



# Humana People to People

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







## Annual Report

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## Humana People to People Worldwide

### This is where you find us

#### AMERICAS

USA  
Belize  
Brazil  
Ecuador

#### AFRICA

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

#### ASIA

India  
China  
Laos  
Oman

#### EUROPE

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

### What we do

#### Education



The Humana People to People Teacher Training program trains primary school teachers who are determined to teach in rural areas and know how to involve children, parents and other teachers in education and community development.

The Vocational Schools offer young people training in a number of theoretical and practical subjects, comprising a secondary education as well as vocational training. The training aims at augmenting job preparedness and opportunities for students.

The primary and secondary schools are creating education opportunities for children who have dropped out of school or for other reasons need a special opportunity.

Many other programs integrate an educational component, implementing adult literacy and short skills training courses to increase participants' capacity to create economic and social development for themselves and their families.

## Agriculture and Rural Development



The Farmers' Clubs program organizes and builds capacity and opportunities among small scale farmers to increase their productivity, crop quality and links to viable markets. The program introduces improved agricultural techniques and provides a forum to develop the skills and experience of participating farmers. The program puts focus on improved soil and water management and adaptation to climate changes.

## Community Development



Fighting with The Poor in Child Aid and Community Development projects builds on the understanding that development can be created through coordinated, community-wide approaches which combine education, production and economic development, health, engagement of all people, empowerment of women and environmental protection. The programs take a child-centered approach to improve and strengthen communities.

## Promoting health and fighting disease



Health-oriented programs empower people to take charge of their health through many different initiatives. Total Control of the Epidemic –TCE and HOPE Humana both deal with the HIV and AIDS and TB epidemics. Community Health Agents programs deal with basic health and specifically with reproductive, maternal and child health. Sanitation and health are further applied as cross-cutting issues in other lines of work.

## Clothes collection globally



Citizens of Europe and USA's major cities become partners in development by donating their used clothes and shoes. Humana People to People turns these clothes with zero value into products with considerable value through this climate-friendly business model. Income is generated internationally and locally for development programs while creating jobs and stimulating economic growth in the receiving countries.

## Fighting Climate Change



Climate change mitigation and adaptation methods are shared among the community and a movement of activism is encouraged to reduce as well as reverse the negative effects of climate change. Communities join together to improve their livelihoods in a sustainable and climate-friendly way. In Europe and the USA, operations have a mitigation component where promotion of secondhand clothing reduces the environmental impact of textile production and waste.

## Other Humana People to People programs



Local needs and opportunities see Humana People to People members engage in some programs outside these main lines of work. These programs largely include nutrition and microfinance programs, along with the introduction of education for development programs in Europe. Education for development in particular is gaining importance in industrialized countries as governments reduce their aid budgets.

## 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.

The 31 members of The Federation are all locally registered and independent development organizations, operating within the context of their country and

with their own development agenda. The members work together in The Federation based on The Charter for Humana People to People and to optimize the impact of the development actions that each of the members are engaged in.

Humana People to People has worked to spread Solidary Humanism and promote People to People actions in the fight for development for 37 years. Development is the process in which we engage ourselves as people joining with other people, overcoming challenges and creating progress. Each step brings a hundred more issues to deal with, but when people organize themselves together, they get the courage to create visions and go for them.

Our members carry names which demonstrate the People to People ideas.

Names such as Development Aid from People to People, Humana People to People, U-landshjälp från Folk till Folk, Humana Pueblo para Pueblo, Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo are some of the names which the 31 development organizations that are members of The Federation of Associations connected to the International Humana People to People Movement.



## How we work

### We work within programs

Humana People to People members work alongside communities across the world to overcome the pressing issues that they face. Education, rural development, health and our climate are some of the main areas for the development actions.

Humana People to People has developed specific programs in each of these areas, which have been implemented by its members in many countries over many years. Programs that are constantly developed and adapted include teacher training, education for disadvantaged children, vocational training, agricultural production for small scale farmers, fighting with The Poor, the fight against HIV and AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, nutrition, water and sanitation in villages and schools, and the collection and sales of secondhand clothes.

### We operate with projects and project leaders

The programs are used to address specific development issues that are identified nationally and locally. People organize themselves to work together to address the issues and most often a certain size of the action leads to the establishment of a project that defines the geographical area and the people involved in the actions. For instance a Farmers' Clubs project with 250 famers organizing themselves together.

A project has a project leader who stays and works in the area together with people. This means that the program can be adapted to fit to the specific circumstances and the wishes of people and the problems can be solved on a continuous basis with input and inclusion of all the people involved.

### We work in partnership with many

A project takes its beginning when two parties meet. The one who is in need and the one who wishes to supply help. The people who wish to create a change are the main partners of Humana People to People.

Moreover, Humana People to People members work in close cooperation with local and national governments, international as well as national organizations and private businesses.

Humana People to People members and The Federation also contribute actively to and are influenced by the development agenda through the local development councils, national platforms for collaboration, international fora and conferences for development discussions.

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*Humana People to People members work in close cooperation with local and national governments, international as well as national organizations and private businesses*

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## Education

Education is a right and we see it as an obligation of our world to secure that all children have the possibility to get an education.

Getting a basic education is crucial for children and youth to develop the skills they need for life and work. It is one of the central concepts in breaking the cycle of poverty as it can drastically impact people's capacity to earn a living, make decisions that benefit their health, actively contribute to their communities and through all this improve not only their own situation, but that of future generations.

Despite improvements over the last 15 years with around 50 million more children enrolled in school, progress towards achieving universal primary education

has been slowing down over the last couple of years and 38% of all countries are far or very far from achieving the goal. This leaves almost 100 million children without a primary education in 2014. A poor child from a remote region, for example, may be over 10 times less likely to finish primary education than a rich child from a large city and the enrollment of boys is still higher than girls.

In 1993, ADPP Mozambique started training primary school teachers for rural schools in cooperation with the national Government. Since then, other members have started similar programs and to date more than 26.000 teachers have been trained.

The Humana People to People teacher training program trains teachers who are

capable of and willing to work in rural settings, under the given conditions and with the ambition of changing these conditions for the better.

PTG schools, Vocational Schools and skills training courses in local communities are giving many young people opportunities for an education that they can use to create a livelihood for themselves and their families.

Many members are also working with primary education for orphans and vulnerable children, whose opportunities for an education are often more limited than the majority.

Adult education is benefiting thousands of people taking part in our community development and literacy projects.

The education projects carried out by Humana People to People members in 2014 were:

- 55 DNS Teacher Training Colleges
- One World University
- 8 Vocational Schools
- 14 Schools for Children and Youth
- 9 Schools of 2nd of May (PTG)
- 4 Training centers for staff and volunteers
- 2 Preschool of the Future Teacher Training Courses
- 14 Adult literacy projects
- 24 projects with primary school teachers working to improve education
- Many Preschools of the Future in 10 countries



## DNS Teacher Training

Through DNS Teacher Training, Humana People to People members wish to promote high quality primary education for children in rural primary schools. Education builds knowledge and promotes citizenship. It is an integral part of community development, with schools and teachers playing a major role in rural communities. In the DNS program, teachers are trained to be skilled, competent educators who see their role as agents of change within the wider community and are motivated, able and willing to work in rural settings.

The training is designed so that the students acquire knowledge, practical skills, professional skills, a wide range of experiences and a thorough understanding

of the society in which they live and the wider world. The students learn to be resourceful and innovative and they discover that they are capable of more than they thought, especially when working together with others. They become development pioneers.

The DNS Teacher Training program is oriented towards the fight against poverty, relevant to the local context. Rigorous theoretical training is combined with practical experience, as all students carry out extensive teaching practice in primary schools, actively making connections between theory and practice.

In order to prepare them for their role as

agents of change in schools and community, the students share the responsibility for the management and running of the teacher training college with their teachers.

In many countries, the training includes a period where the students “learn to travel and travel to learn”. An investigation period that exposes the students to various situations in other countries, including primary school education, government policies on education, issues of gender inclusion in education, poverty in different countries and how other social issues can influence a child’s education.

The trip is crucial in the sense that the student break out of the traditional frame of education and gain a wealth of experiences of living differently, having other roles than that of a student in class, and a broader understanding of issues that affect education and ways to transform the rural primary school education.

In accordance with Humana People to People’s commitment to gender equality and promoting women and men as equal partners in development, the enrolment process is designed to progressively ensure that at least 50% of trainees are female. Male and female trainees share daily tasks and responsibilities on the basis of total gender equality. The teacher training colleges promote girls’ success and completion of primary school through girls’ clubs and communication with parents and school authorities.



## DNS Congo training Another Kind of Teacher



The first DNS Teacher Training College in the Democratic Republic of Congo, called “Ecole Normale DNS Mbankana”, opened its doors in April 2012. The first class of students has now graduated and worked in primary schools in villages around the college since September 2014. The second team of 45 students started in April 2014 on their 2-year training program.

In D.R. Congo only 41% of rural children complete primary school and 68% of children in grade 3 and 4 cannot read

a simple text in French, which is the language of instruction.

More investment has started to be put into education, but teacher training is currently carried out as a specialization in the last years of secondary education, where only 17.4% of secondary school teachers are formally trained themselves.

At DNS Mbankana, another kind of teacher is being trained. A professionally skilled teacher who loves teaching, who understands how to make the children learn both inside and outside the classroom, and who involves pupils, parents and the whole community in the school in making the teaching better and in making the community a better place for the children to grow up.

In D.R. Congo, 3.5 million children of primary age do not attend school. To address this issue, last year, students and teachers at the DNS carried out a holiday camp that was attended by 821 children.

The camp was a great opportunity for students to practice using the participatory and modern methods they had learned to make the camp enjoyable for children and motivate them in their learning. This has led to a significant increase in the number of children in the primary schools in Mbankana, and especially the number of girls has risen.

Humana People to People Congo has an MoU with the Government of D.R. Congo about the establishment of 54 DNS Teacher Training Colleges and to improve teaching in the primary schools around the colleges that are established.

We see that the newly graduated teachers use the methods they have learnt at DNS at the schools where they teach. They take their classes out of the school to investigate in the community or nature, they organize their pupils in trio groups to solve tasks together and learn cooperation skills. They take on responsibilities like taking care of school fees and collecting the planning and reporting documents from other teachers.

## Agents of change in rural areas



“She has the passion, she is humble and she associates with everybody no matter how poor they are.” This is how some members of a Mothers Group describe Agnes Chipamba, a DAPP trained teacher at Chatsala Primary School on the outskirts of Lilongwe, capital of Malawi .

“Agnes Chipamba has become a role model for children, especially girls, and she is a wonderful gift to our community. We can best describe her as an agent of change. In DAPP teacher training col-

leges, teachers are equipped with special skills so that they make a difference in the communities they serve, in addition to teaching in classroom”.

“I am another kind of a teacher because of the way I dedicate myself towards work using the skills I gained from DAPP College. Because I am applying those skills here, I am able to make a difference to the school and even the community,” Agnes explains.

“At the college, I gained several skills that prepared me on how I can live positively in a rural area. We used to clean our premises by ourselves, we were digging latrines by ourselves and we had vegetable gardens. We also used to go into villages and identify some problems there and invited for Open Days where we would share ideas with the communities and now I am simply applying those skills”.

According to the Primary Education Advisor (PEA) for the education zone, Agnes’s efforts and passion for girls’ education has helped improve girls’ enrolment at the school.

“One of the most important initiatives she has brought to this school is improving the enrolment of girls. The number of girls is continuously increasing compared to boys unlike before. But I am also happy to say her community participation is high” says the PEA.



## DNS India

Humana People to People India's teacher training program was launched in 2009. Today, the program runs in 29 government institutes across three states of India, training 3,753 student-teachers through this innovative method.

The DNS program is being implemented in the District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs). These are academic institutions established and operated by the Department of School Education of the State, usually through the State Council for Educational Research and Training.

The partnership incorporates the DNS model with the State's 2-year Diploma in Education curriculum. Government lecturers and the DNS teacher-trainers work in unison throughout the academic session.

With a long tradition of routine learning and chalk-and-talk method being employed by the schools and teacher training institutions in the country, concept-based teaching and learning methods have mostly lagged behind in the majority of state-run institutions. Furthermore, national surveys over the years have repeatedly emphasized that knowledge levels of existing teachers are left wanting at multiple levels and this in turn results in high dropout rates among the students.

In this backdrop, the DNS program provides valuable quality inputs to future teachers while incorporating the State's teacher training curriculum. Upon graduation, these teachers working for the State-run schools can impact lives of a vast majority of children from predominantly marginalized backgrounds and

guide them towards a brighter future. Over the years, teachers trained under the DNS program have shown high levels of self-confidence, communication and presentation skills, and above all, an ability to be a role model and leader for the community they represent.

