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In 2005 one of our managers visited a slum in Rewari during a visit to the HOPE Rewari project which was working to educate the sex workers in Rewari about HIV/AIDS and how to avoid spreading the virus. In that connection a group of youth gathered around him and a conversation ensued. In the course of the discussion it was revealed that several of the youngsters, who were 14 to 18 years old, were totally illiterate. They had never gone to school. They had been too busy working all their lives.

On the next Key Staff Meeting the question about education for working children was raised. What could we do to help these struggling youngsters avoid growing up as poor illiterate adults? And thus the concept of Academy for Working Children (AWC) was born. Today Humana People to People India is running 6 Academy for Working Children Projects with more than 1,600 students. All children should go to school - ideally in Government or private schools, if they can afford it. But the fact is that for various reasons, they do not.

The AWCs offer flexible timing, a welcoming environment, and builds capacity and self-confidence in the children so that they get a good and strong start on an educational path, and choose the way they want to move on.

The main aim of the Academy for Working Children Projects is to open up the future for the children, that otherwise to a large degree would be condemned to a future in poverty and illiteracy, with very limited possibilities.

I am mentioning the AWCs as an example of how all our projects are initiated and developed in our close interaction and learning from the Poor and marginalized people of India.

Humana People to People India has in 2008-09 increased its number of projects from 27 to 40, and we are implementing projects in the areas of rural development, environment, health, HIV/AIDS, education, vocational training and training of Development Instructors.

This year has been a year of global recession. Unfortunately, as always, this will affect the Poor most severely. With fewer dollars available, and with many dollars going towards bailing out the rich, there is little left for development activities. Despite this, many of Humana People to People India’s partners have continued to support our projects, and for that we are very grateful. Also thank you to the new partners who have made the start up of 13 new projects possible. You can see the overview of all our partners on page 34-35.

I also want to thank the Project Leaders, staff, and volunteers in Humana People to People India for their passion and dedication to the objectives of the organization and its work. You are always willing to go the extra mile to get the best results, and we appreciate that.

The HPPI Annual Report this year is a kaleidoscope of presentations about main issues our projects are addressing and what has been achieved in these areas and includes interviews with participants and brief snapshots of each of the projects.

I hope you will enjoy the reading and that it will give you an impression of the over a million people who are participating in the multitude of our activities. Thank you again for your interest and continued support.

Dr. A. Padmavathi
Chairperson
Humana People to People India is a development organization registered as a not for profit Company under section 25 of the Companies Act in 1998.

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 dehumanised 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.

Presently Humana People to People India is running 40 projects, engaging over 1 million people in activities and programs within the above mentioned areas.

An important feature of Humana People to People India is its Project Leaders and their significance in the organization.

Every Project is an independent unit with clearly defined goals and objectives, and the Project Leader with his or her team of project staff is 100% responsible for achieving the planned results. The Project Leader is also encouraged to develop and expand his/her project and raise additional funds.

The need is endless and the more we do, the better.

At the same time the forum of Project Leaders form a collective leadership of the movement. Their joint forces, common experiences, and support to each other in the implementation of the projects are the main strength of the organization.

Most of the Humana People to People India’s Project Leaders are former Development Instructors, which signifies that they have gone through a 13 months training program at one of the Training Centers for Global Development. This is a unique program that challenges the participants to take a stand and decide where to place themselves in the fight for a world where the future is open with opportunities and choices for all its people. The Development Instructors are mainly unemployed rural youth for whom the training opens up a whole new perspective, and initiates a process of confidence building combined with an experience to take on any task under any prevailing condition. These are very valuable capacities and attitudes when you choose the difficult task to fight with the Poor to create new ways and means for a more equitable society based on human dignity and respect.
Where we are working

HARYANA

Community Development Project Panipat
Community Development Project Rewari
Community Development Project Hisar

HOPE Haryana

Training Center for Global Development Haryana

Academy for Working Children Gurgaon
Study Center Gurgaon
RAJASTHAN

Community Development Project Alwar
Community Development Project Dausa
Community Development Project Virat Nagar
Community Development Project Jaipur
Community Development Project Thanagazi
Community Development Project Khetri

Green Action Behror
Green Action Dausa
Green Action Virat Nagar

Academy for Working Children Jaipur
Academy for Working Children Behror
Academy for Working Children Neemrana

HOPE Alwar
HOPE Link Worker Project Alwar

Humana Micro Finance Bansur
Humana Micro Finance Thanagazi

Training Center for Global Development Rajasthan

DELIHI

Total Control of the Epidemic Narela
HOPE Delhi

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Total Control of the Epidemic Baddi

ORISSA

Training Center for Global Development Orissa

UTTARAKHAND

Community Development Project Nainital
Community Development Project Haldwani

TAMIL NADU

Green Post Tsunami Action
Green Action Parangipettai

Community Development Project Cuddalore

Training Center for Global Development Tamil Nadu

PUDUCHERRY

HOPE Puducherry
WE HAVE PROVIDED EDUCATION TO MORE THAN 1,600 CHILDREN FROM RURAL AND URBAN SLUMS
Academy for Working Children Projects
Education of slum children

India is the country with the largest number of out of school children in the world. According to International Education Statistics approx. 21 million children in India of school going age are not going to school.

