



Annual Report 2017

Terre des hommes Germany - South Asia

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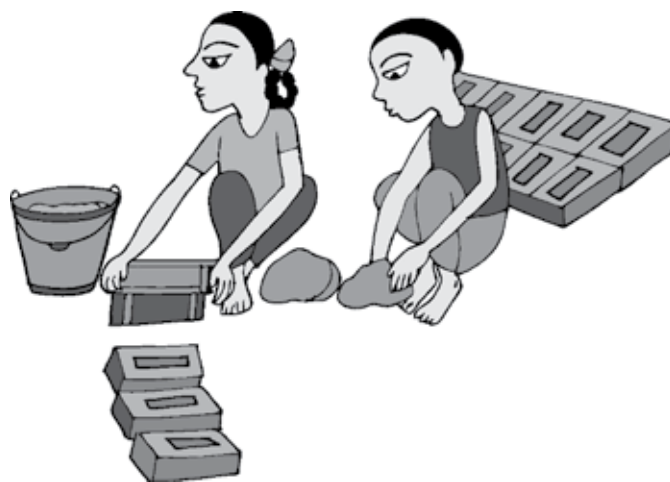
0. Executive Summary

1. Situation in the Region

The year 2017 was something of a 'mixed bag' for the South Asia Region economies. While there were some economic achievements, all countries faced serious problems, both economically and socially, because of external and internal factors. In India, major initiatives like demonetisation and a national Goods and Services Tax (GST) were reported to have caused unexpectedly negative outcomes, resulting in a slowdown of the economy. The unchecked rise of sectarian and fundamentalist groups has resulted in growing intolerance towards dalits and other minorities, social and religious. Social Development and Welfare programmes have also suffered because of budgetary cuts. There were setbacks with new legislation legitimising family labour and changes in the JJ system. While child mortality and health and nutrition of children improved, India still has the largest number of "stunted children". Child labour is as yet rampant and many children are still 'out of school'. The number of 'missing children' is still high for the region, while the falling sex ratio in India is of continued concern.

In Nepal, structures under the new Constitution is not yet operationalised and earthquake reconstruction, still incomplete. Migration, while contributing to the GDP has resulted in a severe labour shortage and it has also a negative impact on children's well-being. There is also a negative outcome of the privatisation process in the education and health sectors. Government policies are shrinking the space for Civil Society action in Pakistan. Gender discrimination and child rights violation, especially Child Labour, is prevalent.

Afghanistan is still turbulent, socio-economically and politically. Lack of resources and corruption severely hampers social welfare programmes. Unemployment of almost 60% and poor educational opportunities has left the youth frustrated and migration is high. The NGO and CSO Sectors have been able to provide some assistance in the Education, Health and Livelihood sectors and are active in campaigns and advocacy on corruption, gender discrimination and children's rights.



2. Programme Development

Increasing Governmental pressures and growing intolerance of NGOs implementing rights-based programmes is making work difficult. Nevertheless the efforts of ROSA to achieve our Strategic Goals is bearing fruit. In India, tdh G-IP works in 18 states and is exploring possibilities in Manipur. Emergency projects in Nepal will be concluded in 2018. In Pakistan, the Livelihood project is making progress and a new Child Labour project is planned. The Educational project supported by BMZ has been initiated in Afghanistan.

Participation by Children and Youth

83680 children and youth play an active part in most projects related to Education and Child Protection. During the year, two exchange programmes for youth from India to Germany and Luxembourg were conducted for the Dachser and AEIN, Luxembourg supported projects. Groups of students lived with families in Germany and India and were able to experience family life as well as the culture of the countries.



Space Free from Violence and Exploitation

This is a critical goal for the Region, because of the prevalence of violence, in the family and outside. Tdh facilitated projects to try to ensure that girls, especially those from marginalised communities, are free from exploitation and also have access to opportunities for their development.

Ecological Child Rights

Innovative programmes for children in schools and villages to promote ecological rights are on-going. Children have become aware of the need for a 'sustainable world' and are involved not only in media presentations but even conducting workshops for adults and village officials on organic farming.

Child Rights in International Policies

The rights of 'Children on the Move' in India, Nepal and Pakistan are addressed through workshops and media, like the short film made in Pakistan where the police were also involved in the process. In India, the campaign is led by TDH Suisse and in Nepal by tdh Germany with support from other tdh's.

Funding and Visibility

The regional partner meeting in Delhi involved the EU, BMZ and other networks and alliances. Activities like plays and films on The Right to Play (with VW Worker's Council), Child Workers in the mining sector (with Misereor) and for "Decent Work and Green Bricks" on Green Technology were effective.

ROSA, with the support of the fund-raising department of the Head Office, has made progress in raising local funds from German and other corporates in India and two persons are now specifically working to upscale these efforts.

Funding by the EU, Misereor, AEIN Luxembourg, tdh France and PSF/CHL remains the same. Dachser has agreed to

increase funding over the next two years. VW Workers Council is also supporting projects in India. Funds from other TDH IF members have been raised for DU COM in Nepal.

In 2017 BMZ supported 11 projects, AEIN 9, and PSF 6. In addition, there is the Emergency Project in Nepal under CHL/PSF Luxembourg and the DU COM project with Tdh Lausanne and Tdh NL. Special efforts are made to access and manage co-financing funds with the help of the Programme Department.

ROSA takes the initiative in coordinating with TDH IF, to share plans and update the MOs through meetings with members.

Perspective for the Future

In the year ahead we will address issues of children and women from the most marginalised communities in the light of the new strategic goals.

The Region is the most populated area in the world. It has the highest economic growth but also the largest number of poor people. Inequality and discrimination based on ethnicity and culture are rampant and this has its impact on children as well, with the region showing high levels of child deprivation. The challenges are huge and need to be tackled and tdh is determined to make its own significant contribution.



1. Introduction

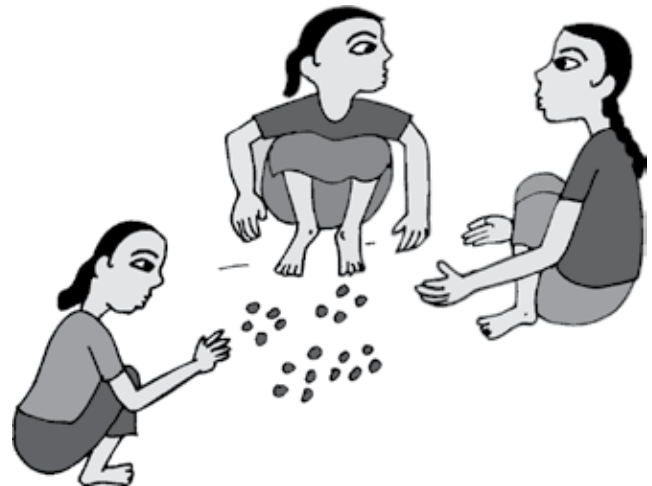
Globally the year 2017 is being assessed as a very successful year economically, based on the growth of GDP. While this may be true, the South Asian Region is a 'mixed bag' in terms of economic growth and sustainability. India, the largest economy in the region, went through major reforms like demonetisation and introduction of the 'Goods and Services' tax. The process has been often described as 'causing more pain, than gain' so far. While political stability has been strengthened, majoritarianism and religious and social sectarianism prevailed in India.

The neighbouring countries also witnessed similar situations with Nepal succeeding in establishing a new constitution and carrying through the federal elections to national and provincial parliaments. But a Government is not yet in place! Bangladesh had to shoulder the heavy burden of 'Rohingya' refugees from Myanmar as they fled looking for safety and protection. Here too, fundamentalist forces were active and disrupted peace and harmony.

Pakistan had a regime change in the wake of the revelation of the Panama Papers. The civil-military strife and the dominance of the fundamentalist forces in civil life continued. The postures by the new Trump-led leadership, demanding 'taming of the fundamentalist elements' threatens Pakistan and prompts them to seek support from China and Russia. This combined with the friendship between India and Afghanistan, has created new dynamics in the Hindukush region. Afghanistan was subject to innumerable terrorist attacks which have killed more than 8,000 civilians during the

year. The American and NATO decision to increase military presence has not succeeded in curbing violence.

Through this difficult socio-economic and political discourse, the people have continued to strive for peace and security in their own ways. Positive developments in terms of recognition of rights or promotion of development can be cited. For example, the situation of girls in India has registered some improvement. It is reported that the percentage of young girls married as children has decreased from 47% to 27%. Similar trends are also noticed in other South Asian countries. More girls are attending schools in Nepal, India and in Afghanistan. Yet South Asia lags far behind the world in this matter.



In terms of economic development and poverty, the world has evolved continuously. The number of billionaires in Asia surpassed those in the rest of the world others for the first time in 2017. The number grew by 32% in Asia, 5% in Europe and 10% in the US. Self made billionaires' wealth in Asia rose faster than those who became rich through family ties. About 200 years ago, nearly 80% of the world was living in what is today called extreme poverty. By 1975 the world had become an even more unequal place. The western world with 25% of the global population was 10 times richer than the rest. In the four decades since, poverty has fallen by the fastest pace ever in most of the world – barring parts of South Asia and Africa.

1.1 Important social economic and political developments

1.1.1 India

The bold steps like 'Demonetisation' introduced towards the end of 2016 and the much awaited 'Goods and Services Tax' were expected to result in further growth of the economy to new levels of GDP. Digitalisation and the move towards the cashless economy were emphasized to curb corruption, black money and also terrorism. However, not much significant change has happened. On the contrary a 'slow down' in the economy was recorded in the third quarter of the year. This raised a furore, but subsequent developments seem to have put the economy back on track. The social development and welfare sectors continued routinely, though they suffered budgetary cuts in most cases. Infrastructural development, in terms of road construction, highways, ports, metros in the major cities, waterways and linking of rivers have all received a fillip. The agricultural sector has still not received adequate support despite various loan waivers and schemes announced by the Government.

There has been growing intolerance towards dalits and other minorities in the region. The sectarian and fundamentalist

elements continue to be very active, disrupting social harmony. Various vigilante groups under the pretext of 'patriotism, religion or saving the cow' targeted marginalised and minority groups in many instances.

