



Annual Report 2015

Terre des hommes Germany - India Programme

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0. Executive Summary



Children's well-being in particular and human development in general still continues to be a major challenge even in the times of economic growth of the country.

Looking back at the year 2015, it appears that it was a year of 'continuity without much change'. There was continuity of the single-point agenda of growth without serious concern for inclusive development. Also continued was the policy of letting the divisive and sectarian forces thrive. The year ended with a new legislation being passed by the parliament, making it possible for children between 16 and 18 years to be tried under adult criminal procedures and sent to adult jails rather than handled under the juvenile justice system. This was a body blow to child rights in the country.

On the other hand, there is also growing dissent within the country towards the non-inclusive model of development and decreasing tolerance. Different sections of the population – farmers, students, dalits and even the ex-servicemen, writers and artists have been protesting. But all these have had a limited effect on the government.

Situation of children

17% of the world's children live in India. Their number is about 430 million. It is estimated that about 236.5 million of these i.e. about 55% experience violation of their rights in some form or other.

The real news about children in the year 2015 has been about violence against them though according to the mainstream media it was more about violence 'by children'. The fact is that in spite of the increased reported crimes by juveniles, there is not much increase in the rate of crimes by them proportionate to their population. Unfortunately the real story is that reported crimes against children have been consistently growing over the years. The figure has already doubled in the year 2012 and 2013 and has further increased by 54% or so in the year 2014.

Despite the fast growing economy the health situation of children has not improved adequately. While about 46% of the children are malnourished, 40% are stunted and 19% wasted. Though India had a Millennium Development Goal target of 28 for infant mortality rate, it still remains at 42. 140,000 children are estimated to be dying in India every year and of all the children who are born 1.4 million die before reaching 5 years. Thus children's well-

being in particular and human development in general still continues to be a major challenge even in the times of economic growth of the country.

Participation by children and youth

At different project locations partners have continued to facilitate organisations of children such as children's clubs. The issues that have been taken up by children's groups at different levels vary from simple tasks like cleanliness in the village or in the school or monitoring the quality of food given at the mid-day meal, to taking up issues like child marriage, child labour and corporal punishment. In around 70% of partner organisations the formation of youth groups has been initiated. Though the broad area is that of ecological rights, they also have had training and awareness on gender equity and have begun to understand the limitations and unsustainable aspects of the current model of development.

Spaces free from violence and exploitation

As crimes against children and youth, particularly girls, have gone up in India, 'safe spaces' was taken up as a special focus and theme in the country this year. Experts were consulted to conduct sessions with children and youth on what safety implies, as well as on the legal aspects.

Media and political pressures resulted in the hasty passing of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2015, providing for trying and punishing children above 16 years as adults. Tdh partners and allies campaigned against this process, but were finally unsuccessful.

“ *As crimes against children and youth, particularly girls, have gone up in India, 'safe spaces' was taken up as a special focus and theme in the country this year.* ”





Several attempts have been made to contact German corporates in India and a fund raising strategy is being developed which we hope will be actualized in 2016.

Ecological child rights

Children's groups and youth groups within partner organisations and within states have been meeting regularly to understand various aspects of ecological rights. Organic farming, water conservation, forest rights, garbage and waste segregation have been topics that the organisations have been discussing and acting on.

Child rights in international policies

During the year it was decided that the focus of the DUCOM campaign will be more on forced migration of children from Orissa to the neighbouring states as well as cross border migration and trafficking into West Bengal. The participating organisations have actively engaged both with children as well as with the government in these states.

Communication and publicity

Many steps were taken towards introducing the work of tdh Germany in India to the corporate sector in India. Indo German Chamber of Commerce (IGCC) was contacted and efforts to relate to Germany companies was initiated. The requirements of HO for corporate supported projects and the evaluation process were also fulfilled, as well as those of the TPF partners. Requests for visits and various inputs like proposals and concept notes were presented to both HO in Osnabruck as well as members of the TPF organisations.

Better financial management

Several efforts have been made to maintain good standards of financial planning, documentation and accounting. The project accounts and financial utilization also have been closely monitored by analyzing six-monthly statements of partners, and this has helped towards better monitoring and financial planning. Administrative expenditures of the coordination office were also carefully maintained and there has been some cost cutting.

Increasing revenue

In the year 2015 the India programme utilised a total budget of Euro 3,572,174 of these Euro 31,64,070 was utilised towards project support and Euro 4,08,104.64 as administrative costs. Of the 121 projects supported during the year 33 projects had a budget of over Euro 50000, 52 projects had a budget of Euro 15000 – Euro 50000. 36 projects had a budget of less than Euro 15000 per year.

The C&A cooperation has entered a new phase with C&A starting its own foundation in India and funding projects through this rather than directly. Several attempts have been made to contact German corporates in India and a fund raising strategy is being developed which

we hope will be actualized in 2016. From Dachser it was possible to obtain another five-year contract, including other projects in India, of Euros 800,000. Additional funding has also been received from VW Workers Council and a new project of extension from VW Employees' Foundation.

Staff Development

The year was marked by many staff changes. The former Regional Coordinator Mr. C. J. George retired in April after 27 years of dedicated service to tdh Germany in South Asia. A felicitation programme was organized on March 5 in Pune. This was well attended by the former President of tdh Germany Ms. Ursula Pattberg, Mr. Edgar Marsh - a member of the current Presidium, Member of the Executive Board Mr. Albert Recknagel, Ms. Birgit Dittrich from the Kofi department and Ms. Maria Holz - ex staff member of tdh Germany. All the staff members from India, some with their families, as well as several past and present partners from different parts of the country were also present. There were also members from other donor agencies and well-wishers. The new Regional Coordinator had joined already on March 1, but took full charge on April 1, 2015.

“ *Decentralised programmes were organized in different cities and project locations around the theme ‘resilient children’ on the occasion of 40th anniversary.*

40th Anniversary of terre des hommes Germany in India

Decentralised programmes were organized in different cities and project locations around the theme ‘resilient children’ on the occasion of 40th anniversary.

The task ahead is to highlight the work of partner organisations and support them to maintain high standards that are needed in today's development field without losing the close connection with the poor.



1. Introduction

“ *Inequality in India is steadily growing with the current economic model, just as global wealth inequality has reached staggering proportions.*

Looking back at the year 2015, it appears that it was a year of ‘continuity without much change’. There was continuity of the single-point agenda of growth without serious concern for inclusive development. Also continued was the policy of letting the divisive and sectarian forces thrive. While the international engagement of the Prime Minister and the government of India projected the country as progressive and growing, the poor and the marginalized were still waiting for the promised ‘good days’ to come. The secular and democratic fabric of the country continues to be challenged and right wing, divisive and sectarian forces are reportedly growing. The year ended with a new legislation being passed by the parliament, making it possible for children between 16 and 18 years to be tried under adult criminal procedures and sent to adult jails rather than handled under the juvenile justice system. This was a body blow to child rights in the country.

On the other hand, there is also growing dissent within the country towards the non-inclusive model of development and decreasing tolerance. Several artists and writers have been returning their state-conferred awards in protest. Student protests have also been on the rise. But all these have had a limited effect on the government.

