



Humana People to People

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

Annual Report

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Contents

1.	Humana People to People Worldwide	5
2.	Education and capacity training	9
3.	Fighting shoulder to shoulder with The Poor	23
4.	Clothes collection globally and its many benefits	39
5.	Promoting health and fighting disease	51
6.	Fighting climate change	63
7.	The Federation for Associations connected to the International HUMANA PEOPLE to PEOPLE Movement	69

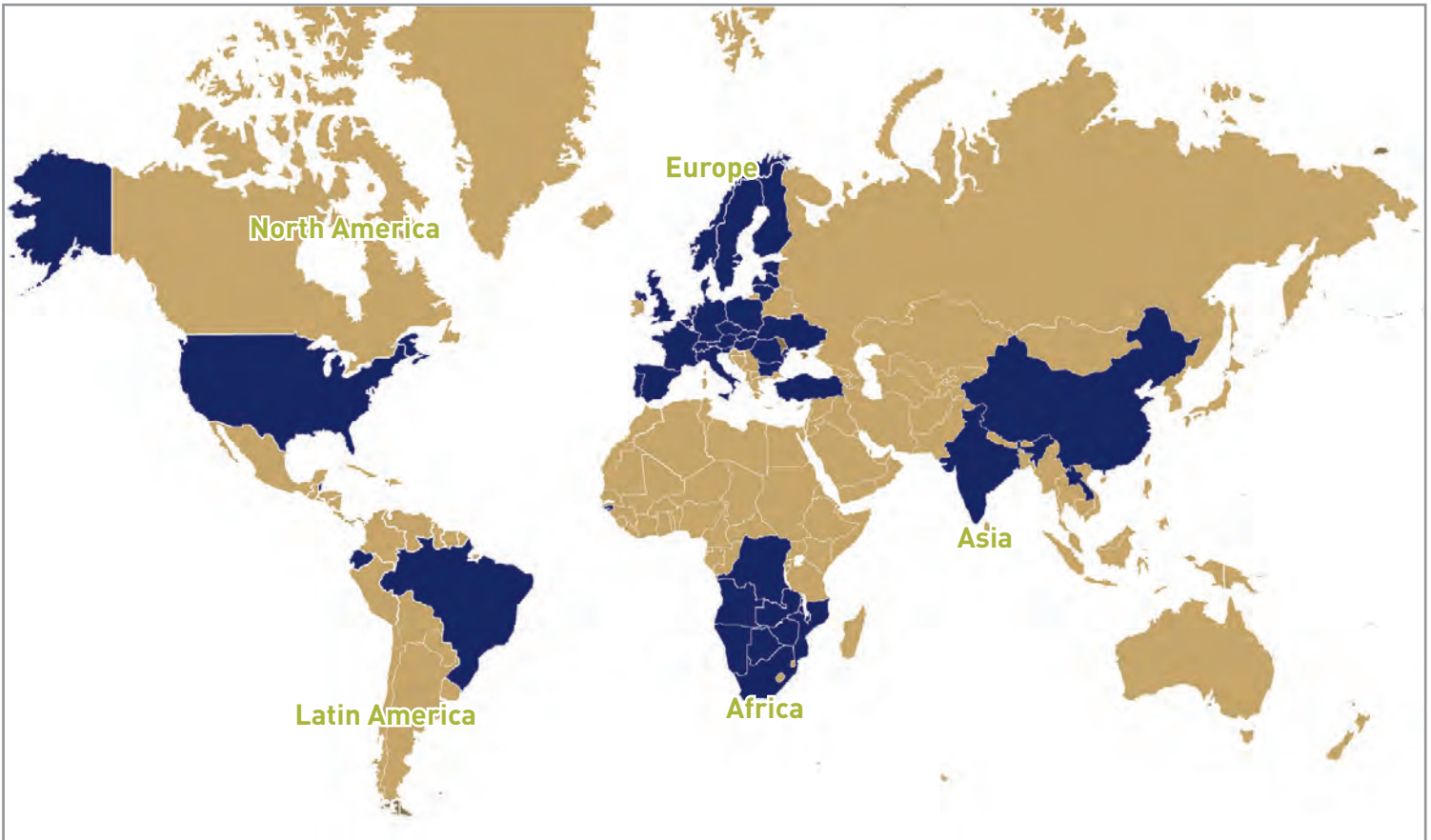
Humana
People to
People
worldwide



Humana People to People worldwide

Where we work

Humana People to People members work in 43 countries around the globe.



Americas

USA
Belize
Brazil
Ecuador



Africa

Angola
Botswana
DR Congo
Guinea-Bissau
Malawi
Mozambique
Namibia
South Africa
Zambia
Zimbabwe



Asia

India
China
Laos



Europe

Austria	Spain
Bulgaria	Sweden
Denmark	UK
Estonia	
Finland	Also present in:
Germany	Belgium
Holland	Czech Republic
Italy	France
Latvia	Hungary
Lithuania	Romania
Norway	Slovakia
Poland	Switzerland
Portugal	Turkey
Slovenia	Ukraine



What we do

1. Education and capacity training

Education and training of people's capacity are some of the most important investments we can make to foster progress for people, their communities and countries. Programs include training of another kind of teacher, vocational skills training, providing schools for children who would otherwise not get an education and many informal training programs.

2. Fighting shoulder to shoulder with The Poor

Fighting shoulder to shoulder with The Poor is integrated in all the programs. In Child Aid people organize together and work with all the issues that contribute to development in their communities. The Farmers' Clubs program is our answer to the challenges facing the small holder farmers and the world, when looking at food production.

3. Clothes collection globally

It starts with people in Europe and the US, who are interested in how people around the world progress and who are environmentally conscious and therefore donate the clothing they no longer want. Economic development and many workplaces are created on all continents. Funds raised from the clothes are used to support Humana People to People projects.

4. Promoting health and fighting disease

People can take charge of the health for themselves and others when knowledgeable and mobilized to act. HIV and TB prevention and care is addressed in TCE - Total Control of the Epidemic and HOPE Humana projects. Malaria is addressed in all programs and in specific malaria actions. The same is the case for water and sanitation.

5. Fighting climate change

We see the consequences of climate change among those hard hit and we see it as a necessity to play our part in what we as humans must do to adapt to and mitigate the consequences of climate change and global warming. Therefore we work with climate actions in all the programs and projects.

Who we are

The Federation of Associations connected to the International Humana People to People Movement is a network of autonomous development organizations, located in Europe, North America, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In the Humana People to People Charter we present Solidary Humanism as the common idea behind the development organizations that are members of The Federation.

The Federation has its roots in the contributions to the fight against apartheid in the late 1970s and has as such 36 years of experience in supporting peoples' movements, peace building and development work.

The development work that the members do today is diverse, but all based on fighting shoulder to shoulder with The Poor. Most of the development projects are located in rural areas and slums, where they center on people organizing together in their communities to take an active role in creating changes with positive effects upon their lives.

The efforts compliment the work and aspirations of the international development agenda and national governments and join forces with everyone who works for a better world for all.



How we work

Many of the members have “people to people” as part of their name, like in Development Aid from People to People and Humana People to People and the idea that people together create our foundation to prosper is an integrated part of the programs. People in Europe and North America contribute by donating clothes and protecting the environment. People in communities in Africa, Asia and Latin America build capacity and take action while getting a supporting hand from others and partners of many kinds contribute with their specific skills, capacities and resources.

Humana People to People embraces the idea that people are the driving force of their own development and that sustainable change is created through a collaborative process.

The programs focus on organizing families and communities into self-supportive groups, providing them with training and mobilizing them to support each other in using appropriate measures to achieve the goals they set within health, education, social and economic development.

Humana People to People programs focus on specific development issues, like training of teachers, farmers producing food for their families and the market and people creating a defense against HIV and AIDS and the effects of the epidemic. But as development is a holistic process, most programs have elements of promotion of health, women and men working as equal partners and environmental protection as cross cutting themes and included in organic ways.



Education and capacity training



Education and capacity training



Investing in education is acknowledged as the single most effective way of reducing poverty and inequality, and still 57.2 million children worldwide are not in primary school. In 2010 it was estimated that 6.8 million new teachers were needed in the global teaching force to reach the goal of universal primary education in 2015. We are facing the challenge to get all children to go to school and there is a significant task to ensure that once in school, children receive a good quality education.

Some 76 million young women and men were unemployed in 2007 and 125 million were working but living in extreme poverty. Many, especially in rural areas and in other ways disadvantaged youth need relevant and quality skills training.

It is clear that much remains to be done.

Humana People to People contributes to education of children, youth and adults because we believe in training people so that they can become skilled in production, take on the challenges that they encounter and build capacities for collective action.

The Humana People to People programs that are specifically working with education and capacity training included these projects in 2013:

- 50 DNS Teacher Training Colleges;
- One World University;
- 8 Vocational Skills Training Centers;
- 14 Schools for vulnerable children and youth;
- 8 Schools of 2nd of May combining secondary school with skills training;
- 5 Frontline Institutes and Training Centers for staff and volunteers.



“Quality education is one of the essential conditions for sound economic growth that can lead to further development.

Dr. Pinda Simao

Angolan Minister of Education



DNS Teacher Training

DNS Teacher Training in Africa and India is mainly aiming at training teachers who want to teach in rural primary schools.

Teachers who want to make a difference by bringing needed, qualified and modern education to rural children.

Teachers, who are no strangers to the academic world but at the same time energetically are of the opinion that children in primary schools must gain useful and also practical knowledge from their education.

Teachers, who put modern methods of learning to work - to the benefit of the students.

Teachers with a keen interest in development, listening to the tendencies coming from the future of humankind.

Teachers with high demands to their own performance, and with high demands to the performance of their students.

Teachers, who understand learning and skills training not as a technical thing, but as being humanly motivated, demanding responsibility and contribution from each individual, delivered unreserved and with care.

Teachers, who are trained to be able to spearhead community building and efforts in the area around the school.

In short the teachers graduated from DNS Teacher Training Colleges are trained to promote and bring about change in the countryside in cooperation not only with the children and their families, but with the whole community. Such teachers will have the power to influence the direction of the community by raising expectations and ambitions of everybody, mobilizing the will to act and the degree of organization, and increasing the level of the general state of education of both the children and the community.

Traditionally teachers play an important role in local communities. The DNS Teacher Training program builds on this role and equips the teacher with the necessary knowledge and the skills to become an important force in the development of the society.

It is such teachers we wish to train in the DNS program at the teacher training colleges operated by members of Humana People to People.



The shortage of well trained, motivated teachers is particularly severe in Sub-Saharan Africa, a region which will need to raise its current stock of teachers by 902,000 posts to be able to reach the Millennium Development Goal of Universal Primary Education by 2015.

Looking ahead to 2015 it is projected that 56% of countries will reach the target while 12% of countries will still have fewer than 8 in 10 children in primary school age enrolled in schools. This includes two-thirds of countries in sub-Saharan Africa. This is according to UNESCO Education for All 2013 report. The widest gap in enrolment is in rural areas due to poor infrastructure, lack of trained teachers, high illiteracy rates among the general population and low support from parents for children to remain in school.

Humana People to People members have been training teachers since 1993, when ADPP Mozambique opened its first DNS Teacher Training College Maputo. Today, about 4,800 primary school teachers graduate per year from the 50 DNS schools in Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau, India, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia.



The program is designed with a progression so that the students develop their life skills throughout the training, academically, professionally and socially, from the starting point of the young person in search of a profession to becoming a world citizen with an understanding of the demanding expectations to a primary school teacher as a trainer of children as well as an anchor person for development in the local community and in the country.

During the training, the students are organized in Core Groups of ten students and one Core Group Teacher. The members of the Core Groups make plans and work and study together. The Core Group Teachers are part of the Core Group and guides the students through the program.

The primary methodology is called the Doctrine of the Modern Method, DMM, which aims at making learning and teaching a creative and constructive process, in which the student becomes the main

navigator of her own learning and gets comfortable with many different tools to acquire knowledge. DMM changes the student's ability and potential to learn and work, both independently and collectively. The varied and rich content of the DNS program is described and always available to all, making it possible for students to dig deeper into the subject matter and further explore special interests.

The training is carried out in close cooperation with the national governments. The DNS teacher training curriculum incorporate a country's educational requirements and agreements secure that the trained teachers can be employed in the national education system.

Humana People to People has for the past many years contributed to the global development of teacher training through UNESCO's International Task Force on Teachers for EFA, where we are now also a member of the steering committee.

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The DNS teacher training colleges have developed themselves to be lively centres for a range of activities for children, youth and for the local community as such, running for instance evening schools and skills training courses, supporting local preschools and more.

DNS in Africa, 2006

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“Bus stories”

The DNS training often includes a travel period as part of the first year of the program. The students and the Core Group Teachers travel in Southern Africa (or in India for the Indian DNS) and investigate the current situation of people living at different locations; they meet the poor and the rich, the farmers and the industrial workers, the children and the youth. They learn to study, set up questions and hypothesis and look for the answers using library, magazines, internet and own investigations. They learn to work together and appreciate and make

use of each other's abilities and differences. They learn to formulate and give importance to own experiences and become trained in sharing and discussing important issues with each other, with people they meet during the travel and with the local community around the college.

In the following are some experiences as described by students from the 14 DNS schools in Angola in their reports from the travel.

Samuel Kanga from DNS Benguela wrote that the trip made him a different, more experienced person, prepared to face any obstacle, and with knowledge and an open mind about the reality of the world.

Core Group 6 from DNS Bié reported that their research was essential to their learning, because they acquired solid knowledge that they could not have acquired in the classroom.



Core Group 2 from DNS Cabinda realized that having a teacher's house during their rural teaching placement would not be a priority. Their trip taught them to live with the local people.



Domingos' group from DNS Caxito saw they had much to achieve in Angola after visiting a primary school in Botswana and seeing that 20 of the 28 teachers were female.



Eunice Vicente from DNS Kuando Kubango is one of a growing number of women who are training to become teachers. Travelling she learned the importance of seeking advice and working together to overcome obstacles.



DNS Teacher Training Zambia – becoming part of the primary school and of the communities

The DNS training emphasizes the importance of becoming skilled in the teaching profession, from getting the first experiences as teachers to being able to develop lesson plans and deliver lessons to the class. The classroom practice combines with studies of child development, pedagogy and psychology, classroom management and teaching skills as well as studies of the academic subjects to be taught in class 1 to 7.

The student teachers participate as trainees in selected demonstration schools around the DNS under guidance of the primary school teachers. The primary school teachers in turn participate in evaluation sessions with the students as well as in pedagogical sessions at the colleges.

One of the unique experiences of being a DNS trained teacher is that you learn the art of working together with the community.