India slipped down one place from 130 to 131 among the 188 countries ranked in terms of human development, says the 2016 Human Development Report (HDR) released recently by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

In South Asia, gender gaps in entrepreneurship and labour force participation caused an estimated income loss of 19%. "Between their first and fifth birthdays, girls in India and Pakistan have a 30% to 50% greater chance of dying than boys," the report noted.

Children's situation

On the 10th of December, India completed 25 years of ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Much has changed positively since then in the country. The rights of development and protection, and survival have been enhanced through various legislations such as 'Protection Of Children from Sexual Offences Act', Right to Education of all children, free and compulsory education (RTE) until 14 years, and through changes in the Juvenile Justice System. However the most recent changes have not been very positive as the legislation against child labour ends up legitimizing family based labour and children working in advertising, film and music industry. Similarly under the Juvenile Justice Act the new provision allowing children above 16 to be tried according to the 'Criminal Procedure Code' applicable to adults is in violation of the UNCRC.

On the one hand there are positive achievements in child mortality rates and also the 'health and nutrition' of children. On the other hand, India still has the largest number of

‘stunted’ children, amounting to 48.2 million. During the year, the news about the death of 61 new born children in 72 hours, in the BRD Medical College hospital in Gorakhpur shocked the world. In the first 9 months of the year 1317 children had died in this hospital.

About 11 million children within the age group of 5 -14 are employed as child labourers, while the total number of working children between 5 and 18 constitute a massive 31 million. In spite of the ‘free compulsory education’ a large number of children are still out of school in spite of significant increase in enrollment.

It is estimated that 180 children go missing everyday in India. ‘Save the Children’ did a study on ‘Stolen Childhood’ and created an index of this with data from 172 countries. The position of India in this index is 116 whereas it is 61 for Sri Lanka and 91 for Bhutan. Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan are worse off, with 134 each in the case of Nepal and Bangladesh and 148 in that of Pakistan. The other crucial issue in India is the ‘falling sex ratio of children’. The number of girls for every 1000 boys has been decreasing and was 914 in the 0-6 age

group in 2011. This is further reflected in the sex-ratio of the youth in the country, which is expected to go down to 904 females as against 1000 males in 2021 from 961 females in 1971.

On the first of January 2018 - 69070 children were born in India, the largest number in a single country. Many of these children will still have a deprived childhood in terms of ‘survival, development, safety and participation’.

1.1.2 Nepal

For Nepal, 2017 was a very important year because they came out with a new Constitution for the new republic and also because the first ever national elections were conducted for both the central parliament and state (Province) legislatures. The implementation of the new constitution and restructuring of the country in its new federal structure was a herculean task and it was difficult to reach a consensus. Hence a section of the population is still unhappy and is agitating. This resulted in blockades and reportedly interference from external interests. However the process was somehow completed. Although, the new constitution was finally promulgated with a structure of 7 provinces, the process has been extremely complex along with demands of a huge budget for infrastructural set-up and effective operations of provincial and local structures. Local, provincial and federal elections were completed in 2017 and the left Alliance has won a comfortable majority. However the National Government is not yet in place due to complexities and disputes of various kinds. The local Governments too are not fully operational due to lack of guiding legislation. The Earthquake reconstruction process was delayed, causing hardships to the survivors. Thousands of people had to survive yet another winter with poor housing and protection.

28.62% population are living below the poverty line. About 3 million people migrated to the Middle East, Malaysia and South Korea as labour contributing to 30.1% GDP of the





Kriti will
continue her
study

Kriti (alias) aged 15 and a resident of Dungsor married a relative when she was in the 9th standard. She had eloped with the boy without her parents' permission. After getting married, she left school as the custom was that married girls were not supposed to study. Her husband's family confined her to the house. She was ordered to do only household chores as per the social norms for a daughter-in-law. Her own parents were also negative about her continuing her studies or providing financial support for this. She found out about the child helpline through other children and sought help.

After she connected with child helpline, a meeting with her family was arranged. She was given psychosocial counseling and placed in a temporary shelter for 3 days. During her stay in the shelter, legal counseling was also provided. She was later reunited with her parents. Now she is convinced that she will think about marriage only after she is 20 years old. She has also resumed school. She says confidently: "I will continue studying".

In Dailekh district, child marriage is very prevalent. SOSEC, the project partner of tdh / AEIN, and the District Police are partners in the Campaign to prevent Child Marriage.

country. Due to the forced migration of youth, the country is facing a shortage of labour in the construction, production and agricultural sectors. Privatisation of education and health is causing hardship for the middle classes and for the marginalised sections in the country.

As far as the children are concerned, development of the new children's act is still in process. Consultations with concerned stakeholders including civil society organizations were completed. Many children are continuing in schools and temporary learning centers organized 'after the earthquake'. The main issues that children are facing are malnutrition, child labor and child marriage. Moreover, the number of neglected and separated children is increasing due to family disintegration and foreign-labour migration of their parents. Quality education is another challenging issue pertaining to children. Due to changing agriculture and food patterns, malnutrition particularly in Province No. 2 and Province No. 6 and in the cities, has been severe. Likewise children in urban areas are being detached from interacting with nature causing an increase in children's vulnerability as compared to the past.

1.1.3 Pakistan

The situation in the country remains politically unstable. Relations between the army and the civilian government

remain difficult. Relations with India have worsened sharply over the last two years. Events on the LOC during the last days of 2017 do not hold much hope. At the moment there does not seem to be much room for diplomacy, but surprises in the political space are always possible. Shrinking space for the civil society is the major concern since government has introduced policies which are affecting the work of rights based national and International organisations.

Despite the high growth rates in the region, it is still one of the countries with tremendous gender disparity, high incidence of child rights violations and major unemployment, that leads to increased child labour. It has the youngest work force and with the appropriate skills and training these can play a key role in the economy. The mix of religions, cultures and languages of people contribute to a vibrant social fabric.

Unemployment, underemployment and child labour are acute challenges facing the country. Violence against children and exploitation is common place. Discrimination based on gender and early forced marriages are prevalent in the country.

1.1.4 Afghanistan

The socioeconomic and political situation in Afghanistan continued to be turbulent during the year 2017. The incessant conflict among the rebels and the government forces affected many provinces. Agricultural operations could not be carried on due to the conflict situation in some of the regions. The Government was unable to effectively confront the rebels in spite of the military support from the NATO forces. On the social and welfare front, very little could be done by the Government, due to lack of resources and corruption. The INGOs and NGOs who continued to be active, contributed to the education, health and livelihood sectors to some extent. High level of unemployment, touching almost 60% and a lack of opportunities for higher studies



and skill development, keep the youth frustrated. A sizeable population from the western states have been migrating to Iran for work. Even this is becoming more difficult due to the recent agitations and revolts within Iran.

The overall security situation has further deteriorated during the past year. The offensives from the rebels increased proportionately to the international support to the government and the planned army actions by the United States and other alliances. Though the main objective of the army actions is said to bring the rebels to the negotiation table, it is perceived as an effort to eliminate them. This calls for retaliation.

The people are very often caught up in between the pitched battles by the Taliban cadres and the security forces. They cannot even harvest their crops, apples and other fruit in some provinces. While Daikundi and Bamiyan are still largely peaceful, Herat city has been turning more volatile. The presence of a large number of IDPs and returnees seems to create security problems. Kidnapping and blasts are frequently reported. Civil Society Organizations are quite active and are able to engage in campaigns and advocacy on corruption, gender rights and children's rights.





“We can go a long way - with a little support”

-Mohsina Akhlaqi, Teacher,
Sheikh-Meran, Afghanistan

Mohsina Akhlaqi comes from the remote mountain village of Shaikh-Meran in Afghanistan. Nestled in the lap of the Hindu Kush ranges, unspeakable beauty meets extreme poverty in Sheikh Meran. In a place where hunger and deprivation go hand in hand, it was impossible for a girl like Mohsina to even dream of education. JRS is an organization that promotes all-round development and education for girls in need in war-ridden villages of Afghanistan. JRS has helped reshape the lives of many like Mohsina in Sheikh Meran.

Terre des hommes partner JRS came into Mohsina and other girls' lives in 2012. JRS' well planned courses introduced them to English and since then, it was as if doors to a new world were opened. The courses are extremely helpful for young girls who come from a battle worn and unstable environment. JRS volunteers have guided them in the right direction to many new avenues, helping them secure a livelihood and be financially independent.

“We had been fortunate to have dedicated teachers at JRS. It is a place where girls find a safe haven from their violent environment. They have taught us well and many girls from my village have benefited from these courses. Many of them are now teachers and earn their own living. I too dreamt of being a teacher when I joined JRS and today I am happy that I teach here. I want to continue in the footsteps of JRS and bring the joy of education to little girls of my village and guide them to a better life. I hope and pray that JRS and tdh continue their good work in the district of Ashterlay because we need them and their continuous support,” says Mohsina.

2. Programme Development

The year has been an important one for staff of tdh South Asia, as well as for partner organisations, as governments in the region have become less tolerant of NGOs. Partner organisations, particularly in India, have come under a lot of scrutiny for their rights-based work. The work of terre des hommes in the region with a special focus on children has continued despite these challenges.

The region has continued its work in India and Nepal with the Coordination Office in India and the registered office of tdh Germany in Nepal. The work in Pakistan is coordinated from the head office. During the past year, support to projects in Afghanistan has taken root. In India, tdh G-IP supports partner-organisations in 18 states. Cooperation with other international NGOs for support in Manipur is being explored. The support to some emergency projects in Nepal is being concluded in early 2018. In Pakistan the livelihood project is showing good results and a new project with child labour in Karachi is being explored. Project support in Afghanistan has been initiated due to the special nature of the country being torn apart by war and internal conflicts. The education project in Afghanistan is now supported through the BMZ. Other possibilities focusing on equality of girls and women are also being explored.

