Humana People to People India Celebrating
10 years in INDIA

“For HUMANA PEOPLE TO PEOPLE, half of the general outcome is not the half of the whole. Rather everything of something quite different. The ambitions of this organization can therefore only be fulfilled with a corps of professionals, the project leaders, that over the years lead and run projects with a basic profile of thinking and communicating and acting as here described.”
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Message from the Chairperson

Dear Partners, Employees, Development Instructors, Volunteers and Readers

In 2008, Humana People to People India is celebrating its 10th Anniversary, as ten years have passed since the foundation of our organization.

This sets the occasion for reflection on our results achieved in the past 10 years, where do we stand today and what are the perspectives of the future.

In this report we present all the 27 projects that Humana People to People India (HPPI) is implementing as of April 2008. There is space only for a few lines for each project, but this can give you a picture of the activities implemented and the results achieved. The 27 projects reach over 1 million people in 600 villages and slums with activities aimed at empowering people to improve income, health and education and to create a more sustainable environment. We fight with the poor to open the doors to the future so that people have the freedom to determine their own life and rights.

In the year 2007/08 our list of projects have grown from 19 to 27, enabling us to reach many more people and to help them join the various activities to create a better life for themselves, their families and their communities.

To be able to hear the voices of some of those representing the several thousands of people who are now part of the Humana People to People India projects, we have this year included a section called ‘Voices’, where people can talk about their practical experiences. The space only permits a few, but we think these experiences are near to reality, are typical and tell the story of millions in our country who take up the fight against stagnation, ignorance, trampling of basic rights, polarization into religious colours, castes and classes.

As our forefathers proclaimed in the constitution everybody has got equal right to basic amenities, and justice, and livelihood. In Humana People to People India, we continue to work towards this direction as laid down in the constitution.

India is experiencing fast economic growth and many people are getting access to better transport, communication, education, health and other services. But on the other hand, more and more people are only getting poorer. The recent natural disasters and the growing inflation levels are making life even more difficult for many people.

Everybody should have the right to the opportunity of development; to health, education and a good livelihood. And we will continue to work for this until it has been achieved.

Humana People to People India is committed to continue its expansion to open new projects in new states in the next 10 years and onwards. We will do our part to contribute to a more just and equitable society with access to opportunities for all.

Ending this introduction, I would like to wish everybody at Humana People to People India a happy anniversary, and thank all our partners in the Federation Humana People to People, the Government of India and state governments, international and Indian organizations and companies for their support. We look forward to the next 10 years with eagerness to do more and we count on your continued support and faith in us.

Dr. A. Padmavathi
Chairperson
It was 10 years ago that we initiated our first project. It was in Rajasthan.

Standing on the threshold of the second decade of development work with people in villages and townships, we are proud to look back at the results of our work.

The growth in number of people who have benefited from our project activities in the form of improved livelihood, improved access to health care and education, and the expansion of geographical area where our projects are operating has been possible because of the combined efforts and dedication of project leaders, staff, project partners, volunteers, participants and supporters from all walks of life.

When we initiated our first project, it was with a group of ten young and enthusiastic people, who took up the challenge. They started out with improving water and sanitation, forming pre-schools, forming and training women’s self help groups among various other activities. Anchored in the village community, dealing with the people of the community as partners in development and determined to fulfill their tasks with optimum results, the team members worked their way through periods of ups and downs, and shaped the beginning of Humana People to People India.

Like the beginning of our organization which has been formed by people together with people in the villages, so has been its growth.

Training of youth at the Training Center for Global Development in Behror, starting from September 2004, contributed significantly to this positive development. Many young people signed up for training as development instructors. Many finalists sought jobs in the growing number of projects of HPPI and were found capable of occupying positions as outreach officers and project managers in the projects. Many are today project leaders.

From working in only three districts in Rajasthan, HPPI took a big leap forward in 2005, by initiating new activities in Haryana.
In the following two years, 2006 and 2007, HPPI initiated more projects, and expanded to new areas like Delhi, Uttarkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Uttar Pradesh. At present the organization is operating 27 projects, located in 18 districts in 7 states and 1 union territory.

The projects are working within the focus areas of Community Development, Education of Children, Health, HIV/AIDS, Environment and Training of Development Instructors.

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 are expressed in the Charter of 1998, where Solidary Humanism is expressed as the basis of the work of the member associations.

**Humana People to People India’s Mission**

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, 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 over their own destinies.

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

The Community Development Projects define 10 lines of activities that are crucial for the poor and for their development. The lines are - Strengthening the economy of the families; Health including HIV/AIDS; Pre-schools and early childhood development; Children as active in the society; People with special needs; Education; Village development; Environment. The two last lines are selected locally. In a Community Development Project, HPPI establishes a project team whose task is to fight with the poor to create development and progress in an area of 50 villages (or 50,000 people). The project team facilitates the people to organize themselves in community based organizations - Self Help Groups; Farmers’ Clubs; Youth Groups; Women’s Groups; Adolescent Girls’ Groups and Kids’ Clubs. Two of the members from each group form a Village Action Group. With the people organized and ready to take action, the project implements activities and programmes within the 10 lines of activities mentioned above, where possible leverage is gained with funds from government schemes and other programmes.

Project no. 1 : Community Development Project - Alwar

The project reaches a population of 130,000 people in 130 villages of Alwar district in Rajasthan. The project is especially focusing on the empowerment of women. The project has educated 136 women, who have been elected as members of the village panchayats (councils). They have been taught to know their responsibilities, look at the various possibilities for improving the life of the poorest families and for developing the village by accessing funds and schemes made available by the government. The Project has formed 174 Women’s Self Help Groups and educated 2033 women in Reproductive and Child Health. All the children in the villages go to school.