In 2013, the students at DNS Mkushi College of

Education, run by DAPP Zambia worked together with the community around the primary schools during the 3 days a week where they also do their school practice period. During these days the students started up community development activities like clubs for women discussing health and working with income generation, literacy training for women and youth, and horticulture gardens while also making a school garden at the practice school, involving the children and connecting it to teaching about plants and nutrition.

The students also visited the parents of the children and made actions together with them to improve conditions at the schools. The students strengthened the connection with the parents and found that through this, it became possible to solve problems at home for students causing problems at school and vice versa. Some students found that there were children not going to school and cleared the obstacles so that they returned to school.



“ The impact of investment in education is profound: education results in raising income, improving health, promoting gender equality, mitigating climate change, and reducing poverty.

Global Partnership for Education

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DNS Malawi – training teachers for rural areas

DNS Teacher Training in Malawi was featured in the latest Unesco's Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2013/14:

Box 6.2: Practically oriented pre-service teacher education supports teachers in rural Malawi

Malawi has one of the world's most dramatic teacher shortages, resulting in primary school classes with around 76 students on average. Unless urgent action is taken, the country is unlikely to close the teacher gap by 2030. Shortages are particularly problematic for rural areas, where teachers, especially women, are often unwilling to teach. These circumstances contribute to some of the lowest learning outcomes in the world.

To increase the number of primary teachers equipped to teach and stay in rural areas, Development Aid from People to People Malawi recently established four teacher education colleges in rural districts. Training programmes emphasize the integration of theory and subject content, the practical application of teaching skills, student-led research and reflection, community outreach and social development. Opportunities for teaching experience are provided during initial college-based training and one year of teaching practice. On graduation, the new teachers are expected to work effectively in rural areas, including using teaching and learning materials produced from locally available resources. The training programmes place a strong emphasis on supporting the needs of all learners, including learners at risk, and establishing community-based projects such as school gardens to support vulnerable children.

The training follows a 30-month cycle, divided into eight periods. During the first five periods, trainees are based at the college to build academic, practical and social skills, and are encouraged to carry out research in surrounding communities on strategies for teaching and working in rural areas. They learn about local development issues and partner with nearby schools for experience in classroom teaching, extracurricular activities and community outreach. The sixth period is a

full school year in teaching practice, with a pair of trainees taking responsibility for a class, assisted and supervised by a mentor at the primary school and the tutors at the college. The trainees return to the college for the seventh and eighth periods – for reflection, specialization and preparation for final examinations.

In a recent evaluation of the programme, 72% of trainees identified the school practice component as the area of study that most prepared them for teaching in rural areas. The evaluation concluded that the strong practical orientation of the programme provided better preparation than the more theoretical approach in government colleges. The evaluation also found that 80% of the trainees gained experience in providing remedial support to trainees, compared with just 14% in government colleges.

The programme has been particularly beneficial in encouraging young women to train as rural teachers. Of the female students in the programme, 80% found that school practice topics prepared them adequately for teaching in rural areas, compared with 38% of female students in government colleges.

Furthermore, 87% of female students in the programme said they would opt for a rural post, compared with 67% of those in government colleges.

The Ministry of Education posted graduates of the programme to rural government schools. By 2011, 564 newly qualified teachers were working in rural primary schools, an additional 750 were training and 1,420 children were receiving remedial lessons.

750 were training and 1,420 children were receiving remedial lessons.

Sources: DeStefano (2011); Development Aid from People to People (2013); Mambo (2011).



One World University



One World University (OWU) is a private university situated in the countryside of Maputo Province, Mozambique.

In 2013, OWU offered training in the two faculties: The Faculty for Pedagogy and the Faculty for Fighting with the Poor. The resident program is preparing the students for licentiate degrees.

OWU has established a department that offers the same 2 licentiate degrees as distance learning, also offering a diploma degree. The department was officially approved in 2012 and is so far one of its kind in Mozambique.

One World University aims at training and creating intellectuals who become much more than just academics with a license to teach or work with community development.

The idea is to turn information into knowledge; train the intellectual to become a knowledgeable person who is willing and able to make a difference with the acquired knowledge by taking action; who is willing

to make the knowledge and skills available to others and serve the common good of mankind, taking part in finding solutions to some of the big issues that are facing mankind in the 21st Century.

OWU is run by ADPP Mozambique and recognized by the Ministry of Education as an independent institution of higher education since 2005.

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“The intellectual must conquer knowledge and must become and stay in possession of such knowledge for the sake of using it, not only within the trade but as a citizen in civil society as a defender of civil liberties and as actively using his or her intellectualism on the global scene of meeting the challenges of the 21 century head on in a struggle for the urgent and even emergency causes mankind is facing and will be facing during the first half of the century.”

Pedagogy - a three year program, 2013

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Building capacity and opportunity

Frontline Institute

Frontline Institute is a 30 year old program training key staff in the Humana People to People Movement as activists.

Miriam Musonda from Zambia tells about experiences in the course ‘Our Open Future Together’.

“I work in Zambia at one of DAPP Zambia’s Development Projects. With the aim to strengthen my skills as a Project Leader, I enrolled at Frontline Institute in the course ‘Our Open Future Together’ in 2013. This is a six months course that teaches advanced skills of project designing and implementation in a highly interactive way. The course encourages critical thinking as we are expected to analyze situations and design possible solutions to the problems.

Of specific importance was the long distance cycling where we travelled in Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Malawi and learnt that no community is too remote and unreachable despite the terrain and any other social construct. Preparations included securing of proper legal travel documentation, permissions to carry out research tours in the host countries, securing travel maps and all materials for use during the trip. It also entailed training to cycle, getting more fit, and consideration of medication

among a lot of issues. The preparation instilled in me the values for proper goal setting, delegation of tasks and making strict follow up to all activities so as to achieve meaningful results.

We identified and found explanations for various development issues in the countries that we visited, but the issue of climate change was cross-cutting with high levels of deforestation as a result of the over-reliance on wood fuel, overgrazing, and clearing of land for farming. In response to these challenges, our core group organized people from Kotwa in Zimbabwe, Machinga in Malawi and Zobue in Mozambique to establish tree nurseries with on average 15,000 seedlings of different tree species.

We assisted in the construction of 10 firewood saving stoves and taught conservation farming techniques to 900 households. The skills that I acquired through the journey across Southern Africa will definitely benefit DAPP Zambia when I graduate in 2014.”



Vocational Skills Training

The Vocational Schools provide skill training of youth in modern trades in a combination of theoretical and practical elements providing a fruitful exchange between studies in the classroom and practical exercises in the workshop.

In 2013, Humana People to People members were running eight vocational skills training centers with 1,600 students in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Angola, Guinea-

Bissau and Namibia. The aim of the courses is that the students can both contribute to the national work force and create own employment.

Generally the training is one or two years giving the trainees professional, practical, social and personal skills, but shorter courses for adults from the local areas give them specific skills training to improve their income generation from own employment and work opportunities.

Florence Mantawa is determined to defy the odds

Florence Mantawa is the second born in a family of 6 and she is from Nandolo Village in Mulanje district. Florence lost her father when she was young and was raised by her mother who toiled very hard to ensure that her children attended primary and secondary school.

Florence was given a life changing opportunity in 2012 thanks to the support given to vulnerable students with training in various courses at DAPP Malawi's Mikolongwe Vocational School where Florence was one of the pioneer students in the new Renewable Energy and Electrical Installation course.

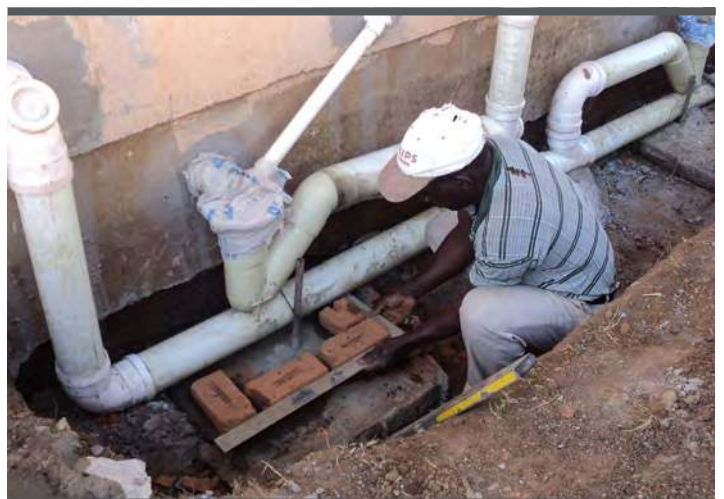
As gender equity is a major concern in the vocational skills training sector in Malawi, Florence is demonstrating a breakthrough.

"I have challenged many people who thought that I could not make it. Many think that women can't do electrical engineering jobs as it is deemed to be a risky job. My message to fellow girls out there is that they need to have good self-esteem and believe in themselves. I am a role model to my younger siblings and among adolescent girls in my community."

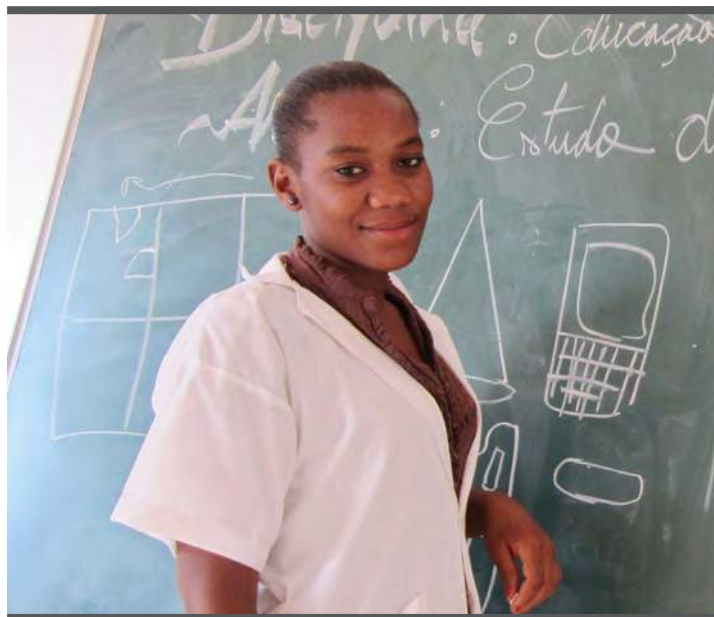
Determined to defy the odds of poverty and being a woman in pursuing a course which is dominated by males, Florence worked very hard and was among the top scorers in her class. Since then she has secured formal employment with an electrical engineering company.

She has shown the capacity to adapt quickly to a new environment, the company's Senior Supervisor, Mr. Mulewa confirms. "Ever since she joined us, things have improved tremendously in the electrical services and repairs department. Her determination and dedication has proved to the rest of the team that she sees herself as a team player and doesn't want to be treated differently. I must say, Florence has really helped in changing the general perception that most men have of females and we are proud to have her in this company."

Mikolongwe Vocational School is registered with the Ministry of Education in Malawi and is offering training in Financial Accounting, Agriculture, Bricklaying, Carpentry, Community Development, Welding & Fabrication, Textile & Designing, Beauty & Hair-dressing and the Renewable Energy and Electrical Installation course.



PTG graduating first team in Angola



As Angola's school system accelerates towards education for all, ADPP is offering practical and theoretical training to young people seeking to get into a practical profession while completing their secondary education in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.

The first team of 250 confident and responsible young people graduated from five PTG schools in 2013 and hundreds more are in training at the eight PTG that are now operating in each their province in Angola.

Who are the young PTG graduates?

Miguel Ricardo, 15, was in no doubt about the importance of graduating as an Information and Media Assistant in order to contribute to development in his home province of Kwanza Sul. "My course is critical for my region" he said, "as there is a need for skilled people in this field."

Juliet N.Z. Sachilombo, 16, was looking forward to helping others even before graduating from PTG Benguela. As a student on the Food Producer course, she wanted to learn more about where food comes from and how to ensure a plentiful production of crops. With her theoretical and practical studies behind her, she is now putting her new knowledge into practice and passing on her experiences to wider communities.

Ivan and Fernando, two young men of 17 years, are making their contribution to society after graduating as Energy Assistants from PTG Caxito. Not only can they solve all kinds of electrical problems, but they are also knowledgeable about alternative sources of energy.

Children's Schools and Children's Towns

The programs at the Children's Schools and Children's Towns are addressing marginalized children and youth aiming at giving them a solid foundation for their future, learning academic skills, practical skills and also learning social skills and developing their personalities through tailor made training programs aimed at all aspects of a young person's development.

The Children's Schools have day programs, while the Children's Towns are boarding schools, providing both the education and social environment needed for children who have often lost their family and sometimes also experienced abuse, substance misuse and criminality.

In 2013, Humana People to People members were running eight schools in Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.



Academy for Working Children

In India the schools for children are called Academy for Working Children or Step-up Centers. The program is flexible so that it meets the needs of working children who have not been able to attend formal schools, often because their parents are migrant workers and the children get involved in earning the livelihood for their families. The schools are working with the parents and communities to improve health and other conditions for the children and prepare them to join the government schools to finish their education like other children.

In 2013, 1,635 students attended the five Academies for Working Children.



Literacy programs

Humana People to People's Literacy programs are training illiterate, young and adults in reading, writing and numeracy skills. The literacy training builds on using real life situations to learn the skills, like health care and prevention and farmers learning to read and write while also learning better farming methods and farm economy, putting them in a better position to improve their production and earn more money on it.

In 2013, Humana People to People members in Angola, Mozambique, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi and India have carried out literacy programs.

Some stories from the literacy program in Angola:

Mr Joaquim Raimundo from Malanje has finished Module II (equivalent to grade 4) of the literacy program and been promoted to farm manager at the same farm where he had been working for many years.

Mr Moisés Daitavela from Ombala-yo-Mungo in Kunene has seen his profits rise after getting to grips with mathematics. Thanks to the adult education program he attended, he can now keep a close account of his merchandise.

Dona Inês Mendonça, a traditional midwife from Malanje, no longer has to memorize all the details of her patients. After learning to read and write she now make lists of her patients, a detail that is important for the wider healthcare of rural communities.

Maria from Huambo is working hard to complete Module III (equivalent to grade 6) and enjoying the satisfaction of being able to help her own children with their schoolwork. Maria's children are getting an invaluable head start on the path of learning, as are all the children of people like Joaquim, Moisés, Inês, Maria and the other 82,390 participants in the literacy program.



Development Education

Humana People to People members are spreading information about and engaging in the debate about development in general and the programs of Humana People to People specifically. This is to foster a broader understanding of the causes and effects of underdevelopment and an awareness of the impact that individuals can have through personal involvement and actions. Almudena Aguirre, project leader in Humana Spain, explains that “Development Education is very important because it shows that our society is not restricted to our city or our country, but goes beyond those borders. So we try to highlight our common responsibility in making a better world for all of us to live in.”