Youth groups in most of the projects of terre des hommes focused on understanding the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The youth network “Youth for Ecological Sustainability (YES)” started engaging in SDGs already towards the end of the previous year after the third national convention held at Sevagram. Subsequently, with support

from one of the partners Vikas Samvad Samiti, the youth network has initiated a campaign on the SDGs in India and Nepal. At a preparatory training session held at Khandala, the youth selected four among the 17 SDGs, namely End Poverty, No Hunger, Quality Education and Gender Equity as the most relevant SDGs for this region. Several training programmes for the youth were organized at different project locations in order to help them understand these goals. In Nepal a structure for networking among youth in different provinces has emerged. The youth groups have done a mapping based on issues pertaining to ecological rights, which they plan to engage with in the coming year. Children’s groups are also active on Ecological Rights and Right to Play in different areas. During the past year in Pakistan, several children’s groups focused on the Right to Play in different project locations.

2.1 Strategic Goal 1: Participation by Children and Youth

Children and youth groups have become an active part of most projects supported by tdh. These groups are concerned with ensuring that all children go to school, opposing corporal punishment in the school and ensuring the teacher comes on time and that mid-day meals are provided. During the last year a national training in Raipur on ‘Keeping Children Safe’ was provided and training was given to children and staff from partner organisations. The terre des hommes ‘Child Protection Policy’ was written in a ‘child friendly’ manner and published in Hindi and English, so that children could also understand the policy.



New ways of change Bengtol village:

As shown by Marcel
and his group

Along the quiet lanes of Serfanguri, a Santhali hamlet in Bengtol village, Marcel Tudu, a chirpy boy of 14, plays animatedly with his friends. What sets Marcel apart from his peers is his enthusiasm to learn new things, and to use this knowledge to better understand his immediate surroundings and the problems that plague his community. "Poverty is the hurdle that we need to overcome and education is the only means to be a part of a better world," says the bright teenager.

Marcel is part of the Youth Group, formed as part of Project Dolphin by the Organization 'the Ant,' with support from terre des hommes Germany. To promote sustainable development, the Ant invites active participation from Santhal/tribal youths to uplift themselves and integrate into mainstream Indian society. Marcel was introduced to the Youth Group when he joined as a trainee supervisor to conduct summer camps at the Ant's campus.

The camps were for kids from Class 3-5 and youth were trained to assist the Ant's staff.

Never having previously been part of a youth group, Marcel discovered that group meetings gave him an opportunity to learn new things. "After joining, I am learning to be curious and ask questions and trying to find scientific reasons behind many things that happen around us," says Marcel. Not a fan of science classes, Marcel has found them more interesting since joining the science sessions at the Youth Group. Performing live experiments and looking through microscopes has helped Marcel to understand science concepts better. "Before these science sessions, I had never seen a microscope. But now I am able to use one and gradually understand the reason behind a particular science concept," he says.

Marcel believes that life will change for the better. Being an active member of project Dolphin's Youth Campaigns on sustainable development in the area, he brims with energy and has a vision and plans to build a better community. He wishes to increase awareness among his community members about irresponsible felling of trees in the village. Marcel and his friends organize dramas and road shows to spread awareness about the issue. "I now have the confidence that we can work towards a better future and I look forward to a positive response from my community."

Despite a deep interest in India's history and current events, social science remains Marcel's all-time favorite subject and fuels a dream of becoming a professor. He is committed in his ambition to overcome poverty through education and in the process, guide other teenagers from similar economic backgrounds. He is an inspiration to many young men who now have come forward to take part in community activities in the area. The youth of Bengtol today are heralding a wave of change and new hope shines brightly on the horizon of this remote village in Lower Assam.



13-year old
insists on
staying home for
education while
family migrates

When 13-year old Teerath declined to migrate with his parents and chose to stay back home to attend school and look after his three younger siblings, he set an unprecedented example for his community in the remote village of Saloo Bheel, Tharparkar, in Sind province of Pakistan where seasonal labour migration is a household livelihood strategy to cope with poverty. Teerath's parents, like many from the area, would migrate to the barrage areas of Sindh to work as agriculture labour during the drought season. "I have to concentrate on my study and do not want my siblings and myself miss school for a long period of three months," Teerath had argued with his parents.

The consequences of such seasonal migration, from the marginalised rural areas to urban – semi urban developed areas, is felt acutely by the children of the migrants. Migrating children miss out on the education which might have helped them escape the cycle of poverty. It is estimated that more than half a million migrate during the drought. With a literacy rate among the lowest in the country, the incidence of migration – induced school drop-outs increase manifold in Tharparkar as school attendance dwindles during the drought season.

AWARE, a terre des hommes partner, has taken up the challenge of putting these marginalised children of the migrants back into development through drop-out prevention. To encourage education among the children of the migrants, AWARE had formed children's club in schools and initiated activities for improvement of education and infrastructure through children's participation.

Joining such a children's club in his area empowered Teerath to take the bold decision not to accompany his migrant parents and continue school. He found the strength to take up the twin responsibility of performing at school and looking after household chores. Teerath is an example of what teenagers can achieve, even in the face of adversity, if presented with enough impetus and encouragement. His sense of responsibility towards his family as well as his passion for education has helped many children get back to school and resume their education.

terre des hommes' project in Tharparkar has had considerable success in reintegrating students back to schools. Sustained efforts have increased enrollment and regularity of students in 12 selected schools. Before the project total enrollment in these schools was 527; this went up to 773, an increase of 68% in one year. The drop-out rate also declined 55%, as the numbers of regular students increased from 368 to 665.

Teerath's case has reinforced the belief in improving primary education infrastructure and empowering children to participate in activities. This could encourage hundreds of children just like Teerath to battle parental pressure and continue their education for a brighter future.

In some of the projects like YUVA-India BMZ 14-17 in Bhopal as well as PWS-INDIA 16-18 in Kolkata and GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19 (BOSCO) and SAKHI-AEI-16-19 in Karnataka, children's groups participated in local governments and also interacted with the administration of the city under the Smart City programmes of the government. Children and youth were enabled to deal with a large number of issues concerning their lives within their families, communities and schools.

In the month of March five youth from Germany travelled to India and visited projects supported by DACHSER in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. These youth spent 15 days in India and stayed in villages to experience rural life. Five youth from Uttar Pradesh and Delhi participated in a return exchange to Germany in the month of July, where they visited the head office in Osnabruck and the Dachser headquarters at Kempten. They discussed issues concerning their lives, like religion, caste, culture and gender equity. The visit was well received. In November the CEO of Dachser along with the CEO of a German company Freudenberg also interacted with these youth in Delhi.

In another exchange programme, 5 youth from Hospet in Karnataka travelled to Luxembourg and also participated in the 50th Anniversary Celebrations of AEIN Luxembourg. These youth had been having exchanges with students from LAML school in Luxembourg through Skype on several topics

concerning their lives. While in Luxembourg they stayed with the families of the Luxembourg youth to experience family life there. This group was accompanied by the Programme Coordinator – Eastern Zone and a staff member from Sakhi.

In Nepal two meets were organized on SDGs in July and November 2017 in which 40 youth participated, including the Nepal Youth Delegate who will represent the region in the Delegates' Conference of June 2018.

2.2 Strategic Goal 2: Spaces Free from Violence and Exploitation

In the South Asian context this is one of the most important goals due to the large number of children affected by violence. Project staff support youth in different ways to resist 'early marriage' and also to train them to talk about violence within the family and outside. There are a large number of children and youth groups who are advocates against dowry and promote gender equity in different ways. Tackling 'Online Abuse' has also been an important topic discussed with partners and youth to ensure safety of both boys and girls. 'Growing up as a girl' in the South Asian context is very different to many other parts of the world. The worst situations are in Afghanistan, Pakistan and also India, where girls are punished for pursuing their dreams, their careers and fighting for their rights. Projects facilitated by tdh in the region do their best to ensure that girls and boys have access to a safe childhood. Partners are committed to ensuring that girls have equal access despite unequal traditions and cultures. Girls from tribal, dalit and muslim communities are even more vulnerable and hence tdh works especially with these groups.

The implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act at different levels through partner organisation activity, to ensure the safety of children in institutional care has been a part of larger discussions with child-rights organisations.



In Nepal a special campaign was launched by tdh along with other partner organisations to ensure that children were not used for distributing pamphlets or that their schools were not disturbed during the elections. This campaign was supported by several political parties.

The play “Bol Bindass” promoted by tdh Germany, on awareness on child sexual abuse and the need to speak up about such instances reached an audience of 8,500 people during the last year.

2.3 Strategic Goal 3: Ecological Child Rights

Sustainable food and seeds have also become a part of the discussions with children and youth in different regions. School gardens, an awareness about birds and plants and trees, use of organic fertilizer and composting and pollution are part of project work in the region. Children are involved in making skits, charts, photographs and other interesting activities. Innovative programmes in schools and in village markets to promote ecological rights are ongoing. In the project Nishtha (NISHTHA-INDIA 16-18) in West Bengal and in the project Heal-II BMZ Indien 16-19 in Tamil Nadu as well as in several other organisations, young people are conducting workshops for adults to explain to them the different kinds of organic pesticides and also methods of organic farming.



Youth are committed to a ‘sustainable world’; many of them have become exponents of growing crops and fruit trees in an organic way. They have also integrated with stakeholders from the village and district.

After participating in the Day of General Discussions (DGD), the youth Ritu has also tried to campaign on ecological rights within the project. Urban gardens were promoted and showcased in an innovative manner.

2.4 Strategic Goal 4: Child Rights in International Policies

Through the DU COM process, partner organisations in India, Nepal and Pakistan have worked with youth groups and children’s groups in order to safeguard the rights of children on the move. Several workshops were organized in the east of India, particularly for children who are forced to migrate for work in the brick kiln industry. A short film on the subject was also made. In Pakistan the campaign also involved college students and the police in this process. In Nepal the campaign has focused on children who are working in the domestic sector, in brick kilns, the hotel industry as well as on children who are forced to work in the sex industry. There have been some gains for those in the campaign. The campaign in India is now led by TDH Suisse and by tdh Germany in Nepal, with contribution from the other tdh’s which are active in the region.

