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# Annual Report 2006 and 2007

Hivos - India Regional Office



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# ANNUAL REPORT 2006 and 2007

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## GLOSSARY

### Sectors:

A2015	Alliance 2015
A&C	Arts and Culture
AIDS	HIV/AIDS
AIF	Alliance Investment Fund
Alliance	Alliance 2015
BDF	Bio-diversity Fund
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CFS	Co-financing System
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DGIS	Dutch Directorate General for International Cooperation
EU	European Union
€	Euros
FSED	Financial Services and Enterprise Development
GWD	Gender, Women and Development
HO	Hivos Head Office, The Netherlands
HR&D	Human Rights and Democratisation
HTF	Hivos Triodos Fund
I&M	ICT and Media
LCMG	Logica CMG (now Logica)
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
OCGE	Organisational Change for Gender Equality
PF	Private Funds
PF-O	Private Funding –Organisation
PF-P	Private Funding –Private Donors
RNE	Royal Netherlands Embassy
RO	Hivos India Regional Office
SAN!	Stop AIDS Now! Fund
SHO	Dutch Cooperating Relief Agencies
SP	Sustainable Production

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## PREFACE

2006 and 2007 were eventful years of transition for the world; Hivos was no exception. The India Regional Office of Hivos was unable to produce an annual report for 2006 but we are happy to present to you now a combined report for 2006 and 2007, which captures the highlights. As mentioned in the India Regional Office annual report for 2005, Hivos went through a major organisational re-structuring in July 2005 in order to improve its effectiveness and efficiency in building up quality partnerships. An important part of the new structure is the formation of international sector teams in each of Hivos' policy priority areas, which include Programme Managers at the Head Office and Programme Officers based in all the offices of Hivos. In this report, we share the results of the re-structuring, the sharper focus and greater coherence in each of the policy areas, while still retaining the required attention to country and regional characteristics and priorities. The re-structuring process was formally reviewed in 2006 and was assessed to have been a positive change overall.

During 2006 and 2007, Hivos faced stiff challenges in mobilising the necessary financial resources to support its work in development cooperation. In 2005, the Co-financing System (CFS) of the Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS) of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has been the mainstay (95% approximately) of Hivos' financial base, was re-formulated. Hivos had to compete with more than 100 other organisations to access funds in the new CFS. Hivos' application was assessed, approved and selected and for the duration of the current CFS, i.e., 2007-2010, Hivos can look forward to continuing support from the Dutch Government. One new condition of this support, however, is that by 2010, Hivos must raise 25% of its annual budget from other (non-Dutch government) sources. Thus, mobilising new financial resources has become an important and urgent new area of activity for Hivos. It is making progress in meeting this challenge: in 2007, Hivos raised 21% of its annual turnover from other sources.

In addition to the institution-wide transformation related to re-structuring and the new challenges related to mobilising new financial resources, the India Regional Office experienced some major internal changes. In April 2007, Dr. Shobha Raghuram resigned as director of the Regional Office, in order to join Hivos' new Knowledge Programme as International Advisor, before resigning from Hivos in October 2007. Shobha was with the India Regional Office of Hivos almost since its inception and served as its Director for five years. She was the first Indian national to do so. Shobha contributed considerably to building Hivos' profile in India. She maintained contact with a wide array of actors not only in the development sector but also with many academics, policy makers and professionals. The Technical Report Series, which in many ways became the hallmark of the Regional Office, was conceptualized and edited by Shobha. Through her distinctive contributions, Shobha has left her mark on the Regional Office, and we will miss her insight and breadth of vision.

In October 2006, the first employee of the India Regional Office, Mr. Philomen Raj, who had worked in the capacity of Office Assistant, retired. Philomen had been an integral part of the Regional Office since its inception. The Regional Office remembers the steadfast sincerity, commitment and hard work of Philomen with appreciation.

From April 2007, the day-to-day management of the Regional Office was handled by Ms. Reena Fernandes, the Deputy Director. Mr. Allert van den Ham (Director, Projects & Programmes) served as Acting Director, though he continued to be based in The Hague. In February 2008, the undersigned was appointed as Director.

Apart from negotiating internal changes, the Regional Office had to contend with a swiftly changing environment in India and the world. A high GDP growth rate notwithstanding, the Human Development Report 2007/2008 (HDR) shows that on most development indicators, we have a long way to go in India. Perhaps the most



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troubling aspect is the disparities between the rich and the poor. The HDR records that the share of income/ consumption of the poorest 10% in India is 3.6% while the corresponding share of the richest 10% is 31.1%. This fundamental gap, which shows no sign of substantive contraction, is one of the biggest challenges we face in the development sector.

This report covers the preparation period of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, which has the theme of inclusive growth. Many of Hivos' partner organisations seized the opportunity offered to civil society organisations to present their perspectives and recommendations before working groups tasked with specific subject areas of the Plan. Women's organisations, especially, made a concerted effort to engender the Plan.

Though this report covers two years, its structure is similar to that of previous annual reports of the India Regional Office. It gives key data and descriptions of all financial and non-financial activities undertaken by the office.

We are pleased to report that all audits of the Bangalore office - programme administration and financial - continue to show clear and high quality operations. Hivos, globally and in India, has been recertified under ISO 9001:2000.

Indeed, difficult though the last two years have been, we have been fortunate in our continued association with an exceptional set of partner organisations. We take this opportunity to thank them for their cooperation and most of all for their creative energy, which is inspirational. We would also like to thank our colleagues at Hivos HO and the other Regional Offices of Hivos for their support and commitment. In particular, we acknowledge the invaluable encouragement and support of the Directors of Hivos, the Head of Bureau for Democratisation, Rights, AIDS, and Gender, and the Programme Managers of all the sectors. We have found strength in our shared commitment to a vision of a world where peace, justice, diversity, equity and respect reign.

**Jamuna Ramakrishna**

Director, Hivos India Regional Office

2008

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## 1. SPECIAL FOCUS

### *India and the MDGs*

The global economic slowdown notwithstanding, the Indian economy has been growing at a fast pace. The GDP growth rate exceeded 9% in both 2005-2006 and 2006-2007. In 2007, a projection released by Goldman Sachs estimated that if the Indian economy continues to grow at 8% annually, India may become the fifth biggest economy in the world by 2015. Such projections combined with extensive (and enthusiastic) media coverage of 'India Shining', has done much to re-create India's image both at home and abroad. It is easy to be mesmerised by the glitter.

But it is important to drag one's eyes away, and to see what lies beyond. In 2007, as we passed the halfway mark for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, the global stocktaking exercise did not deliver very good news. Some particular areas of concern in India:<sup>2</sup>

- A very high percentage (47%) of children under age five are underweight. An even higher percentage is under-height for the given age (51%). These are national averages; in some states and in some districts of some states, these statistics paint an even bleaker picture.
- Between 1991 and 2001, the male-female gap rate in literacy reduced by only 3.2 percentage points, from a gap rate of 24.8% to 21.6%.
- Representation of women in Parliament remains abysmal at 8.3%. The periodic introduction of the Women's Reservation Bill has become somewhat of a farce. The representation of women in state legislatures is also very low.
- The Infant Mortality Rate stood at 57/1000 live births in 2005-2006. Again, there are large variations across states (from 15 in Kerala to 73 in Uttar Pradesh).
- The Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 live births shows a similar pattern. National average: 301. Kerala: 110. Uttar Pradesh: 517
- More than half the births in the country are still not attended by skilled health personnel (could be an Auxiliary Nurse Midwife, nurse, or doctor).

#### Box No.1

#### Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

In September 2000, 189 countries, including India committed to achieving eight MDGs by 2015. These eight goals (eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability, and forming global partnerships for development) were further specified in 18 'targets'. Only one of these targets refers specifically to addressing gender disparities. India has articulated National Development Goals that are even more ambitious than the MDGs. The Eleventh Five Year Plan has proposed state-specific targets.

The National Sample Survey (2004-05) found that almost 28% of the population lives below the global poverty standard of USD 1/day. The Human Development Report for 2007/2008 estimates that 34% of the population lives on less than USD 1/day and a staggering 80% live on less than USD 2/day.

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<sup>1</sup> Poddar, T. and Yi, E., India's Rising Growth Potential, Goldman Sachs Global Economics Paper No. 152, 22 January 2007.

<sup>2</sup> These data are drawn from the UNDP Human Development Report 2007/2008 and from the stock-taking done by the Wada na Todo Abhiyan of India's progress towards the MDGs and National Development Goals in July 2007.

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There can be little doubt that a huge section of the country is not benefiting from the remarkable growth rate that the GDP is registering. As we approach the end of the first decade in the new millennium, we have yet to find the answer to the question – how can the economic growth we are witnessing reach those who are most marginalised, and not be the cause of their further marginalization or even destruction?

There is a deeper set of questions, too. As pointed out in the list above, there are states in the country that are doing considerably better than others. But even in a state like Kerala, which can be proud of its human development indicators, problems like Violence against Women persist. This apparent contradiction cannot but remind one of the misgivings expressed by many women's rights activists about the MDGs and their extremely limited attention to issues of gender inequality. But in general, such a disjuncture also raises fundamental questions about the yardsticks we use in the development arena, and the goals that we set for ourselves.

Even if we set these concerns aside, and view the MDGs as a 'minimum' agenda for the development sector, there are still serious doubts about whether this bare minimum can be achieved within the timeframe agreed upon. Greater, more systematic, sustained and holistic interventions are required. An important factor in ensuring that such interventions are developed and implemented would be a high degree of public awareness and pressure from civil society for improved accountability and actual progress towards the achievement of the MDGs. Worldwide, various campaigns have been launched to create such pressure. The Katha Rakhiba Sarkar (campaign in Orissa is an example. By accessing the Alliance Investment Fund that has been set up at Hivos, support was extended to Katha Rakhiba Sarkar (campaign via our Alliance2015 partner, Concern Worldwide. The objective of the campaign is to create an enabling environment for the effective implementation of the commitments of the Government towards the Millennium Development Goals in Orissa.

Another important factor in the achievement of MDGs is coordination and communication among those involved in development cooperation. The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) is a step in this direction but runs the risk of being seen as a largely technical instrument. Hivos agrees with this critique and would like to see a broader interpretation which goes beyond purely technical parameters towards more qualitative and politically critical aspects – such as the greater involvement of civil society to ensure participation, ownership, accountability, and transparency. In the approach to structural development initiatives especially, Hivos sees the importance of willingness to take risks and to be flexible. Moves to improve efficiency should not (inadvertently) stifle innovation. These considerations must remain in the forefront as the target date for achieving the MDGs draws closer.

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## 2. PROGRAMME PARTNERSHIPS – THE INDIA PROGRAMME

### 2.1 *Post-“Kanteling”*: Experiences from Hivos’ Organisational Restructuring

The changes related to Hivos’s major organisational restructuring (Kanteling) launched on the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2005 have been described at length in our last Annual Report. In this report, we comment on how these changes have contributed to the desired results in terms of larger institutional goals: Kanteling has helped to make Hivos and its staff more dynamic, more innovative and responsive to the new and major challenges than before both in the Netherlands and in India. It has helped Programme Officers to build upon certain core areas of sectoral expertise. The experience of being part of institution-wide sectoral teams has enriched Programme Officers, exposing them to a wide variety of contexts and development intervention strategies. There is increasing coherence within sectors; at the same time, there is some space for region-specific priorities and strategies. It is our hope that Kanteling may have contributed to more meaningful and critical engagement with our programme partners.

To recall, by 2010, Hivos is expected to raise 25% of its funding from its own or other private sources. Kanteling has helped Hivos to become more successful in its own efforts to mobilise financial resources. At the overall institutional level, Hivos has exceeded its own annual targets both in 2006 and 2007. RO India has also made a good beginning. A few of our ten-plus partners (SIAAP, MVF & SIFFS) have contributed to Hivos' targets of raising new financial resources. Hivos wishes to apply the lessons learnt from these experiences to selectively revisit our ten plus phase-out policy and re-shape our critical engagement with certain "strategic" ten-plus partners.

### 2.2 *A Period of Decreasing Budget Allocation: Need for Innovation*

Table 1 shows that India's share of the Hivos overall budget has dropped from 11.9% in 2004 to 10.8%, 9.1% and 8.0% in 2005, 2006 and 2007 respectively. Owing to the challenges in Hivos's external environment, and the growing pressure to raise the "25%" Hivos was compelled to revisit and radically revise its methodology of allocation of programme funds to the different sectors and Regional Offices. Beginning in 2007, part of Hivos overall programme budget has been set aside in a central pool (reserve) at the Hivos HO. This will become available as Matching Grants to sectors and Regional Offices that have been successful in their negotiations to use some of these funds to leverage newer and varied types of external resources. Consequent to this shift, the annual programme allocation to India RO from the Co-financing System (CFS) source has decreased from a steady 5.6 million Euros (2002 -2006) to € 5.1 m in 2007 and € 4.5 m in 2008. This is expected to go down further to € 3.9 m in 2010. It would be appropriate to add in this context that although the CFS funds have decreased, the overall CFS Funds of Hivos have in fact increased.

For all desks across Hivos including RO India this implies that with each year, less CFS money is readily or automatically available for grant-making. Correspondingly, there is increasing pressure to mobilise non-CFS resources. Hivos India has embarked upon a wide array of strategies to meet this new challenge. At this juncture, Hivos is closely weighing the pros and cons of its current legal structure in India and looking into the possibilities of adapting the same to suit its new needs in the (short and) long term.

The steady increase in overall turnover figures (see Table 1) is in line with the institutional targets Hivos has set for itself (in relation to the expectation from the Dutch Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS) to raise 25% of its funds from private sources). The quantum leap in the overall figures from € 66,099,659 in 2004 to € 75,184,000 in 2005 is directly attributed to the funds raised for post-Tsunami interventions in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and India. From 2005 onwards, each Bureau/Regional Office is intensively involved in raising resources from a range of private sources. Given that Table 1 is a reflection of all funds, it is difficult to reach any meaningful conclusions within and/or across the three categories of Hivos Overall, Hivos Asia and Hivos India.

**Table 1: Hivos Funds Overall, Select Years**

Year	Hivos Overall		Hivos Asia		Hivos India	
	In Euro	%	In Euro	%	In Euro	%
1991	23,017,094	100	3,212,310	14	1,510,181	6.6
1995	27,764,939	100	5,227,775	19	2,127,221	7.6
2000	52,726,703	100	12,055,740	23	4,919,434	9.3
2001	59,705,000	100	13,079,000	22	6,567,857	11.0
2002	58,161,609	100	12,716,089	22	5,571,525	9.6
2003	67,381,000	100	15,452,316	23	7,812,397	11.6
2004	66,099,659	100	15,627,247	24	7,913,530	11.9
2005	75,134,000	100	20,115,000	27	8,116,148	10.8
2006	76,010,124	100	18,312,316	24	6,930,022	9.1
2007	78,240,479	100	19,201,820	25	6,547,934	8.0

Note:

1. Hivos funds are inclusive of all funding sources viz Co-financing System (CFS) funds, European Union (EU) and all other additional funds.
2. Figures are in Euros. Figures for the years 1991, 1995 & 2000 are converted to Euros from Dutch Guilders (Exchange rate 1€ = Dfl 2.20371).
3. Any marginal difference with Hivos' Annual Report is due to technical reasons.

### 2.3 Sectoral Investments, Sectoral Spread of India Programme

Table 2 reflects the sectoral expenditure in percentages for Hivos Overall, Asia and India. Table 3 provides details of the India spending (amounts and percentages) in the seven sectors. Further it gives the break-up of the Co-financing System (CFS) funds received from DGIS.

**Table 2: Hivos Overall: Percentage of Funds\* across Sectors in 2006 and 2007**

Types	Hivos Overall		Hivos Asia**		Hivos India	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Financial Services and Enterprise Development	22%	16%	26%	18%	31%	21%
Sustainable Production	25%	25%	21%	17%	14%	15%
AIDS	8%	9%	3%	5%	7%	8%
Human Rights and Democratisation	20%	21%	29%	33%	26%	34%
Gender, Women and Development	10%	10%	11%	13%	11%	10%
Arts and Culture	6%	6%	6%	8%	6%	7%
ICT and Media	5%	6%	4%	6%	5%	5%
Knowledge Programme***	-	6%	-	0%	-	0%
Public Support and Campaigns***	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* This reflects All Funds and all Funding sources.

\*\* The Hivos Asia data excludes Southeast Europe.

\*\*\* All Hivos' Expenditure on Knowledge Programme and Public Support and Campaigns is reflected under Hivos Overall

**Table 3: Hivos India - Funds per Sector in Amounts and Percentages for 2006 and 2007**

Sl. No.	Sectors	CFS Funds				All Funds			
		2006		2007		2006		2007	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	FSED	1,731,097	29%	1,082,146	21%	1,923,111	28%	1,342,881	21%
2	SP	865,322	14%	924,191	18%	1,025,740	15%	991,718	15%
3	AIDS	291,815	5%	250,433	5%	517,489	7%	532,863	8%
4	HR&D	1,583,308	26%	1,536,264	29%	1,905,773	27%	2,251,622	34%
5	GWD	809,141	14%	667,645	13%	809,141	12%	667,645	10%
6	A&C	426,650	7%	436,297	8%	426,650	6%	436,297	7%
7	I&M	322,118	5%	299,908	6%	322,118	5%	324,908	5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,029,451</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,196,884</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6,930,022</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6,547,934</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Note: Sectoral spending as outlined in Table 3 can be read with the following observations: The increase from 26% to 29% in the CFS spending on Human Rights includes support to one gender and one ICT programme (which for internal administrative reasons has been classified under Human Rights). Further it includes additional allocations of € 100,000 to Hivos's Alliance 2015 partner Concern Worldwide and of € 50,000 to another Alliance partner Welthungerhilfe (earlier Deutsche Welthungerhilfe) for flood relief activities. The spending on GWD is in effect more than the 13% as reflected in 2007 because the amounts for gender mainstreaming in other sectors are not fully reflected here.*

Table 3 shows a one time steep increase in the spending in the Financial Services Sector i.e. 28% in 2006 for All Funds and 29% for CFS Funds. This reflects the extra funds mobilized by Hivos for its grant support to post tsunami interventions. The steep increase in Human Rights from 27% in 2006 to 34% in 2007 for All Funds is attributed to the EU approval of a large programme on Elimination of Child Labour.

The method of allocation of Co-financing System (CFS) Funds to different Regions and Bureaus was different in 2006 and 2007. The CFS figures per sector are allocated by the Director Projects and Programmes (DPP) at Hivos HO. Hence, it is not possible to draw meaningful conclusions about the differentials in amounts or percentages per sector or the trends of increase or decrease in the CFS spending per sector in 2006 and 2007. Given the dynamic variety and nature of additional funds raised, it is extremely difficult to identify trends in the data on All Funds.

## 2.4 Hivos Funding in India: An Overall Profile

**Table 4: Trends in Overall Turnover of Hivos India, Select Years**

Year	No. of Partner Organisations	Turnover in Euros	Exchange Rate (Rs. to 1 Euro )	Turnover in Rupees
2001	84	6,567,857	42	275,849,994
2002	80	5,614,050	46	258,246,300
2003	82	7,812,397	52	406,244,644
2004	91	7,913,530	56	443,157,680
2005	96	8,116,148	55	446,388,140
2006	87	6,930,022	57	395,011,254
2007	76	6,547,934	57	373,232,238

- Note:*
1. Inclusive of Co-financing System (CFS), European Union (EU), and other non-co-financing Funds.
  2. The number of partner organisations in 2006 and 2007 excludes micro fund partners.
  3. The count of organisations in 2006 and 2007 excludes those that did not receive any remittance in 2006 and 2007 (i.e., 13 partners in 2006 and 16 partners in 2007).

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While striving to keep a healthy mix of big, medium and small organisations, it becomes increasingly necessary for the India RO to cut down the total size of its partner portfolio in order to be able to continue to provide quality services.

The trend in decline of the number of partner organisations from 96 in 2005 to 87 and 76 in 2006 and 2007 respectively is fully in line with Hivos' institutional priorities. This is made possible by an effective implementation of the Ten-plus Phase out Policy. This issue will continue to be looked at closely in 2008.

Hivos extended support to 121 projects of 87 organisations in 2006 and 123 projects of 76 organisations in 2007 (See Annexure 1). Among these is included renewal of contracts with 9 partners in 2006 and 15 in 2007 respectively (See Annexure II); and issuance of supplementary contracts to 9 in 2006 and 8 in 2007 (See Annexure III). The highlights of the field collaboration are the rejuvenation of the partner portfolio evident in support to 18 new partner organisations in 2006 and 7 in 2007 (See Annexure IV). Further the Micro Fund budget line was used to extend support to 14 and 26 partners in 2006 and 2007 respectively (See Annexure V). There was one new partnership under the Hivos Fund for Experiments in 2006 (See Annexure VI) and 5 partners under the Fund for WSF/ISF Projects in 2006 (see Annexure VII).

In the course of 2006, the Hivos India RO issued Letters of Intent of Hivos support to a total of eleven organisations. The Ministry of Home Affairs approved applications for prior permission made by four of these. The applications of seven organisations were rejected. As a result the India RO was constrained from renewing its contracts with three organisations and providing start-up support to four. The India RO has been closely following up this issue with the Ministry for Home Affairs in consultation with the Royal Netherlands Embassy and the Netherlands Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

## *2.5 Geographic Spread of the Programmes*

Hivos continues to hold its mandate to support programmes across ten states viz. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Delhi, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. For valid policy reasons, some exceptions have been made for specific support to two Kerala-based programmes. Given the decreased funding available, it is not possible for the Regional Office to expand its support to all states. Hence, in 2004 the India RO with the best of intentions developed the Regional Concentration Policy (RCP) which prioritised the need to increase support in North Karnataka, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, and Western Orissa. Hivos wishes to pursue its Regional Concentration Policy (RCP) but following the organisational restructuring (Kanteling) in July 2005, it has been difficult to operationalise the RCP in terms of increased financial investments. The RCP therefore needs to be revisited and sharpened in the light of Hivos' sectoral re-organisation. It is intended that the RCP will be given the much needed attention in the years to come.

The sudden increase (in 2005) followed by steady decrease in the financial investments in Kerala can be explained by a time-bound investment in a relatively large Tsunami Relief and Rehabilitation Programme. On the other side, a dip in investments in Goa is well in line with our geographic mandate. In the course of 2008, Hivos wishes to take a closer at the rural-urban nature of its partner portfolio with a view to increasing its rural outreach.

**Table 5: Geographic Spread of Programmes**

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Andhra Pradesh	1,600,714	1,237,110	2,415,508	2,625,871	2,030,276	891,619	1,281,174
Goa	31,765	34,034	27,500	17,240	0	25,360	0
Gujarat	1,152,526	550,515	558,132	553,341	293,536	355,903	251,359
Jharkhand	90,758	101,983	127,774	152,095	80,589	164,510	129,840
Karnataka	384,634	377,800	426,920	427,888	876,838	1,277,353	907,150
Kerala	414,348	453,780	453,780	453,780	1,837,565	766,224	381,785
Madhya Pradesh	124,839	149,083	163,992	150,295	57,900	117,140	64,330
Maharashtra	382,042	392,546	911,709	571,177	622,842	1,078,121	1,068,740
New Delhi	452,005	528,119	628,988	712,071	789,497	847,898	874,118
Orissa	572,759	466,125	360,599	495,073	507,747	421,126	843,279
Rajasthan	366,414	231,345	203,346	332,934	265,184	225,276	162,008
Tamil Nadu	825,763	960,570	741,054	766,261	754,174	705,492	584,151
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	405,000	101,250	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,398,567</b>	<b>5,483,010</b>	<b>7,424,302</b>	<b>7,359,276</b>	<b>8,116,148</b>	<b>6,930,022</b>	<b>6,547,934</b>

## 2.6 Types of Organisations

**Table 6: Types of Organisations, 2006 and 2007, In Percentages**

Types	Hivos Worldwide		Hivos Asia		Hivos India	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Community-based	6%	6%	3%	2%	2%	1%
Social Movement	6%	5%	10%	7%	37%	20%
Intermediary Development	14%	15%	19%	22%	27%	27%
Service Organisation (Profit)	6%	3%	5%	2%	9%	0%
Service Organisation (Non-profit)	37%	38%	36%	35%	17%	28%
Network Organisation	12%	11%	13%	12%	6%	8%
Other	5%	6%	3%	4%	1%	2%
Membership Organisation	14%	16%	11%	16%	1%	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The detailed break up of Hivos' support in India to different types of organisations is captured in Table 6. Support to membership organisations is a major area of focus in Hivos' Business Plan (2006-2010) submitted to the DGIS.



