“It is about fostering new generations with golden hearts and heads and hands, well educated and with a personal ethic of such proportions, that humanized relationships of all sizes can serve as substitutes for all sorts of dehumanized phenomena”

From the Humana People to People Charter
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Message from the Chairperson

Dear Friends and Partners in Development

Last year we presented all our nine projects one by one in our annual report. This year we had to change this as the number of projects has increased from nine to nineteen, a doubling up of activities in one year. We are quite proud of this achievement, which has been possible because of increased financial support from many partners both in India and abroad. We are immensely grateful for these partnerships!

This means that we can have a greater impact on the lives of the people we try to serve, or rather the people that we work with to combat poverty, disease and ignorance.

This annual report from 2006-07 therefore presents our work under six headlines of activity; Combating Poverty, Education of Children, Health, HIV/AIDS, Environment and Training of Development Instructors. Under each of the focus areas, we present you with some of the programmes we implement as examples of what we do.

This year, 2007, we celebrate 60 years of independence in India. That we today are a strong and proud nation that can celebrate our unity as well as our diversity, our tolerance and our openness is a remarkable achievement. While many western countries try to address the question of division and threat of terrorism by attacking those that are different and promote a safety in homogeneousness, our greatest protection against division and terrorism is inclusiveness and openness.

On the other hand our remarkable economic growth is not at all inclusive, and this is our greatest challenge in the years to come. A report from a Government appointed Commission writes that 77% of Indians live of Rs 20 or less a day. That the enormous wealth which is generated daily in India is canalized so unevenly to the rich and the upper middle class is not only ethically unacceptable but also economically unsustainable. This economic disparity will also threaten the very basis of our open and inclusive society that I praised above.

Humana People to People India will continue to fight for a more equal distribution of wealth. We will do so by placing ourselves in solidarity with the poor and fight together with them to combat poverty and to create a better nation – a better world. We hope that many more of you will support us in this fight.

With these few words I invite you to visit our projects through this report and in person, and to contribute generously.

Dr. Akula Padmavathi
Chairperson
Humana People to People India
About Humana People to People India

Humana People to People India is a development organization founded in April 1998 and registered as a company not for profit.

The organization started its activities in Rajasthan, identified as one of the states of India with low human development indicators.

Today Humana People to People India is working in 12 districts in 6 states and National Territories: Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi, Uttarkhand, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu.

Humana People to People India’s mission is to create development in the broadest sense. Especially through the establishment and implementation of projects that aim at transferring knowledge, skills and capacity to individuals and communities that need assistance to come out of poverty and dehumanized conditions.

Humana People to People India works with the people as partners in finding solutions and in creating the necessary conditions to improve their living standards and to achieve their aspiration for a just and humanized life for themselves, their families and their communities.

It is further Humana People to People India’s mission to promote humanization of man, and to protect the weak and the outcast and to go against all forms of discrimination, oppression and exploitation.

Humana People to People India aims to have an effect on the eradication of poverty, the control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, education for all, health care for all, and for people to have the power to decide on their own destinies.

Humana People to People India is a non-political, non-religious organization.

On this background Humana People to People India is today implementing 18 development projects, each project with a number of different programmes.

In this report we will not present each of the projects, but rather focus on the areas of development that we seek to address and then give some examples of specific programmes implemented within each of these areas.

On the other hand it is important to understand these programmes on the background of their inclusion in a “Project” as all HPPI’s activities are organized as projects, headed by a Project Leader. The Project Leaders are the main strengths of the organization. Individually they are the backbone of the projects and thereby the organization, and as a collective, they are the leadership of the organization. Thus HPPI follows a hierarchic pyramid turned upside down ensuring a committed and engaged staff.

Humana People to People India is a member of the Federation for Associations connected to the International Humana People to People Movement. The visions and ideas of the Federation Humana People to People are expressed in the Charter of 1998, where the Solidary Humanism is the basics of the work of the movements.
The Humana People to People India projects follow specific project models as framework for its activities.

The Community Development Projects first of all combat poverty by fighting together with the poor. People organize themselves in common interest groups and start working on improving their income, their health, their education, environment and physical infrastructure. HPPI runs 6 Community Development Projects, covering 450 villages and 500,000 people.

The HOPE Projects implement Targeted Interventions on behalf of the State AIDS Control Societies (SACS), as well as reach out with information and knowledge to a broader group of people. HOPE also works with people living with HIV; provide positive living training and linkages to other care and treatment services for those in need of treatment. HPPI runs 2 HOPE Projects reaching 150,000 people with information and services.

TCE – Total Control of the Epidemic - is a programme that systematically covers areas of 100,000 people, provide information and education to all, identify those that have engaged or engage in high risk behaviour so they can be tested for HIV, and those who test positive can receive care, support and treatment. The idea is that if every single person has the knowledge and skills to prevent HIV transmission, and every single person infected with HIV knows his/her HIV status, the epidemic can be controlled and stopped. HPPI is implementing one such project in North Delhi among 100,000 migrant workers and people among the general population in the residential areas where they stay.

Academy for Working Children provides basic primary education to the children of the poorest of the poor, the children without permanent residence, who mostly live of picking rags and who somehow are non-existing in official records and statistics. With a basic education and a greater confidence in themselves and the future, the students of AWC have a possibility to grow up as adults that are not poor. HPPI runs 12 such academies with 500 students.

The Green Action or Harit Sankalp Projects mobilize people to combat global warming and environmental degradation by acting locally in their own households and villages. The participating families harvest rainwater, produce compost and improve the quality of soil, manage waste and waste water, plant trees and engage in many other activities that can sustain their environment. HPPI runs 4 such project in 135 villages.

The Training Centres for Global Development train Development Instructors; a 14 month long hands-on education in how to lead and manage development projects. The participants are young people that wish to see change within themselves, in their community, their country and in the world at large. They are ready and able to create this change but lack the capacity to do it. The Training Centres for Global Development initiate capacity building and ignite in the participant an understanding that they can be masters of this change. HPPI runs three Training Centres for Global Development and trains 80 Development Instructors annually.

