI-13-16 - KIDS*
34B	KRSCBP-IND-AEI-13-16 - REACHS*
34C	KRSCBP-IND-AEI-13-16 - SPANDANA*
34D	KRSCBP-IND-AEI-13-16 - CDF*
34E	KRSCBP-IND-AEI-13-16 - BDSSS*
34F	KRSCBP-IND-AEI-13-16 - PADI*
35	CARE TRUST-TPF-IND14-16*
36	HEAL-Ind-BMZ 13-16
37	PEACE-IND-2015
38	CARE TRUST IND 15
39	ROSE – INDIA - 2015
40	SAKHI-TDH-AEI-15-16*
41	SAKHI-AEI-IND 15-16
42	RLHP-INDIA-2016
43	PSYCHOTRUST - INDIA 2016
44	SAKHI-AEI-16-19
45	HEAL II BMZ INDIEN 16-19
46	SUMANGALI BMZ C&A INDIA 16-19
47	ER-PT-SNEHA-INDIA 15-16*

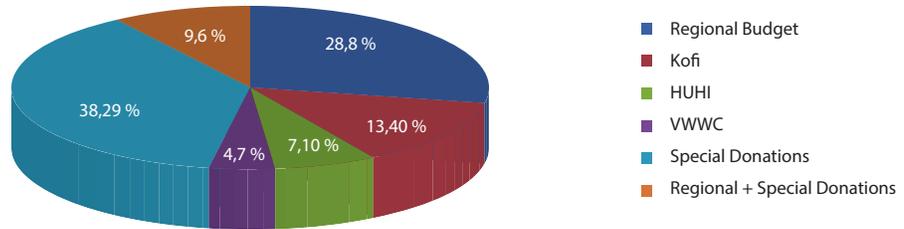
WESTERN OFFICE

48	PRASOON PSF IND 13-16
49	MPVHA-IND-PSF 14
50A	YUVA-India BMZ 14-17-YUVA
50B	YUVA-India BMZ 14-17-NIWCYD
50C	YUVA-India BMZ 14-17-Muskaan
51	NIWCYD-AEI-IND-14*
52A	MMKSS-JJVS-F68-IND-14-17 - MMKSS
52B	MMKSS-JJVS-F68-IND-14-17 -JJVS
53	BSS-F68-IND-14-17
54A	ASTITVAGMVS-AEI-IND-13-16 - ASTIVA*
54B	ASTITVAGMVS-AEI-IND-13-16 - GMVS*
55	CHAUPAL BMZ IND 12-15
56	TATHAPI-VW-INDIA14-16
57	LOKPANCHAYAT-IND-15
58	VSS BMZ INDIA 15-18
59	SYM-AEI-IND 15-16*
60	TATHAPI-AEI-IND 15-16*
61	Anandi-PSF-IND-15-18
62	CID TdhGenf-India-15-16
63A	Anandi-Gantar-C&A-IND-15-ANANDI
63B	Anandi-Gantar-C&A-IND-15-GANATAR
64	PAHAL-IND-16-17
65	TATHAPI-AEI-IND-16-17
66	SYM-AEI-IND-16-18
67A	DILASA-UGAM-AEI-IND-16-18-DILASA
67B	DILASA-UGAM-AEI-IND-16-18-UGAM
68A	ASTITVAGMVS-AEI-IND 16-19-ASTIVA
68B	ASTITVAGMVS-AEI-IND 16-19-GMVS
69	UGAM-SHANTI-IND 16-17
70	CHAUPAL II BMZ IND 16-19
71	KP-IND-VWWC-2016
72	LOKPANCHAYAT-IND-VW-EF-15

73	TMC-IND-VWWC-2016
74A	DR-NPMDILASA-AEI-14-16-NPM
74B	DR-NPMDILASA-AEI-14-16-Dilasa
75	DR-NPM-IND-2016
I N D I A C L U S T E R	
76A	GDSS-Misereor-India-12 Don Bosco)
76B	GDSS-Misereor-India-12 (SEEDS)
76C	GDSS-Misereor-India-12 (SAMATA+HAQ)
76D	GDSS-Misereor-India-12 (Gramya)*
77A	DU PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-PWS*
77B	DU PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-YSC*
77C	DU PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-PEACE*
77D	DU PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-NBB*
78A	PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-17-PWS
78B	PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-17-YSC
78C	PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-17-PEACE
78D	PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-17-NBB
79A	GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (1) DON BOSCO
79B	GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (6) SYM
79C	GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (4) SVSS
79D	GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (5) GSS
79E	GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (2) SEEDS
79F	GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (3) SAMATA