Although the situation is improving, there are at present a vast number of children who do not access their right to education. These are children from migrant families; children who have run away from home; or children working as labourers in order to contribute to their family income. They live on the streets or in the slums. Almost all of them work. Many are rag pickers; others work with their parents at construction sites or have jobs in the informal sector. Without a change in their situation they will not only suffer an intolerable childhood, but will also end up as poor adults.

India, with an economic growth of above 7-8% annually, is facing a deepening social divide between the upper and middle class and the poorest section of the society, which is partly excluded from modern development, a trend which has already caused social unrest led by rebel movements in more than 28% of India’s districts. Furthermore, the new Indian development is short of young people to fulfill the need of a qualified work force. Education for all is the key to ensure a safe development. By launching the program “Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan” the government of India has created the framework for achieving full coverage of out-of-school children, but from annual surveys as well as from on-the-ground experience, it is evident that a lot more needs to be done in order to reach all children.

The structure of Academy for Working Children has varied from place to place, but by now a standard model has been developed. This consists of one Main Center for the oldest children and youth, and 3 satellite centers placed around in the slum for the younger children. The Main Center has approx. 150 children aged 10-14 and 40 youth in evening classes and it has furniture and computers. The Satellite Centers have 50 children each of age 6 to 9.

A teaching methodology has also been developed. The curriculum for class 1 to 3 has been divided in 10 steps within each of the subjects - Hindi, English, Maths and General Knowledge. The children are divided in groups of 5 at more or less the same level, who work in groups to solve the tasks within each of the 10 steps. When they are ready to prove their knowledge within a step, the teacher tests them and they get a signature in their ‘Step-Up’ book. In this way each group can move forward according to their abilities and by own force.

The grade 4-7 students study in the Main Center - 3 classes @ 25 students in the morning, and 3 classes @ 25 students in the afternoon. In the Main Center, computers will partially be used in teaching the subjects.

40 youth will attend evening classes in computer applications and life skills.

6 Academies for Working Children are by now - March 2009 - running in Jaipur, Behror, Gurgaon and Ghaziabad, educating more than 1,600 children. In 2007-08, a total of 868 students were enrolled, of which 206 advanced to mainstream primary schools with assistance from the project staff, after completing their training at the AWCs.
“My mother couldn’t send me to a private school as the tuition fee was very high. Naveen uncle told me that he will teach children like me in the slum. Now uncle and aunty teach me Hindi and English. I also learn poems and addition & subtraction. I want to study more so that I can go to the Main Center and learn to use computers.”

[Kiran is a nine year old girl studying in a satellite center of AWC - Jaipur. She wanted to go to school. But her father expired and her mother works as a maid and cannot afford to send her to school. She came to know about AWC when a teacher from AWC came to her slum telling people about the school. Kiran’s mother is happy that her daughter is now going to school and getting education.]

“I was very happy to know that I could get education and that I only have to go to school for few hours. I have learnt Hindi, English and Maths here. I can also make presentations, paintings, word files and movies on computer. I want to study till 10th class. I want to do business which is why I like to learn English, Mathematics and Computers.”

[Manoj is a 14 year old boy working as a cook in Jaipur. He went to school till 3rd standard, but dropped out. He joined AWC after knowing about it from a Development Instructor. His family lives in a village in Jharkhand. They are very happy to know that he is now getting education at AWC.]

“I came to know about AWC when some of the teachers visited our slum and spoke to our parents. My parents were little hesitant about sending me to school. But the teachers convinced them. Now I study and learn to use computers here. I want to become a teacher and teach children like me who cannot go to formal schools.”

[Narangi is 14 years old and used to work in a beads making factory. She lives in a slum near the Main Center in Jaipur. She studied till 7th standard but dropped out because her family couldn’t afford her studies. Now she comes to the school regularly along with her siblings and enjoys every lesson.]

“I was very happy to know that I can study in the morning and then go to work after my classes. I don’t remember my previous lessons from school but now I am again learning everything in this new school. I want to study further and I will not leave it again this time.”

[Ram Singh, 15 years old, has worked in an export factory for a few years. He dropped out of school after his father expired. He joined the AWC happily after a base line survey was conducted in his locality by the AWC staff. His family is happy that he can study once again.]
“Hi! I am Laxmi. I am in 4th standard. My father is a painter working in big buildings. I went to school in Noida for two years before my father shifted to Gurgaon in search of work. In this school I have learnt poems and I can spell and write the names of all colors, animals, seven continents - Asia, Africa, North America…(and she goes on to spell all!). I can draw with a mouse (she giggles) and save the file in my folder (named ‘Laxmi’). I like coming here every day and enjoy learning here. There is no power problem in this school. In the future, I will become whatever you make me!”

