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Humana People to People India (HPPI) is a development organisation registered as a not-for-profit company under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 since 21st May 1998. It is a non-political, non-religious body that works as part of civil society, to strengthen the capacities for cooperation within underprivileged groups.

Its approach is fuelled by the belief that participatory action at the community can create sustainable solutions and empowerment of marginalised people through coordinated, community-wide approaches. HPPI works with people to enable and strengthen sustainable developments that lead towards social and economic improvements. As a humanitarian organisation all projects are underpinned by integrating efforts towards eradicating poverty and social injustice.

In an attempt to improve and transform lives, 2014-15 became a significant year where the focus was to address issues on education, child health, financial inclusion, women empowerment, mitigating climate change and sustainable livelihoods. To counter these core developmental issues, all projects are woven around five major lines of interventions, which consist of Education, Livelihood and Community Development, Health including HIV/AIDS, Environment and Microfinance.

Built on broad based participation, HPPI implemented 50 scalable and sustainable projects in the states of Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi, impacting one million people. This year, HPPI forged and consolidated partnerships with more than 60 partners, including the government sector, private corporations and international funding agencies.

Our Mission

Humana People to People India’s mission is to unite with people in India in order to create development in the broadest sense through the implementation of projects that aim at transferring knowledge, skills and capacity to individuals and communities who need assistance to come out of poverty and other dehumanising conditions.
Greetings from the Chairperson

Dear Friends, Partners, Project Stakeholders and Colleagues,

Congratulations and thank you for a year in which we have seen significant progress in our core mission to work closely with the people to empower themselves to meet their dreams and aspirations of a better life. Humana People to People India has built upon its efforts from previous years to develop new strategies and reach out to more people, bringing about a change in their lives through better access to foundation education for their children, improved means of livelihoods, access to credit for micro-enterprises, mitigating the effects of global warming and enhancing community health.

Our microfinance initiative extended its outreach to 32,000 women micro-entrepreneurs in 3 states. This was primarily possible through continued support from our partners. We also reached a milestone in the form of a term loan from the State Bank of India (SBI), a recognition of our commitment and capacity in empowering women micro-entrepreneurs. Our Farmers’ Clubs programme reached 2,500 farmers in Uttar Pradesh through the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) initiative. New initiatives in adoption of green energy fuels converging environmental, health and livelihood benefits were launched in Rajasthan. Under the “One Million Tree Campaign”, 809,000 saplings were planted in over 600 locations. New strategies are under development that combine our learnings from the past with our vision for the future.

I would specially like to mention our educational projects where we aim at enabling children to build a strong learning foundation for the future. This envisions a 3-pronged thrust - to get all children to school, reform learning processes in schools and to imbue vision and skills in teachers to change the way children learn.

The Necessary Teacher Training Programme (NeTT) now reaches 12 more locations, bringing the total to 29 locations across 3 States. From a small start in 2009, the programme now trains more than 3,000 teachers every year, in public-private partnership with the Government. We have developed a unique and comprehensive training framework including 1,123 units of studies, courses and experiences. The NeTT programme was also assessed for the first time through a State commissioned study by the Centre for Research and Experiments for Action and Policy (REAP), which highlighted the impact of the programme on teacher skills and vision. This study has helped us in building the strategy for a sustainable plan for systemic transformation in teacher training and teaching processes in Government run training institutions and primary schools.

We have also developed a unique system for building strong learning and social orientation skills in educationally marginalised children, called the ‘Step-Up Programme’. This programme addresses a major need of our country - that of making quality education accessible in an engaging manner, and enabling the holistic growth of out of school children, paving the way for their sustainable inclusion into mainstream education. The programme has proved to be very successful with almost 4,000 children having access to quality learning every year.

The resources and learnings from the NeTT and Step-Up Centre Programme have
enabled us to develop an innovative model of on-the-job training of primary school teachers with learning process reformation. We expect to place this programme in 200 schools in the coming year, impacting 600 teachers and 18,000 children, annually.

Together, these 3 interventions are expected to result in a sustained impact in 100,000 primary grade teachers and 1 million children over the next 10 years, laying the foundation for sustainable and inclusive social progress. We invite visionary partners to join the effort to reach the goal of ensuring quality and engaging education accessible to every child.

I would like to thank all our partners, and salute our employees, volunteers and our project stakeholders for making all of this possible, and look forward to the continued support and efforts in the years ahead.

A. Padmavathi
Dr. A. Padmavathi
Chairperson
## Where we are working

### Uttar Pradesh
- NeTT Programme in DIETs in the following Districts: Allahabad, Jhansi, Meerut, Varanasi, Gorakhpur
- AWC Ghaziabad
- CDP Lucknow
- Farmer’s Club Unnao and Badaun
- TCE Lucknow/Link Worker Scheme
- Humana Microfinance branches in the following locations: Bisauli, Aonla, Ujhani, Sikandrarao, Hathras, Kirol, Khandoli

### Haryana
- NeTT Programme in DIETs and GETTIs in the following Districts: Morni Hills, Ferozepur Namak, Sonipat, Faridabad, Mahendragarh, Sirsa, Yamuna Nagar, Rewari, Hisar, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Jind, Kaithal, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Mewat, Palwal, Jhajjar
- Prarambh School for Teacher Education, Jhajjar
- AWC Gurgaon | AWC Dhanwapur Gurgaon
- Step-Up Centre Jharsa | Girls Education Mewat
- CDP Haryana | CDP Gurgaon/Pehal
- HOPE Haryana
- Humana Microfinance branches in the following locations: Nangal Chaudhary, Mahendergarh, Rewari, Sultanpur, Helimandi, Kosli