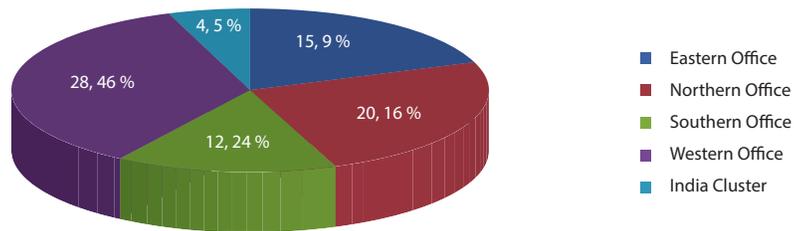
** Projects running in 2016 but no payments made*

No. of Projects according to budget line



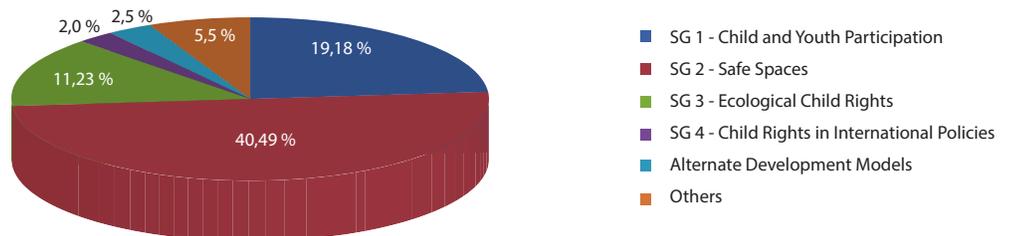
No. of projects, % of payments

Zone / countrywise budget distribution



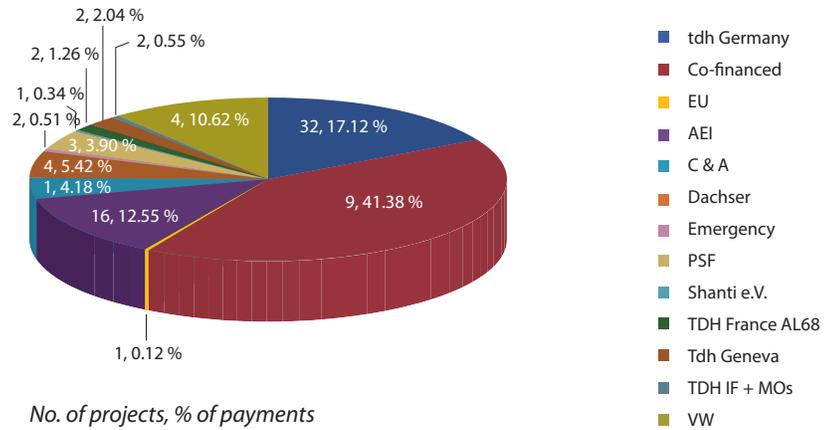
No. of projects, % of payments

According to strategic goals



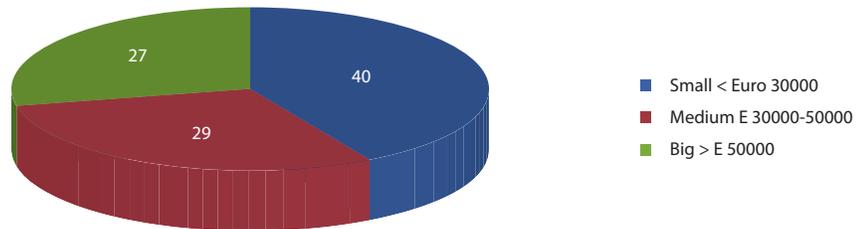
No. of projects, % of payments