1.1 Important social, economic and political developments

Inequality in India is steadily growing with the current economic model, just as global wealth inequality has reached staggering proportions. 1 in 9 persons in the world do not get enough to eat and over a billion live on less than 1.25\$ per day according to a study by Oxfam International. The same Oxfam report says that at the present rate, the top 1% of the world population could end up earning more than the remaining 99%.

Despite the steady growth rate, India still stands at 130/188 in the Human Development Index in 2015. Unemployment rates among educated and registered aspirants still remain a serious concern. According to the results of a study done by the government’s Labour Bureau 49.5% of people are self-employed followed by 30.9% who are casual labourers. Of the rest 9.7% have salaried jobs of which about 6% are employed by the government or public sector and only 4% by the private sector. In India there is a further acute rural-urban divide. About 92% of rural homes run on less than Rs 10,000 (Euros 142.85) per month and 51% of rural workers live on daily wages.

“ *The country's performance in social sectors like education, health and child rights has been slightly better.*

The country's performance in social sectors like education, health and child rights has been slightly better. Child health norms have improved marginally. The number of deliveries attended by a skilled provider has gone up, and so has the number of children breast fed within the first hour of birth. Malnutrition in the rural areas remains higher than the cities. The sex ratio is still skewed though a lot of efforts have been made to track the 'missing girl child'. The national sex ratio for the 0-6 age group is as low as 914:1000.

In the year 2015 economic growth has remained at around 7% in spite of the government claims of these figures moving upwards. In spite of many new slogans like "Make in India", "Start-up India", "Clean India" and the old one "Sab ke sath sab ka vikas" (With all, for the development of all), no significant increase in jobs has been recorded. Many parts of the country have suffered from a severe drought situation and the agrarian sector has witnessed a sharpening of crisis. The number of farmers' suicides due to indebtedness in Maharashtra alone has been recorded as 3228 in the year 2015. The only positive development has been of curtailing inflation rates to within reasonable limits. However this has been made possible largely because of international factors such as low prices of crude oil.



Of course, we have progressed a great deal. First they were coming by bullock-cart, then by jeep and now this!

Situation of children

17% of the world's children live in India. Their number is about 430 million. It is estimated that about 236.5 million of these i.e. about 55% experience violation of their rights in some form or other.

The real news about children in the year 2015 has been about violence against them though according to the mainstream media it was more about violence 'by children'. The fact is that in spite of the increased reported crimes by juveniles, there is not much increase in the rate of crimes by them proportionate to their population. Unfortunately the real story is that reported crimes against children have been consistently growing over the years. The figure has already doubled in the year 2012 and 2013 and has further increased by 54% or so in the year 2014. According to recent reports two children are raped every three days. In 2015, 55% of those targeted by rapists were children whereas it was 51% in 2014 and also in 2013. During the first 11 months of 2015, 235 cases of rape of children aged between 2 and 12 years were registered. Out of this 119 were of children between 2 and 7 years.

Despite the fast growing economy the health situation of children has not improved adequately. While about 46% of the children are malnourished, 40% are stunted and 19% wasted. Though India had a Millennium Development Goal target of 28 for infant mortality rate, it still remains at 42. 140,000 children are estimated to be dying in India every year and of all the children who are born 1.4 million die before reaching 5 years. Thus children's well-being in particular and human development in general still continues to be a major challenge even in the times of economic growth of the country.

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2. Programme Development



*State-wise youth meetings
are taking place almost
every six months in 15 states.*

Partners and colleagues of terre des hommes Germany in India had to work in adverse conditions and many constraints as indicated above. The rather indifferent and often even hostile attitude towards critical and alternative approaches resulted in necessary restraint and even self-censorship.

The strategic goals of the organisation which were passed by the last DC have been much more integrated into the work of the organisation and into the work of the partners. This could also be seen through the different Global Action Month activities organized by partners in around 50 different project areas in India in the month of November.

Terre des hommes Germany – India Programme commemorated 40 years of its existence in India. This was celebrated by organizing events in different parts of the country, bringing children together to understand the concept of safe spaces as well as gender equity.

2.1 Strategic Goal 1: Participation by children and youth

At different project locations partners have continued to facilitate organisations of children such as children's clubs, balpanchayats, balsamitis and children's assemblies. In many cases the government systems have also started to include children's groups as part of the village panchayats as well as in schools. Teachers and village communities have gone through a process of understanding participation and children have become active in these groups. The issues that have been taken up by children's groups at different levels vary from simple tasks like cleanliness in the village or in the school or monitoring the quality of food given at the mid-day meal, to taking up issues like child marriage, child labour and corporal punishment. The special focus areas have been to integrate children from different communities into the children's groups as well as to make a special effort that all working children in the village also attend school.

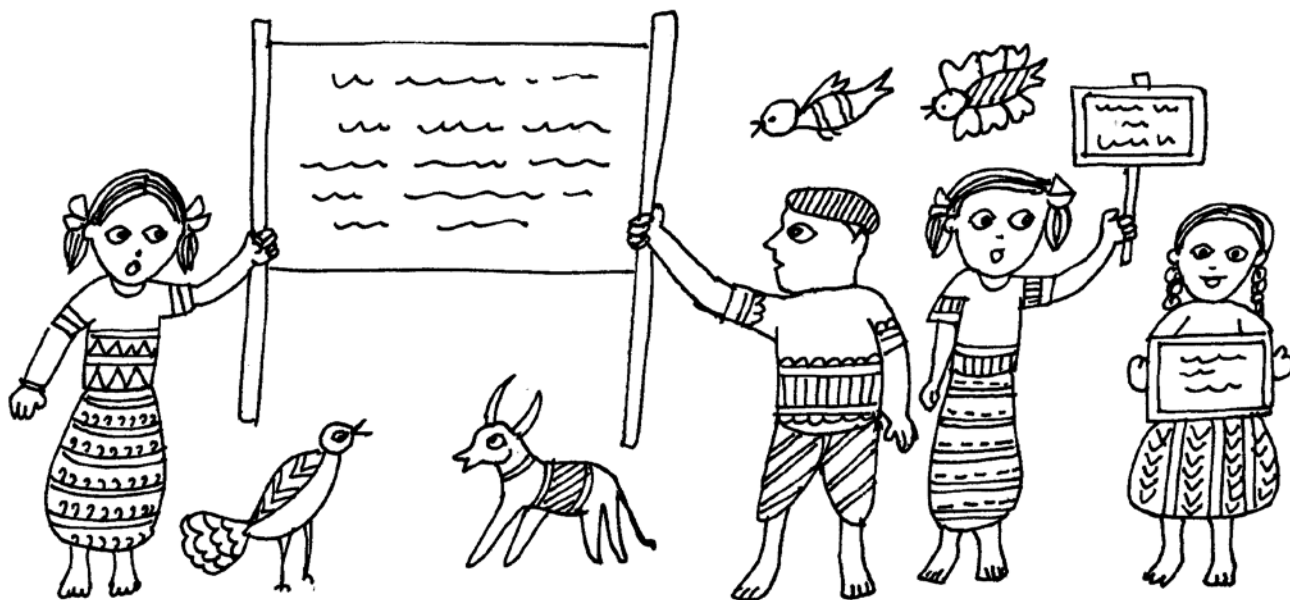
In around 70% of partner organisations the formation of youth groups has been initiated. Though the broad area is that of ecological rights, they also have had training and awareness on gender equity and have begun to understand the limitations and unsustainable aspects of the current model of development. State-wise youth meetings are taking place almost

“ *The youth made their own presentations before the adults and debated on relevant issues.*

every six months in 15 states. This gives youth the opportunity to meet and talk about their own situation as well as listen to others like them. Unemployment and migration are the topics which are continuously discussed. The local organisations try to address these through government programmes and other skill trainings. In the last year a number of the projects have integrated participation into the programme activities. Hence there is more scope for child participation and youth participation within the project activities.