[Daughter of a migrant worker from UP, Laxmi, 12, lives in an organized slum nearby. She is continuing her schooling at the Study Center along with 268 other children with similar family background. With the family on a constant move and with lack of ID proof, such children remain prevented from getting admission in mainstream schools or getting any education at all.]

“I come to this IT lab every day after school to learn and practice computer skills. After schooling, I aspire to make a career in Commerce where IT knowledge has become a decisive factor nowadays. Unlike in school, here I get sufficient time to learn and explore, and also practice various applications like MS Office package, among others. We are also taught essential life skills and are learning about HIV/AIDS, global warming and other relevant issues. Here I am improving my spoken English and personality as well to be yet more confident towards career and life.”

[Sonam Sharma, 15, is a student of 11th standard. Apart from attending IT classes in school, she finds it necessary and convenient to seriously train her hands at the center’s IT-lab for a professional career ahead.]

“Tuition Sir left the place and left me in-between….schools are not made for us..... here I am playing and learning well. English is my favorite, and I wish to continue studying here along with my brother.”

[Raju Das, 11, hails from Burdwan in West Bengal. Son to a rickshaw-puller, he started experiencing hint of education in a ‘tuition class’ just when the teacher shifted base and rendered students like him hapless. At AWC, he now studies in 2nd standard and hopes to close-up with children of his age soon.]
WE HAVE DISTRIBUTED 187,541 CONDOMS IN THE 5 HOPE PROJECT AREAS
HOPE Projects
Preventing spread of HIV/AIDS

The HOPE Projects run community centers where people can get information about HIV/AIDS, receive counselling and from where outreach activities are implemented. 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 Centers also organize seminars and workshops for the high risk community, peer educators and community volunteers.

The HOPE Projects
A HOPE Project runs a Health Service Program which organizes health camps for treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, provides pre-counselling and refers people for HIV testing, and organises HIV testing camps. The HOPE project creates an enabling environment by organizing meetings with secondary stakeholders and builds up a network of people who can support the project implementation.

The HOPE Link Worker Project
The HOPE Link Worker Project is a new program under NACP-III, where the project trains and monitors 20 pairs of Link Workers in one district, each responsible for a cluster of villages, with two main goals:
1) To identify and focus on “hotspots” of HIV vulnerability with interventions of awareness, education and distribution of condoms.
2) To link people in need of HIV/AIDS services to the relevant existing service providers.

Hope Alwar - reaching 425 commercial sex workers and a population of 150,000 people in slums and migrant workers’ quarters
Hope Haryana - reaching 5,000 migrants in Rewari
Hope Delhi - reaching 500 commercial sex workers in East Delhi
Hope Puducherry - reaching a general population of 15,000 people plus 1,200 migrants and 3,000 truckers in 20 industrial villages
HOPE Link Worker - educating Link Workers in 100 villages in Alwar District to reach vulnerable population groups in their respective areas

Some of the main achievements in 2008-2009 for the 5 HOPE projects:

• 13,251 individual people counselled
• 80 people Living With HIV/AIDS supported
• 187,541 condoms distributed
• 18,318 people treated for STD /STI
• 702 opinion forming activities held
• 2,433 people tested for HIV
• 20,613 people reached through one to one sessions
• 83,599 information material units distributed among the population
• 30,688 people trained through direct training programs
Excerpts from an interview with an AIDS infected patient:

“...My husband was in the last stage when diagnosed and admitted with AIDS at AIIMS Hospital; he expired last December leaving behind 3 kids, a small eatery and the disease with me. I have to take care of the kids and do household work as well. Life has been in shambles since, but thanks to the HOPE Project I now get proper medication, counselling and guidance. Now I know about and avail ARV medicines; I get vitamin tablets from HOPE office (sourced from the district hospital); and I take a balanced diet, all in time. My CD4 level is now under control. I am aware that only this practice can elongate my life and help me remain physically active to nurture my kids through my remaining days. HOPE is paying my monthly travel cost to the ARV Center run by the AIDS Health Care Foundation and is further assisting me in getting free railway pass for the trip.

[Lata, (name changed), 35, lives in Rewari town. Infected with AIDS, she feels fortunate - unlike other infected people - to have her relatives to feed her and her children, and HPPI by her side to assist her for a productive and dignified life.]

Excerpts from an interview with a volunteer Peer Educator:

“...People here are from Bihar, Bengal, and from Bangladesh. We all have been working as casual labourers at nearby mall construction site since last year. Over 200 men and adolescents live in these tin sheds and almost all the married men have their wives back in their hometowns. Buying sex at times becomes a necessity. Previously, we had no idea of HIV/AIDS; we learned a lot through video shows during the camps. This testing camp’s schedule was mutually agreed in the information camp last week; so now while we came back after the lunch break, we all are getting tested and receive our status report in 5 minutes. It’s convenient this way.

