

 terre des hommes
Hilfe für Kinder in Not



Towards a just and peaceful world

For children of today and the generation to come...

A 40 Year Journey

Coordination Office:

Regie House, Pudumjee Park,

Pandita Ramabai Road, Nana Peth,

Pune – 411002

Tel: 91-20-26344028 / 26351634

Email: tdhindia@vsnl.net

Website: www.childrensrightsindia.org

Towards a just and peaceful world

For children of today and the generation to come...

terre des hommes Germany in South Asia – A 40 Year Journey



Towards a just and peaceful world

For children of today and the generation to come...

terre des hommes Germany in South Asia – A 40 Year Journey



In the initial days the priorities were direct support, provision of relief, and rehabilitation of individual children who were affected by war, conflicts and violence.

Beginnings

terre des hommes Germany was started in Stuttgart 1967. The immediate context was the war between United States of America and Vietnam. In the initial days the priorities were direct support, provision of relief, and rehabilitation of individual children who were affected by war, conflicts and violence. Vietnam was one of the main countries where such support to children was required. As the war ended, terre des hommes Germany looked at other regions in Africa, Latin America and Asia where children needed support. The work in South Asia started with the appointment of Adi Patel as the Programme Coordinator in India in 1975.

The office was set up in Pune, at that time a quiet town near Mumbai in western India, under the name terre des hommes Germany-India Programme. The goal was the same: working towards a just and peaceful world for children, not so much in the context of war now, but those afflicted by poverty, destitution, abandonment, violence, hunger, neglect and other forms of violence. Most of such children were either on the streets or in urban slums, or in institutions set up by government and private agencies in different parts of the country. These institutions became the natural collaborators of terre des hommes. Support was initiated to many such institutions including orphanage, correctional institutions, homes for children with special needs, and street and slum development projects in Maharashtra and Gujarat, regions relatively close to Pune. Similar support was provided for children and their communities during disaster situations.

As time went by, the orientation of the work with children evolved in different directions. Adoption of abandoned children within India and also in Germany became a major concern. This was seen as part of the original commitment of terre des hommes. However, arguments that abandonment of children itself should be prevented through community awareness and development got stronger. Consequently in the early 80s terre des hommes

started supporting community-based projects focusing on marginalized communities like Dalits (backward castes), other weaker and marginalized sections of people, adivasis (tribal communities), slum dwellers and small farmers. The projects were selected from regions which were drought-prone or historically less developed like Marathwada and Vidarbha in Maharashtra, the tribal districts of Andhra Pradesh and the Saurashtra region in Gujarat.

Along with the idea of supporting more and more community development projects, partner organisations also took the initiative to help the communities to access government schemes and support, for example land rights, employment schemes, fair wages, and so on. Other demands against discrimination based on gender, caste, ethnicity etc. were raised and acted upon. terre des hommes was influenced and guided by the change of perspective and approaches that were happening within civil society and the NGO community in India.

Involvement deepens and widens

Meanwhile terre des hommes had expanded its work in the south to Andhra Pradesh and also in the north to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, supporting more projects in regions which were low in human development. It became necessary to locate terre des hommes staff in those regions and consequently offices were opened in Hyderabad and Delhi. As the work of supporting projects increased, that too mostly in the rural areas, institutional support oriented to individual children became a low priority. This led to some debate and struggle about perspectives of terre des hommes and its overall orientation. One of the observations was that terre des hommes did not focus on children as its constituency but was much more community / women oriented. Meanwhile gender concerns and issues were in the forefront of development debates all over the world. terre des hommes Germany also was very much influenced by this. All this led to many changes within terre des hommes.

First of all it started to set up a decentralized structure with regional offices which are now called Zonal Offices. There was also a critical review about support to institutions and inter-country adoptions. The question arose whether inter-country adoption was in the 'best interest' of the child or was it more a case of finding children for parents? A comprehensive study undertaken by the head office indicated 'differential adoption success'. The difficulties were especially with reference to the social integration of the children in the adoptive parents' country.

During these years terre des hommes Germany had also initiated work in two other South Asian countries, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. Bangladesh was then a new country in the process of nation building. Sri Lanka had made big strides in improvement of human development issues but had severe ethnic and communal conflicts and clashes.