Project no. 2 : Community Development Project - Virat Nagar

The project reaches a population of 55,000 people in 50 villages of Virat Nagar block of Jaipur district in Rajasthan. 150 Women’s Self Help Groups have been formed and 42 have taken loans from a bank and invested in seeds, tools and income generating activities such as goat and buffalo rearing, starting small shops etc. 141 women have been trained in stitching and tailoring, 13 education centers are established for 9-14 year old girls who have never, or seldom attended school. In 2008 a new program started which aims at strengthening the existing health services by providing knowledge and awareness to various groups in the community, and by linking up with the health care centres for specific activities.
Project no. 3 : Community Development Project - Dausa

The project reaches a population of 150,000, living in 80 villages in Dausa district of Rajasthan. The project has implemented the government supported ‘District Poverty Initiatives Project’ in which 190 Common Interest Groups have established income generating projects. The groups have continued their projects and are now building up common savings to provide for new investments. The project is running a girls’ education program in 4 villages. A pilot project is in operation for building the capacity of the existing health system, to reduce maternal, new born and child morbidity and promote family planning. This was started in 2008.

Project no. 4 : Community Development Project - Jaipur

The project reaches a population of 50,000 people living in 5 slums of Jaipur city of Rajasthan. It is working closely with the community and has formed 73 Women’s Self Help Groups and 45 Youth Clubs which have been trained in various skills to improve their income. Development of the infrastructure and health education has been prioritized and much needed toilets have been constructed together with 70 families. 5,000 families are directly benefitting from the project activities. In April 2007 the project started a new line of educating 100 under privileged youth in IT and basic knowledge skills.

Project no. 5 : Community Development Project - Nainital

The project reaches 60,000 people in 3 slums and 25 villages in Haldwani block and 25 villages in the hilly area of Dhari Block of Nainital District. Together with the community, an international partner and the government’s Total Sanitation Campaign the project is building 256 toilets, giving lessons in basic health and helping families establish safe drinking water systems. In two villages, all the families have gained access to toilet facilities. A new line was started in 2008 in which the livelihood of poor people has been improved by promoting floriculture, horticulture, aromatic and medicinal plants, bee keeping, rearing superior breeds of livestock and planting of trees.

Project no. 6 : Community Development Project - Rewari

The project reaches a total population of 50,000 people in 20 slums in Rewari, Haryana and 30 of its surrounding villages. Both in the villages and in the slums the project works closely with the community to combat poverty by securing better education for children and helping families link up with government schemes. Especially within the health sector, the project works closely with clinics and hospitals. As in the other Humana People to People India Community Development Projects, formation of community based groups is the foundation for direct involvement of the community and the sustainability of the project.
Project no. 7 : Community Development Project - Thanagazi

The project reaches a population of 100,000 people in 100 villages of Thanagazi block of Rajasthan. When this project was started 2 years ago, 10 local youth were selected and trained for 6 months at the Training Centre for Global Development to work as Field Officers with 10 villages under each of them. In a systematic approach to improve the lives of the community, 5 groups have been formed in each village: a Self Help Group, a Farmers’ Club, a Youth Club, an Adolescent Girls’ Club, a Women’s Club and a Kids’ Club. They are involved in actions, offered training and invited for workshops to improve education, economy and health.

Project no. 8 : Community Development Project - Panipat

The project reaches a population of 13,079 people in 6 villages near Panipat in Haryana. The project started in the first week of October 2007. So far 6 Youth Groups, 12 Self Help Groups, 10 Adolescent Girls’ groups, 4 Kids’ Clubs and 2 Women’s Groups have been formed. A sewing center for 40 women has been established. Lessons are given in basic health and the project has opened a clinic with consultations held three times a week. 1700 trees have been planted in Kutana and Dadlana village with the help of the youth.

Some of the main achievements in 2007-08 for the 8 projects:

- 664,000 people reached in the operational area
- 217,333 people participated in activities
- 20,182 people received training
- 13,058 people active in Community Based Clubs
- 1,805 Community Based Groups were formed
- 2,584 farmers active in the programs
- 44,750 trees planted
- 38 vermiculture units established
- 336 toilets constructed
Environmental Projects

Through the environmental projects HPPI and all the people involved in the projects want to contribute to a healthier environment. The Green Action projects aim at mobilizing the community to think globally and act locally. The households that chose to become a part of the project are informed about the global problems and about the reasons for the local problems. They are also provided with a list of 12 parameters of changes they can implement in the households as well as in the village. The parameters deal with changing the soil from being dry and dead to becoming alive again with the use of organic products; getting water back in the wells with the use of groundwater recharge from roofs, slopes and ponds; bringing about a reduction in the use of water by implementing new agricultural practices; reducing use of firewood and thereby lowering indoor pollution; planting of trees to improve green cover and the environment in general.

Project no. 9 : Green Action - Behror

The Harit Sankalp or Green Action project is reaching 30,000 people in 15 villages in Behror block of Alwar district, Rajasthan. The project has formed a Village Action Committee in each village. Its members, the members of the 15 Farmers Clubs and the project staff mobilize each household to act in accordance with sound environmental practices such as saving water, recycling organic waste, using various methods of groundwater recharge, planting trees and keeping the surroundings clean. By now 75% of the families have adopted these practices. The project aims at reaching 100% results before it ends and in this way become a model for other villages.

Project no. 10 : Green Action - Virat Nagar

Green Action Virat Nagar, with the subtitle ‘Fences for Fuel’, is working in Virat Nagar block of Jaipur district in Rajasthan with 606 farmers organized into 75 Farmers Clubs. The objectives of the project are to create a sustainable model for production of bio-fuel by planting jatropha as fences around the fields of small farms and to promote utilization of jatropha oil and bio-diesel for cooking and as fuel for farm machinery. The farmers have by now planted 210,000 Jatropha plants in fences around their fields, and in model fields. In the autumn of 2009 the first seeds will be ready and equipment has been installed to produce bio-diesel from Jatropha oil.