### Delhi
- Step-Up Centre Mansarovar | Step-Up Centre Shastri Nagar
- CDP Delhi East & North East/Resource Centre for Homeless | CDP Delhi North/Gender Resource Centre
- HOPE Delhi/Targeted Intervention
- TCE National Capital Region

### Rajasthan
- AWC Malviya Nagar, Jaipur | AWC Jagatpura, Jaipur | AWC Neemrana
- Girls’ Education Viratnagar
- Farmers’ Clubs Alwar | Farmers’ Clubs/Bio Gas Dausa
- Green Action Neemrana
- TCE Jodhpur
- Humana Microfinance branches in the following locations: Thanagazi, Bansur, Gandala, Sodawas, Rajgarh, Ajeetgarh, Sikandra, Kherli, Singhana

### Bihar
- CDP Bihar/Saksham

### Madhya Pradesh
- NeTT Programme in DIETs in the following Districts: Bhopal, Ujjain, Shajapur, Dewas, Indore
- CDP Karahal
*CDP = Community Development Project
*TCE = Total Control of the Epidemic
*AWC = Academy for Working Children
*NeTT = Necessary Teacher Training Programme in
*DIET = District Institute for Education and Training
*GETTI = Government Elementary Teacher’s Training Institute
Mission
To enhance the quality of primary school education through the skilling of teachers in progressive, child-centric teaching systems, while simultaneously securing inclusive access to formal education for children from the social periphery by providing quality learning foundations and mainstreaming them into regular schools.

Objective
- To enhance the quality of teaching in a sustainable manner by training 100,000 primary teachers across 200 locations in modern, progressive and child centric methodologies over the next 10 years.
- To secure inclusive access to quality education for 1 million children over the next 10 years by
  - Enhancing quality of learning in 5,000 schools through on-the-job teacher training and learning process reformation.
  - Imbibing quality learning foundations in peripheral children by mainstreaming them into regular schools.
State wise outreach of Education Programmes

27% Rajasthan
14% Uttar Pradesh
32% Haryana
4% Delhi
23% Madhya Pradesh

Education Programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student-teachers under NeTT Programme</td>
<td>3,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school students benefitted from NeTT</td>
<td>54,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school teachers influenced by NeTT Programme</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student-teachers under NeTT Programme graduating in 2014-15</td>
<td>1,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children enrolled in AWC</td>
<td>1,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWC children mainstreamed in 2014-15</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children enrolled in Step-Up Centres</td>
<td>2,432</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quality teachers help create successful students. An inspiring and informed teacher is a key factor in influencing students’ learning outcomes. A lot of progress has been made in India under the Right to Education Act, with schools present in even the distant corners of the country and an unprecedented number of children enrolled in school. Unfortunately, quality has not been able to keep pace with quantity.

The dual factor of shortage of teachers and skill deficiencies in existing teachers threatens to derail the drive to secure universal education to every child. HPPI seeks to fill this persistent quantity and quality gap through the Necessary Teacher Training (NeTT) Programme. The NeTT Programme’s innovative approach trains student-teachers to create a space where children can think independently and drive their own learning process. The programme aims to create teachers who provide children with skills to think critically about broader issues concerning the country, society and the world around them.

Designed as a public private partnership (PPP) model, the programme was piloted in 3 District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) in Chhattisgarh in 2009. In 2011, in partnership with the Government of Haryana, NeTT was launched in 2 Government Elementary Teacher Training Institutes (GETTIs) in Haryana and was further extended to 5 DIETs in the following year. In early 2013, the programme was piloted in 5 DIETs in Madhya Pradesh and in 2014, in 5 DIETs in Uttar Pradesh under the PPP model.

In 2014, the NeTT programme was launched across 12 more DIETs in Haryana under a new ‘Hub-and-Spoke’ model. Under this model, the programme is directly implemented in 3 Hub DIETs, which are in turn connected with 3 DIETs each, called the Spoke DIETs, enhancing inter-DIET networking and resource sharing.

Today, HPPI’s NeTT Programme is operational in 29 DIETs and GETTIs across 3 States in India, training 3,126 student-teachers and reaching out to 54,343 primary school students.
In the last few years India has witnessed a rapid increase in enrolment in primary schools. Yet, a considerable number of children continue to remain outside the ambit of any formal education system. In most cases out-of-school children are concentrated in population groups that are at a disadvantage due to their location or socio-economic factors.

The Academy for Working Children (AWC) model aims to achieve the goal of Universal Elementary Education by providing basic education to working children, who have either never been to school or have dropped out, and subsequently enrolling them in formal schools. Children enrolled in the AWCs are primarily from migrant families which come to urban centres seeking better employment opportunities. Along with preparing them for primary schools, the AWCs work with these children on their sanitary practices, appearance, hygiene habits and behaviour.

HPPI leverages its experience in efficient Public-Private Partnership models to run 6 such centres in India. The AWCs serve the children of rural areas and slums of Rajasthan and NCR, including Ghaziabad, and Gurgaon. Two centres in Rajasthan are approved as Non Governmental Educational Institutes, allowing them to award formal certificates to children for the classes attended and passed.

In order to promote student interest and classroom retention, the Academies employ activity-based teaching and learning practices through Multi Grade Multi Level methodology that gives students the freedom to learn at their own pace. A team of dedicated professionals articularly design the activities in order to promote group work and team building, facilitating a seamless transition to mainstream education for the graduating students. Comprehensive personality development, art encouragement and sports activities are also incorporated with the study sessions in order to provide a holistic development of the children at the Academies.