“ terre des hommes was influenced and guided by the change of perspective and approaches that were happening within civil society and the NGO community in India.



An increasingly important area was support to children from socially deprived groups, elementary education and early childhood care and education.

Change with continuity

The second half of the 80s ushered in many changes. It was decided to discontinue institutional support and integrate the in-country adoption work with project development. Inter-country adoptions were stopped. This also was the preparatory period of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The UNCRC was finally adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1989. terre des hommes was already engaged in the preparatory stages and became committed to the realization of the provisions of UNCRC. Consequently terre des hommes support to projects and programmes shifted towards working on issues of violation of the rights of children. In concrete terms the project focus areas were health, including prenatal and postnatal health of women, promotion of nutrition, food and employment, and protection of girls against discrimination. An increasingly important area was support to children from socially deprived groups, elementary education and early childhood care and education. With regard to the issue of international adoptions the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption was held in 1993. The convention was to ensure that inter-country adoptions were done in the 'best interest of the child'. The principles and procedures were accepted by terre des hommes and incorporated into its work even in the context of in-country adoptions.

Around this time terre des hommes also got involved in various campaigns, networks and advocacy initiatives on themes like child labour, equal rights for girl children, women's rights and issues like land, water and subsistence agriculture. This orientation has continued over the years with the focus shifting to different sets of child rights at various junctures. For example, in the early 90s many projects were supported towards eradication of child labour and creation of alternatives to the child labour situation. The main alternative was understood to be education for children, which led to support to the issue of working towards legislation for free and compulsory quality education. An intense process of debates on various aspects of child labour and education was fostered within the partner organisations and within the networks as well. Other issues such as trafficking of children and women came into focus in the early years of the new century which again resulted in large campaign, advocacy and networking processes.

Further expansion and alliance-building

The 90s witnessed an expansion of the work of terre des hommes in India. In addition to the offices in Delhi and Bengaluru, a new office was opened in Kolkata for engaging with the eastern region of the country, particularly the states of Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal. This office was opened in collaboration with terre des hommes Suisse Geneva, another

CHILD PROTECTION
ECOLOGICAL RIGHTS
SAFE SPACES
FOR CHILDREN

Campaign Against Child Labour (CACL), was initiated by terre des hommes and partner organisations in Mumbai and Pune, and has become a nationwide campaign by the beginning of the new millennium.





Children who were once out of school and now back in school themselves became agents of change by asserting their own rights and also by motivating others to move back into school.

member of the terre des hommes International Federation. Work in Odisha got established soon and involved a large number of partners by the middle of the 90s. In Jharkhand too, partner organisations were supported extensively. Various collaborations like joint funding of projects, or co-financing of projects with organisations such as Aide l'Enfance de l'Inde (AEI) Luxembourg, Pharmaciens Sans Frontiers (PSF) Luxembourg, Misereor and Bread for the World were initiated and expanded during this period. Specific projects working towards eradication of child labour in the carpet industry were jointly funded by various organisations and complemented by campaigns in Germany to influence consumer behaviour.

Apart from supporting partner organisations on specific projects, a process of connecting them to each other, and to others not supported by terre des hommes, was attempted. In Pune terre des hommes together with other organisations initiated a forum called Action for the Rights of the Child (ARC) a city level forum of child rights organisations. Campaign Against Child Labour (CACL), was initiated by terre des hommes and partner organisations in Mumbai and Pune, and has become a nationwide campaign by the beginning of the new millennium.

This was also the period when repeated natural calamities struck different parts of the country, like the massive earthquake of 1993 in Maharashtra, followed by the devastating one in Uttarakhand. Major floods and cyclones lashed the eastern part of India, particularly Odisha, culminating in the super cyclone of 1999. Consequently, terre des hommes also extended its work, focusing on support to children and their communities affected by these disasters. Child protection, health and nutrition, shelter and psychosocial care became the specific areas of support in the disaster situations. Financial support from the Ministry for Development Cooperation (BMZ) and Ministry of External Affairs and other sources was accessed towards relief and rehabilitation work in this period.