During the western zonal partner meeting in Raipur a parallel meeting and training of youth representatives of different states was organised. These 67 youth made their own presentations before the adults after they had debated on relevant issues.

The Regional meet of youth which was organised in Rourkela, Orissa in November brought together 70 youth from different parts of the country. These youth tried to understand alternatives in development. There were several youth from the east and the northeast. They also visited and experienced alternative models of conserving water and agriculture.





“Afforestation is the only way to avoid conflict with wild animals”,

says Anand

17-year-old Anand from Palangbadi village in Almora district of Uttarakhand has become the local friend and champion of trees. He believes that afforestation will help to avoid human-animal conflict. His village and the surrounding area used to live in fear of wild animal attack. But after discussing this issue in the village ‘Green Club,’ Anand began to understand that animals were being forced to enter villages due to the destruction of their natural habitat. Anand and his club members are spreading awareness in the village that preventing deforestation, protecting it from fire and other harm and planting more trees is the only way to prevent such attacks.

To set an example Anand started planting trees on some barren land three years ago. He worked hard to protect these trees. Today 50 trees have survived. He deliberately planted trees which have broad leaves that reduce the risk of fire. He also took care that the planted trees are of different species to promote diversity. He has demonstrated a live example of what can be done to save forests. Soon others began to join in. Now Palangadi is an example for others in terms of plantation. He loves trees and says they are his best friends. Anand says “By protecting forestation and diversity we protect food and water sources for animals and that keeps them away from human habitations. So everyone is happy!”





'Safe spaces' was taken up as a special focus and theme in India this year, as crimes against children and youth, particularly girls, have gone up.

2.2 Strategic Goal 2: Spaces free from violence and exploitation

As crimes against children and youth, particularly girls, have gone up in India, 'safe spaces' was taken up as a special focus and theme in the country this year. The strategic goal provided scope for partner organisations to emphasise the importance of working on gender equity and safety among both boys and girls. Experts were consulted to conduct sessions with children and youth on what safety implies, as well as on the legal aspects.

There has been a nationwide debate on the Juvenile Justice Act following the release of a juvenile who was involved in the rape case which took place in Delhi in 2012. Since one of the accused was a juvenile of 17 years of age, the media unleashed a hysteria of sorts that crimes by juveniles were multiplying. Actually the situation, according to official statistics, was that crimes against children, and not by children, were increasing rapidly. However, the mainstream media managed to create the impression that the juveniles were turning criminals in a big way. This, as well as political pressures resulted in the hasty passing of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2015, providing for trying and punishing children above 16 years as adults. Tdh partners and allies campaigned against this process, but were finally unsuccessful.





“No Workspace is a Safe Space for Children”

“There is no safe space for girl children. Food is not edible and not enough. Not even enough toilets. The heat inside the workplace is unbearable. During inspection all of us have to get into barrels and dark rooms and hide, which make me so scared”. One of the characters in a street play talks about the violation of child rights that happens in textile mills. The character is played by Suganya a 13 year old former child labourer in the textile mills under the Sumangali Scheme. She has been telling her story through street play and traditional dance in the public places in Tiruppur and nearby villages where the incidence of children and young girls working as bonded labourers in the spinning mills is very high.

Suganya worked in a textile mill for three years after being taken out of school to support her destitute family. Work in the mill was not just strenuous for this 12 year old child but she along with 20 other children below the age of 15 years were not permitted to go home and have any communication with their parents. After a year of work Suganya jumped the gates of the textile mill and ended up at the Tiruppur railway station not knowing which way to head to reach home.

Identified by the railway helpline staff of Marialaya, Suganya was brought to the rehabilitation home. She has now completed the special coaching for formal education and has been enrolled in the government school. Suganya is now part of the awareness team of Marialaya. Suganya feels that her performance could sensitize parents and other stakeholder and bring all those children in distress to a safe space.



2.3 Strategic Goal 3: Ecological child rights

Children's groups and youth groups within partner organisations and within states have been meeting regularly to understand various aspects of ecological rights. Organic farming, water conservation, forest rights, garbage and waste segregation have been topics that the organisations have been discussing and acting on. Many of the youth groups have participated in tree plantation, cultivation of nurseries and in understanding biodiversity in different ways. In some of the projects youth have taken a lead role in convincing farmers and adults on alternate methods of agriculture.

There are a number of new partners that have yet to initiate youth organisations into this process. Partner organisations are often located in remote secluded tribal areas and this process takes some time. There is a need to discuss with youth groups the results of the Paris convention on climate change and this will be done in the course of 2016.

It was planned that in 2015 there would be no national youth convention. However, during the Rourkela convention of youth on alternatives in development a charter of demands emerged which has been circulated to the other groups and a follow up will be done during the coming year on the implementation. In the planning for the next DC a regional convention of the youth will be organised in 2016.

“ *Many of the youth groups have participated in tree plantation, cultivation of nurseries and in understanding biodiversity in different ways.* ”





Aarti Goes Back to School

Aarti (at left in the photograph) loved school, and she was doing well there. In 2012 she was in Class 9 and managing to stay in school despite having to help her parents with wage labour from time to time. But in 2012 it became impossible for them to send her to school as they could not afford even the small fees needed. Aarti dropped out and became a full time labourer. It looked like the end of the road for her.

But in 2014, Muskaan started a 'library centre' in Surajnagar where Aarti lives. Soon the centre animator began to notice this bright girl who loved reading. She would take books about courageous women, and even take them home to read. The animator spoke to Aarti about going back to school, and found that the determined young girl was ready to do anything to get that opportunity. She insisted on going to a regular school, and now manages to attend school and do a little stitching and mehendi jobs to make some money for her fees. Her teacher says she is doing well. Aarti's eyes are now full of dreams, of a better future for herself and her family. Like her heroines in the books she reads, Aarti dreams of doing great things.





Many steps were taken towards introducing the work of tdh Germany in India to the corporate sector in India.

2.4 Strategic Goal 4: Child rights in international policies

During the last year the DUCOM campaign, which is now functioning in four states of India, has been further strengthened to around 60 participating NGOs. The campaign is supported by other members of the International Federation as well as the OAK Grant. During the year it was decided that the focus will be more on migration of children from Orissa to the neighbouring states as well as cross border migration and trafficking into West Bengal. The participating organisations have actively engaged both with children as well as with the government in these states.

In the UNCRC process, governments are due to submit their reports in 2018. Hence the processes within the countries will be initiated closer to that date. However the strengthening of child participation in each of the projects will also contribute to this. Tdh has also been participating in national level child participation processes at different levels.