Further, the program has significantly contributed to challenging gender inequalities. At the launch of the program, it was not uncommon to find active resistance from parents and lecturers alike towards any proposal of male and female students travelling together as a part of their education. Countering these patriarchal pressures, girls at all the DNS institutions in India today not only participate in the month-long travels but also lead their teams in conducting investigations and society mobilization activities.



### ... then students started to really learn!

At 28 years old, Rosa Campira, a primary school teacher in the Primary School Josina Machel in Chimoio Mozambique, already has extensive experience in teaching her students with more quality. Since 2010, she has been benefiting from training in the ADPP Mozambique Pedagogical Workshops in Chimoio and, according to her statement, this changed very much her way of teaching.

"In the Pedagogical Workshops I learned everything that a teacher may even not dream that she can do", she says, describing: "I learned to use the computer and the library and how to use teaching materials that improves students' learning".

Rosa was trained in the development, use and conservation of pedagogical materials, from which she has created illustrated posters, and alphabet and multiplication tables

for the walls of the classroom.

She also learned the importance of being personally connected with the communities where the students live and she participated in a training on "Reading and Writing for Initial Classes", organized and facilitated by DNS Chimoio.

She summarizes: "the most important thing that the ADPP Mozambique Pedagogical Workshops brought to me was the skill to associate theory and practice in my teaching classes, and that makes a very big difference."

The Pedagogical Workshop is a resource center for teachers and communities. They are often started up by DNS in order to support the trained teachers and their colleagues in the primary schools.



## We All Make a Better School

The “We All Make A Better School” project was initiated in 2014 and is being implemented by ADPP Mozambique in 60 primary schools in the province of Niassa. Its objective is to improve the quality of teaching in primary education by joining together all those who participate in the education process – teachers, students, parents and guardians – and supporting primary schools with teaching materials and with trainings for teachers, headmasters, and members of school councils.

“In 2014, the number of dropouts reduced from 87 to 20 and the passing rates rose from 78% to 93%. These excellent results are a direct consequence of the introduction of the ‘We All Make a Better School’ project,” reveals Jalasse Saide, Headmaster of the Primary School of Ngongote, Niassa Province, and President of its School Council.

“We have learnt many new things during the trainings, including how to elaborate an income generation plan for the school, how to plan our school management activities, how to produce food at the school garden, how to motivate the children through sports and cultural activities, how to monitor the teachers in order to ensure that all children learn how to read and write

during primary education, and how to teach our children to take care of both personal and collective hygiene on a daily basis.” He continues,.

“This means a lot of effort, but the fruits of our labor compensate for all of the hard work. Thanks to the project, all members of the school councils now know how to better manage their schools and how to support a learning process that effectively promotes the holistic development of children.”



## One World University - Training Professionals in Education and Community Development

One World University – Instituto Superior de Educação e Tecnologia (OWU/ISET) is an institute of higher education established by ADPP Mozambique and The Federation in 2005 to train professionals in the areas of Education and Community Development. OWU provides ideal conditions for a boarding school with an intake capacity of 300 students annually.

OWU/ISET graduates earn a Licenciature's Degree in Pedagogy or Community Development (“Fighting with The Poor”). The degree in Pedagogy qualifies the graduate to train primary school teachers at teacher-training colleges and other educational institutions. The Community Development degree provides the students with the necessary skills to work in the area of holistic and inclusive

community development. Both degrees have also been offered through distance learning with partner schools around the world since 2011.

To date, over 500 students have graduated from OWU/ISET. Of the altogether 350 students enrolled in the distance-learning program, 90 had graduated by the end of 2014. Most of them come from Mozambique, Angola, Malawi, Guinea-Bissau, USA and various European countries.

The objective of the OWU/ISET is to train highly competent and committed professionals equipped with the relevant knowledge and skills to address the most pressing challenges that the world currently faces in the areas of education and poverty alleviation. The studies are a balanced combination of theory and prac-

tice, mixing classroom studies and individual research with extensive exercises carried out in real-life situations. The proximity to local communities and the emphasis given to field studies provide the students with a strong connection to their practice and ensures that OWU graduates achieve a high level of professionalism well before entering the labor market.



## Preschools of the Future Teacher Training

In South Africa and Namibia, Humana People to People have used the experience obtained through DNS programs to develop and start programs for the training of Pre-school Teachers of the Future. Last year, 40 students started their training in Namibia and 15 students made up the first team in South Africa.

Through the training, the students build up their commitment, knowledge, skills and experiences in a carefully organized program. They carry out a 6-week bicycle trip to visit people in their communities, schools, businesses and industries to get first hand insight into people's lives and struggles as a good basis for understanding their future role as pre-school teachers in poorer communities.

The students also study child development, pedagogy and other subjects related to their future teaching profession.

The studies are combined with practicing in pre-schools in the communities surrounding the training centers. In the last part of the training, students get a broader understanding of their roles as teachers through community actions around the schools and they plan their future work as pre-school teachers.

One of the participants, Precious Gumede from South Africa, tells about her experience so far:

“In the Preschool Teacher of the Future Program, I got very important experiences in working as a core group member. I got the experience in travelling for learning, meeting with people who have different cultures, beliefs, languages and people who run their development work differently. This taught me a number of approaches on doing development work apart from the preschool business.”



## Academy for Working Children in India

The Annual Status of Educational Report (ASER) of 2014 in India states that even after attending primary school, more than half of the students in rural India of fifth grade are unable to read textbooks of second grade and lack the capacity to solve simple arithmetic problems.

In light of the unfortunate scenario of education for underprivileged children, the Academy of Working Children program is working to bring reforms to teaching children, and to make education child friendly, interesting and attending schools attractive.

The Academy for Working Children program has been running successfully since 2006, with six centers in Rajasthan, Gurgaon and Greater Delhi. The program aims to provide basic education to street and working children, who have either never been to school or have dropped out. After 2 years, the students are re-integrated into mainstream government schools.

The program grants children the freedom to master the content at their own

pace, both theoretically and practically. Children learn the academic curriculum of the government schools, but activities are carefully designed so that the children work in smaller groups and on tasks that they solve at their own speed.

The schools work with the children on their confidence, health and social skills complementing the academic training with regular sporting programs, cultural events, art sessions and health lessons. Themes focus on learning beyond the limited viewing of text books, simultaneously polishing the presentation and public speaking skills of children. Saturday meetings provide the children with the necessary platform to voice their concerns over academic or personal issues they may face. Quarterly health check-ups are also organized, to keep a tab on the health of the children and ensure timely diagnosis of diseases and adequate treatment.

Together the six centers have educated 1,384 children in 2014 and 370 children have been enrolled in government schools.



## Literacy maximizes productivity

Poverty and illiteracy are intimately related to each other. ADPP Angola has been promoting literacy training in Angola since 1986, working together with the Government and cooperating with other agencies.

The most important ambit is rural communities, where social and economic development is often stunted, partly because of a lack of basic literacy and numeracy skills. While improvements are being made in agricultural production, health and basic sanitation, without these essential tools, members of the community are not availing themselves of their full rights, maximizing the benefits from their own production nor fulfilling their potential as entrepreneurs.

ADPP Angola recognizes the need to differentiate between le-

gal, health, media, agricultural and empowerment literacy, and seeks to ensure specific knowledge combined with core reading, writing and numeracy skills. Thus, for example, members of Farmers' Clubs learn how to keep records and follow plans as part of their literacy lessons, while members of rural social and economic development projects focus on entrepreneurial and similar aspects in their literacy and numeracy lessons.

At the end of 2014, a total of 106,369 participants took part in the adult literacy campaign implemented by ADPP Angola in collaboration with the government. 61% of the participants were female. Meanwhile, hundreds of trainee teachers from DNS schools gave literacy classes during their year-long teaching practicum in rural communities.



## Vocational School Bissorã is developing human capacity



One quarter of people in Guinea Bissau, approximately 375,000 people, are between 18 and 32 years-old. As in many parts of the world, this age group faces significant challenges in securing economic opportunities and pursuing their professional interests. Vocational School in Bissorã, run by ADPP Guinea Bissau, offers skills training that better enables the trainees to enter the job market or start self employment.

Some of the students come directly from grade 6, some after frustrated attempts to find a job after attaining a secondary education, some with years of practical professional experience, needing a theoretical

back up and formal documentation for their profession. All come with the hope that a practical education can help to create opportunities in a country where poverty is widespread.

The school offers six main courses: Agriculture, Construction, Commerce and Administration, Solar Energy, Electricity, Plumbing and Water Technician. The school also offers short computer courses for those interested in information technology.

Practical training is an important aspect in the school program for development of the student's skills. The students practice their trades after theoretical lessons at the school, in practice projects that the school sets up in cooperation with local companies and organizations offer internships. This connects the students to employment opportunities and gives the companies influence on the training to be demand driven.

Self-employment is encouraged through business skills training for all students and through donation of kits with equipment or material to start self-employment for some students.

Moreover, ADPP Guinea Bissau enters into construction contracts, for example with partners for primary school construction, construction of latrines and solar energy installation and subcontracts groups of graduated students, who have formed a cooperative, but do not have legal status to sign contracts themselves.

Over the years, the school has helped many young people to establish themselves professionally. Notable outcomes include; a construction company operating in Bissorã with 32 builders participating in contract work since 2004; a multi-service cooperative of 32 people, which has been carrying out construction tasks, agriculture, small livestock husbandry and commerce; an association of four having opened three retail shops in Canchungo; two former students who went on to create a partnership on fruit processing, value addition and marketing; and also the establishment of a five member group carrying out electricity repairs benefiting the municipality of Canchungo.

1,266 students have graduated since 1997 in agriculture, construction, commerce, solar energy, electricity engineering and plumbing.

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*DNS Teacher Training education includes practice periods in primary schools, where the would-be teacher learns the skills of teaching and becomes equipped to meet the challenges of being a teacher in a rural setting*

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## Agriculture and Rural Development

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*To obtain food security for the millions of people, the small scale farmers must play a major role*

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Food security is a pressing global issue. The world's undernourished number 925 million people, or 16% of the populations of developing countries. The UN estimates that the number of undernourished people may soon exceed 1 billion and that progress has become stymied in most regions. To obtain food security for the millions of people, the small scale farmers must play a major role.

Food security for rural families, increase in food production and environmental protection are closely linked. In Humana People to People's Farmers' Clubs the small scale farmers join together and get training to increase, diversify and adapt their production to fit to the local conditions and opportunities and to contribute to solving the issue of enough nutritious food for all.

In many Farmers' Clubs the majority of the members are women. The training and consequent knowledge and skills within production, planning and financial matters improve the status of women in their families and communities and the increase in income gives more influence.

The Farmers' Clubs includes many club activities, which also focus on the well-being of the whole family with regard to water and sanitation, nutrition, health and education.

In 2014, the Farmers' Clubs program was implemented in Angola, Brazil, China, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Guinea Bissau, India, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. About 95,000 farmers were actively involved in 308 Farmers' Clubs projects.

## The Farmers' Clubs program

Farmers' Clubs create development momentum within rural communities. Farmers organize themselves into sustainable clubs and are provided with the necessary training to improve methods and to learn by experience. Through the program, Farmers' Clubs participants increase their food security, diversify and increase the quality of their produce, and generate income by working together in their clubs. Methods used are based on conservation and climate-smart techniques, which improve soil fertility and use water more efficiently with simple and low-cost solutions. Furthermore, good working relationships

are established with agricultural extension services and other service providers.

Within the Farmers' Clubs, farmers are able to pool their knowledge and resources, collectively bargain for better seeds and other inputs, link to different markets according to consumer demands and lower transport prices by joining together.

A significant majority of small-scale farmers throughout the developing world are women. However, women are often excluded from household and community decision making processes, have less

access to both resources and land titles to improve livelihood security. However, studies show that educated and empowered women are essential to sustainable development and healthier, more educated communities. For this reason, the Farmers' Clubs program strives to make women and men equal partners in the agricultural production, economic decision making and social issues. In all initiatives, women are included in club leadership positions, ensuring their role in community decision-making, increasing their visibility and taking advantage of their unique knowledge and experiences.

### Improving nutrition in Empada, Guinea Bissau

In Farmers' Clubs Empada, 2,000 rural families in the Quinara region of Guinea-Bissau organized and worked together to reduce food insecurity and child malnutrition.

The diversification of agricultural crops and the introduction of fruit processing contributed to improving the nutritional quality of diet among the farmers and their families. New types of cereals were introduced such as maize and sorghum, in addition to legumes and a wide range of vegetables according to seasonality. This increases food security year round and decreased the common practice of mono-cropping, where farmers only grow one crop, increasing their vulnerability to food insecurity during certain months of the year.