After the DGD there have been several programmes in order to give Ritu who attended the UN Meeting last year, an opportunity to speak about the meeting and impact of air pollution on children.

Anuradha Mohanty from People’s Cultural Centre (PECUC) attended the Expert Consultation on Children’s Rights and Environment in Geneva in 2017. On her return she has made presentations on her visit at partner meetings and also to the general public in Odisha.



Clean and healthy Chinnathurai for their children

Thanks to 65-year old Delby and her team of 9 energetic women from the fishing community of Chinnathurai, this small coastal settlement in Kanyakumari today is a model village in waste management. The village has become a dengue-free zone since these women have initiated a proper waste management programme supported by an active cleanliness drive.

Coastal areas are among the most densely populated zones worldwide and at the same time subject to rapid environmental changes due to their land-sea interface. Of late, sharp rise in population and land and water pollution, along with a profound lack of awareness, have drastically altered the local environmental milieu of these areas in which the indigenous communities have thrived for generations.

terre des hommes partnered with the HEAL Movement (under the HEAL II BMZ Indien 16-19 project) in Kanyakumari to promote the cause of sustainable development of the coastal areas through coordinated community participation. Delby and her team, who volunteered to devote their time and labour for the betterment of their community, was the first batch to be trained in solid waste management in Chinnathurai under the project. Four solid waste management units were constructed and uniforms for the volunteers were provided. The local parish council gave land, and a shelter for storing recyclable waste, push carts and waste bins. The 10 women who came forward to take up solid waste management work were appointed as the sanitation workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MREGA Scheme) and were christened as “Women In Lead” group to honour and recognize their service for the community.

As an initial effort the heap of garbage that was piled up on the coast of Chinnathurai over the years was completely removed. Today, as part of the project, waste material collected from 982 households in the village is carefully segregated and dumped in the waste units by the women. The bio-degradable waste is composted and utilized as organic manure for the farms in the neighbourhood while the plastic waste is sold for recycling. The women earn Rs. 210 each day under the MNREGA scheme but it's not the money that matters. “Selling fish in the market would have fetched us more money, but it is the feeling of doing something worthwhile for our community that keeps us going,” they clarify, their voices evoking a sense of pride. Their collective effort as a community has rendered Chinnathurai a dengue free village – a rare feat in Kanyakumari district which has recorded the highest incidence of dengue in Tamil Nadu in the recent years.

The members of the Heal Movement project aim to organize an intensive campaign to motivate the community members to start waste segregation at home, as a next step to a cleaner Chinnathurai. There is also the AVM channel with polluted water near the waste management unit which the women plan to clean and restore, joining hands with the youth members in the village.

These spirited women have played an important role in shaping Chinnathurai into a model coastal village. The cleanliness drive and efficient solid waste management programme including recycling of plastic has set an example for and inspired neighbouring coastal communities to reclaim a cleaner environment for a healthier tomorrow.



Children of Almora Rejuvenate River Ramganga

As the clean and sparkling Ramganga flows by the banks of Chaukhutiya block in Almora district, Uttarakhand, it reflects the passion and enthusiasm of the local children and youth who restored the river from the clutches of pollution. The river, once contaminated and dead, now teems with life. The campaign to save Ramganga started off as an act of passion for the children and youth of Chaukhutiya and soon gathered momentum to become a full-blown social movement, with local residents, businessmen and clubs joining hands. "It was unacceptable to lose the Ramganga, which has touched our lives in such intimate and irreversible ways, to unchecked pollution," says Ramesh, one of the young adults involved in the SAVE RAMGANGA campaign.

These zealous young adults of Chaukhutiya, focused on and alert to pollution-free environment issues, were already practicing water conservation in the area under the guidance of the local Green Club – a terre des hommes partner. The children realized that the major cause of the slow end of the river was unchecked chemical waste from local factories and waste from the nearby towns and cities routinely flowing into the river, clogging its free flow. The children took up the mantle of creating a focused awareness drive among the people of Chaukhutiya and its surroundings.

Since 22nd November 2015, more than 200 children and young men along with the Government school children, under the supervision of the Green Club members, started cleaning the river, within their limited means. They cleaned more than a 2 km stretch of Rāmgaṅgā near the Chaukhutiya market and ensured proper disposal of waste.

The efforts of the young members of the community stirred up actions from several social groups. The Women's Group submitted a charter of demand and a complaint to the District Legal Services Authority calling for appropriate action against disposing garbage in the river. The Uttarakhand Youth Network also joined the SAVE RAMGANGA campaign and along with the Green Club demanded clean water resources for Chaukhutiya through a memorandum to the Government seeking greater insight into the Government's waste disposal policy in the state. Following this memorandum, the Government has proposed to develop a 3-hectare waste collection site in Chaukhutiya block. The positive step by the Government is seen to be a direct outcome of the unyielding drive by the children of the area to keep their river and environment pollution free.

Green Club representatives and the children continue tirelessly in their appeals to the community to keep the river clean, through several cleanliness drives and anti-pollution awareness programmes. Recently a local group called Ramganga Seva Samiti, comprising civil society members has been formed to keep the river and surrounding area pollution-free. As of September 2017, the group had built more than 300 small dumping areas around the Ramganga banks and has put ample dustbins on the streets. Today, conscious of the benefits of proper waste management and a clean environment, the community refrains from polluting the river. Age old neglect is now replaced by awareness and dedicated involvement of the community.

The Ramganga now flows clean and unbridled, sparkling with new life.

2.5 Institutional Goals

The region has tried to get visibility for the organisation in different ways. The regional partner meeting was held in Delhi and involved members from the EU, BMZ as well as from other networks and alliances of which tdh is a part. In India the organisation needs to work with caution in keeping with the general situation and government regulations. The play on child sexual abuse received some publicity at local level. A programme under Right to Play – a football match was organized in Pune with support from the VW Workers' Council (One Hour for the Future). This received some publicity and a small video was made and aired on YouTube as well as on the head office website. Similarly the region facilitated a video made by the HO Press Department and RTL on children in the mining sector, which received some coverage.

The project 'Decent work and Green Bricks' supported through the funds from the EU has contributed to the growth of Green Technology and education of children in the brick making sector. A film will also be made to showcase the work in this field. Similarly the project "Children in the Mining Sector", supported by Misereor, has contributed in a significant way to the education of children in the mining sector. The project works in parts of Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and U.P.



The Multi-stakeholder project on the Sumanagli programme has taken off with 9 partner organisations, and is doing its best to support the young women who are forced to work in this challenging textile sector. Around 11978 young girls have been reached so far.

ROSA has made some steps in local fund raising with German and other Corporates in India. This success has prompted the Region to take on another person full time, who will look at different aspects of fund raising in India. Several strides are being made to raise funds from the corporate sector as well as from other sources.

Funds will be disbursed directly from the corporate to the local NGO after the company has gone through the company check of tdh in Germany. Besides this, some companies which are already supporting tdh in Germany, also make donations directly to Indian NGOs. All this is done with the support of the fund raising department in the Head Office.

Regular evaluations are carried out, both with the regional funds as well as with funds from Special Donation partners and the BMZ. During the year, two projects have been evaluated by the region. Accounts staff also regularly visit projects in different areas to ensure that partners are maintaining financial standards and also maintaining Government compliances. This year 38 projects were visited by admin executives, over and above the regular visits of the programme staff. When there are problems the finance staffs offer suggestions. External financial audits were also supported for some projects. Partners were assisted in complying with the requirements of the Government of India, and the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding renewal of FCRA registration.

During the year, staff from the HO visited India, Nepal and Pakistan. For the 50th Anniversary of tdh Germany and AEIN Luxembourg, the Executive Board Member Mr. Albert Recknagel and the President of AEIN, Ms. Lilliane Ries, were

present. Besides this there was also participation from Tdh France, AEIN Luxembourg and from other collaborators like C & A and Misereor. Partners from different parts of the region including the youth were active participants.

In 2017 BMZ supported 11 projects, AEIN 9 projects in India and Nepal which includes one emergency relief project while others were continued from the previous year and PSF supported six projects which includes one project newly sanctioned in Nepal while 5 continued from previous years. In addition, there is the Emergency Project in Nepal under CHL/PSF Luxembourg and the DU COM project with Tdh Lausanne and Tdh NL. Tdh France F-68 supported one new project while two continuations also were supported. The visits were effectively planned and hosted by tdh staff.

Two youth - one from India and another from Nepal, along with Programme Coordinator Western Zone participated in the training on 'Sustainable Development Goals' facilitated by the HO in January in Germany. The cooperation with Dachser resulted in an exchange titled "Let Us Share Our Life Stories" wherein 5 youth and two adults visited Germany in July 2017. This was a very interesting experience for the group. Five youth with accompanying adults visited Luxembourg in May 2017 initiated by AEIN.

Increasing Revenue:

The project "Decent work and Green Bricks" supported by the EU continues. The co-financing with Misereor on the project 'Children in the Mining Sector' also continues. ROSA, with the active support of the co-fi desk at HO also applied for 2 EU Calls - one in India and the other in Afghanistan. Unfortunately these were not successful. Funding from AEIN Luxembourg, Tdh France and PSF /CHL has remained the same. After the visit from the CEO of Dachser to some of our projects, the support from Dachser has increased for the next 2 years, 2018-2020. VW Workers council has agreed

to support 4 small projects in Pune in its 'One Hour for the Future' project, as has RTTI from the VWEF. Funds have been raised from the other TDH IF members for the DU COM in Nepal.

All these different funding sources require different skills and a large amount of financial monitoring, youth training, capacity building and robust systems for monitoring, which has been done by the staff of the Regional Office. At the same time there are a lot of compliances from the Indian Government which one has to adhere to. These frequently change in keeping with the current situation. Both the regional office and the partners need to be constantly updated, vigilant and compliant with the regulations. This is very time consuming. Recently there was a notification for change of bank and other 'identification numbers' which the office had to comply with. The successful registering of the organisation as a "branch" of tdh Germany is a good step, but has resulted in a new set of different compliances which we are still trying to understand properly and follow, with the support of our Auditors and Legal Advisors.