[Humayun Ali, 32, hails from Malda, West Bengal, and works as a volunteer peer educator for HOPE, mobilizing peers for this twice-a-month testing. Living in make-shift tin sheds provided by the construction company, life is strenuous and devoid of any pleasure and entertainment for such migrants.]
Excerpts from an interview with the Project Leader of TCE Baddi:

“In November 08 we started a cooperation with AFH – AIDS Health Care Foundation, Delhi, and since then we have constantly received free testing kits (Rapid Test Kits) from AHF. In total, we have received 8,907 testing kits. Recently we have agreed that AFH will continue to support our program with 1,000 testing kits per month. We are also cooperating with Himachal Pradesh State AIDS Control Society. The Director has agreed to pay for travel expenses of people living with AIDS to go to Shimla to collect ARV drug, supply the project with information material and support AIDS orphans if we find any. She has also proposed to National Aids Control Organization to open a STI clinic at our office and to provide us with all the basic amenities required for such a clinic where STI patients can be treated. We organize our HIV testing camps in different parts of the operational area. In total, we have tested 8,666 people since the project started.”

Excerpts from an interview with an ICTC counsellor:

“Here, at the Integrated Counselling & Testing Center, we have diagnosis facilities for HIV/AIDS and treatment facilities for STIs and STDs. The majority of the NGO-referred patients here come through the HOPE Project. The cooperation between ICTC and HPPI has been extensive and more than satisfactory, and we would like to extend it further to our upcoming centers. HPPI has been instrumental in awareness generation in this area where people were otherwise ignorant and hesitant to get tested.

[Gurjit Bhaskar, counsellor, ICTC Rewari]
WE HAVE GIVEN FACE TO FACE INFORMATION ABOUT HIV/AIDS TO 252,762 PEOPLE IN THE OPERATIONAL AREAS
Total Control of the Epidemic – TCE Projects

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 healthy-productive lives 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 responsibility of 5,000 people that 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. The passion-ates continue to ensure that the HIV virus is under control in their area after the project has run its course.

TCE Narela - The Project has been running for 3 years with support from Irish Aid and got duly concluded in May 2009. It has reached its target of mobilizing 100,000 people living in the Narela Industrial Area to be in control of HIV/AIDS. Over 20,000 people have been tested for HIV in the area.

TCE Baddi - It reaches 100,000 people in industrial and residential areas of Baddi in Solan district of Himanchal Pradesh. Running on its second year, the project is well on its way.

Some of main achievements in 2008-2009 for the 2 projects:

• 200,000 people living in the operational areas
• 252,762 contacts in the operational areas
• 136,841 people visited and registered for the first time
• 369,659 condoms distributed
• 23,328 people mobilized for HIV testing
• 12,048 households registered
• 4,981 non-house holds registered (factories, shops etc.)
• 88,232 people made individual PES plans
• 59,380 people have become TCE compliant
WE HAVE TRAINED 135 LOCAL YOUTH AS DEVELOPMENT INSTRUCTORS IN 2008 - 2009
Training Centers for Global Development

The Training Centers for Global Development 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 partly of training at the schools and partly of 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 has established 4 such training centers in India.

Some of the main achievements in 2008-2009 for the 4 Training Centers for Global Development:

- 106 Development Instructors graduated
- 135 New Development Instructors enrolled in the 13 months’ training program
- 28 Community Actions conducted by the Development Instructors
- 24 Open Sundays held
- 77,000 people reached in the operational areas through various community actions
Voices.....

“I can speak English fluently. I rarely get angry at someone now. I have become more patient. My friends lacked planning and there was lot of peer pressure which stopped us from doing something in life. I used to help Ravi, a field officer in Kharkhara village. He told me about this center. Now I am very happy as I learn new lessons every day. I will surely put my siblings in Humana so that they also become more responsible like me.”

[Narendra Kumar, 24, hails from a village near Behror, Rajasthan. He studied till 12th standard, did a computer course too, but still wasn’t sure of what he wanted to do.]

“I used to get angry at every small thing. My mother-in-law was always upset with me. I was frustrated as I was not able to get a job and was not sure about my life. After bearing two children, my life came to a standstill. Then I joined TCGD with my family’s support. They wanted me to become a DI. TCGD has given people a goal in life and everybody at my place is happy with the work I am doing. I have seen tremendous change in myself after joining TCGD.”

[Manju Yadav, 23, worked as a Community Health Mobilizer in CDP Alwar. She has two children and her husband is a farmer. Her mother in law is very happy that now Manju has become wise and even tells her about new developments in the center.]

“There is a lack of opportunity for rural youth. I wanted to do so many things, join the army, become a singer, get a good job etc. But I wasn’t able to do anything because I didn’t know how to plan things. TCGD has helped me learn new things. I now know how to plan my activities, use computers and make presentations. I came to know about health issues when we went for an exposure trip to the HOPE project in Delhi. Now I have a goal in my life. I want to get associated with SHGs, Youth Clubs, Kids’ Clubs and work for community development in my village.

[Ravi Kumar Yadav, 23. He wants to do a project on ill-effects of smoking and drinking in his village, as he learns new things at the training center.]

