Our Mission:

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

The first of April 2010 marks a historic day with the execution of the Right to Education Act. While the Government of India and the various States have done much over the years to improve access for all to primary school education in the country, the Right to Education Act has made primary school education compulsory and placed the responsibility both at the Government of India, the States and the parents. The act also has a number of provisions to improve quality of education, training of the teachers and the involvement of communities in running of the schools.

Humana People to People India wishes to work with the Government of India, the State Governments, the communities, the teachers and the students to change the current situation of high rates of drop outs in primary schools and low rates enrolment in secondary schools to a new position where the students complete their primary school education with capacities and skills to learn and where students who wish to study can continue to secondary school.

Poor quality of primary education in many remote and rural areas of the country gets in the way of better opportunities for the poor, closing the future for the children.

Last year I wrote about the Academies for Working Children, a way in which Humana People to People India is working for the upliftment of the poorest slum children and provides them access to primary school education.

In 2009 we started a new line of work – DNS India Teacher Training Programme. As our strength lies in executing development activities rather than only providing technical assistance, we entered into an agreement with the Department of School Education in Chhattisgarh to implement the pre-service teacher training programme at the Bastar DIET (District Institute of Education and Training) using our own methodology. This pilot programme went so well, that in 2010 we have agreed to extend the programme to two more DIET's in Chhattisgarh.

Humana People to People India wishes to work with many States in India to implement the Humana People to People Teacher Training Programme. The programme trains primary school teachers to become qualified and committed individuals who deliver quality primary school education that puts every single child at the centre of the learning process and looks at the learning process as a dialectic process where the student is the main actor. You can read more about this new and exciting line of work in this Annual Report.

I would like to thank the staff of Humana People to People India and our volunteers for the hard work and dedication they have put into our 40 different projects all over the country for the cause of pushing all for a better and more humane world.

I also wish to thank our partners for their continuous support. We are very fortunate to have over 50 funding partners who are supporting us in small and big ways for various development activities, which you can read about in the following pages. We see all our contributors as partners in achieving our common objectives.

Dr. A. Padmavathi
Chairperson

About Humana People to People India

Humana People to People India is a development organisation registered on 21st May 1998 as a not for profit Company under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. The organisation runs 40 projects in 12 States of India within the areas of Community Development, Maternal & Child Health, HIV/AIDS, Primary Education, Teacher Training, Environment, and Management and Leadership Training, reaching over 1 million people.

An important force of Humana People to People India is the Project Leaders and their significance in the organisation. Every Project is an independent unit with clearly defined goals and objectives. 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 project and raise additional funds. The need is unlimited and unrestricted and the more we do, the better.

At the same time the forum of Project Leaders forms 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 organisation.

Most of Humana People to People India’s Project Leaders are former Development Instructors who have undergone a 13 months training program at Humana People to People India’s Training Centres for Global Development. This is a unique programme that challenges the participants to take a new look at themselves and the world they live in. They are encouraged 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 everyone. The training is a combination of theoretical studies, lectures and practical field actions. A period of 6 months is spent working at one of the projects.

The training at the Training Centres for Global Development opens up a whole new perspective, and initiates a confidence building process combined with an experience to take on any task under whatever prevailing conditions. These are 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.

It is our human resources and their ability to engage with the community that is the core strength of Humana People to People India. In the following pages you will be able to read a few examples of this engagement and the results that have been achieved in the past year.
Where we are working

**UTTAR PRADESH**
- CDP Ghaziabad
- CDP Badaun
- CDP Hardoi
- CDP Kanshiram Nagar
- CDP Unnao
- Academy for Working Children Ghaziabad

**RAJASTHAN**
- CDP Alwar
- CDP Dausa
- CDP Virat Nagar
- CDP Thanaagar
- CDP Khetri
- Green Action Behror
- Green Action Dausa
- Green Action Virat Nagar
- Green Action Neemrana
- Academy for Working Children Jagatpura, Jaipur
- HOPE Alwar
- HOPE Link Worker Project Alwar
- Humana Micro Finance Bansur
- Humana Micro Finance Thanaagar
- Humana Micro Finance Sodawas
- Humana Micro Finance Gandala
- Academy for Working Children Gurgaon
- Study Center Gurgaon

**HARYANA**
- CDP Panipat
- CDP Rewari
- CDP Hisar
- HOPE Haryana
- HOPE Alwar
- HOPE Link Worker Project Alwar
- Humana Micro Finance Bansur
- Humana Micro Finance Thanaagar
- Academy for Working Children Gurgaon
- Study Center Gurgaon