Project no. 11 : Green Action - Dausa

The project reaches 25,000 people in 10 villages of Mahuwa block, Dausa district, Rajasthan. The project deals with Ground Water Recharge and Water & Soil Conservation. It has formed 10 Farmers Clubs and 5 Youth Groups to spearhead the project activities. Along with other things, the project introduced construction of low cost systems for groundwater recharge, rain water harvesting and water and soil conversation by using simple technology. The project is also promoting the planting of trees and has organized planting actions in the villages, partly with trees from its very own nursery. Experiments on the production of biogas from cowdung are also going on.
Project no. 12 : Green Action - Tamil Nadu

Green Action Tamil Nadu – also called Green Post Tsunami Action- is reaching 45,000 people in 60 villages along the coast of Tamil Nadu. The Project is implemented in partnership with Ecoventure and Practica Foundation. The aim of the project is to improve the livelihood of families affected by the Tsunami. The focus is on Water, Sanitation, Food Security and Environment. Models are established in each village for the supply of safe drinking water and sanitation, groundwater recharge and water conservation, promotion of sustainable and diversified farming methods, improvement of tree cover and improvement of the natural systems to protect the coastline and reduce damage from any future natural disasters.

Some of the main achievements for the 4 projects:

- 160,000 people living in the operational area
- 102,500 people reached
- 26,500 people received training
- 3,000 people active in Community Based Clubs
- 1,505 farmers active in the programs
- 64 Rope pumps established
- 207,810 trees planted
- 550,000 plants grown in project nurseries
- 1,164 demonstration plots prepared (rain water harvesting, modern agricultural field, vermiculture units)
Humana Microfinance Projects

The idea of Humana Microfinance is to provide improved access to micro credit/finance for poor families to secure sustainable livelihood opportunities so that they may live a life of dignity. Loans are given only to rural women, to offer another means of credit facility so that the poor women are no longer exploited by the money lenders, or denied access to credit from banks, as they have no assets as security. To ensure that the loans are paid back to Humana Microfinance, the loan takers are organized into groups of five, called ‘Better Future Groups’, or BFG in short. Six BFGs are again organized into a Saheli. Both the members in a BFG and in a Saheli are responsible towards their members paying back the loans. All members are getting training and they decide together with HPPI Field Executives on the best investment that they can make.

Project no. 13 : Humana Microfinance - Bansur

Humana Microfinance was established in June 2007 in Bansur block of Alwar district, Rajasthan. During the first 2 months the staff – Field Executives - were recruited and trained. A survey was conducted and the project started its fieldwork in October 2007. So far, 301 Better Future Groups have been formed with a total of 1,505 members. They have all been trained and made ready to receive their loan. 1,460 women have each received a loan of 10,000 Rupees or about 250 USD. The loans have been used for starting a shop, purchasing buffalos or goats, purchasing material for carpet making, to just mention a few. All the loans extended are being paid back as per the agreement.

Some of the main achievements in 2007-08 for the project:

- 60 villages Covered
- 301 groups formed (BFGs and Sahelis)
- 1,505 members in the groups
- 1,45,170 Rupees invested (US$ 345,640)
- 1,483 members insured
- 126 trainings were organized
HOPE Projects

The HOPE projects run community centers where people can get information about HIV/AIDS and from where activities are implemented, reaching out to the community. The Outreach Program is reaching vulnerable groups such as migrant workers, truck drivers, street children, commercial sex workers, men who have sex with men, intravenous drug users and eunuchs. The Contact and Training Program organizes seminars and workshops for the high risk community. The Health Service Program organizes health camps for treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, provides pre-counseling and refers people for testing. Opinion forming activities with secondary stakeholders and builds up a network of people who can support the project implementation.

Project no. 14 : HOPE - Alwar

HOPE Alwar started in April 2005. It is supported by the Rajasthan State Aids Control Society. The aim of the project is to reach a target group of 3,000 truck drivers, 500 street children, commercial sex workers and migrant workers. The idea is to impart knowledge by giving information about HIV/AIDS and thereby prevent the disease from spreading further. People who are already affected are helped to cope with the situation of living with HIV/AIDS. HOPE reaches people through direct contact and via existing organizations such as truck unions, local clinics, hospitals and the police department. The project is also helping to form HOPE Clubs.
The project reaches out to a population of 40,000 people in Rewari and Mahendragarh districts of Haryana. Its focus is on vulnerable groups such as commercial sex workers, intravenous drug users, eunuchs and migrant workers. Special attention is also given to the youth and children. Clubs are formed and both one-to-one meetings and group meetings are held. The project works closely with local clinics and refers people for testing of HIV and for treatment of sexually transmitted diseases.

Project no. 16: HOPE Link Worker Program - Alwar

The aim of the project is to reach a target group of 200,000 people in Alwar district, Rajasthan, with information about HIV/AIDS and thereby prevent the diseases from spreading further. The project also assists people already affected, to be accepted by society and to cope with the day to day situation of living with HIV/AIDS. The project will recruit and train 40 Link Workers who will provide education on HIV/AIDS directly to people at risk as well as train and mentor Peer Educators. The project will also mobilize and train existing health workers and community based organizations at the village level. The project is working closely with the government’s health institutions and has also formed Red Ribbon Clubs.