Humana People to People India receives funding for its projects from member associations of the International Humana People to People Movement, mainly sourced through their collection and sale of second hand clothes in Europe and North America, as well as from other International Organizations, Companies, Indian Foundations and Organizations and State Governments. HPPI is also running a Call and Service Centre that provides publishing and IT services as an income generating enterprise, where the surplus funds some of the HPPI development projects.
The Projects

Combating Poverty

1. Community Development Project, Alwar
2. Community Development Project, Virat Nagar
3. Community Development Project, Dausa
4. Community Development Project, Jaipur
5. Community Development Project, Rewari
6. Community Development Project, Nainital
7. HOPE Alwar
8. HOPE Haryana
9. Total Control of the Epidemic, Narela
10. Green Action, Behror
11. Green Action, Virat Nagar
12. Green Action, Tamil Nadu
13. Green Action, Dausa
14. Training Center for Global Development, Behror
15. Training Center for Global Development, Delhi
16. Training Center for Global Development, Puducherry
17. Academy for Working Children, Behror
18. The National Partnership Team
19. Call & Service Centre

Education of Children

1. Community Development Project, Alwar
2. Community Development Project, Virat Nagar
3. Community Development Project, Dausa
4. Community Development Project, Jaipur
5. Community Development Project, Rewari
6. Community Development Project, Nainital
7. HOPE Alwar
8. HOPE Haryana
9. Total Control of the Epidemic, Narela
10. Green Action, Behror
11. Green Action, Virat Nagar
12. Green Action, Tamil Nadu
13. Green Action, Dausa
14. Training Center for Global Development, Behror
15. Training Center for Global Development, Delhi
16. Training Center for Global Development, Puducherry
17. Academy for Working Children, Behror
18. The National Partnership Team
19. Call & Service Centre

Health

1. Community Development Project, Alwar
2. Community Development Project, Virat Nagar
3. Community Development Project, Dausa
4. Community Development Project, Jaipur
5. Community Development Project, Rewari
6. Community Development Project, Nainital
7. HOPE Alwar
8. HOPE Haryana
9. Total Control of the Epidemic, Narela
10. Green Action, Behror
11. Green Action, Virat Nagar
12. Green Action, Tamil Nadu
13. Green Action, Dausa
14. Training Center for Global Development, Behror
15. Training Center for Global Development, Delhi
16. Training Center for Global Development, Puducherry
17. Academy for Working Children, Behror
18. The National Partnership Team
19. Call & Service Centre

HIV/AIDS

1. Community Development Project, Alwar
2. Community Development Project, Virat Nagar
3. Community Development Project, Dausa
4. Community Development Project, Jaipur
5. Community Development Project, Rewari
6. Community Development Project, Nainital
7. HOPE Alwar
8. HOPE Haryana
9. Total Control of the Epidemic, Narela
10. Green Action, Behror
11. Green Action, Virat Nagar
12. Green Action, Tamil Nadu
13. Green Action, Dausa
14. Training Center for Global Development, Behror
15. Training Center for Global Development, Delhi
16. Training Center for Global Development, Puducherry
17. Academy for Working Children, Behror
18. The National Partnership Team
19. Call & Service Centre

Environment

1. Community Development Project, Alwar
2. Community Development Project, Virat Nagar
3. Community Development Project, Dausa
4. Community Development Project, Jaipur
5. Community Development Project, Rewari
6. Community Development Project, Nainital
7. HOPE Alwar
8. HOPE Haryana
9. Total Control of the Epidemic, Narela
10. Green Action, Behror
11. Green Action, Virat Nagar
12. Green Action, Tamil Nadu
13. Green Action, Dausa
14. Training Center for Global Development, Behror
15. Training Center for Global Development, Delhi
16. Training Center for Global Development, Puducherry
17. Academy for Working Children, Behror
18. The National Partnership Team
19. Call & Service Centre

Training of Development Instructors

1. Community Development Project, Alwar
2. Community Development Project, Virat Nagar
3. Community Development Project, Dausa
4. Community Development Project, Jaipur
5. Community Development Project, Rewari
6. Community Development Project, Nainital
7. HOPE Alwar
8. HOPE Haryana
9. Total Control of the Epidemic, Narela
10. Green Action, Behror
11. Green Action, Virat Nagar
12. Green Action, Tamil Nadu
13. Green Action, Dausa
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15. Training Center for Global Development, Delhi
16. Training Center for Global Development, Puducherry
17. Academy for Working Children, Behror
18. The National Partnership Team
19. Call & Service Centre
In the technologically advanced 21st Century it is almost inconceivable that 1 billion people, that is one sixth of the world population, live on less than 1 US$ a day, while almost half live on less than 2 US$ a day. More than 18 million people a year or 50,000 a day die from poverty related causes. A Government appointed commission has recently reported that 77% of Indians live on Rs. 20 or less a day.

The means and funds to eradicate poverty are available, but the political will to reach this target is far too small.

Through its Community Development Projects, and especially Line 1; Strengthen the Economy of the Family, Humana People to People Projects wish to combat and eradicate poverty. In solidarity with the poor the Project Leaders and the staff work with community based groups to find solutions, mobilize resources and create wealth.

One strategy is to organize people in a number of common interest groups such as farmers clubs, self help groups, youth groups, women groups, kids clubs, etc. The groups give the participants a platform for capacity building and empowerment, for planning and implementing development activities in the village, for starting enterprises or improving output from agriculture. HPPI has initiated more than 1,200 such groups with approximately 18,000 members.

Another strategy is micro finance, which has been successfully implemented in many states of India. HPPI has for many years supported SHG’s to save and inter loan, as well as facilitated that they receive loans from banks. In 2007 HPPI will expand this activity to a new Project: Humana Micro Finance. Our goal is to provide loans for productions to 37,500 clients over the next 5 years.
Women’s Self Help Groups in Virat Nagar

Introduction

The project on forming Women’s Self Help Groups in Virat Nagar was initiated in November 2000 with support from Asian Development Bank and later from Canadian High Commission. The aim of the project was to empower women by assisting them to get access to funds and assets and by providing education on health & hygiene and Women’s Rights.

The project started by forming 20 Self Help Groups, distributing 100 goats to the groups and opening 2 stitching centres. As the groups started saving and taking loans from each other and from the local banks, the Self Help Groups became very popular. Today HPPI is working with 104 SHGs in Virat Nagar with approximately 1,500 members.