Some specific examples from 2013 are:

Solidarity Schools building a better world

Humana Estonia is carrying out the program called ‘Solidarity Schools in Baltic States’ together with partners from Latvia, Lithuania, Malawi and Zimbabwe. The aim of the program is to nurture the values of a global citizen: solidarity, cooperation and equality through school programs and exchange visits between schools in the countries involved.

Puppets on the Millennium Development Goals

A pair of socks, a button, textile remnants and yarn is all that is needed for making a puppet. Through plays made with the puppets, stories from Mozambique are told and Spanish children from more than 50 public schools have learnt about the living conditions in the developing world. Besides the puppets, made by the school children out of recycled materials, Humana Spain has published a book, ‘Millennium Puppets. The MDG’s viewed from the South.’ It collects different stories and links them to each of the MDGs.

You make the world

Also focused on school children, Humana Spain has just implemented the ‘You make the world’ program, developed in several schools of the region of Madrid. Addressed to children between 7 and 15 years, the project offers seminars and workshops about climate change, MDGs and the importance of reusing and recycling.



Humana Day

For the 4th year running, Humana People to People members in Europe held the Humana Day, this time under the common theme 'Our Climate, Our Challenge.'

Big information and mobilization events were carried out across Europe throughout the month of September with arrangements in 17 countries creating awareness about climate change and what we all can do to fight climate change.



Food for Knowledge

The 14th of May 2013 marked an important day for the Chicuachana Primary School: it was the first day in the history of the school that the children were offered a free school lunch. The school lunch has since become a daily routine – but not just any routine: “We began to see change shortly after,” explains Julieta Simango, Director of Chicuachana Primary School. “Not only did we see it in improved school attendance, but – thanks to the daily nutritious lunches – the children are now more attentive and participative during the classes and, therefore, learn more.”

The Food for Knowledge program offers daily meals to 60,000 school children over the three years period from 2013-2015.

The lunch consists of a porridge made of USDA-donated corn soy blend. The blend is made of millet, heat-treated corn and soybeans and fortified with a vitamin and mineral premix to make it as nutritious as possible and, in this way, to compensate for the lack of protein and micronutrients in the children's normal daily diet.

Chicuachana Primary School is one of the 226 schools that were selected to benefit from the program.

“Most of the children here are poor and cannot afford to bring their own lunch to school. The free meals are therefore a great help for us,” explains the School Director. “In addition – and maybe even more importantly – we, the teachers, the children, the parents and other community members all learn about better nutrition and its meaning in a child's growth and learning process,” she adds. “This is crucial in improving the learning results.”

The school lunches are part of a USDA (U.S. Department of Agriculture) funded McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition program, known as Food for Education currently being implemented by Planet Aid, ADPP Mozambique and Ministry of Education in Maputo province under the name Food for Knowledge.



The Development Instructor program

The Development Instructor program continued providing work placement at the Humana People to People projects for people from all over the world, interested in making a volunteer contribution to development.

The international volunteers contribute with all their skills, experiences and dedication to work shoulder to shoulder with all other people at the projects in the day to day running of the projects as well as in the development of new and pioneering activities.

The Development Instructors are trained at one of the seven training schools that Humana People to People members collaborate with before going to one of the projects in Africa, Latin America or India.



Fighting shoulder to shoulder with The Poor



Fighting shoulder to shoulder with The Poor

It is life threatening to belong to The Poor. While a severe lack of goods and services hurts every human, it is most threatening to children's rights: survival, health and nutrition, education, participation, and protection from harm and exploitation. More than 30% of children in developing countries – about 600 million – live on less than us\$1 a day. Every 3.6 seconds one person dies of starvation. Usually it is a child under the age of 5.

More than 1 billion children are severely deprived of at least one of the essential goods and services they require to survive, grow and develop. Each deprivation heightens the effect of the others.

The best start in life is critical in a child's first few years, not only to survival but to her or his physical, intellectual and emotional development. Providing the children with basic education, health care, nutrition and protection greatly increases their chances of survival, of a productive future and of a truly fair and peaceful global society.

Fighting shoulder to shoulder with The Poor and through that creating a protective child environment is a concept that is integrated in all the programs of Humana People to People.

In the Child Aid and Community Development Projects people organize together and work with all the issues that contribute to development in their communities, for their families and for the children



to develop to their full potential. Development in one area – such as sanitation – is good, but when it combines with income increases, disease prevention, good maternal and child health, improved social standing of women, preschool education, the active involvement of children and youth, and care for the most vulnerable in a community, positive changes accumulate, people are empowered and can as a community take action and make lasting improvements.

The Farmers' Clubs program is Humana People to People's answer to the challenges facing the small scale farmers and the world, when looking at food production. Farmers organize together, produce sufficient food for their families and also contribute to the national supply using sustainable farming methods.

Humana Microfinance in India provides financing to women to start their own businesses and increase their income to the benefit of their whole family.

The Humana People to People programs Fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Poor included these projects in 2013:

243 Farmers' Clubs

98 Child Aid and Community Development Projects

8 Humana Microfinance projects



Child Aid and Community Development

The Child Aid and Community Development programs operate around two corner stones. One corner stone is the experience that when people come together to find better ways they find better ways. The other corner stone is the experience that a holistic approach and many simultaneous activities are needed in order to create lasting solutions and overcome lack of development and deprivation of the children.

In Child Aid, people organize themselves into Village Action Groups or other community structures in order to have a forum for discussion, planning of common tasks that need to be done or to identify the problems, learn about the issues and find and implement solutions together.

The program of a Child Aid and Community Development Project operates within 10 lines of activities:

1. Strengthening the economy of the families
2. Health and hygiene - hereunder the fight against HIV and AIDS
3. Pre-schools
4. Children as active in the political, social, cultural and economic spheres of society
5. Children without parents
6. Education
7. District development
8. Environment
9. Locally defined headline
10. Locally defined headline



New knowledge, mutual understanding, social support and hope for the future are generated when the people go together to plan and carry out the short term and long term actions that are needed to create the development that is most crucial for their community.

Many actions to improve food security, promote good health, solve basic problems with water and sanitation, create better education conditions or organize systems for taking care of the sick or children without parents take place within the frame of the 10 lines.

The dialectics between the people and the program create change. Over time it becomes evident that the actions make a difference. The spirit of community evolves and thus more actions are taken.

The contributions of everyone in the community are important. Therefore the Project Leader is the mainstay of the projects, as always in the Humana People to People projects. She or he lives in the community and works alongside the people, contributing to the solutions and building capacity in people to identify problems and organize the actions that are likely to create development.

“

The pursuit of peace and progress cannot end in a few years in either victory or defeat. The pursuit of peace and progress, with its trials and its errors, its successes and its setbacks, can never be relaxed and never abandoned.

Dag Hammarskjöld

”



Some activities in the Child Aid and Community Development Projects

Strengthening the family economy is an effective way to create an environment conducive to children's growth and well-being as families invest in education and health when they can afford it. Activities are focused on improving farming, processing and marketing of products, introduction of income generating activities, savings and loans programs, skills training and training to improve financial literacy.

Improving health and hygiene plays a big role in all Child Aid projects. Matters of prevention and treatment of diseases are dealt with both theoretically and practically. All people get involved in homestead improvements as well as common actions to repair water points and secure latrines, schools are involved in health and hygiene education and reproductive health lessons, the community health workers are trained to assist the pregnant women and the young mothers and link people to health clinics, malaria is prevented, vaccination is promoted and much more. Everyone is urged to get tested for HIV, and the HIV positives are encouraged to form support clubs and grow vegetables and herbs and learn how nutritious food effectively can assist the immune system.



Education is on the agenda not only for the children, but for all ages and the whole community is involved in securing that children learn while in school. Parents start preschools and teachers are trained to give the children the best start in life and in school.

Trees are planted, cleaning actions carried out and environmental health is addressed in many ways and as a common responsibility.

All projects focus on activities that are needed in their area to give children the best start in life. This takes best place in families and communities that are mobilized and together make progress.

The Child Aid and Community Development Projects expanded with 24 projects in 2013 to 98. The 98 projects engage more than 422,000 families on the 3 continents of Africa, Asia and Latin America in improving the life conditions for the children.



Child Aid Nampundwe and Chingola

Child Aid Nampundwe and Chingola are two projects in Zambia that were started with the aim of creating village action groups, women's groups and youth groups where the members support each other in improving health and food security, make income generating enterprises and establish preschool education for the children.

The program provided micro-loans for small businesses run by the women's groups and youth groups or their members. The loans were either initial capital for start-ups or to boost already existing businesses. Before receiving the loans, the groups were trained in basic entrepreneurship and record keeping, in business planning and in managing their small businesses well. Over 4 years, the project trained 6,531 families in loan management. The training helped people manage their small businesses profitably and more than 85% paid back the loans within the agreed time.

The projects also provided goats and chicken to 193 families as initial pass-on loans and 468 revolving pass-on loans were given. Through trainings and sharing of best practices among the farmers, the management of small livestock improved.



Child Aid Doornkop in South Africa – an urban Child Aid

Child Aid Doornkop is one of the few urban Child Aid projects in Humana People to People. It was established in 1998, shortly after independence in South Africa. After humble beginnings with a Project Leader and a handful of volunteers, it today employs more than 100 people and works with hundreds of volunteers.

Doornkop is a typical Soweto Township, which has undergone tremendous development during the last twenty years. Child Aid Doornkop was one of the first social projects supported by the Department of Social Development and cooperating closely with Department of Health to deliver basic services to orphans and vulnerable children and to people living with HIV and AIDS.

Women have carried the bulk of project activities and at the same time been the main beneficiaries.

Child Aid has carried out a long series of trainings in sewing, catering, gardening and even shoemaking, while computer skills and business management skills have been very popular courses. This training has led to people having better opportunities to start



their own businesses, where no employment was at hand.

Hundreds of young people from Doornkop have played their role as volunteers. They have received training and been very active in the fields of HIV and AIDS mobilization and running clubs for children and youth. This has been a catalyst for these young people for further development in life.

The project has also started community gardens, which first of all have been used to improve the nutrition of children and people living with HIV and AIDS, and it has started a range of environmental campaigns to raise awareness and create a healthier environment.

The children have been the core of the project. Child Aid Doornkop has started its own model pre-schools at the centre and has joined hands with surrounding pre-schools to improve the qualifications of teachers and better the conditions for the children in all the schools. Thousands of older children and youth have been active in sports and arts activities and have used the Child Aid Centre as a haven to find relief and joy.



Community Development in India

More than one third of India's fast-growing population of more than one billion people still live below the poverty line.

Humana People to People India's Community Development Projects are about fighting together with The Poor to develop their skills, knowledge and experiences as individuals and in groups to take initiatives that combat social, economic, political and environmental problems in their communities.

Women's Self Help Groups and Farmers' Clubs make up the organizational structure of the project activities and through belonging to these groups the members build collective strength.

The activities include a lot of training; be it literacy courses for women, skills training for youths, training of farmers for improved farming practices, campaigns and actions to secure that all children are enrolled in school or supporting teachers to improve education.

Another focus is health including HIV and AIDS, garden farming for better nutrition, conducting health camps, operating clinics, training Self Help



Groups in health and hygiene, and securing access to public health services for all.

Income generating activities are within both farm-based and non-farm-based activities.

Many projects include activities for environmental protection and improving availability of water through water conservation and water harvesting practices.

The urban Community Development Projects in Delhi focus on literacy and skills training, legal rights, women's rights, nutrition, caring for the homeless and getting children enrolled in government schools.

Humana People to People India started its first Community Development Project in 1998 together with people from 25 villages in Alwar District in Rajasthan. Since then, the projects have grown in scale and geographical area, covering nine states of India through 24 rural and urban projects and reaching more than one million people.



Farmers' Clubs

Today, 500 million small scale farmers live in Africa, Asia and Latin America and through their production they support 2 billion people. Most of them live on less than 2 dollars a day and therefore are poor.

The small scale farmers aim at improving productivity, at bettering their livelihood and at carving a place in the modern world for their families and their communities.

The Farmers' Clubs program makes the desire of the Humana People to People members to lend a hand to these farmers concrete.

The odds are stacked against the small holder farmer, while they can be very efficient growers, given the right circumstances.

Small holder farmers often lack access to land and to water supplies. Due to a lack of capital and credit, they lack inputs and infrastructure is not developed. Often these farmers are illiterate and have little access to updated know-how and research. This is what conditions look like on the small farm.

Industrial farming and pressure on land, global warming and the associated loss of water resources and quality land, unfair trade laws and practices are some of the aspects which affect all of us and also the small farmer.

To assist the small farmer to succeed in producing food for the family and the market makes perfect sense. Especially since this is also a way to stand shoulder to shoulder with The Poor.

The Farmers' Clubs program is Humana People to People's answer to that challenge. Farmers' Clubs is organizing small scale farmers to join forces. More than 120,000 farmers have joined Humana People to



People Farmers' Clubs since 2006.

The method is utilizing collective efforts in and by the clubs, exploiting readily available knowledge, introducing better implementation of known methods of production and importantly the inspirational input, both theoretical and practical, by the Humana People to People project leadership.

The results are the betterment of all production processes and income, a new spirit of hope and with this momentum a focus on personal health and education. The togetherness in the Club also provides for a change of spirit from average neighbor connectivity to a more generous community feel. This also improves the respect for every farmer, be it woman or man.

The Farmers' Clubs operate easily in synergy with all other players in the community of small farmers and their partners.

The crops and animals produced and methods used will vary from farm to farm, but certain elements are promoted in general.

Organic and environmentally smart practices are promoted.

Tried and tested low tech solutions are more commonly used than high tech solutions.

Garden farming with vegetable production will always be included and crop diversification is a strategy.

Co-operation and organization is a must. The Project Leaderships work shoulder to shoulder with the farmers and live in the project area.



Farmers' Clubs Zambia – focus on water for production

Farming in Zambia is predominantly rainfed and maize based. The unreliable rainfall greatly influences harvests and often results in food insecurity and poverty. In Central Province of Zambia where many rivers are running through the landscape, low-tech and low-cost irrigation agriculture is possible for small scale farmers when they can access loans for investment in the equipment.

In 2010, DAPP Zambia and the Ministry of Agriculture went into partnership with Africa Water Facility and the micro finance institute CETZAM to organize and train farmers and give them access to loans for low cost irrigation equipment.

