



Annual Report 2017

Terre des hommes Germany - India

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1. Introduction

Globally the year 2017 is being assessed as a very successful year economically, based on the growth of GDP. India too managed to maintain its growth rate in spite of various hurdles. India, the largest economy in the South Asia 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.



2. Situation in 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.

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). However as the number of \$ billionaires are concerned India ranks 6th in the world with a total number of 119 \$ billionaires.

2.1 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 of Children to free and compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, and through changes in the Juvenile Justice System. However the most recent changes have been controversial 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 widely debated upon.

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.

According to National Census 2011, 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, as reported. In spite of the 'free compulsory education' a large number of children are still out of school though there has been a significant increase in enrolment.

It is estimated that 180 children go missing every day 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'.



3. Programme Development

The year has been an important one for tdh India, as well as for partner organisations, as governments in the country have become less tolerant of NGOs. Partner organisations, have come under a lot of scrutiny for their rights-based work. The work of terre des hommes in the country with a special focus on children has continued despite these challenges. tdh G-IP supports partner-organisations in 18 states. Cooperation with other international NGOs for support to projects in the north eastern states is 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. 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 their locations. Several training programmes for the youth were organized at different project locations in order to help them understand these goals. Children’s groups are also active on Ecological Rights and Right to Play in different areas.

3.1 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.

In some of the projects like YUVA-India BMZ 14-17 in Bhopal as well as PWS-INDIA 16-18 in Kolkata and GDSSSMISEREOR-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, Hospet.

3.2 Strategic Goal 2: Spaces Free from Violence and Exploitation

In the Indian 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 Indian context is very different

to many other parts of the world. Projects facilitated by tdh in the country 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.



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.

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.

3.3 Strategic Goal 3: Ecological Child Rights

Sustainable food and seeds have also become a concern of children and youth groups in different projects in the country. School gardens, kitchen gardens, awareness about birds and plants and trees, use of organic fertilizer and composting and pollution are part of project work in the country. 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 interacted 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.



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 tdh India partner 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.

3.4 Strategic Goal 4: Child Rights in International Policies

Through the DU COM process, partner organisations in India 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. The campaign in India is now led by TDH Suisse 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.

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, 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. 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.

4. General Project Development

Staff from the country 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 7, involving 16 partner organisations.

25 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. TDH India Programme 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. In all 62 projects have been supported in the country during the reporting year.

For the year 2018, AEIN has committed to support two projects in India. PSF has committed to support one new project in India.



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, 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 cleaned more than a 2 km stretch of Rāmgangā 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. The Ramganga now flows clean and unbridled, sparkling with new life.

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

The situation for the poor in the region has not improved significantly, despite several attempts both by governments and by CSOs. Hence the focus in the country 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 Campaign Against Child Labour (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 to enhance children's participation.

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.

6. Survivors of emergency situations supported effectively

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.

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. 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.

However, working in the country presented serious restrictions for CSOs. There are constant changing rules, compliances and vigilance from the Government. TDH does its best with the support of consultants, legal advisors and auditors and staff to stay compliant.



7. 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.



8. Partner Meetings

The year started with the 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 socioeconomic 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 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.

9. Financial Budget Development

TDH G-IP utilized a total budget of Euros 3421405.81 Of this Euro 2924481.47 (85.48%) was utilized for project support and Euro 496924.34 (14.52%) 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 tdh 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.



10. Development of Local Fund Raising

TDH G-IP 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 partially through the efforts of the team. 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 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.

11. Highlights of 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.

The youth network 'Youth for Ecological Sustainability' is also connected with local and national level movements on ecological rights. This year partners from all over India organised 111 activities which were uploaded on the 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 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 creating awareness among children and their communities. The play Bol Bindhass on Child Sexual Abuse was seen by around 8500 people. The shows are still continuing.

12. 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 country 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 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.