Another important development of the 90s was the initiation of work in Nepal. Here protection of children, particularly girls was one of the important concerns. As trafficking in women and girls from Nepal to India and also to other destinations via India was a common occurrence, the possibilities of collaboration between organisations in Nepal and India were explored. This campaign was supported with funds from the European Union. Protection of survivors of sexual exploitation through repatriation and rehabilitation, as well as many initiatives towards prevention of trafficking were supported. Subsequently support to projects in Nepal focused more on preventive work through promotion of local economy at village level, employment opportunities and education. terre des hommes Germany registered itself as an international organization in Nepal in April 2015. Support has been extended to projects on health, discrimination, environmental safety and promotion of agriculture. Eight partner organisations are being supported in Nepal, in the area of child protection, ecological rights, safe spaces for children and in the area of renewable energy. Right from the beginning



The focus of support continued to be children, particularly psychosocial care, and restoring education, health and shelter.

of the work of terre des hommes Germany in Nepal various collaborations like joint funding of projects, or co-financing of projects with organisations such as Aide l'Enfance de l'Inde (AEI) Luxembourg, Pharmaciens Sans Frontiers (PSF) Luxembourg, together with support for projects from the ministry (BMZ) and the German Foundation Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt (DBU) has contributed a lot to the programme. Further support has been extended after the recent devastating earthquake, where terre des hommes was able to provide immediate relief through several partners including youth organisations to the survivors and their families. terre des hommes Germany in India has also had support from terre des hommes France F-68 as well as project support from terre des hommes Suisse Geneva with whom we share an office in Kolkata and from the German NGO-Alliance Development Helps.

The 25th anniversary of terre des hommes in India was celebrated in New Delhi in the Year 2000. This celebration showcased the important work that terre des hommes was supporting towards the promotion of children's rights, particularly children's right to protection and the right to participation. Over the years a large number of children had been taken out of the work situation and brought into education, either in the public schools or in the preparatory schools set up by partner organisations. In this process children's organisations were initiated in different communities and schools. Children who were once out of school and now back in school themselves became agents of change by asserting their own rights and also by motivating others to move back into school. Children's organisations had even started negotiating with community leaders on ending the practice of child labour. The process of children acting for their own rights had started. This was demonstrated at the anniversary celebrations through children's activities, exhibitions, debates, street plays, paintings and songs during the three-day event.

New issues in the new millennium

Trafficking

From 2001 onwards terre des hommes focused on consolidating the processes which had been already initiated and further expanded its work, particularly emphasizing the right of children to protection and participation. While working on child labour and forced migration it was observed that trafficking in children was an expanding route through which children were being brought into labour, for sexual exploitation, entertainment, and also for marital alliances. In discussing this with the partners it was observed that the awareness of trafficking was confined generally to sexual exploitation only. These discussions then introduced the idea of a 'Campaign Against Child Trafficking' in relation to an International Campaign Against Child Trafficking which terre des hommes had initiated in 2001. Thus the concern for

“ *The concern for education, particularly for legislation on free compulsory education, persisted.* ”



protection of children extended to sectors other than economic exploitation, to deprivation of food, health and education. The concern for education, particularly for legislation on free compulsory education, persisted. The campaign partners, terre des hommes and various other alliances, joined together to campaign and also to advocate for the legislation which was finally enacted in 2009. Now, there was the big challenge of supporting and campaigning for the implementation of this most crucial legislation.

terre des hommes Germany together with terre des hommes Suisse Geneva, terre des hommes Netherlands, and terre des hommes Lausanne has supported the “Destination Unknown – Children on the Move” Campaign in India, since 2013. The campaign, which focusses on children affected by forced migration, has been initiated by the terre des hommes International Federation and hosted by terre des hommes Germany in India, together with partners from Odisha, Andhra Pradesh West Bengal and Telengana. In 2015, the campaign will be initiated in Nepal.