Rapid transitions in the 21st century make Digital Literacy a significant element of contemporary education. To this end, the AWCs conduct regular computer classes for women and youth from the neighbouring communities. 5 out of 6 AWCs conduct the Computer training courses, out of which, the 3 Academies in Rajasthan are authorised to provide Rajasthan State certification in Computer courses, in a public-private partnership with Rajasthan Knowledge Corporation Ltd.

Community awareness drives such as health camps, cultural events and environmental understanding, organised with an aim to achieve active social integration of graduating students, form an integral part of the programme at the AWCs. Since its inception, the AWCs have benefitted 10,376 drop-outs and out of school children.
While over the years, India has made exponential progress in improving school enrolments, a vast number of her children still remain outside the ambit of the mainstream schooling system. In particular, due to persisting deep rooted prejudice against educating girls in several pockets of the society, the number of female students in primary schools remain abysmally low. Moreover, high dropout rates have kept the goal of universal access to education for all children ever elusive.

HPPI’s Step Up Programme is designed to bring out-of-school children back to school and support them to acquire age appropriate learning levels. The programme involves innovative components aimed at bringing about holistic development of the child by enhancing their academic, interpersonal and societal skills, that would enhance their capacity to drive their own learning and acclimatise them to their new life at school.

The Step Up Programme is a framework structured in 10 steps, implemented over a period of 11-12 months and targets children between the age group of 6-14 years. Each child at the centre has his/her own ‘book of skills’, designed to drive their learning process and thus build learning foundations one skill at a time. As a part of the programme, children carry out practical tasks, using numerical, language and environmental science skills they have acquired during the course of their training.

As a part of the special drive to get girls back to school, HPPI started the Girls Education Programme with 50 out of school girls from 2 villages of Nuh block of Mewat District in Haryana. The programme was extended in February 2015, when a survey identified another 264 out of school girls in 4 villages of Nuh block. Currently, 314 previously out-of-school girls attend 12 Step-Up Centres, where they follow a programme that enables them to “step up” through grade wise competencies to their age appropriate grade level, so they can join a mainstream government school when they are ready.

At present 2,432 out of school children attend 100 Step-Up Centres run by HPPI in various districts of Delhi, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. HPPI’s long-term goal is to bring 300,000 out of school children back to school over the next 10 years and support them to reach their age and grade-appropriate level through the Step Up Programme.
Developing capable teachers is a key element of nation building, as teachers serve as a guiding force for knowledge construction and dissemination for future generations. With a view to revitalise the teacher education programme and to fill the lacuna of innovation driven qualified teachers in the state, the Government of Haryana has set up the Prarambh School for Teacher Education. The school is the country’s first of its kind institute of Teacher Education, offering a 4-year integrated residential Bachelor of Education Programme that covers the academic content from degree to post graduation level.

On 25 September, 2013, the Government of Haryana signed an MoU with HPPI to design and provide quality input and operational support in running the 4-year teacher training programme at the Prarambh School for Teacher Education, Jhajjar. Under the innovative programme model, education studies and subject studies are integrated to create a synergy that enhances proficiency in the chosen subject and its transaction.

Under HPPI’s customised programme being implemented at Prarambh, student-teachers work closely with neighbouring communities on several fronts. As a result they have been able to successfully drive the broad based understanding of the importance of education to the parents and key stakeholders in the society. This has also enabled the future teachers to be sensitised to community issues affecting children.

Intellectually stimulating activities like debates and group discussions, student-driven activities such as upkeep of the institute’s infrastructure, and participating in creative exercises like painting and drawing has instilled confidence, a sense of belonging, ownership and above all a democratic spirit among the students at Prarambh. This programme has revealed to them their inherent talents and consolidated their faith in self-learning.

In 2014, the Prarambh School for Teacher Education received affiliation from the Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana. This year also witnessed 48 students clearing their second semester exams, and with a new batch of 55 students commencing in July, the total strength of the institute now stands at 103.
Livelihood & Community Development

Objective

Improve social infrastructure in rural and urban communities through integrated community development projects.

Strengthen the livelihood base for families through capacity and skill building in farm, forest, non-farm and urban relevant skill based livelihoods.

Provide critical support services to agriculture and other skill based entrepreneurs for increased productivity and income generation.

Mission

To build a self-sustaining community through livelihood enhancing and community development interventions that foster social equity, economic participation and financial security through livelihood and development opportunities.
State wise outreach of Livelihood & Community Development Programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Livelihood & Community Development Programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of operational area (slums and villages)</td>
<td>722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of families in the programme</td>
<td>72,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people reached through interventions</td>
<td>260,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of SHGs/JLGs/Micro saving groups/Farmers’ Clubs</td>
<td>1,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women group members receiving revolving fund/bank loans</td>
<td>698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women and girls trained in livelihood skills (sewing and tailoring, beauty culture, handicraft, etc.)</td>
<td>764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of youth trained in job oriented computer courses</td>
<td>866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people started microenterprises or got a job</td>
<td>874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of farmers (men and women) trained on sustainable agriculture practices</td>
<td>4,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people assisted in getting pensions, insurance, rations, identity cards, etc.</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women trained through literacy classes</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Through 10 Livelihood and Community Development projects across 6 States, HPPI have been working directly with more than 8,000 small and marginal farmers, through 5 rural projects in Sheopur District of Madhya Pradesh, Unnao and Badaun Districts in Uttar Pradesh and Alwar and Dausa Districts in Rajasthan. More than 15,000 people participated in 5 urban projects in Delhi and Gurgaon in the National Capital Region; Patna, Samastipur and Siwan Districts in Bihar; and Lucknow District in Uttar Pradesh.

All in all, the projects have been reaching out to more than 260,000 people both in the rural and urban areas.