**DELHI**
- HOPE Delhi
- HOPE Puducherry

**PUDUCHERRY**
- HOPE Puducherry

**HIMACHAL PRADESH**
- Total Control of the Epidemic
  - Baddi

**UTTARAKHAND**
- CDP Nainital
- CDP Haldwani
- Training Center for Global Development Uttarakhand

**ORISSA**
- Training Center for Global Development Orissa

**CHHATTISGARH**
- DNS India Teacher Training Programme Bastar
- Training Center for Global Development Chhattisgarh

**TAMIL NADU**
- CDP Cuddalore

**NEW PROJECTS**
- CDP Sheupur, Madhya Pradesh
- CDP Lakheri, Rajasthan
- CDP Delhi (Resource center for homeless)
- CDP Orissa
- DNS Koriya, Chhattisgarh
- DNS Jashpur, Chhattisgarh

*CDP - Community Development Project*
Humana People to People India implements Community Development Projects, which are an integrated approach of development, expressed in 10 lines of activities - covering all aspects of life, and thus strengthening the community. The idea of the project is “to work together with people and their communities to develop a life in dignity and well being through access to services that meet their basic needs in a sustainable manner including livelihood, health, education and information, a safe and healthy environment and a life free of discrimination, thus ensuring their economical, social, cultural as well as civil and political rights.”

The 10 lines of activities deal with long-term development, which needs sustainable solutions to be created and implemented. The Community Development Projects are therefore capable of changing their way of operation to seize upcoming possibilities for cooperation with all forces pulling in the same direction - be it governmental initiatives, other organizations, national or local programs. At the same time the projects maintain their clear profile with the 10 lines of activities and the basic methods of the programs.

A Community Development 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’s Groups, Farmers’ Clubs, Youth Clubs, Adolescents’ Groups, Kids’ Clubs and a confluence of selected members from each group together with other government and Panchayat stakeholders to form the Village Action Group. As a result of the community groups, the self-organizing strength is being built up over time. The capacity of self-organizing is an additional result to the actual, practical activities, but nonetheless a very important factor for sustainable development.

Humana People to People India is implementing 16 community development projects in five states of India including Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Group /Organization</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Total Members</th>
<th>Female members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Groups</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>6,296</td>
<td>6,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Clubs</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>5,288</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kids’ Clubs</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>4,483</td>
<td>743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent Boys’ Groups</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>2,864</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent Girls’ Groups</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>7,047</td>
<td>7,047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Help Groups</td>
<td>1,292</td>
<td>16,515</td>
<td>16,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers’ Clubs</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>7,115</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Action Groups</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>2,845</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Health Committees</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Groups</td>
<td>3,794</td>
<td>52,896</td>
<td>31,172</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some figures at a glance for the year 2009-2010

- Total elected PRI representatives involved: 1,371
- Female PRI representatives with whom the project is intervening through activities: 646
- Total Village Councils engaged: 100
- Leadership skills provided to female PRI representatives: 424
- Number of micro projects executed by PRI representatives and the community: 35

Female PRI Federations have been formed through the election process. The federations are working on women rights; development of leadership skills among the female members; stop of sex discrimination; and generally promoting gender equality.

The project is also supporting the female PRI members to develop their capacity to implement micro-projects in the villages.

Health

While creating the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1948, health was defined as being “a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”. However, this definition remains idealistic and a cause of concern, especially for the people residing in rural India, with poverty, ignorance and poor access to health services being the main reasons.

The maternal mortality rate (MMR) of India has declined to 450 per 100,000 live births - against 540 in 1998 - 99 but is far from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of a reduction to 109 by 2015.

Moreover, the infant mortality rate of the country stands at 57 per 1,000 live births, which is higher than the rates in impoverished countries such as Eritrea and Bangladesh. (State of the World’s Children 2009)

HPPI realizes the need to work on health issues and is implementing Maternal & Child Health projects in Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh with an aim at strengthening the existing health institutions, both public and private, through capacity building of the community that will enable people to identify, articulate and demand better health services; by providing knowledge and health awareness to various groups in the community; and by linking up with the health care centers for specific activities.

Key accomplishments in the operational areas:

- TT vaccination among pregnant women increased from 45% to 94%, institutional deliveries increased from 45% to 90%, complete immunization increased from 40% to 90% and as a result no case of infant and maternal mortality was recorded.

People should have a safe and healthy environment and a discrimination free life, thus ensuring their economical, social, cultural as well as civil and political rights. Prime focus is laid on participation of women in the decision making process, which helps them to take a leading role in community development.

The project foresees capacity building of all PRI representatives in fulfilling their roles and responsibilities. It is here that democracy is truly exercised, which means rule by the people and for the people.