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Hivos support to membership organisations (14%) and social movement organisations (20%) and community based organisations (CBOs) (1%) together accounts for 35% in 2007 which is more than a third of the India programme funding. The regulatory environment in the country is the main reason behind the very small (1%) direct support to CBOs. Hivos does wish to expand this base but this is directly dependent on the number of CBOs that are registered with the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA).

Over the last two years, concerted efforts have been made by the India Regional Office to build the capacity of CBO members and leaders in a big grassroots CBO based in Rajasthan. Ekal Nari Shakti Sangathan (works with “single women” and “women alone”) and is part of a network that works on these issues in a few other Indian states. The learning from this long-term capacity building exercise is expected to be very useful to other CBOs which wish to establish themselves as strong independent democratic institutions that can also deal effectively with government, donors, policy makers etc.

A large number of intermediary organisations (27%) that Hivos supports in India are also actively promoting and/or working very closely with a wide variety of CBOs in their respective areas of operation. Therefore, in a real but indirect sense, Hivos support to CBOs is much bigger than the 1% as reflected in Table 6.

In the course of early 2007, the India Regional Office revisited its classification of organisations (to bring it in line with Hivos' institutional definitions of the different categories). This exercise resulted in the reduction of social movement organisations from 37% in 2006 to 20% in 2007. This goes hand in hand with a corresponding increase in membership organisations from 1% in 2006 to 14% in 2007.

## *2.7 The New Collaborations*

The India RO extended support to 18 new partners in 2006 and 6 new partners in 2007 (See Annexure IV) for details. This reflects a rejuvenation percentage of 13.4% & 2.6% in turnover and 20.68% and 9.2% in number of partners in 2006 and 2007 respectively.

For reasons outlined at the end of Sec 2.4, the India RO was unable to extend start-up support to four organisations because of the lack of success in obtaining the necessary prior permissions under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA).

It is pertinent to note that the India RO managed a fairly vibrant rejuvenation of its partner portfolio without losing sight of the institutional targets to reduce the total number of organisations. Table 4 in this report records the reduction from 96 partners in 2005 to 87 in 2006 and 76 in 2007. This is undertaken with the objective of paying greater quality attention to result-based management of the Hivos-supported programmes.

The following is a (sector-wise) list of new partners that came on board in the course of 2006 and 2007:

### *Financial Services and Enterprise Development*

#### **Fair Trade Forum India (FTFI)**

Established as a society in September 2001, FTFI, New Delhi is a network of organisations promoting fair trade with a view to form a national forum. FTFI recognises the need to strengthen fair trade initiatives in India, to provide a platform and voice for small producers, to mobilise resources, to generate awareness on fair-trade principles among all sections of Indian society and to create a pressure group for advocacy and lobbying. It has 43 member organisations in its network representing several producer members and groups. The project “Strengthening Grassroots Initiatives for Sustainable Development Through Fair-Trade” aims at generating awareness for its members through annual conventions and workshops that also cater to to region specific capacity building needs, of the fair trade movement.

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## *Sustainable Production*

### **Green Foundation (GF)**

GF was registered as a Trust in February 1996 in Bangalore with the vision of conserving agro-biodiversity as a means of alleviating poverty in the semi arid regions of South India. GF along with its partner NGOs has been successful in preserving drought resistant seeds, through 45 community seed banks to the rural communities. GF reaches out to around 2500 farmers directly in and around 100 villages in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. GF plans to strengthen farmer's federations and community seed banks for seed conservation, value addition and marketing in 90 villages of Dharmapuri District of Tamil Nadu, and the adjoining Bangalore Rural District.

### **Prakruti**

Registered as a Society in 1990 at Sirsi. PRAKRUTI aims to save forests from destructive logging that leads to the loss of livelihoods of a vast number of forest dwellers. Together with forest dwelling communities, Prakruti addresses various issues related to the depletion of forest resources. Activities supported include, workshops for women's Self-Help Groups and Non-Wood Forest Produce (NWFP) collectors support for setting up enterprises and promoting nurseries of NWFP; training collectors on sustainable harvest practices, initiating alternative marketing of selected products and exploring certification options. Prakruti continues to sensitise communities and policy makers to ensure that forest dweller organisations have a say in the management of forest resources.

### **Samarthak Samithi (SS)**

Samarthak Samithi meaning a "support society" was registered in 1995 in Udaipur, Rajasthan. The society was promoted by Astha Sansthan in Rajasthan, to work with tendu leaf collectors of Kotra region with a view to help them to get better wages. In the last 10 years Samarthak Society has reached out to 1124 members through its cooperatives. It was further expected to reach out to 2000 families through activities such as organising and empowering community members and Minor Forest Produce (MFP) collectors, building team capacity, federating grassroot groups, documentation, building knowledge and skills on the production and marketing of MFP, and influencing policy in favour of community rights over MFP.

## *HIV/AIDS*

### **Concern Worldwide**

Concern Worldwide and Hivos (both members of the Alliance 2015 Donor Consortium) have jointly taken the lead to develop an Alliance strategy for combating HIV/AIDS in Orissa. This initiative with a community empowerment approach is to strengthen local responses to HIV/AIDS. Five local partners are currently involved in implementing the programme at the ground level. Activities are focussed on reducing stigma and discrimination towards people with HIV/AIDS and their dependents, supporting community based organisations and civil society organisations to lobby and advocate for increased access to treatment and services, and for better policies on HIV/AIDS.

### **Indian Network for People Living with HIV-AIDS (INP+)**

Established in 1997, INP+ is a national network of, by and for people living with HIV/AIDS. The Gujarat State Network of positive people (G SNP+) an affiliate of INP+, is a state level NGO registered as a society in Gujarat in 2003. The vision of INP+ and GNP+ combine is to improve the quality of life of people living with HIV/AIDS in India. INP+ has been successful in reaching out to about 35,000 members in 19 states of India and has established synergistic links with organisations having technical skills in the sector, at the local, national and international levels. The project "Strengthening the Capacity of State Level Network" is aimed at promoting the quality and coverage of essential care and support services for people affected by HIV/AIDS and to reduce stigma and discrimination in the state of Gujarat.

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### **South India AIDS Action Programme-India (SIAAP)**

Note: Although SIAAP is not a new partner of Hivos, it is included in this list because Hivos approved new support to their large field-level network programmes.

SIAAP was formally established as a Society in 1992 in Chennai. It works with the most marginalised sections of the society vulnerable to HIV/AIDS like People Living with HIV/AIDS, sex workers, truckers, sexual minorities etc. SIAAP came up with an innovative idea with support from Hivos to form a coalition of diverse members in the fight against HIV/AIDS. This led to the formation of a coalition of 8 NGOs spread across 8 high prevalence states of South India, thus adding significant value to the end results by sharing resources and filling up the gaps in interventions. This project was submitted to EU for their support and was approved in October 2006. The objectives of the project are to reduce stigma and discrimination and increase equitable access to HIV/AIDS prevention, to promote self help groups of members of target communities and to enable people to utilise the services of Voluntary Counselling & Testing Centres effectively.

### ***Human Rights and Democratisation***

#### **Concern India/CYSD/KRS**

Hivos supported the Katha Rakhiba Sarkar ((KRS) campaign co-ordinated by CYSD. A project of Concern India, KRS is a state level initiative in Orissa set up with the objective of creating an enabling environment for the realisation and implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other commitments made by the government. KRS was initiated in 2005-2006 by a group of NGOs working in Orissa. Its specific objectives are to campaign at multiple levels to enhance awareness on MDGs and on the commitments of the government towards the elimination of poverty, document and influence the performance of the governing institutions towards the reduction of poverty and related vulnerabilities, deprivation and injustices, and to strengthen and broad base the civil society network to enhance the capacity of the partners in campaign and advocacy related activities.

#### **Gandhian Action for Rural Development (GARD)**

GARD, a society registered in 1994 in Orissa works with marginalised people, tribals, dalits and with other rural poor, with particular focus on women and children, in the states of Chattisgarh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. GARD aims at improving the quality of life with dignity and attaining democratic sustainable development by reclaiming and restoring rights of the marginalised people over livelihood resources. Activities of GARD are focused on issues related to land, water, forests, displacement, industrialisation and the implementation of progressive laws. The organisation also focuses on alliance building, and sensitising people with new ideas that are fortified with action research and analysis for policy changes.

#### **Public Affairs Centre (PAC)**

Registered as a society in 1994 in Bangalore, PAC is dedicated to improving the quality of governance. PAC believes that an effective and enabling Right to Information (RTI) legislation, followed by an informed use of the same by citizens, is an essential precondition for good governance and the protection of Human Rights. Activities of PAC include conducting studies and publishing examples of best practices, organising trainings and workshops at the South Asia level and establishing an anti-corruption and RTI help line. Other activities include support to strategic litigation, advice for civil society organisations and lawyers, conducting capacity building training programmes on advocacy, and, establishing a website for online discussion on RTI using wikis.

#### **Yuva Gram Vikas Mandal (Yuvagram)**

Yuva Gram Vikas Mandal (Yuvagram) was formed in 1985 and registered both as a Trust and a Society in Maharashtra. Its mission is to build capacities of poor and needy people in general by improving their socio-economic conditions. It strives to reform the structure of society in order to create a casteless society. Hivos'

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support to its project on “Empowerment of Backward Dalit Communities to Secure Sustainable Livelihood and Rights”. The project helps combat atrocities on Dalits. Its activities are expected to strengthen and consolidate the involvement of CBOs of Dalits particularly the involvement of women in all activities through community sensitization, building capacities of dalits particularly dalit women through awareness campaigns and publication of IEC materials. The result expected from the project is the active participation of dalit men and women in democratic processes, to create strong dalit CBOs capable of dealing with atrocities and exploitation, to make dalit men and women aware of and claim their rights and entitlements, and to secure employment for dalit men and women.

### **World Social Forum India Trust (WSF-INDIA)**

WSF-INDIA Trust was established to complement efforts of various World Social fora, held in different countries. With a view to build solidarity and to present development alternatives for a better world, WSF-India focuses on issues of neo liberal globalisation, religious & sectarian violence and casteism & patriarchy. WSF-India organised the India Social Forum (2006) under the motto “Building Another World- Visions for the Future”. Activities included organising planning meetings, setting up the venue & infrastructure, facilitating networking, publicity and organising pre-event campaigns, facilitating participation of African and South Asian countries, organising cultural events, holding Asian council meetings, organising media briefings and documenting the event.

### ***Arts and Culture***

#### **Mohile Parikh Centre for the Visual Arts (MPCVA)**

Mohile Parikh Centre for the Visual Arts (MPCVA) was established in 1990 and was registered as a Trust in 1997 in Mumbai. With a mission to stimulate cutting edge critical discourse in the visual arts and humanities. It attempts to promote cross-cultural exchanges internationally as well as organise events in the city of Mumbai. It aims to give a direction to contemporary art discourses, and to become a one-point information and resource centre for artists, scholars and the general public. MPCVA's specific objective for the next two years is to create a neutral platform for informal arts education via multidisciplinary programmes. Its activities include a visual arts studio, film screenings, panel discussions etc. Setting up of leading to a creation a neutral platform for informal arts education through a wide range of multidisciplinary programmes.

#### **Nilakanteshwara Natya Seva Sangham (NINASAM)**

Established in Heggodu in 1949 as a registered society, NINASAM works for the development of theatre in the state of Karnataka. With about 55 years of experience theatre and the arts, NINASAM has been successful in reaching out to an audience of over more than 2 million through plays and cultural performances. NINASAM focuses on nurturing, nourishing and promoting theatre and literature, encouraging new talent and creating a sustainable audience base. Its activities are designed to strengthen and expand theatre institutions, creating and sustaining space and opportunity for Kannada arts especially theatre, literature & film studies, organising exchange visits, providing fellowships, organising extension workshops and offering library facilities well equipped with books and relevant media material.

#### **Sanket Trust/Rangashankara**

Rangashankara is an initiative of Sanket Trust, established in 2001 in Bangalore, for bringing local and international theatre to local audiences, and to provide performing space to theatre groups, at an affordable cost. Rangashankara has built a 300-seat theatre through donations and contributions raised from the public. The initiative reaches out to 15,000 audiences through its monthly online newsletters, 90,000 through plays and festivals and about 29000 children each year through summer workshops and plays. Activities supported to strengthen the initiative include, summer workshops for children, cultural festivals, providing platform for new groups and workshops on various aspects of theatre.

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### **The Asian Film Festival (AFF)**

The Asian Film Festival (AFF) promoted by Prabhat Chitra Mandal, established in 2002 as a Trust in Mumbai and is devoted to the promotion of Asian cinema, especially because film societies until the 1990s mostly concentrated on promoting European cinema. Their objective is to develop a critical film culture - especially amongst young viewers, to promote the making of good cinema and to promote dialogue through cinema in various Asian countries. AFF has emerged as the only institution that organises annual film festivals focusing on the Asian region and has done so ever since its formation. The Asian film festival called "Third Eye" been regularly held since 2002. Hivos' support was utilised partly for conducting the Asian Film festival annually and for awarding the Directors of first and second best feature film from Asia, partly for creating awareness among youth on films through appreciation courses, partly for conducting film camps to train film society activists and partly for bringing out the publication on 50 years of history of film society movement in India on the occasion of golden jubilee year of FFSI in 2008-09. The intended results from the activities were to create awareness among youth and students of film cultures of Asian countries, to recognise Asian films and eminent Asian film-makers, and to develop the talent and cultural movement of artists.

### **Suder Foundation (SF)**

Suder Foundation (SF) was established in Tamil Nadu in 2003 as a Trust to organise marginalised transgender people living in many parts of India, especially in Tamil Nadu. It aims to mobilise the transgender community to come together for demanding their basic rights and to have all the entitlements rightfully due to them. Its aim is to organise the transgender community through theatre/cultural medium. It is planning to strengthen its interventions by training transgenders to become professional artists involved in the production and staging of plays in different towns of Tamil Nadu. The results expected over a period of three year are progress towards building a professional team of fifteen people involved in performances, production of plays and in organising workshops.

### ***Gender Women and Development (GWD)***

#### **Tathapi Trust (TT)**

Established in 1999 as a Trust in Maharashtra, TT is recognised as a resource centre that provides training on gender, sexuality and health, process documentation and writing skills. TT has lobbied for recognition of violence against women as a public health issue. The current capacity building and intervention pilot project on masculinities, sexuality and violence against women will improve our understanding of perceptions, notions and symbols of masculinity. TT will design and execute community based interventions with men, youth and women. The project will challenge gender inequity in all spheres of life and attempt to reduce inequality and discrimination against women within institutions and increase women's access to household and community resources. TT will work with 4 partner organisations in implementing the pilot project, and is expected to reach out to 660 men and 480 women in 16 villages of Maharashtra.

#### **The Society for Women's Action and Training Institute (SWATI)**

SWATI was registered as a society in 1992 with the aim of empowering women. SWATI is coordinating agency of two campaigns in Gujarat. The 6 member Saurashtra Kachch Group of Agencies on Violence Against Women (SKAVAW) is working to strengthen sustainable community-based women-led redressal mechanisms (Mahila Nyaya Samitis), and to build an environment that is sensitive and supportive to women. The second campaign will be conducted by Ann Suraksha Adhikar Abhiyan; it aims to eradicate corruption and press for transparent administration through the use of the Right to Information Act.

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## *ICT and Media (IM)*

### **Centre for Women's Development and Research (CWDR)**

Centre for Women's Development and Research (CWDR) is a registered Trust established in 1993 in Chennai. Its vision is to create a gender just society and its mission is to facilitate women's movement with a view to realise human rights for women. CWDR explored the use of ICT tools to provide comprehensive sexuality and life skills education and have been operating two ICT centres, one rural and one urban. CWDR has developed a website for adolescent girls (<http://www.snehidhi.org>). It aims to provide ICT enabled life skills and sexuality education for 150 rural and 350 urban adolescent girls through trainings, running knowledge centres, organising melas and upgrading the Tamil website. Through these activities CWDR intends to achieve ICT skills training and awareness on sexuality and reproductive health, establish a resource centre for unorganised workers and adolescent girls on sexuality education.

### **Comet Media Foundation (CMF)**

Founded in 1985 and registered as a society in 1992, CMF raises awareness on development, science and technology, conducts skill-enhancing seminars, runs a resource centre, and produces communication materials. CMF has produced a critically acclaimed television series, 'Bharat Ki Chaap'. CMF is now working to establish the Cosmos New Media Initiative which will demonstrate a new form of media education that includes teaching, research and production. The Cosmos New Media Initiative is expected to build capacity for creating independent content and to contribute to Information and Communication Technology becoming more dispersed and embedded in society.

### **Community Friendly Movement (CFM)**

CFM was registered as a society in 2005, with the vision of improving the lives of artisan communities, through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and to create a platform for handmade products. CFM has been working at improving artisans' wages, to create more jobs in artisan communities and to build capacity in artisan communities to access markets and create new products using existing skills and new technology. The activities supported include developing an online platform for products made by artisans and developing an effective online marketing strategy and documenting the experience of artisan communities in using ICT for the purpose of e-commerce.

### **Point of View (PoV)**

Point of View (PoV) was formed as a Trust in Mumbai in 1996. It works to mainstream women's rights in India through media, arts and culture. PoV aims to complement the efforts of other women's groups by putting grassroots issues in to the mainstream through a creative use of media, art and culture. PoV and four other organisations will jointly set up a Public Access Digital Media Archive (PADMA) which will address the issues of control, decontextualisation and depoliticisation which characterise the current intense circulation of (video) content. PADMA's user community will comprise of film makers, researchers, activists, media producers, educators and academicians. The user community contributes to the archive by preparing transcriptions assigning keywords to uploaded material. The beta version of the archive is expected to go online by November 2008. The results expected are development of a prototype for a large-scale public access online system for sharing video material, progress towards a culture of contributions to public archives, promotion of the use and re-cycling of public domain video material, and encouragement of various re-interpretation, re-circulation and interventionist activities.

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## Public Affairs Centre: PAC/ Mahiti InfoTech (MAHITI)

Established as a society in Bangalore in the year 1994, PAC collaborates with organisations such as Mahiti InfoTech, to develop innovative tools that citizens can use to seek improvement in the quality of governance. Mahiti will launch the South Asia hub of NGO-in-a Box (NIB). NIB, developed by Tactical Technology, is a collection of stable open source software, manuals and instructions for NGOs. The basic edition of NIB provides tools and instructions that a small NGO can use to migrate to an open source platform. The thematic editions contain FOSS tools for advocacy, security, open publishing etc. Mahiti will reach out to 1200 NGOs with 6-domain specific editions of NIB and will educate and encourage 80 NGOs to use NIB.

### 2.8 *Ten Plus Partners*

Hivos in India has pursued the ten plus phase-out policy for several years. Table 7 provides the list of 19 partners where the collaboration has crossed ten years in 2006 and 7 partners with whom the collaboration has entered its tenth year in 2007. The table also carries details of Hivos' latest/final contract with these partners. Ten of the twenty partners listed under 2006 where the project has ended in 2006 or 2007 are no longer partners of Hivos. Fifteen others have been informed in advance that the current contract will be the final contract with Hivos. In all such cases, a meaningful consolidation of the partner's work constitutes the major focus of Hivos' dialogue with partners in the final phase.

More recently Hivos has actively started considering possibilities of joining hands with select 'ten-plus' partners to explore possibilities of additional financing from the European Union (EU) and other donors. On an annual basis, Hivos designates some among its ten-plus partners as strategic partners where support beyond ten years is justified with well argued exceptional reasons. Three partners viz SIAAP, MVF & SIFFS are considered strategic because of their positions on policies that are central not just to Hivos but to the development arena at large.

### 2.9 *EU and Other Non-Co-financing Funds*

The India Regional Office continues to be pro-active in submitting applications to the EU in response to a wide range of calls for applications. The India Regional Office works in close consultation with the Office for Donor Relations (ODR) in the Hivos HO in this process. India's share of the overall EU funds picked up from 0% in 2005 to 4% in 2006 and 12% in 2007. (See Table 8 for details of Non-Co-financing funds over the years and Table 9 for details of partner organisations that received EU support in 2006 and 2007).

The India Regional Office keeps in close touch with the EC country delegation at Delhi. Hivos Programme Officers often accompany the delegation officials on their visits to partners. Partners funded by the EU receive extra attention from Hivos in terms of specialised and focused visits from the Financial Controllers at RO and Office for Donor Relations at HO. These visits are intended to strengthen the financial management systems of these partners in order to enhance their capabilities not only to manage the funds better but also to improve the quality of their reporting to the EU. Partners and Hivos work in close collaboration to ensure greater public accountability and transparency as well. Hivos works closely with the country delegation to ensure smooth execution of external programme evaluations constituted by the EU. Further, Hivos organises its own external evaluations of EU-funded partners.

Table 10 (below) shows the expenditure under different funds over the years. It demonstrates the wide and diverse range of sources and the amounts per fund source over the years.