Both in the rural and urban projects, HPPI work together with the poorest and most marginalised people to build sustainable livelihoods in order to improve their income and quality of life. People are building their own and collective capacities through getting organised in groups, learning new skills, getting access to credit and government schemes and through taking actions together.

In the rural projects the main focus is on agriculture and enhancing productivity through sustainable practices and getting improved access to markets and credit.

In the urban projects the tasks are about finding and developing ways and means to improve life through learning skills that can pave the way for paid employment or entrepreneurship and starting one’s own income generating activity.

Both rural and urban projects work together with relevant government departments in order to ensure that the people in the projects get access to public services and overcome the many challenges through convergence.
HPPI promotes sustainable agricultural practices like crop diversification, integrated nutrient management, integrated pest management, water management, organic farming, horticulture, post-harvest technology, seed treatment and seed production, aggregate buying and selling and livestock management.

During the year, 767 Women Self Help Groups (SHGs), 27 Village Organisations (VOs) and 220 Male Farmers’ Clubs have participated in the Rural projects.

Essential elements of the projects have been regular trainings in improving productivity though modern farming methods in the following crops: wheat and paddy, (System of Wheat Intensification and Systems of Rice Intensification), mustard, pulses and guar bean. Many farmers have established demonstration plots for trying out new and traditional seed varieties and to study the outcome of using the new methods.

Across all projects, growing of vegetables has been promoted through the establishment of homestead nutritional gardens for family consumption and for selling the surplus in the market for additional income. In 2014-15, more than 5,000 families established nutritional gardens at their homestead. Most farmers have been growing 3-5 varieties of vegetables and herbs in their gardens, and many households have also planted 3-5 trees like Moringa and other locally available fruit trees such as papaya, mango, lime, etc. The gardens vary in size from 1-2 square yards to ½ acre, but even the small ones have proven to be able to give a substantial boost to the health of the families.

Apart from enhancing production though capacity building and skill training, the focus has also been on training and supporting the grassroots institutions in becoming disciplined and sustainable in following their mutually-agreed meeting structure, to do saving and inter-loaning of their collective money and in getting access to credit through government schemes, banks or micro finance. Many groups have also worked on improving animal husbandry and milk production and in organising buying and selling collectively in order to get better prices.

All rural projects work together with local Panchayati Raj Institutions and Government Departments.

Average annual incremental income per family across the projects was 30%, often through a combination of practices in agriculture, vegetable production for their own consumption and animal husbandry.
Most of the people in the urban community development projects are people who have migrated from the rural areas in different states in India. When coming to the cities they often settle down in make-shift huts and big slums and sometimes in shelters for homeless people.

There are many challenges in the big cities and people need to learn a lot of new skills to improve life and livelihood.

All kinds of skills training courses are in high demand across the urban community development projects e.g. in construction, gardening, tailoring, beautician, catering, how to use a computer and spoken English. Literacy courses and financial literacy is also a part of all projects.

In 2014-15 more than 1,000 women and youth have completed 3 month Skills training courses in the Urban Projects, and 1,600 have completed basic entrepreneur training and have made plans for starting or expanding their own small businesses like producing mosquito nets, sewing clothes for women and children, selling vegetables, beauty parlours, selling eggs or tea, making paper bags or bamboo baskets, and many more things. More than 70% of the participants have started to generate income through employment and/or self-employment.

Access to credit is also very important for people when starting a new life in the big cities. During the year, close to 1,800 women have organised themselves in Joint Liability groups or Self Help Groups and started inter-loaning and saving. Some groups received a start-up capital grant of ₹3,500 to ₹4,000 per woman to be used as a revolving fund, others got loans through Micro Finance Institutions.

All urban community development projects facilitate people in getting personal Identification documents like Aadhar Cards, Voter ID, child school registration documents and helps in accessing government schemes and services.

Health is another important part of the urban projects. Congested living conditions and often limited access to drinking water and sanitation are big challenges for urban poor people.

Health Camps are conducted in all the projects on a regular basis, where women and youth groups are trained in prevention of diseases, nutrition, child and maternal health, HIV/AIDS, TB and other relevant topics. The projects work closely together with the Department of Women and Child Development, Department of Health as well as public and private health care providers.
• The Gender Resource Centre (GRC) in Delhi, applies a holistic approach towards the sustainable development of women and the community through programmes in early child development, women and child literacy, inter loaning, skills training and environmental protection programmes. It works towards women’s empowerment and capacity building by establishing SHGs and conducting legal awareness sessions about domestic abuse and violence against women. The GRC facilitated 938 people in getting Unique Identification (UID) cards, trained 316 women and girls in Beautician and Tailoring courses, benefitted 2,964 community people from mobile clinics and health camps and linked 3,230 people with government welfare schemes.

• The Homeless Resource Centre (HRC) – East and North East Delhi, works to empower homeless and marginalised people. In 2014-15, the HRC reached out to 60,351 people through vocational training facilities, micro-lending, primary medical care, family planning assistance, linkages with government welfare schemes and capacity building programmes in education and health. It conducted 334 HIV tests and benefitted 5,595 people through health camps. The project has been managing 5 homeless night-shelters in cooperation with Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board and operated night rescues in North East and Shahdara Districts of Delhi. During the winter 971 people were rescued through the night rescue operations. The HRC also mobilised the community to plant 5,000 trees through 24 environment awareness events.

• Community Development Project – Gurgaon performs health and community development activities, which include health awareness campaigns around reproductive and child health and prevention of common diseases, including HIV/AIDS and TB. The project also holds informational events on food, nutrition and hygiene among adolescent girls and is linking people with government welfare schemes. CDP Gurgaon has reached out to more than 11,000 vulnerable and migrant people with its development interventions.
Mission

To undertake and adopt practices that enable and empower people from underprivileged and marginalised communities to take care of their own health and that of their families.