3. General Project Development

3.1 Project Support

Staff from the region were motivated to apply for co-financing funds from the BMZ. Many of the staff, old and new, underwent intense training in writing of proposals and reporting. They were encouraged by the co-financing dept at every level.

During the year the total number of on- going projects supported by the BMZ in the year 2017 were India: 7, Nepal-2, Pakistan - 1 and Afghanistan-1. There are a total of 11 ongoing BMZ projects.

26 new projects were supported from the regional budget. The region had good support from the Programme Department in the sanction of projects through IPEG, despite delays from special donation partners and other Ministries. IPEG members also understood the need to sometimes prolong projects. ROSA did its best to manage its work within



the regional budget. Small projects were presented and also middle and large projects. New partners from Manipur and Jharkhand were also supported.

For the year 2018, AEIN has committed to support two projects in India and two in Nepal. PSF has committed to support one new project in India and one in Nepal. CHL/PSF Luxembourg supports 1 emergency project in Nepal. Tdh Lausanne and Tdh NL support the DU COM project through tdh Germany in Nepal.

3.2 Evaluations and Assessments

The BMZ projects in Uttarakhand as well as in Madhya Pradesh were evaluated by external consultants. So were projects supported by AEIN and PSF. In addition, the RC visited several project and written feedback was provided to staff and partners. External evaluations were also conducted for regional projects together with financial evaluations. Suggestions for improvement were given to partners and to staff.

Cooperation with TDH IF

ROSA takes the initiative and organizes regular meetings with members of TDH IF in order to share activities and work and plans for the year. In the beginning of 2017 a meeting was organized along with the Board member Albert Recknagel and the Executive Director of TDH Suisse's Christof Ronduit and other members. The DU Campaign is a common campaign shared by all the tdhs. Regular meetings with the

other TDH IFs in India and Nepal take place to update the MOs about the work of tdh Germany.

3.3 Nepal

terre des hommes Germany's programme in Nepal has steadily increased, with a total of 16 projects. A meeting was organized in December with partners from Pakistan and Afghanistan in order to introduce them to the structure and Strategic Goals of tdh Germany. The earthquake rehabilitation projects are coming to an end in the beginning of 2018. The team in Nepal has been able to meet the strict Government compliances with constant approvals from the Central Authorities in Nepal. A new donor from Luxembourg CHL along with PSF is supporting a project for reconstruction of schools destroyed by the earthquake.

In keeping with the ROSA evaluation recommendations, training was organized for the Core Team in Kathmandu in May 2017 facilitated by Mr. Gagan Sethi. Staff from India, Nepal and for the first time Pakistan as well, were present. The meeting helped integrate some of the new emerging concerns within the countries like secularism and inclusiveness into the work of tdh partners. It was an interesting 'team building' exercise for key administrative and programme staff.

3.4. Food Security, Malnutrition, Child Labour, Child Marriage and Health

The situation for the poor in the region has not improved, despite several attempts both by governments and by CSOs. Our focus in the region remains the same on anti-poverty programmes and gender equity. The situation of women and girls is fast deteriorating. Partners continue to be active in the 'Right to Food Campaign' and also in the 'Right to Education Campaign' as well as CACL and the Peoples' Health Assembly.

During the past year the 'Time to Talk Campaign' also lent a certain added value to the work with child labour. It gave us the opportunity to document what child labourers think about their situation, by providing innovative and interesting approaches. We are awaiting the final meetings and the outcome of Argentina soon. An evaluation would then be conducted, after which the next steps could be planned. A good video was produced which was shared with ILO and other global players.

The low status of girls and women, and poor education levels, has led to several problems such as dowry and domestic violence which continue to be very challenging. A special focus on the Girl Child will continue during this year. The partnership with Shanti e.V. continues and has been extended.





How two young men and a plate of fish transformed a village

Despite poverty and hunger being constant companions, childhood friends Suresh and Shanker, two educated youth of village Karaundi in Umariya district of Madhya Pradesh, India, refused to let disillusionment and dejection overwhelm them. “We keenly wanted to change our lives for the better”, remembers Shanker.

They turned their attention to two big ponds the village has been blessed with and in 2016, rallied their community to make the ponds the focus for changing the village’s future. The ponds had been in Karaundi for generations. Once a thriving source of fresh water, they had turned into dumping grounds from years of irresponsibility and neglect. Now the ponds were drying up and shrinking.

But Suresh and Shankar didn’t see two dying water bodies. They saw a return of the ponds to cleanliness, they saw fresh water for the entire village, they saw fish being farmed and diets being improved. In short, they saw a transformation of the physical and emotional well-being of their tiny 557 member community through the rejuvenation of the ponds.

In 2016, following a series of discussions with the project team of terre des hommes, which supports the cause of the sustainable use of natural resources and inspires active participation of communities to uplift themselves, the prospect of the ponds turning into community fisheries was introduced to the villagers. The idea of community fish farming was readily accepted. A new ray of hope dawned on Karaundi as the villagers reconnected to the value of their natural resources and brought the water bodies back into their lives.

Effective management of the unused ponds were initiated at the community level with the help of the project team and these were made ready for seeding before the 2016 monsoon – the breeding season of fish. With approximately 5000 fish seeds, the ponds, which are now effectively fisheries, yielded about 4 kgs of fish per family. All 557 members of Karaundi had fish on their plates as a new source of nutrition.

“We had forgotten all our beautiful ponds. That these could be the source of our happiness had escaped us earlier. The ponds are now like our family members”, says Suresh.

In 2017, encouraged by the previous year’s success and aided by a Rs. 50 contribution from each family, Karaundi villagers dropped 5000 fertilised fish eggs into each pond. A committee was set up to monitor production and distribution and for the overall management of the two fisheries. Developing fisheries in small fresh water bodies offers immense scope of livelihood and establishes a sustained source of income and employment for any community. Community fish farming gave the village of Karaundi a new lease of life and introduced the nutrition of fresh fish in their diet.

Karaundi is a triumph of will over adversity, of small groups of committed people making a huge impact. Suresh and Shanker sum it up best: “Nothing is impossible with proper vision, guidance and leadership. The two ponds changed our lives and we hope to make the best use of this natural resource to reshape our fates.”



Vinita Bhalavi
excels in sports
and motivates
other young
people to play

Vinita is a tribal girl and she lives in Sewaniya Gond Basti in Bhopal. This is one of the working areas of Muskaan. Vinita is 18 years old. Her father had died when she was five years old. Her mother was the only earning member in their family consisting of three daughters and two sons. So she took up the job of a cook in a college. Vinita did her education from a government school. Apart from being good in her studies, she had a keen interest in sports. She used to participate in all sports events both in school, and at the community level which Muskaan used to organise. She is an active member of the youth group. The group members motivated her to join a sport academy and finally she joined the SAI (Sports Authority of India) with her friends, when she was in the 8th class at the age of 15 years in 2014-15. She played in a state level basketball tournament and won a gold medal. Her coach motivated her to take up boxing because of her physique and height. After four month of hard work she went to Ujjain in 2015 to compete at a state level boxing tournament and won a silver medal. She also won gold medals in two other events. She went to Assam in mid- 2016 to play a national tournament but unfortunately, during the game she incurred a serious head injury and could not continue in the event.

Vinita has motivated around 20 girls and 11 boys in her community to take up sports, and all of them are following the footsteps of Vinita. These days Vinita is looking forward to participate in the next national level boxing tournament which will be held in 2018.

3.5 Survivors of emergency situations supported effectively

In Nepal the earthquake rehabilitation projects could not be completed and hence were extended by a few months. There are still a lot of constraints regarding housing for the communities affected by the disaster. The new project in Nuwakot, with the rebuilding of 3 schools was delayed somewhat, but the challenges faced were explained to the Director of CHL during his visit. The rehabilitation of earthquake survivors, particularly women and children, and child protection within the earthquake situation, remained the overarching objective of emergency work within the region.

Heavy rains in Assam regularly cause severe damage and floods and this year was no different. The region through the support from the Emergency Desk supported one project in Assam in order to help the communities affected by floods. A bigger project on Floods and Climate Change Mitigation is being discussed with the Emergency Department. Similarly, another project on Climate Change and Development is also being discussed with the co-fi department for Nepal.



3.6. Strategic Goals and Focal Themes Integrated Into Changing Situations in the Region

In India there have been various administrative changes which increased the difficulty of complying with the government regulations. In Nepal, the forming of the new Constitution and the restructuring of the country into a federal republic put constraints on the work. Afghanistan went through escalation in violence and terrorist attacks which also affected programme performance. The partner organisations have lived through these situations, adapting their work according to the situations with sensitivity so as to minimize the suffering of the people. In India partners focused more on constructive activities and child protection measures. In Nepal, initiatives were taken so that children were not drawn into election processes and thus exploited. In Afghanistan some efforts towards peace and conflict resolution were initiated.

However, working in the region, particularly in India, Afghanistan and in Pakistan presented serious restrictions for CSOs. In India there are constant changing rules, compliances and vigilance from the Government. ROSA does its best with the support of consultants, legal advisors and auditors and staff to stay compliant.

3.7. Partner Meetings

The year started with the Regional Partner Meeting in Delhi, where the Executive Board Member as well as elected delegates from the region and project partners participated. There were good debates and discussions on various socio-economic issues like the Right to Food, as well as discussions on Child Labour and on Online Abuse. Participants from other tdhs were also present. Youth sometimes participated in the general sessions and sometimes met separately.

During the year, there were Partner meetings in every zone: in Rishikesh for the Northern zone; in Aurangabad in the West; In Puri along with TDH Suisse in the Eastern zone; and in Bengaluru in the South. Youth actively participated in every meeting. The meetings were an opportunity to reflect on the current situation and also to understand the role of CSOs and of tdh Germany within this scenario. Women's Rights, Rights of Dalits, Children's Rights, the Role of Social Movements, Child Sexual Abuse, Education and Child Labour were topics discussed by staff and partners. It also gave an opportunity for partners to share about their work and discuss this in the context of the Strategic Goals of tdh.