Another key component of the project was the introduction of horticulture. Although this is traditionally an activity carried out almost exclusively by women, men also began to take part in vegetable production. In addition to improving access to nutritious food, income increased between 25 and 55 percent in participating households.

According to the project evaluation, several participants interviewed reported spending the extra income on their children's education and health, as well as upgrading household assets and improving physical living conditions.





**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 2014 together with 110,000 rural farmers in:**

Angola, Congo, Guinea Bissau, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa,  
Zambia, Zimbabwe, China, India, Brazil 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 the illustration on previous pages.

# 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: Green checkmark  
 Climate Change Adaptation: Green checkmark  
 Food Security: Green checkmark

**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: Green checkmark  
 Climate Change Adaptation: Green checkmark  
 Food Security: Green checkmark

**Model field**

Use 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: Green checkmark  
 Climate Change Adaptation: Green checkmark  
 Food Security: Green checkmark

**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: Red X  
 Climate Change Adaptation: Red X  
 Food Security: Green checkmark

**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: Green checkmark  
 Climate Change Adaptation: Green checkmark  
 Food Security: Green checkmark

**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: Green checkmark  
 Climate Change Adaptation: Green checkmark  
 Food Security: Green checkmark

**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: Red X  
 Climate Change Adaptation: Green checkmark  
 Food Security: Green checkmark

**Compost**

Crop residues and animal dung composting process lets get natural homemade fertilizers.



Climate Change Mitigation: Green checkmark  
 Climate Change Adaptation: Green checkmark  
 Food Security: Green checkmark

**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: Red X  
 Climate Change Adaptation: Red X  
 Food Security: Red X

**Reforestation**


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



Climate Change Mitigation: Green checkmark  
 Climate Change Adaptation: Green checkmark  
 Food Security: Green checkmark

**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: Green checkmark  
 Climate Change Adaptation: Green checkmark  
 Food Security: Red X

# Water

# Energy

# Welfare

**Dike**

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



Climate Change Mitigation  
 Climate Change Adaptation  
 Sustainable Livelihoods

**Biogas**

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



Climate Change Mitigation  
 Climate Change Adaptation  
 Sustainable Livelihoods

**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.



Climate Change Mitigation  
 Climate Change Adaptation  
 Sustainable Livelihoods

**Drip Irrigation**

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



Climate Change Mitigation  
 Climate Change Adaptation  
 Sustainable Livelihoods

**Solar drying tunnels**

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



Climate Change Mitigation  
 Climate Change Adaptation  
 Sustainable Livelihoods

**Improved cooking stoves**

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



Climate Change Mitigation  
 Climate Change Adaptation  
 Sustainable Livelihoods

**Rope pump well**

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



Climate Change Mitigation  
 Climate Change Adaptation  
 Sustainable Livelihoods

**Solar lantern recharging station**

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



Climate Change Mitigation  
 Climate Change Adaptation  
 Sustainable Livelihoods

**Latrines**

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



Climate Change Mitigation  
 Climate Change Adaptation  
 Sustainable Livelihoods

**Domestic water filters**

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



Climate Change Mitigation  
 Climate Change Adaptation  
 Sustainable Livelihoods

**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.



Climate Change Mitigation  
 Climate Change Adaptation  
 Sustainable Livelihoods

**Seed oil press**

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



Climate Change Mitigation  
 Climate Change Adaptation  
 Sustainable Livelihoods

## Seeds for life action in Uttar Pradesh India

As in many parts of the world, small-scale farmers in India are facing increasing challenges to food security due to the impacts of climate change on systems in rural areas that have already been depleted. To help increase food security and adapt to their changing environment, one Humana People to People India initiative in Uttar Pradesh worked alongside farmers to increase seed quality and diversity in the “Seeds for Life – Action” project.

In total, 1,730 women and 600 men took part in the project, where they were trained on seed selection, conservation, and storage, as well as crop diversification and registration of new seed varieties. Participants were also trained in improved planting techniques, which resulted in a marked increase in crop quality and output. In total, an additional 20,000 people including relatives, friends and neighbors benefitted indirectly from the project through increased household

income and participation in various project activities.

The project established 7 seed banks in total, with collections of 30 different varieties of rice and 26 varieties of wheat. Furthermore, participants took the extra step of including other seeds in their banks, such as gram, chili, bottle gourd and pumpkin. Twenty-two new seed varieties were registered with local authorities, and profit per hectare of rice and wheat was increased by an average of USD 150 per participant.



## Nozamile Yenzani – a subsistence farmer in Eastern Cape, South Africa



“My name is Nozamile Yenzani. I am a farmer. I was born in Eastern Cape province in 1960. I grew up there and I still live in this province. I got married in 1984 and have 5 children. My husband used to work in the mines until he was retrenched in 1989. Since then we have been living on subsistence farming on our 1 hectare plot where we grow maize, spinach, cabbage, pumpkin, and beans. However we barely produce enough surplus to sell. Another issue is that the quality of our produce is so low it is not acceptable at local stores.

One day I got a message from the local board members that we had been summoned to a meeting at Mpakama, our local school. We attended that meeting. There was a presentation from Humana People to People South Africa. They were presenting about a program called Farmers’ Clubs. From the presentation I developed interest to join the program.

Ever since I joined Farmers’ Clubs, I have learnt a lot about conservation farming, model farming and sharing ideas. This has helped me to understand my weakness in farming. I’m determined to improve. For example I now use more of natural fertilizer which I can make through composts. This will also save me money. I already now see some changes when I used some of the ideas in preparing my field. The soil is becoming fertile and I can also see the importance of the ‘potholing system’. I also intend to grow a cash crop, which I have high hopes will boost my financial situation. I have already started to make food storage, because previously I did not have a place to store my produce, which resulted in loss of the harvest.”

## A passion for farming and success - Farmers’ Clubs Cabinda

“My name is Afonso Gomes Lubongo, 47 years old, married and with five children. I spent part of my youth in the army and, since leaving, I have dedicated most of my time to farming. From 2007 I have been participating in ADPP Angola projects here in my village.

In fact, we live off farming in the village, and whenever there is the opportunity of help I do not think twice and grasp it and get involved to be successful.

We cultivate a range of crops. We have fields that produce corn, peanuts, potatoes, cassava, beans and bananas. I have a vegetable garden producing pepper, tomatoes, eggplants, lettuce, cabbage, onions and watermelon.

I’ve learned many things about conservation farming. I have learned about the consequences of burning as regards the environment and the soil. I have learned

new techniques such as how to make compost, crop rotation, measuring my fields, planting in rows, spacing and drip irrigation.

I’m involved in the work on the model fields because of the benefits that come from collective efforts. I gain more skills through the exchange of experiences between members, project technicians and technicians from IDA (Institute for Agricultural Development).

Now I am noticing improvements in both the quality and quantity of what I produce. Last month I produced a surplus of 150,000 kwanza (1,500 USD) and with the money I bought a new pump, seeds for the fields and for the vegetable gardens and paid for 2 hectares to be turned over. I’m planning to open a bank account in the near future to save money for more production.”

## Small-scale farmers' literacy boosts livelihood in DR Congo



Illiteracy all but excludes people from public services, employment opportunities and hampers entrepreneurship. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where approximately 40% of adults do not know how to read and write, tackling the problem plays a key role in future social and economic growth.

To ensure participants' ongoing abilities and project sustainability, Humana People to People Congo carries out adult lit-

eracy classes in Farmers' Clubs and other projects. The impact of the classes is far reaching and highly practical, from being able to negotiate more effectively and better understanding the new farming techniques introduced by the project, to taking better care of children's health and creating family budgets.

Although the majority of participants recognize the importance of literacy, social norms often stand in the way of attending class, particularly for women. Taking a holistic view is key to convincing people of the benefits they will get out of learning to read and write. In order to convince people of the benefits of learning to read, project leaders carry out group discussions, lessons within clubs, workshops on women's rights and public debates on many topics. Male farmers are also encouraged to join the classes.

The fact that women are now learning

to read is changing the dynamics of the community. Those with a certain skill level have been able to take on responsibilities in their Farmers' Clubs as presidents and secretaries, giving them more of a voice in the public arena.

On a more private level, literate women have a positive impact on their family health and wellbeing, with many women reporting that they now implement family budgets and are able to send their children to school.



## Farmers' in Ecuador pool their resources

In Farmers' Clubs Chimborazo in Ecuador, 300 farmers have enhanced community cooperation specifically to target the improvement of production, storage and marketing of agricultural products, contributing towards improved food security.

In Clubs of 50, the farmers work together and pool resources and knowledge to improve agricultural output. In turn, this strengthens the self-sufficiency of families as well as income generation among the actively involved families. New ideas, results and difficulties are shared through regular meetings, new techniques are taught and new methods of farming are demonstrated.

After having done the research on how to improve water supply to the 10 communities, 24 households in the community of Santa Rosa agreed to pool their resources and install a 3 km water piped water storage tanks together. The new system has guaranteed a reliable source of irrigation water for the families, as well as for six additional households.

The team spirit among the farmers has been strengthened through meetings where farmers seek solutions in improving farming together so far, participants have had very good results in planting new crop varieties, such as through a higher yielding potato. All of the farmers have opted to keep their first harvest

as seeds for the second planting season. They have increased harvest from 4 sacks per each sack of seeds (their usual yield) to 6 sacks with the better variety.

Through community savings banks, farmers are also learning the idea of saving money. Most of the farmers have decided to set a percentage of the money aside to invest in materials and seeds for clubs as well as financing their own farm inputs. They also decide together how to use surplus money, for instance, loans have been given to individual farmers for investment.





## Community Development

Twenty-five years ago, the world made a commitment to its children: That we would do everything in our power to protect and promote their rights – to survive and thrive, to learn and grow, to make their voices heard and to reach their full potential. There is much to celebrate on the 25th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, from declining infant mortality to raising school enrolment. But this historic milestone must also serve as an urgent reminder of the millions of children who still are faced with challenges of hunger, lack of education and proper health care.

The common denominator of all community building actions of Humana People to People is that they are fighting shoulder to shoulder together with The Poor. They are based and operated from the centre of the communities where they

operate, together with the people, dealing with issues of great importance for the people. They are also characterized by being multidimensional, to comprehensively meet the varied challenges that people living in poverty commonly face. The programs take a holistic approach to address the family economy, health, education, hunger, the protection of the basic rights of children and the commitment of the family and community to create a better environment for each child's growth.

In Child Aid and Community Development, as with most Humana People to People project models, people organize themselves in small groups, called Village Action Groups or other community structures. These provide a forum to have discussions, identify problems, take advantage of existing knowledge, and to find and implement solutions together.

The Humana People to People Child Aid and Community Development Program included 109 projects in 2014, benefiting 327,000 families in Africa, Asia and Latin America.



## Child Aid

Child Aid builds the capacity of families and their communities to work towards the common goal of improving their children's lives. The project is all-inclusive and recognizes that in order to nurture children successfully, the entire community must be strengthened.

The families are equipped with the skills and knowledge to take responsibility for their own community development. They are empowered to recognize issues or challenges and find solutions. The core objective of all Child Aid initiatives is that children not only survive, but they also thrive; that they grow up healthy and with access to shelter, clean drinking water, sufficient food, education and free from preventable diseases. All parents wish to create such conditions for their children, but many do not manage on their own.

The Child Aid model defines 10 lines of activities, of which the 8 lines are general and 2 lines are determined locally. This means the project has access to lessons learned and experiences from other Child Aid projects, yet at the same time can adapt activities to local needs. Participants organize themselves into Village Action Groups, which meet weekly for lessons and to plan actions.

The 10 lines of Child Aid

1. Strengthening the Economy of the Family
2. Health and Hygiene
3. Pre-schools
4. Children as Active in the Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Spheres of Society
5. Children without Parents
6. Education
7. District Development
8. Environment
9. and 10. Locally defined

Children themselves are heavily involved in Child Aid projects, not just as beneficiaries, but also as participants. By taking part in the Child Aid activities, the children learn that they can act to improve their situation, and understand the fact that what they do matters.

## Organizing communities to protect wetlands

Child Aid Lukanga is for wetlands management and conservation of the environment through community involvement in supporting their economic livelihoods.

Since 2011, the project has been building the capacity of 3,227 households to improve their livelihoods and increase household income, while protecting their local environment. DAPP Zambia is working with 10 schools and 92 villages through Village Action Groups in delivering services to the member communities. Additionally, the project works directly with 100 traditional leaders and community resource board members, youth and community forest guards to improve environmental, social and economic conditions.