The 'REPORT FOR THE END OF PROJECT EVALUATION for Community Water Management Improvement Project for Traditional Farmers in Mkushi, Kapiri Mposhi, Masaiti and Chingola Districts' highlights some key changes created by the farmers in the Farmers' Clubs in Zambia.



The following is a quote from the evaluation report:

“The evaluation established that the project was very successful as demonstrated by project variables such as increased average irrigated land size from 0.68ha to 1.52ha, increased crop production (for cabbage) from 70,266 to 157,066 heads of cabbage, increased annual household income from K2,622.00 to K10,588.00 and 1,033 farmers who accessed micro-loans from the micro-credit lending institution, CETZAM. These project achievements, according to the evaluation findings, were attributed to a number of project-related factors such as effective irrigation, public-private partnership involving Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, DAPP Zambia and CETZAM, appropriate selection of the 4 project districts (Chingola, Masaiti, Mkushi and Kapiri Mposhi) which had met the project basic requirements of adequate sources of irrigation water and close proximity to flourishing agricultural produce market, effective Farmers' Club approach and integrated support services given to the FC members.

During the field survey, the evaluators learnt from the farmers that in-line with increased irrigated land size; the farmers have adopted conservation farming and that overall, cultivated land size under conservation farming has been increasing steadily.

4,052 out of 4,611 active farmers (90%) have been trained in irrigation methods, good land management and horticulture production. These farmers have acquired farming life skills which they did not have prior to the commencement of the project.

Farmers' Clubs members are now using the “Common Buying and Selling Approach” whereby they put together their inputs' orders and produce to either purchase or sell as a group. This approach reduces drastically transaction costs.”

Source: Reuben M. Chongo and Phillip Chikasa, PathMark Rural Development Consult (2014).

Farmers' Clubs: Farmers' increase their production while also adapting to and mitigating climate change effects and improving community health and welfare



Humana People to People worked in 2013 together with 70,000 rural farmers in:
Angola, Guinea Bissau, Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, China, India and Ecuador.




Farmers' Clubs: Farmers' increase their production while also adapting to and mitigating climate change effects and improving community health and welfare.




Here are more detailed explanations to illustration on previous page.

Production

Collective transportation of products to markets


Collectively organized transportation of products saves money and allows for more favorable conditions to sell at markets.






Climate Change Mitigation: 
 Climate Change Adaptation: 
 Family welfare: 

Shaded areas


In hot and dry climates, it is essential to maintain shaded areas in fields to preserve the soil/water balance and to promote cattle wellbeing.






Climate Change Mitigation: 
 Climate Change Adaptation: 
 Family welfare: 

Model field

1 Ha of community land is used to train the farmers about sustainable agricultural production. With this training and knowledge, the farmers then replicate the same techniques in their individual fields.



Climate Change Mitigation: 
 Climate Change Adaptation: 
 Family welfare: 

Local markets


The promotion of local markets gives farmers the opportunity to sell their surplus products and generate more income for their families while benefiting the community with a greater variety of available food.






Climate Change Mitigation: 
 Climate Change Adaptation: 
 Family welfare: 

Minimum tillage


This technique reduces soil fertility loss caused by structure degradation and alteration of soil chemical composition caused by traditional tillage.






Climate Change Mitigation: 
 Climate Change Adaptation: 
 Family welfare: 

Crop rotation

The alternation of subsistence, cash, and cover crops during successive years prevents pest risks, increases productivity, and maintains soil fertility.



Climate Change Mitigation: 
 Climate Change Adaptation: 
 Family welfare: 

Storeroom

It is essential to store agricultural products in an appropriate, protected, and ventilated warehouse to guarantee food availability and better market prices.



Climate Change Mitigation: 
 Climate Change Adaptation: 
 Family welfare: 

Compost


Crop residues and animal dung composting process let get natural homebased fertilizers.






Climate Change Mitigation: 
 Climate Change Adaptation: 
 Family welfare: 

Slash and burn


Traditional slash and burn expands arable land but causes forest loss, decreased soil fertility, and environmental degradation. Farmers stop this method.






Climate Change Mitigation: 
 Climate Change Adaptation: 
 Family welfare: 

Reforestation


Reforestation activities restore and protect the ecological balance as well as environmental aspects that are essential for community wellbeing.






Climate Change Mitigation: 
 Climate Change Adaptation: 
 Family welfare: 

Jatropha as a natural fence

Its repellent and poisonous properties combined with its fast growth make Jatropha a suitable plant for natural fences and to protect fields from wild animals.



Climate Change Mitigation: 
 Climate Change Adaptation: 
 Family welfare: 

Water

Dike

Storing water during the rainy season allows irrigation supply for vegetables and fruit in the dry season.




Investment and Future Benefit

Climate Change Mitigation	✓
Climate Change Adaptation	✓
Family welfare	✓

Energy

Biodigesters

Biodigesters create a suitable environment for animal dung fermentation while producing gas for domestic usage.



Investment and Future Benefit

Climate Change Mitigation	✓
Climate Change Adaptation	✓
Family welfare	✓

Welfare

Environmental education

To promote behavior change related to the environment, future generations are educated about the importance of natural resources and the negative impacts of certain human activities.




Investment and Future Benefit

Climate Change Mitigation	✓
Climate Change Adaptation	✓
Family welfare	✓

Drip irrigation

Drip irrigation creates sustainable water use and conservation in areas with limited access to water.



Investment and Future Benefit

Climate Change Mitigation	✗
Climate Change Adaptation	✓
Family welfare	✓

Solar drying tunnels

Drying of certain agricultural products using this low-cost and solar-based technique permits longer storage and conserves nutritional properties.



Investment and Future Benefit

Climate Change Mitigation	✗
Climate Change Adaptation	✓
Family welfare	✓

Improved cooking stoves

Improved, basic cooking devices with higher efficiency preserve and improve human health, natural resources, and household economy.




Investment and Future Benefit

Climate Change Mitigation	✓
Climate Change Adaptation	✓
Family welfare	✓

Rope pump well

Rope pumps are a low-cost and minimum maintenance well system that provides safe water.




Investment and Future Benefit

Climate Change Mitigation	✓
Climate Change Adaptation	✓
Family welfare	✓

Solar lantern recharging station

This low-cost micro entrepreneurship initiative utilizes solar energy to supply more hours of light for households. The cost for the end user is minimum compared to the benefits provided.



Investment and Future Benefit

Climate Change Mitigation	✓
Climate Change Adaptation	✓
Family welfare	✓

Latrine

The construction of latrines lat improve general community hygiene and limit the pollution of water resources.




Investment and Future Benefit

Climate Change Mitigation	✗
Climate Change Adaptation	✓
Family welfare	✓

Domestic water filters

At the household level, water can be filtered using simple, efficient, and long-lasting devices.




Investment and Future Benefit

Climate Change Mitigation	✓
Climate Change Adaptation	✓
Family welfare	✓

Well with solar pump

In rural areas without electricity, the use of solar panels allows families to pump and store ground water for irrigation throughout the year.




Investment and Future Benefit

Climate Change Mitigation	✗
Climate Change Adaptation	✓
Family welfare	✓

Seed oil press

Oleaginous plants produce seeds that can be mechanically processed for biofuel and other byproducts such as soap.



Investment and Future Benefit

Climate Change Mitigation	✓
Climate Change Adaptation	✓
Family welfare	✓

Sustainable development through agriculture in Guinea Bissau

Development through agriculture has been at the heart of the work of ADPP Guinea Bissau for more than 25 years. In the late 80'ties the biggest cashew farm in Guinea Bissau was established on 475 ha of land, following the best principles for selecting seeds, spacing and maintenance. Many local farmers have received training in weeding, pruning and how to avoid diseases and the use of chemicals to secure healthy products and higher market value. Each year more than 100 farmers are earning an income by cultivating each a 4 ha plot that they hire and maintain to produce high quality nuts.

However, only growing cashew is an unsecure income source, due to world market trade. From 2008, ADPP Guinea Bissau started its first agriculture focused Farmers' Clubs with 600 farmers in Oio. This was followed by additional 2,000 farmers in 2009.

In 2011 these 2,600 farmers got possibility to further enhance their productivity and social life through the program 'Renewable Energy for Local Development.' Solar energy is installed in 24 communities to drive pumps for horticultural irrigation, provide light in 24 community centres making it possible to have evening education and events, provide electricity in 27 institutions including primary schools, rural health posts and mosques. Eight bio-fuel driven generators have been installed to drive processing machinery for agricultural produce.



The program has together with the Farmers' Clubs brought about changes in the life, visions and practices of the farmers:

- Food security and better nutrition is being created through year round production and intensified vegetable production;
- Sustainable production practices are learned, eliminating bush fires, reducing use of chemicals and substituting fossil fuel based fertilisers by locally produced compost;
- Nutritional value of products and new eating habits are learned;
- Trees are produced and planted;
- The Community Centers with electricity are used for literacy classes, where approximately 800 people, mainly women, hire a teacher to learn;
- Men's respect for and inclusion of women and sharing of work is improving, as the men discover the value of horticulture that is traditionally exclusively done by women;
- Firewood saving stoves are built in the families' kitchens to reduce the cutting of trees;
- Economic planning and management is learned to build future initiatives.



Farmers' Clubs Mozambique focus on dry areas

Jardim Fane from Macoco village tells:

"I am a young farmer working with ADPP Mozambique's Farmers' Clubs in Maringue. Our area is renowned to be dry and with erratic rains. I joined the Farmers' Clubs when it was established in 2011. The project is now in its third year and I am very happy with the benefits I have obtained so far.

I used to grow maize as the main crop, but was only harvesting 400-500 kilogram per hectare. With the various techniques I was taught by the ADPP Project Leaders – potholing, mulching and crop rotation – I have managed to increase my harvest to 2,400 kilogram per hectare this year. I planted 3 hectares.

Besides maize, I now also grow sorghum, millet, groundnuts, sesame and cotton as cash crops. They are all crops that can resist drought and are therefore suitable for the dry conditions that always prevail in our area. This is something I learned through the Farmers' Clubs together with my fellow farmers. The small grains that they distributed did very well: I managed a harvest of 1,000 kilogram of each crop!

I am happy that I now have enough to feed my family and even to sell. This will provide me with some extra income that will make it easy for me to improve my homestead and send my children to school. The conservation farming and crop diversification have taught me that I can produce more and have a better life in a short period of time. I am looking forward to selling sesame and cotton in order to pay the start of running a small shop selling some groceries in the area.

The project has brought me many benefits. I will therefore continue using the new techniques and encourage my fellow farmers to do so as well."

“The dehumanized human being, the dehumanized society must meet the Solidary Humanism. Man standing shoulder to shoulder with all mankind.

Humana People to People Charter, 1998

Agriculture must be adapted to climate change

Farmers' Clubs Project Leader Christopher Mangwende from ADPP Mozambique tells:

"Until January 2012, when tropical depression Dando and cyclone Funso hit the area, Fernando Chembene and his family lived on a small farm near Beira, the second largest city in Mozambique, in the center of the country. The family farm was flooded and they lost all their crops. They were not the only ones. At least a quarter of a million families were displaced.

Environmental degradation and climate change have led to an increase in the frequency and severity of natural disasters. According to the United Nations, "the vulnerability of communities and societies to disasters caused by natural hazards is closely and inversely related to the level of social and economic development". And we cannot forget that small-scale farmers represent 90% of the rural poor and make up the majority of the world's hungry population.

So apart from improving people's livelihoods, the Farmers' Clubs aims to contribute to the environmental sustainability of agriculture activities in rural communities and to reverse the current trend of environmental degradation.

Disaster risk reduction is vital for ensuring one of the most basic human rights: the right to food. ADPP Mozambique has successfully initiated Farmers' Clubs to help rural communities adopt climate-smart agricultural techniques. The goal for the future is to focus even more on resilience building, introducing improved production techniques and technologies that increase productivity and resilience by adapting to the climate change that takes place locally."



Rural agriculture and sustainable development in China

Humana People to People China has been implementing Farmers' Clubs since 2008 and 6,500 farming households in 4 projects in Yunnan and Chongqing have participated.

Specific for China we can say that many new crops and income generating products have been introduced.

- Bamboo rats were introduced and farmers' were trained in bamboo rat raising;
- Dendrobe, a traditional Chinese medical herb, secured that small scale farmers in Zhenkang increased their income;
- 1,000 water harvesting pools were built to increase irrigation for 620 farming households;
- New cultivation techniques for both maize and rice crops increased the yields by approximately 30%;
- To further increase farmers' income and to improve the families' nutrition a new pig species that produces more meat and grows at a much faster pace compared to the smaller local pig was introduced;
- Training on fertilizer application according to soil testing and introduction of a new potato seed increased the yield by 20%;
- Crucially, financial literacy among farmers has been promoted through trainings.



Humana Microfinance India

Humana People to People Microfinance provides small loans to women to start income generating activities, using a group lending model that includes basic financial literacy training. The women generally use the loans to start or expand profit-making activities as grocery stores, weaving, stitching, poultry and other agricultural activities.

Humana Microfinance was started in November 2007 in Rajasthan. Since then, the project has disbursed over 51,500 loans worth Rs 823 million (approximately 13 million us\$), benefitting more than 26,000 women and their families in 635 villages. The women in average raise their monthly income by Rs 1,500 (approximately 24 us\$.)

In 2013, Humana People to People Microfinance started six new branches, three in the state of Uttar Pradesh and three in Haryana. 5,200 new women took loans and created a secondary source of earning for their families.



Clothes collection globally and its many benefits



Clothes collection globally and its many benefits

Humana People to People has since 1977 contributed to make the world a better place for all, through reuse and recycling of secondhand clothing.

Humana People to People members work in 20 countries in Europe and in the U.S. with collection, sorting and selling of used clothing. The funds raised from the secondhand clothing are used to support Humana People to People projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The reuse of clothing minimizes the emission of greenhouse gases and spares millions of tons of clothes from going into landfills. When people donate and through that give Humana People to People the opportunity to prolong the life cycle of the clothing, we contribute to a greener globe and to economic development.

While there are many publications and conferences about 'Food for all' and 'Education for all', it seems that the supply of sufficient clothing for all is not as high on the international agenda.

Every human being needs clothes as protection from wind and rain, from the heat of the sun and from the cold. Shoes are important when you walk miles and miles on hot road surfaces, and long sleeves protect from mosquitoes, the carriers of malaria.

Clothes are also about human dignity. Clothes make us feel more self-confident whether going to the market, to school, to the authorities or to a job.

The UN Human Rights Charter lays down that people have a right to food, clothing and housing, thereby declaring clothing as one of our basic needs.

In 2013, a total of 130,000 tons of clothes were collected through the 47,555 collection boxes that the members in Europe and North America have placed in public and private spaces for people to donate clothes and shoes.