In Nepal, in December a 3-day partner meeting was organized, in which partners from Afghanistan and Pakistan also participated, together with staff from Pakistan. It was an opportunity to reflect on the situation in these countries as well as on the role of tdh. The delegates to the DC also made presentations on the old and newly proposed Strategic Goals.

This year, 2017, was also the 50th Anniversary of AEIN Luxembourg. As part of their programmes, AEIN hosted the South Asia Seminar in Luxembourg. For their celebrations they invited the Dy. Country Coordinator from Nepal, the Programme Coordinator from Eastern Zone as well as partners from both India and Nepal, to Luxembourg. The RC and the earlier RC Mr. George Chira was also invited. With this opportunity, a small workshop on South Asia was organized at the HO in Osnabruck in June 2017, to talk about the work in the region. There were 30 participants at the South Asia seminar – Dr. Frank Garbers from HO also attended, together with Mr. Bernard Simon from Dachser. In May 2017, the RC participated in the 50th Anniversary celebrations in Luxembourg as also in the ACM, and in September in the Management Meeting.

In September the RC visited Berlin and had discussions with Bread for the World to explore cooperation with them in India. This was followed up in December by a common

meeting in Imphal between the Programme Coordinator East and the Head of Programmes from BfdW. Discussions on collaboration in Manipur, Rajasthan and Jharkhand are ongoing.



4. Financial Budget Development

ROSA utilized a total budget of Euros 5017576.74 Of this Euro 4453510.71 (88.76%) was utilized for project support and Euro 564066.03 (11.24%) was utilized for administration expenses.

Since the year 2017 the region has a new Auditor, M/s MP Chitale and Co. and they are getting familiarised with the tdlh systems. Besides this, for the GDSSSS project supported by Misereor, there is the Auditor Gandhi and Gandhi. The region has also commissioned auditors and financial consultants to do an independent assessment of some of its partners. In Nepal the Auditor, BRS Neupane and Co. will continue as before. The compliances with the Government and the Social Welfare Department are ongoing.



5. Development of Regional Fund Raising

The region has initiated local fund raising in India. After the new CSR Act, one initiative has been to raise funds from Indian and German corporate organisations. This has been successful through the work of Ms. Ruchika, with the support of the programme staff. An exhibition was organized at an event at Indo German Chamber of Commerce (IGCC) in Mumbai which received the attention of several CEOs from German companies. Colleagues were very proud to receive the Ambassador of Federal Republic of Germany to India at their stall.

A staff training programme was organized in Goa with an expert on fund raising and the entire team had a 2 day 'immersion on fund raising'. After this, and assessing the opportunities to do different kinds of fund raising, it was decided to hire another person, Mr. Satyajit Kar to explore other forms of fund raising within the country. This is part of the 'fund raising test phase' and within the regional budget.

Tdh staff in India have actively involved themselves in local fund raising. Both the administrative staff and the programme staff have been involved in making presentations to companies, meeting donors and presenting the work of the organization in different ways. Local fund raising will continue to be the focus in the years to come.

5.1 Legal status

terre des hommes Germany - India Programme got its FCRA renewal in 2016. The Branch status application which had been submitted in 2013 finally saw results, and tdh Germany

was granted Branch status by the Reserve Bank of India in 2017. Several new legal compliances are applicable after receiving the branch office status. The Registration under the 'Registrar of Companies' has also been completed. Several other registrations still have to be done.

A new 'Unique Identification Number (UID) for NGOs called 'Darpan' has been introduced by the Government and was recently obtained by tdh.



6. Staff Development

Staff have been committed and focused and integrated into the goals and programmes of tdh Germany. The year has been relatively stable in terms of staff development. There were three staff meetings, the first in February in New Delhi, with the Executive Board Member and Head of the Migration department and from the co-fi dept. Later in May, the core group met in Kathmandu along with staff from Pakistan with support from Mr. Gagan Sethi. Mr. Arul who was supported from the C & A - BMZ project resigned in December and will be replaced in 2018. The Emergency Response Coordinator – Rishikesh Shinde resigned and was replaced by Chandan Desai. Ms. Soni Sapna was appointed in the Eastern zone. Mr. Satyajit Kar was appointed as National Resource Mobilisation Officer, and is based in the Coordination Office.

In Nepal, the team continues with renewed energy and efficiency despite facing a number of challenges from the Social Welfare Council (SWC). Mr. Amrit Sharma resigned in the beginning of last year. He was replaced later in the year by Mr. Amrit Devkotta who is a part of the HuRENDEC BMZ project in Nepal. Amrit has special experience in ecology and youth mobilisation.

The regional staff have managed to pursue and complete all the compliances and worked in cooperation and collaboration with the national governments and agencies, though the changes in the system have been frequent and demanding.

Regular visits from the Coordination Office, both project monitoring and administrative, and financial monitoring and

support, is being done. Appointment of the auditor for the Nepal office, as well as reporting and financial monitoring, and project accompaniment is supported by the Regional Office in Pune.



7. Highlights of Regional/Country Networking

The regional office in India is well connected with Rights-based groups such as the Campaign Against Child Labour (CACL), Right to Food Campaign, Peoples' Health Assembly and other national networks. At the local level, the organisation is associated with ProChild in Delhi, Action for the Rights of the Child, Pune and FACSE Mumbai.

Since the registration, terre des hommes- Germany in Nepal is also a part of networks of International NGOs such as the Association of International NGOs in Nepal (AIN), as well as other networks on Child Rights and Sustainable Development. The youth network 'Youth for Ecological Sustainability' is also connected with local and regional level movements on ecological rights.



8. Highlights of Advocacy Work

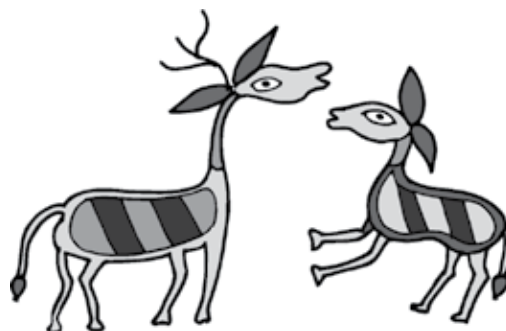
This year partners from all over the region, India, Nepal, and Pakistan, organised 111 activities which were uploaded on the GAM website. There were several programmes in which children and youth participated in order to come together and discuss gender equality, child participation and ecological rights.

Several programmes were organised by staff of the zonal offices for advocacy. In the north, a cultural and play event was organised in Delhi on the 21st of November 2017, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of tdh and 25 years of UNCRC. 500 children and youth from 15 partner organisations participated. In the western zone, a play event was organised in September 2017, in which around 400 children participated. This was supported by VW Workers' Council. A Right to Play football team was launched. In the east, a festival on Safe Spaces with drama and dance, was organised around the 20th of November. In Nepal, the partners organised a campaign for protecting children from being misused by political parties during the elections. In the south, several programmes were organised at the partner level to commemorate the 50th anniversary of tdh.

Tdh colleagues participated in several programmes organised by other NGOs. Several short films were made on Ecological Rights, Right to Play and Sustainable Development which were used in highlighting the work of tdh in the region. The play Bol Bindhass on Child Sexual Abuse was seen by around 8500 people. The shows are still continuing.

Other Highlights:

The Regional Office of South Asia had visitors from head office and as well as volunteers from AEIN, PSF and CHL Luxembourg and TDH France AL 68. There were also visits to projects by the CEO of DACHSER Mr Bernhard Simon, Shanti and Sushila – a German adoptee. In the beginning of the year the RTL team along with the head of the Press Department, Mr Christian Ramm and Christel Kovermann also visited.



9. Perspective for the future

The year ahead brings on discussions on the new strategic goals through the upcoming Delegates' Conference. The staff and the partners in the region are now well integrated into this logic and are prepared for the next set of strategic goals. Based on these Goals, the task ahead is to address issues of children and women from the most marginalised communities and ensuring that they get their basic rights.

The project work in different zones gets more interesting and the focus on child safeguarding and child participation remains central. The work in the region has expanded in different states. In India, work in the northeast is now getting consolidated, with a cluster project in Assam and small projects supported by the regional budget in Manipur. In the coming year there will be a greater focus on Jharkhand and Rajasthan. The support to projects in Pakistan will take on a new dimension with increased funding from BMZ and better integration, though still limited, within the region. In Nepal the projects have expanded and will increase their focus on Sustainable Development and Climate Change, with children at the centre. The project work in Afghanistan is better integrated. With the new BMZ project the region will be able to work with the partner to ensure educational support to children in the project area.

Working with CSR funds in India is a priority for the year 2018. After the workshop on fundraising, the entire team has been motivated to look locally for support to projects in India.

The compliances with government regulations within the countries are a huge challenge. There are several new rules and regulations that have emerged, with which the regional

office has to comply within India and other countries. The situation is the same in Nepal, and the team spends a lot of time in managing these compliances.

Staff are regularly sent for training on Result- based Monitoring, Theory of Change and other trainings that would improve their skills in project monitoring and development. There is a well-tested structure and system within the regional, zonal and country offices to deal with new challenges.