**Table 7: Ten Plus Partners as of 2006 and 2007**

Sl. No.	Organisation	Project Period of the Latest/Final Contract	
		For Collaborations Started before 31.12.96	For Collaborations Started before 31.12.97
<b>Financial Services and Enterprise Development (FSED)</b>			
1	SIFFS	01.12.2005 to 31.12.2007	-
2	CDF	01.04.2007 to 31.03.2009	-
<b>Sustainable Production (SP)</b>			
3	CWS	01.04.2006 to 31.03.2008	-
4	IIRD	-	01.07.2005 to 31.03.2009
5	NAVDANYA	-	01.10.2007 to 30.09.2010
<b>HIV/AIDS (HA)</b>			
6	PP	01.12.2003 to 31.03.2007	-
7	SIAAP	01.01.2006 to 31.12.2009	-
8	BIRDS	-	01.08.2006 to 31.07.2010
<b>Human Rights and Democratization (HRD)</b>			
9	CARES	01.04.2003 to 31.03.2006	-
10	GMS	01.07.2004 to 31.03.2006	-
11	DISHA	01.12.2003 to 31.03.2007	-
12	OPDSC	01.07.2004 to 31.08.2006	-
13	JANPATH	01.10.2005 to 31.03.2008	-
14	MVF	01.10.2007 to 31.12.2009	-
15	MAHITI	01.04.2005 to 31.03.2008	-
16	FEDCOT	01.04.2005 to 31.03.2008	-
17	YAKSHI	01.07.2002 to 31.03.2007	-
18	SLIC	-	01.04.2005 to 31.03.2009
<b>Gender Women and Development (GWD)</b>			
19	ASTHA SANSTHAN	01.07.2003 to 31.03.2007	-
20	CWDS	01.10.2004 to 30.09.2008	-
21	SAKTI	01.08.2003 to 31.03.2006	-
22	RWDS	01.04.2005 to 31.03.2006	-
23	ANVESH	01.10.2004 to 30.09.2008	-
<b>Arts &amp; Culture (A&amp;C)</b>			
24	MAJLIS	01.05.2006 to 31.03.2010	-
25	SPARROW	-	01.04.2003 to 31.03.2007
26	TNKKVMS	-	01.04.2004 to 31.03.2008
<b>Information and Communication Technology &amp; Media (IM)</b>			
27	CSDS	-	01.04.2007 to 31.03.2011



**Table 8: EU Funds, Select Years**

Year	Hivos Worldwide		Hivos Asia		Hivos India	
	in Euro	%	in Euro	%	in Euro	%
1991	1,180,302	100	128,227	11	128,227	11
1995	779,944	100	67,392	9	67,392	9
1999	2,434,629	100	1,114,915	46	585,044	24
2000	2,124,413	100	1,026,521	48	341,923	16
2001	3,782,000	100	43,336	1	43,336	1
2002	1,226,384	100	0	0	0	0
2003	2,152,000	100	777,697	36	777,697	36
2004	3,116,515	100	598,450	19	598,450	19
2005	2,753,000	100	0	0	0	0
2006	2,905,385	100	299,732	10	120,000	4
2007	4,507,866	100	987,691	22	555,147	12

*Note: Figures for the years 1991, 1995, 1999 & 2000 are converted to Euros from Dutch Guilders (Exchange rate 1 € = Dfl 2.20371)*

**Table 9: EU-funded Indian Partners in 2006 and 2007**

Sl. No.	EU-Indian Partners 2006	Total Contractual Amount (only EU funds) in Euros	Total Amount Paid in 2006 (only EU funds) in Euros
1	SIAAP	680,630	120,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>680,630</b>	<b>120,000</b>

Sl. No.	EU-Indian Partners 2007	Total Contractual Amount (only EU funds) in Euros	Total Amount Paid in 2007 (only EU funds) in Euros
1	SIAAP	680,630	170,000
2	MVF	1,401,869	385,147
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,082,499</b>	<b>555,147</b>

**Table 10: Overview of Expenditures of all Funds, Select Years**

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CFS	5,649,327	5,752,500	6,880,648	5,586,574	5,196,884
EU	777,697	598,450	-	120,000	555,147
RNE	293,900	338,740	-	160,418	67,527
SAN	44,155	147,067	97,935	118,674	112,430
SHO	-	-	394,600	247,431	168,522
A2015	300,133	76,775	260,425	441,243	239,889
HTF	-	-	-	33,742	-
Recycling	450,000	-	-	-	-
PF	18,635	40,406	482,540	221,940	177,840
TIDE	-	-	-	-	29,695
<b>Total</b>	<b>753,384</b>	<b>6,927,551</b>	<b>8,116,148</b>	<b>6,930,022</b>	<b>6,547,934</b>

*Note: Any marginal difference with Hivos' Annual Report is due to technical reasons only.*

## **2.10 Micro Fund Budget Line in 2006 and 2007**

The India RO continues to make very active use of the Micro Fund Budget Line. Annexure V provides the list of 14 partners in 2006 and 26 partners in 2007 to whom Hivos provided short-term micro-fund support (where the total contractual amounts do not exceed € 10000 and the length of support does not exceed one year). In all cases, the support is strictly on a one-time basis. Very few well-argued exceptions could be made where there are good institutional reasons. In the course of 2006 and 2007, Hivos India RO entered into collaboration with the following partners from the Micro Fund Budget Line:

### ***Financial Services and Enterprise Development***

#### **Centre for Education and Communication (CEC)**

CEC was registered as a Society in Delhi in 1983, to support organisations and people's movements working on the rights-based approach. CEC was supported to plan, implement and evaluate a pilot campaign to promote tea that is produced and traded in accordance with social and environmental standards, in collaboration with FAKT, Germany and Traidcraft UK. The results of this pilot campaign will be used to scale up the availability of products that are ethically produced within India.

#### **Chitrika**

The Chitrika Trust is an artisan support organisation founded in 2005 at Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh. It works to address the economic issues of artisans by bridging the efforts of the different players. It aims to make the artisan the key player and controller of the value-chain and thus address the issue of equity. Chitrika works on the capacity building of weavers by increasing the strength of the cooperatives through greater community mobilisation and business development support. The results of the same will help artisans to increase their outreach and improve awareness among the communities for effective market capabilities.

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### **Initiatives for Development Foundation (IDF)**

The Initiatives for Development Foundation (IDF) started in 2001 as a Trust in Bangalore. It is a grassroots organisation engaged in research and action research. It works with the marginalised section of both rural and urban poor. The vision of the organisation is to empower the underprivileged through participative action. IDF organised a workshop on Vyapati - "The Roles and Responsibilities of Business Facilitators and Correspondents". IDF bought out a reference compendium on the deliberations as a ready reckoner for use by key players in financial inclusion.

### ***Sustainable Production***

#### **ANTHRA**

ANTHRA was established as a Trust 1992 at Pune. It acts as a training, research and advocacy resource centre for integrated livestock production. It works with small and marginal farmers from Dalit and Adivasi (tribal) communities, pastoralists, and landless groups-with special focus on women. It works to strengthen ecological agriculture, build food sovereignty and to introduce livestock livelihood resource in a wider context. The project developed a concrete strategy plan to build perspective, skills and practices with a wide range of stakeholders and to enhance the range of practical micro-innovations.

#### **Bharat Integrated Social Welfare Agency (BISWA)**

Bharat Integrated Social Welfare Agency (BISWA) started as a Trust in 1994 in Sambalpur (Orissa). Its activities cover micro-finance and micro-enterprise among poor people and it aims to reach more than 2,50,000 with focus on women. BISWA carried out a feasibility study on Integrated Development of Energy Needs in 10 villages of two districts of Orissa which yielded recommendations on alternative energy options in the villages. The study was intended to help reach an understanding of the possible interventions in the energy sector in Orissa.

#### **Courtesy India (CI)**

Courtesy India is a trust registered in 1997 in Bangalore. It promotes organic farming in Karnataka and works with farmers to promote systems-based Organic Farming in close cooperation with the Government of Karnataka. It works with International Competence Centre for Organic Agriculture (ICCOA). India Organic, an exhibition was organised by small producer groups to exhibit their products at the Trade Fair. The exhibition enabled the farmers to organize the marketing of their surplus organic produce in a more effective manner and create consumer awareness and support for organic agriculture in the country.

#### **Gene Campaign (GC)**

Gene Campaign was launched as a Trust in 1993 at Jharkhand. Gene Campaign works to strengthen self reliance in agriculture and the basis of sustainable food security, to conserve genetic diversity and to develop appropriate legal systems for the protection of indigenous knowledge of farmers. The objective of the project is to wean away farmers from hybrid seeds and chemical input driven agriculture by providing effective alternatives for farming. The project intends to see 10-15% farmers using bioorganic practices, 5% of farmers practicing complete organic agriculture in their target area and train fifteen youths as trainers capable of trouble shooting and extending bioorganic practices to other areas in three villages in Jharkhand where the small pilot project was initiated by Gene Campaign.

#### **Indian Social Institute (ISI)**

ISI, New Delhi, a premier national organisation was established in 1969. ISI coordinated the activities of a group of autonomous research institutions that shared a campaign concern regarding the displacement and rehabilitation

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of tribals caused by raising the height of the Sardar Sarovar Dam. A survey carried out by the group concluded that there is a need to have a credible public document, to be used by activists and others to challenge the official report on displacement and rehabilitation.

### **Janodaya**

Janodaya Trust was established in 1987 in Bangalore. It has been promoting organic farming, in association with many small and marginal farmers groups all over India. Hivos supported Janodaya to facilitate the participation of small farmer groups at the India Organic Trade Fair, held in Bangalore in November 2006. This helped to enable farmers' groups organise the marketing of their surplus organic produce more effectively and to create greater consumer awareness regarding the promotion of organic agriculture within the country.

### **Society of Equitable Voluntary Action (SEVA)**

SEVA was registered as a society in 1986 in West Bengal. Along with Living Farms (Orissa), Fedcot (Tamil Nadu), Nagarika Seva Trust (Karnataka) and Thanal (Kerala) SEVA was supported to carry forward the "Save the Rice Campaign" in the 5 major rice-producing states of India. The campaign was to particularly influence the national policy on rice production.

### **The Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)**

The Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) was established in 1980 at New Delhi as a research institute. CSE's mandate is to contribute to a greater environmental awareness and understanding in society leading to policies that would promote balanced and sustained environmental management. The objective of The Gobar - Green Schools Festival is to mobilise young students to understand the different dimensions of environment issues and take informed and responsible actions to improve the environment. The intention of the festival is to promote the understanding of environmental issues via youth within the wider community context.

### ***HIV/AIDS***

#### **Anusandhan Trust (AT)**

Anusandhan Trust was established as a Trust in 1991 in Mumbai. It works on four principles i.e., social relevance, ethical concerns, democratic functioning and social accountability. Anusandhan Trust organised the second National Bio-Ethics Conference on "Moral and Ethical Imperatives of Health Care Technologies: Scientific, Legal, Socio-Economic Perspectives on Use and Misuse". The objective of the conference was to persuade institutions, individuals and medical professionals to establish a closer and more intensive interaction with the global bioethics community.

#### **Gram Bharathi Samithi (GBS)**

Registered in 1984 in Rajasthan, GBS works with vulnerable communities on issues of HIV/AIDS. Hivos supported GBS to undertake a study on HIV/AIDS in 150 villages of 6 districts of Rajasthan. The study was conducted in collaboration with other stakeholders including civil society organisations, government officials and vulnerable populations. The research study report mapped the issues and the responses related to HIV/AIDS, helped identify key actors as well as gaps in interventions.

#### **Humsafar Trust (HST)**

The Humsafar Trust was set up in 1994 in Mumbai as a Trust working in the area of male sexual health. It currently manages 10 projects on prevention, care, support and treatment for people affected by HIV/AIDS. The advocacy unit of The Humsafar Trust-Centre for Excellence (CEFE) has taken up projects to mainstream the issues of sexual minorities. The activity proposed for support by Humsafar Trust is aimed at advocating for the

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plight of the marginalised community that is not only ostracized but is also vulnerable to and affected by HIV/AIDS. Films like "68 Pages" which is supported by DFID have been produced to support the advocacy efforts. The purpose is to sensitise various stakeholders (including the NACO) that affect the lives of HIV positive people.

### **Samuha-Samraksha**

Samuha was established as a society in 1986 in Karnataka. Samraksha the HIV/AIDS programme of Samuha was initiated in 1993. The objective of Samraksha is to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS in the society at large and reduce its impact on those already affected. Samraksha intends to demonstrate a comprehensive care continuum model based on building up of a network that provides an all encompassing range of services for people living with HIV/AIDS. It extends support to atleast 2100 clients and 400 family members. The aim of the project is to attain sustainability of the continuum of care services through public and private healthcare providers as well as by the communities and families themselves.

### ***Human Rights and Democratisation***

#### **Care Council/Understanding WTO**

Care Council was registered as a society in Arni in 1989, to empower the dalit community. Hivos supported Care Council to translate and publish the book, "Understanding WTO: a Media Tool Kit" in 4 southern languages. The Institute of Development Alternatives prepared the background material, which was published by PANOS in South Asia, and then released in Hong Kong during the Ministerial Round. The book was to be translated into Kannada, Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu.

#### **Centre for Study of Society and Secularism (CSSS)**

The Centre for Study of Society and Secularism (CSSS), a Trust was set up in 1993 in Mumbai. It works on promoting communal harmony, secular values and inter-religious understanding. CSSS conducted two 7-day training course on peace education for NGOs, civil society organisations and peace activists. The objective of the training was to educate participants on peace and harmony. The outcome expected from the course was that participants gain knowledge about larger social forces working against the process of peace and to conduct peace programmes in schools, colleges and slum areas with the objectives of building alliances and linkages among likeminded people.

#### **Centre for Development (CfD)**

The Centre for Development (CfD) was established in 1998 as a Trust in Jharkhand. Their vision is to promote a society based on cooperation, peace and harmony with nature where both the sexes have access to and control over information, decision making and natural resources. Its main activities include awareness building, capacity building and organisation of Village Based Organisations (VBO's) and mobilisation of VBOs for action by educating the poor and the marginalised youth. CfD initiated a campaign for capacity building process among the forest dwelling communities by generating awareness on Forest Rights Act 2006 and community control over forests, by printing the Rules of the Act in regional languages, conducting workshops to interpret the Act in the best interest of people. The expectation from the campaign is it will stimulate critical public debate and action, strengthen the network of groups and individuals working towards protection of rights of forest dwellers.

#### **Centre for Environment and Food Security (CEFS)**

The Centre for Environment and Food Security (CEFS) was founded as a Trust in 2001 in New Delhi. Its broad objective is knowledge based activism on issues of poverty, hunger, food security, sustainable development and ecological security. CEFS has launched a campaign for a corruption-free National Rural Employment Guarantee

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Scheme (NREGS) and in this respect has carried out a rigorous and well-researched survey in 5 districts of Madhya Pradesh. The survey was used as an effective tool of advocacy with the executive, judiciary, legislature and media for ensuring effective implementation of the NREGS in Madhya Pradesh. The results of the survey will be used to open up a critical debate and action on corruption, take up litigation and to strengthen the network of groups and individuals working towards implementation of the NREGS to its fullest extent.

### **Institute for Community Organisation Research (ICOR)**

ICOR was registered in 1989 in Mumbai to undertake research on fundamental concepts relevant to human development. In October 2006 ICOR initiated the “Mumbai Initiative for Human Rights education (MIHRE)” to promote human rights culture through educational institutions. Hivos supported ICOR to conduct a workshop on human rights education for college teachers as a follow-up to the National Human Rights Education Workshop held in Mumbai in 2003.

### **Laya**

Registered as a society in 1989 in Vishakapatnam, Laya aims to facilitate people's institutions and community based organisations in development processes. Hivos supported Laya and a consortium of 14 organisations to organise a National Convention on Social Security for Unorganised Workers in October 2006. The convention aimed at closer dialogue among NGOs, trade unions and peoples' movements and to identify and affirm the non-negotiables emerging from laws related to social security of workers in the informal sector.

### **Mohile Parikh Centre for the Visual Arts (MPCVA)**

MPCVA, Mumbai is one of the leading centres in India devoted to the Arts. Registered as a Trust in 1990 MPCVA functions as an integral part of the National Centre for the Performing Arts (NCPA). MPCVA was supported to enable the participation of Ms. Shilpa Gupta, an artist, at the 9<sup>th</sup> Havana Biennale organised by the Wilfredo Lam Centre for Contemporary Arts in Cuba. Ms. Gupta is a young artist who uses art to promote debates and discussions around pluralism.

### **Rural Literacy and Health Programme (RLHP)**

Rural Literacy and Health Programme (RLHP) was set up as a Trust in 1984 at Mysore. From its inception it has adopted the approach of child focused development. Its main objective is to impart community oriented education and other functional literacy and knowledge to the rural and urban poor and promote education, science and literature in order to achieve self reliance among the rural and urban poor. Nava Jeevan Trust (NJT) and RLHP both NGOs working for eradication of child labour went on an exposure visit to MV Foundation in Hyderabad. The objective of the visit was to adapt and apply the learning from MVF's experiences in working on education as a strategy in the elimination of child labour. Based on their learning NJT and RLHP intend to integrate in their own work the successful models practiced by MVF. Also they will attempt to adapt these models to their respective local realities.

### **Sangini (India) Trust**

Sangini was established as a Trust in 1997 in New Delhi. Its mission is to enable, create and support spaces for individuals dealing with issues around their sexual orientation, gender orientation/identity, sexuality and sexual rights. It has established a biweekly helpline catering to women attracted to women, lesbian, bisexual and transgender individuals with the objective of enabling individuals to come together as a strengthened Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer (LBTQ) community; to reach out to individuals through newspapers, stickers, internet, building capacities of the LBTQ communities through workshops; hosting bi-monthly drop-in meetings and providing counseling. The expected outcome of the activity is to strengthen the LBTQ community in Delhi and to create an increased awareness of issues concerning LBTQ individuals among the general public.

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### **Vimukti Trust (VT)**

Vimukti Trust (VT) started as a Trust in 1996 in Bangalore. Their vision is to eradicate bonded labour in the state of Karnataka. Vimukti Trust (VT) seeks to implement the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act passed in February 1996 and other relevant statutes through lobbying and advocacy with the government and its various agencies. In this context they conducted a two day National Consultation on Bonded Labour to take stock of the situation and to consolidate interventions at the national level. They propose to evolve a national platform on bonded labour and to develop a common strategy for the eradication of bonded labour.

### ***Arts and Culture***

#### **Centre for Study of Culture and Society (CSCS)**

Centre for Study of Culture and Society (CSCS) was established as a Trust in 1998 in Bangalore. Its main thrust areas are reinterpreting the experiences of modernity, decolonising the social sciences, theorising the contemporary configurations of culture and politics, and reframing the South-South and South-North relationship in comparative work involving postcolonial nations. They held a two-day consultation in Bangalore on "Cultural Diversity and Creativity and Culture Industries in the Time of Globalization". In Phase One of the follow up it planned up to bring out a dossier of articles and documents on the themes of the consultation, along with conference proceedings to be made available online on the websites of CSCS. In the second phase it plans to prepare a proposal for a three-year collaborative research project by CSCS based on the issues and themes identified at the consultation. The outcome of this research project would be to make recommendations on cultural policy to the Government of India and also to civil society groups and industry.

#### **Institute of Economic Growth (IEG)**

Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) was set up as a Research Institute in 1958 in New Delhi. IEG's major objective is to provide informed inputs based on state of the art knowledge into research areas like justice, gender studies, media and visual culture which includes film and other popular art forms. IEG was supported twice-once for the panel discussion session titled "Expanding Freedom: Cultural Policy and Democratisation" at the conference organised by IEG on the theme "Expanding Freedom: Towards Social and Economic Transformation in a Globalising World" held from 11<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2007. which lead to the publication of a series of articles on cultural policy in a scholarly peer-reviewed journal of international standing which is expected to perpectivise and stimulate further work in the hitherto-neglected area of cultural policy and establish the field as the major aspect of the research agenda at the IEG. Another activity supported was for commissioning a new research area which included an international conference on "Reviewing Theatre Histories (1930-1970)" with an outcome to generate primary and secondary materials which will be new and to energise the fields of theatre studies and modern Asian cultural history, to publish the research papers as part of special issue of a reputed theatre studies journal and/or as an edited volume brought out by a leading publisher.

#### **Magic Lantern Foundation (MLF)**

Magic Lantern Foundation (MLF) is a Trust founded in 1989 in New Delhi. It has been working towards reaching films to the grassroots groups by encouraging them to organise local film festivals and film screenings and thereby enable common people to watch social documentaries and participate in discussions. MLF conceived and set up 'Under Construction' (UC) as a distribution centre for independent films. MLF planned to organise two film festivals in smaller cities followed by a third in a metro. They expect to create a different viewing culture for films, to reach out to civil society with a broader understanding of current and critical debates, to create new audience willing to engage with complexities of social transformation to broaden the contours of debate and to publicise the need for and potential of a distribution centre for independent films.

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### Popular Education and Action Centre (PEACE)

Popular Education and Action Centre (PEACE) was started as a Trust in 1994 in New Delhi. Its main goal is to empower the deprived, marginalised and oppressed in a manner that they can effectively intervene to transform the processes and structures influencing their lives to their advantage. PEACE and Samvedan Cultural Programme organised a four-day consultation on “Theatre in Socio-Political Conflicts” The main objective of the consultation was to initiate nationwide process of sharing experiences about socio-political theatre, find approaches to address socio-political conflict realities more effectively through the medium of theatre and to initiate the development of a common platform for Gujarat-based socio-political theatre groups. As a result of the consultation it is expected that a national platform of theatre activists/groups will be established. An attempt will be made to build consensus to hold such a consultation annually.

### SANGRAM

SANGRAM (Sampada Grameen Mahila Sanstha) is a Trust established in 1992 at Sangli, Maharashtra. SANGRAM works with women in prostitution in the context of HIV/AIDS. It has been enabling people in prostitution and sex work to access fundamental rights in their communities and to live with dignity in a society that views sex workers as less than human. SANGRAM and Point of View (PoV), a Mumbai based non-profit organisation, collaborated to develop a theatrical production on women in prostitution that was enacted by the troupe of women in prostitution from SANGRAM and Veshya AIDS Mukabla Parishad (VAMP) in Hindi. The aim of the theatrical production was to bring together on the stage the real life stories and acting talents of women in prostitution, leading to 16 performances in 4 biggest metros in India.

### Youth Reach (YR)

Youth Reach was registered as a Trust in 1998 in New Delhi by a group of young people with the aim of actively involving youth in developmental issues. Youth Reach was supported to hold a photo exhibition called "River Requiem". These photographs of River Yamuna portray Ravi Agarwal's engagement as an artist and as an environmental activist with the River Yamuna, between 2004 and 2005. Youth Reach also organised two Workshops on photography and water

### Women's World India (WWI)

WWI was formed in 2002 as a Trust, by a group of women writers to create a network of women writers in India and South Asia. Hivos supported WWI to organise a colloquium of South Asian women writers on culture, censorship and voice. About 50 selected women writers from Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal and India participated in the colloquium. The WWI has also planned to publish and disseminate the work of women writers from the region.

### Zubaan

Zubaan is an independent, feminist publishing house set up in 2003 in New Delhi. It is an imprint of the well known feminist publisher Kali for Women. It works to produce books, pamphlets and other publications that help to showcase women's writings. Aaranjan is a theater group formed in 1999 at New Delhi. Zubaan in collaboration with Aaranjan produced a play called “Baghdad Burning” in Hindustani. It is based on an internet blog created by a young Iraqi woman which gives a vivid picture of the changing scenario in Iraq as the war and the US occupation progress. Zubaan and Aaranjan conducted a workshop to bring out a script and subsequently a play to be first performed in Delhi and possibly also at the prestigious National School of Drama (NSD) festival.



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## *Gender, Women and Development*

### **Area Networking and Development Initiatives (ANANDI)**

ANANDI was registered as a society in Ahmedabad in 1995, to create and support vibrant organisations of poor rural women and to influence mainstream development discourse to address their issues. ANANDI was supported to coordinate a thematic workshop session on adivasi (tribal) women's issues at the 7<sup>th</sup> National Conference of Autonomous Women's Movements. ANANDI expects that these activities will lead to the strengthening of linkages between adivasi women's movement and feminist dialogues.

### **Centre for Feminist Legal Research (CFLR)**

CFLR is a Delhi-based non-profit company registered in 1995, which is advocating for sex workers' rights, and is lobbying to have proposed anti-trafficking reforms delinked from sex work. CFLR organised a workshop on gender, migration and law to discuss regulation of cross-border movements, female migration and women's rights from the perspective of 3 south Asian countries – India, Nepal and Bangladesh. The workshop gathered groups working on issues of migration, including representatives of sex workers groups and domestic workers groups to look at the interaction of gender, law, human rights and migration.