Activities in 2006-07

Since the beginning of 2006 the SHGs have been running almost on their own. The members have learnt to maintain their registers, calculate interest, deposit in the bank and withdraw money, and, most important, to believe in their own capacity. Some groups have their third loan from the local bank, State Bank of Bikaneer and Jaipur. They started taking a loan of 25,000 Rs (600 US$). When that was paid back in time the group could take a new loan of 50,000 Rs, and thereafter 75,000 Rs. From having no access to money to being a member of a group with often more than 100,000 Rs available is a very big step. The members become accustomed to discussing important issues. They make plans to improve the living conditions of their family. Some groups even contribute to community based activities.

For many women the Self Help Group has become the stepping stone to a very different life.

Most of the Self Help Groups in Virat Nagar have been able to take bank loans. Access to capital, though small amounts, makes a remarkable difference in their life.
District Poverty Initiatives Project in Dausa

Introduction

In Community Development Project Dausa, Line no. 1: “Strengthening the economy of the family” is including the District Poverty Initiatives Project (DPIP), a project that is being led and funded by the Government of Rajasthan.

This has been running since November 2003. The project has facilitated formation of 320 Common Interest Groups (CIGs) of poor people. By the end of this financial year 171 of the groups have saved their 10% of the cost of their project, received the remaining 90% from the Government and started their subproject. The remaining 149 groups are at various stages of the process.

The CIGs decide together what enterprise to start up. Typical examples are animal husbandry, tent house businesses (catering for parties and marriages), musical bands, agricultural projects with irrigation, handicraft projects, carpet weaving, oil- and flour mills, metal furniture fabrication, reinforcement of cement/concrete shuttering and pearl cutting and polishing.

Activities in 2006-07

The main activity in 2006-07 has been to build capacity in the Common Interest Groups to ensure sustainability. One way to do this has been to change the concept, which means that the Common Interest Groups that have established their projects and are now earning from the productions are encouraged to start common savings in style with the Self Help Groups. This will provide them with capital to invest in repair of equipment or purchase of new items and ensure sustainability. The project has worked hard to explain this concept to the groups and by the end of the year 177 groups have been converted to Self Help Groups.

171 Common Interest Groups in Dausa have started business activities like flour mills, oil mills, tent house, goat rearing and handicraft productions.
Poverty Alleviation Programme in Thanagazi

Introduction

The Community Development Project (CDP) Alwar is working in four blocks of Alwar District with a number of programmes within the 10 lines of Community Development. One of these blocks is Thanagazi, one of the poorest blocks in Alwar District. In 2005-06 CDP Alwar implemented the “Integrated Population and Development (IPD)” programme in 50 villages in collaboration with District Reproductive and Child Health Office in Alwar.

In May 2006 the company Johnson & Johnson gave a grant to start up a poverty alleviation project, based on the organization of community groups, reaching people in 100 villages in Thanagazi Block.

Activities in 2006-07

In June 2006 eleven young people from Thanagazi were recruited and given a six months training as Development Instructors, where after they were given the task to start five groups in each of ten villages, and to empower these groups to eradicate poverty in their families and in their villages. The project is planned to be a four year intervention. In the first year the Development Instructors started 546 groups with 9,750 members.

The Farmers Clubs have been trained in sustainable farming methods and the Youth Groups have been linked to Nehru Yuva Kendra, a governmental youth organization, which provides the youth groups with financial support for their activities. The Self Help Groups have taken part in various training programmes on special embroidery, weaving and stitching and other skills that can help them to earn money, and they have started saving and inter loaning. The Adolescent Girls Groups and the Women’s Groups have received training on Reproductive and Child Health. The goal is to improve the income by a minimum of 25% in the area.

546 Community Based Groups with a total of 9,750 members are active in Thanagazi. They are saving money, taking loans, learning new skills and improving their income.
Women’s Self Help Groups in Alwar

Introduction

During the implementation of its first project in Alwar District in 1998, HPPI realized that deep rooted socio-cultural traditions and beliefs have limited women’s participation in economic and social issues. The prevailing socio-cultural barriers, such as caste, lack of education, awareness and knowledge of their rights; access to capital and economic opportunities are obstacles in the efforts of poor women to break out of poverty. HPPI, therefore decided to work with women’s Self Help Groups, where the members can have access to independent sources of income, can be empowered by awareness on their rights and where they can discuss social, community and individual issues to gain confidence and develop leadership qualities.

Activities in 2006-07

Presently HPPI in Alwar is working with 299 Women’s Self Help Groups with 5,540 members. The groups have saved approximately Rs. 25,00,000 which includes the interest on inter-loan.

In 2006-07 the total value of achieved bank loans was Rs. 980,000. The money was invested in two main categories: 45% on family welfare (solving health problems, maintenance of house, education etc.) 55 % on income generating activities including improving existing agriculture and livestock activities.

In 2006-07, the project organized 15 training sessions on income generation activities including stitching, embroidery, advanced agriculture techniques, food processing, value added pottery, dairy and dairy products with support from Farmers Training Center of Punjab National Bank, Nemrana. 300 women from the community participated in the trainings. Apart from income generation trainings, the project is also empowering the members on health and hygiene, water conservation, women rights, HIV/AIDS, preventing female feticide, reproductive and child health and other issues.

Piece work for tyre factory in Neemrana.
Community Development Project, Jaipur

Introduction

CDP Jaipur started in February 2006 with implementation of the project “Slum Development in Jhalana Kacchi Basti”, the first urban community development project of Humana People to People India. It is supported by Japan Fund for Poverty Alleviation via Asian Development Bank and facilitated by Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP).

The aim of the project was to assist 1,750 households in a slum area in Jaipur to construct toilets and get connected to a common sewerage line. HPPI added a component to the project, which was formation of community based groups such as Women’s Self Help Groups and Youth Clubs as the basis for implementing the civil work.

Activities in 2006-07

During the year 21 Women’s Self Help Groups and 20 Youth Clubs were formed. The goal was to form 10 of each. The interest for participating in both forms of groups has been an inspiring surprise. First the Self Help Groups had problems in opening accounts with the banks, as the management considered people living in a slum to be unstable customers. But finally the first accounts have been opened.