In Europe, 403 shops selling secondhand clothes were operated with different concepts, like thrift shops that have a systematic and fast turnover of items in the shops and more fashionable trend shops.

In Lithuania, Humana People to People Baltic opened a new sorting center with modern systems and equipment.

In Africa, the secondhand clothes are further sorted, sold in wholesale and in 83 retail shops in 7 countries.

In 2013, collection of clothes was also introduced on the African continent with more than 100 clothes containers put up in South Africa.



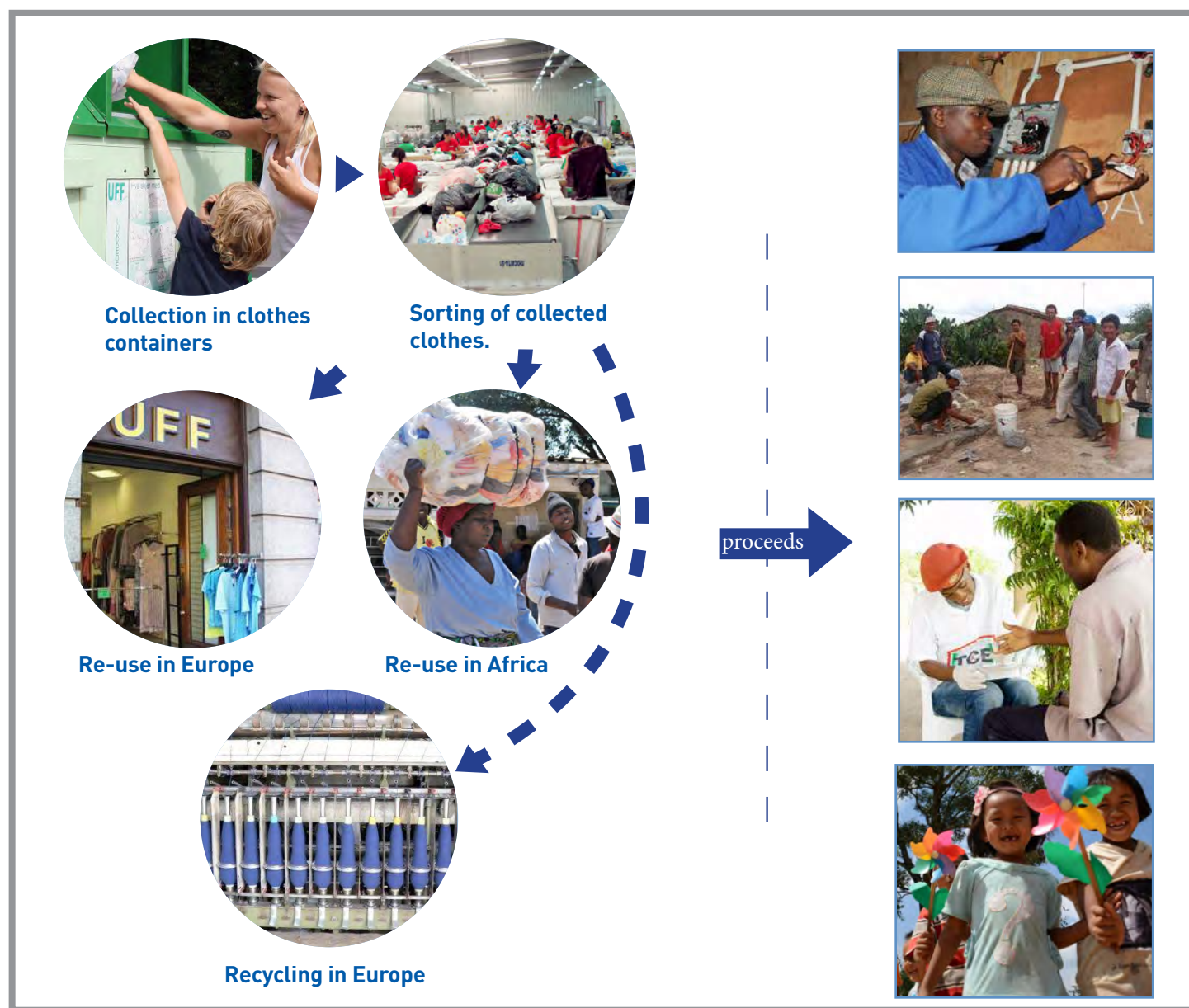
From Zero Value to Great Value

The change from Zero Value to Great Value is one essential guideline for Humana People to People. Secondhand clothes collection promotes re-wear, reuse and recycling of clothing. Instead of becoming waste, the clothing is sorted and sold or distributed in various parts of the world, where it can be reused.

Economic development is created with many workplaces on all continents and making clothes available on the market, contributing to the local business environment.

The funds from the clothes that are sold are used to support Humana People to People projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

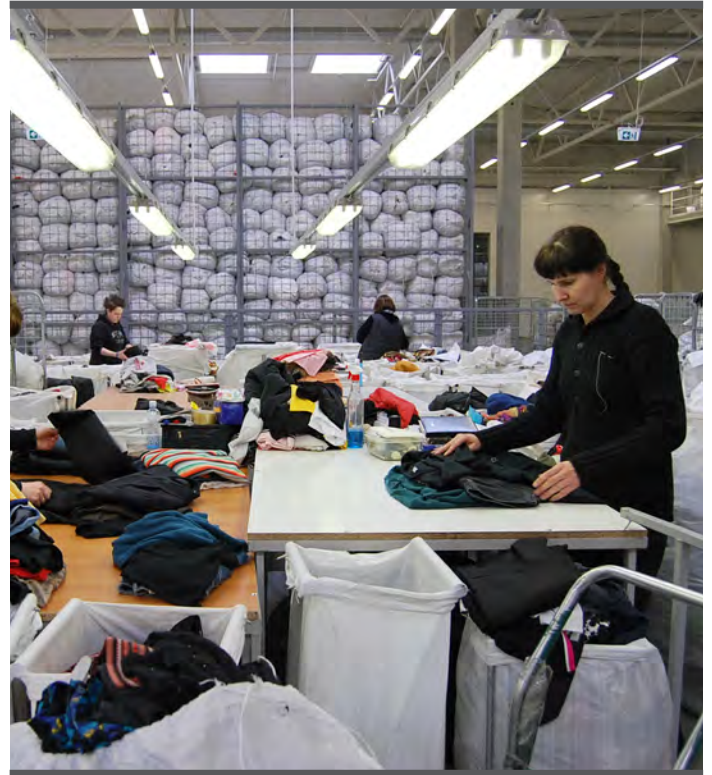
The environment is protected as the re-wear and reuse of clothes saves resources in the production of new clothes, decreases the emission of greenhouse gasses, decreases the use of fertilizers and pesticides and spares millions of tons of clothes from going into landfills.



It starts with people donating clothes into the tens of thousands of clothes collection containers that members of Humana People to People have located in shopping centers, parking lots and residential areas in Europe and North America in collaboration with municipalities, supermarket chains, schools, churches and private entities.

The clothes is collected through highly efficient truck route planning and carefully hand sorted in categories to get maximum value out of the clothes. The textile and fashion experts select the pieces for well assorted shops in Europe, other categories are sent to Humana People to People members in Africa, some clothes are sold to traders in Europe and Africa and the least quality items are sold to recycling businesses, so that the materials can be reused for other textile items.

In the almost 500 secondhand shops the clothes change owner. The customer buys the clothes for a fair price and the proceeds go to development work.



“

The value of the secondhand clothes creates new values. These values are people changing their life and the life of others to a better one.

Humana People to People Charter, 1998

”



Nelson Mandela on the importance of clothing

“No one in my family had ever attended school. ... I was seven years old, and on the day before I was to begin, my father took me aside and told me that I must be dressed properly for school. Until that time, I, like all the other boys in Qunu, had worn only a blanket, which was wrapped round one shoulder and pinned at the waist. My father took a pair of his trousers and cut them at the knee. He told me to put them on, which I did, and they were roughly the correct length, although the waist was far too large. My father then took a piece of string and drew the trousers in at the waist. I must have been a comical sight, but I have never owned a suit I was prouder to wear than my father’s cut-off trousers.”

From ‘Long Walk to Freedom’

©Nelson Rolihlaha Mandela 1994.



Nelson Mandela
(1918 - 2013)

Great value for the environment

The reuse of secondhand clothing that Humana People to People is engaged in has big environmental impact.

Global warming is associated with increasing amounts of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere. Solid waste such as textiles release greenhouse gases as they decompose. At the same time the production of textile fibers and the manufacture of cloth burn considerable quantities of fuel and release more CO₂ into the atmosphere. So the longer we can stretch the lifespan of the clothes, the more CO₂ release can be spared.

Humana People to People members collected more than 130,000 tons of clothing in 2013.

Approximately 7 kilograms of CO₂ release are saved for every one kilogram of clothing that is spared from disposal. This means that Humana People to People members saved 910,000 tons of CO₂ from entering the atmosphere in 2013 alone.

Planting trees remains one of the cheapest and most effective means of drawing excess CO₂ from the atmosphere. Trees vary greatly in their absorption of CO₂ depending on the type of tree, the amount of light, life expectancy, geographical location and many other factors. When using an average absorption of 20 kilograms of CO₂ per tree per year, the re-use of clothes in the Humana People to People Movement in 2013 corresponded to planting 45 million trees.

In addition to the positive effects of the climate, reuse has a number of other positive effects as the used clothing partially replaces production of raw materials and processing of new textiles like cotton. International analysis emphasizes the following positive effects:

- Reduced energy consumption;
- Reduced water consumption;
- Reduced fertilizer use;
- Reduced emissions of hazardous chemicals.



From HUMANA Clothes Collection in Germany

With more than 25 years of existence, HUMANA Clothes Collection in Germany is one of the most experienced collectors in Germany. HUMANA was among the first to introduce clothes containers for collection of used clothing, and today it is one of the biggest collectors with containers in most areas of Germany. HUMANA Clothes Collection and Sorting has around 100 employees.

People in Germany are very conscious about the environment. Many give permissions for putting up containers and many donate the clothes they no longer want to use. On this basis, people in Germany collect 66% of their clothes after first use, instead of dumping or burning them. This is a record among the rich countries, but the goal must be to collect all the used clothes.

Once the clothes are collected, it is essential to make best possible use of the clothes.

HUMANA is a frontrunner in making sure the clothes are worn again and not just used as wipers, for fibre production or for energy recovery. This is both common sense and EU policy, but not yet common practice. Concerning re-wear, the HUMANA People to People clothes system is 50% better than average in the branch (valid for both Germany and Europe).

HUMANA collection and sorting in Germany delivers clothes to 23 HUMANA shops in Germany

as well as to countries in Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa, especially to HUMANA People to People organisations in Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The biggest HUMANA shop in Europe is the one at Frankfurter Tor in Berlin, with almost 2,000 m² of sales area.

Concerning climate change and our contribution to reducing CO₂ emissions, we can give the following figures (valid for both Germany and Europe):

- 1 bag of clothes donated to HUMANA helps the climate more than 1 tree in a year.
- 1 HUMANA container helps more than 500 trees.

The HUMANA units for collection, sorting and selling secondhand clothes in Germany are not members but long term partners of the Federation Humana People to People. They are run according to the principles of social business. The profit is used 100% for the common good and 0% for private owners. The money is used for expansion and development projects. The concept of social business is increasingly gaining support in Europe as a welcome complement to the concept of charity.

HUMANA is also active in raising awareness and our exhibitions alone reach out to hundreds of thousands of people in Germany every year.



From Planet Aid in the USA

In 2013, Planet Aid collected 45,000 metric tons of used clothes and shoes from 20,000 drop-off boxes distributed across the United States. Started with the idea of turning surplus and waste in the U.S. into much needed development, Planet Aid has grown steadily since we put out the first boxes in the Boston area in 1997.

Planet Aid is a U.S. nonprofit whose mission is to inform, mobilize, and inspire individuals and communities to work together to bring about worldwide environmental and social progress. Every year, Planet Aid is supporting more than 40 development project carried out by Humana People to People members in 15 different countries.

We carry out our mission by collecting used clothing and shoes for reuse and recycling. We are taking advantage of the enormous surplus that exists in the U.S., where people have more than they need and can afford to give away loads of, sometimes barely, used clothing. By working with local businesses, schools, and other organizations, we place our collection bins in many convenient locations, making it as easy as possible for individuals to drop off their unwanted textiles. Our bins offer a level of convenience to consumers that encourage greater recycling. When individuals go to the grocery, the cleaners, the mall, or to drop off the kids at school, they can find a conveniently located Planet Aid bin on their way.

The clothing we collect is packed into bales and sold and shipped to distributors worldwide, providing

jobs and income as well as access to affordable clothes for millions of people along the way. The net revenue from the sale of clothing is used to support programs in Africa, Asia, and the Americas. We also obtain additional funding from government and private foundations to carry out our work.

Through our collection and recycling of used clothing, Planet Aid is doing its part to help save valuable resources that would otherwise end up in the trash. Clothing that decays in a landfill releases methane, a greenhouse gas several times more potent in affecting climate change than the more commonly known greenhouse gas: carbon dioxide. Moreover, by reusing rather than manufacturing new clothing, less fossil fuel gets burned in growing the textile fibers (such as cotton) or in operating the factories to make the new garments.

It has become clear that the work we are doing is more necessary and urgent than ever before. The threat of climate change has grown more menacing. Extreme weather events caused by global warming is causing huge social disruptions and dislocations, with the poor in developing nations being impacted the most. Much of this problem has been brought on by years of unsustainable consumption in countries such as the U.S. along with a disregard for environmental consequences. Now more than ever, we must redouble our efforts to counter the suffering and injustice that will be brought about by climate change.



From Humana Spain

Our main objectives are development cooperation and environmental protection. That is why one of the main sources of funding for the development projects that we support comes from Humana's collecting, sorting, and selling of secondhand clothing and shoes in Spain.

These activities promote sustainability and environmental friendliness, fulfilling our commitment to the 3 important "Rs" for environmental programs:

- **Reduce** the volume of clothing that goes to waste treatment facilities;
- **Reuse** the majority of clothing that is discarded;
- **Recycle** clothes that are in bad shape so that they can be transformed into other products.

We collect used clothing and shoes in 5,200 containers throughout the regions of Andalusia, Asturias, Castilla La Mancha, Castilla y León, Cataluña, Comunidad Valenciana, Extremadura, Galicia, Madrid, Islas Baleares, Navarra and La Rioja.

Every year, we collect approximately 18,000 tons of clothing and footwear.