### **The Indian Association for Women's Studies (IAWS)**

The Indian Association for Women's Studies (IAWS) started during the first National Conference of Women's Studies held in Mumbai in 1981 as an association. It endeavours to strengthen the movement for women's equality through networking, conferences, campaigns and collaborations. It provides space and forum for Indian women to network, debate, discuss issues affecting them and lobby for change. To mark its 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary IAWS organised the XII<sup>th</sup> national conference on "Feminism, Education and the Transformation of Knowledges: Processes and Institutions". The objective of the conference was to take stock of 25 years of women's studies movement foregrounding feminist knowledge, to reflect critically upon what has been achieved collectively by scholars and practitioners in the field, and to examine future strategies to enhance the impact of women's studies on public discourse and policy.

### **Talking about Reproductive and Sexual Health Issues (Tarshi)**

Talking about Reproductive and Sexual Health Issues (Tarshi) was registered as a Society in New Delhi in 1997. It works towards expanding sexual and reproductive choices in people's lives. Tarshi's programmes address all people, especially women of all ages and young people of all communities, classes and sexual preferences. It functions as the South and Southeast Asia Resource Centre on Sexuality. Tarshi's helpline set up in 1996 is one of the oldest helplines on sexuality and rights in India. A national-level meeting was organised to identify successful strategies that have been used by helplines. The aim of the meeting was to identify replicable, workable and sustainable models that enable helplines to offer effective services and to retain trained staff. These models will subsequently be showcased in a publication that can be used by those planning to set up helplines and/or also struggling to sustain helplines.

### **The Society for Informal Education and Development Studies (SIEDS)**

The Society for Informal Education and Development Studies (SIEDS) was established in 1976 in Bangalore as a society. It undertakes study and research on development issues to stimulate people's involvement and organise community action in the field of social, economic and cultural development. In 1986 SIEDS launched Streelekha (Women's Writings), a feminist bookshop which has provided a crucial space for women's literature, prose and poetry over the years. It works formally under the umbrella of SIEDS. SIEDS/Streelekha is an emerging publishing house which will build up its regional publishing programmes on gender by bringing out two books in Kannada. The first is a primer on the Sociology of Gender and the other is a publication on consolidation and reflections on

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thirty years of work of Vimochana, a leading women's organisation campaigning to prevent violence against women. It is expected that the publications will enable activists and groups to develop a critical analysis and understanding so that they can intervene more effectively in responding to violence against women.

### ***2.11 Hivos and the Fund for Experiments in 2006***

Annexure VI gives the details of support under the Hivos Fund for Experiments.

#### **Mitra Technology Foundation (MTF)**

MTF, a non-profit company was started as an entrepreneurial initiative in November 2000, by alumni of the Institute of Rural Management. Its main mission is to leverage information and communication technologies for the benefit of the social sector. MTF initiated the programme I-Volunteer with the objective of promoting voluntary endeavours around social and political involvement especially in rural areas. In this programme students/youth interact with civil society organisations working across a wide range of development issues. The programme aims at preparing a cadre of socially conscious individuals who will contribute to the larger goals of the development sector in their respective spheres of work.

In the course of 2007, there has been a great deal of discussion within Hivos on how to make this Fund more meaningful in supporting appropriate organisations whose work can be categorised as innovative and “experimental” from the Hivos’ policy perspective.

### ***2.12 Funds for World Social Forum (WSF) and India Social Forum (ISF) in 2006***

Annexure VII provides details of organisations supported by Hivos to take an active part in the India Social Forum in November 2006 and World Social Forum in January 2007:

#### **Bindari Institute for Research Study and Action (BIRSA)**

BIRSA was set up in the year 1990 in Jharkhand, to work with Tribal communities and the Dalits in the region. BIRSA brought together a number of trade unions, indigenous human rights organisations, networks of communities affected by mining, indigenous women’s and labour organisations to organise the Mazdoor Adhikar Mela (Labour Rights Conference). BIRSA, brought together 50,000 participants across 140 sessions including participatory and interactive seminars along with folk cultural performances. Hivos supported BIRSA, to organise one of the 4 main conferences at the India Social Forum in November 2006, which focussed on the Politics of Global Environment and Livelihood. The outcome of the conference is expected to strengthen the networks for protection of rights of forest dwellers against global forces.

#### **Centre for Alternative Dalit Media (CADAM)**

CADAM was registered as a Society in 1995 by a group of Dalit Media Persons, to initiate people’s movement and to organise community actions in the field of social, economic and cultural development, with special focus on Dalit women. Hivos supported CADAM to organise a public hearing cum conference and rally on ‘Work and Dignity’ and ‘Mobility with Dignity’ at the polycentric World Social Forum held in Karachi in January 2006.

#### **Sangama/ISF - Rainbow Planet**

Sangama registered as a society in 2001 in Bangalore is a sexuality rights organisation with a focus on emancipation of sexuality minorities. Sangama aims to assist sexuality minorities to live their lives with self-respect and dignity. Rainbow Planet, a coalition of diverse progressive groups from India, working for the rights of sexuality minorities was initiated by Sangama, at the WSF 2004 in Mumbai. Hivos supported Rainbow Planet to organise a series of events at the India Social Forum, 2006.

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## **SIEDS/WSF and ISF**

Vimochana, a women's collective was formed in 1979 to work on issues related to Violence Against Women. Vimochana works under the umbrella of SIEDS, which was established as a society in 1976 in Bangalore. Hivos supported SIEDS/Vimochana to organise a 'Women in Black Vigil and Workshop' at WSF Karachi in 2006. This vigil and workshop was to draw attention to issues of violence against women and of war. Vimochana was joined by the Women in Black groups of Philippines, Nepal and Bangladesh. Support was also provided to organise two workshops and one programme at the India Social Forum at Delhi in November 2006. The Workshop on Courts of Women was part of SIEDS' preparations to organise a national-level court of women on dowry and other related forms of domestic violence. The second workshop was to focus on issues related to culture, state and violence vis-à-vis gender.

### ***2.13 Capacity Building of Partners in Result-Based Management***

Hivos' reporting to the DGIS needs to demonstrate clear results and the impact of its funding. This means that partner organisations receiving funds from Hivos need to be explicit about their outreach as well as the short and long-term impact of their work. This implies that partner organisations have to be increasingly conscious of working with a results-based approach and be equally capable of "measuring" their impact. Given that Hivos supports a wide range of partners with varied capacities, Hivos thinks it important to build and upgrade the result-based management capacities of partners. On an annual basis, the India RO identifies a definite number of partners that could benefit from such assistance provided by external resource persons/consultants. A total of 27 partners benefited from such efforts in the course of 2006 and 2007. For details, refer to Annexure VIII.

External consultants/resource persons (whose services are paid for by Hivos) work closely with these partners and help them to sharpen their long-term vision, to ensure consistency between their vision and short and long-term strategies. They also help organisations to think through more effective and efficient ways of 'measuring' the impact of their work, looking for the signs/markers of the larger social and political changes that the organisations are working towards. These capacity building efforts result in better quality proposals, work-plans and reports submitted by partners to Hivos. Above all, it helps Hivos and partners to reach a better and more coherent understanding and agreement on the "markers" for change that both partners and Hivos will consistently monitor.

### ***2.14 Financial and Progress Reporting 2006, 2007***

Financial audited statements and progress reports are two important instruments used to improve communication and mutual understanding between Hivos and the partner organisations on issues of accountability, transparency, good governance and effectiveness. Hivos provides all its partners with guidelines for reporting as per ISO standards. Partners are encouraged to follow the generally accepted accounting standards and in addition to set norms or standards of governance which operate on the principle of self-regulation. In Hivos' view guidelines, standards and practices are meaningful only if partners explore the value of such systems and practices for their own work. If they are seen merely as tools to write and generate better reports, then the practice remains external to the functioning of the partner organisation.

Partners are encouraged to produce one overall progress report for all stakeholders, provided it offers sufficient information on the context of the organisation, internal organisation, results, monitoring performance and organisational quality and relationship with Hivos. The emphasis here is on analysis of the results of activities implemented during the reporting period, placed in the perspective of the objectives to be reached in the contract period which, in turn, should relate clearly to the broader goal and vision of the partner organisation. The quality of the progress reports are expected to meet Hivos' requirements but more importantly to provide partners with

the opportunity for critical reflection on the achievements of the past year for possible required adaptations in strategies and management of the programme.

Given Hivos' institutional approach, partners are required to send audited financial statements of not only Hivos funds but also of the entire organisation. In 2006 and 2007 too, RO critically engaged in the review of partners' reports in a professional way holding high standards of quality and financial accountability to improve its effectiveness. Adequate and timely feedback on the assessments of the audited and progress reports was provided to all partners. RO continued to encourage its partners to get a management letter from their auditors so that they have the benefit of recommendations to streamline, improve and strengthen their internal financial management systems.

### ***2.15 Proposals and Applications Received***

On a daily basis, Hivos receives several requests for funding, some of which are accompanied by concept notes/ proposals / full-fledged applications. Some of these are also received at Hivos' virtual office. Table 11 reflects the large number of requests that India RO received: 555 in 2006 and 494 in 2007.

Each and every funding request gets a formal written acknowledgment and response. Under normal circumstances, the reply is sent within ten working days, sometimes even faster. Given its financial position (better described in section 2.2 above) Hivos RO is compelled to reject most of these requests for budgetary reasons (221 in 2006 and 398 in 2007). Policy differences or constraints and geographic considerations (i.e.; requests originating from the states outside Hivos' mandate) also constitute important reasons for rejection.

Very often there are multiple reasons for rejecting proposals. Of late, budgetary constraints have become the overarching reason for Hivos' inability to extend support to large number of new organisations. Policy reasons are increasingly subsumed by budgetary constraints.

**Table 11: Number of Proposals Rejected, Select Years**

Year	Geography	Policy	Institutional	Financial	Individual	Total
1991	8	98	5	0	0	111
1995	72	165	13	14	4	268
2000	72	365	5	21	7	470
2001	60	310	0	75	6	451
2002	59	287	3	52	9	410
2003	82	402	9	73	18	584
2004	76	318	8	103	22	527
2005	56	327	9	164	20	576

#### **Period 2006-2007**

Year	Geography	Policy	Religion/ Individual	Budget	Others*	Total
2006	84	231	18	221	1	555
2007	69	11	16	398	-	494

\*Already supported by another Dutch Co-Financing Agency

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## 3. POLICY SECTORS

### 3.1 *Financial Services & Enterprise Development (FSED)*

The Indian economy<sup>3</sup> continued to expand at a robust pace during 2007-08 for the fifth consecutive year. According to the advance estimates released by Central Statistical Organisation, the real GDP growth rate was placed at 8.7 per cent in 2007-08 as compared with 9.6 per cent in 2006-07, reflecting moderation in growth in all the three sectors, viz., agriculture and allied activities, industry and services. The Nobel Peace Prize (2006) went to Dr. Mohammad Yunus and Grameen Bank, bringing recognition to microfinance as a poverty alleviation tool. The Government of India has been advocating financial inclusion and an increasing number of financial institutions have begun strategizing for a more inclusive process. Important issues related to transparency and interest rates were discussed subsequent to incidents in Andhra Pradesh as well as Karnataka, which led to the formulation of the code of conduct for Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) by practitioners for self regulation. The Government started initiatives on a draft Microfinance Bill. Hivos partners, especially SaDhan and INAFI, were active on these matters. Simultaneously, there has been substantial emphasis on other aspects of livelihoods and health with stimulating discussions on micro-health insurance.

Some highlights of partner activities: The SIFFS Annual Reflection workshop held in June 2006 closely examined the interventions of SIFFS in the context of the tsunami rehabilitation efforts. In spite of discussions with the Government of Karnataka on issues of interest rates and transparency, Grameen Koota was able to move towards becoming sustainable and forming a legal entity with the seed capital support provided by Hivos. The Government of Andhra Pradesh passed an ordinance on Dairy Cooperatives registered under the Andhra Pradesh Mutually Aided Cooperative Society Act 1995 (AP MACS). CDF drew the attention of the Government on the sensitive issue and successfully sought legal redressal. IRFT and FTF-India worked to help poor producers benefit from domestic Fair Trade initiatives by helping to ensure equity, sustainable production and market share.

The Bellwether Microfinance Fund acted as a financial service provider to accelerate capital flows to the sector through a wide range of advisory and facilitation services in India. By the end of 2007, the Fund had invested (via equity, quasi-equity and loans) in 5 start-up MFIs, 4 NGOs transforming into MFIs and 2 existing non-banking finance companies (NBFCs) downscaling to MFIs.

Most of the organisations that Hivos supports in India in the microfinance sector cater wholly to women clients. Hivos' initiatives in India constantly explore ways to ensure that microfinance activities complement and enhance the activities of other agencies working in the field of women's empowerment. Although the MFIs have a large number of women clients, there is need to explore the field-level understanding of MFIs and the extent of engagement in influencing the quality of women's lives. An Organisational Change for Gender Equality (OCGE) process in Jan Chetna Sansthan, a Rajasthan-based initiative, has commenced.

In June 2005, Cordaid, Hivos, Icco and Novib (Dutch Development Finance Organisations or Dutch DFOs) decided to begin structural cooperation by establishing a specialised sector approach to microfinance. Formally named MicroNed, this initiative recognizes that capacity building in the sector is currently grossly underserved. MicroNed aims to organise the microfinance support of Dutch DFOs in such a way that challenges can be met in a result oriented way and efficiency of service delivery can be improved. Each Dutch DFO has assigned specific country responsibilities and Hivos is the designated lead organisation in India. A country scan of the microfinance sector has been prepared, based on which a country strategy is being planned.

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<sup>3</sup> Source: "The highlights of macroeconomic and monetary developments during 2007-08" from RBI Website

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### 3.2 Sustainable Production (SP)

The booming economic growth rate notwithstanding the situation of agriculture in India continues to be gloomy. The agriculture growth rate languishes between 1 to 2% despite the overall high growth rate of the economy. The crisis in agriculture has long been acknowledged by the Government, though little has been done to ameliorate the condition of the farming community as is corroborated by the continuing suicides by farmers.

The Government has taken some progressive steps (e.g., formulation of the National Policy for Farmers, constitution of The National Rainfed Area Authority to give added emphasis on the dryland areas, an increased focus on horticulture and agro processing, increasing investments and credit to agriculture). However, the policy statements of the State appear to lack a long-term vision and fall short of looking critically at the reasons for the crisis in the agriculture sector. One of the strong critiques is that the policies do not take into account the human condition of the farmers. The proposed entry of the big players like Reliance and Walmart into the retail fresh foods sector is being watched closely and it is likely to have major implications on the crop choices and production systems within the country, including the livelihood options of the farming community.

In the quick-changing global and national scenario the role of the civil society actors becomes further accentuated and NGOs, activists and autonomous research institutions are tracking the various negotiations, drafts and agreements of the WTO, the positions taken by the State and the role of the markets, specially related to seeds and genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Most Hivos partners continue to be embedded within the farming community, working with them to develop alternatives to conventional agriculture, lobbying with the government and engaging in action research to generate credible data to substantiate their claims.

Hivos partners, especially those working in rainfed areas, were caught in the centre of the agrarian crisis. The fact that most of the farmers following sustainable agriculture practices were not the ones worst affected by the crisis perhaps vindicates the approaches that are being promoted by our partners and many others in the civil society.

Most partners working on sustainable agriculture have extended their activities to reach the local markets so as to enhance farm incomes by marketing quality produce. Most are challenged by the economies of scale required for breaking even. Working capital and trade finance are gaps that need to be addressed. Most importantly, there is a clear need to build strong farmer-based/ owned institutions to ensure the sustainability of these enterprises. There is also a need to build capacities related to various aspects of entrepreneurship and quality.

Organisations like WASSAN and PRAVAH successfully engaged their respective state governments on issues related to community-based natural resource management and community-managed water resources respectively. Both have worked to deepen the democratic process by building strong community-based institutions, especially in the rural areas.

Many partners like CIKS, ICRA, and IIRD have been engaged in training community members to implement various forms of internal control systems and IIRD has been working hard to put Participatory Guarantee Schemes in the national agenda.

The extremely difficult and sensitive campaign against GMOs made some headway due to the efforts of CSA and DDS to convince the Government of Andhra Pradesh to ban certain varieties of GM cotton and to regulate and control more effectively the trials of new varieties. Many Hivos partners are recognized in national and international policy circles; this recognition stems from their credible work on the ground.

Although the sectoral priorities of Access and Quality within the SED policy for Hivos worldwide areas are the same, the challenge is to adapt the policy thrust areas to suit the diverse regions and situations even within India.

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Hivos policy areas and ideas are contextualised in this changing and challenging environment in which interventions take shape along the themes of Quality and Access.

### *3.3 HIV/AIDS (HA)*

As per the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) Phase III Programme and Implementation Strategy Plan, the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in India is estimated to be 2.5 to 3 million. Over the years, the virus has moved from urban to rural and from high risk to a more general population, disproportionately affecting women and youth. The main mode of transmission continues to be sexual (86%). The NACP Phase III document was formulated through a much better consultative process than earlier Phases and many of our partners were actively engaged with this process.

Hivos and its partners continue to pursue a human rights approach to HIV/AIDS in an environment that is increasingly becoming instrumentalist in its delivery mechanisms. HIV/AIDS demonstrates the indivisibility of human rights since the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights, is essential to an effective response. Furthermore, a rights based-approach to HIV/AIDS is grounded in concepts of human dignity and equality, which can be found in all cultures and traditions.<sup>4</sup>

Most Hivos partners continue to be engaged on issues related to access to treatment, AIDS awareness, empowering the communities that are affected by HIV to lobby the state for a better response on these issues.

The Alliance 2015 HIV/AIDS Programme in Orissa was formally launched. This is an innovative and effective approach to collaboration between various Alliance partners that seeks to build a common 'Programme' on a particular theme instead of the traditional approach of co-financing a common project. There are presently 5 implementing partners in the Programme - IDA, INP+, Ruchika, SOVA and USS, with the scope to increase the number in coming years.

There was a visit by the EC monitoring mission and also a visit by the EC representative to the SIAAP-EU Project (now called SARVOJANA), with the monitor and the representative visiting Sangama, Samraksha, Humsafar Trust, SWAM, FIRM, WINS, INP+ and SIAAP between them. Their feedback was insightful and largely positive on the progress made so far. The coalition is emerging as a strong civil society response to the increasingly fragmenting community efforts; it coalesces experiences and expertise of working with diverse vulnerable communities towards a common objective.

As a follow-up to the SAN! workshop on workplace policies and programmes in November 2005, another workshop was organised by SAN! for the partners of all the Dutch co-financing agencies in India. The workshop was hosted by SAN! and was attended by many partners of Hivos, not necessarily only from the HIV/AIDS sector.

GBSK was supported through a micro fund to do a study the trends and issues related to HIV/AIDS in rural Rajasthan so as to develop a perspective plan for action for combating HIV/AIDS in these areas. A sector scan on HIV/AIDS was initiated and the report was received in December 2007.

Although the policy thrust areas for the HIV/AIDS sector are the same for Hivos worldwide, the programme in India is perhaps characterised by the approach of collectivisation of the vulnerable communities in the fight against HIV/AIDS. The community-based empowerment and ownership model while contributing to the sustainability of effects also helps in the attainment of several other basic rights (social, economic) and entitlements that are not the explicit focus of the Hivos AIDS policy. For example, groups of People Living with HIV/AIDS

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<sup>4</sup> Source: HIV AIDS & the Law

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(PLHAs) are not only successful in negotiating with the local authorities (hospital, police, panchayats) for better access to treatment and services but also strive for their rights to ration card (food security), election card (identity), admission of their children to schools (education), etc.

**Box No.2**

**SIAAP-EU Project**

The EU supported project based on a coalition of 8 members across 5 states has grown in strength and the group is now called Sarvojana. The project has also received positive yet critical feedback from the EC monitor and delegate who while acknowledging the gains from the project have also raised issues related to community ownership and sustainability that Hivos and Sarvojana members have seriously taken on board. The project has also demonstrated so far that the merits of combining strengths of individual partners go beyond the stated objectives of the project.

### **3.4 Human Rights & Democratisation (HRD)**

The last couple of years have seen the enactment of an unprecedented number of enabling legislations/Acts by the Parliament. 1. The Right To Information Act. 2. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 3. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of other tribes) Act 4. the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act and 5. The setting up by an Act of the Parliament, The National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights. The passing of the above legislations has been the outcome of more than a decade of sustained and intense struggle by Civil Society Organisations. These legislation are seen as major milestones in the struggle for the emancipation of marginal communities and in the struggle for gender justice and poverty alleviation. The positive implementation of the above acts to its fullest potential would significantly alter the lives of marginal communities and improve their situation in more ways than anything so far. Most of Hivos partners are directly engaged in the implementation of the above legislations and work intensely to strengthen community control and monitoring of the implementation of the above acts.

In less than two years of the implementation of the acts, the elite, the powerful and the ruling class are up in arms against these legislations and are actively engaged in actively lobbying for amendments to the above Acts to dilute its potential and thereby deny basic human rights of marginal communities.

The last two years have also seen an unprecedented growth in migration and displacement of people across the country. The present migration is not seasonal or temporary but more permanent. Entire communities are disposing of whatever meager assets they possess and leave their villages permanently. There is a large scale migration from rural to rural areas causing severe depression in agriculture wages. Migration to urban areas has more than tripled in the last two/three years. Most of the infrastructures in urban areas are collapsing leading to growth of right wing regional/nationalist forces further escalating violence and gross human rights violations of migrant labour.

Seen in the context the size and scale of Hivos support in the Human Rights sector in India is extremely important.

At the tail end of 2006, the EU approved Hivos' consortium application for large scale funding of the MVE programme for elimination of child labour. This second successive approval of the programme by the EU endorses the progressive policy position that education is the only best strategy to address the elimination of child labour in a structural manner. This has boosted the morale of MVE, Hivos, and Alliance 2015 partners who are working towards a long-term solution to this problem.

In the last quarter of 2007, Hivos took the lead in pulling together the energies of the Alliance 2015 partners on yet another important issue of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). At the India Alliance Retreat in October 2007, Alliance partners exchanged information on the initiatives and networks supported useful conclusion on better co-ordination and networking were reached. Hivos partner Centre for Workers' Management agreed to convene a National Consultation in February 2008. The objective of this consultation is to bring together a wide range of actors working on this issue to engage critically with the state in order to optimize the benefits of the Act for the most marginalised communities especially dalits and tribals.



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Like in the past, Hivos had an active presence and participation both at the ISF in November 2006 and the WSF in January 2007 (for more details refer to Sec 4.7). The Alliance Investment Fund of Hivos approved support to the Katha Rakhiba Sarkar (KRS), coordinated by CYSD. This is an integral part of larger global efforts to tract performance states against the commitments made.

Hivos supported National Consultation on Bonded Labour in 2007, with the hope of expediting efforts to evolve a national platform on bonded labour and develop a nation-wide strategy for the eradication of bonded labour.

Promoting pluralism is an important development strategy especially in a country like India which can truly celebrate its diversity on several fronts. In this context, the Hivos Regional Office stated working closely together on the Promoting Pluralism Knowledge Programme (for details see Sec 4.5).

### 3.5 Arts & Culture (A&C)

A distinguishing character of the Hivos Arts and Culture portfolio in India is its intrinsic link with development. The challenge lies in identifying partners not only with a sound development perspective but with high quality aesthetic sensibilities. Aesthetic quality social commitment and outreach are equally important criteria in our search for meaningful partnerships.

Few years ago, the Hivos India RO had decided to focus, our support more in the arena of theatre. The India Regional Office has been successful in realizing this priority. Two new partners (Ninasam and Sanket Trust/Rangashankara) came on board in 2006 for details refer to (See p. 13). Cultural partners are mostly located in cities or urban areas. Given Hivos' intention to focus more on the rural than the urban, the India R has always critically engaged with its culture partners on issues of rural focus, and the importance of the vernacular language in theatre and other spheres. Both these aspect are a strong feature of Hivos' partnerships be it in theatre, or publications.