The Right to Education Forum, CACL and other fora have also been activated in order to strengthen the movement towards the eradication of child labour in different sectors. A special project on children in mining with the support of Misereor is underway. Advocacy initiatives on education are cross cutting in different areas.

2.5 Institutional Goals

The Institutional Goals of enhancing communication and publicity, dynamic programme development and increasing revenue were focused on in the region.

Communication and publicity: Many steps were taken towards introducing the work of tdh Germany in India to the corporate sector in India. Indo German Chamber of Commerce (IGCC) was contacted and efforts to relate to German companies was initiated.

The requirements of HO for corporate supported projects and the evaluation process were also fulfilled, as well as those of the TPF partners. Requests for visits and various inputs like proposals and concept notes were presented to both HO in Osnabruck as well as members of the TPF organisations. These have contributed to sustaining and enhancing funding from TPF organisations and business houses. There were 10 visitors from the HO during the year while about 5 visits from AEI, 3 visits from PSF and 2 from Tdh France F68 in India. Other visits like the one by Nicolaus Schmidt were in addition to this. All this kept the India team busy. However these visits were effectively coordinated.

A delegation along with youth and staff visited Luxembourg earlier and the Luxembourg group is planning a return visit of youth and teachers and volunteers to villages in Hospet. Efforts to maintain the existing collaborations with AEI and PSF as well as Tdh France F68 have



Several attempts have been made to contact German corporates in India and a fund raising strategy is being developed which we hope will be actualized in 2016.

been successful. However there are difficulties regarding cost and the workload and these are being addressed.

Better financial management: ROSA has done its best to maintain good standards of financial planning and documentation. Finance staff from the Coordination Office visited a sample of 15 partners across the country, during the last year and went through their accounts and gave suggestions for improvement, which were followed up. Partners were assisted with formats to support them in their monitoring mechanisms. Several efforts have been made to maintain good standards of financial planning, documentation and accounting. The project accounts and financial utilization also have been closely monitored by analyzing six-monthly statements of partners, and this has helped towards better monitoring and financial planning. Despite all these, there are still some challenges. Administrative expenditures of the Coordination Office were also carefully maintained and there has been some cost cutting.

Increasing revenue: The C&A cooperation has entered a new phase with C&A starting its own foundation in India and funding projects through this rather than directly. Tdh G-IP has succeeded in getting the 'Cotton Connect' project extended for a period of another 3 years, whereas the continuation of the project in the Tirupur region addressing the exploitative Sumangali scheme is still in the process. This will probably be a 'multi-stakeholder project' supported by C&A, tdh and BMZ.

Several attempts have been made to contact German corporates in India and a fund raising strategy is being developed which we hope will be actualized in 2016. A meeting was organized inviting representatives from corporate houses. The attendance was thin but nevertheless it was a starting point. Initial presentations and discussions were held with companies like Forbes Marshall, Persistent Systems and others.

Thus, a number of new initiatives have been taken towards fund raising. From Dachser it was possible to obtain another five-year contract, including other projects in India, of Euros 800,000. Additional funding has also been received from VW Workers Council and a new project of extension from VW Employees Foundation. It is hoped that in the coming year more funding cooperation can be concretized. However the support from TPF is slowly becoming less in India. During the year special efforts have been made in Delhi and in Kolkata by the zonal staff in both these places to keep in regular contact with the German Embassy.

3. General Project Development

3.1 Project support

Once again tdh G-IP has put up projects to the IPEG for a period of one year only to stretch the regional budget to enable support to a number of partners. Efforts were made to expand our project support base through financial support from the European Union as well as from Misereor. Both have been successful with some difficulties. In the coming year 2016 tdh G-IP will slowly move away from the one-year sanction into 2 to 3 years, though this will not be easy.

During the year, several projects were put up for co-financing from BMZ of which one got sanctioned. This was VSS – Vikas Samvad Samiti in Madhya Pradesh a cluster project that will focus on malnutrition and food security. The continuation project of Chaupal is underway together with the continuation of Heal and LIFT. A plan to extend the C&A project into a multi-stakeholder project is underway.

Tdh G-IP has just submitted 6 projects from India to AEI Luxembourg which is now pending with the Ministry of Economic Cooperation –Government of Luxembourg for sanction with a total amount of Euros 549025.15. PSF has supported three projects in India. AEI has also started direct support to some projects in India as an experiment. An evaluation of the cooperation was done by the Ministry and the report is available.

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

The year was a year of evaluations from our corporate partners like C&A Foundation and Dachser as we were concluding a 10 year partnership and have successfully entered a new phase. The TPF evaluations by the Ministry of Luxembourg of both AEI and PSF included tdh G-IP and the projects supported by it through these organisations.

Tdh G-IP itself was evaluated by an experienced consultant, Mr Gagan Sethi through an intense process which lasted for three weeks. The evaluator had discussions and brainstorming about the functioning, strengths and weakness of tdh G-IP with staff



*VSS – Vikas Samvad
Samiti in Madhya Pradesh
a cluster project that will
focus on malnutrition and
food security.*

representatives, partner organisations, networks and the head office and third party collaborators as well. All these were challenges and opportunities to rediscover and review the work and go forward with new ideas. It has also been another year of working together with the support of third party supporters like AEI Luxembourg, PSF, TDH F68 and TDH Suisse Geneva and work closely with them.

Tdh G-IP also strengthened its work with the TDHIF members by organising joint meetings with the MOs which was also attended by the Secretary General Ignacio Packer.

3.3. Food security, malnutrition, child labour, child marriage

While working on the Strategic Goals and integrating them into project work, some issues remain crucial to the region and are focussed on through different projects and programmes. In Madhya Pradesh malnutrition among tribal communities has been an issue of grave concern. In Chhattisgarh too in some of the tribal pockets this has been a serious issue.

“ *Health and nutrition has been the main theme of projects supported by PSF.* ”





In November, relief measures were supported in Tamil Nadu in the aftermath of the torrential rains and massive floods in Cuddalore district.

Two BMZ supported projects, VSS Bhopal as well as Chaupal, try to address these problems through a rights based approach. They work closely through an advocacy group called the 'Right to Food Movement' to monitor that the government ensures better nutrition to the people. Organising people at the grass roots and making them aware of their rights and accessing food subsidies and employment schemes are some of the strategies used. In the same vein health has also been a major concern.

Campaigns against child marriage are integrated through most of the projects in India where even today 47% girls are married before the age of 18.

Attempting to increase access to peoples' right to health, particularly health of children and women, several partners like Anandi and others have organised public hearings on peoples' health, the findings of which have been collated through the 'Peoples' Health Assembly' and sent to the central Health Ministry for discussion. Health and nutrition has been the main theme of projects supported by PSF. Several other partners in different parts of the country also took part in this discussion.

Feudal culture and a strong patriarchal society, along with conservative religious fundamentalist forces make girls' rights and women's rights even more challenging.

3.4 Survivors of emergency situations supported effectively

In November, relief measures were supported in Tamil Nadu in the aftermath of the torrential rains and massive floods in Cuddalore district. With Emergency Response Coordinator in Pune we are able to respond, monitor and report on these situations. A meeting is planned on this topic during the year. The focus of this will be on "Child Protection in Disaster Situations".