Members from each Village Action Group have been trained in new techniques of farming in wetland areas with the objective of both increasing crop output and also protecting the wetlands. Generally made up of swamps, marshes and mangroves, wetlands are a natural protection system for both people and animals. They

play a vital role in flood control, shoreline stability and water purification. Participants are learning how to conserve and take advantage of this incredible resource in a sustainable way.

100 demonstration gardens have been established and act as field schools. Project participants meet regularly in these gardens to learn more sustainable farming practices. Many members have already started adopting the new methods introduced in the demonstration gardens.

Over an area of 50,000 hectares, village headmen have worked together to designate specific areas for farming and others to be protected. Community Forest Guards have been trained and employed as overseers of the protected areas, reporting any violations to traditional leaders. Village Action Groups are finding practical solutions for the issues that they face together, such as how to sustainably use their land and keep their water sources clean. Together, these actions benefit the entire community.





## Family health and economy strengthening in Ecuador



In Loja, Ecuador, a Child Aid project is mobilizing families to improve income generation and health conditions to benefit their children. The project is based in the municipality of Celica and already more than 80% of the 2,000 families involved in the project have organic vegetable gardens in their back yards. This ensures consumption of fresh and healthy vegetables that

have higher nutritional value and better taste. The idea is to achieve a reduction in cases of obesity, cancer and other degenerative diseases.

Parents and children together are making organic vegetable gardens in pre-schools to secure healthy food production and teach them to understand the reasons for eating healthy vegetables. In Guachanama, Village Action Groups have pooled their resources in a community savings bank. In just 7 months, families saved a total of USD 2,000 together.

Child Aid Loja has formed 9 community banks; each bank has between 15 and 25 members. The families have saved up a total of USD 9,000 during the first 12 months period.

The benefits of working together are clear for project participants. One such example is of a group of 10 families who decided to pool their egg production activities and sell them together locally. These families collect approximately 180 eggs daily or 1,260 eggs weekly, with each egg selling for USD 0.25. The extra income has had a significant positive impact on the families involved.

## Savings Clubs are transforming lives in Rushinga

Support from the Zimbabwe Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community development in 2014 allowed Child Aid Rushinga to register a total of 44 savings clubs last year.

The savings club work through fixed member contributions of USD 10-15 per fortnight. Once a certain amount has been saved, members are then able to borrow funds from the group to start their own income generation initiatives and pay money back under fair conditions. So far, participants have begun chicken rearing, opened market stalls and even opened

a hair salon business

One participant, Chimurinda, says the key to her running a successful shop is that she was able to borrow a significant amount of money to fully stock-up her shop. She said because of the savings club she is able to expand her business while also saving money.

Another beneficiary of the savings clubs initiative, Mrs Esna Ramunaka, says since joining the savings club she has managed to start both baking and chicken rearing activities that have boosted the family

income. She said all 14 members of her group are now able to make a profit of at least 30 dollars each from sales of each batch of 100 chickens. She added that her children are also going to school and she has managed to continue her contribution to the savings club.

Most of the savings clubs are made up of between 10 to 20 women who take turns to give each other a certain sum of money. Each member must ensure that she pays her contribution on time. The cash is either disbursed monthly or at the end of the year.



## Joining Child Aid, my community activism



Saphira Mohlala first became involved in Child Aid Doornkop in 2007, when she attended a basic business management training course. She later became a project volunteer, an Area Leader and now coordinates a sewing course.

“When I joined the Child Aid program here in South Africa, little I did know about the importance of working in an organized group and sharing knowledge for the benefit of many people. I had only come to attend a Basic Business Management Training offered by the project. After completing the course I applied for a micro loan provided by the project to economically boost my sewing business at home,” explains Saphira.

“The project had plans of starting a sewing course and needed volunteers who had the skill, and that is when I became a volunteer. We have trained hundreds of people in sewing and some have bought their own sewing machines and are sewing for income purposes.

“I became part of a community action group working together in the day to day implementation of Child Aid activities. We mobilized and encouraged others to join. In the action groups we established family backyard gardens, conducted

cleaning actions, paired with health promoters in health awareness campaigns and encouraged parents to send their children to schools.

“In 2009, I became an Area Leader in an area of 370 member families.”

Area leaders mobilize people to organize families into Action Groups. The Action Groups constitute a total of 35 to 40 families. The Action Groups elects one person as a Group Coordinator. Together with the Area Leaders, the Group Coordinator leads activities of the group.

“Among many challenges still facing our communities is domestic violence, gender inequality and shortages of employment opportunities especially among youths out of school.”

“As an Area Leader I realized the importance of working together with others in order to ensure that the challenges of children are met and that organizations and government work together in order to offer efficient community services. Stakeholders involved in our programs include councilors, church leadership, elders, school teachers and others. They assist in addressing the aforementioned common challenges in many possible ways.”

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*As an Area Leader I realized the importance of working together with others in order to ensure that the challenges of children are met*

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## Taking a stand to own a decent latrine

For Abel Manyamula of Putheya Village in Traditional Authority Ntchemba, Chiradzulu in Malawi, disability is not a limiting factor. In his 60s, Abel Manyamula moves in a wheelchair. Although physically disabled, he owns one of the most fascinating model latrines in his village.

Due to his disability he cannot walk and cannot manage to go to the bush to relieve himself like many others, so he decided to have a good toilet that fits his special needs, which he had heard about from the DAPP Malawi Child Aid project in his area.

“I organized others from the village, who also had been involved in the Child Aid program to do this job for me. I paid them about MK 2,500 about (USD 5) in total. I had saved that money from my business of shoe mending,” explains Manyamula.



Manyamula is now one of the proud households in Putheya Village in Traditional Authority Ntchemba, Chiradzulu, who have benefited from DAPP Malawi's Child Aid program.

Child Aid is reaching out to over 350 villages in Chiradzulu district alone. The project uses the Community Led Total Sanitation approach to mobilize the communities to construct latrines. The project is led by the communities themselves. At the moment already 176 out of the 350 villages have been transformed and have been declared “open defecation free”.

According to one of the Project Leaders, Rhoda Ponyani, for a village to attain the ‘open defecation free’ status, every household, all primary and secondary schools, and religious institutions, as well as community, market and health centers must have a private latrine with a drop cover and a hand washing facility outside.

## Responding to needs of mothers and children



Child Aid Laos has been operating for the last three years. In the preparation of the project, the Ministry of Health requested the project to focus on the under 5 year old children, because of the need to combat maternal and child mortality. The maternal mortality rate in Laos is 22 for every 10,000 births; one of the highest in South East Asia. Furthermore, 44% of children under-5 years suffer from malnutrition and under nutrition.

Many women in rural areas have no or little formal education. It has been an important part of the project to give the women the knowledge of how to care for themselves during pregnancy, by promot-

ing prenatal medical checkups during pregnancy, which can play a key role in preventing complications which can put both mother and baby's lives at risk. In addition, project staff increase awareness around care for newborns, breast feeding and conscious family planning methods. Humana People to People Laos has worked closely together with the Department of Health in the implementation area by mobilizing its members to participate in lessons and using the knowledge they gain to change the circumstances of the families and the whole community.

In an external evaluation carried out in December of 2014, one district health official reported that:

*“Many village activities are improved, especially health care activities. The best is in the area of nutrition which has created awareness among people about food and its importance in nutrition. A lot of district health activities have increased as of recent. This Child Aid model of development is a program we can replicate in other villages - which are not the target villages too”.*

In the last year of our Child Aid project, a focus on family income generation has also been introduced. Production of vegetables, fruits, mushrooms and small animals help to cover their need for food but many have also expanded their production and are now able to sell at the market to earn money. The project has inspired and supported the startup of many small businesses which the families will continue after the project is finished and they will have much more chance to care for the needs of their children in the future.



“

*Child Aid works to empower and organize every child and family to take matters into its own hands and take action as a community to improve the lot of the children*

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## Promoting Health and Fighting Diseases

Huge progress has been made in the fight against major diseases such as HIV and AIDS and TB over the past 30 years. Thanks to all the advances made in understanding, treating and preventing the disease, new HIV infections among adults and children have reduced up to 33% since 2001.

Even so, when looking at major health challenges confronting us today, it is easy to be overwhelmed by the numbers. A minimum of 19 million people with HIV and AIDS do not have access to treatment. Approximately 9 million new cases of TB were recorded last year, of which 1.1 million are coinfecting with HIV. Malaria is still one of the largest threats to children under 5-years-old.

The very numbers of people affected by HIV and AIDS, TB and Malaria are intimidating. However, progress is being made in the lives of individuals and communities.

Health and wellbeing of people is addressed in all Humana People to People programs. At schools, it is part of education. In agricultural programs, health is addressed through the variation of crops and therefore availability of more nutritious food. In the fight against HIV and AIDS, awareness is increased on the many other health issues that influence the state of the people affected. In community development programs, health is an integrated part, as being poor means being more exposed to diseases. In educational programs, students learn about diseases and healthier lifestyles.

Humana People to People believes that each and every individual is responsible for his or her own health. However, we acknowledge that the challenges in developing countries, for the individual to carry out that responsibility are huge.

There is a need for much more education for people to actually understand how to prevent diseases and achieve a longer and healthier life. Much of this is taken care of by word of mouth information shared between peers and delivered through generations, but in a complex world as the one we are living in this is not enough. Vulnerable groups of people must be better linked to health services, so they can get the medical support they need.



## Targeted health programs meeting community needs

Humana People to People is helping to fight the spread of these diseases through three community mobilization for prevention programs. These programs are Total Control of the Epidemic (TCE), HOPE Humana, and Community Health Agents. Humana People to People also works to get better links between health services and the people and to offer care and support to those in need.

TCE is conducted through door-to-door outreach by dedicated Field Officers and community volunteers called Passionates, who work in areas of 100,000 people. TCE in each country works diligently to increase awareness, decrease stigma and discrimination, and provide support for children and adults affected by HIV, TB and other related diseases. TCE has helped to increase the number of people tested for HIV, the number of pregnant women receiving prenatal and prevention of mother-to-child transmission care, the number of orphans referred for social services, and the number of HIV positive people receiving care.

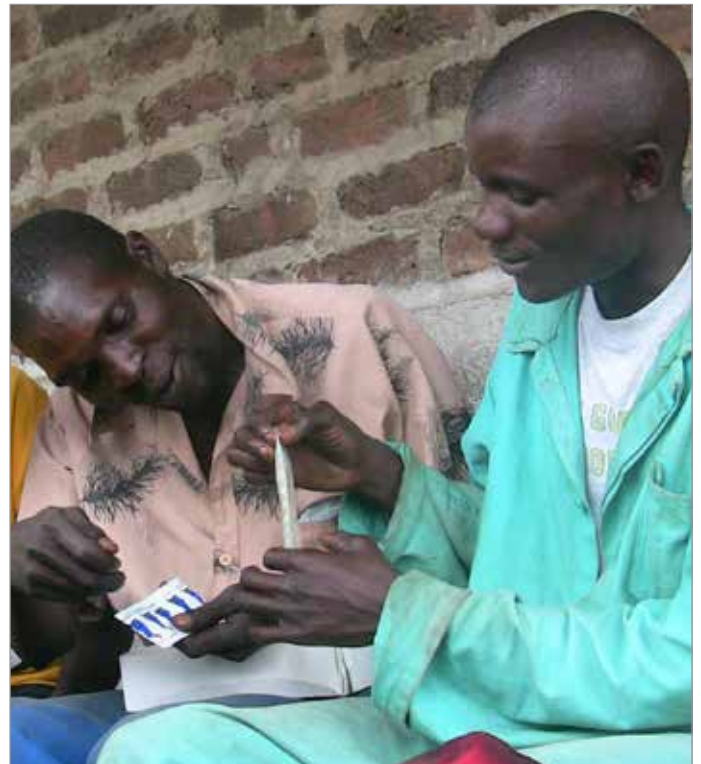
The TCE model is also being used to raise awareness and mobilize prevention of TB and malaria. HOPE Humana is a project to reduce the spread of HIV and AIDS and to offer care and support to those affected. The project plays an important role in reigniting the quality of life where human dignity has been thwarted, bringing hope, standing in solidarity with the infected and the affected. HOPE Humana establishes a center in the community as the base for actions to stop HIV and AIDS and

TB and related diseases and to support people and communities affected.

Community Health Agents is a program, that promotes universal health awareness and mobilization to prevent the most common diseases and link people to health services. People in remote communities far from health centers are engaged by the program through community based mobilizers. Visits are made to families and provided with information and support for the prevention and treatment of malaria, HIV and AIDS, TB and other common diseases. Community mobilizers give advice on family planning and pay special attention to pregnant women and children under the age of 5. HIV counseling and testing is encouraged as well as prenatal consultations, and mosquito nets and condoms are distributed with careful instructions on how to use them.