Objective

- To improve access to essential health services and education in poor, underprivileged and marginalised groups (Community Health).
- To reduce the load of HIV and TB among high risk groups (Communicable diseases).
- To reduce the adverse health impacts of diseases like diabetes (Non-communicable diseases).
State wise outreach of Health Programmes

- Rajasthan: 48%
- Delhi: 18%
- Haryana: 14%
- Uttar Pradesh: 9%
- Bihar: 11%

Health Programmes

- Number of people who received treatment in community health clinics: 8,398
- Number of health camps organised: 138
- Number of people who were tested for HIV: 29,571
- Number of condoms distributed: 6,98,340
- Number of people who received treatment for STIs: 1,025
- Number of pregnant women registered for PPTCT services: 3,598
- Number of people living with HIV/AIDS assisted to receive ART: 309
- Number of people reached with information of TB: 45,000
- Number of TB Presumptive cases detected: 998
- Number of people tested for diabetes: 6,069

The Government of India has recently launched the National Health Mission to carry out the necessary architectural correction in the basic health care delivery system. But the Mission needs intensified ground level support, especially through the NGOs and CBOs to ensure the ready access of basic healthcare services to the poor, underprivileged and marginalised communities.

HPPI aims to support rolling out of the National Health Mission within all its operational sites. By reaching out to the marginalised and under privileged community groups in large numbers and supporting people in improving their own health through information and empowerment remains the priority of all health interventions of the organisation. HPPI regularly partners with a number of government, non-government and corporate agencies to expand its services into the diversified field of healthcare encompassing communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases and environmental health. In the coming years HPPI expects to be strongly placed as one of the well-versed partners in the health sector of India.
Community Health

HPPI has been providing basic health services, Maternal and Child Health care and water and sanitation services to the poor and underprivileged people of Delhi/NCR and Karahal in Madhya Pradesh through the Community Development Projects. Additionally, regular health camps are organised to screen and treat people for various ailments across various projects. The health camps also provide critical information and counselling services on various thematic areas of health like HIV, TB, Reproductive and Child Health, Diabetes etc. The children from the slums who are the key beneficiaries of the Academies for Working Children projects are regularly taught about personal hygiene, nutrition and sanitation within their training curriculum. The women SHGs and adolescent girls’ groups in the villages are trained by the field staff to address the local maternal and child health issues and participate in various health related activities of the villages. HPPI is also involved in the capacity building of the local community level frontline health workers like ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activists) and Angan Wadi Workers. Moreover, HPPI plays a crucial role to ensure clean drinking water and improve sanitary conditions in the villages through the installation of key water points, toilet construction, revamping drainage systems and mobilising local people for safe garbage disposal on a regular basis.

Overall Organisational Strategies on Health:

- Rendering correct and scientific health knowledge to the target community people through a dedicated cadre of community outreach workers
- Screening the symptomatic people at risk in the community, referral to health services and follow up with emphasising on self-screening and self-referral
- Basic health services through health camps and community-based health centres
- ‘Health of the people by the people for the people’ approach by engaging Self Help Groups, Farmers’ Clubs, Youth groups and other existing community organisations
- Building capacities of the community level health providers, volunteers and teachers to provide basic health services and integrating a ‘health’ component to HPPI’s development projects
- Advocating with the policy makers for better healthcare for the poor, underprivileged and marginalised people
The key health projects of HPPI in 2014-15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Broad area</th>
<th>Thematic area</th>
<th>Type of the Projects and Operational area</th>
<th>Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Community development</td>
<td>Community Health focusing on MCH</td>
<td>Community Development Projects in Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, UP, MP and Bihar</td>
<td>Corporate partners</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>FSW Intervention Project, Delhi Migrant Intervention Project, Haryana Link Workers’ Scheme, Bihar and UP Total Control of the Epidemic, Delhi</td>
<td>National AIDS Control Organisation and State AIDS Control Societies AIDS Healthcare Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Non-Communicable Disease Control</td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>Community based Diabetes Control &amp; Prevention Project, Rajasthan</td>
<td>Bristol-Myers Squibb Foundation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases:**

**HIV/AIDS:** HPPI has adopted two key strategies to prevent HIV transmission in high risk groups.

**Hope:** The Hope projects of HPPI operate within the frame work of the Targeted Intervention (TI) approach of the National AIDS Control Programme of India and aims to curb HIV transmission among high risk groups like female sex workers (FSW) and migrants through behaviour change communication (BCC), condom promotion, sexually transmitted infection (STI) management and creating an enabling environment. The projects have shown success in curbing STI and HIV transmission among the FSWs.

**Total Control of the Epidemic (TCE):** Under this strategy the field workers of HPPI visit every household of the operational area, help the household members to assess their risk of HIV transmission and motivate and mobilise them to go for HIV testing. The strategy has been adopted from the highly successful TCE, which has been implemented by organisations of the Humana People to People Federation in several AIDS affected Sub Saharan countries in Africa. Currently there are two TCE projects run by HPPI in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, supported by AIDS Healthcare Foundation and the National AIDS Control Programme respectively.

**Tuberculosis:** HPPI has strengthened its work in Tuberculosis (TB) care and control. All the Project Leaders of 20 ongoing projects were sensitised on TB and the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) through a 2-day training. As an add-on initiative these projects are presently keeping close accounts of Presumptive TB cases identified through their routine community outreach activities and their diagnostic outcomes after referrals to government laboratories. The key objective of this initiative is to enhance TB case detection from marginalised and under privileged communities and ensuring their treatment from RNTCP.