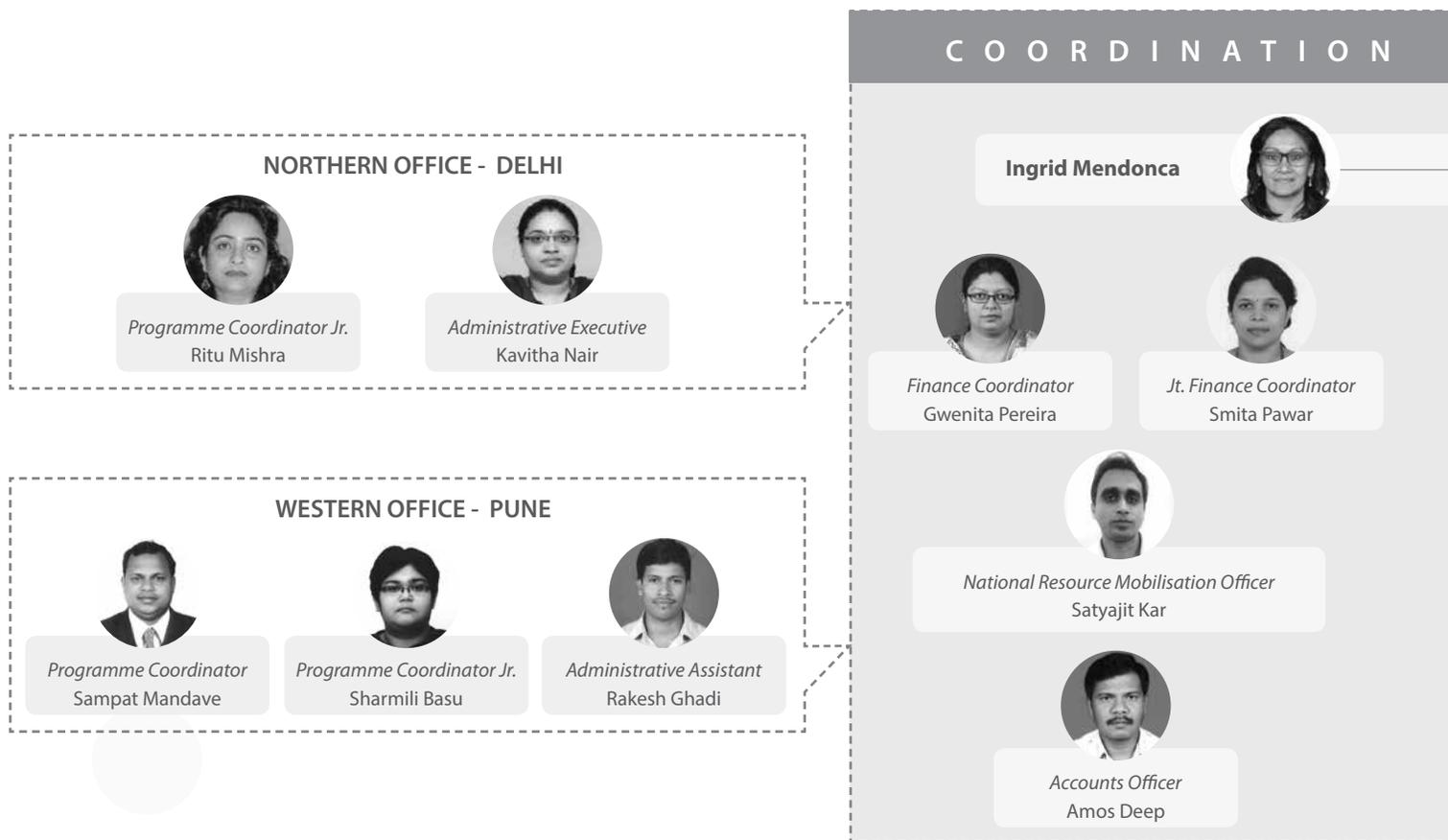
Working with CSR funds in India is a priority for the year 2018. After the workshop on fundraising, the entire team has been motivated to look locally for support to projects in India. There are several new rules and regulations that have become applicable and the office has to comply with these.