Some of Hivos' partners have effectively used cultural forms to highlight the plight of minorities very effectively. There are roughly around 2 million transgender (Hijras) people in India. While begging and sex-work fare the main sources of economic sustenance, they also sing and dance. They have a rich religious-cultural traditions and customs. The Hijras have their own cultural identity and ethos. Hivos support to Suder Foundation for the promotion and strengthening of the cultural ethos, community lore and arts of the transgender people has had tremendous impact and confidence building of all transgender people involved with the programme. The public perception of the Hijras in many villages and small towns of Tamil Nadu has changed positively.

Perhaps one of the greatest challenges that confront both Hivos India and our 'arts and culture' partner is the ability to report on their achievements in the "Results-Assessment" Framework. The India RO has made several efforts to build capacity of our partners on this front. External resource persons have been hired to work closely with partners at an individual level. In addition a couple of efforts have been made to bring together in a larger workshop partners working together on similar issues (like theatre). This has enabled a good bit of cross-learning and critical engagement with the Results Based Management (RBM) approach.

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#### Box No.3

#### UNESCO Convention on Cultural Diversity

In the recent years there has been a growing alarm about cultural homogenisation caused by globalisation. Many argued that culture should not be treated as a commodity governed by laws of the free market and competition, but that the sphere of culture included notions of national identity, cultural diversity as well as the protection and promotion of local forms of creativity. Adopted in 2005, the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expression came into force on March 2007. The convention asserts the sovereign right to States/Nations/Countries to draw up National Cultural Policies. In the Indian (also most other countries) context the notion of "National Culture" is contentious. Many of Hivos partners (ALF, CSCS, KHOJ, Majlis, IEG) have serious engaged with initiatives on a debate on culture policy. A two-day National Consultation (supported by Hivos) was organised by CSCS and ALF to take the discussions and debates further and reflect on what are the implications of the UNESCO convention on cultural diversity.

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### 3.6 Gender, Women & Development (GWD)

Perhaps the major development with regard to women's rights in India was that the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 (PWDVA) came into effect in October 2006. Since then, many women's organisations, Hivos' partners included, have been working hard to see that the law is implemented, and that it does not simply remain on the books. Given the entrenched nature of patriarchy, which is reflected not only in individual attitudes but also in institutions like the judiciary, police and media, this has not been an easy task. Under the banner 'Save the Indian Family', the claim has been made that the Act is being and will be misused by women to victimize men. This criticism grew in volume during the year and by December 2007 had caught the official ear. The Ministry of Women and Child Development considered setting up a Committee to review the provisions under the Act. Women's groups, which had been focusing their efforts on ensuring that the Act is implemented, were forced to divert their energies to this new battle. This includes partner organisations of Hivos.

The broader context remained much the same. Some indicators worsened. For instance, the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) conducted in 2005-2006 found that 56.2% of married women in the age-group 15-49 were anemic, up from 51.8% in 1998-99.

Another area where change has been slow in coming, though India now got its first woman president, has been in political representation of women at the highest level (Parliament). In 2006 and 2007 The Women's Reservation Bill was stalled, yet again, with political parties putting forward all manner of excuses.

The many opportunities provided to civil society organisations to provide inputs to the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan could be seen positively, however, as can the specific effort made to engender the Plan. It may be fair to say that women's organisations took maximum advantage of these opportunities and provided written and oral submissions to the several working groups that were set up. Hivos' partner organisations (e.g. SJNAHS, CWDS, Nirantar) were no exception and their inputs covered issues ranging from education and health to microfinance. The Group of Feminist Economists has responded to the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan draft document chapter by chapter in close consultation with the Planning Commission. Again, Hivos' partners have played a key role in these processes. This coming together for a larger purpose, putting aside differences in approaches to issues, is bound to have a positive effect in other arenas as well. With the Plan itself, of course, the real test lies ahead in the implementation and in ensuring that economic growth truly is inclusive.

After a long gap of seven years, the autonomous women's conference was held. This conference was enriched by vibrant participation from strands of the women's movement - adivasis, sex workers, transgenders, young women - that had had less visibility in earlier. The conference also showed that the dialogue within the women's movement itself should be given every opportunity to continue and deepen.

In the run-up to its 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary, the Indian Association of Women's Studies, in collaboration with local institutions, organised a series of regional consultations that stimulated local engagement with women's studies issues and for the first time profiled regional issues and concerns across the country in a systematic way.

At the international level, partner organisations (e.g., CWDS) appeared before the 51<sup>st</sup> Commission on the Status of Women at the UN in March 2007, and contributed to the CEDAW shadow report (e.g., Nirantar).

Women's rights are at the core of Hivos' development philosophy. In Hivos' view, a skewed balance of power between men and women is one of the most universal forms of inequity and one of the biggest obstacles to developing sustainable structural solutions to the problem of persistent poverty. These inequalities perpetuate themselves in many ways, some overt and readily perceived, others more subtle and embedded in social norms that are taken for granted. Over the years, the India Regional Office of Hivos has worked with partner organisations to raise consciousness regarding these inequities and to increase individual and organisational capacities to recognize these inequalities and address them effectively. While these have yielded remarkable results in some organisations and communities (e.g., increase in number of women staff members in decision-making positions, more gender-sensitive personnel policies, increase in the enrolment of girls in school), there is a concern that these remain rather isolated successes. Change or transformation at a deeper level has not occurred, even in organisations and communities reporting these accomplishments.

With these concerns in mind, since September 2006, Hivos has been supporting four of its partner organisations (Judav/Abhiyan, Jan Chetna Sansthan, ICRA and STEPS) to engage in an experimental process of Organisational Change for Gender Equality (OCGE). In a sense, OCGE takes gender mainstreaming one step further: the starting point of the OCGE process is critical reflection on internal organisational issues and structures (visible and hidden), leading to integrated review of all aspects of organisation, programme strategies and implementation that affect the goal of gender equality. One or two Resource Persons support the OCGE process in each organisation.

Although the OCGE process was initiated by Hivos, the ownership now rests with the participating organisations. The process is governed by a tripartite MoU that the organisations, Resource Persons and Hivos have agreed to. Participating organisations play a proactive rather than a passive role; they treat OCGE not as an 'add-on' but as a central commitment to transforming themselves into agents of gender equality internally and externally. In the long-term, OCGE processes would become embedded all aspects of the organisation - in annual work plans, in initiatives for human resource development, and in monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Resource persons facilitate the OCGE process at the organisation level, assisting organisations to make effective use of field-based knowledge and internal / local human and other resources to work towards gender equality. With their support, participating organisations are developing their analysis of the dynamic between the internal and external dimensions of the OCGE process. Hivos' role is to continue to think along with all those who are involved in the process, to bring another perspective to the process. Every six months or so, a Retreat is organised which brings together representatives of the participating organisations, Resource Persons, and Hivos programme staff. The Retreats have evolved into an excellent space for sharing, learning, and questioning. While Hivos has met the costs of Resource Persons, partner organisations have contributed by meeting costs occurring at their own levels. The sustainability of the process within any partner organisation is not linked to whether Hivos remains the organisation's donor.

### 3.7 Information and Communication Technology & Media (IM)

In a time of change, perhaps the sector that is witnessing the most rapid growth is the ICT sector. In some respects, this growth adds another layer to existing disparities (the so-called 'digital divide'). It is not merely a question of infrastructure and access – though the statistics show an upswing, basic literacy is a fundamental issue. Then, of course, basic issues of access and connectivity continue to dog the sector. In the course of 2006, the number of personal computers (PCs) in the world approached the one billion mark. Of these, only slightly over 21 million were in India. In 2005, there were an estimated 50 million internet users in India.<sup>5</sup> These statistics show that it is likely that of the people who do use computers in India, the majority does and will continue to rely on shared computers, cyber cafes, and public access computers. According to *The Digital Divide Report's* ICT Diffusion Index 2005, India's global ranking is 142.<sup>6</sup> At a deeper level, issues of creative use of ICTs in the development context and availability of local content remain major challenges.

The various efforts to set up large numbers of telecentres or community service centres (CSCs) still have a long way to go, both in achieving the numerical targets and in addressing the more qualitative issues just mentioned. No doubt that if 100,000 CSCs are in fact set up and begin to function effectively, it would represent a big step towards digital inclusion at least in terms of basic infrastructure.

<sup>5</sup> Computer Industry Almanac  
<http://www.c-i-a.com/pr0907.htm>

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/iteipc20065\\_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/iteipc20065_en.pdf)

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In November 2006, the Government of India issued new guidelines for community radio. This allowed, for the first time, NGOs to set up community radio stations. Though the embargo on news and current affairs programmes still represents a major constraint, the new guidelines represented a major victory for the many (some Hivos partner organisations included) who had long advocated for a lifting of the restrictions on community radio.

Several of Hivos' partners were also involved in 2006 and 2007 in efforts to see the effective operationalisation of the Right to Information Act, using the legislation as an effective tool in a wide variety of contexts.

Many engaged in capacity building initiatives, addressing both individuals (e.g., Comet Media Foundation's 'Digital Dukan' initiative - <http://www.cometmedia.org>; SOMA/SPACE's capacity building work - <http://space-kerala.org>) and organisations (e.g., NGO-in-a-Box initiative of PAC/Mahiti Infotech – <http://ngoinbox.mahiti.org>).

CSDS/Sarai's support to the Cybermohalla has led to a rare and powerful example of ICTs being used to bring the voice of displaced urban communities into the mainstream (media, judiciary, public). The blog (<http://nangla.freeflux.net/blog/eviction>) continues to provide a live, vivid chronicle of an uprooted community that is resettled in barren wastelands miles from the city.

The critique of the evolving Information Society in the context of development strategies and civil society building was reflected in the work of CSDS/Sarai and IT for Change. (<http://www.sarai.net> and <http://www.itforchange.net>).

In 2007, after the successful completion of a pilot collaboration in LogicaCMG's corporate social corporate responsibility programme, 'Bloom', Hivos entered into a three-year agreement with LogicaCMG. Under this agreement, staff members of the Dutch office of LogicaCMG will contribute their technical expertise to Hivos partner organisations in India and elsewhere. Hivos partner organisations Comet Media Foundation and SOMA/SPACE participated in the pilot phase. A larger, long-term association with M.V. Foundation has since been initiated. LogicaCMG will design and implement an Management Information System (MIS) customized to meet MVF's needs for data and analysis on the status of children in its field area.

Towards the end of 2007, Hivos initiated a country level sector scan. The study will be completed in 2008, and will contribute to the shaping of Hivos' future engagement with the ICT & Media sector in India.

### *3.8 The Knowledge Programme*

In 2007, Hivos began developing a Knowledge Programme to address critical knowledge gaps in the development sector on how to build, promote and sustain a vibrant civil society and on how to promote pluralism in an increasingly intolerant world. Hivos is dedicating considerable resources to the development of knowledge on issues imperative to the work of civil society organisations and the development sector as a whole. The Knowledge Programme is based on a close collaboration between Hivos, civil society organisations and academic institutions. The basic premise of the Knowledge Programme is that new insights can be created and strategies formulated by integrating various forms of knowledge – academic knowledge, practitioner knowledge, educational and cultural expressions of knowledge. Over time, such integration and analysis can lead to the development of new policies and practices in the development sector.

At present, the Knowledge Programme has two focus areas – Civil Society Building and Promoting Pluralism. Three more areas will be added in coming years. In the first area, Hivos works closely with the Institute for Social Studies in The Hague. In the second, Hivos cooperates with Kosmopolis (University for Humanist Studies, The Netherlands), the Centre for Study of Culture and Society (India) and knowledge institutions in Indonesia and Uganda.

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*Key Questions Related to Civil Society Building:*

- How can we understand the dynamics of civil society formation and the role of local actors in this process?
- How do external actors contribute to this process?
- How does civil society building as a process contribute to structural changes in the unequal power balances in society?

Special attention will be paid to issues of gender, authority and leadership, innovation and sustainability.

*Key Questions Related to Pluralism*

- How can we understand the appeal of fundamentalism in selected regions and what is its impact on civil society?
- What are the conditions under which pluralism is most likely to develop and flourish?
- How can civil society organisations successfully promote pluralism in practice?

Hivos is striving to become a knowledge platform through the Knowledge Programme. It is expected a variety of publications, activities, training and capacity building programmes, and lobby and advocacy strategies will flow from this initiative. An interactive website is being developed as well. This first phase of the Knowledge Programme will run till 2010. Well before that, Hivos hopes to facilitate the emergence of a knowledge network.

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## 4. BROADER PROGRAMMMATIC ENGAGEMENTS

### 4.1 *Alliance 2015 Consortia*

Hivos is part of a donor consortium of six like-minded European NGO-donors working and coordinating actively in the realm of development co-operation. Apart from Hivos (Netherlands) the members are CESVI (Italy); Concern Worldwide (Ireland); Welthungerhilfe, (earlier called Deutsche Welthungerhilfe) (Germany); Ibis (Denmark), ACTED (France) and People in Need (Czech Republic). Concern Worldwide, CESVI, Hivos and Welthungerhilfe have an active presence in India.

The Alliance co-operation that began in early 2005 in the arena of post-tsunami interventions continued with great rigour right through 2006 and 2007. Hivos initiated annual consortium reviews/visits to the SIFFS implemented Post-Tsunami Intervention Programme supported by the Alliance with Hivos in the lead agency role.

At the end of 2006, the EU approved Alliance's consortium application built around the MVF programme for Elimination of Child Labour. This is supported by Welthungerhilfe and Concern Worldwide with Hivos in the capacity of the lead agency. As in the past, the co-operation of Hivos with the Alliance partners has proceeded smoothly both on routine matters such as visits to MVF by the representatives of the EC country delegations as well as during special occasions such as the visit of the EU Parliamentarians, etc.

The ground-level implementation of the Alliance strategy for HIV/AIDS in Orissa has completed two years. Concern Worldwide (lead agency) and Hivos have met on several occasions around the meetings of the Programme Management Committee to find ways of effectively addressing strategic and practical issues that have arisen in the course of operationalising the Alliance strategy.

Hivos has been in active touch with Welthungerhilfe (lead agency) for the implementation of the Jharkhand Watershed Programme in close collaboration with Hyderabad-based Centre for World Solidarity. Hivos also played an active role in stimulating Alliance co-operation in the Social Forum Process. For more details, see 4.5 below.

The India-level annual meetings of the Alliance 2015 were hosted by Hivos India Regional Office in January 2006 in Bangalore and by Concern Worldwide in April 2007 in Bhubaneswar. The Alliance met on several occasions apart from the annual meetings. A two-day retreat of the India Alliance partners hosted by CESVI in October 2007 in Chennai stimulated a great deal of discussion on common issues for Alliance co-operation: NREGA, disaster management and preparedness. Some initial thinking has begun on the possibility of the India chapter of Alliance 2015 becoming an independent legal entity. The pros and cons of this option are being debated.

A good beginning has been made in the arena of Alliance co-operation on emergency relief and disaster preparedness. Welthungerhilfe hosted a three-day meeting in Delhi in November 2007 to brainstorm further on the discussion that began at the retreat in Chennai.

Hivos approved of support to two proposals of Concern Worldwide under the Alliance Investment Fund in 2006. The Katha Rakhiba Sarkar (KRS) Campaign co-ordinated by CYSD helped to create an enabling environment for the implementation of the MDGs and securing commitments made by Governments. In 2007, support was extended for an initiative co-ordinated by PREM on the Promotion of Good Governance at Grassroots. This focused on the empowerment of thousand local government structures in the tribal areas of Orissa.

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## 4.2 *Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE)*

In early 2007 the RNE approved Hivos' final report on the Pravah-led implementation of the large community-based and community-managed Water and Sanitation Programme in Gujarat. (Originally it was a three year programme expected to conclude in April 2006. In the middle of 2006, RNE approved a budget-neutral extension of the Programme from May 2006 to December 2006.)

Although formal development-co-operation with the RNE is no longer possible, the India RO has kept in regular touch with the RNE including visits by Hivos Directors. Beginning 2005, and continuing through 2006, the India RO has sent RNE regular updates on the post-tsunami development interventions.

Owing to a special gesture of the RNE, Hivos RO has been invited to several meetings of the Bangalore Chapter of the Dutch Business Circle Initiative. This has opened up opportunities for Hivos to interact with the corporate members of the Indo-Dutch Business Circle. Hivos has also been invited to special meetings and social receptions around the visits of the Dutch trade delegations to Bangalore.

## 4.3 *Public-Private Partnerships and Corporate Social Responsibility*

Hivos has begun to take the initiative in building public-private partnerships. In 2007, Hivos cooperated with LogicaCMG (now known as Logica) in its corporate social responsibility programme, *Bloom*. Based on the satisfactory outcome of a pilot project, Hivos and Logica have entered into a three-year relationship. This positive experience, which is built on Logica's highly skilled staff sharing their expertise with selected Hivos partner organisations has been described in section 3.7. The India Regional Office is exploring the prospects for such cooperation with companies in India, where there is a possibility of strengthening development interventions by combining fresh ideas, technical expertise, and new resources with effective development strategies and sound perspectives.

## 4.4 *Stop AIDS Now! (SAN!)*

### **Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS through development of Work Place Policy and Programmes (WPP):**

Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS has been recognized as a priority area by Hivos. Most of Hivos' partners working on HIV and AIDS have initiated processes for developing Workplace Policies & Programmes (WPP) for their respective organisations. Hivos also facilitated a workshop on developing WPP for the Alliance Programme on HIV and AIDS in Orissa which was received with a lot of enthusiasm by the partners. Another trajectory on WPP mainstreaming is being initiated through the SAN! South India Project Group (SSIPG) which looks at mainstreaming HIV and AIDS issues with the partners of all the 4 Dutch CFAs.

## 4.5 *Hivos and the Social Forum Process*

Right through the course of 2006 and 2007, Hivos continued to engage actively with the Social Forum Process including an active participation at the India Social Forum at Delhi in November 2006 and the WSF in Nairobi in January 2007. Hivos, as part of the Alliance 2015 (A2015) donor consortium was instrumental in organising a workshop on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at the ISF. Several posters of the varied field collaborations of the A2015 were on display at the A2015 stall all through the five days of the ISF. Both the stall and the workshop helped to initiate active debates and discussions on the MDGs. Further it helped to stir up a great deal of interest in the activities of the Alliance.

Apart from its own direct engagement with the Forum process, Hivos provided financial support for the organisation of seminars, workshops, conferences and cultural activities during the Forum. Hivos' partners assumed key roles and responsibilities in the actual organisation of the main event as well as of a diverse range of satellite activities.

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## 4.6 Partner Consultancies

### I. External Evaluations and Financial Reviews

#### *Financial Services and Enterprise Development (FSED)*

##### **Jan Chetna Sansthan (JCS)**

An external evaluation was carried out for Jan Chetna Sansthan (JCS), Sirohi District, Rajasthan in September 2006. The evaluation was largely positive. The evaluation emphasised the need to scale up the existing programme and preparation of a comprehensive business plan with realistic assumptions and financial projections. The recommendations included capacity building of specific skills important for decision making, strengthening the board, streamlining organisational processes and information tracking systems, development of measurement indicators for identification of intervention areas, credit demand assessment, formation of groups, and grading/quality assessment of groups.

##### **South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies (SIFFS)**

An external evaluation of the SIFFS Tsunami Response Programme, a consortium funded project, was carried out in December 2007/January 2008. While acknowledging the achievements of SIFFS, the evaluators made recommendations in several areas. These include improvement of returns from fisheries, fisheries resource management, diversifying fishing livelihoods, strengthening decentralized management of activities and institutions, management of marketing infrastructure, improving member investments, planning for risk management for all the new assets, experimenting with a few mutual insurance options, strategic view on women's programme, and capacity enhancement of fishermen leaders on changing trade scenarios and market situations.

##### **Rural Innovation Network (RIN)**

An external evaluation of Rural Innovation Network (RIN), Chennai, was carried out in December 2007. The purpose of the review was to help RIN to critique its own development agenda and strategies which would feed into the subsequent phase of their work. While being very appreciative of RIN's work on promoting entrepreneurship of innovators, the evaluation recommended that RIN should conduct a gender audit of its innovations which could be the first step towards evolving a gender policy. Further, it was suggested that RIN could initiate a parallel stream of innovation scouting for women-specific innovations without compromising the quality of output and outcome. RIN may also need to evolve a specialized methodology of scouting for specific, specialized human resources. Several important lessons have been learnt and RIN should document these and share in an open forum with its partners and other interested agencies.

##### **Sustainable Production (SP)**

##### **Sahabhagi Vikas Abhiyan (SVA)**

In September 2006, an external evaluation was conducted of Sahabhagi Vikas Abhiyan's (SVA) work in some of the very impoverished districts of Orissa (e.g., Kalahandi and Nuapada). The findings were largely positive. The evaluation emphasised the need to build up purchasing power of the poor and develop local markets. It also highlighted that while women's participation was encouraging at all levels of the programme, SVA needed to refine the agenda on Gender to include social justice issues and not limit it to economic empowerment of women alone.

##### **Centre for Development Alternatives (CFDA)-Pravah**

An external evaluation of CFDA-Pravah (Gujarat) a Royal Netherlands Embassy funded project on Drinking Water and Sanitation was done. The evaluation highlighted the achievements of Pravah in addressing issues



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related to quality of drinking water, development of local sources, ensuring equity (including gender equity) in the distribution of water and most importantly highlighting models of decentralised water governance. The campaigns and the advocacy efforts drew attention to key issues among the civil society and Government.

#### **People's Action for Development (PAD)**

A review of the financial management systems (RFMS) was carried out for People's Action for Development (PAD) in June 2006 based on some allegations by former staff members. Hivos decided not to continue its support for the project based on the outcome of the review process. Although the review pointed towards lapses in the governance systems of PAD Hivos is positive about the work done on the ground.

#### ***Human Rights and Democratization (HRD)***

##### **National Law School of India University (NLSIU)**

The external evaluation of Law and Society Cluster at National Law School India University was carried out in June 2006. The evaluation was undertaken to develop recommendations especially focused on organisational aspects, which could be used to prepare the Cluster's plans and structure for the next phase of work. The evaluation recognised the potential of the Cluster and made several suggestions that could help the Cluster to realize this potential.

##### **FEDCOT**

A review of the financial management systems was carried out for Federation of Consumer's Organisation Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry (FEDCOT) in September 2006 subsequent to an internal crisis in the organisation. Hivos decided not to continue its support based on the outcome of the review process. The review pointed towards lapses in the accountability & governance systems.

##### **Gujarat Khet Vikas Parishat (GKVP)**

An external evaluation of GKVP was conducted in December 2007 to determine the effectiveness of the project "Towards Democratic Assertion - An Institutional Intervention" and to suggest mid-course changes. GKVP's work on education programme has been assessed positively. The evaluation has suggested that attention should be given to developing organic links between existing socio-economic structures such as cooperatives and new forms of economic empowerment such as SHGs, including the need to look at new legal-economic entities that are emerging such as micro-enterprises and non-profit companies in promoting economic empowerment of marginalised rural communities.

#### ***Arts & Culture***

##### **Suder Foundation**

An inspection and evaluation of the Financial Management System at Suder Foundation was done in August 2007 in the wake of some allegations. The evaluation brought out the weakness in the financial and accounting system in the organisation. The organisation has taken these findings seriously and has given a commitment to work on and improve the systems.