**Prevention and control of Non-Communicable Diseases**

**Diabetes:** Since its inception in December 2012, the community based diabetes control and prevention project in Jodhpur has educated more than 220,000 people on diabetes, of whom 120,976 got tested. More than 4,200 cases were detected and provided with home based care and support to ensure normalisation of their blood sugar levels. The contribution of the project has gained high-level recognition of the local health administration. The end-line survey conducted by the Indian Institute of Health Management and Research, Jaipur (IIHMR) has revealed a substantial increase at the Knowledge Attitude Practice (KAP) level of the local people on diabetes, which is mostly attributed to the project intervention.
Mission
To improve the quality of living in rural and urban communities by restoring and maintaining a balanced eco system through focussed initiatives that improve the quality of natural resources and preserve green cover, while simultaneously promoting a healthy lifestyle through the adoption of alternate energy models.

Objective
- To enhance community eco systems in villages and urban communities by restoration and better management of green cover and water resources.
- To promote and adopt biogas, solar micro grids and other devices as clean energy sources in a sustainable manner.
State wise outreach of Environment Programmes

- Rajasthan: 74%
- Delhi: 1%
- Uttar Pradesh: 7%
- Haryana: 12%
- Madhya Pradesh: 6%

Environment Programmes

- Number of trees planted: 8,09,000
- Number of people involved in tree planting: 107,700
- Number of observation wells monitored for ground water levels: 47
- Number of biogas plants installed: 352
- Number of smokeless chulhas installed in Gurgaon slums: 100
More than ever is the farming community feeling the impact of unpredictable weather conditions. The high temperatures in December 2014 caused irreparable damage to the wheat crop in most of the wheat growing areas of Northern India, and when heavy rains and hail storms swept parts of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan in the last week of February 2015, the damage was almost complete. Millions of farmers and their families were devastated over the heavy losses, and in terms of food security these weather events had caused great concern.

In order to cope with the increasing environmental challenges, our projects engage in a number of activities with rural and urban communities to promote environmental protection, conservation and restoration.

**One Million Tree Plantation Campaign**

In 2014, as part of the campaign “Fighting global warming and climate change with the poor”, we decided to promote a tree plantation drive by planting one million trees across all the project sites of HPPI. By 31st December 2014, 809,000 trees were planted at 621 sites in Rajasthan, Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The campaign involved 107,700 people from the projects, from villages, schools, colleges, workplaces and homes. Many of the planting actions at the respective planting sites were supported by village leaders, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), schools and individuals who offered transportation of trees, refreshments and extra manpower.

**Water Initiatives**

Over the years, HPPI has engaged in water conservation and protection of water resources in various ways. Water efficient irrigation systems like sprinkler and drip irrigation are being used for recharging groundwater, collecting rainwater, recycling wastewater and reducing wastage of water in all HPPI’s projects that are focusing on Environment and Community Development and Livelihood.

To estimate the status of groundwater levels in the operational area, the Green Action Neemrana project conducted monitoring of water levels, pre monsoon and post monsoon, in 47 observation wells for analysis and subsequently corrective measures were taken up. The communities have been mobilised for an effective water resource management through awareness, augmentation of water sources and development of replicable models for ground water recharge.
Biogas for Enhanced Quality of Life

HPPI has been promoting biogas since 2010 in Dausa and Alwar districts of Rajasthan. The biogas project in Dausa District implemented Phase I in 2010-12 with the establishment of 200 biogas units, and began implementation of Phase II in January 2014. Of the Phase II implementation 152 biogas units were constructed in 2014-15, adding up to 352 units completed by March 2015. The project in Dausa will have completed 600 family sized biogas units by the end of 2016. In Alwar District, 60 biogas units were constructed in connection with HPPI’s Green Action project in Neemrana. All units have proven to benefit their users in multiple ways. Women are praising the biogas for easing the burden of being dependent on firewood and dung cake for cooking, and for relief from being exposed to smoke from the cooking stoves. Farmers are happy to have a continuous supply of top quality farm manure, the bio-slurry, which helps to enrich the soil quality and moisture holding capacity.

Solar Illumination

In the year 2014-15, an environment friendly initiative was taken to establish 10 solar micro grids in 9 villages of Karahal, Madhya Pradesh. This is on top of 20 solar charging stations and 10 mini grids in the previous years, which has immensely helped the rural community in household lighting, agriculture, business activities and smooth running of institutions like schools and health centres with the help of solar power supply. Reliable electricity in the evening has improved the education for children, safety on the roads with outdoor lights, thus bringing about a welcome change in the social and economic life of the villagers.

The Community Development Project Gurgaon came forward to improve health of the people in the slum through an initiative “Construction and Installation of Smokeless Stoves” in Chakkarpur Village, Gurgaon. The project has successfully installed 100 smokeless chulhas in 2014-15.
Mission
To provide improved access and efficient provision to micro credit/finance to secure sustainable livelihood opportunity and a life of dignity for the rural poor, especially women in India.

Objective
- To enable access to capital for better economic opportunities to women micro-entrepreneurs from low income groups.
- To accelerate economic security for families through savings linkages and access to life insurance.
- To develop financial literacy foundations in women that will help them plan their business and manage their finances better.
District wise Loan Portfolio (as on March 2015)

- **39%** Alwar
- **6%** Hathras
- **10%** Badaun
- **8%** Jaipur
- **5%** Bareilly
- **6%** Sikar
- **8%** Rewari
- **1%** Gurgaon
- **10%** Mahendergarh
- **7%** Jhunjhunu

Lender wise Sanction Loan Amount (in Lakhs)

- **Ananya Finance, 150, 19%**
- **SIDBI I, 200, 25%**
- **Indian Grameen Services, 50, 6%**
- **State Bank of India, 200, 25%**
- **SIDBI II, 200, 25%**

Microfinance Programme

- 9 new branches in 2 States, 6 in Uttar Pradesh and 3 in Haryana, taking the total number of branches to 24. Each branch is designed to reach 3,600 clients. This has significantly bolstered our capacity to extend the reach of micro-credit access to the financially excluded.