The Humana People to People programs that were specifically working to promote health and fight disease included these projects in 2014:

- 44 Total Control of the Epidemic (TCE) projects
- 20 Total Control of TB (TC-TB) projects
- 17 HOPE Humana projects
- 16 Community Health Agents projects



## Towards Zero in Namibia

The objective of DAPP Namibia's Total Control of the Epidemic program (TCE) is to reach zero new HIV and AIDS infections in the country. This is done by empowering each person in their programs to be in total control of their own status. If every person can be educated around the issue, if stigma can be broken down and health systems bolstered, if the rights of everyone respected, there is no reason that the HIV and AIDS epidemic cannot be controlled. Since the program began in 2005, TCE Namibia has been in direct contact with 1.4 million people – almost 75% of the entire population.

In 2012, DAPP Namibia approached the government with a proposal to begin a home-based testing and counselling program. Despite initial resistance from the medical community, two regions were

selected for DAPP to carry out a pilot project to assess the feasibility and effectiveness of such an initiative. Field Officers were trained by the Ministry of Health and the pilot project saw significant results. Only 6% of people refused testing, and 96% of those who tested as HIV positive were connected with the appropriate healthcare services. This led the government to approve expansion of the program to seven regions.

In 2014, over 40,000 people were tested in their homes. The new approach drastically cuts the expense for people to travel to the nearest healthcare clinic. Furthermore, many people report feeling much more comfortable carrying out the tests in their own homes, as they do not risk bumping in to anyone they know whilst waiting to get tested at the clinic. Many

who previously knew they were HIV positive have chosen to disclose their status to their families during the visits, due to the supportive environment that is being built between Field Officers and each family. Furthermore, the practice has been particularly successful with men, who are generally harder to reach than women due to stigmas and social norms.

The World Health Organisation and UNAIDS both recognize home-based HIV testing and counselling as an effective tool in HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. By including this new process in its TCE program, DAPP is able to support those living with HIV and AIDS throughout their journey, and promote dialogue and education within the community to break down stigmas and encourage safe sexual habits step by step, towards zero transmission.



## TCE in South Africa - striving for total turn around

South Africa is one of the countries with the highest prevalence rate of HIV. Until today TCE in South Africa has reached almost 5 million people in five provinces. One of the TCE programs has undergone an external evaluation to measure the impact of the program, which was concluded early 2014.

From 2011 to 2013, Humana People to People in South Africa implemented a large scale Total Control of the Epidemic (TCE) program in Limpopo and Mpumalanga Provinces. The two programs employed 200 Field Officers, who through a well-organized, systematic and comprehensive person by person approach, reached out to 400,000 people

in Mopani, Limpopo, and Ehlanzeni, Mpumalanga.

The Field Officers mobilized, informed, educated and counselled the community, each in their defined field of 2,000 people. Using a special TCE risk reduction tool called PES – The Perpendicular Estimate System, the Field Officers connected with people and assisted them to change their behavior from being out of control to bring in Total Control of the Epidemic in their own lives. Furthermore, over 100,000 people were home tested.

In April 2013, PACT facilitated and published an evaluation report entitled “Evaluation of the TCE Program in Mpumalanga and Limpopo”. This evalu-

ation, commissioned and funded by USAID, was meant to determine whether the TCE program has made a significant impact on communities.

The conclusions of the researchers is worth to quote here:-

*“Humana TCE is undoubtedly effective in increasing knowledge about HIV and AIDS, improving attitudes of personal responsibility and significantly improving health seeking behaviors among beneficiaries. It achieves these results through a robust theory of change program design that relies on innovative behavior change and monitoring mechanisms and a compelling message of assuming personal responsibility for your behavior, your status, your health and that of other members in your community.”*

## HOPE Ndola and its actions on HIV and AIDS

HOPE Ndola in Zambia, fights against the spread of HIV and AIDS by undertaking trainings, giving information, education, as well as HIV and AIDS counseling and testing services. HOPE Ndola aims at creating an activism which seeks to get the community to take actions against the consequences of the HIV and AIDS through establishing support groups, caring for the sick, giving livelihoods support and training the vulnerable members of the population.

Community members are mobilized, recruited and trained in activism, which is vital for assisting in organizing the community. The activists are mobilized to form Support Groups and to mobilize the community to go for HIV counseling and testing. Activists take charge of establishing condom outlets and help in starting nutrition gardens. The sick are assisted on getting medical attention at the health centers. The activists carry out discussions about HIV and AIDS as individuals, families or in peer groups about matters of concern among the HIV infected or affected.

Currently the project is working with 11 Community AIDS Task Forces and 640 community activists in raising the awareness on the dangers of HIV infection and its prevention. The ef-

fort of the Task Forces was strengthened by the involvement of volunteers in its work, including 100 youth activists, 30 church leaders, 140 peer educators and 50 teachers who are reaching out to other members in their community groupings.

In 2014, the program promoted positive living and improved food and nutrition security for people living with HIV and their families. Support Group members were trained in nutritional gardening, home hygiene and good methods of preparing nutritious food. Government extension workers were mobilized and trained to improve service delivery to people living with HIV and their families. Support to people living with HIV was provided in 80 Support Groups and a big number of 240 Support group members are involved in mobilizing people for counseling and testing including condom distribution. 120 Anti-Retroviral Therapy/TB treatment supporters gave lessons on treatment adherence to people living with HIV.

Youths are equipped with relevant knowledge and life skills on micro business management and access to youth grants. The project links the community with relevant line ministries and service providers such as making referrals for HIV testing and male circumcision to health institutions.



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*Community members are mobilized, recruited and trained in activism, which is vital for assisting in organizing the community.*

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## Community Health Agents in Angola and Guinea Bissau



The Community Health Agent programs operating in Angola and Guinea Bissau are working with 124,000 families, including 35,000 children under 5 years old. In the program, Community Health Agents have been trained by medical professionals in issues surrounding maternal and child health, and have been assigned an area of approximately 50 families each.

Community Health Agents, who are from the communities themselves, build relationships with local families and educate and monitor their health. The Agents play a key role in sensitizing men and women on health issues and encouraging them to adopt healthy practices, but they also act as a cat-

alyst in ensuring that people are referred to appropriate health services at clinics and other medical centers.

In rural parts of Angola and Guinea Bissau, the majority of people live more than 5 kilometers from a health center, making it hard and often expensive to get there. Community Health Agents make it possible for women and children to receive the medical care that they need as they link the clinics and the communities they serve.

Another key concept of the program is that of support groups. Women's Clubs have been set up by Community Health Agents to provide support to all those involved and further educate and promote the use of UNICEF's 16 Key Family Practices in the case of Guinea Bissau. In addition, Community Health Agents with the help of Women's Club and village leaders organize events in schools, churches and other collective areas in order to promote community health issues, such as hygiene and sanitation, disease prevention, and promoting the role of women in community life.

Last year in the Guinea-Bissau program, over 2,500 women received 4 prenatal check-ups with medical service before giving

birth, almost 13,500 children under 5 years-old began sleeping under treated mosquito nets, over 1,000 more women were exclusively breastfeeding their newborn babies, and the growth of over 10,000 children under-5 started being tracked and monitored.

In Angola, 377 Community Health Agents have been trained and are reaching more than 34,000 households in the more remote districts of Kunene province.

The communities are mobilized and encouraged to adopt water and sanitation hygiene (WASH) habits, which help them to maintain better health and hygiene standards at household level. Information sharing is done under promoting sexual and reproductive health and family planning targeting maternal and child health and refreshing community HIV mobilization and home-based HIV testing programs.

Improving maternal health and eradicating preventable diseases is central to eradicating poverty and creating an environment for healthy productive people to flourish. An empowered and better informed rural community is able to contribute to a better tomorrow.

## Fighting TB in Manica, Mozambique

56 year-old Francisco Biasse, from Manhate, Manica, tells us his story of TB and the TCE program:

"I used to dedicate all my life to farming in order to feed my family. In May 2013, I started having fevers and developed a bad cough that would keep me awake at nights. I became too weak to work." The family took Francisco to various traditional healers and made him try a number of traditional treatments. He even went to the hospital, but nothing seemed to work. "I was still sick and the disease worsened," he explains. "I coughed more and had chest pains. There was no hope that I would go back to work anymore."

"One Tuesday morning, a TCE Field Officer who was visiting the neighborhood and doing door-to-door campaigning passed by my house, came in and asked if he could explain about tuberculosis. We all listened

with great attention. When he saw that I was very sick he asked me to spit in a vial so that he could take the sputum for analysis at the laboratory. He thought I might have the disease."

Two sets of tests came back as negative, but Francisco was still sick.

"The Field Officer did not give up however; he insisted that I, my wife and my brother all go for an x-ray at the local hospital. He was quite persistent about it so we decided to follow his recommendation. It was thanks to the x-ray that we finally discovered that I in fact was sick – I did have tuberculosis. I was advised to start the treatment immediately."

"If it was not for the continuous encouragement and care of the Field Officer and my family, I might not be here today," says Francisco with a thoughtful expression

showing on his face. "Only two months after having started the treatment, I was already feeling better."

Francisco concludes his story with relief in his voice: "When I had completed the six months of treatment, I went back to the hospital for a check-up. After various tests, she weighed me, looked again at the papers from the further analysis and the nurse turned towards me with a smile, congratulated me and declared that I could stop taking the pills: I had fully recovered!"

Today, Francisco is a TC-TB activist. "I felt so grateful for the Field Officer that I decided that I, too, should do something to help others. Today, I assist the Field Officer in detecting other TB cases and help patients in taking their medicine. It's my way of thanking him for his care and patience that literally saved my life."

## Mobilizing communities to liberate themselves from HIV and AIDS



Maria Makuni Mandondo is a TCE Namibia Field Officer who lives and works in Musese, a village about 85 km west of Rundu, Kavango region.

The Kavango region is one of the most affected by HIV and AIDS in Namibia: with an HIV prevalence rate of 24.5% among pregnant women. DAPP Namibia through the TCE program provides vital health services in five of the most affected regions. The program offers HIV testing, counseling and care for people living with HIV and AIDS, it again contacts community mobilization and carry in the process one-to-one discussions about HIV and AIDS issues with the ultimate goal of achieving prevention of the spread of the epidemic while working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Services in rural communities.

Maria works within her communities, making a difference in the lives of those around her by offering HIV counseling and testing, providing referral services between the community and health facilities and promoting voluntary medical male circumcision to protect against high exposure to contracting HIV. She also provides basic counseling and referral for services, which prevent mother-to-child-transmission of HIV as well as working with those living with the HIV.

She hosts a weekly HIV and AIDS youth group at a local school where she is able to directly engage with the youth, the future generation of her village. She meets with in-school and out-of-school youth and discusses difficult subjects such as condom use, safe sex, gender based violence, teenage pregnancy and HIV activism. Since Maria is young and friendly, the students are more likely to be open with her and talk about these intimate issues. The students prefer to talk to her as they see her as their close friend as compared to how much they talk to their teachers.



Maria travels weekly on a 'mokoro', a wooden canoe, across a runway of the Okavango River to work with a community support group of people living with HIV and AIDS, including orphaned and other vulnerable children affected by AIDS. This group of more than 28 people, works in a garden located along the river bank where they grow nutritious food that is vital for the health of those taking anti-retroviral drugs. The group grows tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, onions, and mutata (a local vegetable). The produce is shared among support group members. Such food keeps the group healthy and gives them strength to live normal lives, despite their HIV status. Maria meets with the group weekly making sure that they take their medication regularly, that they eat well and that they do not compromise their treatment by drinking alcohol.

Her dedication to fighting HIV and AIDS is so strong such that she works around the clock to save lives in her community, and her efforts are contributing to an AIDS free generation in Namibia.



## The Future approach to HIV and AIDS



Massive and widespread progress has been made in responding to HIV and AIDS over the last two decades. Many lessons have been learned in how to program efficiently and effectively to produce the best results for people, and countless organizations, governments and individuals have rallied together to fight its spread.

The HIV and AIDS field has seen renewed optimism over the past few years with substantial gains made in research,

growing numbers of people receiving anti-retroviral treatment, falling rates of infection and more evidence on treatment as prevention. However, this progress has not been universal, leaving some specific geographical areas and population groups more affected, vulnerable and many more not receiving the treatment and care they need.

The TCE program was developed to directly provide community mobilization

among a large population on understanding the illness, its prevention, referring for HIV testing, caring for the sick, fighting stigma and discrimination as well as building a movement of community activism for people to achieve sustainable control of the epidemic and the ambitious global goal of: 90 percent of people with HIV diagnosed, 90 percent of them on ART and 90 percent of them virally suppressed.