“I want to do something different. I want to work for the people in my village. I was married when I was a small girl, but thankfully, my in-laws were very supportive. I worked in the Population Reproductive and Child Health project in CDP Alwar for two and a half years. Then I stopped working because of my children and other family responsibilities. But now my in-laws and my husband are very supportive and wanted me to join TCGD.”

[Babita Sharma, 30, belongs to a small hamlet near Behror, Rajasthan. She has studied till 10th standard and now she is very excited to learn how to use computers, give speeches and presentations, and wants to be courageous in dealing with people.]
Vocational Training

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.

The Vocational Training Centers are located in Mathura, Moradabad, Agra, Lalitpur and Rae Bareli, all in Uttar Pradesh.

Achievement in 2008-2009:
454 youth enrolled
431 graduated
304 assisted to get jobs.

Voices.....

“My name is Ankit Kumar and I am 19 years old. I was doing nothing after I completed intermediate. My family is not so strong economically. That is why I couldn’t continue my studies to college level. I attended a meeting which was held by BAIF staff and they told that Humana People to People India was going to start a training program with support from BAIF. I gave interview and was selected for the training. This was a turning point of my life. I had not expected that. But it has shaped my life into a new look. The style of training was quite different from any other school. We stayed here for three months and learned English, communication, sales & marketing, using computers and how to dress and how to cooperate with others. Also, I have learned how to stand united. It was an unforgettable time of my life! Whatever I had learned, reflected in the interview and I was selected for a job in Divyani International Ltd on a monthly salary of Rs 6,000 /-.

My dreams have come true and I will continue my studies together with the job.”
WE HAVE PLANTED 213,000 TREES IN OUR OPERATIONAL AREAS
Green Action Projects
Dealing with environmental Issues

Through the environmental projects, HPPI and all the people involved want to contribute to a healthier environment. The Green Action projects aim at mobilizing communities 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 by the use of ground water 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. The projects also set up demonstration models of various low cost equipments produced with local material such as rope pumps, drip irrigation systems and Eco-Sanitation toilets.

Green Action Behror - has reached 40,000 people in 15 villages in Rajasthan.

Green Action Virat Nagar - is cooperating with 627 farmers on planting Jatropha around their fields.

Green Action Dausa - reaches 28,805 people in 10 villages of Mahuwa block, Dausa district, Rajasthan.

Green Action Tamil Nadu - also called Green Post Tsunami Action - has been implemented in 60 coastal villages in Tamil Nadu from December 2006 to February 2009. It has reached 45,000 people.

Green Action Parangipettai – also called Eco Service Center – was started in March 2009.

Some of the main achievements for the 5 projects in 2008-2009

• 320,000 people in the operational areas
• 113,805 people reached
• 81 Farmers’ Clubs with 1,500 farmers active in the programs
• 116 Rope pumps, 134 EcoSan toilets and 51 farm ponds established
• 213,000 trees planted
• 250,000 saplings grown in project nurseries
Voices.....

Mr. Giriraj, a model farmer from village Veergaon

Mr. Giriraj is a farmer who irrigated his wheat fields by using big check basin method. When he was convinced of the advantages of using small check basins, he did it as per recommendations by the project staff. His success story goes as follows:

He demarcated his fields into a model field with small check basins of 35 x 45 m and a control field with a big check basin of 42 x 58 m respectively. He noted the time it took to fill the fields with water for both his fields. It took 21 hours and 30 minutes for the model field and 53 hours and 30 minutes for the control field. Converted to hectares of land, this means 156 hours for 1 ha of small check basin fields and 219 hours for 1 ha of big check basin field. This meant that there was net saving of 63 irrigation hours per hectare in the model field. Mr. Giriraj had calculated the discharge rate of his tube well, which was 31.68 cubic meters per hour. Which implied, that around 2000 cubic meter of water was saved per hectare in the model field.

Mr. Giriraj was surprised. After being convinced of the amount of water he was able to save by using this method he decided to use the small check basin method on his entire field. He now believes there could be solution to the ever depleting water table if farmers changed their attitudes.

There is a saving of 28.76% water by using the small check basin method compared to the conventional big check basin method. On the productivity side, by introducing the drought resistant mustard variety “Aravali”, the farmer got 4,761 kg yield from a hectare of his model field compared to 4,105 kg in his control field, implying that there was also an increase in productivity by 6 %. Mr. Giriraj was very happy that there was no reduction in yield despite irrigating with less water.

Mr. Bharat Singh from Nangal Sumersingh

Mr. Bharat Singh is a progressive farmer. When approached by the field functionary for the first time, he informed that he was irrigating wheat using big check basin method, and on an average he used 12 hours for irrigating 0.25 hectares of this farmland once. Secondly when asked about how he manages solid waste, he told that he burned plastics, or threw it outside his house. For waste water he confessed that he just lets it go out over the road. We decided to motivate him for using the Small Check Basin Method, and he agreed to join us in an experiment on his land. As he faced water shortage for irrigation of wheat every year, he welcomed the idea. He agreed
enthusiastically to experiment and made 15 x 15 feet sized basins. The end result of this experiment was that he could save 3 hours of irrigation using the small check basin method compared to the big check basin method on 0.25 hectares. He was very happy and decided to adopt this method on his entire field in the next season.