We sort the clothing that has been placed in the containers. We currently have three centers in Barcelona, Madrid and Granada for the sorting of the clothes that people donate in our containers. At the centers, the clothing goes through a classification

process, performed by specialists in textile recycling. Depending on the quality, the clothing is classified as follows (in approximate percentages):

- 13% goes to secondhand stores that Humana has in Spain;
- 50% of the clothing is sent to Africa to be sold to local merchants. This meets the demand of the African countries for clothing, creates local economic activity, and generates local resources for development;
- Approximately 30% of the collected clothing cannot be reused as a garment and is therefore sold to textile recycling companies and recycled;
- The remaining 7% is sent to waste treatment facilities, as it cannot be reused or recycled due to its quality.

Earmarking the proceeds for development cooperation projects.

With the funding generated from the clothing, we fund international cooperation projects in areas such as education, health, social integration, agriculture and rural development, and community development. The projects are in the African countries of Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, in Belize, Brazil, and Ecuador in Latin America and in India, China and Laos in Asia.



From DAPP Malawi

DAPP Malawi is at one end of a chain of clothing re-use that reduces carbon emission and thereby support our globe against global warming, while we raise funds to train teachers and crafts persons and create community development together with people. Quality used and recycled clothing raises funds for development, transforming them from having zero value for the people in Europe who donate them to a considerable value when treated and reused in Malawi.

The clothing are bought from DAPP's 34 wholesales shops by enterprising business people and sold at local markets or door to door, contributing to create a thriving informal trading and economic development. About 4,000 DAPP customers and their approximately 8,000 assistants are doing business in local markets across the country. DAPP offers the customers training in financial management, ways to source funding to support their business and marketing of their products.

Our efforts in Malawi secure employment for more than 250 people working in our clothing processing and selling, in transporting clothes and selling in the 19 DAPP retail shops.

By selling used clothing, we continue to make a positive contribution by providing quality clothes and shoes throughout Malawi at affordable prices.

DAPP Malawi also donates clothing to communities affected by natural disasters and other emergencies and to support to the most vulnerable.

DAPP Malawi runs 4 Teacher Training Colleges, Mikolongwe Vocational School, 4 TCE Areas engaging 400,000 people in HIV discussions and testing to get control of HIV and AIDS, Farmers' Clubs with 19,000 farmer families increasing their production and Water and Sanitation Programs with more than 200,000 people.

DAPP's secondhand clothes business and donations from other Humana People to People members, from their clothes business, contribute to these development activities.

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“It has become crystal clear, that a series of connected activities under the collective name of DEVELOPMENT are essential for the relief of mankind.”

Humana People to People Charter, 1998

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Distribution of clothes to 7,700 families in Angola

In 2013, Angola was rated as the 17th most vulnerable country to drought. This coincided with a drought period affecting almost 2 million people in the southern part of the country, which has suffered from a lack of rain over the past three years. As the rainy season 2012/13 was particularly bad, a decrease in harvest of 50-70% has been recorded and normal water sources have dried out.

This meant that the food reserves in many families were empty, while 50% of the children were already suffering from malnutrition.

ADPP Angola was supported by other members of Humana People to People to distribute clothes donations to 7,700 families. Each family received 35 pieces of garment or in average 6 pieces per family member. This donation will not only cover the families' needs for clothing, but will make it easier for them to concentrate their scarce resources on surviving the drought.



Interview with Isabel, a clothes trader in Sumbe, Angola

"I am Isabel. I am 34 years old and have 5 children in the ages from 4 to 15 years. I have been selling clothes for 10 years. In the beginning I bought one small bale once or twice a week, and when I earned back the money I had spent, I could buy the next bale to renew my stock.

I only sold in front of my house. My children were still small and to sell at the house was better. Now 4 of my children are at school and the youngest is with me at the market. I have a good place to sell now and I have started to buy big bales from ADPP. If it goes well I can sell 2 big bales per week, but it is also not so easy at the moment, as there are many other sellers, who are selling clothes.

I am very happy that I have my own business, my children go to school, they have good clothes and I can also help my mother, who is old and sick.



From UFF Norway

Our values are based on solidary humanism and for us, the used clothes is a valuable gift from the Norwegian people that allows us to make the lives of some of the world's poorest a little better.

There is a great need for cheap used clothes among people with low incomes in many parts of world and clothing collected by UFF in Norway cover the annual needs of 2.2 million people. The market for used textiles contributes to many jobs and provide a major environmental gain compared with new production. Through the development projects that UFF Norway

has decided to support in Africa and Asia, we help to ensure education, improve health and provide a basis for more sustainable development, while the climate threat to the world's poorest is taken seriously.

UFF has approximately 2,400 containers for collection of clothing and two thrift shops in Oslo, Norway. The clothing from the collection is supplied to stores all over Europe, some is sent to sister organizations in southern Africa and a smaller part of the collected clothes are recycled.



From ADPP Mozambique

ADPP Mozambique's secondhand clothing activities were born out of Humana People to People members activities in the late 1970s and early 1980s in which used textile and other items were distributed as emergency aid to war affected refugees. It made sense to give from the overabundance of clothing in Europe to a population in need in southern Africa.

In 1986, discussions with the Government of Mozambique led to the decision that the clothing should no longer only be donated, but also sold at affordable prices. The government wanted to instill an enterprising attitude among its people.

Selling the clothes at affordable prices served three purposes. The presence of clothing in the Mozambican market would contribute to increase the agriculture production among the millions of small holder farmers and at the same time, the used clothing sales would serve as an income generating activity for ADPP Mozambique. The third purpose was the provision of clothes for people to wear as the Mozambican industry and import of new clothes



do not supply sufficient clothing for the whole population.

Today our used clothing and textile business has grown big with 2 sorting centers, 15 wholesale centers and 19 retail shops throughout the country. The project model is creating a solid supply of used clothes, which is sorted in categories and packed in bales, creating a lot of jobs and benefitting the population on their basic need of clothing. As the 23 million population of Mozambique, on average have around 1 kilogram of clothing available per person, translating to about 5 items of clothing, the secondhand clothes serves a good purpose to make it easier for people to be able to dress as per UN standards.

“These secondhand clothes are durable and world class. Even shoes, the best quality shoes are to be found in the secondhand markets – they last for years and cost much less than new shoes,” says Abdullah from the biggest market in Nampula.

Promoting health and fighting disease



Promoting health and fighting disease

Better health is central to human happiness and well-being and it makes an important contribution to economic progress, as healthy populations live longer, are more productive, and save more. And it also goes the other way. Poverty creates ill-health because it forces people to live in environments that make them sick, without decent shelter, clean water or adequate sanitation.

There are many factors that influence on people's health. Among them are a country's ability to provide quality health services for its people and people's knowledge and capacity to promote health and fight diseases.

Humana People to People members run health programs that build the very basic health awareness and mobilization of people to create an environment that is healthy, like the Child Aid and Community Development Projects.

HIV and TB prevention and care is addressed in TCE - Total Control of the Epidemic and HOPE Humana projects.

The TCE program was implemented in 69 geographical areas of 100,000 people each, making 6.9 million people work with the question of control with their health and their HIV status in 2013. Since the start in year 2000, 18.5 million people have been part of the TCE program, getting information and taking a stand to how they will be in control of their health status.

HOPE Humana projects mobilize people to be activists in the fight against HIV and take part in prevention and care activities in their communities.

The Community Health Agents program trains local people to carry out health activities as a go between the people in the area and the health facilities, often building on the idea of community health workers working with people in their homes to stay healthy and be helped in situations of disease.

Projects with focus on Water and Sanitation were carried out with mobilization for latrine construction and water and sanitation education as main activities.

The Humana People to People programs that are specifically working to promote health and fight disease included these projects in 2013:

69 Total Control of the Epidemic, TCE

23 HOPE Humana projects

17 TB projects

16 Community Health Agent projects

“

The biggest enemy of health in the developing world is poverty.

Kofi Annan

”



TCE – Total Control of the Epidemic

Humana People to People's Total Control of the Epidemic (TCE) program is organizing individuals and communities in the fight against HIV and AIDS. TCE is based on the principle that individual action is key to stopping the epidemic. It is people turning the tide together, a principle that penetrates every action and which is reflected in the corresponding TCE tenet that only the people can liberate themselves from AIDS, the epidemic. In the TCE program the central theme is the necessary mobilization of the people's own forces as the fighting power against the invisible foe.

TCE makes use of a systematic approach

TCE educates and mobilizes individuals en masse with a house-to-house, person-to-person campaign that encourages lifestyle changes and preventive behavior. It systematically reaches every individual and household within a prescribed area over a three-year period.

TCE subdivides a region into 'TCE Areas' with a population of 100,000 individuals each. TCE Areas are further subdivided into 'TCE Fields' of 2,000 individuals. Each field is assigned to a TCE Field Officer, whose job is to inform and counsel every individual in their field. The Field Officers also visit schools, workplaces, and community centers to engage people in the fight.

The Field Officers are the backbone of the TCE program. They are carefully recruited and undergo intensive training that teaches them how to engage individuals in open discussions about HIV and AIDS and sexual behaviors.



Field Officers also become skilled counsellors, assisting individuals in developing personal risk reduction plans and guiding them to obtain testing or treatment. The Field Officers are trained in performing HIV testing and become certified by the Ministries of Health of their respective country. They also do screening for TB and refer people for TB testing if TB is suspected.

With its systematic approach, TCE reinforces the links between the people and the existing health services. TCE aligns itself with the many other efforts, among them National AIDS Councils, the national Ministries of Health, and the many local, national and international organizations and businesses that are engaged in health promotion and in fighting diseases.



Passionate Action to Fight the Epidemic

Local volunteers, known as Passionates, are key actors in the TCE effort. These are highly motivated individuals who work to establish support groups, assist communities in creating vegetable gardens for the benefit of HIV-affected families and other activities. Passionates join TCE because they want to do something positive for their own community. Many of the Passionates continue fighting the epidemic in their communities after the TCE program has been completed, bolstering sustainability of the program.

The success of the TCE model to fight HIV and AIDS is being extended to other contexts, such as to improve maternal and child health, to combat malaria and promote good nutrition.

The TCE model is also useful as a tool to strengthen and scale-up community health worker (CHW) programs, yielding positive results in referrals to care and treatment for hard-to-reach and at-risk populations.



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TCE unites people in pursuing the fundamental goal of supporting one another and changing behavior to stop AIDS the epidemic.

Humana People to People

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A Growing TCE Movement Spreading Across Continents

- 14 million people reached with HIV and AIDS information and counseling one to one.
- 3 million people referred for HIV testing.
- More than 666,000 women educated and mobilized for Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV services.
- More than 2,000,000 Passionates trained and engaged in community mobilization efforts.

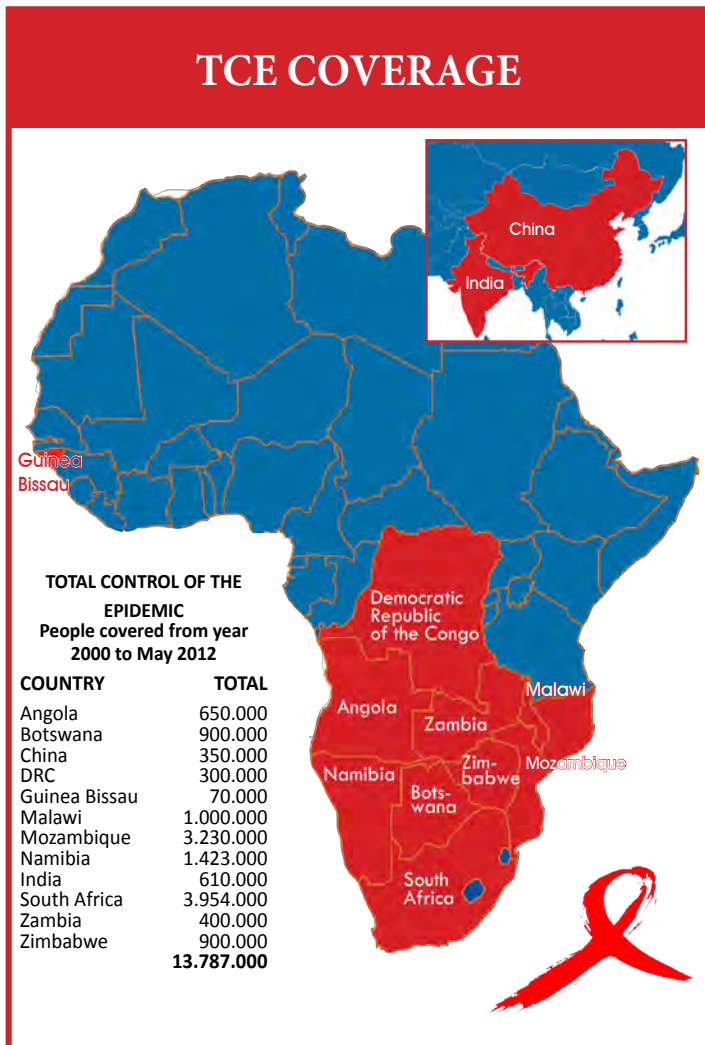


Illustration of some TCE actions and results

The Third National HIV Prevention Convention took place in November 2013 in Lusaka, Zambia. The background for the convention is that approximately 14.3 % of adult Zambians are living with HIV. This is almost one million adults. While the rate of new infections has been falling since the late 1990s, much more is required to meet the Zambia's target of reducing the rate of new HIV infections by 50% by 2015.

DAPP in Zambia participated in the convention with 3 abstracts based on the TCE program that is carried out in Southern Province of Zambia in collaboration with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in the U.S.

The Convention opened up for Abstracts under the headline "Count down to 2015: Effective Prevention through Community Empowerment and Sustainable Financing."

DAPP submitted and presented 3 abstracts, developed in cooperation with CDC. They illustrate the opportunities that the TCE program offers for addressing different prevention aspects of the HIV epidemic that must be addressed in order for people to get in control of AIDS.

You can read the abstracts on the coming pages.

Abstract 1: House to House Couple counseling and testing.

Abstract 2: Community Support for Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV.

Abstract 3: Reaching out to HIV at risk populations in Southern Province Zambia.



Abstract 1:

Title: House to House Couple counseling and testing: an effective way to reduce HIV and STI infection among Couples in Monze district in Zambia

Authors: Mwansa Katunga, Rosina Makhubela, Gerald Tembo, Victoria Mhandu

Issue: Outside of Ante Natal Clinic settings few couples go for HIV counseling and testing together (Couple HCT). To assist partners to become open and trust each other, we focused on Couple HCT in people's homes.

Description: The Total Control of the Epidemic (TCE) program is designed to reach every single person in the household, providing HIV counseling and testing and other prevention strategies. A trained Field Officer has a responsibility to reach out to 2,000 people for three years.