- Disbursed ₹71.60 crores as micro loans during the year to almost 30,000 clients.

- During the year the loan portfolio grew to ₹45 Cr as on 31st March 2015 increased by 40% from ₹32.2 Cr as on 31st March 2014.

- During FY 2014-15 ₹71.3 Cr in total raised out of which ₹4 Cr raised under own portfolio category while ₹67.3 Cr raised under managed portfolio.

- Increased the average loan outstanding per account from ₹11,142 to ₹14,824, an increase of 33%.

- Two new funders joined hands with Humana Microfinance in reaching the financially excluded.

Geographical Coverage

- **19%** Haryana
- **20%** Uttar Pradesh
- **61%** Rajasthan
Microfinance is a powerful tool in poverty alleviation and development of social capital through the promotion of micro-entrepreneurship by enabling access to small amounts of credit for income generating activities. The model prevalent in India is women-centric, which makes microfinance a valuable driver in women’s socio-economic empowerment.

Humana Microfinance, which first started as a project in Bansur, Alwar District of Rajasthan in 2007, has steadily grown over the years, with sustained growth in outreach, clientele, fund base and partnerships. The fiscal year 2014-15 was a pivotal period in Humana Microfinance. During the year, existing partnerships and outreach was fortified and new partnerships made it possible to extend the outreach even further.

This year, our partnerships through the traditional microfinance model and through the Banking Correspondence (BC) Model, enabled us to cover 9 new locations - 6 in Uttar Pradesh and 3 in Haryana. As on March 31, 2015, Humana Microfinance now enables access to formal credit to 30,310 women in 797 villages across 3 states. In the course, it has partnered with Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), SIDBI, NABARD, Indian Bank, YES Bank, Indian Grameen Services, Ananya Finance, State Bank of India and Planet Aid, USA.

Significant attention and efforts have gone into strengthening the operations, quality control and management structures to streamline capacity with the scale of growth, thus ensuring provision of quality services to the clients while ensuring the best risk management practices. The MIS system was significantly strengthened with a robust web based platform, that enables real time access to information and data. In the next year the team plans to pilot and incorporate a mobile based platform to improve the quality of the monitoring mechanism in operations. High level of client profiling is done through tie ups with credit monitoring agencies. That ensures that over indebtedness of the women is avoided.

Humana Microfinance has shifted from its practice of disbursement in the field to the branch office to raise the members’ awareness about the product, loan management and about HPPI itself. Client’s grievance redressal systems
Indicators Performance in last 3 Years (₹ in Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2012-13</th>
<th>2013-14</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of States</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Branches</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Active Borrowers</td>
<td>15,386</td>
<td>27,200</td>
<td>30,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Field Staff</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Borrowers/per staff</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>271</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portfolio Outstanding</td>
<td>124.3</td>
<td>323.4</td>
<td>449.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Disbursements</td>
<td>198.10</td>
<td>486.31</td>
<td>716.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding per staff</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>3.44</td>
<td>4.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Worth</td>
<td>50.40</td>
<td>56.72</td>
<td>67.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Return on Net worth</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital Adequacy Ratio</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>104%</td>
<td>138%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Debt-Equity Ratio</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>82%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial Cost Ratio (FCR)</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operating Expenses Ratio (OER)</td>
<td>15.79%</td>
<td>10.96%</td>
<td>10.33%</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAR &gt; 30 days</td>
<td>1.16%</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
<td>0.42%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operational Self Sufficiency</td>
<td>110.4%</td>
<td>143.6%</td>
<td>136.2%</td>
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</table>

are also in place by communicating the Branch Manager’s contact number to the clients, and through positioning of Complaint and Suggestion Boxes. This has led to members’ stronger bonding with our team in the field.

During 2014-15 the entity raised ₹71.3 Cr out of which ₹4 Cr was raised as own portfolio category while ₹67.3 Cr was raised through BC channel from YES Bank as managed portfolio. ₹1.5 Cr was raised as a grant from our International Federation partners. While the discussion with other Bankers, financial institutions are on and HPPI is trying to partner with them, the manage portfolio will serve our growth engine for the next few years.

This year, HPPI has built new relationships with State Bank of India and Ananya Finance and expects to bring more partners on Board in the future. Seeing the growing market, the HPPI team is pushing itself hard to enter into new states. While standardisation has resulted in reducing the Operating Expense Ratio further to 10.3% thereby maintaining a healthy Operational Self Sufficiency Ratio during the year. Humana Microfinance plans to reach 90,000 women till March 2016. The organisation has maintained the trend of 100% portfolio quality in the previous years and commits to continue the same in the future as well.
“Partnership in Development” builds on the understanding that progress and development must be created “From People to People”. The driving force will always be the people involved, but they need partners on the ground, who can provide financial resources and technical support to make the development happen.

Humana People to People India collaborates with many partners in development who have an interest in promoting progress within communities in the areas of economic livelihoods, health, environment and education.

On behalf of the people in the field, who have been part of Humana People to People India’s projects, we send our warmest greetings and heartfelt thanks to all our partners, who have supported the projects and contributed in many ways to make the world a better place. We hope for and look forward to our continued cooperation in the years to come.