**EcoSan toilets are saving water**

I am R. Chitra, from Sethukollai village. I was helped to get an EcoSan Toilet under the Green Post Tsunami Action Project. We are five members in my family and we are using the EcoSan Toilet regularly with proper maintenance as advised by the Green Post Tsunami Action Project Staff. In my village we were monitored well by the staff. This EcoSan Toilet is very helpful in our daily life as it helps us to be clean and tidy and live with a hygienic life style. The toilet has changed my routine. Now I am saving time because I do not need to go out for defecation. I utilize this saved time to sit with my children and prepare things calmly for my husband. The toilet is without odor. The EcoSan toilet is also not a burden for us in terms of water, as it does not require much of it.
WE HAVE REACHED 670,000 PEOPLE IN OUR OPERATIONAL AREAS WITH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
Community Development Projects

The Community Development Projects’ activities cover all aspects of life and aims at strengthening the community. The Project takes its point of departure with the people in the community, who organize themselves in groups of common interest including Self Help Groups, Women Groups, Farmers’ Clubs, Youth Clubs, Adolescents Groups, Kids’ Clubs and Village Action Groups. A model project covers 50,000 people in 50 villages, forming 5 community based groups in each village. With the fundamental organizational structures in place, the project becomes a catalyst for a range of programs, which depend on such structures for an effective implementation. The Project allies with different government schemes at national and state level for improving basic health, education and livelihood.

Health Programs

The program aims at promoting child immunization, institutional delivery, immunization of pregnant women and family planning. The Community Health Mobilizers in the program meet with pregnant women and women with newborn children every month and work closely together with the Primary Health Centers and their staff. The Health Programs work with 4,259 young couples and 10,540 women in 46 villages of Behror, Virat Nagar and Mahuwa blocks of Rajasthan.

PRI Action for Community Development

The program aims to build the capacity of women elected to the Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) or Village Councils, so that they can fulfill their tasks as envisaged in the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India which conferred 33% reservation for women in the Councils. This was an important move towards strengthening the position of rural women to enable them to bring significant changes in matters relating to health, nutrition, child welfare, family care, supply of drinking water etc. As the majority of rural women are illiterate and not aware of their constitutional rights, this initiative often resulted in women being elected pro forma, because they had to be there, but without their actual participation. The PRI Action for Community Development programs work with 1,110 elected women and 200 men in Behror block in Rajasthan, Rewari in Haryana, and in Haldwani in Uttarakhand.

Women's Self Help Groups

A Self Help Group is formed by 10-15 women from the same locality with the aim to help each other get out of poverty. The group decides on an amount that each member shall deposit to a common fund each month and other rules for the group. For the first 6-8 months they meet every month to deposit their savings. These are entered in a common register and in each member’s saving book. The money is placed in the group’s
bank account in the local bank. When sufficient funds are accumulated, the members can give loans to each other. Loans are usually taken for investments for crops, animals, health treatment, or for buying uniforms and school bags for children. After 1 year of saving and inter-loaning the group can take a common loan of Rs 25-50,000 from banks and start their own enterprises.  

The Community Development Projects have 1,012 Women’s Self Help Groups with approx. 12,144 members.

Children and Youth Programs

In all the Community Development Projects, clubs for children and youth are formed to provide them a platform for learning important skills within health & hygiene, environment, and community building. Children’s clubs typically take charge of school sanitation, cleaning and greening of the school compound, and participate in actions in the community while the youth learn about changes connected to adolescence, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS; discuss child marriages and female feticides; organize fairs and Open Sundays with information and entertainment, etc.  

The Community Development Projects have 1,306 clubs / groups with more than 15,000 members.

Farmers’ Clubs

Farmer’s Clubs are groups of farmers, usually in the same village, who work together to improve and develop the local livelihood possibilities within farming. Some of the groups are also Self Help Groups with a common saving.  

The Community Development Projects have 486 Farmers’ Clubs with approx. 5,800 members.

The Village Development Committee

A Village Development Committee consists of 1 – 2 members from the village Self Help groups, Farmers’ Clubs, Youth Clubs and other clubs plus other active people from the village. A VDC develops visions for the village and makes plans for implementing them.  

The Community Development Projects have 233 Village Action Committees with approx. 2,100 members.

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Annual Report 2008-2009
Some of the main achievements in 2008-2009 for the 11 projects:

- 670,000 people reached in the operational area
- 219,865 people participated in activities
- 22,585 people received training
- 35,044 people active in Community Based Clubs
- 1,556 New Community Based Groups were formed
- 46,328 trees were planted
- 73 vermiculture units were established
- 426 toilets established – out of a total count of 8,575 toilets over the years

Community Development Projects in Rajasthan:
CDP Alwar, CDP Virat Nagar, CDP Dausa, CDP Thanagazi, CDP Khetri

Community Development Projects in Haryana:
CDP Rewari, CDP Panipat, CDP Hisar

Community Development Projects in Uttarakhand:
CDP Nainital, CDP Haldwani

Community Development Project in Tamil Nadu:
CDP Cuddalore
Voices.....