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 offices to deal with new challenges.

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.

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Annexure II

Grants utilisation by terre des hommes Germany – India Programme in 2017

01-Jan-2017 to 31-Dec-2017

ACC.No.	Project Code	Amount (₹)
600001	SMALL PROJECTS	1797265.00
600002	CAPACITY BUILDING/REGIONAL WORKSHOP	2321919.00
Total Dispo Projects		4119184.00
REGULAR PROJECTS		
FOUNDATION PROJECTS		
17/06/84	HSWS-INDIA-17-18	686631.90
17/04/82	TORANGTRUST-INDIA-17	737687.15
Sub-Total		1424319.05
REGULAR PROJECTS (HO)		
600711	ABHIYAN-INDIA-16-18	1140877.77
600718	AIDENT-INDIA-16	1645875.93
600723	ANT-INDIA-17	1436698.48
600724	ASREAD-INDIA-17-1- ANKUR	2446507.45
600724	ASREAD-INDIA-17-2- READ	1211570.99
600721	BHOOMIKA VIHAR IND-2017	1172211.90
600728	CENTRE DIRECT - IND 17-18	471968.36
600725	CSD-INDIA-2017	1389827.73
600729	JAN-IND 17-19	550055.26
600726	LGWCDC-INDIA-17-18	677122.68
600727	LOKPANCHAYAT - IND 2017	718529.11
600715	MMSVS-INDIA 16-18	1558777.70
600719	MSEMVS-INDIA-16	697793.05
600717	NERSWN-INDIA-16	1032649.14
600714	NISHTHA-INDIA-16-18	1737227.97
600709	PAHAL-IND 16-17	676197.75
600730	PAHAL-IND 17-18	815857.55
600722	PSYCHOTRUST-INDIA-2017	1630286.24

600716	PWS-INDIA-16-18	1075157.42
600705	SARITA-INDIA 15-16	925248.23
	Sub-Total	23010440.71
	Total Regular Projects	24434759.76
	EMERGENCY PROJECTS	
680086	FR-NEADS-SATRA-IND-2017-1-NEADS	916094.95
680086	FR-NEADS-SATRA-IND-2017-2-SATRA	918204.26
	Total Emergency Projects	1834299.21
	CO-FINANCED PROJECTS	
670033	AMAN INDIA BMZ 14-17	13450574.25
670036	CEC EU INDIA 16-19	1194487.00
670040	CHAUPAL BMZ IND 16-19	11937621.93
670037	HEAL- II BMZ INDIEN 16-19	10428633.28
670039	SUMANGALI BMZ C&A-INDIA 16-19: (2) TDHGIP	726000.00
670039	SUMANGALI BMZ C&A-INDIA 16-19: -1- CARE TRUST (HO)	32623735.66
670034	VSS BMZ INDIA 15-18	14726615.35
670029	YSC INDIA BMZ 13-16 -2- DISHA	175377.00
670031	YUVA-INDIA-BMZ 14-17 -1- YUVA	2820590.79
670031	YUVA-INDIA-BMZ 14-17 -2- NIWCYD	2222282.93
670031	YUVA-INDIA-BMZ 14-17 -3- MUSKAAN	2349978.27
670031	YUVA-INDIA-BMZ 14-17 -4- TDH	274566.79
	Total Co-financed Projects	92930463.25
	VW (VOLKS WAGON) PROJECTS	
910017	KP-IND-VWWC- 17-18	2099519.94
925003	LOKPANCHYAT-IND-VW-WF 15	7160102.17
925004	LOKPANCHYAT-IND-VWWF 17	3383912.03
910014	NEWVISION-VWWC-IND-2017	2162161.95
910015	NV-IND-VWWC-17	1105665.29
910018	TDHGIP-PLAY-VWWC-2017	172400.00
910016	TMC-VWWC-IND 17-18	2155297.06
	Total VW Projects	18239058.44