The PRI Action for Community Development programs work with 510 elected women and 450 men in Rewari in Haryana and in Haldwani in Uttarakhand.
A healthy environment represents an ecosystem where a symbiosis between the physical environment and the living beings supports the biodiversity. Exploitative human activities have deteriorated the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil, which has caused a threat to existence of the living being. To contribute to a healthy environment, HPPI runs environmental projects called Green Action, which aims to turn around the environmental degradation cycle in rural communities from being out of balance with nature to become a model of environmental sustainability. The Green Action projects mobilize the community to live up to demands within waste management, soil and water conservation, and sanitation and wasteland development. This is done through a list of parameters that deals with changing degraded soil to become alive again by use of organic fertilizers; getting water back into the wells through 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 healing the environment in general. The projects also set up demonstration models of various low cost equipment produced with local material such as rope pumps, drip irrigation systems and Eco Sanitation toilets.

Key accomplishments:
Formation of 450 farmers clubs with approximately 7,000 farmers involved in organic farming and modern methods of agriculture. 100 farmers have been trained on nursery management and 40 have started their own nurseries for vegetable and fruit production.

A total of 100,000 saplings of vegetables and fruit trees including green chillies, brinjal, cauliflower, tomatoes, amla, lemon and papaya and have been planted in 100 model gardens and fields. 535 kitchen gardens have been established in households and, 175 vermiculture units have been established.

25,000 trees have been planted; 17 roof top rain water harvesting structures, 16 water recharge systems in dried out dug-wells, and 8 ponds have been made for ground water recharge and water conservation for irrigation. 35 Eco San toilets have been constructed.
Community Development with Solar Energy Illumination

India has an urgent need for development and promotion of renewable energy solutions to its growing demand for electric power, and a need of providing energy services to large numbers of households, which are deprived of adequate electricity supply. Thus, Humana People to People India has joined hands with TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute), in 2008 in the implementation of TERI’s “Lighting a Billion Lives” (LaBL) campaign, with installation of 18 community based solar charging stations in two districts in Rajasthan. With support from USAID, a new project “Community Development with Solar Energy Illumination” was initiated in June 2009 with installation of solar charging stations and community development work in four districts of Uttar Pradesh.

The project aims to provide quality illumination to 6,000 households in 100 villages and is combined with improvement of livelihood for 4,500 women organized in 300 Self Help Groups, and environment education programmes for children and youth in schools and colleges in the same area. The activities take place in Badaun, Kanshiram Nagar, Unnao and Hardoi districts.

Self Help Group (SHG) members, trained as entrepreneurs to run the solar charging stations, play a key role as service providers and direct partners in the project. The solar charging station entrepreneurs rent solar lanterns and charge 2-3 Rs. per lantern from the users. The women entrepreneurs maintain log book of the users and the income they are generating every day by renting out the solar lanterns. The 300 Women’s Self Help Groups form an important network in the community as an organized group of beneficiaries and promoters of the solar energy lanterns.

Through environment education programs in local schools and colleges the project mobilizes the young generation to take actions in order to protect the environment, promote clean energy and take qualified decisions about energy consumption.

Biogas

There is need for development of renewable energy sources. Production of biogas is a model technology that can provide an alternate source of energy and the byproduct, slurry, that comes out of biogas production can be used as manure to promote organic farming. Realization of this potential and the fact that India supports the largest cattle wealth, besides another issue of solid waste accumulation and its ill effects, HPPI has made an attempt to establish biogas digesters in Rajasthan under its environment project Green Action Dausa. The project is supported by UFF Finland with funds from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland.

The project started in January 2010 with an aim to create a model for enhancing the value of cow dung, kitchen waste and leaves and ensure its safe disposal, by establishing 20 pilot biogas plants. The project promotes biogas production, mobilizes people and helps them to get loans. The project establishes 25 Self Help Groups/Farmers Clubs, conducts awareness building sessions and trainings which in the long run will help in mobilizing and facilitating the establishment of 200 biogas plants by the families themselves.

Key Accomplishments:

It is encouraging and inspiring to mention here that the first 5 biogas plants are successfully running and the project has started to receive good response from the community. It has been observed that people have understood the need and importance of adopting such models for their development.

Biofuel

In the light of diminishing fossil fuel reserves, environmental degradation due to indiscriminate burning of fossil fuels and need of establishing more and varied resources of renewable energy, the home grown fuel in the form of Jatropha plants has the potential to become an important component of attaining energy security in the rural areas, as production can be organized in a completely decentralized manner and thereby be adopted by thousands of farmers. It can thereby be adopted by thousands of farmers. It can provide an alternate source of energy.

Production of Biofuel together with farmers is taking place at the Green Action Project in Vinat Nagar, Jaiipur District in Rajasthan, where 1,715 farmer’s club members organized in 143 farmer’s clubs are growing Jatropha plants as fencing around their fields.

The project has 175,000 Jatropha plants as fencing and 15,000 plants in demonstration plots in the villages. An oil extraction and biodiesel production unit with simple equipment has been established near the project office, where farmers can bring their oil seeds for processing. The production unit is equipped with a de-hulling machine for removal of shells, an oil expeller and a small biodiesel reactor. The farmers can use the oil to run their agriculture machinery like small tractors and pumps.