“I was not able to bear a child even after 3 years of marriage. My mother in law was very unhappy with me. She took me to a tantrik (a shaman) who promised to cure me by traditional methods. She continued doing all this but one day a Community Health Mobilizer (CHM) from Humana came to our village and asked my mother in law to get me checked with the doctors. The CHM persuaded her in getting me checked by a doctor. The doctor gave me iron tablets and asked me to take healthy food because I was very weak and had nutritional deficiency. I followed the doctor’s advice and was in constant touch with the CHM who took care of me and told me about vaccinations. Now I have a 2 years old son, and I am now expecting my second child. I regularly get myself checked and get vaccinated with the help of the CHMs.”

[Beena Sharma, a 24 years old lady from Naredakala hamlet near Behror, Rajasthan, was spotted by Humana People to People India’s CHMs after her mother-in-law took her to a shaman. Now her mother-in-law is pleased and supportive. She helps take Beena regularly for health check ups to the doctor and health camps organized by Humana People to People India. The CHM advised her to maintain a gap between children. Beena is now a happy woman and thanks the CHMs for their timely intervention.]

“My baby girl cannot walk even though she is 5 years old. She looks like a 1 year old. I didn’t get my first child – a boy - vaccinated because I knew nothing about it. But as he is fine, I presumed this girl will not require any injections or medicines. But now I remain worries about my girl who can’t even sit properly. I got her vaccinated this time at a health camp organized by Community Health Mobilizers from Humana. Last year I gave birth to a boy whom I now take regularly for check ups and vaccination as advised by our CHM. I wish I knew about vaccinations and my health when I was expecting my second child. The CHM helps me a lot and advises me on what to feed my daughter. I am at least happy for my 3rd child who is getting proper vaccination under CHM’s supervision.”

[Aamin is a 26 years old woman from a small hamlet near Behror, Rajasthan. Her husband remained ignorant of health care services and vaccinations for their children. Her daughter is mal nourished and barely able to walk or sit. Humana People to People India’s RCH project has been helping her get medical advise and her children vaccinated.]

“I didn’t know what are HIV/AIDS and vaccinations. I came to know about all this when a CHM from Humana came and told me about STD, STI, and RTI, polio vaccinations, and vaccinations for pregnant women. Nobody told me about this when I was unmarried, not even at my husband’s place. I didn’t know about vaccinations and didn’t get my 1st child vaccinated. Thankfully, with the help of our CHM I got him vaccinated now, even as he is 5 years old. I also have a daughter who is 2, and now I very actively go for check ups carrying her, together with other women. Now all three of us go for check ups in all medical camps and I get both the kids vaccinated.”

[Kismat Bano, 21. She didn’t get her first child vaccinated when he was born but after being mobilized by RCH and PRCH project staff and learning about the benefits of vaccination, she takes him to get vaccinated whenever a camp is set up by Humana People to People India near her hamlet. She is very excited to learn so many new things, and she also keeps her husband informed and updated.]
“When I was a small girl, I used to visit anganwadi meetings in my village. I tried to understand what they were talking about. I got fascinated by it, and when Humana’s RCH project members came to my village, I got very excited to learn new things by which I could help my community. My husband was very doubtful about the work Humana did and why I was getting myself associated with them. My mother-in-law created problems for me and didn’t let me go out. But after seeing Humana’s work in our village they got appeased.”

(This is Madhu Sharma, 32 years old and an active member of a Health Federation. Her husband is a computer operator in Delhi and whenever he comes back to visit his family she makes him aware of the new happenings in the village. She, along with 13 other members of the Health Federation, wrote letters to the Deputy Chief Medical and Health Officer when pregnant women like them were not provided iron tablets. She is now aware of RTI, STI, STD, and HIV/AIDS and sincerely spreads awareness among other women in the area.)

“I didn’t believe my wife. I didn’t understand what kind of work she does with these people. She went for meetings, some programs, some classes, and told me about the activities Humana is implementing. But I didn’t believe her work. But today she made me attend a youth club meeting. Now I understand the kind of work she is doing for the community. I am very proud of her. I accept that I was narrow-minded but now I want to lend her a helping hand.”

(Man Singh works in a company in Gurgaon. His wife is a Community Health Mobilizer with Humana People to People India’s RCH project. He attended a three days’ workshop for youth in Behror where he learned about Humana People to People India’s RCH and PRCH projects. He now happily supports his wife.)