Support in disaster situations

The period starting with the 90s witnessed unprecedented natural calamities and massive communal riots. The earthquake of Maharashtra in 1993 followed by the one in Uttarakhand in 1998 and in Gujarat in 2001 resulted in massive destruction of lives and property of people including children. Social infrastructure, particularly schools and medical facilities were flattened. The riots in the aftermath of the demolition of Babri Masjid and the tension that followed had its impact on the social fabric. The communal riots in the year 2002 resulted in the violation of children's rights. terre des hommes supported many initiatives towards immediate and long-term solutions for the victims, especially children. Two years later, the tsunami struck the eastern and southern coast of the country. The impact on the communities and the children here was stronger and more devastating. A large range and number of measures undertaken by partner organisations were supported in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. The focus of support continued to be children, particularly psychosocial care, and restoring education, health and shelter. Partner organisations supported the demand of the fishing community to restore houses on the same locations where they existed previously and also against converting the coastal line in the free zones for industries and business purposes like tourism.



terre des hommes
Germany's support to the survivors of disasters is a long term perspective.



Recurrent floods, cyclones, landslides and earthquakes in different regions of the country like Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Uttarakhand and Kashmir not only destroyed lives and properties but also affected the people's spirit and determination to move ahead. terre des hommes support, though small, was in the areas of psychosocial care and resilience building.

terre des hommes work and concerns in times of humanitarian crisis such as natural calamities and violent conflicts has become an important component over the years. A desk on humanitarian assistance was created within the project department with corresponding staff members in the region. This facilitated support to flood survivors in Pakistan in 2010. The unprecedented flood which had affected more than 20 million people across Pakistan drew the attention of the whole world. terre des hommes was successful in procuring considerable resources as a member of the alliance of different organisations in Germany.

Just now a similar situation exists in Nepal. The two earthquakes of April 25 and May 12, 2015 have taken away more than 9000 lives and affected almost a million children. 600,000 houses have been reported to have collapsed. People have lost their property, stocks, livestock, agricultural products and seeds. terre des hommes Germany has already supported about 10 partner organisations in different districts for relief and recovery measures such as safe spaces for children, food and nutrition, shelter and housing, restoration of schools and medical centers. The work with affected communities particularly focusing on children will continue in the coming three years or so.

terre des hommes Germany's support to the survivors of disasters is a long term perspective. Apart from supporting measures towards rebuilding and reconstruction of housing and social infrastructure, it also supports initiatives by partners on advocacy. Such advocacy initiatives result in more effective implementation of the official rehabilitation measures and also incorporating the voices and demands of the survivors on issues such as land rights, housing rights and preventive measures.

Child participation

The other major concern of terre des hommes Germany in India during this period was the promotion of child participation. This is when children's organisations got built and even networked within states and zones. The themes in the coming together of children continued to be eradication of child labour, the demand for free and compulsory quality education and protection from discrimination of all kinds. The Campaign Against Child Labour which was being supported by terre des hommes Germany from 1993 onwards reached about 20 states. Major events like the National Conventions of Child Labour in Chennai (1994), Delhi (1997) and Mysore (2003) highlighted the issue in a big way. In 2007, the Convention in



In certain ways the early years of the 21st century can be qualified as the period of advocacy.



The themes in the coming together of children continued to be eradication of child labour, the demand for free and compulsory quality education and protection from discrimination of all kinds.

FOOD AND NUTRITION
SHELTER AND HOUSING
QUALITY EDUCATION
PROTECTION FROM DISCRIMINATION



Ecological security is being understood as a precondition for securing children's rights and human rights.

Bhubaneshwar emphasized the agency of children and solidarity in helping each other to move out of child labour and into school.

In certain ways the early years of the 21st century can be qualified as the period of advocacy. The children's organisations themselves started taking up advocacy initiatives at community, local government and district levels. The process of working towards an alternative report by children to the official report of the government of India to the UNCRC committee was extensive and difficult. However the whole process was very exciting and proved to be a tremendous learning process. About 14 state reports were published and the final national report was printed and circulated as also submitted to the UNCRC committee. Eventually representatives of the children got invited for a brief consultation with the UNCRC committee members. This was a proud moment for everybody who was involved in the process.

In 2014 the UN Child Rights Committee (UNCRC) completed 25 years since its adoption by the UN General Assembly. The Government of India had ratified it in 1992. Prior to the 25th anniversary an extensive process was organized of a UNCRC audit, evaluating the achievements and deficits in India. Almost all the partner organisations and many other NGOs joined the process which also included validation of the findings of the process with children's group. This again was a difficult process due to language diversity and the age factor of children, but turned out to be meaningful and interesting both for the children and the organisers. The report brought out as a Balance Sheet is used as a reference material by many people. This was also used towards preparing the South Asia level report on 'child friendliness of governments' which was done subsequently by a group of support agencies including terre des hommes Germany.