SPECIAL DONATIONS PROJECTS

OTHER SPECIAL DONATIONS PROJECTS (HO)		
695003	A V BALIGA - DACHER - IND 15	1830478.06
695006	A V BALIGA - DACHSER YE - IND 2016 -(1)- A V BALIGA	470722.03
690182	ANANDI-GANTAR-C&A-IND-15-1 ANANDI	5073378.87
690182	ANANDI-GANTAR-C&A-IND-15-2 GANTAR	4505047.00
695005	ASREAD-IND-OTTO-16 -1- ANKUR	643024.00
695005	ASREAD-IND-OTTO-16 -2- READ	452018.02
690199	DU-PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB IND 15 -4-NBB	90862.85
690216	NPM-SHANTI-IND-17	339380.65
690183	PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB IND 15-17 -1- PWS	52290.21
690183	PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB IND 15-17 -2- YSC	63367.38
690183	PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB IND 15-17 -3- PEACE	135352.45
690183	PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB IND 15-17 -4- NBB	174714.29
695002	SKVS/PACE IND 15-20 -1- SKVS	2962107.38
695002	SKVS/PACE IND 15-20 -2- PACE	840809.62
690208	UGAM-SHANTI-IND 16-17	902675.12
695006	AV BALIGA DACHSER IND 16 (YE) - TDHGIP	981402.00
690199	DU-PWS-YSC-PEACE-NBB IND 15 -5-TDH M & E	29807.00
Total Other Special donation Projects		19547436.93

AEIN LUXEMBOURG PROJECTS

690205	ASTITVAGMVS-AEI-IND 16-19 -1-(ASTITVA)	3289832.95
690205	ASTITVAGMVS-AEI-IND 16-19 -2- (GMVS)	2007375.00
690204	DILASA-UGAM-AEI-INDIA-16-18 -1- (DILASA)	1663889.50
690204	DILASA-UGAM-AEI-INDIA-16-18 -2- (UGAM)	1590771.00
690214	FR-PECUC-AEIN-INDIA-2017	998405.00
690203	PECUC-AEI-INDIA-16-18	4175550.00
690206	SAKHI-AEI-INDIA-16-19 -1- (SAKHI)	3371379.13
690206	SAKHI-AEI-INDIA-16-19 -2- (TDHGIP)	356344.00
690202	SYM-AEI-INDIA-16-18	2061787.00
Total AEIN Luxembourg Projects		19515333.58

PSF LUXEMBOURG PROJECTS

690192	ANANDI-PSF-IND 15-18	8333176.00
690178	MPVHA-IND-PSF-14	1313393.00
690178	MPVHA-IND-PSF-14 - Evaluation	142688.00
690170	PRASOON-PSF-IND 13-16	1212657.89
Total PSF Luxembourg Projects		11001914.89

TDH FRANCE PROJECTS

690171	BSS-F68-IND 14-17	357619.00
690215	BSS-MMKSS-TDHAL68-IND-17 - 1- BSS	1350587.00
690215	BSS-MMKSS-TDHAL68-IND-17 - 2- MMKSS	624605.00
690173	MMKSS/JJVS-F68-IND 14-17 -1- MMKSS	149444.00
690173	MMKSS/JJVS-F68-IND 14-17 -2- JJVS	127096.00
Total Tdh France Projects		2609351.00

GDSSSS-MISEREOR-INDIA

690209	GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (1) DON BOSCO	3570557.05
690209	GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (2) SEEDS	3842779.17
690209	GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (3) SAMATA	2911852.97
690209	GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (4) SVSS	2008288.45
690209	GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (5) GSS	1996492.31
690209	GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (6) SYM	1967395.03
690209	GDSSSS-MISEREOR-IND 16-19.. (7) TDHGIP	427685.00
Total GDSSSS-MISEREOR-INDIA Projects		16725049.98

Total INDIA Projects Payments**210956851.04****Total Administrative Expenditures****35956720.98**