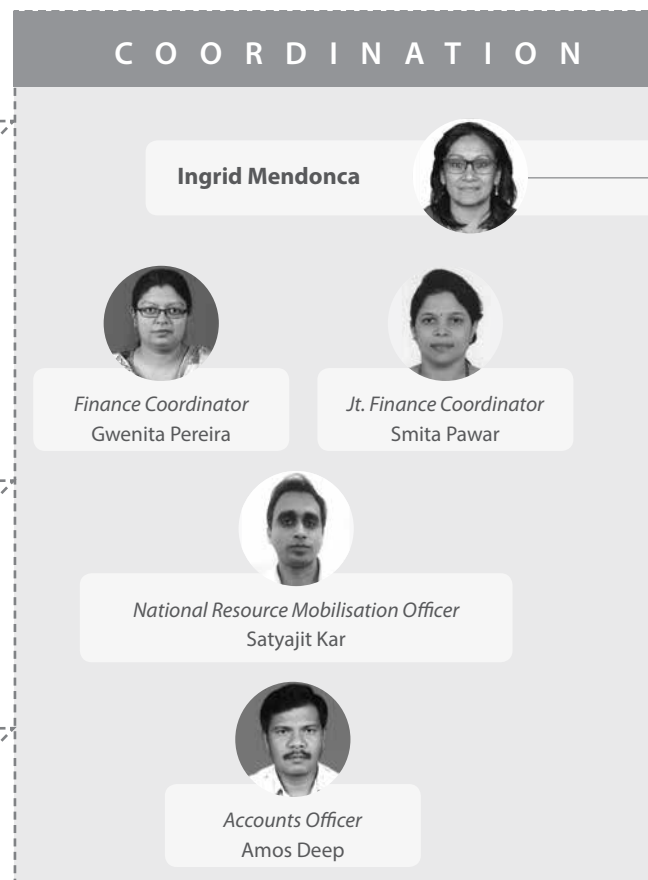
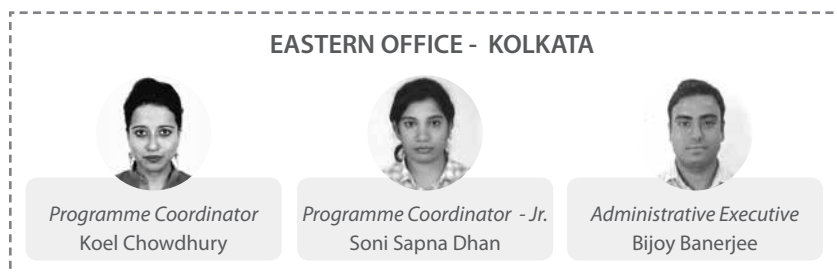
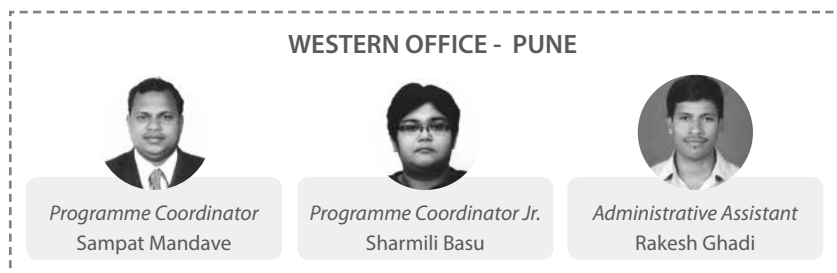
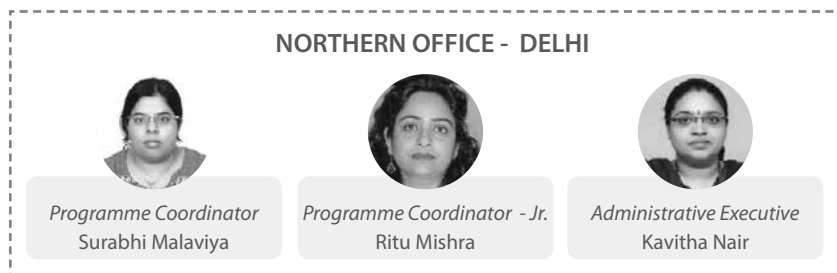
The South Asia region is the most populated geographical unit of the globe. It is at once the region of highest economic growth as well as the area with the largest number of poor people. It is also the region with manifold political, civil and ethnic and linguistic diversities and conflicts. Political and social inequality, and discrimination based on various ethnic and cultural factors, is common to the region. The region has the largest number of 'out of school' and working children, cases of violence against children, malnourishment and child marriage are prevalent.

These challenges are of immense magnitude and can be tackled only through concerted efforts of multiple actors, small and big. In the coming years, tdh Germany hopes to make its positive contribution, however small a drop it be, in the ocean of help, empathy and support that is required. Solidarity with children and young people and hope for peace and serenity is the perspective.

Ingrid Mendonca
Regional Coordinator – South Asia

Annexure I

Organogram of terre des hommes Germany – South Asia As on 31st of January 2018



OFFICE - PUNE

Regional Coordinator - South Asia



Administrative Officer
Snehal Kulkarni



Project Coordinator
Shuchi Seth Mahobe



Programme Coordinator Jr. - Emergency Response
Chandan Desai



Admin Asst./Driver
A K Baig

SOUTHERN OFFICE - BENGALURU



Dy. Regional Coordinator
P E Reji



Consultant - Resource Mobilisation
Ruchika Sahni Jauhar



Programme Coordinator
Priscilla N.



Administrative Executive
Shiji Alfred



Administrative Assistant
Harinesha V.

NEPAL OFFICE - KATHMANDU



Country Coordinator
Shyam Krishna Shrestha



Dy. Country Coordinator
Moni Shreshtha



Programme Coordinator
Amrit Devkotta



Administrative Officer
Durendra Bahadur Shahi

Annexure II

Project Payments in South Asia For the Period: January to December 2017

| Sr.No. | Details | Euro | Euro | Euro |
|--------------|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| I. | PROJECT PAYMENTS | | | 4,453,510 |
| A | INDIA PROJECTS | | 2,924,481 | |
| | Discretionary payments & Workshops | 57,841 | | |
| | Regular Projects | 340,589 | | |
| | VW Projects | 247,676 | | |
| | Emergency Projects | 25,000 | | |
| | Co-financed Projects | 1,293,699 | | |
| | Special Donation Projects | 727,552 | | |
| | GDSSSS Projects | 232,124 | | |
| B | NEPAL PROJECTS | | 1,001,095 | |
| | Discretionary payments & Workshops | 6,468 | | |
| | Regular Projects | 8,130 | | |
| | Emergency Projects | 268,859 | | |
| | Co-financed Projects | 256,495 | | |
| | Third Party Funded Projects | 461,143 | | |
| C | PAKISTAN (Humanitarian Assistance) | | 357,440 | |
| | Regular Projects | 31,253 | | |
| | Co-financed Projects | 326,187 | | |
| C | AFGHANISTAN PROJECTS | | 170,494 | |
| | Regular Projects | 29,000 | | |
| | Emergency Projects | 75,920 | | |
| | Co-financed Projects | 65,574 | | |
| II. | ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES | | | 564,066 |
| A | INDIA ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES | 496,924 | | |
| B | NEPAL ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES | 67,142 | 564,066 | |
| TOTAL | | | | 5,017,576 |

Annexure III

Terre des hommes Germany - South Asia

According to Budget Line

| Budget Line | No. of all projects | Payments | No. of new projects | Liability |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Regional Budget | 29 | 408972 | 17 | 384887 |
| Kofi | 12 | 1911723 | 2 | 1468189 |
| HUHI | 4 | 358754 | 3 | 138420 |
| VWWC | 7 | 247676 | 6 | 346516 |
| Special Donations | 28 | 1129503 | 4 | 545658 |
| Regional + Special Donations | 7 | 280573 | 1 | 30000 |
| Total | 87 | 4337201 | 33 | 2913670 |

According to Countries / Zone

| | No. of all projects | Payments | No. of new projects | Liability |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Eastern Office | 14 | 214925 | 6 | 148855 |
| Northern Office | 15 | 473341 | 5 | 178122 |
| Southern Office | 4 | 672127 | 1 | 22487 |
| Western Office | 26 | 1231634 | 10 | 741376 |
| India Cluster | 3 | 233638 | 0 | 0 |
| Afghanistan | 5 | 170494 | 4 | 1026157 |
| Nepal | 16 | 983602 | 5 | 765420 |
| Pakistan | 4 | 357440 | 2 | 31253 |
| Total | 87 | 4337201 | 33 | 2913670 |

According to Strategic Goals

| | No. of all projects | Payments | No. of new projects | Liability |
|---|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| SG 1 - Child and youth participation | 24 | 483109 | 12 | 799828 |
| SG 2 - Safe Spaces | 40 | 1825941 | 15 | 1327598 |
| SG 3 - Ecological Child Rights | 13 | 1111035 | 2 | 549949 |
| SG 4 - Child rights in international policies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alternate Development Models | 2 | 229889 | 0 | 0 |
| Not related to strategic goal | 8 | 687226 | 4 | 236295 |
| Total | 87 | 4337201 | 33 | 2913670 |

| S. No. | Project Code |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| E A S T E R N O F F I C E | |
| 1a | YSC India BMZ 13-16 - YSC |
| 1b | YSC India BMZ 13-16 - DISHA |
| 2 | SARITA-INDIA-15-18 |
| 3 | PWS-INDIA-2016-18 |
| 4 | SIKSHASANDHAN-INDIA 16 |
| 5 | HSWS-INDIA-16-17 |
| 6 | NISHTHA-INDIA 2016-18 |
| 7 | NERSWN-INDIA-16 |
| 8 | PECUC-AEI-INDIA-16-18 |
| 9 | HSWS-INDIA-17-18 |
| 10 | TORANG TRUST -INDIA-17 |
| 11 | ANT-INDIA-17 |
| 12 | LGWCDC-INDIA-17-18 |
| 13a | FR-NEADS-SATRA-IND-2017-SATRA |
| 13b | FR-NEADS-SATRA-IND-2017-NEADS |
| 14 | FR-PECUC-AEIN-INDIA-2017 |
| N O R T H E R N O F F I C E | |
| 15 | AMAN INDIA BMZ 14-17 |
| 16 | AVBALIGA-Dachser-IND-15 |
| 17a | SKVS/PACE-IND-15-20-SKVS |
| 17b | SKVS/PACE-IND-15-20-PACE |
| 18 | CEC-EU-INDIA-16-19 |
| 19 | ABHIYAN-INDIA-16-18 |
| 20a | ASREAD-IND-OTTO-16-ANKUR SOCIETY |
| 20b | ASREAD-IND-OTTO-16-READ |
| 21 | MMSVS-INDIA 16-18 |
| 22 | AIDENT-INDIA-16 |

| | |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| 23 | MSEMV5-INDIA-16 |
| 24 | AV BALIGA DACHSER IND 16 |
| 25a | ASREAD-INDIA-17 - ANKUR SOCIETY |
| 25b | ASREAD-INDIA-17 - READ |
| 26 | BHOOMIKA VIHAR-IND-2017 |
| 27 | CENTRE DIRECT - IND 17-18 |
| 28 | CSD-INDIA-2017 |
| 29 | JAN-IND-17-19 |