Both types of groups have had continued trainings on health & hygiene, HIV/AIDS and on income generating activities. Many have increased their income substantially after the training. The group members are also helping in cleaning of streets and drainage channels, getting children immunized and other common programmes. The Slum Development Committee is a very active partner in the programme.

Some members of the Self Help Groups have taken training in stitching. They are now doing piece work for local garment factories in Jaipur and are earning an income from that.
Community Development Project, Nainital

Introduction

The project started in September 2006 in the slums of Haldwani, Uttarkhand, with support from Planet Aid U.K., and Planet Aid Inc. USA.

The project is working with people and their communities to develop a life in dignity and well being through access to services that meet their basic needs in a sustainable manner including livelihood, health, education and information, a safe and healthy environment and a life free from discrimination. The project has formed Women’s Self Help Groups, Adolescent Girls Groups and Youth Groups. Further the project is running two preschools and two Adolescent Girls Study Centres.

Activities in 2006-07

The project is playing a vital role in bringing the women together through formation of Self Help Groups. So far 260 women have joined hands to come forward in planning, deciding and acting on the strategies to have a dignified life for them.

The project has also formed 16 Adolescent Girls Groups and 13 Youth Groups since its existence in the area. These groups are coming up shoulder to shoulder to bring development and awareness in the community.

The project, in such a short span of its existence, feels a supporting environment being developed, which will help in securing community support in the expansion of its activities and for new initiatives in the future.

The project in cooperation of Self Help Group members has opened two preschools and two education centres.

All Self Help Groups keep registers of their savings and loans. Most of the SHGs in the HPPI projects have obtained bank loans. The recovery rate is more than 98%.
Right to Education is one of the Human Rights universally agreed upon and listed in the UN Charter of Human Rights, Article 26. The commitment to provide primary education is expressed in the 2nd Millennium Development Goal which is to “Achieve universal primary education”. This goal aims to ensure that, by 2015, girls and boys alike will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

According to Times Data 2006, the number of out-of-school children in India was 7,056,000. In our experience there are many more children out of school, as hundreds of thousands of families in unregulated slums are not registered and thus do not exist in any official statistics.

Although there are many government initiatives to get children in school it is a special task to reach the poorest of the poor. One category is the thousands of girls living in remote villages where there are no traditions for educating girls. Another is the children living in unregulated / illegal slums.

Most out-of-school children must work in order to assist their families economically, or have to take care of younger siblings and house chores while their parents are at work.

To address the specific situation of working children Humana People to People India has decided to provide education to poor and working children in our operational areas, through Girls Education Centres in the villages and Academies for Working Children in urban and semi urban areas.

The idea is to teach the children reading and writing, basic mathematics and general knowledge. At the same time the children gain self confidence and life skills that will strengthen their possibility to attend primary education. The children are encouraged to enrol in formal primary schools after 1-3 years at the HPPI learning centres.
Girls Education

Introduction

Humana People to People India is implementing Community Development Projects in Virat Nagar Block in Jaipur District and Mahuwa Block in Dausa District, Rajasthan, where the literacy rate among girls is very low. The education for girls has never been a priority for the families in these areas and this issue was something immediate to be taken care of. Thus, HPPI started establishing Girls Education Centres.

The objective is to create opportunities of primary education for 9-14 year old girls who have never been to school or have dropped out, first through a 1-2 year course in the Girls Education Centre, later by enrollment in the local primary school. The first two Girls Education Centres started in Sewrani ki Dhani and Shyampura village of Virat Nagar Block in Jaipur District, Rajasthan, in 2005 with funding from Ananda Foundation.

Activities in 2006-07

Based on the good example of the first two girls education centres 19 new girls education centres have been started with funding from various partners; 13 in Virat Nagar, 4 in Mahuwa Block, Dausa District and 2 in Thangazi. 21 Village Education Committees have been established in order to involve the local community in the development of the education centres. 17 girls from four education centres in Mahuwa and 32 girls from fifteen education centres in Virat Nagar have enrolled in Formal (Private and Government) schools. Today we can note changes in the attitude among the parents as the number of participants increases in parents teacher meetings. Initially the parents were least interested to attend these meetings. Community participation in rallies and sport activities organized by the education centres have also increased. The local governments are supporting the initiative by donating books and providing teachers during the examination time.
Academy for Working Children

Introduction

To encourage children from slums to come for education we open Academies for Working Children (AWC) close to their residences. Classes last for 3 hours per day at times when it is possible for the children to come.

To retain the students the AWCs need to have an environment where they feel welcome and get assistance to succeed in learning.

To secure sustainability the students are educated to be in charge of their own education; to know what they are expected to learn, how far they have reached and how to continue.

With the help of project staff and Development Instructors families in the slums are contacted and the idea of opening an AWCs for their children is discussed. Most families are interested if the children can continue to work.

Our aim is to raise funds for and establish 500 AWCs. We are by now running 12 AWCs with more than 500 students.

Activities in 2006-07

Since the beginning of 2006 Humana People to People India has started 12 AWCs. One is located in a temple, two are located in community buildings, four are in rented rooms and the rest are running in primitive huts built together with the community.

HPPI educate teachers for the AWCs. Apart from teaching it is also their task to keep contact with the parents and ensure that the students are coming, to invite for parents meetings and to raise funds for the project from local partners.

At present 500 students are attending classes regularly.

The Study Centres are located in slums in Jaipur, Kotputli, Behror, Neemrana, Shahjahanpur, Narnaul and Rewari.

Children of the poorest families must work for a living. As the AWCs are flexible and keep a close contact with the parents it is possible to adjust school with work hours.
Health and Hygiene forms an integral line in the community development projects of HPPI. The objective is to raise the level of health standards and control diseases by educating the community and creating awareness on various health related issues. Since starting its first community development project in 1998, HPPI realized a big need to work in health issues, especially in Rajasthan because it recorded high Maternal Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate on account of rigid patriarchal social structure, socio-cultural barriers, poor infrastructure, low level of awareness about demand and supply of health services, which continues to take toll on the already poor health status of women and children.