The child participation process that got established within different partner organisations has consolidated itself. In some states there are state level networks that meet on an annual basis and take stock of their concerns and programmes. As the debate on ecological rights of children was introduced, the children's groups have got involved in this issue too.

Involving the youth

The partners in different organisations and terre des hommes realized that the children they had worked with were growing up fast and had already crossed 18 years. Many of them moved out of the children's groups, but many still stayed. Partners were looking for a way to engage these youth creatively. terre des hommes Germany, in the process of supporting implementation and advocating for the UNCRC, also faced criticisms and critiques on the UNCRC from different quarters. It was argued by some that UNCRC did not recognize the right of children to a healthy environment, which had become fundamental for children particularly in the current situation of climate change and a fragile ecology. This situation



The partners in different organisations and terre des hommes realized that the children they had worked with were growing up fast and had already crossed 18 years.

resulted in a debate on whether ecological rights of children should be treated as a separate theme. Finally there was an agreement to start activities around the theme ecological rights of children which is now being organized in a network of youth from 15-16 states. The theme is being advanced both in the form of small projects of protection on environment by the youth and also campaign on related issues. It took some time for this campaign to be recognized as relevant and meaningful within partner locations. Once this recognition happened, the youth and the older children became the protagonists of such campaigns. Hence this became a new campaign and a new target group for terre des hommes and its partners.

The main theme of the work of these youth groups remains gender equality, youth participation in governance, protection from violence, advocacy for environmental protection, creation of clean and safe spaces, and conservation of water, forests, soil and other natural resources. Ecological security is being understood as a precondition for securing children's rights and human rights. International exchanges and representations at UN level and other international conferences have now become a routine in this process.



Much achieved, much to be done...

Currently terre des hommes continues to work with about 133 partner organisations in different parts of the country. The projects supported still work on child rights issues within their communities. Protection and participation continue to be the main thrust, with women's rights and particularly the rights of the girl child against discrimination remaining a major concern. Extension and implementation of the Right to Education Act appears to be a common agenda. The campaigns against child marriage, trafficking, child labour, gender discrimination and violence against girls and women continue to be supported. Support has also been extended to environmental concerns, promotion of youth networks on ecological security, promotion of water and land conservation efforts and protection of environment in general. As terre des hommes works with children as well as their communities, support to the communities has been on similar lines, promoting equality between boys and girls, an understanding of organic agriculture, forest protection, waste segregation and afforestation and other related measures.

The journey ahead

The journey of terre des hommes in South Asia over 40 years has been a dynamic one starting with simple solutions towards alleviating human suffering and deprivation. The concerns have evolved over the years to collectively defend and protect the entire world of which the humans are an integral part. In the true sense it continues to be a journey to realize the vision of the 'earth of mankind' together with justice and peace for children and youth of today and the generations to come. Today terre des hommes works with over 20,000 youth and children in different parts of the region through its partner organisations.

The challenge is more effective realization of the right to participation of children and youth as a key to accessing and asserting all other rights. This can be the way to safe spaces and resilience of children and youth in the midst of the growing threat of child abuse, violence, forced migration and marginalization. Ecological rights are the foundation for this. Children's rights are embedded in ecological rights and human rights. Working with children and youth is going to be the project and promise from terre des hommes on the occasion of the 40th anniversary.