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*Through the engagement of every single person, cooperation with existing infrastructures, and the community at large, TCE forges crucial links with government interventions at national and local level.*

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## Clothes Collection Globally

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*In 2014, a total of 50,000 clothes containers were placed across Europe and North America.*

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Global warming is associated with increasing amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases that are released into the atmosphere, mostly through industrial activities. When it comes to clothes, pesticides, dyes and other chemicals used in the production, as well as the breakdown of materials in landfills, all release significant amounts of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. The longer we can stretch the lifespan of the clothes, the less greenhouse gases will be released. Encouraging a more environmentally conscious approach to our clothes through second-hand sales and textile recycling has a huge potential to reduce greenhouse gasses and other environmental degradation.

Globally, over 2.6 million tons, or 6-6.5 billion items of clothing are sold as sec-

ondhand each year. In many countries of Southern Africa, secondhand clothes have the highest share of the clothing market, representing over 30 percent of the total value of imported clothes and 40 percent of the total volume.

Humana People to People's clothing collection and sales program is proactively promoting environmental protection and recycling. Clothes that would fill landfills in Europe and USA are instead reused. The collection and sale of used clothing has been developed as a social business, producing positive environmental benefits and addressing underdevelopment among communities seeking equal opportunities, justice and improvement in basic living standards.

## A social business with many benefits

Our clothing collection and sales social business approach is primarily based on our motivation and desire to come up with solutions to the social challenges which are faced by communities living in poverty across the world whose rights are being violated by a lack of access to health, education, food security and economic opportunity. The people to people connection has made it possible for people from industrialized countries to contribute to development with clothes they no longer use. It allows for people in developing countries to create economic opportu-

nities for themselves and their families. Along with Humana People to People development initiatives, the model provides a sustainable and effective way to fight against poverty and inequality around the world.

In 2014, a total of 50,000 clothes containers were placed across Europe and North America. Clothes that were suitable for resale were then sent to 422 stores in countries across Europe and Africa, providing quality, affordable clothes for customers worldwide.



## Planet Aid Inc.: Saving the environment, serving The Poor



Reusing discarded items from the rich part of the world is our vehicle to improve income and lives in other parts of the world. It is good for the earth and benefits us all. This simple idea is at the core of Planet Aid Inc's mission statement "For the Environment and For the People".

Planet Aid Inc is a non-profit organization that collects and recycles used clothing and shoes. Its efforts save more than 45 million kilograms of textiles from being dumped in landfills across the United States annually. Planet Aid Inc began recycling used

clothing in 1997 in the Boston area. Today, its clothes collection boxes can be found across 16 major cities of the United States of America. Its work has been very successful and the clothes it delivers are in high demand.

Planet Aid Inc sells the clothing it collects to distributors in developing countries, who make it available to consumers at a low price. The proceeds from these sales, in turn, are spent on helping people in developing nations meet basic needs. For example, the programs supported initiatives for nutritious food, good education, clean water, care for orphaned children and the sick, and support for communities living with HIV and AIDS. The organization has thus combined its work in recycling with international assistance that helps to improve living conditions for the world's neediest people.

The combination of recycling and development work is a smart way to raise funds for charity work from discarded materials. Planet Aid Inc believes that the approach of saving the environment while serving The Poor helps to restore the global balance by transferring resources from regions of surplus to regions of need. It is an approach that embraces environmental stewardship, while respecting the link between social and ecological progress.

## The many benefits of textile reuse in Spain



Increasing numbers of environmental crises over the last two decades have shown us that our current way of living is not sustainable. We do not realize, at first glance, the intimate relationship between environment and poverty. Nor do we easily recognize ways to live in a globally conscious and more environmentally friendly way. However there are realistic and easy options available to everyone that together can make a large impact.

Through used-clothes collection and resale, Fundación Pueblo para Pueblo provides an easy and appealing way for people to contribute to a healthier world by: reducing the amount of textile waste ending up in landfills through clothes collection; reusing as many textiles as possible through resale in second-hand clothes stores; and promoting textile recycling for the clothes which cannot be reused.

Textile reuse and recycling uses only a tiny fraction of the natural resources spent in the production of new clothes. Furthermore, for the equivalent of every Fundación Pueblo para Pueblo collection container of clothes that is reused instead of incinerated in a landfill, up to a ton of carbon dioxide is prevented from being released into the atmosphere, according to the European Union.

Adopting the philosophy in all aspects of operation, Fundación Pueblo para Pueblo

is also working towards zero waste in clothes sorting plants. In Spain last year, just 7 percent of all collections were unable to be reused or recycled. Of this material, 29 percent was converted into waste derived fuels, bringing us ever closer to a truly circular model where nothing ends up in a landfill.

The idea is gaining momentum, with more and more people signing up to the idea of responsible consumption. Donating and purchasing secondhand clothes, as well as concepts like “slow fashion” are being adopted as people realize the unsustainability and injustice of predominant clothes production processes. In addition, the practice provides an efficient and practical way to easily extend the life of textiles. Today, it is estimated that over 70 percent of the world’s population purchases second-hand clothes, making it a highly popular way to dress in an affordable way.

## UFF Finland: for resource efficiency and global social responsibility

UFF Finland has collected and recycled clothes in its home country to support development cooperation since 1987. The operational model supports the objectives by using climate actions and use existing resources more sustainably and efficiently and to reduce object poverty through active development.

In 2014, the association collected over 12 million kilos of recyclable clothes and other consumer goods. The donated clothes are sorted at the UFF Finland sorting center and sold in its 17 charity shops, and through wholesale. UFF Finland has charity shops in six Finnish cities, most of them located in the capital, Helsinki. A proportion of collected clothes are donated to partners in developing countries to support their fundraising. The association also raises funds for development through money collection boxes placed in shops and restaurants and through donations made by individuals on a monthly basis.

UFF Finland engages in advocacy and information work on the themes of recycling, environment, social responsibility and development. In 2014, UFF Finland was an active participant in many fora revolving around the themes of recycling and environmental issues. It has worked on these topics in cooperation with the Nordic environmental authorities, businesses and also in a project of the Finnish Environment Institute.

In 2014, UFF implemented an education project aimed at children and youth, focusing on human rights and sustainable de-

velopment. The themes were approached through workshops in which young people were given the opportunity to discuss important global topics alongside the activities. In the workshops, recycled t-shirts were decorated with slogans and hand puppets were made of recycled materials, representing characters from fairy tales told by African children. UFF Finland’s global education project in Finland reached 5,000 children and youth as well as their educators.

On Humana People to People Day, the association organized a seminar for cooperation partners on resource efficiency. The event was for customers and it was held at a popular shopping center with fashion shows and workshops.



## Greetings from a wholesale customer in Belize



Hello. My name is Leny Herrera. I started buying Humana People to People Belize used clothes 2 years ago.

At the beginning of my business I had problems, because I was selling too much clothes on credit, but with help from Humana People to People Belize I learned about running my business. For example they assisted me on how to put prices, categorize the clothing according to quality, put a mark-up, make a budget, and plan and calculate the operational expenses, which are all things that I didn't know. I feel that since I started this business, I personally started to develop and now I am the one who make my own budget, and I know how I can spend the income.

I know how to operate my business properly, and I can say I have become a good sales person!

It is clear that my business has improved a lot. Before I just bought 1 bale per month and now I buy 1 or 2 bales per week. My business is making some profit, and I have been able to manage my business myself.

Today my clothes booth is one of the best here in Mango Creek, Belize and my other friends that also sell secondhand clothes have wondered from where I got the quality clothes and how I do.

Thanks to Humana People to People Belize for assisting us with our small businesses.”

## ADPP Clothes Sales in Guinea Bissau

The sale of secondhand clothes and shoes in Guinea Bissau is meant to achieve income generation for social development, creation of enterprising among unemployed as well as making it possible for the economically deprived to access quality clothing at a cheaper price.

Generally, an average person in Guinea Bissau has 1 to 4 pieces of clothing each given year. This is significantly less than the UN standard of 8 to 12 pieces of clothing per person necessary to fulfill their rights to dignity and an adequate standard of living.

ADPP Guinea Bissau as a member of Humana People to People receives recycled clothing from countries in Europe and the USA. The clothes are collected, sorted and shipped for resale to generate surplus income for social development work.

The clothes and shoes arrive in sorting centers in Guinea Bissau as 500 kg bales packed in 40 foot containers. The clothes undergo yet another sorting process, before they are sent on for resale. A small percentage of the clothes are sold at wholesale centers. These are normally bought by local business people, who later sale them to small traders or directly to people at the local market.

Most of the clothes are sold to local traders in bales of 45 kg and those traders go for specific, well-known products, which will give them the possibility of earning a profit. Here you find the specialized stalls, one for men's shirts, another one for jeans, women's dresses or children's clothes to meet the needs and taste of people from all kinds of backgrounds.

ADPP Guinea-Bissau sells the clothes in retail shops that are conveniently placed in remote areas for access by poor communities. In some cases, ADPP provides mobile shops to reach the furthest and most remote corners of the country. Since the sales operations have very high and detailed demands, local residents are employed to work in the shops. This way projects create employment as well as address a need for affordable clothing to the communities.

ADPP Guinea Bissau's prime goal is to create a just, peaceful world and improve the resilience of vulnerable groups of people. When environmental disasters occur, these groups often struggle to cope, and government support for them is weak. In times like this, ADPP Guinea-Bissau fights shoulder to shoulder with The Poor through providing emergency support and relief aid.





## Clothes retailing and new marketing approach in Zambia



DAPP Zambia sells imported clothes and shoes in retail shops throughout the country. The customers include individuals who buy clothes for themselves and their families, as well as small-scale entrepreneurs, who make a living selling items from small market stalls. The people in Zambia know that clothes and shoes sold in DAPP shops are of superior quality.

For DAPP Zambia, the value of the clothes is being transformed from being of little value for those who no longer need them, to considerable value for those who sort, sell and buy them once donated. The model provides employment and in-

come for some, meets a need for quality clothing for others, and ultimately supports projects that improve the life, health and education of many Zambians.

It is a growing market in Zambia. Facing the onset of new competitors in the secondhand clothes business, DAPP Zambia decided to revamp its processes. This included introducing new systems to retain and increase business, and improving marketing approaches as well as shop presentation to attract more business. The first major action has been the interior re-design of the two mega shops in Lusaka. Through the assistance of the Humana People to People's most experienced personnel in Europe, DAPP Zambia's retail shops have been given a visual overhaul, which includes more effective window displaying techniques, in-store television advertising and better display of clothes on the racks. In an effort to support the new look of the shops, employees have undergone re-training on customer care and salesmanship.

The captivating new look of the shops surprised everyone, and it motivated plans to transform the appearance of the DAPP shop network in Zambia.

Management staff for Clothes and Shoes visited Lithuania in February to learn new business strategies. The Clothes and Shoes sales continue to make steady surplus for DAPP Zambia supporting its core objective of creating profit to fund social development activities.



### Jaime Quintal – “I sell clothes that people could not otherwise afford”



“The secondhand clothes of ADPP Mozambique are strong and good-looking, and they cost less than half of the clothes sold in the shops,” assures Jaime Quintal, a 35-year-old wholesale vendor from Chimoio, Manica Province.

“My clients are poor. Poor like me, when I still worked on my farm and only wanted to find a way out to offer a better future for myself and my family,” he continues.

Married and father of five children, Jaime was forced to leave school as a young man. His needed him to work to ensure that they had enough food to eat.

“At that time, I used to go to the city every now and then to buy a shirt or a pair of shoes. It was during these trips that I began thinking: ‘If there are others making their living through selling clothes, why can’t I as well?’” And so in 2000, Jaime bought his first bale of clothes from ADPP Mozambique and began his business.

“In the beginning it was out of necessity, but soon enough I started liking it. And today I enjoy my work so much that I couldn’t imagine doing anything else!” he laughs.

Jaime sells his clothes at the Chimoio market, where he is very popular and respected. “I have a set of regular custom-

ers and then there are those who can only afford a piece of clothing from time to time,” he explains.

“My secret is that when a new bale arrives, I send a message to all of my regular customers, so that they know when to visit my stall. They then spread the news to their family and friends. This is how I am never out of customers.”

The decade and a half of selling ADPP secondhand clothes has provided a secure income for his whole family. He has also bought a piece of land and built himself a house.

“There is a lot of work, but it doesn’t tire me, because it is a challenge I chose for myself, and I think that it is important to sell quality clothes to people who otherwise would not have access to it,” he concludes.

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*Reusing the clothes instead of discarding of them in landfills protects the environment, and when the donated clothes are sold the surplus is used in support of development programs worldwide*

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## Fighting Climate Change

We see climate change posing risks for the relationship between human and natural systems. The most unfortunate thing about climate change is it involves complex interactions and changing likelihoods of different impacts on today's generation and that of the future.