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

This has been a crucial year as the government has become even more vigilant on the activities of NGOs particularly foreign NGOs and their advocacy work. Advocacy work of any kind maybe interpreted as political work which is well out of the purview of NGOs receiving funds from foreign sources. The official perspective is that the work of civil society organisations retards the process of economic growth as they raise issues of environmental sustainability, land rights, deforestation and pollution.

The other aspect is that of inclusive growth which is also a major challenge. Under the new political dispensation archaic traditional values are being promoted and eulogised including, indirectly, the caste system. Recently statements were made that children from particular families would be exempted from the child labour legislation as far as family occupations



In March 2015 a national partner meeting was organised in Pune which focussed on the issue of Alternative Models of Development.

are concerned. This is tantamount to justifying the caste system, as the occupations are often caste based. Project partners supported by tdh and other civil society organisations protested against the new proposed legislation on child labour which, while trying to prohibit employment of children under 14 years, exempted family based occupations, and those related to art and music. The legislation also makes even hazardous employment for children above 14 years legal. This legislation is yet to pass the parliament.

Project partners of tdh and TPF try to address these issues to ensure that the staff, the youth and the children that they work with maintain secular and democratic values and culture.

3.6. Partner meetings

National and zonal partner meetings have been organised in India. In March 2015 a national partner meeting was organised in Pune which focussed on the issue of Alternative Models of Development. Two days prior to the meeting a youth meeting was also organised in order to bring together youth on this topic. Sessions were held on understanding development and what was the kind of development that would be equitable and sustainable. The youth presented their ideas at the first session of the national meet.

Partner meetings have been held in every zone on topics related to the analysis of the socio-economic situation, alternate models of development, and child protection. Panel discussions also have been organised on topics related to ecological rights and water conservation. In the western zonal partner meeting, a parallel youth meeting was conducted and common sessions were held by youth as well as by the partners for common learning.

In the south zone the partner meeting was held at Timbaktu Collective so that partners could immediately visit the alternatives which had been experimented on by the partner organisation and the local community. This was found to be very effective.

The Regional Coordinator participated in the staff meeting of the SEA staff and discussed the points emerging from the Standing Committee of the Delegates Conference and shared ideas on Alternative Development Models such as 'Radical Ecological Democracy' and the debate in India.

In May the RC participated in the Tdh Open and the India Seminar along with a youth Anjana Kashid from Pune and a partner Neeta Hardikar from Anandi. She also visited PSF Luxembourg. In September the RC had discussions with the CEO of Dascher Mr Bernhard Simon along with Mr C. J. George on the continuation and extension of the project support in India and a new partner in Nepal. The RC participated in the Management Review meeting after which she visited Misereor for discussions on the project "Children in the Mining Sector".

4. Financial Budget Development

During the year 2015 the India programme utilised a total budget of Euro 3,572,174 of these Euro 31,64,070 was utilised towards project support and Euro 4,08,104.64 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 88.58%:11.42%. Of the 121 projects supported during the year 33 projects had a budget of over Euro 50000, 52 projects had a budget of Euro 15000 – Euro 50000. 36 projects had a budget of less than Euro 15000 per year.

During the year 2015, the Coordination Office successfully managed to report on the accounts directly to the Head Office without going through Fundtrac. This started in January. The reporting was done through the CSV format which was designed by a local accounting software professional. The process has gone on satisfactorily so far. Some issues about project payments from the Coordination Office were clarified during the visit of the Executive Board member Ursula Gille.



5. Development of Regional Fund Raising



In the year 2013 tdh Germany had already applied for a Branch status in India under Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999.

During the last years, more emphasis has been given to fund raising within the region due to the overall cuts in the regional budgets. During the year funds have been raised from German corporates such as Dascher, C&A Foundation, VW Employees Foundation and the VW Workers' Council. It is hoped that these can be continued and more new co-operations can be initiated in the coming year. Tdh staff attended meetings and made presentations to visiting German delegations in Bengaluru, in Mumbai and in Ahmedabad. It is expected that these presentations will yield good results in the near future.

Tdh staff in India have made presentations to the evaluators of AEI and PSF. The RC and the Western Zone Programme Coordinator accompanied the evaluation teams to Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh for the evaluation process. The results of the evaluation have been positive and the cooperation with these agencies continues.

Funds have been raised from the other TDHIF members for the DU COM which has now been extended to Nepal as well.

Tdh G-IP has also made contacts on its own with the IGCC in Pune, in Kolkata and other places. However it is clear that we need a dedicated person and a communication strategy to pursue this further.

5.1 National Legal Entities

The registration of tdh G-IP under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act 2010 has to be renewed as of April 1, 2016. Many discussions and debates have taken place about the future legal status of tdh G-IP. According to the new legislations, it is uncertain that tdh G-IP can continue to enjoy the registration under FCRA. However the efforts in this direction have been initiated and are being followed up closely.

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 as to whether the status would be granted or not.

All these have made it necessary that multiple Indian legal entities have been created under relevant legislations to enable the smooth continuation of the work of tdh in India. The process of creating such legal entities has been initiated. The procedures are tedious and are being followed up with the support of different consultant advisors.

In addition to all this, tdh G-IP has also entered into a strategic alliance with a local NGO, Econet, working with tribal communities, youth and other marginalized communities on livelihood, bio-fuel and environmental rights. Small support in the form of a Discretionary Grant has also been extended to Econet.

“ *Small support in the form of a Discretionary Grant has also been extended to Econet.*



6. Staff Development



The staff training was organised in Uttarakhand in August this year.

The year was marked by many changes. The former Regional Coordinator Mr. C. J. George retired in April after 27 years of dedicated service to tdh Germany in South Asia. A felicitation programme was organized on March 5 in Pune. This was well attended by the former President of tdh Germany Ms. Ursula Pattberg, Mr. Edgar Marsh - a member of the current Presidium, Member of the Executive Board Mr. Albert Recknagel, Ms. Birgit Dittrich from the Kofi department and Ms. Maria Holz- ex staff member of tdh Germany. All the staff members from India, some with their families, as well as several past and present partners from different parts of the country were also present. There were also members from other donor agencies and well-wishers.

The new Regional Coordinator had joined already on March 1, but took full charge on April 1, 2015.

The Delhi office of tdh G-IP had to be re-organised as Kishore Jha, the Programme Coordinator was appointed on a new position as Programme Coordinator –Research, Training and Documentation. Surabhi took over as the zonal head. In the Southern zonal office, Admin Executive Ms. Dorothy Vanilla Reddy resigned and Ms. Shiji Alfred took her place from January





The staff training was on effective communication.

2016. As Reji assumed the position of Deputy Regional Coordinator a new colleague Arul joined as the new Programme Coordinator. Sharmili Basu has been taken on as Programme Coordinator Jr. Western zone, based in Bhopal. Rishikesh Shinde was appointed as Programme Coordinator Emergency Response in place of Jignesh Jadav who resigned. Sunil Piwal, Admin Assistant from the Coordination Office has resigned in December 2015.

The work of the Coordination Office of regular accompaniment, monitoring and reporting on all projects following the result based monitoring method continued.

The staff training was organised in Uttarakhand in August this year. All the staff from India attended. The staff training was on effective communication. Besides this a day's staff meeting was also held as an orientation to the tdh G-IP evaluation which was to take place in September. A total of 24 staff participated.