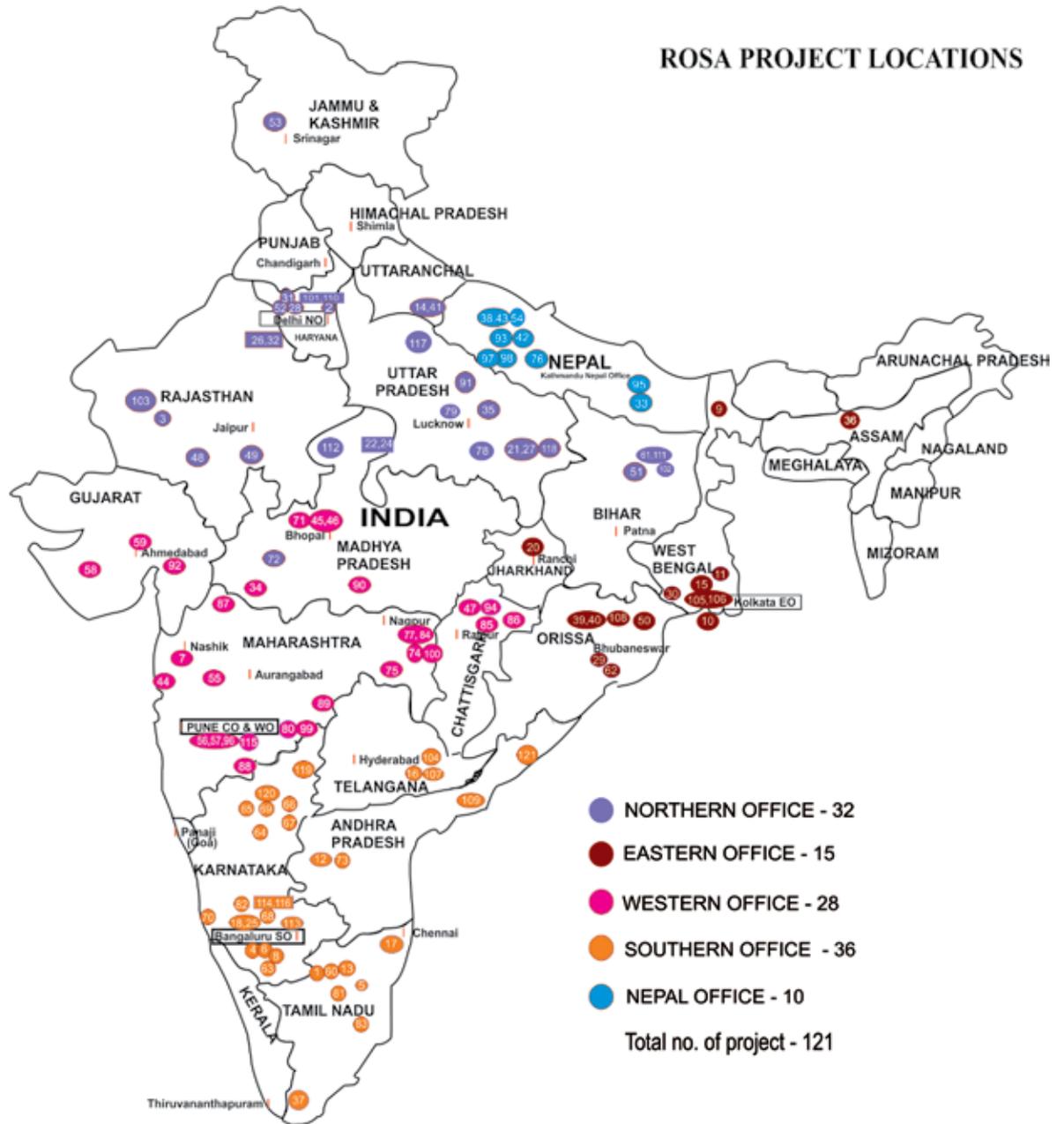


The challenge is more effective realization of the right to participation of children and youth as a key to accessing and asserting all other rights.

IT CONTINUES TO BE A JOURNEY...