#### ***Gender, Women and Development***

##### **MVF**

An external evaluation was conducted of M. Venkatarangaiya Foundation's programme 'Empowering Women Through Collective Action and Environmental Protection' in 2007. The evaluation appreciated the effectiveness

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of MVF's strategy of acting as a catalyst to create necessary synergy and sequential inter-linkages between government programmes to improve rural environment and livelihoods and marginalised communities, especially peasant women. The evaluators concluded that MVF's 'model' is unique and should be disseminated widely, given the national context of declining performance in agriculture.

### **STEPS**

In April 2006, a review was conducted of the financial management systems at STEPS. The review found several lacunae in the systems that required to be addressed urgently. The review report concluded with several recommendations. STEPS has been acting on these. Progress towards fulfilling these has been monitored during a follow-up review in 2007.

### **Hadoti Hast Shilp Sansthan**

In June–July 2006, a comprehensive financial review was done of Hadoti Hast Shilp Sansthan (HHSS) in the wake of serious concerns arising about financial propriety within the organisation. Based on the outcome of the review, Hivos decided to terminate the relationship with HHSS.

### ***ICT and Media***

#### **IT for Change**

In November 2007, a review was done of the financial management systems at IT for Change (ITfC). The review was organised to follow up on observations made in the course of the scrutiny of ITfC's annual audited reports. The review found that several aspects of ITfC's financial management systems need to be strengthened and streamlined. ITfC committed to implement the recommendations of the review immediately. A monitoring visit was organised in 2008.

## **II. Feasibility Studies and Organisational Development**

### **Tamil Nadu Kattaikkuttu Kalai Valarchi Munnetra Sangam (TNKKVMS)**

The aim of the feasibility study done in January 2006 was to investigate the possibilities regarding sustainability of TNKKVMS. The conclusions were positive in terms of TNKKVMS' performances being well received by people. The study recommended that the first priority for the Kattaikkuttu Sangam should be to build a sustainable centre in Tamil Nadu with a high quality theatre school where traditional and modern Kattaikkuttu can be developed.

### **Astha Sansthan / Ekal Nari Shakti Sangathan**

Ekal Nari Shakti Sangathan (ENSS) is a membership self-help organisation of widows and single women that emerged in Rajasthan in January 2000. It is presently supported by Astha Sansthan, as it moves towards becoming a strong, independent organisation. Hivos is supporting a long-term capacity building process in Astha/ENSS. The first phase of this process occurred in late 2006, when a plan of action for capacity building was jointly developed. The second phase is ongoing and aims to assist ENSS to put into place systems, capabilities, procedures and policies that are necessary for its independent functioning.

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## 5. INTERNAL ORGANISATION STRUCTURE

### 5.1 *Legal Status of Hivos India Regional Office*

The legal status of Hivos India Regional Office is that of a Liaison Office of Hivos Netherlands. Liaison Office permission/registration was procured from Reserve Bank of India under section 29(1)(a) of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1973 (Establishment in India of a Branch or Office or Other place of business) Regulation 5 of Notification No. FEMA 22/2000-RB dated 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2000. This permission was initially given by Reserve Bank of India for three years beginning January 2003 and has been extended by another three years till January 2009.

### 5.2 *Audits*

#### Audits Conducted at Hivos India Regional Office

##### ❖ **Year End Group Reporting Audit**

This audit for the year ended December 31, 2006 was conducted in January 2007 and for the year ended December 31, 2007 was conducted in January 2008 following the Dutch fiscal year for both Administration Funds and Project Funds. The scope of this audit was very vast and there was a thorough check including budget and asset procurement procedures. The Audit Report has been sent to Hivos Head Office. This audit provided a favourable report of the Regional Office.

##### ❖ **Project Administration Audit 2006 & 2007**

The Project Administration Audit was successfully completed for the years ended March 31, 2006 and 31 March 2007 in accordance with the Terms of Reference and scope set by Hivos Head Office. The audits were conducted in June 2006 and July 2007 respectively and concluded with a favourable report which was sent to Hivos Head Office.

The objective of the audit and review was to ensure the India Regional Office's compliance with the project administration procedures and systems as per the ISO standards. Some of the important aspects that were covered in the audit were - procedures followed by the Regional Office for appraisal and approval of projects, procedures relating to remittance requests and disbursements of funds to counterparts, scrutiny/processing of audited annual accounts and progress reports of partners, procedures relating to project termination, cases of fraud or mismanagement of funds, procedures related to evaluations, completeness of project files and other related matters.

**Auditors:** All the audits were conducted by PriceWaterhouseCoopers.

**Governance:** Management of Hivos India Regional office has stressed upon good governance and strict adherence to financial and auditing procedures, as well as ISO Guidelines.

### 5.3 *Members of Staff - 2006 & 2007*

Dr. Shobha Raghuram	- Director, Hivos India Regional Office (Till 1 April 2007)
Ms. Reena Fernandes	- Deputy Director, Hivos India Regional Office
Mr. Salim Vali	- Finance Controller
Mr. V. Manjunath	- Systems Accounts Officer

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Mr. Rajendran Nathan	- Programme Officer, Human Rights & Democratisation (HRD) Arts & Culture (AC)
Dr. Jamuna Ramakrishna	- Programme Officer, Gender, Women & Development (GWD) ICT & Media (IM)
Mr. T. Muralidharan	- Programme Officer, Financial Services & Enterprise Development (FSED)
Mr. Bishwadeep Ghose	- Programme Officer, Sustainable Production (SP) HIV/AIDS (HA)
Ms. Susan Mathew	- Assistant Programme Officer
Ms. Julietta Venkatesh	- Senior Secretary
Ms. Chandana S. Wali	- Programme Secretary
Ms. Hemalatha D.	- Secretary
Mr. George Dominic	- Office Assistant
Mr. Philomen Raj	- Office Assistant (Service ended October 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2006, date of superannuation)
Mr. Anantha	- Office Assistant (from 1 April 2007)

*Note: Changes since 31.12.2007 - Jamuna Ramakrishna, Director (from 1.2.2008), Seema B Nair, Programme Officer, Gender Women & Development and ICT & Media (from 26.5.2008), Kiran Rodrigues, Junior Programme Officer (from 6.5.2008)*

#### ***5.4 Workshops/Meetings Attended by Hivos Regional Office Staff-2006 & 2007***

In the course of 2006 and 2007, staff members of the India Regional Office attended a wide variety of workshops, meetings, conferences. These included the India Social Forum, the World Social Forum, UNAID/NACO meetings, meetings of the South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication, the UNDAF Stakeholders Consultation, the National Conference of Women's Movements, the Annual Reflection on the Tsunami Response, and meetings on Fair Trade and Pro-Poor Health Insurance.

#### ***5.5 Visitors to the Hivos India Regional Office, Bangalore, 2006 & 2007***

The office received numerous visitors from within Hivos and without during the last two years. We wish to highlight two particular events that brought-for the first time – Hivos staff from across the world together: The annual team meeting of the Human Rights and Democratisation sector in August 2006 and the annual team meeting of the ICT and Media sector in May 2007.

Another highlight was the visit in February 2006 of Ms. Stijn Janssen, Policy Advisor, Civil Society Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ms. Janssen is responsible for DGIS' formal dealings with Hivos. She visited several Hivos partners in India and had meetings with the RO Directors and staff. The focus of her visit was on the critical engagement of Hivos with its partners on the approach to results-based management. Her Mission Report has positively acknowledged Hivos for its innovative and flexible approach. India RO's efforts to build capacity of partners to work with a results-oriented perspective were also appreciated.

## ANNEXURES

### I. ONGOING PROJECTS, 2006 and 2007

Sl. No.	Project Number	Project Name	Project Period		Contractual Commitment in Euro	Remitted in 2006 in Euro	Remitted in 2007 in Euro	Category
			Start	End				
<b>Financial Services and Enterprise Development (FSED)</b>								
1	IN046F04	SIFFS (Tsunami Relief)	26/12/2004	31/12/2005	250,000	0	-	SHO EmergencyAid
	IN046F05	SIFFS (Tsunmai Rehab.)	01/02/2005	31/12/2007	1,000,000	225,000	75,000	CFS
					488,613	155843	52,973	Alliance
					683,540	148,740	39,240	PF-O
					500,000	225,000	150,000	SHO EmergencyAid
	IN046F06	SIFFS(CMS-Tsunami Rehab.)	01/07/2005	28/02/2008	44,819	16,833	12,923	SHO EmergencyAid
	IN046F07	SIFFS (SK-Tsunami Rehab.)	01/07/2005	28/02/2008	15,734	5,598	5,599	SHO EmergencyAid
2	IN051F06	CDF:SAHAVIKASA	01/04/2004	31/03/2007	463,635	177,272	0	CFS
	IN051F07	CDF:SAHAVIKASA	01/04/2007	31/03/2009	94,900	-	52,720	CFS
3	IN093F01	BASIX – HTF equity participation	01/10/1998	onwards	429,049	0	0	CFS-HTF-new
	IN093F02	BASIX – HTF equity participation	01/10/1998	onwards	137,216	0	0	CFS-HTF-new
4	IN100F02	RGVN	01/12/2005	30/11/2008	75,000	18,000	25,000	CFS
5	IN108F03	VASUNDHARA	01/08/2005	31/03/2008	342,056	50,000	170,000	CFS
6	IN111F02	GMHST	01/03/2004	30/06/2006	77,804	0	0	CFS
7	IN114F02	SSP (seed)	01/12/2005	30/09/2009	813,133	232,830	387,023	CFS
8	IN117F01	SHARE MICROFIN LTD	01/07/2001	30/06/2006	488,040	0	0	CFS-HTF-new
	IN117F02	SHARE MICROFIN LTD	01/12/2003	31/03/2008	450,000	0	0	CFS-HTF-new
9	IN121F01	SIFSL/SPANDANA	01/06/2003	31/05/2006	276,982	0	0	CFS-HTF-new
	IN121F02	SIFSL/SPANDANA	01/10/2003	30/09/2006	229,268	0	0	CFS-HTF-new
10	IN128F01	CFTS LTD.	01/10/2003	30/09/2006	506,250	0	0	CFS-HTF-new
11	IN129F02	SA-DHAN	01/04/2005	31/03/2008	120,000	40,000	40,000	CFS-HTF-new
12	IN132F01	TARA-FTF	01/11/2003	31/03/2006	161,400	0	-	CFS
13	IN134F02	RIN	01/04/2005	31/03/2008	150,000	50,000	50,000	CFS
14	IN148F01	SMS-CCD	01/10/2004	30/09/2006	144,900	36,200	0	CFS
15	IN159F01	IRFT	01/10/2004	31/03/2008	105,945	18,163	0	CFS

Sl. No.	Project Number	Project Name	Project Period		Contractual Commitment in Euro	Remitted in 2006 in Euro	Remitted in 2007 in Euro	Category
			Start	End				
16	IN161F01	JCS	01/11/2004	31/10/2006	93,640	0	-	CFS
	IN161F02	JCS	01/11/2006	31/10/2008	74,718	15,000	37,000	CFS
17	IN162F01	SAMUHA (seed)	01/10/2004	30/09/2008	413,385	52,025	144,738	CFS
18	IN169F01	THE BELLWETHER FUND	01/12/2004	31/03/2008	2,033,742	33,742	0	CFS-HTF-new
19	IN170F01	INAFI	01/03/2005	31/03/2007	57,270	27,630	0	CFS
	IN170F02	INAFI	01/04/2007	31/03/2011	122,900	-	28,100	CFS
20	IN181F01	GRAMEENA KOOTA (seed)	01/09/2005	31/03/2008	286,787	277,173	4,807	CFS
21	IN201F 01	FTF-I	01/10/2006	31/03/2009	117,197	20,790	47,758	CFS
<b>Sustainable Production (SP)</b>								
22	IN053S 05	CWS	01/04/2006	30/06/2008	148,710	78,710	50,000	CFS
	IN053S 06	CWS	01/04/2006	30/06/2010	439,330	-	157,477	CFS
23	IN075S04	NAVDANYA TRUST	01/01/2004	30/09/2007	446,780	191,910	-	CFS
	IN075S05	NAVDANYA TRUST	01/10/2007	30/09/2010	169,130	-	40,582	CFS
24	IN080S04	IIRD	01/07/2005	31/03/2009	407,462	116,958	110,399	CFS
25	IN116S02	SVA	01/04/2003	31/03/2007	485,960	104,290	0	CFS
	IN116S04	SVA	01/04/2007	31/03/2011	561,672	-	143,467	CFS
26	IN122S01	CFDA(PRAVAH)	01/05/2003	31/10/2006	985,274	160,418	67,527	Embassy/ DGIS funds (AF)
	IN122S02	CFDA(PRAVAH)	01/11/2006	31/03/2010	330,585	-	100,000	CFS
27	IN125S02	DDS	01/07/2005	30/06/2008	122,090	39,010	38,240	CFS
28	IN140S01	PAD	01/08/2004	31/07/2006	105,517	8,461	-	CFS
29	IN143S01	WASSAN	01/10/2004	31/03/2007	87,400	28,255	0	CFS
	IN143S02	WASSAN	01/04/2007	31/03/2011	156,118	-	27,838	CFS
30	IN147S01	ICRA	01/10/2004	31/03/2007	119,946	67,004	0	CFS
	IN147S02	ICRA	01/04/2007	31/03/2011	283,755	-	58,133	CFS
31	IN176S01	CSA	01/04/2005	31/03/2006	49,916	0	-	CFS
32	IN179S01	CIKS	01/10/2005	30/09/2008	127,690	55,424	26,910	CFS
33	IN182S01	JANAKALYAN	01/11/2005	31/10/2007	84,432	25,000	24,432	CFS
	IN182S02	JANAKALYAN	01/11/2007	31/03/2011	178,046	-	20,310	CFS
34	IN198S 01	GREEN FOUNDATION	01/06/2006	31/03/2008	87,521	42,099	45,422	CFS
35	IN205S 01	PRAKRUTI	01/10/2006	30/09/2008	33,313	12,000	10,501	CFS
36	IN206S 01	SAMARTHAK SAMITI	01/10/2006	30/09/2008	70,605	20,000	27,447	CFS

Sl. No.	Project Number	Project Name	Project Period		Contractual Commitment in Euro	Remitted in 2006 in Euro	Remitted in 2007 in Euro	Category
			Start	End				
<b>HIV/AIDS (HA)</b>								
37	IN033A06	SIAAP	01/11/2003	31/03/2008	477,119	1,270	0	CFS
					47,500	47,500	0	PF-O
	IN033A 07	SIAAP	01/01/2006	31/12/2009	95,376	30,000	10,000	CFS
					680,630	120,000	170,000	EU
					143,064	75,000	68,064	SAN
38	IN045A04	PP	01/12/2003	31/03/2007	70,100	25,360	0	CFS
39	IN067A03	BIRDS	01/08/2001	31/07/2006	190,949	0	0	CFS
					116,330	0	0	SAN
	IN067A04	BIRDS	01/08/2006	31/07/2010	60,634	60,634	0	CFS
					119,366	0	44,366	SAN
40	IN139A01	IDA	01/10/2004	30/09/2006	74,754	13,254	-	SAN
41	IN154A01	SOVA	01/10/2004	30/09/2006	55,945	5,000	-	SAN
42	IN157A01	UTKAL SEVAK SAMAJ	01/10/2004	30/09/2006	60,140	12,420	-	SAN
43	IN197A 01	INP+	01/10/2006	30/09/2008	120,423	46,596	47,923	CFS
44	IN207A 01	CONCERN	01/10/2006	30/09/2009	315,000	55,000	140,000	CFS
	IN207A 02	CONCERN	05/08/2007	09/10/2007	25,000	-	25,000	CFS
<b>Human Rights and Democratisation (HRD)</b>								
45	IN010H03	CARES	01/04/2003	31/03/2006	311,525	0	-	CFS
46	IN012H05	ASTHA SANSTHAN	01/07/2003	31/03/2007	523817	69,967	0	CFS
47	IN023H03	OPDSC	01/07/2004	31/08/2006	162,855	0	-	CFS
48	IN025H05	DISHA	01/12/2003	31/03/2007	253,156	0	0	CFS
49	IN029H04	GMS	01/07/2004	31/03/2006	171,239	0	-	CFS
50	IN038H05	JANPATH	01/10/2005	30/09/2007	76,105	20,320	14,785	CFS
51	IN042H10	MVF	01/04/2004	31/03/2008	192,824	61,540	64,620	CFS
					43,456	0	0	PF-P
	IN042H11	MVF	01/01/2006	30/06/2007	779,759	200,000	11,275	CFS
					260,400	260,400	0	Alliance
					11,516	7,791	3,725	PF-O
	IN042H12	MVF	01/08/2006	31/07/2008	77,200	25,700	38,600	PF-O
	IN042H13	MVF	01/01/2007	31/12/2007	75,000	0	75,000	PF-O
	IN042H14	MVF	01/01/2007	31/12/2009	846,721	0	229,616	CFS
					1,401,869	0	385,147	EU
					560,748	0	186,916	Alliance

Sl. No.	Project Number	Project Name	Project Period		Contractual Commitment in Euro	Remitted in 2006 in Euro	Remitted in 2007 in Euro	Category
			Start	End				
52	IN047H06	MAHITI	01/04/2005	31/03/2008	104,240	38,120	32,190	CFS
53	IN049H03	YAKSHI	01/07/2002	31/03/2006	175,491	0	-	CFS
54	IN050H05	FEDCOT	01/04/2005	31/03/2008	288,862	46,968	0	CFS
55	IN077H04	SLIC	01/04/2005	31/03/2009	411,915	95,630	68,479	CFS
56	IN085H04	BHARATHI TRUST	01/06/2005	31/03/2009	298,276	70,290	65,148	CFS
57	IN102H02	NLSIU	01/09/2003	31/03/2008	328,505	37,980	0	CFS
58	IN105H03	MDS	01/07/2004	31/05/2005	53,820	0	-	CFS
59	IN110H05	CWM	01/10/2004	30/09/2008	602,899	142,197	191,471	CFS
60	IN115H03	JUDAV/ ABHIYAN	01/07/2004	31/03/2008	263,790	65,800	60,000	CFS
61	IN119H02	SANGAMA	01/10/2005	30/09/2009	297,126	40,000	70,000	CFS
					20,000	-	20,000	TIDES Foundation
62	IN127H03	VAK	01/10/2004	31/03/2007	201,200	84,470	0	CFS
	IN127H04	VAK	01/04/2007	31/03/2011	266,758	-	64,490	CFS
63	IN130H02	PARIVARTTAN	01/11/2005	31/03/2009	133,760	33,600	36,345	CFS
64	IN131H02	WORD	01/11/2005	31/03/2009	136,000	31,080	39,975	CFS
65	IN133H02	GKVP	01/10/2005	31/03/2009	279,865	69,975	78,990	CFS
66	IN144H01	EQUATIONS	01/10/2004	30/09/2007	88,536	36,035	0	CFS
67	IN145H01	SAMABHAVANASOCIETY	01/10/2004	30/09/2006	49,500	13,000	-	SAN
	IN145H02	SAMABHAVANASOCIETY	01/11/2006	31/03/2010	146,350	30,000	36,350	CFS
					5,000	-	0	TIDES Foundation
68	IN172H01	ALF	01/04/2005	31/03/2007	140,632	76,410	0	CFS
	IN172H02	ALF	01/04/2007	31/03/2011	330,520	-	90,520	CFS
69	IN191H 01	CYSD (Concern)	01/07/2006	31/03/2007	25,709	25,709	0	CFS-AIF
70	IN195H 01	GARD	01/08/2006	31/07/2008	171,784	62,773	78,742	CFS
71	IN200H 01	PAC	01/09/2006	31/03/2008	78,855	33,590	45,265	CFS
	IN200H 02	PAC-Mahiti	01/01/2007	31/12/2008	68,495	-	23,718	CFS
72	IN203H 01	WSF-I	01/10/2006	31/03/2007	75,000	75,000	0	CFS
					25,000	25,000	0	Alliance



Sl. No.	Project Number	Project Name	Project Period		Contractual Commitment in Euro	Remitted in 2006 in Euro	Remitted in 2007 in Euro	Category
			Start	End				
73	IN212H 01	DWHH	01/09/2007	31/12/2007	50,000	-	50,000	CFS
74	IN213H 01	PREM (Concern)	01/04/2007	31/03/2008	100,000	-	100,000	CFS-AIF
75	IN216H 01	YGVM	01/10/2007	30/09/2009	70,378	-	20,000	CFS
<b>Arts &amp; Culture (A&amp;C)</b>								
76	IN034C05	MAJLIS	01/06/2002	30/04/2006	238,350	0	-	CFS
	IN034C 07	MAJLIS	01/05/2006	31/03/2010	452,350	152,350	120,000	CFS
77	IN057C07	TNKKVMS	01/04/2004	31/03/2008	111,575	48,310	0	CFS
78	IN076C03	SPARROW	01/04/2003	31/03/2007	379,690	47,850	0	CFS
79	IN113C02	TERS-TARA	01/12/2005	30/11/2009	103,879	8,384	27,495	CFS
80	IN138C01	ATTAKKALARI	01/11/2004	30/09/2006	38,182	0	-	CFS
	IN138C02	ATTAKKALARI	01/10/2006	30/09/2010	185,640	35,000	37,003	CFS
81	IN142C01	PRITHVI THEATRE	01/10/2004	30/09/2006	61,820	5,000	-	CFS
	IN142C02	PRITHVI THEATRE	01/10/2006	31/03/2010	155,090	30,316	42,809	CFS
82	IN174C01	UNNATI	01/08/2005	31/03/2008	54,750	29,640	8,590	CFS
83	IN186C 01	SANKET TRUST/RANGA SHANKARA	01/07/2006	30/06/2008	61,310	19,820	31,345	CFS
84	IN187C 01	NINASAM	01/07/2006	31/03/2008	30,545	15,270	15,275	CFS
85	IN192C 01	Suder Foundation	01/02/2007	31/01/2009	50,210	-	30,655	CFS
86	IN209C 01	MPCVA	01/04/2007	31/03/2009	38,545	-	19,490	CFS
87	IN217C 01	AFF	01/10/2007	31/10/2009	79,636	-	25,000	CFS
<b>Gender, Women and Development (GWD)</b>								
88	IN012G 01	ASTHA/ENSS	01/04/2007	31/03/2009	69,920	-	28,720	CFS
89	IN036G05	CWDS	01/10/2004	30/09/2008	801,070	129,798	198,695	CFS
90	IN052G04	SAKTI	01/08/2003	31/03/2006	194,800	0	-	CFS
91	IN090G03	MGRDSCT	01/06/2004	31/03/2007	176,623	64,604	0	CFS
	IN090G04	MGRDSCT	01/04/2007	31/03/2008	49,030	-	49,030	CFS
92	IN095G03	MSSN	01/06/2004	30/11/2007	443,665	171,140	64,330	CFS
93	IN101G02	ANVESHI	01/10/2004	30/09/2008	178,090	18,590	0	CFS
94	IN106G03	VISHAKHA	01/11/2005	31/10/2008	186,050	61,610	67,988	CFS
95	IN107G02	SJNAHS (CBCI)	01/04/2002	31/12/2009	337,490	0	0	CFS
96	IN126G02	STEPS	01/10/2005	30/09/2008	121,882	35,000	38,806	CFS
97	IN135G02	HHSS	01/07/2005	28/02/2007	57,385	23,972	853	CFS
98	IN136G01	FREA - AKSHARA	01/10/2004	31/12/2006	140,875	20,000	-	CFS