According to the Human Development Index (HDI), Rajasthan ranks is in the lowest quartile of Indian states. Rajasthan’s HDI is 0.356, in comparison to an all-India level of 0.603 (Human Development Report, Rajasthan, 1999).

Some facts on health in Rajasthan are:
- Child malnutrition has increased by 9% between 1992-'93 and 1998-'99.
- While the population is 26% urban and 76% rural, only 25% of medical services are available in rural areas.
- It has one of the highest proportions of low birth weight babies and the lowest child sex ratio.
- Coverage: Complete immunization: 30%, Institutional deliveries: 17%
- More than 65% of the rural population has no access to adequate health services.

Based on the above facts HPPI has implemented, and is presently implementing, a number of projects with support from donor agencies including “Integrated Water and Sanitation Project”, “Integrated Population and Development Project”, “Routine Immunization”, “Rajasthan Integrated Fluorosis Management Programme”, “Integrating Social Support for Reproductive and Child Health Rights” and “Janani Suvidha Yojana” (Promotion of Institutional Delivery).
Reproductive and Child Health in Behror

Introduction

In June 2005 HPPI, within the AADHAR network of 11 NGOs supported by SIDA, started the “Integrating Social Support for Reproductive and Child Health Rights (Phase II)” project in 14 villages of Behror Block in Alwar District. In pursuit of realizing rights to Reproductive and Child Health, the project aims at achieving “Sustained and Gender equitable improvement in Reproductive and Child Health Status in rural areas” through significant reduction in the maternal and infant deaths, total fertility rate and RTIs and STDs, and considerable improvement in the survival of the girl child between 0 to 5 years age group.

Activities in 2006-07

Eighteen Traditional Birth Attendants were trained with one in every village. Members belonging to village health groups of women, men, adolescent girls and boys, 85, 95, 91 and 86 respectively were trained as peer educators with at least 3 in every 500 population. 107 stakeholders including teachers, elected public representatives, Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives, Anganwadi Workers (preschool teachers) and Community Health Mobilizers were trained to create a supportive environment in the villages.

54 HIV/AIDS awareness and counseling campaigns were organized, twice in every 500 population besides 14 information fair - health screening camps (RTI/STIs), one in every village.

A total of Rs. 54,000 was distributed to 27 Women Health Groups as an emergency fund.

During the year a number of meetings were organized on Reproductive and Child Health with different groups including 1,240 meetings with village health groups, 308 adolescent girls and boys in schools, 60 Gram Panchayat (village council) meetings, 140 meetings with Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives and 250 meetings were conducted with Aganwadi workers.
Promotion of Institutional Delivery, Rewari

Introduction

As a part of Community Development Project Rewari HPPI started working on the programme “Janani Suvidha Yojana” in February 2007. The programme is carried out within the framework of the Department of Family Welfare, Government of Haryana, and with SNS Foundation as a partner. The objective is to cater to the needs of urban women in slum areas for quality Antenatal, Natal and Postnatal health services. The project is running in eight slum areas of Rewari town, covering 10,800 people.

10 Community Health Mobilizers are engaged in the project to identify and mobilize pregnant women to go for health check up and later opt for institutional delivery and post natal check up.

Activities in 2006-07

During its first two months the project has mapped the operation area: Balmiki Bastee, Ganpat Nagar, Malli ka Mohalla, Azad Nagar, Sadhusa Nagar, Arjun Nagar, Ghisa ki Dhani and Banjarwara and engaged 10 “Sakhis” - Community Health Mobilizers - from the local community to work in the programme.

By house to house visits the Sakhis have identified 100 pregnant women in need of antenatal health care and have mobilized them to go for health check up at the local health centre. In many cases the Sakhis have also accompanied women to the hospital or health centre. During the first month of project implementation 39 antenatal and 2 postnatal check ups were done with assistance of the Sakhis. The project has established cooperation with four of the seven private health providers in the area, and most of the health care centres. A close cooperation with the health institutions is vital for the programme to succeed, and for achieving a long lasting impact.
Humana People to People has seen the ravaging effects of the AIDS epidemic in Southern Africa. Many friends and colleagues got sick and died, increasing numbers of orphans in every village, schools without teachers and clinics without nurses.

In response to the epidemic Humana People to People developed the HOPE Humana Centres, providing services to people affected by HIV/AIDS; education and condoms to people at risk, care and support, counselling and testing, positive living courses, health services and outreach activities.

As the need for intervention increased Humana People to People developed the TCE – Total Control of the Epidemic - Programme. The idea was to reach every single person with information, education, counselling and mobilization to take control of HIV/AIDS in his/her own life, in the family and in the community. TCE in Africa has been successful. Today 6 million people have been or are engaged in this 3 years programme.

India is not by far as affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic as Southern Africa. But many of the same determinants are present in India, and many have been worried that the HIV/AIDS epidemic would escalate with devastating impact on lives and on the development of the country. Apart from some districts in south India where the HIV prevalence have been recorded as 2-4%, this has not taken place. With the new method of calculating HIV prevalence India officially today has a national HIV prevalence of 0.36 %, which is very low. But in some areas, among specific populations and for the 2.5 million that are infected, the HIV/AIDS epidemic is destroying lives and communities.

Our organization wants to take part in preventing the HIV/AIDS epidemic from escalating in India and to provide care and support to those infected and affected. HPPI has adapted the HOPE Model and the TCE Programme to Indian reality, and is currently implementing 3 such projects.
HOPE Alwar

Introduction

HOPE Alwar started in April 2005, supported by Rajasthan State Aids Control Society.

The aim of the project was to reach a target group of 3,000 truck drivers and 500 street children with information about HIV/AIDS and general health programmes and thereby prevent HIV/AIDS from spreading further.

From August 2006 a new target group was included which is commercial sex workers. The project is also reaching women from the slum sites in Alwar City in large numbers and the general village population of Behror Block under the set up of Village AIDS Control Committees in 15 villages.

Activities in 2006-07

Outreach programme
The project has reached out to 160,000 people of which 6,117 are commercial female sex workers, street children and truckers, with preventive counseling and Behavior Change Communication and Education. 40,200 pieces of Information, Education and Communication material were handed out during outreach activities.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Care and Counseling
The project has provided counseling to 751 people. Among them 733 were treated for sexually Transmitted infections and reproductive tract infections.