At the same time, the project is presently collaborating with Delhi Technical University to develop a system for pre-heating and filtration of neat Jatropha oil, which can make it suitable for direct use in diesel engines, thus saving money and time on the transesterification process, in an attempt to provide a production model with the lowest possible processing cost.

Key Accomplishments:

There are 143 farmers’ clubs with 1,715 members. 815 farmers have been trained in Jatropha cultivation and production of biofuel. A biodiesel production unit has been established to provide service to the farmers.
The idea of the Humana People to People Microfinance Projects is to make credit accessible to the poor, which can help them to break the cycle of poverty.

With small loans, poor families can invest in assets and productions that improve their income and thereby open up greater access to opportunities including improved shelter, health, education and quality of life.

Loans are given especially to poor rural women, so that they are no longer exploited by the traditional 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 People to People Microfinance, the loan-takers are organized into groups of five, called “Better Future Groups”, or BFGs. Six BFGs are again organized into a “Saheli” (or federation). Both the members in a BFG and in a Saheli are accountable for their peer members repaying the loans. All members are receiving training and they decide together on best possible investments.

Activities
Humana People to People India initiated the microfinance programme in June 2007 in Bansur block of Alwar District in Rajasthan as a pilot project in partnership with “Rastriya Mahila Kosh” (RMK). At present Humana People to People Microfinance have RMK, SIDBI, Indian Bank, NABARD and Humana People to People Federation as partners that have provided loans. The programme is implemented through four branches located in Bansur, Thanagazi, Sodawas and Gandala in Alwar district (Rajasthan). The loans have been used for starting small shops, purchasing buffaloes or goats, purchasing material for carpet making to name a few.

Main achievements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of branches</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of villages in the operational area</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of BFGs (Better Future Groups)</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of members</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of active borrowers</td>
<td>2,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of disbursed Loans</td>
<td>6,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative loan disbursed</td>
<td>Rs. 6,86,78,000 (USD 1,560,863)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding loans, not due</td>
<td>Rs. 1,88,72,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portfolio at risk</td>
<td>Rs. 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of insured clients</td>
<td>2,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of trainings organized</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Training Center for Global Development trains youth who want to be a part of building up a new and better future for all.

Responding to “Call on you” they decide to be on the side of the poor in the fight for a dignified life for all:

Call on you:

• The Development Instructor movement is created by youths, who want to end poverty, illiteracy, division between people and dehumanized conditions for a vast number of people in the country.
• You can do your share of humanizing India.
• You have a surplus and you have an education.
• Together with other youths you can change the scenario for thousands of people.
• 60 years after independence the implementation of fundamental human rights as proclaimed by the Constitution of India did not reach all citizens of the country.
• This will only happen in a People to People movement.
• People with surplus resources help other people to establish a life in dignity.
• This is not a sacrifice. It is a new way of life for modern youth who want to make a difference.

So what is Training Center for Global Development?

It is a 13 months program divided in 3 periods. The first 6 months is the ‘Action Period’. The next 6 months is the ‘Project Period’ and the last 1 month is the ‘Camp Future Period’. These periods are explained below:

Action Period: During the 6 months in ‘Action Period’, the students are staying in the training center solving a number of tasks and carrying out 3 major actions in the surrounding community. The students also prepare to take an individual responsibility in one of Humana People to People India’s projects in India.

Project Period: During the 6 months in ‘Project Period’, the students fill in a position in a Humana People to People India project in any of the operational areas. They are given individual responsibilities and have to reach their set goals for the period.

Camp Future: During the 1 month ‘Camp Future Period’, the students formulate their experiences in their final reports and prepare for their future endeavors. The students make their curriculum vitae, send out job applications and plan their future through discussions with peers.
HPPI has established 4 Training Centers for Global Development (TCGD) where youth are trained so that they take a leading role in development as Development Instructors. The youth are trained for 6 months at the training centers and for 6 months as trainees in HPPI projects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number of Dis enrolled 31-03-2010</th>
<th>Number of Dis graduated per 31-03-2010</th>
<th>Special features:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCGD Sikkim</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Operated from 2001 to 2003.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCGD Behror</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>Operated from 2004 to 2009 and was thereafter moved to Haldwani.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCGD Haldwani</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Opened in October 2009.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCGD Haryana</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Opened in December 2006. The center has trainees from many locations of India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCGD Puducherry</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Opened in December 2006 and closed in February 2010.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCGD Orissa</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Opened in June 2009.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCGD Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Opened in January 2010. This training center is especially training graduated M.A. and B.Eds with the aim that they shall qualify to become lecturers at the DNS Teacher Training Colleges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>165</strong></td>
<td><strong>314</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Why we are training youth at our Training Centers for Global Development?