ROSA PROJECT LOCATIONS



Annexure II

terre des hommes Germany - India Programme
On going projects - Jan to Dec 2014

ACCORDING TO COUNTRY / ZONE

Sr.No.	Codeword	Budget in Euro for 2014
E A S T E R N O F F I C E		
1	PECUC-AEI-INDIA12-13	33,254
2	PEACE-PWS-IND-13 - PWS	-
3	PWS-YSC-Peace-NBB-Ind-14-PWS	10,000
4	PWS-YSC-Peace-NBB-Ind-14-YSC	
5	NERSWN-INDIA-14	9,088
6	YSC India BMZ 13-16 - YSC	1,84,516
7	YSC India BMZ 13-16 - DISHA	
8	HSWS-INDIA 14	33,500
9	PRASARI IND 14-15	5,750
10	LGWCDC-IND 14-16	2,250
11	NISHTHA-INDIA 14	20,069
12	PRAYAS-INDIA-11	4,354
13	SIKSHASANDHAN INDIA 14	20,000
14	PWS-INDIA 14	9,081
15	FR-PALLI-IND 2014	15,000
TOTAL		3,03,608
N O R T H E R N O F F I C E		
16	ASREAD-IND-OTTO-11FF (Ankur Soc)	16,562
17	ASREAD-IND-OTTO-11FF (READ)	
18	READ-IND-OTTO-11	-
19	MLPC-IAV-SE-NGR-IND 13-14	5,063
20	ASREAD-IND-OTTO 14-ANKUR	51,121
21	ASREAD-IND-OTTO 14-READ	
22	AIDENT-INDIA 14	23,263
23	MLPC-INDIA 14-15	14,053
24	CID-TDHGENF-INDIA-14-15	28,464

25	MPVHA-IND-PSF 14	11,131
26	AMAN INDIA BMZ 14-17	23,902
27	AMAN-INDIA 14	14,950
28	HWA/PACE-IND-10-15 - HWA	71,477
29	HWA/PACE-IND-10-15 - PACE	
30	SSEVS –INDIA-11	7,092
31	GRAMYA-INDIA-13	-
32	SSLDJS-INDIA-13	9,703
33	SSLDJS-INDIA-14	2,885
34	MMSVS-INDIA-14-15	3,550
35	GRAMYA-INDIA-14-15	9,375
36	AV BALIGA INDIA 14	14,799
37	YVS-TDHGENF-INDIA 14-15	22,657
38	GDSS-Misereor-India-12 (Gramya)	1,58,931
39	HAQ-INDIA 14	13,800
40	PGSS-PSF-INDIA-11	32,742
41	MMSVS-INDIA 11	11,662
42	SKVS-INDIA 14	15,000
43	GirlsRights Ind BMZ 11-14 (SWERA)	92,186
44	GirlsRights Ind BMZ 11-14 (GVSTK)	
45	FR-MGVP-IND-2014	10,750
46	FR-VHAI-HWVO-2014 - VHAI	30,000
47	FR-VHAI-HWVO-2014 - HWVO	
TOTAL		6,95,118
S O U T H E R N O F F I C E		
48	CARE TRUST C&A-IND11	82980
49	VIKASA-READS-IND-AEI-13-16 (VIKASA)	97769
50	VIKASA-READS-IND-AEI-13-16 (READS)	
51	KRSCBP-IND-AEI-13-16 - KIDS	158315
52	KRSCBP-IND-AEI-13-16 - REACHS	
53	KRSCBP-IND-AEI-13-16 - SPANDANA	
54	KRSCBP-IND-AEI-13-16 - CDF	
55	KRSCBP-IND-AEI-13-16 - BDSSS	
56	KRSCBP-IND-AEI-13-16 - PADI	
57	CARE TRUST-TPF-IND13-14	-

58	PEACE-PWS-IND-13 - PEACE	-
59	PWS-YSC-Peace-NBB-Ind-14-Peace	-
60	PWS-YSC-Peace-NBB-Ind-14-NBB	
61	RLHP-INDIA-2014	29331
62	PSYCHOTRUST INDIA 14	32925
63	CARE TRUST-TPF-IND14-16	3225
64	Timbaktu StadtwOS-IND11	6516
65	HEAL-Ind-BMZ 13-16	150595
66	RLHP-SAMAVADATDH-AEI-IND13 (RLHP)	17896
67	RLHP-SAMAVADATDH-AEI-IND13 (SAMVADA)	
68	RLHP-SAMAVADATDH-AEI-IND13 (TDH)	
69	NISARGA - INDIA 14	9769
70	SAMVADA-TDH-AEI-14-16	7193
71	TIMBAKTU-INDIA 14	27013
72	CARETRUST INDIA 14	10888
73	PEACE INDIA 14	11950
74	CCRD - INDIA-2011	7369
75	BOSCO-INDIA-11	15569
76	DBNEST - INDIA C&A 12	55140
77	SAMVADA-AEI-IND-12-15	27444
78	ROSE-AEI-IND-13-15	19653
79	CCRD-INDIA-KNH-2013	-
80	BOSCO-INDIA-2014-15	6475
81	GDSS-Misereor-India-12 Don Bosco	158931
82	GDSS-Misereor-India-12 (SEEDS)	
83	GDSS-Misereor-India-12 (SAMATA+HAQ)	
	TOTAL	936946
W E S T E R N O F F I C E		
84	Anandi-Gantar-C&A-IND-11 (Anandi)	48,157
85	Anandi-Gantar-C&A-IND-11 (Ganatar)	
86	PRASOON PSF IND 13-16	60,455
87	Lokpanchayat-IND-12	17,769
88	DILASA-UGAM-AEI-IND 13-15 - DILASA	46,000
89	DILASA-UGAM-AEI-IND 13-15 - UGAM	