The project organized 37 STI/RTI camps in the sites to facilitate easy on-the-spot treatment to those in need.

505 people were facilitated with HIV testing and 428 referrals for HIV tests were made.

Condom Programming
One of the objectives of HOPE is to increase acceptability, accessibility and correct use of condoms among high risk groups. In this respect the Project has established 45 condom outlets in the operational area and has distributed 140,000 condoms.
HOPE Haryana

Introduction

HOPE Haryana was started in December 2004 in collaboration with SNS Foundation for implementation of HIV/AIDS Targeted Intervention Project in the Districts of Rewari and Mahindergarh, Haryana.

Haryana State AIDS Control Society is the convener and Humana People to People India is the implementing partner on behalf of SNS Foundation.

Activities in 2006-07

Outreach Programme
The project has reached out to 223 commercial female sex workers, 46 men having sex with men, 76 intravenous drug users, 12 eunuchs, 3,216 truck drivers, 5,018 migrant workers and 447 street children with preventive, counseling and Behavior Change Communication.

Contact and Training
The project has organized 11 seminars and workshops with the high risk group community to identify needs and target groups for training at the drop-in-centre. In order to build capacity of the project staff, the project has held 8 capacity building workshops and training programmes.

Health services
The project provides pre-counseling and refer people for further testing and counseling to the district civil hospitals in Rewari, Narnaul and Mahindergarh. 2,018 individuals from high risk groups have taken STD/RTI treatment provided by the project and 639 people have tested for HIV.

Enabling Environment
The project has organized 19 meetings for secondary stakeholders such as Panchayati Raj Members (members of the villages councils), district health authorities, teachers, youth club leaders, and the police with a total of 137 participants. A solid network of secondary stakeholders has been developed, which is very supportive for the implementation of all project activities.

More than 2000 individuals from high risk groups have received treatment for sexually transmitted diseases and reproductive tract infections at the HOPE facility.
TCE Narela

Introduction

The project was initiated 1st of May 2006 in Narela Industrial Area in North Delhi. It is a 3-year project which is pioneering the TCE Model in India. Twenty young TCE Field Officers are reaching out to 110,000 factory workers, including service workers and commercial sex workers, in the area with information and educational programmes on HIV/AIDS. They mobilize people to go for HIV testing, to acquire knowledge about HIV/AIDS and to conduct safe sexual behaviour. TCE Narela has built a strong network of collaborating partners such as the local hospital, the police, the mobile HIV testing unit MITWA, shop owners, factory owners and many individuals who are supporting the project activities in different ways. The project is being implemented with financial assistance from Irish Aid.

Activities in 2006-07

Through their systematic approach the field officers have been in touch with 68,000 people in 6,500 households and 2,150 workplaces and institutions, spreading information about HIV/AIDS and mobilizing people to take part in TCE programmes. People in high risk groups, such as migrant workers and commercial sex workers, have received special attention with group learning sessions. Likewise, through the popular Saturday street actions, the TCE field officers have caught the attention of many people and mobilized for condom use and HIV testing. During the first year TCE has held 54 events like street plays and rallies, at which more than 12,000 people have been present. More than 85,000 condoms have been distributed at such occasions.

583 people joined the project as Passionates (volunteers) in the Passion for People Movement, giving part of their time to participate in TCE activities.

709 people have been tested for HIV, facilitated by TCE in collaboration with the MITWA mobile testing team from Delhi State AIDS Control Society and the local hospital. TCE would have organized testing of many more people if facilities had been available.

The TCE field officers have visited 6,500 households and more than 2000 workplaces and institutions and reaches out to hundreds of people every Saturday with attractive street plays.
Environmental degradation causes serious problems for all citizens in the affected areas. Bearing the toughest consequences are the families who’s livelihood depend on small land holdings and those who earn their livelihood as farm hands.

Wanting to contribute to the development of a healthier environment HPPI, some years back, began to include activities as tree planting and production of vermicompost in its Community Development Projects. Later, as the farmers were showing a growing interest in learning about modern agriculture techniques and methods that could help them to get better yields, the HPPI projects began to form Farmers Clubs, where the members could get support to improve their skills and learn about water saving irrigation methods and different ways to improve the results of their work.

Soon the HPPI projects needed a structure under which the environment-water-agriculture activities could be implemented and developed. This need resulted in development of the Harit Sankalp (Green Action) project model. Harit Sankalp mobilizes each household to act in accordance with environmentally sound practices, such as saving water, recycling organic waste, planting trees, using various methods of ground water recharge, keeping surroundings clean and much more.


HPPI is implementing environment projects in 125 villages in the states of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.
Farmer - Led Research Project in Behror

Introduction

The project ‘Selecting and scaling up water-efficient farming and groundwater recharge systems among 3,000 small scale farmers, Rajasthan’ is being implemented in partnership with International Water Management Institute under the Challenge Programme on Water and Food, in Behror Block of Alwar District involving 3000 households. It is expected that ground water depletion will decrease and the families can have sustainable lives from increased income and reduced water usage. The project commenced in January, 2006.

A number of different cropping practices were designed for the whole year covering both the Kharif (monsoon) and Rabi (winter) crops to reduce water usage. Considering the problems with decreasing groundwater levels different types of rainwater harvesting demonstration structures were constructed to recharge groundwater.

Activities in 2006-07

- 38 simple rainwater harvesting structures (including 5 in schools and colleges and 33 at household level) were made where water was recharged into simple recharge pits, 2 dry hand pumps and 2 dried out dug wells were recharged. 5 deep drilled bored structures were made which included recharge of 3 village ponds. In total these structures have a capacity to recharge around 5000 cubic meters of water every year.
- 50 model fields were prepared with a selection of new crops for the Kharif and the Rabi seasons.
- 100 field days were held to demonstrate model fields to community members.
- 50 model community gardens with low-cost irrigation systems were established.
- Plantation of vetiver grass to improve water infiltration and reduce soil erosion
- Capacity building of 90 farmers belonging to 10 panchayats on carrying out farmer led research, setting up model fields and evaluating efficiency of new agricultural systems.