The Development Instructor Program is a full time program where you have to challenge yourself through collective living and hard work.

Most of the education however, comes from everyday experiences. This program will stretch you in every way, opening your eyes to the many problems in India and the World, while training you to solve them.

Our aim is that a Development Instructor shall be able to:

- Unite people
- Organize people
- Analyze
- Solve problems
- Manage administration
- Manage financing and economy
- Present innovations
- Be result oriented
- Be focused on timing
- Get the hands out of the pockets

Some achievements in numbers from HPPI’s 5 Training Centers for Global Development:

Students enrolled this year - 120
Students graduated this year - 117
Number of major community actions conducted - 32
In spite of the fact that India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world and in spite of the Right to Education Act, which makes education not only possible but also compulsory for all children from the age of 5 to 14 years, India is the country with the largest number of out of school children in the world.

According to statistics, at least 35 million children in the age group 5 to 14 years are not attending school. Many of them are growing up in urban slums. UN HABITAT states that India has 170 million slum dwellers. Many live under a sheet of plastic or create a shelter for themselves with whatever material they manage to find.

The children from these families often do not attend any schooling, as the family expects that the situation will get better soon and they can move back to where they came from. Most families do not have the requisite official documents for enrolling the children in school. The parents themselves have no or very poor education and therefore do not pay much attention to their children’s need for education.

HPPI addresses the needs of such children through the Academies for Working Children. The aim is to give the children knowledge and make them regular school goers. At the end of the 2-3 years program, they can either continue in HPPI’s 4-8th grade program or they can enroll in the local school and continue their education.

One Academy for Working Children has a main center with regular classrooms and 4 satellite centers in or very near to the slum where the children live. It is our experience that the learning center has to be very close to the children’s home. Once the children develop a habit of going to school every day, they can also attend the 4-8th grade education in the main center, which may be one or two km away from their home. One of the reasons for our success with this program is the commitment of the staff who daily visit the families, meet the parents and solve their problems such as health issues, arranging proper documents for enrolling the child in the government schools etc.

The staff actively work to make the AWC a success for the children by mobilizing the children, their parents, the local school teachers and the authorities to join hands to create a better future for the children. The teachers at AWC educate the children, organize cleaning actions in the slums, organize events in the neighborhood and pay attention to every single child.
Our 6 AWC projects have a total of 75 computers, which are running in excellent conditions. The older children are very smart and learn much faster than anticipated.

Systematic training

The ABL system (Activity Based Learning system) is the backbone of the education and was introduced this year with the support from SCERT (State Council for Education Research and Training) in Chhattisgarh. It is a task based educational system where every task is printed on a plastic laminated cardboard.

After completing the task, the card is returned and the next task is taken from the ladder. The ladder has tasks arranged on it step wise. After 8-10 tasks, the child passes a milestone and goes to the next level. One year of learning has approximately 30 levels/milestones to pass in every subject, which are Hindi, Mathematics, Science and English.

The young children learn from playing with sticks and stones; learn mathematics by counting leaves and act like they are selling items at a departmental store. They play with empty bottles, matchboxes and other items. The children dance, sing and play. They have a good time in AWC and look forward to take the class every day.

A good education for human beings

This system is progressive as it places the responsibility of learning in the hands of the child and at the same time encourages the children to work as a team in reaching their goals. Tasks are solved alone or in groups. At times the children join other children who are more experienced in problem solving.

The milestone tasks are always presented to the teacher, who is also responsible for the progress of the individual child as well as for the general pace of learning.

Child Centered Learning:

A multitude of learning methods and materials with one thing in common: The children are in the center.

Humana People to People India has with the help of many good people and companies succeeded in establishing 6 Academies for Working Children with 20 learning centers for underprivileged slum children.
Teacher Training: The background and the vision

HPPI is committed to work with the Government to improve the quality of education in Government primary schools, especially in remote and rural areas, in order to give access to quality education to all children, and thus open up their future of opportunities.

“The positive legal framework and a number of programmes and schemes set in motion to improve primary school education in India, such as the introduction of mid-day meals, opening of additional schools, promoting the participation of Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) and massive enrolment drives have had an effect: gross enrolment in primary schools rose from 84.6% in 1992-93 to 95.4% in 2002-03. Despite the progress made by these efforts, new initiatives are much needed, as around 42 million children aged 6-10 are not attending schools. While enrolment has increased significantly, and there has been a reduction in disparities between boys and girls over the past decade, drop-out rates remain high due to the poor quality of services: about 1/3 of all children leave before finishing primary school.” (UNICEF India)

With the Right to Education Act, the Government of India has taken a decisive step to improve access to primary school education for all its children. HPPI has decided to participate in the effort by entering into pre-service training of primary school teachers who will be able to deliver quality education.