“Earlier, we were just clueless of our rights and capabilities. Through this training from Humana on human rights, women’s rights, leadership skills and development schemes, we are gaining understanding of how we can make things work for development in our village. I now advocate solving village disputes by mutual discussion rather than going to the police or authorities. I recently took along 30-40 women to file a written requisition to the Panchayat for improving muddy roads and inconsistent water supply. All the women signed the requisition on the spot and now that long pending development work is in process. As our village is far away from the project office, Jayanta (HPPI Outreach Worker) reminds us of every workshop date and time on before hand and arrives in time with an auto rickshaw to take us”.

(Bharpaui Chaudhary, 43, is a panch from village Budhani, under Budhana Panchayat, Rewari. An active representative, she is credited with several development works in her village in the last 4 years. In this last year of her tenure, as she learns the finer points of local governance through the HPPI workshops, she now aims to get the work she has initiated completed before the end of her tenure.)
2,490 Women have raised their income through loans from Humana Microfinance
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 specially to rural women, so that poor women are no longer exploited by the money lenders, or denied access to credit from banks because they have no assets for security. To ensure that the loans are paid back to Humana Microfinance, the loan availers are organized into groups of five, called “Better Future Groups”, or BFG. Six BFGs are again organized into a “Saheli”. Both the members in a BFG and in a Saheli are accountable towards their peer members repaying the loans. All members are getting training and they decide together on the best possible investments for them.

Humana Microfinance Bansur

This was the first Microfinance project established by Humana People to People India in June 2007 in Bansur block, Alwar district, Rajasthan. During the first 2 months the Field Executives were recruited and trained. A survey was conducted and the project started its fieldwork in October 2007. So far, 498 Better Future Groups have been formed with a total of 2,490 members, of whom all have been trained. 1,664 women have received a loan of Rs.10,000 each or about 250 USD. The loans have been used for starting shops, purchasing buffalos or goats, purchasing material for carpet making – to just mention a few. Out of the total amount paid out as loan – Rs. 34,512,000 / USD 734,298, only Rs. 4,616 / USD 98 are overdue.

Humana Microfinance Thanagazi

The second branch of Humana Microfinance has been started in the neighbouring block of Thanagazi. Here, BFG groups and the Sahelis are being formed, educated and readied to receive loans the day we receive funds for this branch. Applications have been submitted to various banks and the response is positive, as Humana Microfinance has received very good rating in an assessment carried out by an independent surveyor for the first branch.

Some of the main achievements in 2008-2009 for the project:

- 122 villages covered
- 498 groups formed
- 2,490 members in the groups
- 34,512,000 worth of loans distributed (USD 734,298)
- 1,644 members insured
- 67 trainings organized
Humana People to People India 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.

Humana People to People is an international membership organization, which at present comprises of 35 national associations working in 42 countries in 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 265 developmental projects reaching out to more than 10 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 members are:

1. HUMANA - Verein für Entwicklungszusammenarbeit (Austria)
2. Planet Aid Canada, Inc. - Aidons La Planète Canada, Inc. (Canada)
3. U-landshjælp fra Folk til Folk - Humana People to People (Denmark)
4. Ühendus Humana Estonia (Estonia)
5. Landsföreningen U-landshjälp från Folk till Folk i Finland r.f. (Finland)
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. Biståndsföreningen HUMANA Sverige (Sweden)
14. Planet Aid UK Ltd. (UK)
15. Planet Aid, Inc. (USA)
16. Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo em Angola (Angola)
17. Humana People to People Botswana (Botswana)
18. Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo no Guiné-Bissau (Guinea Bissau)
19. Humana People to People India (India)
20. Development Aid from People to People in Malawi (Malawi)
21. Associação Moçambicana para a Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (Mozambique)
22. D.A.P.P. Namibia (Namibia)
23. Humana People to People in South Africa (South Africa)
24. Development Aid from People to People in Zambia (Zambia)
25. Development Aid from People to People in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe)
26. Humana People to People Polska Sp. z o.o. (Poland)
27. One World Clothes Trade Bulgaria Ltd. (Bulgaria)
28. Humana-Bulgaria (Bulgaria)
29. Humana People to People Congo (Democratic Republic of Congo)
30. Associação Humana Povo para Povo em Brasil (Brazil)
31. Humana People to People Belize (Belize)
32. Humana People to People in Latvia (Latvia)
33. HUMANA People to People Deutschland e.V. (Germany)
34. Fundación Humana Pueblo para Pueblo – Ecuador (Ecuador)
35. Humana People to People Slovenia (Slovenia)
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<td>Asha for Education, Stanford University</td>
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Financial Statement

Humana People to People India
Income 9.9 Crores (Rs. 99,543,465)

How the funds have been used:

- Indian Organizations / Companies: 47%
- Micro Finance: 30%
- Central Government of India and State Governments: 2%
- Humana People to People Member Associations: 13%
- Humana People to People: 5%
- International Organizations / Companies: 2%
- Others: 16%
- Micro Finance: 7%

Humana People to People India
How the funds have been used:

- Combating Poverty/Health: 40%
- Environment: 26%
- Education of Children: 16%
- Training of Development Instructors: 11%