Some of the main achievements in 2007-08 for the 3 projects:

- 214,982 people counseled
- 58 PLWHA (People Living With HIV/AIDS) supported
- 80,000 condoms distributed
- 710 people treated for STD/STI
- 17 opinion forming activities held
- 330 people tested for HIV
- 4,827 people reached through one to one sessions
- 11,434 information booklets etc distributed among the population
- 26,500 people trained through direct training programs
Far too many children in India do not attend school. Many of them are living in rural and urban slums. They are children of migrant workers who travel from one place to another in search of temporary jobs. Many children have to work to support their families. They work as rag pickers and brick kiln workers. These marginalized children are left out of government schemes and educational programs, some because their families do not have legal documents, others because their families are too poor and too disorganized to participate in them. For these children Humana People to People India has established the project called ‘Academy for Working Children’. The academy gives the enrolled children 3 hours of education every day. Apart from education, the academies cater to their need to gain self-confidence and develop hope towards a better future.

Project no. 17 : Academy for Working Children - Behror

The first Academy for Working Children was established in Behror block of Alwar district of Rajasthan in November 2005 by some of the students of the first team from the Training Centre for Global Development in Behror. The project had during this year, established 5 academies with a total of 196 students studying there. Two academies were established in Behror town and 3 just outside town limits - one in Keshwana, one in the bricks company at Jagwas and one in the Katputali slum. Last year 46 children were admitted in local schools after having studied in Academy for Working Children for two years. It was a rewarding experience to see these children when they started in their new schools. To ensure that the children are not dropping out of the school again, the Academy still supports them in an after-school tuition system.

Project no. 18 : Academy for Working Children - Gurgaon

In terms of economical development Gurgaon, Haryana is one of the fastest developing areas in India. However all the construction work that is required to build infrastructure has led to a gigantic influx of migrant laborers. Thousands of people have migrated to this area from all over the country and are now living in the surrounding slums and overcrowded villages. Many children are not attending school. In September 2007, Humana People to People India established the first of the 5 planned academies in Chakarpur village of Gurgaon. Now this academy has 92 students. 34 of them have already been helped to enroll in government school.

Project no. 19 : Academy for Working Children - Neemrana

Academy for Working Children Neemrana, Rajasthan was established in March 2007 and has 2 Academies near brick factories. One of the Academies is in a building constructed by teachers and parents with financial support from a brick company. Many of the migrant workers go back to their home state during the rainy season, when the kilns are closed. These academies therefore have about 50% new students after the rainy season. Since January 2008 the academy has provided the students a mid-day meal. Knowledge of sanitation and good health are provided to the students as well as to their parents.
Project no. 20: Academy for Working Children - Jaipur

This Academy for Working Children was started in November 2007 and is situated in Jaipur the capital of Rajasthan. It has 2 academies in the large slum of Manoharapura situated in the outskirts of the city. There are 173 children enrolled here. During the year many activities have been conducted both for the parents and the children. A big sports event was held here. In May 2008, the project organized a health check-up, where a total of 173 children was examined and 115 children were treated. It was identified that most of the diseases come from water, of which both the availability and the quality is very poor.

Project no. 21: Academy for Working Children - Ghaziabad

In a very short span of time this Academy for Working Children has grown from 1 to 2. It is situated in Maharajpur village of Ghaziabad district in Uttar Pradesh, on the eastern border of Delhi. There are four large slums in the area. Due to the surrounding industrial areas there is a regular flow of migrant workers from Bihar, Bengal and Nepal. Therefore, many of the children here do not speak Hindi, which is the local language. Additionally, many families lack proper identification papers and do not even possess ration cards, which prevents them from being able to access the government schemes that are available to them. A total of 153 children are enrolled in 2 academies.

Some of the main achievements in 2007-08 in the 5 projects:

• 868 students enrolled in Academy for Working Children.
• 77 parent-teacher meetings held
• 15 teachers’ workshops were organized
• 15 open house sessions were organized
• 1456 children participated in sports and cultural programs that were organized
• 206 children were enrolled into the formal system of education
• 605 children received health services
Vocational Training Projects

While India’s economy is growing fast for some, a large number of people do not benefit from the economic growth. Marginalized youth in the slums of urban and semi-urban areas and youth from poor families in villages often have a “closed future”, as very few and limited possibilities are open for them.

To get out of poverty is a question of opportunities, but it is also a question of the mind as a life in poverty backed up by attitudes ingrained in the caste and class divisions makes it difficult for many young people to gain the necessary self-confidence and drive to grab the opportunities that may be there and get themselves out of poverty.

The Humana People to People India’s ‘Better Future Capacity Building Centers’ invite young men and women from poor families to a three month course, where they go for learning a trade, building personal capacity, do good for the community and ultimately strive for personal emancipation that opens their future.

Project no. 22 : Vocational Training Center - Ghaziabad

The first Vocational Training Centre was established in March 2007 near an urban slum in Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh. Here, youths are trained in 4 disciplines, viz. Information Technology, Hospitality, machine repair and BPO (Business Processing Outsourcing). Apart from this, they also get courses in General Knowledge and English - both how to speak and write it well. So far, 24 students have been trained and all of them have managed to get good jobs. An evaluation has taken place to secure the best possible curriculum and program for training these youngsters. The aim is to train 1000 young people over the next one year.

Some of the main achievements in 2007-08 in the project:

- 2nd batch is in Progress with 59 students
- 24 students passed out in First batch
- 22 of them have been employed in different companies, shops and malls.
Total Control of the Epidemic – TCE Projects

TCE - Total Control of the Epidemic means that the community shall win the battle and get the HIV epidemic under control - everyone who is HIV negative stays that way and people who are HIV positive do not spread the virus to others and are assisted to live a healthy, productive life with HIV. The project is organized in a systematic manner, as this is a war that has to be won. There are 20 TCE Field Officers employed, each having the responsibility of 5,000 people whom they have to inform and mobilize to take control of the epidemic. The project operates for a period of 3 years. During the third year the TCE Field Officers work closely with the Passionates - these are people who live in the area and possess a passion to help get control of the epidemic. These people continue to effort to ensure that the HIV virus is under control in the areas after the project has run its course.