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<th>Partner</th>
<th>Education</th>
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<th>Livelihood and Community Development</th>
<th>Health and Sanitation</th>
<th>Microfinance</th>
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<td>CII (Confederation of Indian Industry)</td>
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<td>DAPP-UK (Development Aid from People to People)</td>
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<td>Dr. Halim Antonio Ina, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>YES Bank Limited</td>
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As a development organisation focused on driving inclusive social progress, HPPI follows a robust system of institutional and operational governance. Key programme strategies are designed to address the most pressing social needs, and in an inclusive manner in conjunction with stakeholders like beneficiaries and our partners. Programmes are planned and managed in a professional manner. This is backed by a robust in-house monitoring & evaluation (M&E) system, which assesses the output and impact of our interventions.

Institutionally, HPPI is registered with the Company Law authorities as a not-for-profit company. It is also registered under Tax Laws, Labour Laws and with the Ministry of Home Affairs. HPPI has a comprehensive framework to ensure all legal compliances. The organisation also has an internal and a statutory audit system in place to ensure an independent oversight in the financial management of the company.

The overall management of the organisation is done by the Board of Directors. Consisting of 2 full-time and 2 non-executive directors, the Board oversees the operational strategies and implementation, as well as the management of the organisation. The Chief Executive is appointed by the Board and manages the day to day affairs of the organisation, formulates organisational policies and drives programme strategies and operations under the overall supervision and guidance of the Board.
The Board of Directors forms the keystone of Humana People to People’s operations. They consolidate the organisation mission into the long term strategies, uphold organisational values in action and guide organisational operations. Their strategy focuses on areas that are pertinent to stakeholders by driving social impact through focused interventions. They guide HPPI’s teams on a variety of issues, including programme design, fund raising, operational strategies, human resource development and key policies.

HPPI’s board consists of a team of dedicated development practitioners who share a collective experience of over 80 years in diverse social intervention lines.

**Dr. Akula Padmavathi** - Dr. Akula Padmavathi, a founder member of Humana People to People India, Dr. Padmavathi has been a director of HPPI since inception, and Chairperson of the Board since 2004. She is a non-executive member of the Board.

She has over 3 decades of professional experience in the field of social skill & development. With a Doctorate in International Economics (Princeton, USA), a PhD in Forensic Science and a degree in Law, Dr. Padmavathi has accrued an extensive knowledge of working in various fields and organisations. She has been engaged as a Social Development Advisor to Planning Commission; she is an external member to the Internal Complaints Committee on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace for Ministry of Child & Women Development.

**Sanjeev Bhatt** - With over 20 years of experience in the field of agricultural and project design and management, Sanjeev has been on the board of Humana People to People India since 2001. He is in charge of Monitoring & Evaluation.

A Botanist and having worked for Indian Veterinary Research Institute for 4 years as a mycologist, his association with HPPI started in 1998 as a programme officer for the first Community Development project in Alwar District, Rajasthan. Sanjeev was part of initiating the microfinance programme in HPPI and started the first rural water supply scheme under Sector Reform Project of Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission in Alwar Rajasthan. He was commemorated with the Indian Achievers Award for Social Service for his outstanding voluntary contributions to social service at the 15th National Seminar on Emerging India.

**Kailash Khandelwal** - A veteran in the development sector with 21 years of experience, Kailash joined Humana People to People India in the year 2000 as a Senior Programme Officer in the Community Development Project and joined the Board of Directors in 2012. One of the 4 board members of HPPI and a Vice Chairman for Humana People to People Microfinance, Kailash functions as a National Programme Manager and working on complex projects in rural livelihood and community development with core focus on administration, economy overview, capacity building and partnership liaison with government.

Over the years he has coordinated large scale projects in Rajasthan supported by The World Bank, UNICEF and UNDEF reaching out to over 600 villages with reproductive & child care services, and water and sanitation interventions.

**Manoj Singh Yadav** - A Finance Graduate with a Masters in Social Work, Manoj has over 9 years’ experience in the design and implementation of development interventions. Manoj joined the Board in 2012 as a non-executive Director. He has contributed substantially to the development of HPPI’s strategies in microfinance and financial inclusion programmes. He is also a key driver in the design of management objectives and processes. He is closely involved in assessing the achievements vis-a-vis mission of the Company.
Economy of the Organisation

Revenue 24 Crore (₹24,00,98,896)

- Others, 3%
- Humana People to People Member Association, 26%
- International Organisations companies, 35%
- Indian Organisations Companies, 7%
- Micro finance, 23%
- Central government of India and State government, 6%

Utilisation

- Education for Children, 9%
- Micro Finance, 17%
- Community Development, 13%
- Farmers’ Club, 9%
- Environment, 2%
- Health, 13%
- Necessary Teacher Training, 38%
The Federation Humana People to People

HPPI is a member of the Federation of Associations connected to the International Humana People to People Movement, which is also known as Humana People to People. The Federation is registered in Switzerland and has its operational headquarters at Shamva, Zimbabwe.

The Federation Humana People to People has 31 member organisations, which are independent associations working in 45 countries in 5 continents. The members are non-profit organisations, focusing on international development and cooperation. HPP members presently operate more than 700 developmental projects reaching out to more than 13 million people on a yearly basis, engaging 200,000 community volunteers and providing employment for 10,000 people. Humana People to People organisations have been active for up to 37 years with long-term development projects within Education, Agriculture and Rural Development, Health and the Big Epidemics, Community Development, Environment and Recycling of Clothes.

Through the Federation, HPPI has access to resources, skills and capacity building funds which enable it to leverage the experience of many.
Humana People to People India is a member of the International Federation Humana People to People. The Federation comprises 31 independent national associations working in 45 countries on 5 continents.