The appraisal processes were completed during the first quarter of the year and goal setting also was done during this period. Six-monthly goal assessment was done in the month of July 2015. The rest of the appraisal is in process.

A lot of time has been spent in getting the new colleagues integrated into the team in India. However as there are many changes among the staff a standardised induction procedure is becoming necessary.



Sitting left to right - Baig, Rakesh, Ingrid, Koel, Surabhi, Snehal, Reji, Rishikesh, Anuradha
Standing middle row - Ajoy, Sharmili, Smita, Natasha, Kavitha, Cynthia, Shiji, Sampat
Standing last row - Kishore, Amrit, Shyam, Harinesh, Amos, Gwenita, Bijoy, Shuchi, Moni, Suresh, Durendra, Arul

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. The Western zonal Programme Coordinator Sampat Mandve is the Convenor of Action for the Rights of the Child, Pune. Hence the office of ARC is now housed in the Coordination Office. Active participation was maintained in networks like Right to Education Forum, the ProChild group, Campaign Against Child Labour, Forum Against Child Sexual Exploitation and other networks.



8. Highlights of Advocacy Work

“ In Delhi, a programme on children’s expressions, “Child safety, our collective responsibility” was held to mark the 40th Anniversary of Terre des hommes Germany in India.

Visibility and advocacy work are rather sensitive areas for tdh G-IP. All advocacy work is done under the banner of the partners. In the last year to mark the 40th Anniversary of tdh in India, tdh organised programmes on safe spaces in New Delhi, in Kolkata and in Mumbai. All these programmes were well participated in by children as well as by the partners and the staff. The efforts was to mark the anniversary as well as to highlight the exploitation of children in different ways. This was done through discussions, streetplays, speeches and other programmes organised by children. Partner organisations were very active in all these places.

The Southern Zone organised such programmes in different locations like Kanyakumari, Karur, Dharwad and Tirupur. The content of the programmes ranged from ecological rights, protection of the environment to protection of children, against child marriage, child labour and the Devdasi system. Children and youth came together, protested against child marriage and also against other exploitative practices.





Danuta Sacher in the month of January inaugurated the exhibition of Nicolaus Schmidt "India Women: Diversity and Strength".

In Delhi, a programme on children's expressions, "Child safety, our collective responsibility" was held to mark the 40th Anniversary of terre des hommes Germany in India. This was attended by the Executive Board Member Ursula Gille and the Chairperson of the National Commission for Protection of Children Ms Stuti Kackar and Ms Geetanjali Subhedar from the German Embassy in addition to other guests. In Pune ARC organised a protest on child beggary supported by tdhin order to safeguard the rights of children on the streets. Sampat Mandve the Western Zone Programme Coordinator is now the Convenor of this forum.

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. After the passing of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2015 Kishore Jha was interviewed on national TV, other staff members were also interviewed by newspapers and media on this topic.

Other Highlights

Tdh G-IP was privileged to have been visited by all the members of the Executive Board during the year 2015. Danuta Sacher in the month of January inaugurated the exhibition of Nicolaus Schmidt "India Women: Diversity and Strength". The exhibition was organised using the photographs taken at project locations of tdh G-IP in different states by Nicolaus Schmidt. It was a collaborative effort of the partners, other NGOs in Delhi and in the northern states. The exhibition is now being shown at different locations in Germany and other parts of Europe. Albert Recknagel came to the partner meeting and also the farewell of Mr George. Albert also visited some projects in the eastern zone.

Ms Ursula Gille– Executive Board member Finance and Administration was in the Coordination Office for overseeing the bookkeeping and accounting procedures. She also met with the chartered accountants to clarify important questions. Frank Garbers visited the projects supported by Volkswagen Workers' Council and Volkswagen Employees' Foundation and also joined the staff meeting and children's gathering to observe the 40th anniversary of tdh G-IP in Mumbai. Jan Hinnerk and Friederike Leidreiter were the other important visitors to India.

Besides these we have had visits from the President of AEI Luxembourg Ms Francoise Binsfeldas well as other members from AEI. Mr Carlo Back and other members from PSF visited India. Mr Denis Divoux from Tdh France F68 also visited during the year and spent almost three weeks travelling with the staff. Mr Jean Paul Dupont visited projects in India.

9. Perspective for the future

It is a challenging time, with a lot of new entities and also the work that each of these will bring. Taking the results of the evaluation forward will involve streamlining project support in the South and expanding where possible in the North East. A newer staff structure with more consultants to deal with the volume of funds for different areas will also be required. A perspective needs to be built on increasing regional fund raising within India. Other challenges include expanding support to the priority low human development states slowly while simultaneously maintaining a good quality of service.

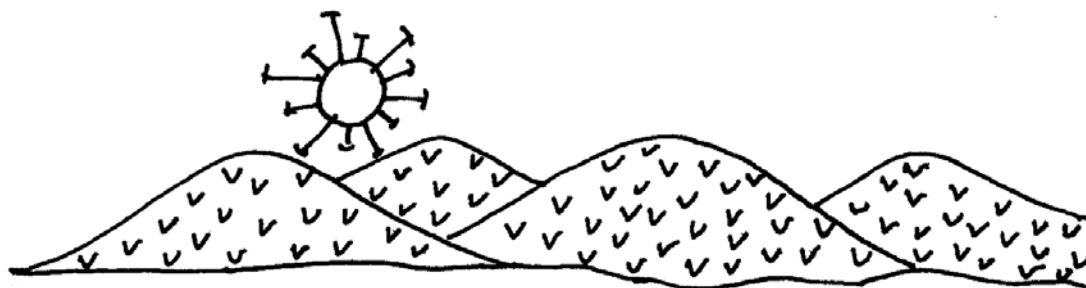
Ecological programmes are often looked upon as “obstructive to GDP growth” which is equated to development. The fact of the matter is that development is not sustainable if the ecological balance does not remain intact. Women’s equality is not looked at positively and human rights are challenged. A concerted effort to work with the poorest of the poor, malnourished and dalit through a rights based approach needs to be done with care while keeping a low profile.

The task ahead is to highlight the work of partner organisations and support them to maintain high standards that are needed in today’s development field without losing the close connection with the poor.