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

| | |
|----|-------------------------------|
| 30 | SAKHI-AEI-16-19 |
| 31 | HEAL II BMZ INDIEN 16-19 |
| 32 | SUMANGALI BMZ C&A INDIA 16-19 |
| 33 | PSYCHOTRUST-INDIA-2017 |

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

| | |
|-----|----------------------------------|
| 34 | PRASOON PSF IND 13-16 |
| 35 | MPVHA-IND-PSF 14 |
| 36a | YUVA-India BMZ 14-17-YUVA |
| 36b | YUVA-India BMZ 14-17-NIWCYD |
| 36c | YUVA-India BMZ 14-17-Muskaan |
| 37a | MMKSS-JJVS-F68-IND-14-17 - MMKSS |
| 37b | MMKSS-JJVS-F68-IND-14-17 -JJVS |
| 38 | BSS-F68-IND-14-17 |
| 39a | BSS-MMKSS-TDHAL68-IND-17-BSS |
| 39b | BSS-MMKSS-TDHAL68-IND-17-MMKSS |
| 40 | VSS BMZ INDIA 15-18 |
| 41 | Anandi-PSF-IND-15-18 |
| 42a | Anandi-Gantar-C&A-IND-15-ANANDI |
| 42b | Anandi-Gantar-C&A-IND-15-GANATAR |
| 43 | PAHAL-IND-16-17 |
| 44 | PAHAL=IND-17-18 |
| 45 | TATHAPI-AEI-IND-16-17 |
| 46 | SYM-AEI-IND-16-18 |

| | |
|-----|----------------------------------|
| 47a | DILASA-UGAM-AEI-IND-16-18-DILASA |
| 47b | DILASA-UGAM-AEI-IND-16-18-UGAM |
| 48a | ASTITVAGMVS-AEI-IND 16-19-ASTIVA |
| 48b | ASTITVAGMVS-AEI-IND 16-19-GMVS |
| 49 | UGAM-SHANTI-IND 16-17 |
| 50 | CHAUPAL II BMZ IND 16-19 |
| 51 | LOKPANCHAYAT-IND-VW-EF-15 |
| 52 | LOKPANCHAYAT-IND-VWEF-17 |
| 53 | LOKPANCHAYAT-IND-2017 |
| 54 | KP-IND-VWWC-17-18 |
| 55 | NEWVISION-VWWC-IND-2017 |
| 56 | NV-IND-VWWC-17 |
| 57 | TDHGIP-PLAY-VWWC-2017 |
| 58 | TMC-VWWC-IND 17-18 |
| 59 | NPM-SHANTI-IND-17 |

INDIA CLUSTER

| | |
|-----|---|
| 60a | DU PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-PWS |
| 60b | DU PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-YSC |
| 60c | DU PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-PEACE |
| 60d | DU PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-NBB |
| 61a | PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-17-PWS |
| 61b | PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-17-YSC |
| 61c | PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-17-PEACE |
| 61d | PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB-IND-15-17-NBB |
| 62a | GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (1) DON BOSCO |
| 62b | GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (2) SEEDS |
| 62c | GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (3) SAMATA |
| 62d | GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (4) SVSS |
| 62e | GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (5) GSS |
| 62f | GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (6) SYM |

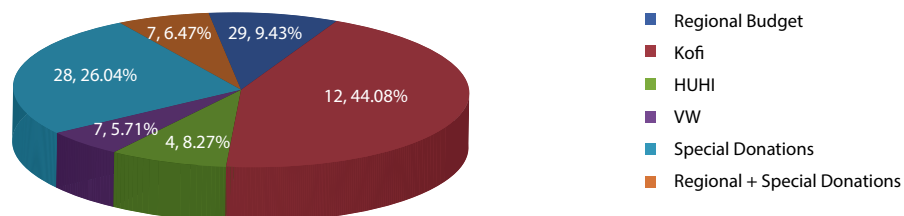
AFGHANISTAN

| | |
|----|------------------|
| 63 | JRS-AFGH-2016-17 |
|----|------------------|

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| 64 | SDAO-AFGH-2017 |
| 65 | WASSA-AFGH-2017 |
| 66 | JRS-AFGH-2017 |
| 67 | JRS-BMZ-AFGHISTAN-2017 |
| N E P A L | |
| 68 | HuRENDEC Nep BMZekf 13-16 |
| 69 | RUKUM-NEPAL-BMZ-15-18 |
| 70 | CDS-PSF-Nep-15-16 |
| 71 | CDS-PSF-NEP-17 |
| 72 | Relief-Dachser-Nep-15-20 |
| 73 | AAWAAJ-AEI-NEP-16-18 |
| 74 | SOSEC-AEI-NEP-16-18 |
| 75a | ER-HURENDEC-ICDC-TDHN-NEPAL15/16-HURENDEC |
| 75b | ER-HURENDEC-ICDC-TDHN-NEPAL15/16-ICDC |
| 76 | ARD-AEI-NEP-16-17 |
| 77 | CARDSN-NEP-PSF-16-18 |
| 78a | NS-A-C-E-R-N-NEPAL-16-17-2 CWISH KATHMANDU |
| 78b | NS-A-C-E-R-N-NEPAL-16-17-3 RELIEF NEPAL SINDHULI |
| 78c | NS-A-C-E-R-N-NEPAL-16-17-4 NEPAL NAZERETH/ARSO KAVRE |
| 78d | NS-A-C-E-R-N-NEPAL-16-17-5 ECARDS DOLAKHA |
| 79 | ARD NEP 2017 |
| 80 | HURENDEC-NEP-BMZ 17-19 |
| 81a | FR-RELIEF-SAHAKARYA-NEP-17-RELIEF NEPAL |
| 81b | FR-RELIEF-SAHAKARYA-NEP-17- SAHAKARYA |
| 82 | SA-NEP-17-18 |
| 83 | CIWISH DU_NEP 15-16 |
| P A K I S T A N | |
| 84 | AWARE-PAK-BMZ-16-18 |
| 85 | DU-DEV-PAK-2016 |
| 86 | ARDO-PAK-2017 |
| 87 | FRHD-PAK-2017 |

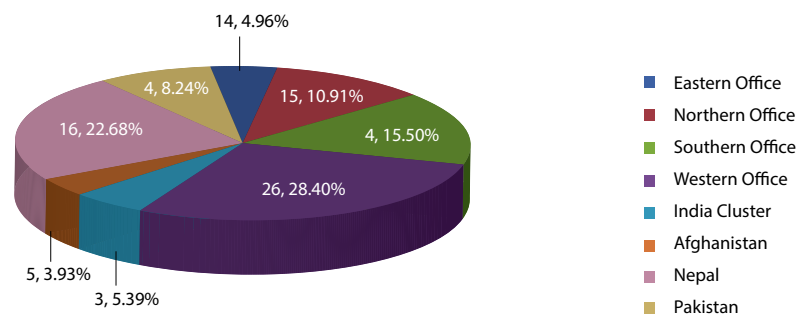
** Projects running in 2016 but no payments made*

No. of Projects according to budget line



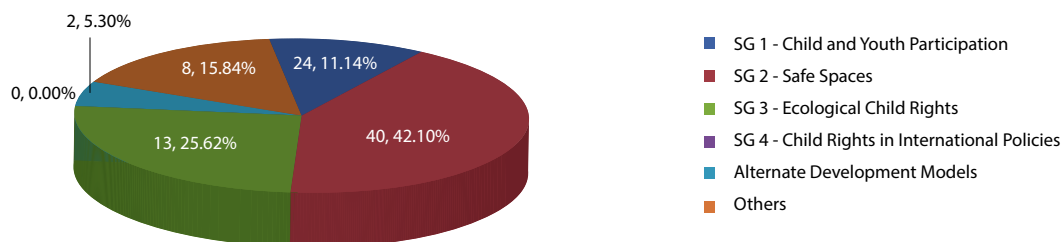
No. of projects, % of payments

Zone/countrywise budget distribution



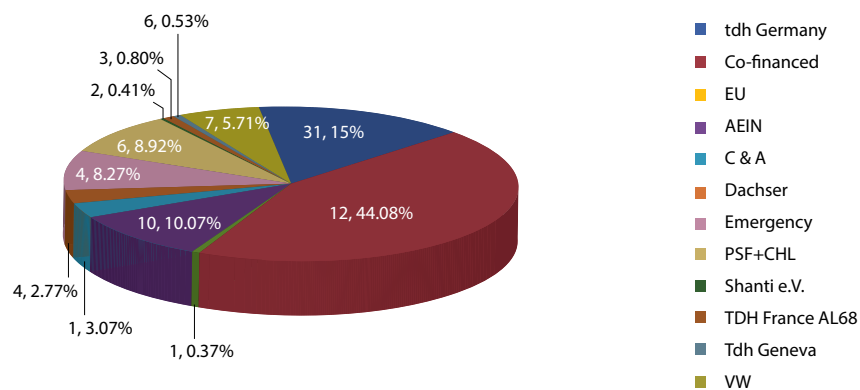
No. of projects, % of payments

According to strategic goals



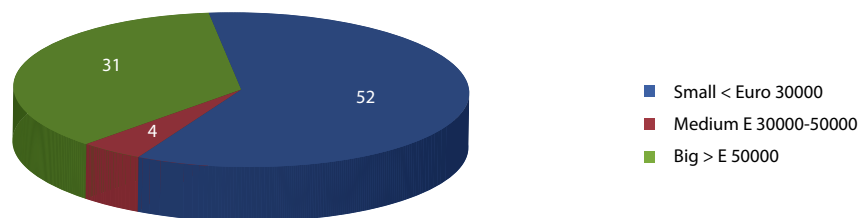
No. of projects, % of payments

No. of projects according to Donor



No. of projects, % of payments

No. of projects according to budget size



Project locations in ROSA