Project no. 23 : Total Control of the Epidemic - TCE Narela

The project is operating in the state of Delhi in the Narela residential and industrial area of 100,000 people. TCE Field Officers organize individual meetings, group meetings, rallies, workshops, theater plays and community actions in their areas to mobilize people to get control of the epidemic. The project started in May 2006 and the TCE Field Officers have by now visited all the people in the area. Many have been visited more than once and the battle is now on to mobilize people to change their sexual behavior. 5,828 people have been tested for HIV and more than 300,000 condoms have been distributed. The project is working with 1,765 Passionates.

Project no. 24 : Total Control of the Epidemic - TCE Baddi

This project initiated in November 2007 in the industrial area and neighboring communities of Baddi in Solan district of Himachal Pradesh. In order to add experiences from TCE Narela, a few of the Field Officers from TCE - Narela are working side by side with local youth recruited as TCE Field Officers. The main task from November 2007 to the end of the financial year in April 2008 has been to establish the project and to register and have the initial meetings with the people in each TCE Field. So far 33,000 people have been visited. Other activities include 1,970 meetings at places of work, 343 Passionates trained and 662 school children received information. 1,688 lessons have been given and 1,526 people belonging to high risk groups have been counseled.

Some of the main achievements in 2007-08 for the 2 projects:

- 200,000 people in the operational area
- 167,416 people visited and registered the first time
- 17,845 households registered
- 4,792 non-households registered (factories, schools & shops)
- 267,053 total number of visits
- 5,828 people mobilized for HIV testing
- 2,106 people as TCE Passionates
- 104,087 people made individual PES plans
- 41,849 people became TCE compliant
- 368,258 condoms distributed
Training Center for Global Development Projects

The Training Centers for Global Development (TCGD) see themselves as contributing to the direction of globalization towards inclusiveness benefiting all humanity and addressing the problems stemming from illiteracy, poverty, unequal distribution of goods both nationally and internationally, global warming and related issues. We enroll youth to take a 13 months course to get trained as Development Instructors (DIs) and participate in the development of their own community. The first 6 months consist of partly training at the schools and partly participating in 5 major community actions. The following 6 months are all about individual work and responsibility in a development project. The last month is about making the final report and learning essential management skills. Humana People to People India (HPPI) has established 3 such training centers in India. After the end of training, about 80% of the Development Instructors continue to work with HPPI.

Project no. 25: Training Center for Global Development - Rajasthan

The TCGD was established in September of 2004. Till now, 114 youth have been trained. One of the actions this year was a road safety action in co-operation with the police in Behror. It involved placing reflectors on all cars, bikes and tractors on the national highway and village roads. Another action taken was an awareness campaign on HIV / AIDS. Four times in a year, Development Instructors from this school participate in the Pulse Polio vaccination campaign. The training curriculum at the school is very challenging and includes computer skills, General Knowledge, English and Management Skills within Administration and Economy.
The second Training Center for Global Development was established in June 2006 in Kalkaji, New Delhi. In the Autumn of 2007 the training center moved to Gurgaon, Haryana. The participants here, along with getting regular lessons, also get practical experiences in growing vegetables in the large kitchen garden that has been established. Some vegetables are used for their own consumption and some used in the Fast Food Shop run by the participants with the help of a cook. They get the unique opportunity to learn about running a business while they also earn a small surplus for the school kitchen. The participants at this Training Center come from 8 different states in India and one of the teachers is an International Development Instructor.

The third Training Center for Global Development was established in November 2006 in Puducherry. The opportunity to establish a TCGD in South India was the start of the Green Post Tsunami Action Project working in 60 villages along the coastal areas in Puducherry and Tamil Nadu. The first team of 12 completed their training in January 2008. During their training period at the center and after the training has ended, some of the students have been investigating the possibilities for starting and funding new community projects in South India. Many proposals are in the pipeline for establishing new HPPI projects in the region.

Some of the main achievements in 2007-08 in the 3 projects:

- 159 Development Instructors Enrolled in the program
- 96 Development Instructors Graduated from the Development Instructor program
- 37 Community Actions were conducted by the Development Instructors
- 39 Open Sundays were held
- 46,654 people were reached in the operational areas through various community actions.
- 17 conclusion meetings were held for action period Development Instructors
- 15 meeting were held for Project Period Development Instructors
I am Priya (Name changed). I live in a village in Behror block with my husband and eleven members of his family. It is a large joint family. At the time of our marriage six years ago, we were both below the legal age for marriage and our level of education was very poor. I am hardly literate and my husband has only completed middle school. Our family depends on farming. We were both ignorant about reproductive health and methods of family planning. In our family, not much attention was given to basic nutrition and eating healthy food. Before my marriage I did not get nutritious food at home either. The economical condition of my family was not good and we were a large family of four sisters.

I became pregnant soon after my marriage. I was not aware of how to take care of myself and when I had pain my in-laws said that this was nothing unusual during pregnancy.

During the seventh month of my pregnancy I came in contact with the community health mobilizer Geeta Devi from HPPI. She told me about the importance of vaccinations, supplements and free compulsory check-ups during pregnancy. Unfortunately, my mother-in-law and my husband would not let me attend the program.

After few days I went to my father’s home for the delivery of the baby. My parents took me to a private nursing home in Kotputali. Here, I prematurely delivered a baby girl. The baby was small and underweight. She was placed under intensive care.

When my husband reached the hospital and informed my mother-in-law, she was very annoyed because she wanted a boy. She told my husband to bring me and the child home immediately. The doctor and I tried to explain to him that the baby needed intensive care but he would only listen to his mother.