90	NIWCYD AEI IND 10-14 FF	19,617
91	NPM AEI IND 10 FF	13,078
92	Lokpanchayat-IND-VWEF-13	1,96,002
93	YUVA-India BMZ 14-17-YUVA	1,70,007
94	YUVA-India BMZ 14-17-NIWCYD	
95	YUVA-India BMZ 14-17-Muskaan	
96	NIWCYD-AEI-IND-14	55,705
97	MMKSS-JJVS-F68-IND-14-17 - MMKSS	14,868
98	MMKSS-JJVS-F68-IND-14-17 -JJVS	
99	BSS-F68-IND-14-17	15,131
100	ASTITVAGMVS-AEI-IND-13-16 - ASTIVA	39,915
101	ASTITVAGMVS-AEI-IND-13-16 - GMVS	
102	Dalitsangh-PSF-IND 11	20,347
103	ANANDI-PSF-IND-12/15	61,366
104	CHAUPAL BMZ IND 12-15	93,981
105	SYM-AEI-IND-12	32,462
106	TMC-VW-IND-12-15	34,662
107	Tathapi-AEI-IND 13-15	70,000
108	PAHAL-IND 14	12,688
109	TATHAPI-VW-INDIA14-16	33,631
110	DR-NPMDILASA-AEI-14-16-NPM	50,000
111	DR-NPMDILASA-AEI-14-16-Dilasa	
TOTAL		11,05,841
N E P A L		
112	HuRENDEC Nep BMZekf 13-16	1,68,718
113	SRHC-NEPAL-AEI-13-15	19,893
114	GSN Nepal DBU 14-16	51,442
115	HuRENDEC-Wiederaufbau Schule	-
116	SOSEC-NEPAL-AEI-12/15	19,076
117	CDS-PSF-NEPAL-13-16	79,792
118	Relief-Nepal-14	5,960
119	NAVJYOTI-NEPAL-AEI-12-15	23,921
120	FR-NAVJYOTI-AEI-NEPAL14	20,000
121	HuRENDEC-NEAPL-14	45,000
TOTAL		4,33,802

terre des hommes Germany
South Asia / India Programme

tdh GIP - Western Office

Regie House, Opp Police Lines

Pudumjee Park, Nana Peth,

Pune - 411 002

Tel: 020 2634 4028 / 2635 1634

Tel / fax: 020 2634 4029

Email: tdhwestzone@gmail.com

Website: www.childrensrightsindia.org

tdh GIP - Eastern Office

385/1, Keyatala Lane, Opp Hotel South Way

Near Golpark Petrol Pump

Kolkata - 700 029

Tel: 033 2465 9887 / 2465 9789 / 2467 9788

Email: tdhkol@gmail.com

tdh GIP - Northern Office

C-115, Second Floor, New Rajinder Nagar

New Delhi - 110 060

Tel: 011 287 44214 / 287 44365

Email: tdhnro@gmail.com

tdh GIP - Southern Office

319, 1st floor, Wheeler Road Extension

D'Costa Square, Cooke Town

Bangalore - 560 084

Tel: 080 2548 2937 / 2548 2964

Email: tdhsro@vsnl.com, tdhsouthzone2015@gmail.com