TCE began Couple HCT programs after experiences doing house to house counseling and testing. Field Officers were trained on encouraging couples to do HIV testing together. Messages were prepared that aided Field Officers to encourage couples to support each other after receiving their test results. Those who test positive are referred for further treatment and the Field Officers continue to make follow-up household visits to ensure that the couple has completed their plan.

People in Monze District have responded well to this household level approach. Out of 101,029 people counseled and tested from October 2012 to August 2013, 38,611 (40%) tested as couples and 279 (0.7%) of these couples were found to be HIV discordant.

Working with the local leadership has helped to encourage people to test as couples in their homes.

Lessons Learned: When a Field Officer visits a home for the first time, people do not trust them. It takes time and repeat visits to be accepted and gain confidence. Field Officers have faced difficulties with CHCT, particularly with men who have more than two wives.

Next steps: Couple HIV counseling and testing is ideal. We need to explore more on ways to expand and increase the demand for Couple HCT and continue to learn ways to help couples access the HIV prevention and treatment services they need.

Abstract 2:

Title: Community Support for Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV in Monze district in Zambia

Authors: Rosina Makhubela, Jabez Kanyanda, Gerald Tembo, Denny Cheelo, Ackim Sankalimba, Olipa Samanga, Joshua Kanyanda, TCE Field Officers and Mwansa Katunga

Issue: HIV positive mothers put their infants at risk when they attend antenatal late and do not follow all of the steps in PMTCT. Women also lack support from their spouses and families.

Description: The TCE program targets 100,000 people per area with 50 Field Officers working with 2,000 people each for a period of three years. The Total Control of the Epidemic (TCE) program works with families in their homes giving women and couples a chance of engaging in a dialogue with the Field Officer, understanding HIV and getting correct information. During this dialogue an HIV positive woman is free to reveal her pregnancy and get information to prevent her baby from becoming infected. The Field Officer also involves the male partner and in many cases the whole family supports the pregnant woman.

Field Officers accompanied 1,786 women for ANC and PMTCT from 2012 to mid-2013 in Monze District. Out of these, 1,387 women (78%) tested for HIV and 302 (22%) were HIV positive and enrolled in PMTCT. TCE Field Officers have worked closely with the clinics and hospitals in Monze to make sure that HIV exposed infants are followed for 18 months. Home based support and further counseling is provided. Nine infants have acquired the infection in this cohort to date.

Lesson learned: TCE has successfully mobilized women for PMTCT through home-based counseling and adherence support with more men now accompanying their spouses to ANC. Allowing Field Officers to have individual discussions with the women gives them freedom to talk about many issues surrounding pregnancy and HIV.

Next steps: As TCE continues to expand it hopes that there is a scale up of programs that provide home-based HIV counseling and testing. With more people trained, as community volunteers, to assist with PMTCT adherence support, it is possible to prevent infections in rural areas.

Abstract 3:

Title: Reaching out to HIV at risk populations in Southern Province Zambia

Authors: Olipa Samanga, Gerald Tembo, Rosina Makhubela, Jabez Kanyanda, Victoria Mhandu, Mwewa Malikiti, Mwansa Katunga and the TCE Field Officers

Issues: HIV infection is spread through populations with risky sexual behavior. The Total Control of the Epidemic (TCE) program identified the at risk populations present in Mazabuka District in 2009 as truck drivers, sex workers and a migrant population coming for seasonal work at Zambia Sugar. There was no HIV prevention program that targeted these at-risk people.

Description: A Most-at-Risk Campaign was started in Oct 2009 targeting 6,000 truck drivers, migrant and sex workers. The program recruited 20 sex workers and 10 migrant workers who were trained to be peer educators to provide HIV counseling and testing, education and convey HIV prevention messages. By September 2011, a total of 7,971 at risk individuals had been reached including 470 sex workers (40% tested for HIV and were treated for STIs) and 109 migrant workers (all tested for HIV and treated for STIs). An evening clinic for sex workers was put in place in collaboration with the District Medical Office.

From Oct 2012 to Sept 2013 at risk populations were reached in Monze and Choma Districts by TCE through 30 trained peer educators. These include 572 commercial sex workers and 3,128 truck/taxi drivers, men in uniform, immigrants and prisoners.

Lessons learned: The strategy of using sex workers as peer educators helped to reach out to others at risk in guest houses, bars and nightclubs. Sex workers changed their attitudes towards using condoms during the project. They were further trained in income generating activities (IGAs).

After TCE ended in Mazabuka 16 of the sex workers trained as peer educators continued to support the TCE interventions. The allowance received from TCE was used by some peer educators to raise capital for their IGA's. The project organized a revolving loan system to support the peer educators with capital to improve their IGAs.

Next steps: TCE has expanded to Monze and Choma Districts with outreach to those at risk of HIV infection. Peer educators work closely with the TCE Field Officers in identifying new strategies to link the people at risk to HIV prevention services.



HOPE Humana

The HOPE Humana program works with people to stop the spread of HIV and AIDS through many different actions, information, education and counseling programs and creating support networks among people.

The program at the HOPE Humana projects focus the activities around

Health Services, Outreach Programs and Opinion Forming Activities.

HOPE Humana works from a center, but the main activities take place in the surrounding communities with activists who each act to prevent the spread of HIV and create support networks of people affected by HIV and AIDS. And in doing this very often also getting involved in other health issues, like TB and nutrition. HOPE Humana engages youth, parents, grandparents, health staff, teachers, local leaders and others to carry out actions in their communities.

In 2013, Humana People to People members implemented HOPE Humana projects in Angola, Botswana, India, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.



HOPE Humana – based on the activists

The HOPE Humana program is there to create hope together with people and for people. This is a survival strategy. With hope we strengthen our resolve and energy to engage with other people, make the changes needed to overcome challenges and build up our health where that is needed. This applies in general to people and it applies to people with HIV or AIDS and the people who support them. In HOPE, the support networks are made up of young people, parents, grandparents, health staff, teachers, local leaders and any other person interested in making a difference within their own community. In HOPE Bindura, we call them Activists. They are lively engaged in making changes.

The Activists in HOPE Bindura devote their time to reach out to many people through actions and campaigns. They are organized to reach out to pregnant mothers, orphans and other vulnerable children and people in need of care and support such as those who are HIV positive. They mobilize against stigma and discrimination, promote anti-retroviral therapy and TB treatment adherence, educating youth on alcohol and drug abuse, discussing with youth on how best to protect themselves against HIV and unwanted pregnancies, mobilizing people to use condoms, starting nutrition gardens and much more. Through these Activists, HOPE Bindura in Zimbabwe



has been able to achieve high numbers of people tested for HIV and being open about their status.

The Activists in HOPE Bindura have also established income generating projects such as piggery, goat and chicken production that support orphans and people living with HIV. The Activists are attached to the main HOPE Center as well as the 4 stations in Nyava, Manhenga, Bindura Urban and Madziwa.

HOPE Bindura started its programs in 1998 and has been engaged in the many developments that the fight against HIV and AIDS has seen over the past 15 years. The fights to make HIV something people could talk about, understanding how best to strengthen the health of the HIV positive in the time when ARV's were not available, providing testing in health centers and from there taking the testing into communities and now into people homes. Fights to take all the prevention efforts from spreading of awareness and condoms to involvement in understanding of the importance of prevention of mother to child transmission, medical treatment and safe male circumcision as effective prevention methods. All the way with the activists in the forefront.

HOPE Bindura operates both testing and post treatment centers in the provincial town of Bindura in Zimbabwe.



HOPE India – alternative income generation for sex workers

HOPE India works on increasing HIV and AIDS awareness, promoting safe sex practices and ensuring that people, especially those belonging to high-risk groups and those tested positive, have access to services like HIV testing, Sexually Transmitted Infection management & screening and Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART). Furthermore, the project assists people living with HIV and AIDS with access to health services as well as with social acceptance and support.

HOPE India trains activists mainly with focus on mobilizing people for prevention, support and care. Most of the activists come from high risk groups, are key people in their communities or otherwise actively involved in development. The activists are focused on mobilizing the different groups in prevention and care of targeted groups.

A bigger part of the target group is the sex workers. The idea is to empower the female sex workers so that they become pro-active to address their sexual health and social issues. HOPE India carries out condom demonstrations to all the sex workers and secure that they have condoms all the time. We counsel the sex workers and refer them for HIV testing and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases.

The sex workers are mobilized and given small grants to start up income generating activities that can help sustain them financially and get them out of the sex trade. Income generating activities include sewing, backyard gardens, chicken rearing and keeping of buffalos for milk.



Going for Safe Male Circumcision in Botswana

Botswana is rated as one of the countries with high prevalence of HIV, estimated at 23% in 2012 by UNAIDS Botswana. The Safe Male Circumcision program has been started up as one strategy to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV.



Humana People to People Botswana's HOPE Humana program is part of the HIV and AIDS combination prevention program. Safe Male Circumcision is promoted through numerous activities to mobilize them, like campaigns, lessons in schools, one on one discussions and workplace programs for men and involving women in understanding the importance of Safe Male Circumcision.



Water and sanitation

Water and sanitation programs are central to basic health for people. Therefore Humana People to People members have been engaged in this since the first projects were established in 1980. The water and sanitation programs build around mobilization, training and action for people to create new habits based on understanding the problems and acquiring the knowledge about what to do in response to the local challenges of inadequate sanitation and access to safe drinking water.

Humana People to People members integrate water and sanitation programs in the TCE, HOPE Humana, Child Aid, and Farmers' Clubs projects and also run specific water and sanitation programs.

Projects with focus on water and sanitation were carried out in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, DR Congo, Angola, Guinea Bissau, India and Laos with mobilization for latrine construction and water and sanitation education as main activities and more than 10,000 family latrines were constructed in 2013.



School Sanitation in Zambia

Factors related to water, sanitation and hygiene affect children's right to education in many ways. In an environment with poor health, children are unable to fulfill their education potential. For example, 400 million school-aged children are every year infected by intestinal worms, which, research shows, sap their learning abilities.

The 'School WASH (Water and Sanitation Hygiene) and Quality Education project' was implemented from March 2009 to September 2013 with the aim of improving WASHE (Water and Sanitation Hygiene Education) in basic and community schools of Northern and Muchinga provinces.

The project's main aim was to contribute towards quality academic performance of pupils in 950 target schools with a bias on the girl child. It sought to achieve the goal through:-

- Improving access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities in 950 schools;
- Improving water, sanitation and hygiene education in 950 schools; and
- Strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Education at provincial, district and local communities to take a leading role in improving water and sanitation facilities in schools.

In the four and half years implementing period, the project reached 395,425 pupils enrolled in 950 schools with water, sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions. The final evaluation of the project achievements explains how the project has made an impact on childrens' health and education.

The following is an excerpt from the evaluation report:



"Regarding the provision of WatSan facilities, the project improved water supply in 555 schools while improved sanitation facilities were provided to 374 schools. As a result, the number of pupils gaining access to improved water sources was 249,242 while the pupils gaining access to improved sanitation facilities were 159,127 pupils. Additional 56,212 community members surrounding the targeted schools gained access to safe drinking water bringing the total number of people provided with improved water to 305,454

The Project trained teachers to improve hygiene education among the pupils and to mobilize the pupils to improve hygiene behavior in schools and as well to take the message home in order to improve hygiene practices in the entire community. Therefore, 4,939 teachers and administrators as well as 10,262 peer educators were trained in WASHE.

These achievements improved learning opportunities for pupils in Northern and Muchinga provinces. For instance, the "Joint Stakeholders Monitoring" carried out towards the end of the Project revealed that 77.9% of the schools visited had functional water points. Similarly, 64.4% of the schools had clean toilets while 18.6% had very clean toilets. The exercise also revealed that 98.5% of the schools had School-WASHE committees out of which about 90% were active. The Project also contributed to the improvement of enrolment levels, girls' attendances by 16.6%, reduction of dropout rates for girls from 3.9% in 2009 to 1.2% in 2013, and improvement retention levels of female teachers in rural basic and community schools by 13.3%."

Source: REPORT FOR THE END OF PROJECT EVALUATION for Community Water Management Improvement Project for Traditional Farmers in Mkushi, Kapiri Mposhi, Masaiti and Chingola Districts by PathMark Rural Development Consult.

Fighting climate change



Fighting climate change

The International Humana People to People Movement sees it as a necessity to play our part in what we as humans must do to mitigate the consequences of global warming and adapt to climate change.

Global warming is already affecting the lives of millions of people around the world and we see the consequences of climate change among those hard hit.

Therefore we advocate and we act to fight climate change in all the projects and programs.

The members will continue to collect second-hand clothes for reuse and recycling as we have been doing for decades in Europe and the USA. We will increase the particular project types which have a clear positive effect on the climate, add actions to all other projects to include mitigation of global warming and adaptation to climate change, and we will experiment with new actions.

All our climate change actions will be combined with our objective to fight shoulder to shoulder with The Poor. This means that very often a group of people will be organized together as a precondition for the sustainability of the action. A single technology will not in itself be enough but put into a context of people using it to improve their lives, it will be used in a sustainable way.

In Africa and Asia the Humana People to People program which most directly addresses the climate



change question is Farmers' Clubs.

The millions of small scale farmers are at the same time among those who will be hardest hit as the climate changes and they have the solution for our future food production in their hands.

For many years the Farmers' Clubs projects have made it possible for the farmers to organise themselves about increasing their production, improving their methods and in general creating better lives for themselves and their families.

The farming methods which are promoted in Farmers' Clubs are climate friendly such as organic and low tillage farming rather than fossil fuel based farming. Tree planting in wood lots and fruit trees contribute both to the economy of the farmer and to CO₂ absorption.

In many other Humana People to People projects, climate change actions are a natural part of the project.

In Child Aid and Community Development as well as in Farmers' Clubs the farmers and members contribute with creating food security, protection of biodiversity, use of renewable energy instead of fossil fuel, efficient use of dwindling water resources, and sometimes more specific energy inventions using solar and other renewable energy.

In Humana People to People schools, solar panels are

gradually installed. Planting of trees on a large scale is done by most Humana People to People projects.

We also operate in areas where the big forests need protection by giving the neighbouring people an alternative livelihood.

Understanding climate change and how and why it happens is essential for the people who are affected. This understanding allows people to then make the right decisions while fostering and encouraging others to also address climate change. In Humana People to People's education projects, students learn about climate change and how to take action for the climate while also mobilizing others to join them in these efforts.