With this background HPPI signed an agreement with the Department of School Education, Chhattisgarh, in August 2009, for training 50 students within the framework of the District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) at Bastar District, Chhattisgarh.

HPPI provides trainers who implement the DNS India Teacher Training Programme, a two-year pre-service teacher training programme that leads to a Diploma of Education – D.Ed. The Programme incorporates the curriculum of the State, and the students take annual examinations organized by the State Board of Secondary Education. In addition to the subjects provided by the State Curriculum, the programme adds a number of extra curricular subjects and activities, and uses methodologies that are student centered and student driven.

HPPI wants to work in many states of India and implement this programme with the aim to modernize the pre-service teacher training at the DIETs as well as train thousands of future teachers with a new attitude and abundant skills to provide poor children from mainly rural areas with modern and engaging primary school education.
Eight out of the eleven periods consist of three weeks with a similar structure, where 3 days are for school practice in local schools two days for lectures and studies and one day for pedagogical sessions with discussions, conclusions and report writing. The fourth week is a theme week, where the students go in depth with a particular subject. The other 3 periods have a different programme where all 4 weeks are dedicated to studies, activities and actions related to the headline of the month.

The organisation of the programme in this way creates a necessary framework of progress and innovativeness around the fundamental concept of putting the student in the driver’s seat of his or her own training.

The Methodology of training

Overall, DMM is the method of education in the Teacher Training College. This method makes the student the main navigator of his own training. DMM means Definition of Modern Methods. Where teaching methods are often organizing the teacher as the master and the student as the apprentice, DMM empowers both the subject, the student and the teacher.

The subject is identified specifically and compartmentalized as one unit of information instead of being a part of the usual and continuous stream of pieces of information. In this way, the subject has been given more power by being put in relief as a part of information that has been given importance. Moreover, the student adds his information and thoughts to the knowledge included in the subject. This dialectical process is of no small importance for the creation of new knowledge and for the wonderful student and teacher experience of studies as making you knowledgeable and at the same time being a part of the creation of knowledge.

Empowerment of this quality and intensity is not normally included in any learning process. The student has been placed as what we above called the navigator of his own learning process. This empowerment is of the utmost importance of the would-be teacher. The student has been transformed from an object for the teacher to teach into a subject that learns by studying in a framework of a specifically structured road map. This, of course, empowers the student.

The teacher also changes both position and situation. He no longer repeats knowledge, he gets involved in a dynamic triangle of subject, student and teacher where he acts both as a catalyst for the student’s learning and as a composer of empowering both students and the subject matter itself.

So if one principle of DMM should be emphasized, it should be the triple empowerment of subject matters, students and teachers in this creative and very dynamic process of learning.

DNS India Teacher Training Programme

DNS takes its inspiration from the “Necessary Teacher Training College” in Denmark – an innovative and progressive practical theoretical training of teachers that has been running since 1972. In 1993 Humana People to People in Africa developed a programme inspired by DNS and adapted to the specific needs of Mozambique, and started the first college in Maputo. Today 24 DNS colleges have been established and are running as private colleges under a public private partnership with the Governments of Mozambique, Angola and Malawi, and over 11,000 teachers have been graduated of whom over 80% are working as teachers and headmasters in rural primary schools.

In 2009, Humana People to People India, with assistance from Humana People to People Federation’s HQ in Zimbabwe, developed the DNS India Teacher Training Programme.

The DNS India Programme incorporates the State approved curriculum, and the programme will ensure that the students pass the official examinations at the end of each year of the training. In addition to the State approved curriculum the DNS Teacher Training programme includes many additional elements such as knowledge about the world, life style skills, computer applications like MS Office, Paint, Photoshop, Movie maker, etc, community development work, construction and maintenance, and English.

The DNS India Programme is organized in 22 periods of 4 weeks duration, 11 periods in the first year and 11 periods in the second year. Each period has a headline to give direction and focus to the studies, discussions and activities in that particular period.
The idea of HOPE is to establish centers where people and communities affected by HIV/AIDS can access information and services that will enable them to face the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Humana People to People India is running 4 HOPE projects where people get information about HIV/AIDS and receive counseling and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases. Assistance to access testing and treatment of HIV is also provided along with other outreach activities. The vast and extensive outreach programme reaches vulnerable groups such as youth, migrant workers, truck drivers, street children and core groups like commercial sex workers (CSW), men who have sex with men (MSW), intravenous drug users and also eunuchs. Workshops and trainings are also organized for peer educators, volunteers and link workers. The 4 HOPE Projects are partnering with the State AIDS Control Societies and are implementing Targeted Interventions, the Link Worker Programme and project HUMSAFAR. The HUMSAFAR project specifically targets the truckers and factory workers in Neemrana and Puducherry.