Sl. No.	Project Number	Project Name	Project Period		Contractual Commitment in Euro	Remitted in 2006 in Euro	Remitted in 2007 in Euro	Category
			Start	End				
	IN136G 02	FREA - AKSHARA	01/01/2007	31/12/2009	244,520	-	70,000	CFS
99	IN141G01	NIRANTAR	01/10/2004	31/10/2006	60,990	0	-	CFS
	IN141G02	NIRANTAR	01/11/2006	31/10/2009	196,378	57,710	47,646	CFS
100	IN156G01	SAMA	01/10/2004	31/03/2006	185,180	0	-	CFS
101	IN177G01	SIRD / CASSA	01/11/2005	31/03/2008	44,340	21,180	3,940	CFS
102	IN178G01	Tathapi Trust	01/03/2006	30/11/2008	79,922	36,052	29,370	CFS
103	IN190G 01	SWATI	01/08/2006	31/01/2008	55,697	27,430	28,267	CFS
104	IN018G03	RWDS	01/04/2004	31/03/2006	64,432	0	-	CFS
<b>ICT and Media (IM)</b>								
105	IN065I03	CSDS	01/04/2003	31/03/2007	301,665	86,515	0	CFS
	IN065I04	CSDS	01/04/2007	31/03/2011	390,000	-	105,000	CFS
106	IN099I03	JET/TOXICS LINK	01/06/2005	31/03/2008	147,840	68,834	44,046	CFS
107	IN137I02	COMET MEDIA	01/09/2006	31/01/2008	36,885	36,885	0	CFS
108	IN160I 02	SOMA/SPACE	01/10/2007	30/09/2009	30,950	-	21,050	CFS
					45,410	-	25,000	PF-O
109	IN183I01	ITFORCHANGE	01/01/2006	30/04/2008	163,290	87,240	60,800	CFS
110	IN202I 01	CFM	15/10/2006	14/10/2008	64,580	24,644	23,082	CFS
111	IN215I 01	CWDR	01/10/2007	30/09/2009	52,420	-	17,110	CFS
112	IN218I 01	POV	01/10/2007	30/09/2009	57,000	-	28,820	CFS

*Note: Some projects whose project period has ended remain on the list for administrative reasons only.*

CFS - Co-financing System  
 CFS-AIF - Co-financing System -Alliance Investment Fund  
 HTF - Hivos Triodos Fund  
 EU - European Union  
 Alliance - Alliance 2015  
 SAN - Stop AIDS Now Fund  
 PF-O - Private Funding: Organisations (PF-O)  
 PF-P - Private Funding: General Public (PF-P)

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## II. PROJECTS RENEWED 2006

Sl. No.	Project No.	Name of the Organisation	Contractual amount in Euros	Remitted in 2006 in Euros	Category
<b>Financial Services and Enterprise Development (FSED)</b>					
1	IN161F 02	JAN CHETNA SANSTHAN	74,718	15,000	CFS
<b>HIV/AIDS (HA)</b>					
2	IN033A 07	SIAAP	919,070	30,000	CFS
3	IN067A 04	BIRDS	180,000	60,634	CFS
<b>Human Rights and Democratisation (HRD)</b>					
4	IN145H 02	SAMABHAVANA	146,350	30,000	CFS
<b>Arts &amp; Culture (A&amp;C)</b>					
5	IN034C 07	MAJLIS	417,350	152,350	CFS
6	IN138C 02	ATTAKKALARI	181,820	35,000	CFS
7	IN142C 02	PRITHVI THEATRE	155,090	30,316	CFS
<b>Gender, Women and Development (GWD)</b>					
8	IN136G 02	FREA-AKSHARA	244,520	45,397	CFS
9	IN141G 02	NIRANTAR	196,378	57,710	CFS

## PROJECTS RENEWED 2007

Sl. No.	Project No.	Name of the Organisation	Contractual amount in Euros	Remitted in 2007 in Euros	Category
<b>Financial Services and Enterprise Development (FSED)</b>					
1	IN170F 02	INAFI	122,900	28,100	CFS
2	IN051F 07	CDF	94,900	52,720	CFS
<b>Sustainable Production (SP)</b>					
3	IN122S 02	CFDA-PRAVAH	330,585	100,000	CFS
4	IN116S 04	SVA	561,672	143,467	CFS
5	IN143S 02	WASSAN	156,118	27,838	CFS
6	IN147S 02	ICRA	283,755	58,133	CFS
7	IN053S 06	CWS	439,330	157,477	CFS
8	IN182S 02	JANAKALYAN	178,046	20,310	CFS
9	IN075S 05	NAVDANYA	169,130	40,582	CFS
<b>Human Rights and Democratisation (HRD)</b>					
10	IN042H 14	MVF	846,721	229,616	CFS
11	IN127H 04	VAK	266,758	64,490	CFS
12	IN172H 01	ALF	330,520	90,520	CFS
<b>Gender, Women and Development (GWD)</b>					
13	IN090G 04	MGRDSCT	49,030	49,030	CFS
<b>ICT and Media (IM)</b>					
14	IN065I 04	CSDS-Sarai	390,000	105,000	CFS
15	IN160I 02	SOMA-SPACE	39,950	21,050	CFS

### III. SUPPLEMENTARY PROJECTS, 2006

Sl. No.	Project No.	Name of the Organisation	Revised Total Contractual amount in Euros	Remitted in 2006 in Euros	Category
<b>Financial Services and Enterprise Development (FSED)</b>					
1	IN080S 04	IIRD	407,462	116,958	CFS
2	IN147S 01	ICRA	119,946	67,004	CFS
3	IN179S 01	CIKS	127,690	55,424	CFS
<b>Human Rights and Democratisation (HRD)</b>					
4	IN012H 05	ASTHA-ENSS	523,817	25,177	CFS
5	IN042H 12	MVF-FNV	77,200	25,700	PF-O
6	IN042H 13	MVF-SKN	72,674	-	CFS
7	IN127H 03	VAK	201,200	84,470	CFS
<b>Arts &amp; Culture (A&amp;C)</b>					
8	IN034C 07	MAJLIS	452,350	35,000	CFS
<b>ICT and Media (IM)</b>					
9	IN183I 01	ITFC	163,290	87,240	CFS

### SUPPLEMENTARY PROJECTS, 2007

Sl. No.	Project No.	Name of the Organisation	Revised Total Contractual amount in Euros	Remitted in 2007 in Euros	Category
<b>Human Rights and Democratisation (HRD)</b>					
1	IN077H 04	SLIC	411,915	5,855	CFS
2	IN119H 02	SANGAMA	317,216	20,000	CFS
3	IN110H 05	CWM	602,899	39,545	CFS
4	IN042H 13	MVF-SKN	75,000	2,326	CFS
5	IN127H 04	VAK	266,758	13,640	CFS
6	IN213H 01	CONCERN/PREM	100,000	100,000	CFS
7	IN212H 01	DWHH	50,000	50,000	CFS
<b>Arts &amp; Culture (A&amp;C)</b>					
8	IN138C 02	ATTAKKALARI	185,640	3,820	CFS

#### IV. NEW COLLABORATIONS 2006

Sl. No.	Project No.	Name of the Organisation	Contract amount in Euros	Remitted in 2006 in Euros	Category
<b>Financial Services and Enterprise Development (FSED)</b>					
1	IN201F 01	FTFI	117,197	20,790	CFS
<b>Sustainable Production (SP)</b>					
2	IN198S 01	Green Foundation	87,521	42,099	CFS
3	IN205S 01	PRAKRUTI	33,313	12,000	CFS
4	IN206S 01	Samarthak Samiti	70,605	20,000	CFS
<b>HIV/AIDS (HA)</b>					
5	IN197A 01	INP+	120,423	46,596	CFS
6	IN207A 01	Concern	315,000	55,000	CFS
<b>Human Rights and Democratisation (HRD)</b>					
7	IN191H 01	CYSD (Concern)	25,709	25,709	CFS
8	IN195H 01	GARD	171,784	62,773	CFS
9	IN200H 01	PAC	78,855	33,590	CFS
10	IN203H 01	WSFI	100,000	75,000	CFS
11	IN200H 02	PAC-Mahiti	68,495	20,882	CFS
<b>Arts &amp; Culture (A&amp;C)</b>					
12	IN186C 01	SANKET TRUST	61,310	19,820	CFS
13	IN187C 01	NINASAM	30,545	15,270	CFS
<b>Gender, Women and Development (GWD)</b>					
14	IN190G 01	SWATI	55,697	27,430	CFS
15	IN178G 01	TATHAPI TRUST	79,922	36,052	CFS
<b>ICT and Media (IM)</b>					
16	IN202I 01	CFM	64,580	24,644	CFS
17	IN137I 02	COMET	36,885	36,885	CFS

## NEW COLLABORATIONS 2007

Sl. No.	Project No.	Name of the Organisation	Contract amount in Euros	Remitted in 2007 in Euros	Category
<b>Human Rights and Democratisation (HRD)</b>					
1	IN216H 01	YUVAGRAM	70,378	20,000	CFS
<b>Arts &amp; Culture (A&amp;C)</b>					
2	IN192C 01	SUDER Foundation	50,210	30,655	CFS
3	IN209C 01	MPCVA	38,545	19,490	CFS
4	IN217C 01	AFF	79,636	25,000	CFS
<b>ICT and Media (IM)</b>					
5	IN215I 01	CWDR	52,420	17,110	CFS
6	IN218I 01	POV	57,000	28,820	CFS

## V. MICRO FUND PROJECTS 2006

Sl. No.	Project No.	Organisation	Contract Period	Remitted in 2006 in Euros
<b>Financial Services and Enterprise Development (FSED)</b>				
1	QI037F 01	CEC	01.04.2006 to 30.09.2006	10,000
<b>Sustainable Production (SP)</b>				
2	QI036S 01	ISI	01.06.2006 to 31.12.2006	10,000
3	QI046S 01	JANODAYA	01.10.2006 to 30.09.2007	10,000
<b>HIV/AIDS (HA)</b>				
4	QI043A 01	GBS	01.10.2006 to 30.09.2007	7,455
5	QI048A 01	SEVA	01.09.2006 to 31.08.2007	10,000
<b>Human Rights and Democratisation (HRD)</b>				
6	QI032H 01	B.I.R.S.A.	01.03.2006 to 30.04.2006	10,000
7	QI040H 01	ICOR	01.11.2006 to 31.03.2007	10,000
8	QI042H 01	CARE COUNCIL	01.10.2006 to 31.03.2007	10,000
9	QI047H 01	LAYA	01.10.2006 to 31.03.2007	10,000
<b>Arts &amp; Culture (A&amp;C)</b>				
10	QI031C 01	MPCVA	01.02.2006 to 30.04.2006	3,220
11	QI038C 01	Youth Reach	01.08.2006 to 31.12.2006	4,490
12	QI041C 01	WWI	01.11.2006 to 31.03.2007	9,000
<b>Gender, Women and Development (GWD)</b>				
13	QI039G 01	ANANDI	01.07.2006 to 31.12.2006	10,000
14	QI049G 01	CFLR	01.11.2006 to 31.10.2007	10,000

## MICRO FUND PROJECTS 2007

Sl. No.	Project No.	Organisation	Contract Period	Remitted in 2007 in Euros
<b>Financial Services and Enterprise Development (FSED)</b>				
1	QI052F 01	CHITRIKA	01.04.2007 to 31.03.2008	10,000
2	QI065F 01	IDF	01.10.2007 to 31.03.2008	10,000
<b>Sustainable Production (SP)</b>				
3	QI055S 01	Gene Campaign	01.06.2007 to 31.05.2008	10,000
4	QI058S 01	BISWA	01.06.2007 to 31.03.2008	5,760
5	QI066S 01	Courtesy India	01.11.2007 to 30.06.2008	10,000
6	QI075S 01	CSE	01.11.2007 to 31.03.2008	7,273
7	QI076S 01	ANTHRA	01.01.2008 to 31.12.2008	10,000
<b>HIV/AIDS (HA)</b>				
8	QI071A 01	Anusandhan Trust	01.11.2007 to 31.03.2008	10,000
9	QI068A 01	Samuha-Samraksha	01.11.2007 to 31.05.2008	10,000
10	QI067A 01	Humsafar Trust	01.11.2007 to 31.10.2008	7,510
<b>Human Rights and Democratisation (HRD)</b>				
11	QI053H 01	CSSS	01.04.2007 to 30.09.2007	9,000
12	QI059H 01	VIMUKTI Trust	01.07.2007 to 31.12.2007	6,600
13	QI060H 01	SANGINI	01.09.2007 to 31.08.2008	9,695
14	QI064H 01	CFD	01.10.2007 to 30.09.2008	9,840
15	QI072H 01	CEFS	01.11.2007 to 31.03.2008	9,090
16	QI073H 01	RLHP	01.11.2007 to 31.12.2007	1,447
<b>Arts &amp; Culture (A&amp;C)</b>				
17	QI051C 01	IEG 01	01.03.2007 to 30.06.2007	1,050
18	QI051C 02	IEG 02	01.08.2007 to 31.07.2008	10,000
19	QI056C 01	SANGRAM	01.07.2007 to 31.03.2008	10,000
20	QI057C 01	MAGIC LANTERN	01.07.2007 to 30.06.2008	9,640
21	QI061C 01	CSCS	01.09.2007 to 31.03.2008	6,855
22	QI070C 01	ZUBAAN	01.10.2007 to 31.03.2008	9,090
23	QI063C 01	PEACE	01.10.2007 to 31.03.2008	10,000
<b>Gender, Women and Development (GWD)</b>				
24	QI062G 01	LAWS	01.10.2007 to 30.09.2008	10,000
25	QI069G 01	TARSHI	01.01.2008 to 31.12.2008	10,000
26	QI034G 03	SIEDS	01.01.2008 to 31.12.2008	10,000



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## VI. FUND FOR EXPERIMENTS 2006

Sl. No.	Project No.	Organisation	Contract Period	Remitted in 2006 in Euros
<b>Human Rights and Democratisation (HRD)</b>				
1	IN199H 01	MITRA TECHNOLOGY FOUNDATION	01.09.06 to 31.08.07	33,310

*Note: Hivos India did not submit any projects/programmes for approval under this Fund in 2007.*

## VII. FUNDS FOR WSF/ISF PROJECTS 2006

Sl. No.	Project No.	Organisation	Contract Period	Remitted in 2006 in Euros
<b>Human Rights and Democratisation (HRD)</b>				
1	QI033H 01	CADAM	01.03.06 to 30.04.06	8,700
2	QI044H 01	SANGAMA-ISF	01.11.06 to 31.03.07	10,000
3	QI045H 01	BIRSA-ISF	01.11.06 to 31.03.07	10,000
<b>Gender, Women and Development (GWD)</b>				
4	QI034G 01	SIEDS-WSF	01.03.06 to 30.04.06	4,030
5	QI034G 02	SIEDS-ISF	01.10.06 to 31.03.07	2,327

*Note: All activities related ISF 2006 & WSF 2007 were supported out of the WSF/ISF Fund 2006, hence it was not considered necessary to set up the Fund for WSF/ ISF in 2007.*

## VIII. FAX, EMAIL AND WEBSITES OF PARTNERS

Sl. No.	Name of the CP	Telephone	Fax	Email	Website
<b>Financial Services &amp; Enterprise Development (FSED)</b>					
1	Bhartiya Samruddhi Finance Ltd. (BASIX)	040 – 23350171/ 55618846	040 - 23358846	basix@hd1.vsnl.net.in	www.basixindia.org
2	Bellwether Fund	040-66460505/ 66465883	040-66465884	vishprasad@hotmail.com; prasad@bellwetherfund.com	www.bellwetherfund.com
3	CFTS LTD	0542-2322282/ 2316166	0542-2322281	cashpor@sify.com	-
4	CDF - SAHAVIKASA	0870-2432744	0870-2446128	hyderabad@sahavikasa.coop; warangal@sahavikasa.org	www.sahavikasa.coop
5	FTFI	011-65264630	011-26838885	ftfi@rediffmail.com; ftfindia@gmail.com	www.fairtradeforum.org
6	GMHST	079-26560529/ 55446208	079-26560536	mahilahsg@icenet.net	www.sewahousing.org
7	GRAMEEN KOOA	080-28436237	080-28436577	vinatha@grameenkoota.org	www.grameenkoota.org
8	INAFI-India	0452-2300490	0452-4358490	indiainafi@eth.net; indiainafi@touchtelindia.net	-
9	IRFT	022-28352811/ 28235246	022-28235245	admin@irft.org; irft@vsnl.com	www.irft.org
10	JCS	02974-223782/ 220727	-	janchetnasanstha@yahoo.com	-
11	RGVN	0674-2557471/ 2556402	-	rgvnerbn@rediffmail.com	www.rgvnindia.org
12	RIN	044-28112108/ 52105447	-	paul@rinovations.org	www.rinovations.org
13	SA-DHAN	011-65650787/ 26518276	011-26518276	sa_dhan@mantraonline.com; info@sa-dhan.org	www.sa-dhan.org
14	SAHAKARAMITRA	040-27712743	040-27713227	ccd@sancharnet.in; cfd_hyd@dataone.in	-
15	SAMUHA	080-26606528/ 26606532/26606533	080-26606532	samuha@samuha.org	www.samuha.org
16	SHARE MICROFIN LTD	040-27158387/ 27158380	040-27173558	sml@sharemicrofin.com	www.sharemicrofin.com
17	SIFFS	0471-2343178/ 2343711	0471-2342053	admin@siffs.org	www.siffs.org
18	SIFSL/ SPANDANA	040-23420412/ 23420413	040-23733962	spandanaindia@spandanainida.com	www.spandanaindia.com
19	SSP	022-22907586	022-26771132	sspindia@vsnl.net	www.sspindia.org
20	TARA-FTF	011-55264629	011-26838885	ftfi@rediffmail.com; fairtrade.taraprojects@spectranet.com	www.fairtradeforum.org
21	VASUNDHARA	0674-2542011/ 2542012	0674-2542012	vasundharanr@satyam.net.in	www.vasundharaorissa.org

Sl. No.	Name of the CP	Telephone	Fax	Email	Website
<b>Sustainable Production (SP)</b>					
22	CFDA-PRAVAH	079-26762590/ 26763984	-	pravah@icenet.net; pravah@rediffmail.com	-
23	CIKS	044-24471087/ 24475862	044-24471114	ciks@vsnl.com; info@ciks.org	www.ciks.org
24	CSA	040-27017735/ 27014302	040-27005243	csa@csa-india.org	www.csa-india.org
25	CWS	040-27018257/ 27007906/27014300	040-27005243	hyd1_cws@sancharnet.in	www.cwsy.org
26	DDS	040-27764577/	040-27764722 27764744	hyd1_ddshyd@sancharnet.in; hyd2_ddppvr1@sancharnet.in	www.ddsindia.com; www.ddsindia.org.in
27	Green Foundation	080-26784509	080-41200435	greenfound@vsnl.net	www.greenconserve.com
28	Institute for Cultural Research & Action (ICRA)	25283370	-	icra@vsnl.com	-
29	IIRD	0240-2376336/	0240-2376866 2376828	iirdind_agd@sancharnet.in; iirdind@yahoo.com	www.fao.org/organiag/ doc/india.htm
30	JANAKALYAN	08535-264488	08535-264488	jankalyana@sancharnet.in	-
31	NAVDANYA	011-26853772/ 26532561	011-26856795/ 26562093	vshiva@vsnl.com; rfste@ndf.vsnl.net.in	www.navdanya.org
32	PAD	0452-2641805	0452-2641805	pad@sancharnet.in	-
33	PRAKRUTI	08384 – 225139	-	appiko@sancharnet.in	-
34	SAMARTHAK SAMITI	0294-2451478	294-2451391	samarthak@sancharnet.in	-
35	Sahabhagi Vikash Abhiyan (SVA)	0674-2384258/ 2384257	-	svabbsr@hotmail.com; jagadishpradhan@hotmail.com	www.svabbsr.org
36	Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN)	040- 27015295 / 96, 27018581	-	wassan@eth.net	www.wassan.org
<b>HIV/AIDS (HA)</b>					
37	BIRDS	08332-284678, 08334-288622	08332 -224435	birds1@sancharnet.in	
38	IDEAL Development Agency (IDA)	06766-231243	06766-231544	idaorg@rediffmail.com; sebatisingh@rediffmail.com	
39	Indian Network for People Living with HIV/AIDS (INP+)	044-24329580		inplusplus@vsnl.com	www.inplusplus.org
40	Positive People	0832 – 2424396/ 2431827	0832 - 2232084	ppeople@sancharnet.in	www.goacom.com/community/ positivepeople; www.positivepeople.in
41	SIAAP	044-2452 2285 044-2452 3301	044-2452 4215	siaap@satyam.net.in , siaap@eth.net	www.siaapindia.org
42	South Orissa Voluntary Action (SOVA)	06852-250194 250718		sovakpt@sancharnet.in	
43	Utkal Sevak Samaj (USS)	0671-2444984	0671-2443821	uss89vol@yahoo.co.uk; ussngo@sify.com	

Sl. No.	Name of the CP	Telephone	Fax	Email	Website
<b>Human Rights &amp; Democratisation (HRD)</b>					
44	ALF	080-22356845	-	contact@altdlawforum.org	www.altdlawforum.org
45	BHARATHITRUST	044-24452473	-	bharathitrust@yahoo.com	-
46	CARES	08572-227393/ 226566	08572-226566	caresctr@sancharnet.in	-
47	CWM	011-26481132	011-26481133	workersdelhi@vsnl.net	-
48	DISHA	079-27559842	079-27556782	dishaad1@sancharnet.in	
49	EQUATIONS	080 – 25457607		equations1@vsnl.com	www.equitabletourism.org
50	FEDCOT	0452-2562162	-	-	www.fedcot.org
51	GARD	0671-2322302/ 2323223	-	gardorissa@yahoo.co.in	-
52	GKVP	079-27557772	-	sonalashim@hotmail.com; sonalashim@icenet.net	-
53	GMS	044-27446364/ 27446215	044-27446584	geeyemes@xlweb.com	-
54	JANPATH	079-26821553	079-26820719	janpath1ad1@icenet.net; janpath1ad1@rediffmail.com	-
55	JUDAV/ ABHIYAN	0651-2531576 / 2563597	-	judav_jharkhand@yahoo.com	www.judavjharkhand.com
56	MAHITI	02713-234210/ 234132	-	mahiti@sancharnet.in; mahiti_ahmedabad@mahiti-gujarat.org	-
57	MDS	01422-234568	01422-234030	muktidhara@hotmail.com	-
58	MVF	040-27801320/ 27700290	040-27808808	mvfindia@mvfindia.com	www.mvfindia.org
59	NLSIU	080-23160532	080-23160528	ccl@nls.ac.in; ccl_nlsiu@hotmail.com	-
60	OPDSC	06856-222516/ 224571	06856-224571	opds@sancharnet.in; opdsc@sancharnet.in	-
61	PAC	080-27834918/ 27834919	080-27834917	pacindia@vsnl.com; mail@pacindia.org	www.pacindia.org
62	PARIVARTAN	06861-237005	-	parivarttan@yahoo.co.in	-
63	SAMABHAVANA	022-23080592/ 23080593	022-23080592	samabhav@samabhavanasociety.org; samabhav@vsnl.com	www.samabhavanasociety.org
64	SANGAMA	080-23438843/ 23438840	080-23438948	sangama@sangama.org	www.sangama.org
65	SLIC	022-23439651/ 23436692	022-23433698	huright@vsnl.com	www.indiarights.org
66	VAK	022-28822850/ 28898662	022-28898941	vak@bom3.vsnl.net.in; vakindia@vakindia.org	www.vakindia.org
67	WSFI	011-266674123	011-26674123	wsfindia@vsnl.net	www.wsfindia.org
68	WORD	06735-264041	-	wordkjr@rediffmail.com	-
69	YAKSHI	040-27113167	040-27110977	yakshi.a@gmail.com	www.anthra.org
70	YUVAGRAM	02445-252134/ 251928	02245-251527	yuvagram100@rediffmail.com	-