Even over the last few years we have seen the increasing frequency and intensity of climate-related extreme events. The 2014 Human Development Report revealed that between 1901 and 1910 there were 82 recorded natural disasters directly linked to climate, but between 2003 and 2012 there were more than 4,000. Although fatalities from natural disasters are declining, the number of people affected is increasing sharply.

The frequency and severity of heat waves, floods, droughts and heavy rainfall have been linked to climate change. These extreme events inflict exceptionally high

economic and social costs, particularly on developing countries. Moreover, there is growing scientific evidence that human action is responsible for warming the atmosphere and oceans, rising sea levels and some other climate extremes. Climate change and environmental degradation are major threats to human development.

Every one of us has a part to play in making our world a better place to live. Although climate change is a thoroughly global issue, its impact will not be felt equally across the world. Some of the world's most pressing issues are closely linked to the environment: food and water supply, health and diseases. Such a direct connection is worrisome; if the world does not respond quickly to the challenges we're facing, the consequences are potentially devastating.

Humana People to People's work to combat climate change began nearly 20 years

ago. Our Farmers' Clubs, community development activities and clothes recycling actions all have a positive environmental impact. Through these initiatives, we have two main approaches to dealing with climate change:

- Adaptation, which seeks to effectively adapt to changing environmental conditions; and
- Mitigation, which refers to addressing the root cause of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The majority of communities we work with are made up of rural small scale farmers who are directly dependent on each year's crops for survival. Our projects work to not only adapt to and mitigate climate change, but also improve livelihoods in a sustainable way, bringing about social and economic progress.

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*Fighting Climate Change continued from previous page*

Our Farmers' Clubs actions are for fighting shoulder to shoulder with The Poor, through imparting new farming techniques to increase food security. All in all the farmers are trained to have a conscious mind on agriculture effect on climate change. The farmers receive trainings in crop diversification, growing drought resistant crops, practicing conservation farming among other environment protecting methods.

Low cost technology is imparted to the farmers for clean energy, access to water and better processing of produce. Farm-

ers' Clubs focus on mobilizing the farmers to understand climate change, as well as integrating production techniques that support an increase in yield per area planted.

The Child Aid and Community Development programs offer a comprehensive approach to community inclusion in creating better conditions for the upbringing of children. Child Aid coordinators work with the community to identify, map, discuss and address environmental issues and their effects. After the discussions actions are taken to solve the issues noted, creat-

ing an activism of common ownership on protecting nature.

The collection and preparation of clothes for reuse is continuing in the developed countries. Clothes reuse contributes to climate change mitigation at both ends of the supply chain. Secondhand clothes do not require the extensive use of resources like new clothes do; pesticides, chemicals and dyes are not used in the process, preventing greenhouse gas emission. At the other end of the product life cycle, every item that can be kept from landfill also has positive environmental repercussions.

## Clothes reuse and its environmental benefits

The most effective way to reduce waste is not to create it in the first place. Making a new product requires a lot of materials and energy: raw materials must be extracted from the earth, and the product must be manufactured and then transported to wherever it will be sold. As a result, reduction and reuse are the most effective ways you can save natural resources, protect the environment, and save money. Reusing clothes extends the life of clothes while avoiding waste generation.

Humana People to People members in Europe and USA therefore collect used clothing and resell for a surplus. The main purpose of the trade is to adapt to climate change through a social business model designed to provide quality, cheap clothes and raise funds to fund community development projects.

Reusing clothing reduces landfill waste as well as the amount of resources needed to produce new clothing. It lessens the waste

produced by the textile manufacturing process. The collection of used clothing reduces the need to continuously manufacture new clothing, which uses large amounts of water and chemicals.

The greenhouse effect, as it is sometimes called, is associated with increasing amounts of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) released into the atmosphere. We normally think of CO<sub>2</sub> as coming from our car's exhaust or an industrial chimney. However, when solid waste such as textile is buried in landfills they naturally release greenhouse gases as they decompose. How much CO<sub>2</sub> is saved through clothing reuse? Approximately 3 to 4 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub> are saved for every 1 pound of clothing that is spared from disposal.

The ultimate benefit of our clothing collection and sales is the positive impact we make on doing our part over reducing the effect of climate change.



## Agriculture production techniques in the era of climate change

A key component of Farmers' Clubs is the adaptation and mitigation of climate change through new agriculture production techniques. The concept recognizes that a win-win situation is the best approach in getting the farmer to achieve successful farming whilst the globe is not put at threat through farming practices which act to the contrary.

Addressing climate change and promoting sustainable development share some important goals such as equitable access to resources and appropriate technologies. Many key areas where the farmers are being organized have helped in creating new methods of farming which achieve food security and nurturing earth in the process.

Minimal use of chemicals is advised among the small scale farmers, to avoid soil depletion from heavy chemical use. The farmers have access to a wealth of

knowledge to make use of organic farming, diversification of crops, integrating cropping and animal rearing, incorporating tree planting and wild vegetation, which supports nitrogen fixing in the soils. The practices have proven to be crucial in increasing productive potential of the land because they improve soil fertility and prevent soil erosion. Every year more organic matter is built up in the soil, making it possible to produce more and more food.

The Farmers' Clubs work together with the rural farmers into integrating such methods which include appropriate land use approaches such as lower rates of agricultural expansion into locally protected natural habitats; actions on tree planting, increased efforts to avoid deforestation, actions targeting reforestation, campaigns focusing on protection and upholding of agro-ecological systems, for example wetlands conservation farming for sustainable

livelihoods. Other land use options such as carbon stoking in agricultural soils, more use of legumes; effective manure application and its organic production are taught to the farmers in either extension services or through the demonstration plots.



## Biogas in India

The purpose of the biogas project was to give an alternative to traditional energy sources which can be used by rural farmers of India. In general the actions had an impact on the quality of life of the poor subsistence farmers' families through the use of clean energy.

In January 2014, Humana People to People India started a 3 year-long project with the goal of constructing 400 biogas plants in Dausa district of Rajasthan.



By December, 141 biogas plants had been constructed in Dausa, in addition to another 50 in the Alwar district and 12 in Panipat. Participants in Dausa have also constructed a total of 40 plants on commission from members of the wider community. In addition to providing a cheap and clean fuel alternative for families, the project is promoting the use of bio-slurry, a by-product of the process, to use as an organic fertilizer to help increase agricultural output.

The biogas plants are contributing to meet the basic cooking and lighting needs of rural communities and reduce the consumption of chemical fertilizers, demand for electric power and carbon footprint. It has been found out that when a family makes use of the biogas technology, there is on an average saving of around USD 20 per month on energy, as well as noticeable health improvements, particularly for women.

The adoption of biogas is contributing significantly to reducing indoor air pollution, drastically decreasing the amount of smoke and harmful chemicals that women and children were previously exposed to. It also reduces the need for firewood and time needed for cooking, thus, increasing time available for women to learn new skills or engage in other activities, which can help to improve the family economy.

## Sustainable solution to meeting water needs in China



Li Xiaomei, from Zhenkang in the Yunnan Province in south-western China, had been struggling with her maize crops for years. “My maize crops were withering due to lack of water,” she explains.

Every year during the dry season, “I would watch the crops struggling to survive. There wasn’t enough water to support their growth.” However there was no solution in sight. Each year, she was left at the mercy of the elements to see whether or not her crops would get the water they needed.

The Yunnan province in China is noticeably dealing with the negative effects of climate change. Over the last five years, it has broken historical records of prolonged droughts in some areas, and increasing amounts of floods and landslides in others. Zhenkang receives ample rains during the monsoon season through June and July, however increasingly dry winters have resulted in lower crop output.

The issue of not having enough water to last an entire harvest was something that all participants in the Farmers’ Clubs Zhenkang project faced. So, Li and her club began brainstorming around the issue of how to adapt to the changing weather patterns as soon as they signed up to be members of the Humana People to People China program. The farmers came up with a simple and cheap way to easily store water long term.

Farmers across the project came together to construct 100 concrete pools with a simple contraption to catch and direct water into the pool. The pools are able to store 2 to 3 tons of water each, and are easily filled during the monsoon season. Furthermore, using rain water run-off protects the villages’ drinking water sources, meaning that agriculture no longer competes with the community for this essential resource.

Over 600 families now have access to low-cost irrigation year-round, and the initiative has even saved the farmers up to 10 days labor each year, as they no longer have to walk long distances to fetch water with buckets.

The positive impact of having access to water for irrigation all year is already clear. Li’s yield of maize has almost doubled, from 200kg to 350kg in her most recent harvest.

“On hearing the idea, I could not believe my ears, but in reality it was a dream which had come true,” Li comments, “now I can water the plants and this year my yield improved a lot...now I have enough maize to feed my family.”

## Climate activists protect the environment

The Frontline Institute has taken the fight against climate change and protecting the environment to another level with various activities being implemented through the Climate Centre in and around the communities of Shamva and Bindura in Zimbabwe.

The Institute managed to establish 5 solar driers to be used to dry fruit and vegetables, reducing post-harvest losses and providing a new product to the local market. The process involves cutting thin slices of fruit such as mangoes, bananas and pears and they are spread out on the drying trays for several days and dried out in the sun. Once they have dried, the fruits and vegetables are packed into small packets for consumption or sale. There are several advantages to drying fruits and vegetables, including a constant supply of nutritious vitamins throughout the year and a steady source of income. The solar drying method was so successful that members of the

community adopted it after receiving lessons from Frontline Institute.

In addition, the Institute also embarked on a bamboo irrigation model system to be able to water their 1 ½ hectare vegetable garden in a sustainable manner. The bamboo irrigation model works in a way that saves water and fertilizer by allowing water to drip slowly to the roots of plants, either onto the soil surface or directly onto the root zone. The bamboo system has yielded good results as the vegetables output has increased and the quality greatly improved.

The Institute also reduced its dependence on the fuel-based generator, by installing 10 low-cost solar water-heating systems. Frontline went on to construct a weir dam to harvest rain water to be used in the school field including the garden. The garden is thriving due to the availability of constant water supply.



## International Humana People to People Day 2014 in Austria



On September 23rd, we celebrate the International Humana People to People Day in more than 20 European countries. This is the day when we invite our friends, partners, suppliers and customers in the shops to present our approaches, achievements, plans for the future and spend some nice hours in one of the other's company.

In 2013, we choose the topic "Our Climate, Our Challenge". We put focus on solutions and approaches at our projects in the South, to cope with climate change. The interest of our guests was very strong, the discussions animated, the questions manifold. Because climate change is one of the biggest global challenges of our days, we made up our minds in 2014, to dedicate one more, Humana Day to the same theme.

To keep it interesting for our stakeholders the second time around, we focused on the fact that climate change is a global problem, affecting people seriously all around the world in different ways. All of us have to meet it, shoulder to shoulder, focused and from different sides, with different approaches but united forces.

We invited a number of Austrian organizations with common concern for climate protection to join us on Humana Day. Eight of them came to our Humana Centre in Vienna. There were no long, "official" speeches on Humana Day 2014, just a microphone going around. Some warmhearted words we received from the representative of the Embassy of the Republic of South Africa,

Counsellor Peter Coetzee, for Humana's commitment in his country – we are happy to pass them over to our friends in Humana People to People in South Africa. Climate Alliance CEO Peter Molnar also presented Humana Austria with a partnership certificate: a great recognition for our work for climate protection through re-use of clothes and climate-friendly operations in our Austria operations!

Nearly 150 guests at both events gave us the honor of their company on Humana Day 2014: representatives of the African Diplomatic Corps accredited in Vienna, mayors of our partner-communities in clothes collection, customers from the shops, partners, friends, or just people interested in what Humana Austria does for climate protection. Every single person in our staff took part actively in his or her own way, with commitment and responsibility. Thanks to all of them!



“

*Members of Humana People to People have decided to make tree planting an important part of their contribution to mitigate climate change.*

”







## Other Humana People to People Programs

### How Microfinance changed my life

“I am Jabul Nisha from Badaun District of Uttar Pradesh. My family consists of my husband Taj Uddeen, two sons and a daughter. We both are electricians by profession and run an electronic shop from our home. We basically repair motors of all household equipment, a skill I learned from my father when I was a young woman. My husband was happy to learn about my skills as an electrician, which motivated us to start our shop after one year of our marriage. We purchased some electronic tools and started the motor winding work.

One day I went to meet one of my friends who was a member of one of the numerous groups of Humana People to People India’s Microfinance program. I heard from her that they provide small loans to poor women for any income generation activity. I expressed my interest to access such loans. She asked me to come for the

three days Women’s Federation meeting to be held the following day. The next day I went for the meeting and met Sunil Kumar, a Field Executive from Humana Microfinance and expressed my interest of joining the Microfinance program. I was enrolled into a Self-Help Group.