Three structures for ground water recharge in village ponds were constructed during the dry season.
Fences for Fuel in Virat Nagar

Introduction

The project started in August 2006 with a grant from the World Bank Development Marketplace - 2006 global competition. The objective is to create a sustainable model for planting Jatropha Curcas as fencing at small holders level and promote production and utilization of Jatropha oil and biodiesel.

By planting Jatropha fences and setting up a biodiesel production unit with farmers clubs in 40 villages, the project is supporting small holders to improve their livelihood and preserve the local environment. The project will develop and demonstrate a model of “Fences for Fuel” that will become accessible for smallholders, with practical examples of plantation and maintenance of Jatropha fences, production of oil and biodiesel and the utilization of these products. Social Policy Research Institute in Jaipur and Delhi College of Engineering are partners in the project.

Activities in 2006-07

The project has formed 40 Farmers Clubs in 40 villages in Virat Nagar, with a total of 594 members. The farmers have planted 48,800 Jatropha trees on their fence areas and 5000 in demonstration plots. A 2nd round of plantation in July-August 2007 is being prepared. A number of workshops have been held, providing training to the farmers on how to plant and maintain their trees. Some have also taken part in training on bio-diesel production.

Use of wood-fuels combined with inadequate housing/cooking facilities are causing high incidence of respiratory infection from indoor pollution. One of the planned results of the project is to develop a cooking stove running on plant oil as an alternative solution to the highly polluting traditional cooking fuels. Such a stove is under development at Delhi College of Engineering, and will be tested in a number of households during a period of 3 months. The project is also preparing to set up an oil extraction/biodiesel production unit. The unit will be equipped with a de-hulling machine for removal of shells, an oil expeller and a small bio-diesel reactor.
Green Post Tsunami Action in Tamil Nadu

Introduction

The 26th November 2006, HPPI as a lead NGO and in partnership with Ekoventure and Practica Foundation signed a grant contract with European Union to implement the project “Green Post Tsunami Action” in Tamil Nadu.

The aim is to improve livelihoods in 60 coastal villages, benefiting 45,000 people. The project is mobilizing and assisting the inhabitants to rehabilitate their communities from the tsunami damages in an ecologically sustainable manner through using innovative low-cost technologies. The main activities are supply of safe water options and sanitation - also in the temporary shelters - groundwater recharge and water conservation, rehabilitation of salt affected agricultural land, promotion of sustainable and diversified farming methods, improvement of tree cover and improvement of the natural systems to increase resilience and reduce damages from future natural disasters.

Activities in 2006-07

In the reported period HPPI together with the partners Ekoventure and Practica Foundation established the coordination office in Puducherry and the project offices in Viluppuram, Cuddalore, Kanjipurum and Thiruvellure districts. The technicians and supporting staff were selected and trainings were organized for Animators, Technicians and Community Organizers on four components of the project namely water, sanitation, food security and protective environment. The activities initiated in the startup phase included baseline surveys, IEC activities for awareness generation like slogan writings, folk theaters, community meetings, establishment of model field for System of Rice Intensification (SRI), establishment of vermicompost units and system of Effective Microorganism (EM). In order to establish a supporting environment stakeholder’s analysis has been done and meetings are being organized with the identified stakeholders to introduce the programme. Since the project has just started, most of its activities will take place in year 2007-2008.

System of Rice Intensification (SRI) will be established in all 60 villages of the project area, with expertise provided by Ekoventure.
Ground Water Recharge and Water & Soil Conservation in Dausa

Introduction

The project started in January 2007 with support from TOYOTA Environmental Activities Grant Program. The project is introducing and promoting low cost / low technology methods for ground water recharge, rain water harvesting and water & soil conservation that can be of great advantage to small holders in environmentally degraded and threatened areas. The project beneficiaries are organized in Farmers Clubs. They participate in workshops and field training, and through practical implementation of the techniques, they learn how to apply their new knowledge. They are also practicing monthly savings and are supported by the project to link up with banks. On this basis the project will assist the farmers in making wise investments and to make use of government schemes for purchase of agriculture equipment at subsidized rates.

The project is aiming at creating environmental awareness among the farmers, combined with practical and economically feasible solutions. The project has started activities in 10 villages and will involve 15 farmers clubs and 5 youth clubs.

Activities in 2006-07

During its first 3 months the project has formed 10 farmers clubs and 5 youth clubs in 10 villages in Mahua Block, Dausa District. The farmers clubs have started their monthly savings with perspectives of investing in tools and equipment. Both farmers clubs and youth club members have participated in two initial training sessions on water issues. A number of suitable village ponds have been identified for constructing ground water recharge structures, and likewise a number of sites for constructing rain water harvesting structures have been identified. A nursery has been established with 30,000 trees for plantation in degraded areas.
From one to three

Training Center for Global Development – TCGD started September 2001 in Sikkim. After training 4 teams with 64 Development Instructors the institute moved to Behror, Rajasthan where the first team started in September 2004.

In June 2006 a second training center started in New Delhi and in November 2006 a third center began its operation in Puducherry, where HPPI at the same time started the project Green Post Tsunami Action.

Why Training Center for Global Development

Training Center for Global Development sees itself as one contribution among many to change the direction of globalization to one of inclusiveness benefiting all humanity, and to addressing the problems stemming from illiteracy, poverty, unequal distribution of goods both nationally and internationally, global warming and related issues.

We want to create a center where youth can come together and equip themselves with a personal foundation for conducting actions and interventions for creating sustainable development on the planet for the people and with the people on it under the motto: Think globally and act locally.
The programme comprises three periods:

**6 Months ACTION PERIOD**
The Development Instructors study, discuss and implement 5 x 14 days actions in the local communities. They also do fundraising for supporting their programmes.

**6 Months PROJECT PERIOD**
The Development Instructors take up a position with individual responsibility in one of HPPI’s development projects.