Sl. No.	Name of the CP	Telephone	Fax	Email	Website
<b>Arts &amp; Culture (A&amp;C)</b>					
71	AFF	022-24131918	022-24131918	affmumbai@yahoo.com	www.affmumbai.com
72	ASTHA	0294-2451348/ 2451705	0294-2451391	astha39@sancharnet.in	-
73	ATTAKKALARI	080-22123684	080-22123809	attakkalari@hotmail.com; attakkalari@gmail.com	www.attakkalari.org
74	MAJLIS	022-26664033 (culture centre), 26661252/ 26662394	022-26668539	majlis.culture@gmail.com	www.majlisbombay.org
75	MPCVA	022-22838380	022-22838381	mail@mpcva.org; amrita.gupta@mohileparikhcenter.org	www.mohileparikhcenter.org
76	NINASAM	08183-265646	08183-265673	aksharak@yahoo.com	-
77	PRITHVITHEATRE	022-26149546	022-26175775	prithvitheatre@gmail.com	www.prithvitheatre.org
78	SANKET TRUST	080-26592777/ 26493982	022-22213737	sankettrust@satyam.net.in	-
79	SPARROW	022-28245958/ 28268575	-	sparrow@bom3.vsnl.net.in	www.sparrowonline.org
80	SUDER FOUNDATION	Mobile: 9344611596	-	sudarfoundation@rediffmail.com	-
81	TERS/TARA	044-24401696	044-24453658	mail@tarabooks.com	www.tarabooks.com
82	TNKKVMS	044-37209469	-	kattaiku@vsnl.com	www.kattaikkuttu.org
83	UNNATI	079-26746145/ 26733296	079-26743752	unnatiad1@sancharnet.in	www.unnati.org
<b>Gender, Women and Development (GWD)</b>					
84	ANVESHI	040-27423168	040-2742390	hdy1_anveshi@sancharnet.in; anveshi_reaserach@eth.net	-
85	CWDS	011-23345530/ 23365541	011-23346044	cwds@vsnl.com	www.cwds.org
86	FREA / AKSHARA	022-24316082	022-24316082	aksharacentre@vsnl.com	-
87	HHSS	0744-2371616	0744-2441947	hhss_kota@rediffmail.com	-
88	MSSN	0731-2483150	-	mssn@sancharnet.in	-
89	MGRDST	08182-220867/ 227441	-	kcbmgrdct@yahoo.co.in	-
90	NIRANTAR	011-26966334	011-26517726	nirantar@vsnl.com	www.nirantar.net
91	RWDS	04175-254464	-	tri_rwdstvm@sancharnet.in	-
92	SAKTI	080-26595781/ 26493066	080-26633706	sakti_ngo@hotmail.com; sakti_mb@dataone.in	-
93	SAMA	011-65637632	011-26692730	sama_womenshealth@gmail.com	www.10iwhindia.org
94	SIRD/CASSA	0452-2530486	0452-2530486	sirdmdu@hotmail.com	-
95	SJNAHS	080-22065271	080-25504498	emv2@vsnl.net	-
96	STEPS	04322-220583	-	steps@Stepspudugai.org; sherifasteps@yahoo.com	www.Stepspudugai.org
97	SWATI	02754-281338	-	pswati@satyam.net.in	-
98	Tathapi Trust	020-24267908/ 24260264	-	tathapi@tathapi.org	www.tathapi.org
99	VISHAKHA	0141-5172422	-	vishakhawe@dataone.in	-

Sl. No.	Name of the CP	Telephone	Fax	Email	Website
<b>ICT and Media (IM)</b>					
100	Community Friendly Movement	011 46574160		rahul@whycfm.org	www.whycfm.org
101	CSDS	011-23942199/ 23971151	011-23943450	dak@sarai.net; ravis@sarai.net	www.sarai.net
102	COMET Media				
103	CWDR	044-24963621/ 32531323	-	cwdrindia@yahoo.com	www.cwdr.org.in
104	ITFC	080-26536890/ 26654134	080-26654134	parminder@ITforChange.net	www.ITforChange.net
105	Point of View	022-65727252	-	pointofview@vsnl.com	www.pointofview.org
106	SOMA/SPACE	0471-2430978	0471-2434227	somaindia@somaindia.org	www.somaindia.org
107	TOXICS LINK	011-24328006/ 24320711	-	tldelhi@vsnl.com	www.toxiclink.org

## IX. POLICY RELATED SCANS, WORKSHOPS AND MEETINGS 2006

Sl. No.	CPs	Type	Conducted in
<b>Financial Services &amp; Enterprise Development (FSED)</b>			
1	Micro-Ned	Microfinance Consultancy – Country Study of Microfinance Sector in India	December
<b>FSED, SP, HRD, GWD</b>			
2	Selected CPs	OCGE Retreats	September & December

*Note: This study was done in close collaboration with Hivos HO and other Dutch CFAs (Novib and CORDAID)*

## POLICY RELATED SCANS, WORKSHOPS AND MEETINGS 2007

Sl. No.	CPs	Type	Conducted in
<b>HIV/AIDS (HA)</b>			
1	-	Macro Scan	April
<b>ICT and Media (IM)</b>			
2	-	IM Sector Scan	November
<b>FSED, SP, HRD, GWD</b>			
3	Selected CPs	OCGE Retreats	April & September

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## X. HIVOS PUBLICATIONS AND POLICY PAPERS

- **Hivos Publications (For Internal Circulation)**

1. Technical Report Series 1.1, *AIDS Impact and Intervention*, 1992.  
Editors: Rajendran Nathan, Joy D' Souza, Shobha Raghuram.
2. Technical Report Series 1.2, *Development Policies Issues and Challenges for the 90's*, 1992.  
Editor: Shobha Raghuram.
3. Technical Report Series 1.3, *Future of Co-operatives in India*, 1993.  
Editor: Reena Fernandes.
4. Technical Report Series 1.4, *Rethinking Population*, 1995.  
Editors: Shobha Raghuram and Anika Rahman.  
Jointly organised by Hivos Regional Office South Asia, Bangalore Co-ordination Unit Bangalore and the Centre for Reproductive Law and Policy, New York, 1995.
5. Technical Report Series 1.5, *Voluntary Organisations and Good Governance: Formation, Resource Mobilisation, Accounting and Management*, 1997.  
Editor: Sangeetha.
6. Technical Report Series 1.6, *Recasting HIV/AIDS as a Development Issue: Of Rights and Resistance*, 1997.  
Editors: Shobha Raghuram and Rajendran Nathan.
7. Technical Report Series 1.7, *Livelihood Strategies of the Rural Poor and the Environment Challenges Ahead*, 1998.  
Editor: Jamuna Ramakrishna.  
A Joint Initiative of Hivos and AME.
8. Technical Report Series 1.8, *Health and Equity-Effecting Change*, 2000.  
Editor: Shobha Raghuram.  
The electronic version of the Monograph is available on the CD.
9. Technical Report Series 1.9, *Transforming Rural Livelihoods: Maximising Social Opportunities*, 2003.  
Editors: T. Muralidharan, Shobha Raghuram.  
The electronic version of the Series is available on the CD.
10. Technical Report Series 2.1, *The Paddy Chain: Building Constructive Alternatives*, 2006.  
Editors: G V Ramanjaneyulu, Bishwadeep Ghose, Willy Douma, Shobha Raghuram.  
The electronic version of the Series is available on the CD.

There are still some copies available of publications printed before 1995, though the data may be outdated:

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- **Monographs**

1. *Management and Accounting Systems in the Voluntary Sector*, 1992.  
Editor: N. Sangeetha.  
Reference Manual.
2. *Gender and Development Women in India: Reflecting on our History and Shaping our Future*, 1993.  
Editor: Jamuna Ramakrishna.  
Hivos Monograph (IInd Edition).
3. *Savings and Credit Systems of the Poor Some Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) Experiences*, 1994.  
Editor: D. Rajasekhar.  
Hivos & Novib Monograph.
4. *Poverty and Deprivation: Some Interstate Comparisons*, 1996.  
Editors: Leela Gulati, R. Ramalingam.  
Hivos Monograph.
5. *Local Development in a Globalising World*, 1996.  
J. Mohan Rao.  
Hivos Monograph.
6. *Poverty and Deprivation: Profiles of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh*, 1998.  
Leela Gulati, R. Ramalingam.  
Hivos Monograph.
7. *Eradication of Poverty: South Asia's Call for Joint Responsibilities*, 2000.  
Hivos Monograph.
8. *The Necessity for Compulsory School Education in Social Development: An Overview*, 2003.  
Manashi Ray, Shobha Raghuram.  
Hivos Monograph.  
The electronic version of the Monograph is available on the CD.
9. *Understanding Persistent Poverty in India*, January, 2004.  
Jeyaranjan. J, Padmini Swaminathan.  
Hivos Monograph.  
The electronic version of the Monograph is available on the CD.
10. *The Challenge of Democratic Empowerment*, July 2004.  
Sitharamam Kakarala.  
Hivos Monograph.  
The electronic version of the Monograph is available on the CD.
11. *Adivasis of India and Development Strategies*, 2004.  
Lawrence Surendra, Kikkeri Narayan, Ritambhara Hebbar.  
Hivos Monograph.  
The electronic version of the Monograph is available on the CD.
12. *Globalisation and People's Development Choices*, 2004.  
Sumi Krishna.  
Hivos Monograph.  
The electronic version of the Monograph is available on the CD.

The publications are available on request based on the inventory status.



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- **Books**

1. *Structural Adjustment: Economy, Environment and Social Security*, 1995.  
Editors: Shobha Raghuram, Heiko Sievers and Vinod Vyasulu.  
Macmillan Publications, New Delhi.
2. *Rethinking Development*, 1996.  
Editor: Shobha Raghuram, In Memory of S Kappen.  
Visthar, Bangalore.
3. *Rules, Laws, Constitutions*, 1998.  
Editors: Satish Saberwal, Heiko Sievers.  
Sage Publications, New Delhi.

- **Hivos India Studies**

1. *Summary Note of Discussion with Partners on Perceptions from the Field in the Political and Social Context*, 1999.
2. *Summary Note of Discussion with Partners and Non-Partners on Economic Policy and Credit*, 1999.
3. *Social Role and Impact of Cinema: Opportunities, Challenges, and Limitations in the Present Context*, 2000.
4. Shashi Rajagopalan, *In-House Study on the Economic Portfolio of the Hivos Regional Office Bangalore*, Position Paper 1, Hivos Regional Office, Bangalore, October-December 2000.
5. Nandita Haksar, *In-House Study of the Human Rights Portfolio and the Rights Approach of the Hivos Regional Office, Bangalore*, India, Position Paper II, November, 2001.
6. R.K. Srivastava, Ashok Raj, Rakesh Kapoor, Abhay Sinha, *A Revisit in India's Voluntary Sector A Study of its Typology, Size, Funding and Role in the Post-Liberalisation Period*, Position Paper IV, October, 2001.
7. Shyam Sunder Das, *Mapping of Civil Society Organisations in Western Orissa*, December, 2003.
8. Shobhita Rajagopal, *Rajasthan: Regional Patterns in Development and Status of Civil Society Organisations*, June, 2004.
9. Shashi Rajagopalan, *Discussion Paper on Hivos Phase-out Policies and Experiences*, 2004-2005.
10. Ramesh Sharan Bishaka Bhanja, *Mapping of Civil Society Organisations in Jharkhand*, December, 2004.
11. B.K. Anitha, G.Sriramappa, *Regional Disparities in Development and Status of Civil Society Organisations, Study of North Karnataka Region - A Report*, March, 2005.
12. Rakesh Kapoor, *An Inventory of Prospective Donors for Collaborative Support to the NGO Sector in India*, August 2006.

- **Hivos India Workshop Reports**

1. Bhargavi Nagaraja, *Health and Equity-Effecting Change*, 2000.
2. Conference Proceedings, *Civil Society, European-Asian Partnership, III UN LDC Conference*, organised by Hivos and Eurostep, Brussels, 15<sup>th</sup> May, 2001.
3. Report, *The Social Role and Impact of Theatre: Opportunities, Challenges, Sustainability in the Present Context of Globalisation*, 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2003.
4. Report, *Context and Dynamics of Civil Society in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, Workshop in collaboration with Hivos, ICCO, Novib & Cordaid organised by Centre for Women's Development Studies (CWDS), 20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> February, 2003, New Delhi.
5. Minutes of the *Alliance 2015 India Meeting* organised by Hivos India Regional Office, Bangalore, 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> February, 2003.
6. Report, *Hivos India Partner Consultation on Results Assessment*, 3<sup>rd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> February, 2004.
7. Report, *Sex Selection in India: Issues and Approaches*, 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> February, 2005.

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8. Report, *Managing HIV/AIDS in the Workplace*, 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2005.
  9. Report, *HIV/AIDS, LGBT: A Rights Discourse, A Rights-Based Struggle*, Hivos India Round Table, 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2006.
  - **Hivos India Workshop Info Packs**
    1. *The Social Role and Impact of Cinema: Opportunities, Challenges and Limitations in the Present Context*, 29<sup>th</sup>–30<sup>th</sup> May, 2000.  
Info pack for a workshop by Hivos India Regional Office, Bangalore.
    2. *Health and Equity-Effecting Change*, 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2000.  
Workshop by FRCH-IIMB - Hivos India Regional Office, Bangalore.
    3. *Eradication of Poverty and Quality of Aid*, September 27<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup>, 2000.  
Background papers for the Eurostep South Asia Consultation.
    4. *Eradication of Poverty and Quality of Aid*, September 27<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup>, 2000.  
Reference materials for the Eurostep South Asia Consultation.
    5. *Economic Interventions in Development*, 25<sup>th</sup>–26<sup>th</sup> November, 2002.  
Info Pack for a workshop by Hivos India Regional Office, Bangalore.
    6. *Economic Interventions in Development*, 25<sup>th</sup>–26<sup>th</sup> November, 2002.  
Case Studies for a workshop by Hivos India Regional Office, Bangalore.
    7. *The Social Role and Impact of Theatre: Opportunities, Challenges, Sustainability in the Present Context of Globalisation*, 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2003.  
Info Pack for in-house consultation by Hivos India Regional Office, Bangalore.
    8. *Contexts and Dynamics of Civil Society in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, 20<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> February, 2003.  
Reference materials for a workshop in collaboration with Hivos, ICCO, Novib & Cordaid organised by Centre for Women's Development Studies (CWDS), New Delhi.
    9. *Sex Selection in India: Issues and Approaches*, 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> February, 2005.  
Reference materials in two volumes for roundtable by Hivos India Regional Office, Bangalore.
    10. *The Paddy Chain The Building of Constructive Alternatives*, July 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup>, 2005.  
Info pack of materials for the workshop jointly organised by Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA), Hyderabad and Centre for World Solidarity (CWS), Hyderabad and Hivos India Regional Office, Bangalore.
    11. *Sex Selection in India: Issues and Approaches*, 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> February, 2005.  
Reference Materials I & II for the roundtable hosted by the Hivos India Regional Office, Bangalore.
    12. *Managing HIV/AIDS in the Work Place*, November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2005.  
Info pack of materials for the workshop on hosted by the Hivos India Regional Office, Bangalore.
- The reports are for internal circulation, but are available on request based on the inventory status.

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- **Hivos India Annual Reports**

Hivos India Regional Office Annual Reports for years 1992 through 2005.

- **Hivos Policy Papers**

1. *Tribal Belt Strategy*, November 1988.
2. *Hivos in Asia: Beyond Traditional NGOs*, June 1992.
3. *Hivos and Population – A Survey*.
4. *The Hivos/Triodos Bank, North-South Plan Micro Credit for Sustainable Development*, May 1995.
5. *Gender Women and Development*, October 1996.
6. *Greater Equality of Opportunity on the Markets*, December 1996.
7. *Hivos in Asia Policy Framework 1999-2002*, May 1998.
8. *Hivos and Support for Gay/Lesbian Emancipation in the South: Memorandum on the Implementation of the Policy Document “Human Rights”*, February 1999.
9. *Environment: Gaining a Foothold Hivos and Sustainable Development*, May 1999.
10. *Access for all: Equal Opportunities in Cyberspace (Hivos and ICT Policy and Action Programme 2000-2004)*, February 2000.
11. *Hivos Seed Capital Package for Financial Institutions*, February 2001.
12. *Civil Voices on a Global Stage*, Hivos Policy Paper, 2002.
13. *Hivos and Human Rights*, December 2002.
14. *Arts and Culture: Towards Cultural Diversity and Pluralism*, December 2002.
15. *Sustainable Economic Development*, January 2004.

## XI. ADDRESSES OF ALLIANCE 2015 PARTNERS AND HIVOS HEAD OFFICE AND REGIONAL OFFICES

ALLIANCE PARTNERS	HIVOS REGIONAL OFFICES
<p><b>Alliance2015</b> C/O Hivos, Raamweg 16 2596 HL The Hague, The Netherlands Ph. No. +31 70 376 55 00 Fax. No. +31 70 362 46 00 E-mail: info@alliance2015.org Web: www.alliance2015.org</p>	<p>Hivos Regional Office Southern Africa 20 Phillips Avenue Belgravia P.O. Box 2227 Harare, Zimbabwe Ph. No. + 263 (0)4 706 704 / + 263 (0)4 727 197/+ 263 (0)4 706 125 Fax. No. + 263 (0)4 791 981 E-mail: hivos@ecoweb.co.zw</p>
<p><b>Welthungerhilfe</b> Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 1 53173 Bonn, Germany Ph. No. +49-228- 2288-0 Fax. No. +49-228-2288333 E-mail: info@welthungerhilfe.de Web: www.welthungerhilfe.de</p>	<p>Hivos India Regional Office Flat No.402, Eden Park No. 20 Vittal Mallya Road Bangalore - 560 001 / India Ph. No. + 91 (0)80 22270367 / 22210514 Fax. No. +91 (0)80 22270367 E-mail : hivos@hivos-india.org</p>
<p><b>Concern</b> 52-55 Lower Camden Street Dublin 2, Republic of Ireland Ph. No. +353 1 417 7700 Fax. No. +353 1 475 7362 E-mail: info@concern.net Web: www.concern.net</p>	<p>Officina Regional América Central Del Centro Comercial Plaza Mayor 320 este, sobre el Boulevard Rohrmoser, Pavas San José, Costa Rica Ph. No. +506 231 08 48 / +506 296 07 06 Fax. No. +506 232 29 74 E-mail: hivosro@hivos.or.cr</p>
<p><b>Ibis</b> Nørrebrogade 68B 2200 Copenhagen N, Denmark Ph. No. +45 353 58788 E-mail: ibis@ibis.dk Web: www.ibis.dk</p>	<p>Hivos Regional Office for Southeast Asia Jl. Brawijaya Raya No. 12A Kebayoran Baru Jakarta Selatan 12160, Indonesia Ph. No. + 62 21 724.4432 Fax. No. + 62 21 723.0774 E-mail: hivos@hivos.or.id</p>
<p><b>Hivos</b> Raamweg 16 2596 HL Den Haag The Netherlands Ph. No. +31 70 376 5500 Fax. No. +31 70 362 4600 E-mail : info@hivos.nl Web: www.hivos.nl</p>	
<p><b>CESVI</b> Via Broseta 68 A 24128 Bergamo, Italy Ph. No. +39 035 20 58 058 Fax. No. +39 035260958 E-mail: info@cesvi.org Web: www.cesvi.org</p>	
<p><b>People in Need</b> Sokolská 18 120 00 Praha 2, Czech Republic Ph. No. +420 226 200 400 Fax. No. +420 226 200 401 E-mail: mail@peopleinneed.cz Web: www.peopleinneed.cz</p>	
<p><b>Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)</b> 33, rue Godot de Mauroy, 75 009 Paris (France)Ph. No. +33142653333 Email: paris@acted.org Web: blog.acted.org</p>	

## The Hivos India Regional Office

Hivos (Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries, The Netherlands) is a secular humanist development institution which stands for emancipation, democratisation and poverty eradication in developing countries. It was established in 1968 by representatives of the Humanist movement in the Netherlands. Hivos is inspired by the humanist, and secular outlook. Hivos co-operates with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which work on the basis of participation and self-reliance of the poor, aim at structural social change in a non-dogmatic way, and can translate such objectives into a coherent development programme.

Hivos' involvement with programme partners in India started in 1979. Hivos Head Office with support from local consultants managed the programmes. In March 1991, the first the Regional Office was established in Bangalore in an effort to bring Hivos 'closer to the field'. Today Hivos supports about 76 organisations and 102 projects. Hivos' programmes are concentrated in the three southern states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu and in the tribal belt which stretches from Gujarat and Rajasthan in the West, across Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in the centre, to Orissa and Jharkhand in the east of the sub-continent. There is added focus on North Karnataka, Rajasthan, Western Orissa and Jharkhand, broadly coming under the 'Regional Concentration Programme'. While a large number of programmes are located in rural areas a limited number of partner organisations with a regional or national focus are located in the major urban centres of Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Delhi. The work of the Regional Office includes a range of financial and non-financial services for the NGO sector, enhancing its monitoring capacity (more systematic and planned interventions); streamlining the programme in the tribal belt; identifying a number of partners who come into the policy spearheads of Financial Services and Enterprise Development (FSED), Sustainable Production (SP), HIV/AIDS (HA), Human Rights & Democratisation (HRD), Arts and Culture (A&C), Gender, Women and Development (GWD), ICT and Media (IM). In the sectors of economy and culture separate funds have been set up vis-à-vis the Hivos Triodos Fund and the Hivos Culture Fund.

Apart from its various primary functions listed above the Regional Office has stimulated discussions on a number of policy issues by means of seminars, smaller consultations and prepared publications. Workshops have been organised on HIV/AIDS as a human rights issue, accounting systems, co-operatives, women in development, reproductive health, development policies in the '90s, and the impact of structural adjustment policies on the poor, eradication of poverty and quality of aid, health and equity, environment and livelihood support systems, the tribal belt strategy, and Arts and Culture. The workshops are often collaborative processes done with national organisations and NGOs. The publications listed inside come under the Hivos Technical Report Series. They consist of Workshop reports, monographs and reference documents. Most of them have a wide circulation in India and abroad.

Hivos has reaffirmed its choice for concentrating on two main population groups in India: the dalit population and the adivasis (tribal people). The emancipation of minorities and of women is perceived not in isolation but well-grounded in ongoing poverty eradication and sustainable development and efforts. Hivos partners are also working towards creating a receptive environment within the country by reinforcing secularism, pluralism, and democracy. Hivos as an institution believes in integrating policy focus with quality programme development, placing high on its list issues of accountability, long-term goals of social equity and sustainability.

As one of the Dutch Co-Financing agencies, Hivos derives a large part of its funds from the Co-Financing budget line of the Dutch Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS). Hivos' total expenditures for 2006 and 2007 in India amounted to 13,477,956 million Euros. These are inclusive of CFS, EU and other additional funds.

Hivos 2008

The logo for Hivos, featuring the word 'Hivos' in a stylized, lowercase font. The 'H' is large and bold, with a dot above it. The 'i' is small and has a dot above it. The 'v' is large and bold. The 'o' is large and bold. The 's' is large and bold.The logo for Alliance 2015, featuring the word 'Alliance' in a bold, sans-serif font, followed by '2015' in a larger, bold, sans-serif font. Below the text is the tagline 'towards the eradication of poverty' in a smaller, sans-serif font.