Back home my mother-in-law started her traditional and superstitious methods of treating a new born baby like giving her a bath and feeding her tea, cow’s milk and ordinary food. As a result, the baby developed fever. After suffering for eighteen days my newborn baby girl breathed her last breath. I was devastated. Later, the local health worker and Geeta ji came to our house and discussed family planning methods. After this, for quite some time I used contraceptive methods. Geeta ji also gave me information about nutritious food and basic sanitation methods. So I started to grow vegetables in our field and to eat raw and green vegetables with my food. There were remarkable changes in my health and I looked and felt better. I thanked the community workers for their concern and the guidance that they had given me during their visits.

After six months I became pregnant again. This time I enrolled myself into the program for pregnant women and there I got all the requisite training and information. I learned how to take care of my health and also developed knowledge about reproductive health, the importance of immunization, the problem of the declining sex ratio due to sex determination, female feticide and miscarriage.

Now that I knew about the importance of immunization, I went to the Anganwari centre for registration, immunization card, and to avail of nutritious food on the Mother & Child Health Nutrition Day.

During this pregnancy, I gave birth to a full-term, healthy 3 1/2 kg baby boy through a normal delivery. I breastfed him within the first hour after delivery. Then, even though it was strongly opposed by my mother-in-law, I bathed my baby boy only after three days of his birth.

Now, I am very happy with my family and this is only due to the assistance I got from the Community Development Project and the health system. I do not have sufficient words to thank Humana People to People India, and the members of its staff who have helped to change my life and my thinking, to such a great degree.
Before joining Humana People to People India’s Girl Bridge Course in my village, I was working with my family taking care of goats and buffaloes. One day the teacher, Yogita didi (sister), met me when I was going to the field with my cattle. She told me about the school that Humana People to People India was running for girls who had never gone to school. She also told me that studying at the school was free of cost and that it would be good for me to get an education. I told her that I could not say anything, because my parents would have to decide. She then offered to talk to my parents, if I was interested.

A few days later she came to our home and talked to my mother. My mother thought that there was no need for me to get education, as my older sister had not been educated either. Thankfully, didi managed to convince my mother and she suggested to my parents that I should study at the school for three hours in the afternoon. At first my father did not agree, but luckily he changed his mind as well.

To start with, I did not understand anything of what was being taught. Then slowly, I learnt to read and write in Hindi and to do simple mathematics. Teacher didi also told us about the importance of keeping our home clean and also about personal cleanliness. Before joining this center I was bathing once in every three or four days, but now I take a bath every day. Through the Girls Bridge Course I have participated in many cultural and sports programs in different villages and in this way came to know many girls from different villages. I won the first prize in a common drawing competition which was organized among 30 girls from different Humana People to People Bridge Course Schools.

All the girls from our center have also visited the capital of Rajasthan, Jaipur, where we saw the Zoo, a big temple, many big houses, big roads, and crowds of people and vehicles – all very different from our small village. I do not think that ever in my lifetime I could have traveled to this big city if I had not joined this school, because till date even my parents have not visited Jaipur city.

In the month of April, Outreach Worker Mr. Gurja from Humana People to People India organized a competency test at our school and here I did very well. So he suggested that I should be admitted to the government school. I told him that my parents would disagree. Mr. Gurja, however, explained to my parents that the government had schemes to support girls like me. Now I have been admitted to primary school in class five. After getting one year education and appearing examination in the centre then the Government teacher decide which class to enroll. Both my family and I am very happy for ASHA Foundation, which is funding the Bridge Course School, and for Humana People to People India for giving me such a good opportunity to get education. My aim is to continue studying and I really hope that will happen as well.

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.
It is about improving democracy, advancing productions, building up trade relations, generating services and it is about scanning all brains to create new portions of know-how.

I am a poor resident of Lekhadi village living with my two sons and one daughter. My husband expired 13 years ago. After his death I had to assume all his responsibilities as well. Our economic condition was very bad. Together with some women in my village I formed a Self Help Group (SHG). We had 13 members and used to do inter-lending with the money we collected among ourselves.

In June 2007, I came to know about Humana People to People India. I heard about their Microfinance programme through their Field Executives. Five women from my Self Help Group formed a ‘Better Future Group’ and I became the President of our Saheli (federation of six BFG’s). Six Better Future Groups were formed with a total number of 30 members. They were all from my village.

We meet every Thursday at 10 am sharp. There is a charge of 10 rupees for anyone who comes in late. This way we ensure that everybody is on time and does not waste other people’s time.

Through Humana Microfinance I took a loan of 10,000 rupees on joint liability basis with my group. I contributed with some of my own savings to buy a buffalo. I now sell 8 liters of milk daily at 15-20 rupees a kilo to a middleman. The milk reaches the market and is used for making sweets. I have repaid 6,500 rupees of my loan and the rest I will repay within the next 4 months. My economical condition has improved to the point of being self-sustainable.

Now, I am planning to ask HPPI Microfinance for one more loan. I will soon construct a shed for my buffalo and hope to be able to buy a second buffalo.

Other members in my SHG are planning to start sewing and tailoring enterprises with the assistance of these loans.
Tell us about the Water & Sanitation committee?
The Water & Sanitation Committee was formed in June 2007. It has 10 members, 8 men and 2 women. The Committee meets once a month.
It was formed when the Green Post Tsunami Action Project installed a rope pump in the village. The rope pump draws water from a depth of 10-15 meters. Here, rain has by now washed out all the salt water that was deposited when waves from the sea overflowed the coastal areas during the Tsunami in 2004. The rope pump very cheap to install and simple to maintain. The committee members have taken part in the installation of the rope pump and even learned how to repair each and every part of it. Three of the members had participated in a 3-day training with the project to learn how to install and maintain rope pumps. They have also participated in installing pumps in 9 other villages where the project is in operation. They have also earned 300 Rupees per pump installation and food for that day.