No. of projects according to Donor

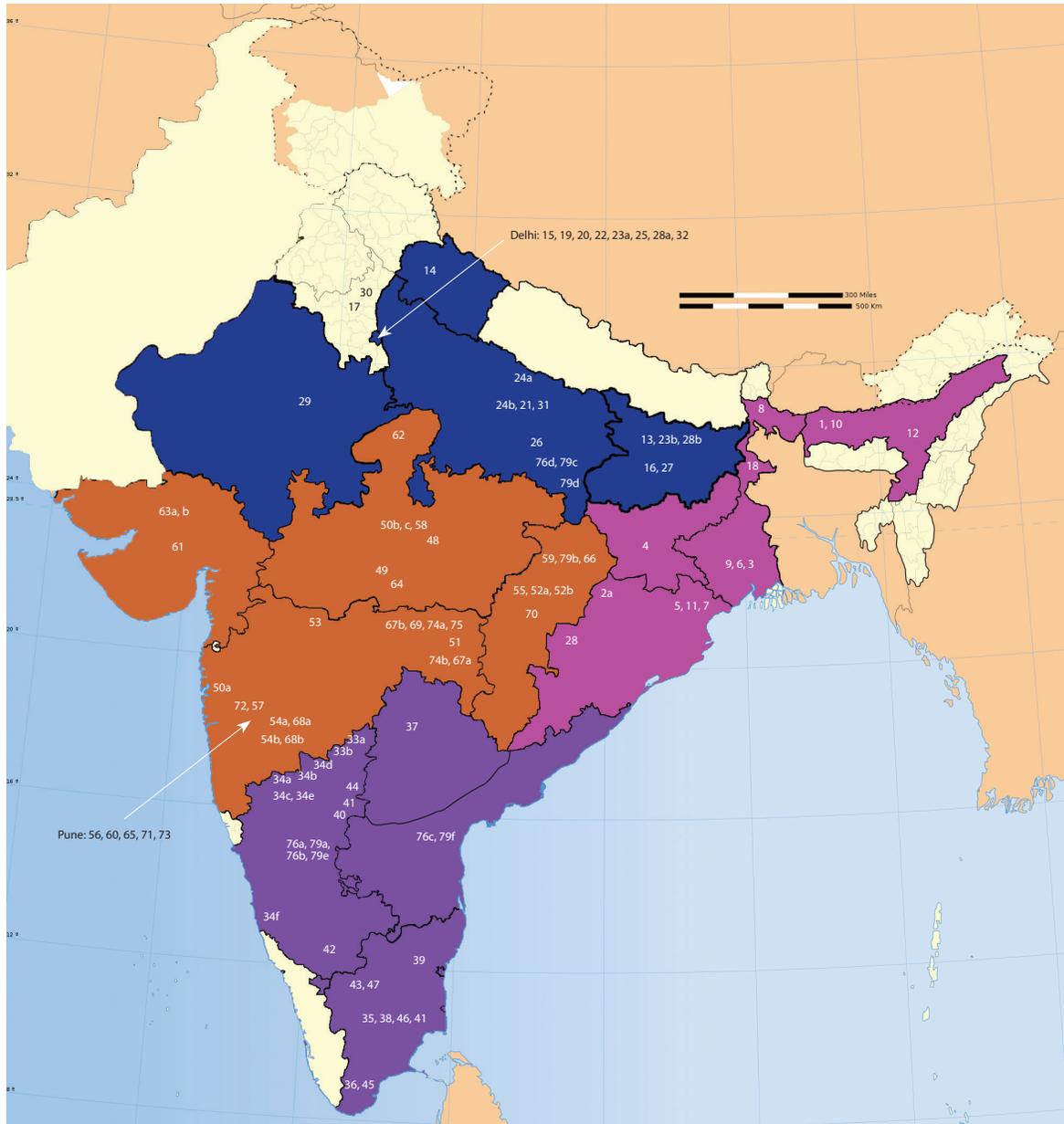


No. of projects, % of payments

No. of projects according to budget size



Project locations in India





Sitting left to right - *Harinesh, Rishikesh, Rakesh, Ingrid, Snehal, Reji, Shyam, Amrit*

Standing - *Sampat, Arul, Amos, Bijoy, Shiji, Sharmili, Koel, Gwenita, Moni, Shuchi, Jan Hinnerk, Ritu, Smita, Ruchika, Cynthia, Surabhi, Durendra*