Consolidated achievements for the 4 HOPE Humana Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of people reached through various IEC activities</td>
<td>367,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of people facilitated for STD Treatment</td>
<td>3,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of HIV tests done</td>
<td>7,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People trained in trainings</td>
<td>86,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women referred to in PPTCT</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condoms Distributed</td>
<td>636,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of people from high risk groups counseled</td>
<td>22,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People Living with HIV supported</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of opinion forming activities</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached through one-on-one interactive sessions</td>
<td>34,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC materials distributed</td>
<td>116,202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Control of the Epidemic – TCE Projects

TCE means that the community shall win the battle against HIV and keep the HIV epidemic under control. TCE project works on maintaining the number of HIV negatives and ensures people who are HIV positive do not spread the virus to others. The HIV positive 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. HPPI is implementing the TCE project in Baddi, Himachal Pradesh. The project reaches 1,32,240 people in industrial and residential areas of Baddi in Solan district of Himachal Pradesh.

The programme reached 856 factories during its implementation.
I am Fooli Devi, a widow in my early twenties. I am a tribal woman from the village of Hinsala in Thanagazi block of Alwar district in Rajasthan. Me and my husband worked as shopkeepers and earned 50 rupees on a daily basis. Keeping the future in mind, we had also started a monthly saving of Rs 10 for building a stable livelihood.

But destiny had something else prepared for me. My husband suffered from a disease, so I had to sell my home to get money for the treatment and spent all money from our savings and property. I had just become a mother and after 13 years my husband passed away after the prolonged disease. I had lost my husband, property and dignity. At this point I had no option but to turn to moneylenders who charged high interest rates. The only source of income was sale of milk from 2-3 goats that I had but I couldn’t even give one meal a day to my son and daughter. At this age I did not like to live the life of a beggar and I was genuinely upset.

Once I heard that the Humana People to People Microfinance project was conducting a meeting in my village to discuss livelihood issues and the mobilization of savings and the subsequent disbursal of credit. I joined the meeting and joined one of the Better Future Groups. I applied for a loan of Rs. 10,000, and was then able to start up my shop again.

A small part of the income is used for repayment of the loan, the rest is for my domestic consumption. Later, on the basis of my income, I got another loan from Humana Microfinance of Rs 10,000 for extending the business further. With the increased income I am able to save Rs 100 a month, which will help me to build a house. With my improved economy I can now also repay my credit to the moneylenders.

Becoming a member of a Better Future Group not only increased my financial position but also helped to build a sense of security and hope. I never participated in any village meeting and did not know anything about micro credit schemes before I became a member of a BFG. Now I act as a President of my Better Future Group.

There is a motto saying: “Yesterday women dared to struggle, today they dare to win”. I owe my success to having listened respectfully to the very best advice given by Humana People to People India. Wishing all successes to Humana.
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 present comprises of 35 national associations working in 43 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 10 million people in Europe and North America are donating their used clothing annually to the second hand clothes sales and distribution system and in this way supporting development as well as reducing CO2 emission by recycling clothes that should otherwise have been destroyed.

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 Entwicklungs zusammenarbeit (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. Uhendus Humana Estonia (Estonia),
5. Landsdörföreningen 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. Biståndsförbundet 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 na Guiné Bissau (Guinea Bissau),
19. Humana People to People India (India),
20. 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 (Brazil),
31. Planet Aid UK Ltd (UK),
32. Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo em Angola (Angola),
33. Humana People to People Botswana (Botswana),
34. Humana People to People Congo (Democratic Republic of Congo),
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98. Humana-Bulgaria (Bulgaria),
99. Humana People to People Congo (Democratic Republic of Congo),
100. Associação Humana Povo para Povo (Brazil),
101. Planet Aid UK Ltd (UK),
Our Partners

1. Aadhar Research Institute
   Integrating Social Support for Reproductive and Child Health Rights, (Phase III under Community Development Project Alwar)

2. Aide et Action
   HOPE - Link Worker Project, Alwar

3. AIDS Health Care Foundation
   HOPE Projects (all IN, HCD projects)

4. Ananda Foundation
   Girls Education Centers under Community Development Project Virat Nagar

5. Asha for Education, Austin
   Academy for Working Children, Chashmac

6. Asha for Education, Atlanta
   Academy for Working Children, Chashmac

7. Austrian Development Agency HUMAN (Austria)
   Academy for Working Children projects

8. Canada High Commission, New Delhi
   PM Action for Community Development under CDP Nainital

9. Concern India Foundation
   Green Action Behror

10. DAPP UK
    Academy for Working Children projects, CDP projects

11. DELL Giving - Youth Connect
    Study Center, Gurgaon

12. Delhi State AIDS Control Society
    HOPE Delhi

13. E.J. DuPont India Ltd.
    Academy for Working Children Gurgaon

14. Green World Recycling Ltd.
    Green Action Neemrana

15. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland
    Academy for Working Children Neemrana, Academy for Working Children Mahiya Nagar and Jagtapur, Jaipur