What has the Water & Sanitation Committee done in the village?
We repair the rope pump whenever it is needed. We also discuss and propose which families should be chosen for other components in the project. It should be the families who need it the most. The other programs of the project are, for example, construction of 2 model Eco-San toilets, establishment of a model for solid waste management in 25 households, planting of trees to protect the coastline and establishment of kitchen gardens. We had selected the site for the first rope pump and now we have submitted an application to get one more pump for this village. 25–30 families use the existing rope pump every day and we need another pump at the other end of the village.

What are the other problems in this village?
Sanitation is also a problem. Very few families have toilets so you have to find a place in the open for defecation. This is very inconvenient for the women as they are only able to go out very early in the morning, or after it is dark.

‘Health is also a problem. The nearest health center is 3 kms away and you have to cross the lake by boat. This is really difficult at night. Apart from this the center has very few facilities to offer.

What have you learned from becoming a member of the Water & Sanitation Committee?
We have learned a few new technologies, such as how to install and maintain a rope pump, how to construct and use an Eco-San toilet and how to use EM (Efficient Micro Organism) to treat waste. This is especially good for stopping the smell from fish waste.

‘Another thing we have learned is to discuss problems and take decisions. As a part of the project we have organized the village to plant casuarina trees on the beach and collect money to pay a person to water them every day.
We discuss the problems and come up with our own opinions. All of us participate in finding the best solutions for our concerns.
So we are very happy to be members of this committee.”
I am Khukmandi, my father is Shri Sunil Kumar Das from Banjal in Bangladesh. I am 9 years old. My family has been staying in Chakarpur village since the start of 2008. We are 6 members in our family - I have two sisters and one brother. My father is pulls a rickshaw in Chakarpur village and earns around 2000/- rupees in a month. My mother is working as a maid in the houses of rich people and also earns around 2000/- rupees per month.

Earlier I was helping my mother in domestic work, but one day my life changed. I heard from my friend Vishwajeet about the Academy for Working Children, where even a slum child like me can get education. My parents and I met the teacher Renu Kumari when she came to our home in the slum to tell us about the school and how I could get an education there. Now I am a student there and go to school for 3 hours everyday.

Before I joined the Academy for Working Children I could not speak Hindi very well and I could not write. Now I can read Hindi books and can even write some words. I am also learning mathematics: addition, subtraction, how to divide and multiply. I know about the different parts of a computer and how to start it, run it and shut it down. I have learnt how to take care of my body by having a bath every day and wearing clean clothes. I am also learning about Indian history and about the world.

I had never thought that this would be possible for me. Now I am studying in the third standard at the AWC.

One of my friends at the AWC has now left as she has become good enough to enroll in the government school. This is also a dream for me, even though I would miss the academy.

My dream is to one day become a teacher myself and teach street and slum children like my teacher Renu.
My name is Roop Singh Gurjar from Shahadpur village, Dausa district, Rajasthan. My land, which used to yield 20 quintals of crop, has been rendered barren due to the extensive use of fertilizers and I have not harvested a single crop for the last 3 years. Humana People to People India helped me to arrange for earthworms, create a shade for organic manure production and even to use slurry from the bio-gas plant. Now, my field has regained its fertility and I am very thankful as I have a family of six to feed.

HPPI project provided me with half the cost of constructing the bio-gas plant. The HPPI Outreach Workers assisted me at every step, right from digging the pit itself. Now, dung collected from my buffalo is providing me with clean fuel for cooking at no cost whatsoever. Through our Farmers Club, we now have the know-how of making natural pesticides from animal waste and from trees like the Neem. We have planted Gowaar, a nitrogen fixing plant in our fields. We have learned how to recharge our dried out dug-wells with rain water. We have constructed toilets within our homes, which saves time and adds to better hygiene.

For the past 8 months, all 13 members of our farmers’ club have been depositing 100 rupees every month and with the amount that is being collected we will very shortly buy more buffaloes. Initially, the farmers in our village were a bit skeptical about the Harit Sankalp project. But during last year, we have realized that working together with Humana People to People India means action and results as well.
My name is Chandan. I live in Metro Vihar Phase - I. I am a member of a Youth Club with 15 members named TCE - KRISHAN Youth Club. This club was formed with the help of the Humana People to People India’s program, Total Control of the Epidemic. Most of the members of our club work in the factories and some are self employed. The TCE Field Officer Mr. Shukla meets us every month. At these meetings, we discuss many issues – one of the main subjects is obviously the danger of the HIV epidemic. At every meeting we come to learn more about the methods of transmission, what the virus does to our body and how we can all stay HIV negative. We also discuss how we can clean our slum areas, streets and how more youth can be active in this quest. The information we get about HIV/AIDS is used in spreading awareness to other youth. We have a TCE library with 19 books, all related to HIV/AIDS. We read the books ourselves and also lend them out to other youth. Together with the TCE Field Officers we take part in all the TCE activities that they are implementing in the community. Activities such as rallies on HIV/AIDS, Open Sundays, HIV testing campaigns in the community, street plays, various sports events and activities, kids activities and clean action programs held in the slum area. TCE Field Officers are doing excellent work in this area. Due to their dedication and hard work all the people who live here now know them personally and they are more aware about HIV/AIDS than ever before. Many of them have also been mobilized for HIV testing and inspired to change risky behavior. We would like to give our thanks to TCE in this regard.
A friend of mine told me all about the DI program. I was convinced that here I would develop my capacity, learn English, get to know about other countries, become a Development Instructor and do social work.

My father, who is a farmer and have a very small farm, did not support the idea of my joining the program. He was more of the opinion that I should finish my BA and then get a government job.

I started saving up money for the enrolment fees by working in a restaurant and when I had managed to get the requisite amount of money together, I enrolled into the program.

This program has opened many new doors for me. Now, my father is very happy and also proud of me. He is glad that I joined the program against his wishes, as now he can see all the benefits.