Ingrid Mendonca

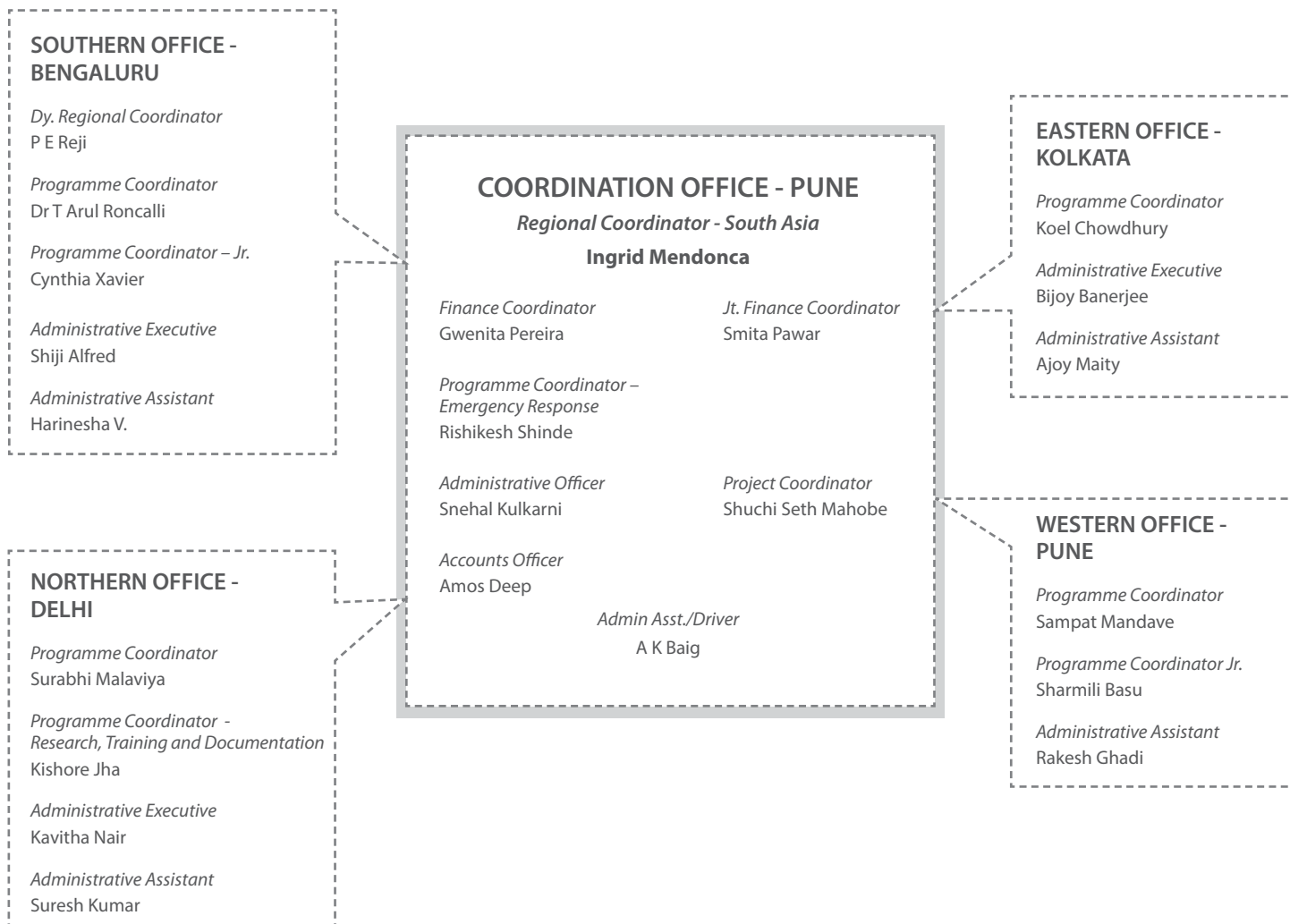
Regional Coordinator – South Asia

January 2016



Annexure I

Organogram of terre des hommes Germany – India As on 31st of January 2016



Annexure II

Receipts & Payments Account - India Programme For the year 1st January 2015 to 31st December 2015

RECEIPTS		Euro	PAYMENTS		Euro
TO	OPENING BALANCES				
	Cash	14.79	Personnel / salaries		273292.84
	Bank	270238.04	Travel expenses		60605.99
	Advance/loan/Deposit	16477.04	Conference/representation		4061.18
			Temporary staff/vocational training		12759.55
TO	RECEIPTS		Office running expenses		33526.19
A	Receipts from Osnabruck Office	381138.00	Maintenance and repair equipments		301.71
B	Repayments from project partners	4559.41	Stationary		2640.96
C	Receipts from other contributors	64127.87	Vehicle expenses		1941.70
D	Interest received from Bank	12414.34	IT expenses		3838.67
			Insurance / membership fees		1255.24
			Legal and consultancy		9910.03
			Media expenses		1819.32
			Evaluations / consultancy / conceptions / honoraria		1238.68
			Forwarding and mailing charges		912.55
			Investments		21066.51
			Project payments		159321.99
			LIC super annuation paid to ex-staff		18333.22
			Expenses for Osnabruck office a/c		24077.94
			Exchange rate differences		72.50
TO	OTHER INCOMES		BY CLOSING BALANCES		
	Sale of Assets	4353.51	Cash in hand		286.03
	Scrap sales / other income	157.51	Cash in bank accounts		99091.75
			Advance/loan/deposit		23125.95
TOTAL		753480.51	TOTAL		753480.51

Annexure III

Terre des hommes Germany - India Programme Project Distribution

According to Budget Line

Budget Line	No. of all projects	Payments	No. of new projects	Liability
Regional Budget	36	4,90,247	20	5,14,430
Ko-Fi	11	9,35,546	1	6,52,484
HUHI	4	51,244	4	51,244
VWWC	4	2,53,342	1	25,000
Special Donations	49	11,31,042	16	24,50,532
Regional + Special Donations	17	1,43,291	5	2,21,989
Total	121	30,04,711	47	39,15,678

According to Countries / Zone

	No. of all projects	Payments	No. of new projects	Liability
Eastern Office	18	3,33,368	9	2,88,062
Northern Office	34	5,99,328	16	13,75,537
Southern Office	34	7,46,944	13	4,03,079
Western Office	35	13,25,071	9	18,48,999
Total	121	30,04,711	47	39,15,678

According to Strategic Goals

	No. of all projects	Payments	No. of new projects	Liability
SG 1 - Child and youth participation	23	4,58,745	7	2,15,510.2
SG 2 - Safe Spaces	67	14,46,835	25	18,12,140
SG 3 - Ecological Child Rights	25	8,47,910	11	10,02,915
SG 4 - Child rights in international policies	3	19,329	1	17504.3
Alternate Development Models	2	1,62,382	2	7,90,853
Not related to strategic goal	1	69,510	1	76,755.38
Total	121	30,04,711	47	39,15,678

S. No.	Project Code
E A S T E R N O F F I C E	
1	PECUC-AEI-INDIA12-13
2	PWS-YSC-Peace-NBB-Ind-14-PWS
3	PWS-YSC-Peace-NBB-Ind-14-YSC
4	NERSWN-INDIA-14
5	YSC India BMZ 13-16 - YSC
6	YSC India BMZ 13-16 - DISHA
7	HSWS-INDIA 14
8	PRASARI IND 14-15
9	LGWCD-IND 14-16
10	NISHTHA-INDIA-15
11	PWS-INDIA-15
12	SARITA-INDIA-15-18
13	SHIKSHASANDHAN-INDIA-15
14	PECUC-AEI-INDIA-15-16
15	DU PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-PWS
16	DU PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-YSC
17	PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-17-PWS
18	PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-17-YSC
N O R T H E R N O F F I C E	
19	READ-IND-OTTO-11
20	ASREAD-IND-OTTO 14-ANKUR
21	ASREAD-IND-OTTO 14-READ
22	AIDENT-INDIA 14
23	MLPC-INDIA 14-15
24	AMAN INDIA BMZ 14-17
25	HWA/PACE-IND-10-15 - HWA
26	HWA/PACE-IND-10-15 - PACE