16. Foundation Audemars Piguet
    Environment and Community Development for Dharri Block under Community Development Project Nainital

17. Haryana State AIDS Control Society
    HOPE Haryana

18. HINDUSTAN COPPER LIMITED
    Community Development Project Khetri

19. Humana People to People Italy
    Training Centers for Global Development, Community Development Projects, DNS Teacher Training colleges

20. Humana People to People Deutschland e.V. (Germany)
    “Humana People to People Italia O.N.L.U.S. (Italy)” Training Centers for Global Development

21. Humana People to People Deutschad e.V. (Germany)
    Community Development Projects

22. Humana People to People Polska Sp. z o.o.
    HOPE projects

23. HUMANA India
    DNS Teacher Training colleges

24. Indian Bank
    Humana Micro Finance

25. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
    Community Development Project Panipat

26. Johnson & Johnson Limited, CaveAsia
    Community Development Project Thanagazi, Total Control of the Epidemic, Baddi

27. Jindal Stainless Limited
    Community Development Project Hisar, Training Center for Global Development Orissa

28. Landföreningen U
    Ländshjälp från Folk till Folk i Finland e.l. (Finland)

29. Mitsubishi Electric Automotive India Pvt. Ltd.
    Community Development Projects, Green Action Projects, Academy for Working Children projects

30. National Children’s Fund
    IT Learning Center for Working Children, under CDP Jaipur

31. NABARD - National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
    Community Development Projects and Humana Microfinance

32. Planet Aid, Inc. USA
    Community Development Projects, Total Control of the Epidemic projects, Academy for Working Children projects, Training Centers for Global Development, Green Action projects, HOPE projects, DNS Teacher Training colleges

33. Planet Aid Ltd UK (UK)
    HOPE Projects

34. Rajiv Gandhi Foundation
    Academy for Working Children, Neemrana

35. Rastriya Mahila Kosh
    Humana Microfinance

36. Rajasthan State AIDS Control Society
    HOPE Alwar

37. Sageningen Foundation for Health and Education
    Academy for Working Children, Chashmac

38. SIDBI, Small Industries Development Bank of India
    Humana Microfinance

39. SKOL Breweries Limited (SAB MILLER INDIA)
    Project Humalgar, Green Action Neemrana

40. SNS Foundation
    Academy for Working Children, Gurgaon

41. Stockholm Environment Institute
    Establishment of Ecosan Toilets under Community Development Project Uttar Pradesh

42. TERRI
    Community Development Projects in Badaun, Hardoi, Kanhiarnagar, Unnao in UP and Virat Nagar and Thanagazi in Rajasthan

43. The CAIA-Movement Trust Living Earth
    Green Action Behror, Green Action Virat Nagar, Green Action Parangipettai

44. The Hunger Project
    Strengthening Women’s Participation in PRI in Behror Block, under CDP Alwar

45. The World Bank
    The Population and Reproductive Health Capacity Building Program under Community Development Projects in Alwar, Dausa, and Virat Nagar in Rajasthan and Badaun and Kanhiarnagar in Uttar Pradesh

46. Toyota Environmental Activities Grant Program of Toyota Motor Corporation
    Green Action Dausa, Green Action Virat Nagar

47. Uhlandsjöp från Folk till Folk i Norge (Norway)
    Green Action Projects, HOPE projects

48. UNICEF
    Uttar Pradesh - School Sanitation and Health Education under Community Development Project Uttar Pradesh

49. United Nations Democracy Fund
    PRI Action for Community Development under CDP Ballia & CDP Rewari

50. United Nations Development Program
    Development of Aakash Ganga Water Harvesting project

51. USAID
    Community Development Projects in Badaun, Hardoi, Kanhiarnagar and Unnao in Uttar Pradesh

52. Verein fur Entwicklungszusammenarbeit, Austria
    Green Action Projects, Training Centers for Global Development, Micro Finance Projects

53. Wherever the Need
    Establishment of Ecosan Toilets under Community Development Project Uttar Pradesh
Financial Statement
2009-2010

Humana People to People India
Income 9.8 Crores (Rs. 9,82,62,978) (US$ 2,233,249)

How the funds have been used:
- Training of Development Instructors: 40%
- Education of Children: 23%
- Combating Poverty/Health: 13%
- Environment: 8%
- DNS: 7%
- HIV/AIDS: 9%
- Micro Finance: 41%
- Government of India and State Governments: 12%
- Indian Organizations/Companies: 12%
- Others: 8%
- Humana People to People Member Associations: 33%