A three day training called Compulsory Group Training was organized and myself and several other new members participated. The fourth day was for the introduction of the new level of the training which is called Group Recognition Test.

After 7 days of the Group Recognition Test, I received a loan of Rs.20,000 (USD 340), which I invested in some new tools for our shop and bought some raw materials for repair. This enabled our business to grow and I have now started earning at least Rs.6,000 (USD 102) per month. I repay the installments out of the monthly earnings.

My children are now getting a good education in a popular school and have access to nutritious food.”

Humana People to People Microfinance in India 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.



## Ensuring better futures through school based feeding

The beginning of the Food for Knowledge school feeding and education project at the Escolar Primaria Completo Movane Primary School in the Magude District of Maputo, changed the life of Amelia Macuacua in a profound way. If it were not for the daily meals served at the school, this 15-year-old Mozambican would not know how to read or write. Nor would she eat a daily lunch. The parents of Amelia did not have means to feed her and keep her in school. Soon after completing her 3rd class, they sent her off to the city to gain her living as a housemaid.

“I was miserable there,” recalls Amelia. “I missed my family and friends so much. I did not like my job and started to feel that I didn’t have any future. Every time I had a chance to talk to my mother I asked if there was any possibility for me to come back home.” Every time, the answer was negative. We do not have the means, was her mother’s explanation.

All this changed, however, when the local school in Amelia’s home town was selected to participate in Planet Aid and ADPP Mozambique’s Food for Knowledge project in 2013. When her mother heard that the school was offering a free daily lunch, she finally gave in to the requests of her daughter and invited her back home.

Amelia now studies in the 5th grade. Her strong will to change the course of her life has helped her overcome the initial embarrassment of lagging behind her classmates. She has now learnt to read and write well and she especially enjoys mathematics. In the future, she would like to become a teacher.

“I don’t think it is an exaggeration to say that Amelia was given a second chance in life,” says her teacher Augusto Mucocana.

Many young women of Amelia’s age drop out of school because their families cannot afford it or do not consider education important for girls. Teenage pregnancy is also a major cause of drop-outs among girls.

“Thanks to the daily school meals and extra-curricular learning clubs, many of these girls now stay in school and in this way ensure a better future for themselves,” Augusto adds. “There is no doubt that Amelia is one of them.”

At 226 schools in Maputo Province in Mozambique, 65,000 pupils are getting a healthy meal as part of their school day.

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 – or Food for Knowledge in Mozambique – currently being implemented by Planet Aid, ADPP Mozambique and Ministry of Education in Maputo province.



## Feed me better!



At the end of 2011, Humana People to People Baltic began the multi-annual program for the period of 2012-2014. In 2012, it signed multi-annual contracts

with 27 social partners extending the number to 29 in 2013.

The implementation of the Program “Feed me better” is in close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania. Ministry staff provides Humana People to People Baltic with information and consultation to integrate the government’s national program to fight social exclusion. The University of Health Sciences assists the Program in results.

For the time being, the outreach is working together with more than one thousand children in 15 municipalities all over Lith-

uania. In total, the program provides over 60,000 meals annually. Other operational activities include cooking and nutrition classes, organisation of leisure time and various outdoor activities for children. These are increasingly important services during summer school holidays.

The strategy of the program “Feed me better” is a systemic approach to develop services for local communities. The means are “learning-by-doing”. The programme builds the capacity of local civil society organizations to be alert to emerging community needs and respond with quality services to children from socially disadvantaged backgrounds.

## Solidarity School in Baltic States

Humana Estonia together with Humana People to People Baltic working in Latvia, Lithuania, DAPP Malawi and DAPP Zimbabwe implemented a 2-year development education project “Solidarity School in Baltic States” aiming at supporting teachers to deliver better understanding of global challenges and solutions among their students and to raise them to become responsible and create an awareness of being a global citizen.

For this purpose an updated and improved “Solidarity School” handbook was published in five languages covering topics from fair trade and sustainable consumption to human rights and inequality. Through hands-on exercises, role plays and other innovative teaching methods the handbook is supporting teachers to discuss various challenges the world faces today and seeking an influence in areas where students can have an impact.

Teacher trainings gave a more thorough understanding of development, inequality, environmental challenges, our role as consumers and citizens and many other themes. Methods from the handbook were tested to give the trainings more lively approach. Development education is as much about core values like solidarity, cooperation, responsibility, and equality as it is about interactive exchange.

African partners shared insights to the daily realities of teachers and students in Malawi and Zimbabwe and several classes found a partner in participating African schools.

Theme days and weeks were carried out in school focusing on topics like environmental impact of consumption, women’s role in development and many others. Project partners from Malawi and Zimbabwe, volunteers and experts also took part in these events.

Teachers’ feedback showed that they gained new knowledge not only for better teaching but also for personal development.

In general the project has been successful and had an impact in schools and in the broader education field.



## The Development Instructor program

Through the Development Instructor program people from all over the world are invited to become volunteers and contribute to development. They study the conditions of people living in poverty and how it affects their health, education, rights and economic opportunity. Humana People to People offers work placement at the projects where theory from the studies can be put into practice.

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 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.



## Frontline Institute



The Frontline Institute in Zimbabwe was officially opened in 1993 with the aim of training key employees of Humana People to People. The training was to impart knowledge and skills that enable them to transform their dreams and create a better world. The end result is to enable them to become leaders with skills relevant to their communities which include Southern, Central and West Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The Institute is offering 6-month courses called “Our Humana People to People World”, which includes community development practices using the community as a training ground.

A second course, titled “Our Open Future together”, works towards bridging the gap between the rich and The Poor, opening possibilities that the people should fight towards creating a better future- the future which is currently under threat from different dangers among them climate change, never ending wars, HIV and AIDS and the effects of globalization.



We share with you an interesting part of the training which involves bicycling hundreds of kilometers in either 1 or 2 countries to carry out exploratory research.

A total of 72 students from the Frontline Institute embarked on a *learn to travel and travel to learn* cycle-tour around countries of Southern Africa investigating the big issues facing the people.

The students organized themselves into 6 core groups and managed to cycle around four Southern African countries: Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. Each student cycled an average of no less than 1,000 km.

Together with the communities, core groups carried out 10 health campaigns, constructed 50 tip-taps and initiated 15 tree nurseries to plant approximately 150,000 trees.

The core groups successfully managed to achieve their planned goals of researching the big issues affecting poor communities.



Through the door-to-door approach, the students carried out interviews and group discussions to find solutions to the big issues facing poor people in Southern Africa

The students got the experience of travelling from Zimbabwe to other countries using the bicycle as a vehicle to reach out to the people.

This allowed them to be received well, as the people could identify with them. The people were free and eager to communicate the real issues affecting them in their daily lives.

In the final analysis, the students realized their main objectives. They are now motivated to bridge the gap between the rich and The Poor, and equipped to do so through working alongside vulnerable communities. The course gave them practical skills for inclusive community development, so they can play their part in eradicating poverty.





## 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.

## 2014 in brief for the Humana People to People members

In 2014, Humana People to People's 31 members involved more than 13 million people in 800 development projects, while a similar number of people contributed by donating secondhand clothing and shopping in the secondhand clothes shops.

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 2014 were:

### **Education**

- 55 DNS Teacher Training Colleges
- One World University
- 8 Vocational Schools
- 14 Schools for Children and Youth
- 9 Schools of 2nd of May (PTG)
- 4 Training centers for staff and volunteers
- 2 Preschool of the Future Teacher Training Courses
- 14 Adult literacy projects
- 24 projects with primary school teachers working to improve education
- Many Preschools of the Future in 10 countries

### **Agriculture and Rural Development**

- 308 Farmers' Clubs

### **Community Development**

- 109 Child Aid and Community Development Projects

### **Promoting health and fighting diseases:**

- 44 Total Control of the Epidemic, TCE
- 20 Total Control of TB (TC-TB) projects
- 17 HOPE Humana
- 16 Community Health Agents

### **Clothes collection globally**

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

### **Other Humana People to People Programs**

- 18 Humana Microfinance projects
- 31 Other projects

## Partnership in development



The Humana People to People Charter notes that strength does not stem from the hair; it stems from the passionate hearts, the devoted souls and the will power to practice The Solidary Humanism.

The actions carried out in 2014 were made possible by the passion, commitment and co-operation Humana People to People has entered with many diverse partners. The different partners gave funding for specific programs among

them education, agriculture, environment protection, rural community development, health and nutrition.

It is each of the numerous commitments coming from a single partner, government grant, international donor support, government department and major multi-government organization which add up to the difference.

Each of our members in Africa, Asia and Latin America have been engaged in nurturing smooth implementation of the big and small funding committed to the projects with the sole aim of achieving double value from the results.

The social business model of second hand clothing is raising funds for community development. Equally important is the co-operation we have with the gov-

ernment in each of the countries we operate. Humana People to People continues to cherish and welcome all the partnerships entered and will enter in the future.

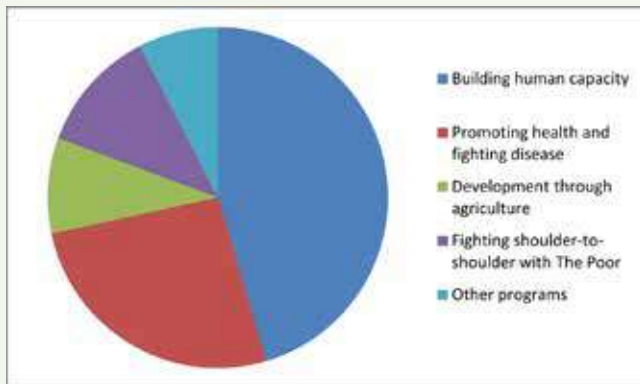


## The 2014 economy for the members of Humana People to People

The members of The Federation Humana People to People spent approximately US\$ 94 million in 2014 on the operation of their development projects, the same as the US\$ 94 million in 2013.

The funds were mainly used within these 4 sectors:

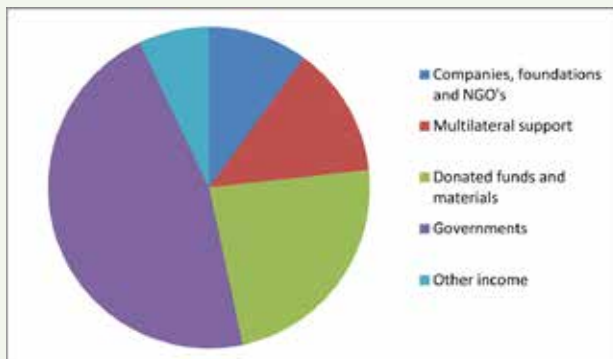
1. Building human capacity for all ages;
2. Promoting health and fighting the big diseases;
3. Creating development through agriculture;
4. Creating development through fighting shoulder to shoulder with The Poor.



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 31 members of 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 2014 economy for The Federation



The financial statements of The Federation show 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 2014, the contributions for the projects passing through The Federation were US\$ 22.5 million. This is an increase of 13% compared to 2013 and represents an increase in the donations from the collection and sales of the secondhand clothing by the members in Europe and United States.



## The history and the establishment of The Federation and 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 31 national associations working in 45 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:

1. HUMANA - Verein für Entwicklungszusammenarbeit (Austria)
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. HUMANA People to People Italia O.N.L.U.S. (Italy)
6. HUMANA People to People Baltic (Lithuania)
7. U-landshjelp fra Folk til Folk (Norway)
8. Associação Humana (Portugal)
9. Fundación Pueblo para Pueblo (Spain)
10. Biståndsföreningen HUMANA Sverige (Sweden)
11. Planet Aid UK Ltd (UK)
12. Planet Aid, Inc. (USA)
13. Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo em (Angola)
14. Humana People to People Botswana (Botswana)
15. Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo ná (Guinea-Bissau)
16. Humana People to People India (India)
17. Development Aid from People to People in Malawi (Malawi)
18. Associação Moçambicana para a Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (Mozambique)
19. D.A.P.P. Namibia (Namibia)
20. Humana People to People in South Africa (South Africa)
21. Development Aid from People to People in Zambia (Zambia)
22. Development Aid from People to People in (Zimbabwe)
23. Humana People to People Polska Sp. z o.o. (Poland)
24. One World Clothes Trade Bulgaria Ltd. (Bulgaria)
25. Humana People to People Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
26. Associação Humana Povo para Povo em Brasil (Brazil)
27. Humana People to People Belize (Belize)
28. Humana People to People in Latvia (Latvia)
29. HUMANA People to People Deutschland e.V. (Germany)
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