27	SSLDJS-INDIA-14
28	MMSVS-INDIA-14-15
29	GRAMYA-INDIA-14-15
30	YVS-TDHGENF-INDIA 14-15
31	GDSS-Misereor-India-12 (Gramya)
32	HAQ-INDIA 14
33	SKVS-INDIA14
34	A V BALIGA INDIA 15-16
35	ABHIYAN-INDIA-15
36	AIDENT-INDIA 15
37	BHOOMIKAVIHAR-IND-2015
38	CSD-INDIA-2015
39	HAQ-INDIA-15
40	MLPC-INDIA-2015
41	MSEMVS-INDIA-2015
42	SKVS –INDIA-15
43	GirlsRightsInd BMZ 11-14 (SWERA)
44	GirlsRightsInd BMZ 11-14 (GVSTK)
45	PGSS-PSF-INDIA-11
46	AVBALIGA-Dachser-IND-15
47	ASREAD-IND-OTTO-15 - ANKUR
48	ASREAD-IND-OTTO-15 - READ
49	SKVS/PACE-IND–15-20-SKVS
50	SKVS/PACE-IND–15-20-PACE
51	ER-BV-KVT-IND-15 BHOOMIKA VIHAR
52	ER-BV-KVT-IND-15 KVT
S O U T H E R N O F F I C E	
53	CARE TRUST C&A-IND11
54	VIKASA-READS-IND-AEI-13-16 (VIKASA)
55	VIKASA-READS-IND-AEI-13-16 (READS)
56	KRSCBP-IND-AEI-13-16 - KIDS
57	KRSCBP-IND-AEI-13-16 - REACHS
58	KRSCBP-IND-AEI-13-16 - SPANDANA

59	KRSCBP-IND-AEI-13-16 - CDF
60	KRSCBP-IND-AEI-13-16 - BDSSS
61	KRSCBP-IND-AEI-13-16 - PADI
62	PWS-YSC-Peace-NBB-Ind-14-Peace
63	PWS-YSC-Peace-NBB-Ind-14-NBB
64	CARE TRUST-TPF-IND14-16
65	HEAL-Ind-BMZ 13-16
66	NISARGA - INDIA 14
67	DBNEST - INDIA C&A 12
68	ROSE-AEI-IND-13-15
69	BOSCO-INDIA-2014-15
70	GDSS-Misereor-India-12 Don Bosco)
71	GDSS-Misereor-India-12 (SEEDS)
72	GDSS-Misereor-India-12 (SAMATA+HAQ)
73	PEACE-IND-2015
74	RLHP-INDIA-2015
75	CARE TRUST IND 15
76	PSYCHOTRUST-INDIA-2015
77	ROSE – INDIA - 2015
78	Timbaktu-India-2015
79	SAKHI-TDH-AEI-15-16
80	SAKHI-AEI-IND 15-16
81	DU PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-PEACE
82	DU PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-NBB
83	PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-17-PEACE
84	PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-17-NBB
85	ER-PT/SNEHA-INDIA15-16 SNEHA
86	ER-PT/SNEHA-INDIA15-16 PSYCHO TRUST

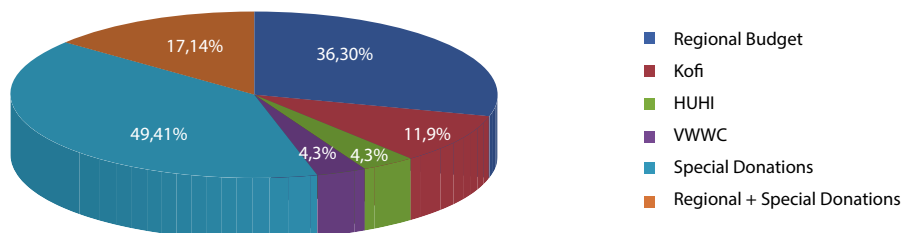
W E S T E R N O F F I C E

87	PRASOON PSF IND 13-16
88	Lokpanchayat-IND-12
89	DILASA-UGAM-AEI-IND 13-15 - DILASA
90	DILASA-UGAM-AEI-IND 13-15 - UGAM

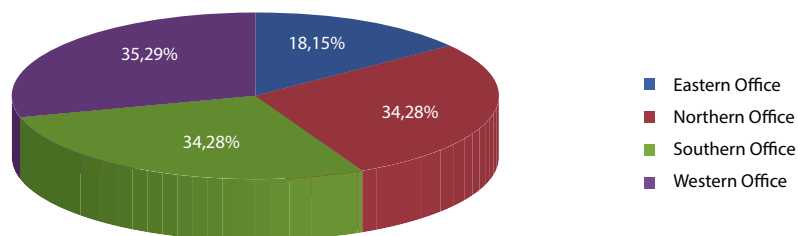
91	Lokpanchayat-IND-VWEF-13
92	YUVA-India BMZ 14-17-YUVA
93	YUVA-India BMZ 14-17-NIWCYD
94	YUVA-India BMZ 14-17-Muskaan
95	NIWCYD-AEI-IND-14
96	MMKSS-JJVS-F68-IND-14-17 - MMKSS
97	MMKSS-JJVS-F68-IND-14-17 -JJVS
98	BSS-F68-IND-14-17
99	ASTITVAGMVS-AEI-IND-13-16 - ASTIVA
100	ASTITVAGMVS-AEI-IND-13-16 - GMVS
101	Dalitsangh-PSF-IND 11
102	ANANDI-PSF-IND-12/15
103	CHAUPAL BMZ IND 12-15
104	SYM-AEI-IND-12
105	TMC-VW-IND-12-15
106	Tathapi-AEI-IND 13-15
107	PAHAL-IND 14
108	TATHAPI-VW-INDIA14-16
109	LOKPANCHAYAT-IND-15
110	KKPKP-INDIA-VWWC-15
111	VSS BMZ INDIA 15-18
112	SYM-AEI-IND 15-16
113	TATHAPI-AEI-IND 15-16
114	Anandi-PSF-IND-15-18
115	CID TdhGenf-India-15-16
116	Anandi-Gantar-C&A-IND-15-ANANDI
117	Anandi-Gantar-C&A-IND-15-GANATAR
118	DR-NPMDILASA-AEI-14-16-NPM
119	DR-NPMDILASA-AEI-14-16-Dilasa
120	CID-TDHGENF-INDIA-14-15
121	MPVHA-IND-PSF 14

Project distribution according to budgetline

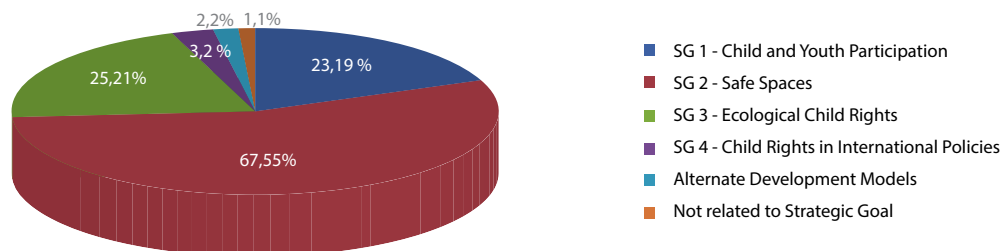
Total funds utilised for projects Euro 30,04,711



Project distribution according to country/zones



Project distribution according to strategic goals



Project locations in India