When I started I was a bit hesitant as I did not have much of self confidence. I am from a village and I only knew village life. One day my headmaster told me to stand up in front of the group and talk about HIV/AIDS. I felt very shy at first, but my group was very supportive and so, little by little I got over my hesitation of speaking in front of people.

I have met many people during the program. One day, Henrik, a volunteer from Brazil, made a presentation about his country.
I was really impressed and noticed a lot of new things. That day I made a plan that I would make a presentation about India. I read a lot, studied and gathered a lot of information and then made my presentation. That day I felt very proud, not only for myself, but for my country as well.

I have developed a lot. Language was a problem with me earlier, but not any more. I have even learnt the nuances of city language which is more sophisticated and subtle than the language that we speak at the village. I have even learnt to speak English well. Earlier, when I joined the program, I knew only a few words in English.

I can do all kinds of work now. I clean, cook and have learnt to work on the computer. I have even seen our headmaster cleaning the toilets at the school. So now I know that there is dignity in whatever we do and no work is low or demeaning. I have learnt that it is really important to live in a clean environment and that it is our own responsibility to keep it clean.

The most important thing that I have learned is how to make a plan, stick to it and implement it. I think that the world needs its youth for development.

In my Project Period, I will work at the Community Development Project, in Virat Nagar. Earlier, there were a lot of conflicts taking place in the area and I was apprehensive and did not want to go there.

I spoke to my headmaster about my doubts and he told me that as a DI, I can work with all kinds of people. I agreed to give it a try and went there.

I managed to make 6 Youth Groups who are working very well there. In the groups there are both Meenas and Gurjars and people from other castes as well. I am glad to see that where the people were divided earlier, they are more united and are together working towards the development of their village.

At present, I am working at our Partnership Unit in Delhi. I am helping to identify funding opportunities for our development projects.
## Our Partners 2007-2008

### 2007 - 2008

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**Notes:**
- **Ananda Foundation** girls education under Community Development Project Virat Nagar.
- **Aide et Action** HOPE Linkworker Programme.
- **Art Venture** Academy for Working Children Behror Total Control of Epidemic Narela.
- **Asha For education Stanford** Girls Education under Community Development Project Virat Nagar.
- **Asha Austin** Academy for Working Children Ghaziabad.
- **Asha Atlanta** Academy for Working Children Ghaziabad.
- **Biståndsföreningen HUMANA Sverige** Academy for Working Children Projects Green Action Projects.
- **Concern Indian Foundation** Green Action Behror.
- **Development Aid from People to People, UK** Academy for Working Children Jaipur.
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Humana People to People India is member of the Federation of Associations connected to the International Humana People to People Movement, which is also known as Humana People to People. Humana People to People is an international membership organization, which at present comprises of 34 national associations working in 40 countries on five continents. The members are nonprofit organizations, working in the field of international development and cooperation. Humana People to People members presently operate more than 260 developmental projects reaching out to more than 7 million people on a yearly basis. The organization works within the areas of basic health, HIV/AIDS, education, agriculture, environment, relief aid and community development. Furthermore, about 4.5 million people are reached annually through the secondhand clothes sales and distribution system. Humana People to People India gains strength from its membership of the Federation Humana People to People. From its Headquarters in Zimbabwe the core activity of the Federation is to provide the member associations with a number of services and actions that will help them achieve their objectives. The Federation arranges conferences and meetings, provides services and formulates and carries out campaigns for the development projects and the member organizations. At the Headquarter, key staff from member associations meet, share experiences and ideas and develop plans for the future. The Headquarter also extends technical support to its member associations for project implementation and administration.

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

The Federation for Associations connected to the International Humana People to People Movement

The members are:

1. HUMANA - Verein zur Förderung notleidender Menschen in der Dritten Welt (Austria),
2. Planet Aid Canada, Inc. - Aidons La Planète Canada, Inc.,
3. U-landshjælp fra Folk til Folk - Humana People to People (Denmark),
4. Ühendus Humana Estonia
5. Landsföreningen U-landshjälp från Folk till Folk i Finland r.l.
6. Stichting HUMANA (Holland),
7. HUMANA People to People Italia O.N.L.U.S. (Italy),
8. HUMANA People to People Baltic (Lithuania),
9. U-landshjelp fra Folk til Folk i Norge (Norway),
10. Associação Humana (Portugal),
11. HUMANA (Spain),
12. Fundación Pueblo para Pueblo (Spain),
13. Bistandsföreningen HUMANA Sverige (Sweden),
14. Planet Aid UK Ltd
15. Planet Aid, Inc. (USA),
16. Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo em Angola
17. Humana People to People Botswana
18. Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo ná Guiné Bissau
19. Humana People to People India
20. Development Aid from People to People in Malawi
21. Associação Moçambicana para a Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo
22. D.A.P.P. Namibia
23. Humana People to People in South Africa
24. Development Aid from People to People in Zambia
25. Development Aid from People to People in Zimbabwe
26. Humana People to People Polska Sp. z o.o. (Poland)
27. One World Clothes Trade Bulgaria Ltd.
28. Humana-Bulgaria
29. Humana People to People Congo (Democratic Republic of Congo)
30. Associação Humana Povo para Povo em Brasil
31. Humana People to People Belize
32. Humana People to People in Latvia
33. HUMANA People to People Deutschland e.V. (Germany)
34. Fundación Humana Pueblo para Pueblo - Ecuador
Humana People to People India
Income 5.89 Cores (RS 58,934,469)

How the funds have been used:

- Humana People to People Member Associations: 50%
- Government of India & State Govts.: 3%
- Indian Organizations / Companies: 38%
- International Organizations / Companies: 3%
- Others: 6%

- Combating Poverty/Health: 26%
- Environment: 26%
- HIV/AIDS: 16%
- Education of Children: 7%
- Training of Development Instructors: 25%