Humana People to People intends to scale up our climate actions

Humana People to People believes that people, working together, can create the forces necessary to prevent climate change and to adapt to the changes that have already occurred as a result of climate change. We believe in a coordinated effort to educate and to work with people so that they understand climate change, accept it as a real problem, work together and get involved with all the forces that are working with this issue to bring about change. Throughout history we have seen that when facing great challenges to mankind, the force of the people themselves is the most powerful means to bring about positive change. Working together, we can achieve bigger and better results.



Building resilience and preparing disaster risk reduction will increasingly be included in the projects as cross-cutting objectives and needed actions in order to protect The Poor against the consequences of global warming.

Many members are affiliated to Global Environment Facility and we are linking up with more and more climate partners.

Humana People to People members' Climate Change adaptation and mitigation activities

Collecting clothes in Europe and North America

Humana People to People promotes reducing, reusing, and recycling. Tens of thousands of clothing collection bins are located in shopping centers, parking lots and residential areas in Europe and North America in collaboration with municipalities and private entities, giving people the opportunity to donate their used clothes to a Humana People to People organization.

The environment is protected, as the re-use of clothes saves resources for the production of new clothes, minimizes the emission of green house gases, and spares millions of tons of clothes from going into landfills.



Farmers' Clubs and climate change

Farmers' Clubs promote climate friendly production methods that fit to the local area. This includes for instance conservation farming with low soil disturbance, covering the soil to avoid evaporation and crop rotation to break cycles of pests and diseases and agro-forestry in which farmers combine trees with crops to improve the soil and protect against erosion.

Garden farming is promoted to give better food security and produce locally to reduce transport based on fossil fuels.

Low-cost technology farming methods are introduced and farmers learn to better and more sustainably utilize local water resources. Animal husbandry is introduced to increase sources of protein based on sustainable and sound methods of raising animals on crop waste. The farmers learn about budgeting, planning, measuring outcomes and how to buy and sell cooperatively.

Farmers plant trees for firewood and for improved nutrition.

Farmers' Clubs can also be combined with solar energy and biogas as renewable energy sources that produce energy for production, light and cooking.

All of these skills and technology solutions make the farmers much better prepared for the changes that climate change will bring.



Child Aid and climate change

Child Aid and Community Development Projects build the capacity in families and in their communities in an all-inclusive program, recognizing that to nurture children, the entire community must be strengthened. Families are brought together to address health and sanitation, income generation, education, district development, environmental awareness and participation of children.

Child Aid works with the community to identify and map out environmental issues affecting the area, discusses the issues and finds out what can be done to address them. The families take action to improve and protect the local environment for the benefit of all.

Under Line 1 'Strengthening the economy of the families' activities similar to the ones in Farmers' Clubs and income generating activities that make use of the natural resources without damaging the environment are carried out.

Under Line 7 'District Development' we work with the people and authorities to make policies and action plans that can reduce the impact of disasters when they happen and make it easier for people to recover.

Under Line 8 'Environment' tree planting and promotion of firewood saving stoves are some of the activities carried out by people together with community plans and agreements on how to use the natural resources well for income generation as well as protecting them for the future.

Frontline Institutes as Climate Centers

Frontline Institute trains community activism and leadership to key persons from the Humana People to People projects in the courses 'Our Humana People to People World' and 'Our Open Future Together.' Frontline Institute has established a Climate Center making research into good solutions for how The Poor can adapt to and mitigate climate change. The students test the solutions in practice at Frontline Institute and together with people in the communities around the institute and they spread the knowledge about climate change and practical solutions through events, reaching out activities and arrangements with schools and others.



Green Action

Humana People to People India runs environmental projects called 'Green Action' which aim to reverse the environmental degradation cycle so that rural communities change from being out of balance with nature to being models of environmental sustainability. The Green Action projects mobilize people to take action within waste management, soil and water conservation and sanitation and wasteland development.

Educational programs also include climate education

Understanding climate change and how and why it happens is essential for the people who are affected. This understanding allows people to then make the right decisions while encouraging others to also address climate change. In Humana People to People's 50 teacher training colleges, at One World University and at 35 other schools, individuals are taught about agriculture, solar energy, water pumps and other issues essential to understand, adapt to, and reverse climate change. The students learn to take action for the climate within their chosen profession while mobilizing others to join them in these efforts.

DNS, OWU and Frontline Institute are introducing solar powered installations to provide energy to the institutions. At OWU solar power and other renewable energy sources are also introduced to the surrounding villages as part of the course Fighting with The Poor. Fighting with The Poor also introduces climate friendly agricultural production.

Climate change and global warming are topics that are included in the DNS and OWU programs to ensure that the future teachers and academics have the needed knowledge, can teach it to their students in the primary schools and can implement actions at the schools and in the communities that create resilience and prepare for the effects of global warming.



Firewood saving stoves

Production of firewood saving stoves is promoted in Farmers' Clubs and Child Aid. They save 40-50% on the need for firewood and they give better air quality in the kitchens.

Firewood saving stoves are generally seen as a measure that reduces CO₂ release and may on a longer term be included in programs to earn money from the carbon credit funds.



Tree planting

Tree planting is done as an activity in many project types, but we have also done it in specific big scale tree planting projects and want to do that again as a way to compensate for cutting of trees and other release of CO₂ all over the world.

“ The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, sea level has risen, and the concentrations of greenhouse gases have increased.

IPCC Climate Change Report, 2013



The Federation
for Associations
connected to the
International
HUMANA PEOPLE to
PEOPLE Movement



The Federation for Associations connected to the International HUMANA PEOPLE to PEOPLE Movement

The Federation for Associations connected to the International Humana People to People Movement (the Federation) is a membership network for organizations working with long-term, sustainable development. The members are independent national associations, often with names connected to the original idea of people-to-people relationships that influence development all over the globe, such as 'Development Aid from People to People', 'Humana People to People' and 'Planet Aid'.

They started their work and continue operating based on keen knowledge of the needs and development potential of the communities where the projects are situated. With projects and project leaders placed in rural areas, they are part of the everyday life of the people in the projects and are also part of finding sustainable solutions.

The projects and members of the Federation are important development partners to local, national and international players, including government institutions, non-government entities and the business community.

Member organizations in Europe and North America collect and recycle secondhand clothes and shoes and use the surplus to support development projects. These projects build human capacity and encourage people to join forces to make changes that improve their lives and their communities.

Members in Africa, Asia and Latin America fight shoulder to shoulder with people to improve health, education, production and economic prosperity.

By establishing the Federation, providing a formal and permanent cooperation between the member organizations with permanent staff and an international headquarters, the members created a body where they can (among other benefits):

- Discuss issues of common interest on many levels;
- Access comprehensive experience of other organizations working in the same field;
- Develop programs with a common idea and standard by which they benefit from better quality and more efficiency;
- Draw on assistance in many professional fields and thereby reduce their costs;
- Cooperate to maximize results of clothing collection and sales;
- Benefit from and contribute to human resource management and development that fits to the challenges in developing countries;
- Speak with a common voice in international development fora, thus increasing the influence of their programs.



The Federation creates services for and works with its members to: achieve their objectives and aspirations to create development together with people; operate development projects; carry out relief work; and spread information on development issues and program results.

The international headquarters in Zimbabwe plays an important role as a meeting place for the people in the Federation and in the cooperation between the members.

2013 in brief for the Humana People to People members

In 2013, Humana People to People's 32 members involved more than 13 million people in 700 development projects, while a similar number of people contributed by donating secondhand clothing and shopping in the secondhand clothes shops.

The development projects are centering on 4 different issues of importance for people and the planet, namely (1) education and capacity training, (2) promoting health and fighting disease, (3) fighting shoulder to shoulder with The Poor and (4) clothes collection and sales globally.

The members are working on 5 continents and in countries with very different conditions for people and potential for development, which means that the development work that the members do is very diverse.

The projects that the members operated in 2013 were:

Education and capacity training:

- 50 DNS Teacher Training Colleges
- 1 University
- 8 Vocational Schools
- 14 Schools for Children and Youth
- 8 Schools of 2nd of May (PTG)
- 5 Training centers for staff and volunteers

Promoting health and fighting diseases:

- 69 Total Control of the Epidemic, TCE
- 23 HOPE Humana People to People

Rural development - Fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Poor:

- 243 Farmers' Clubs
- 98 Child Aid and Community Development Projects
- 8 Humana Microfinance projects
- 44 Other projects

Clothes collection and sales globally:

126 projects working with fundraising through collection and sales of secondhand clothes in 26 countries in Europe, 2 countries in North and Central America and 7 countries in Africa.



Partnership in development

Humana People to People members are proudly working together with many partners.

Partners make commitments via funding, in-kind contributions, services and other types of support. Through these commitments, the members of Humana People to People implement development projects and many essential activities within the projects.

Humana People to People members and the people in the projects have broad ambitions and aspirations for progress. Like-minded partners join in the process and provide their input to generate the wished-for improvements in rural areas and developing countries, where positive changes otherwise frequently come at a too-slow pace.

Together, we have made it possible for: a small-scale farmer in Malawi to increase her family's food security; an HIV-positive pregnant women in South Africa to access drugs and give birth to an HIV-negative child; a new school in Angola to be established that allows many children to learn from teachers who have a passion and a commitment for rural primary schooling; a household in China to provide early education to its children; a working child in the slums of India to gain confidence and knowledge to re-enter the educational system; women in urban Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to establish gardens and supply the local market with vegetables and to become economically empowered; and many other inspiring and powerful stories.

With funding in place for the programs to operate, people in the projects make change and development happen. Together, we achieve an impact on how the challenges that people face can be overcome.

We thank all of our partners for their contributions, cooperation and enthusiasm in making a better world possible.

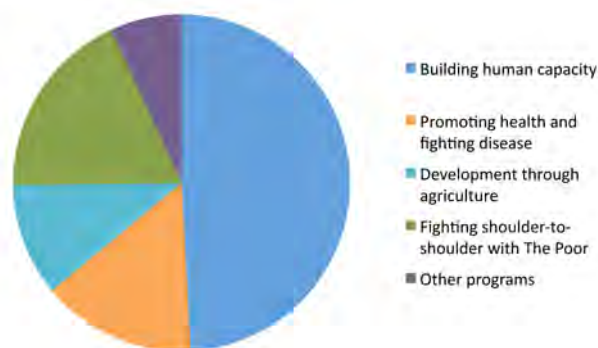


The 2013 economy for the members of Humana People to People

The members of the Federation Humana People to People spent approximately US\$ 94 million on the operation of their development projects in 2013, a little more than the US\$ 92 million in 2012.

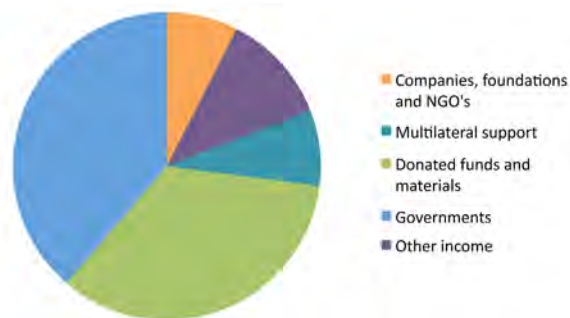
The funds were mainly used within these 4 sectors:

1. Building human capacity for all ages;
2. Promoting health and fighting the big diseases;
3. Creating development through agriculture;
4. Creating development through fighting shoulder to shoulder with The Poor.



The sources of income varies from member to member, the main sources are however:

1. Earnings from sales of secondhand clothes and shoes by the Humana People to People members;
2. Partnership grants from local governments, foundations, companies, and multilateral support for specific programs, projects or activities;
3. Other income, like bank financing, micro finance projects and user fees.



The 32 members of the Federation Humana People to People are all locally registered and independent organizations, operating within the context of their country. The members each have their own separate economy and audited accounts. These individual, national accounts are not consolidated.

The 2013 economy for the Federation Humana People to People

The financial statement of the Federation shows the funds that are passing through the Federation's headquarters.

The contributions are either cash or clothes donated by members in Europe and United States who have requested that the Federation distributes these donations to the projects on behalf of the members and co-ordinates the flow of funds.

In 2013, the contributions for the projects passing through the Federation were US\$ 21.8 million. This is an increase of 15% compared to 2012 and represents an increase in the donations from the collection and sales of the secondhand clothing by the members in Europe and United States.



“

Many are the sources that contribute to the establishment and the running of the projects – with big sums or with small sums. Many are the people who do each their.”

Humana People to People Charter, 1998

”



Brief introduction to the history and the establishment of the Federation and to its members



The first Humana People to People organization was founded in Denmark in 1977. The first aid was given to Zimbabwean refugees in camps in Mozambique and the first development projects were established in Zimbabwe in 1980. Since then, the Humana People to People Movement has grown to 32 national associations working in 43 countries worldwide.

Humana People to People works with long-term sustainable development programs in Europe, North America, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The Humana People to People organizations started to cooperate formally in 1989.

In 1996, they decided to establish the Federation for Associations connected to the International Humana People to People Movement (the Federation) and construct an international headquarters located in Zimbabwe. With the Federation, the relations between the different organizations in the Movement were formalized as those of equal partners, with a common set of values and ideas, expressed in the Humana People to People Charter in 1998.

The members of the Federation:

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2. U-landshjælp fra Folk til Folk - Humana People to People (Denmark)
3. Ühendus Humana Estonia (Estonia)
4. Landsföreningen U-landshjälp från Folk till Folk i Finland r.f. (Finland)
5. Stichting HUMANA (Holland)
6. HUMANA People to People Italia O.N.L.U.S. (Italy)
7. HUMANA People to People Baltic (Lithuania)
8. U-landshjelp fra Folk til Folk (Norway)
9. Associação Humana (Portugal)
10. Fundación Pueblo para Pueblo (Spain)
11. Miljö- & Biståndsföreningen HUMANA Sverige (Sweden)
12. Planet Aid UK Ltd (UK)
13. Planet Aid, Inc. (USA)
14. Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo em (Angola)
15. Humana People to People Botswana (Botswana)
16. Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo ná (Guinea-Bissau)
17. Humana People to People India (India)
18. Development Aid from People to People in Malawi (Malawi)
19. Associação Moçambicana para a Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (Mozambique)
20. Development Aid from People to People Namibia (Namibia)
21. Humana People to People in South Africa (South Africa)
22. Development Aid from People to People in Zambia (Zambia)
23. Development Aid from People to People in Zimbabwe
24. Humana People to People Polska Sp. z o.o. (Poland)
25. One World Clothes Trade Bulgaria Ltd. (Bulgaria)
26. Humana People to People Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
27. Associação Humana Povo para Povo em Brasil (Brasil)
28. Humana People to People Belize (Belize)
29. Humana People to People in Latvia (Latvia)
30. HUMANA People to People Deutschland e.V. (Germany)
31. Fundación Humana Pueblo para Pueblo - (Ecuador)
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