**2 Months CAMP FUTURE**
The final reports are made and the Development Instructors plan their future.

Contents of the six month Action Period:

1. The Development Instructor is trained extensively and broadly, with action and speed, and with the view to secure a high quality of preparation of spirit, mind and body.
2. The Development Instructor is the driving force in his/her own development, and thus - through self-experiences and reflection - learns how to empower others in becoming the creators of their own development.
3. The Development Instructor is trained to become a leader, who is able to work with cultural diversity, capable of organizing, leading and pushing development forward.
4. The Development Instructor learns to see him/herself as one actor among many in the overall picture where profound and real development takes place over a long period of time.
5. The Development Instructor activates and expands already existing capacity, knowledge, skills and talents - theoretical, practical, cultural or social - and learns to use these in the development process.
6. The development instructor challenges his/her own comfort zones and learns to move the barriers of fear; a necessary process to releasing new potentials and being able to fearlessly move into “the unknown”, where by nature the path of development is found.
7. The Development Instructor gains confidence in his/her capacity to have a humanizing impact in the World.

What happened to the four teams that graduated from Behror, Rajasthan?
Overall we are pleased with the fact that more than 90% of the graduated team members have found placement either in HPPI or other NGO’s or as self employed, many taking up leading positions in development work.
The Federation for Associations connected to the International Humana People to People Movement

Humana People to People India is a member of the Federation for Associations connected to the International Humana People to People Movement.

The International Humana People to People movement has 29 national member organizations, uniting more than 210 Projects in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas.

The core activity of the Federation Humana People to People is to provide the member associations with a number of services and actions that will help them to better achieve their objectives. As a reflection of the various types of development activities the members are pursuing in many parts of the world, these services are also very varied. The Federation arranges conferences and meetings, provides services from the Humana People to People International Headquarters, and formulates and carries out campaigns for the development projects and the member organizations.

All members work in the field of international development co-operation. Some member organizations operate income generating projects, often related to collecting and re-selling clothing donations. Other members operate development projects, such as schools, teacher training, children projects, women projects and projects within AIDS prevention and treatment, farming and other types of community development programmes.

A hallmark of the Federation Humana People to People and all its members is the international approach. It services people - project leaders and employees - of more than 60 nationalities, working in 29 countries, many of them outside their own country of origin.

All in all 5 million people are involved in the projects on a daily basis.

To learn more about the development projects operated by Humana People to People, please visit: www.humana.org

The members are:

1. Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo em Angola
2. HUMANA - Verein zur Förderung notleidender Menschen in der Dritten Welt (Austria)
3. Humana People to People Botswana
4. One World Clothes Trade Bulgaria Ltd.
5. Humana-Bulgaria
6. Planet Aid Canada, Inc. - Aidons La Planète Canada, Inc.
7. Humana People to People Congo (Democratic Republic of Congo)
8. U-landshjælp fra Folk til Folk - Humana People to People (Denmark)
9. Ühendus Humana Estonia
10. Landsföreningen U-landshjälp från Folk till Folk i Finland r.f.
11. Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo na Guiné Bissau
12. Stichting HUMANA (Holland)
13. Humana People to People India
14. HUMANA People to People Italia O.N.L.U.S.
15. HUMANA People to People Baltic (Lithuania)
16. Development Aid from People to People in Malawi
17. Associação Moçambicana para a Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo
18. D.A.P.F Namibia
19. U-landshjelp fra Folk til Folk i Norge (Norway)
20. Humana People to People Polska Sp. z o.o. (Poland)
21. Associação Humana (Portugal)
22. Humana People to People in South Africa
23. HUMANA (Spain)
24. Fundación Pueblo para Pueblo (Spain)
25. Biståndsföreningen HUMANA Sverige (Sweden)
26. Planet Aid UK Ltd
27. Planet Aid, Inc. (USA)
28. Development Aid from People to People in Zambia
29. Development Aid from People to People in Zimbabwe
Our Funding Partners in 2006-07

We would like to present our immense gratitude to all the partners who have supported, and presently are supporting the projects described in this annual report. We wish that this very productive collaboration between Humana People to People India and the many partners may continue many years ahead, and create welfare and development for thousands of people in need.

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<th>COMBATING POVERTY</th>
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<td>• Govt. of Rajasthan, District Poverty Initiative Project (DPIP), funded by the World Bank</td>
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<td>• Johnson &amp; Johnson</td>
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<td>• Govt. of Rajasthan, Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Programme, funded by Asian Development Bank</td>
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<th>EDUCATION OF CHILDREN</th>
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<td>• Mitsubishi Electric Automotive India Pvt. Ltd.</td>
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<td>• India Habitat Center</td>
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<td>• Dupont (for AWC starting in Gurgaon in Sept. 2007)</td>
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<td>• Sanganerana Foundation for Health and Education (for AWC starting in Ghaziabad in Sept. 2007)</td>
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<td>• United Nation Children Fund (UNICEF)</td>
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<td>• Govt. of Rajasthan, Department of Family Health and Welfare, funded by UNFPA</td>
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<td>• Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)</td>
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<td>• Government of Haryana, Department of Family Health and Family Welfare</td>
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<td>• Concern India Foundation (CIF)</td>
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<td>• German Embassy, New Delhi</td>
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<td>• World Bank Development Marketplace</td>
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<td>• The GAIA Movement Trust Living Earth Green World Action</td>
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<td>• TOYOTA Environmental Activities Grant</td>
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<td>• European Commission -EU ASIA PRO ECO II – Post Tsunami Programme</td>
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<th>OTHER</th>
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<td>• The Hunger Project</td>
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Humana People to People India
Income 3.25 Crores (RS 32,511,732)

- Indian Org.
- Other
- Humana People to People Member Associations: 47%
- International Org.: 43%
- Central Government of India and State Governments: 5%

Humana People to People India
Expenditure

- Training of Development Instructors: 24%
- Combating Poverty: 28%
- Environment: 24%
- Education of Children: 4%
- Health: 4%
- HIV/AIDS: 18%
Where we Work

Rajasthan
- Community Development Project, Alwar
- Community Development Project, Virat Nagar
- Community Development Project, Dausa
- Community Development Project, Jaipur
- HOPE Alwar
- Green Action, Behror
- Green Action, Virat Nagar

Haryana
- HOPE Haryana
- Community Development Project, Rewari

Delhi
- Training Center for Global Development, Delhi
- Total Control of the Epidemic, Narela
- The National Partnership Team
- Call & Service Center

Uttarkhand
- Community Development Project, Nainital

Tamil Nadu
- Green Action, Tamil Nadu

Puducherry
- Training Center for Global Development, Puducherry