



Humana People To People

Progress Report

2017



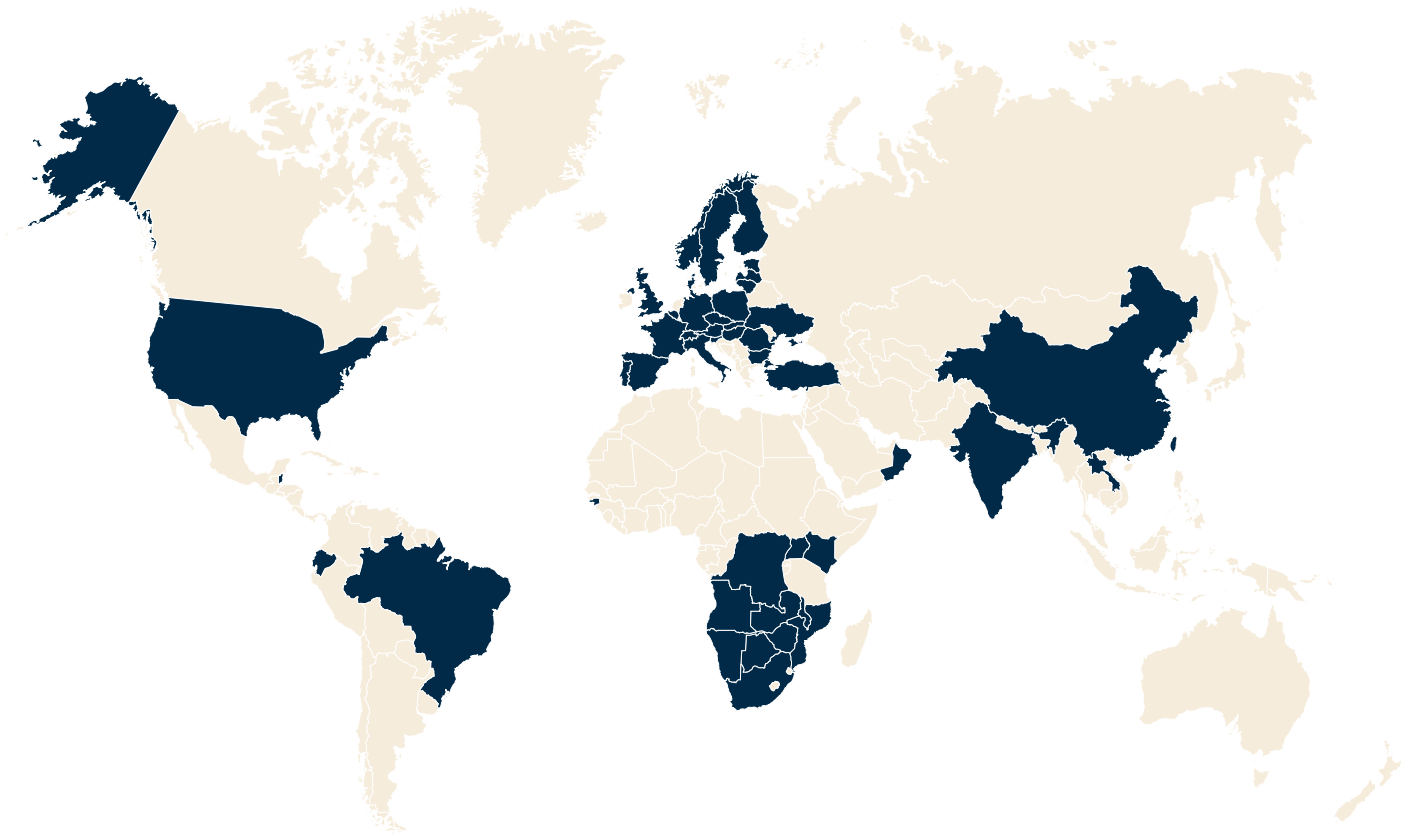
The Federation of Associations connected to the International Humana
People to People Movement comprising 30 national organisations



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Humana People to People at a Glance



45
countries

5
continents

14
million people
reached

1,099
project units



Welcome Remarks from the Chairman



I am proud to introduce the Federation Humana People to People's 2017 Progress Report, which provides an overview of the work of our 30 members and their achievements in working with communities across five continents to help tackle some of the world's most significant humanitarian and development challenges.

The shared vision on what development entails and the shared values among the members of the Federation Humana People to People is the foundation for the activities described in this report, and we remain committed to implementing long-term sustainable development activities that enable individuals and communities to build their own futures.

In 2017 members of the Federation Humana People to People continued to deliver social development projects within education, health, community development and sustainable agriculture and environment, this year reaching more than 14 million people. You will meet a small number of them in this report when they tell their stories about how being part of Humana People to People activities has influenced their lives.

2017 represents a very good year in terms of the total level of funds spent on social development projects, which has more than doubled over the last 10 years.

This Progress Report gives an insight into the programmes implemented by our members, and this year

we are to provide views on the impact of our key thematic areas.

The members of the Federation Humana People to People continue to align their activities with the UN Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, working in partnership with governments, foundations, multilateral agencies and private business around the world.

Being a part of the international development landscape, it is incumbent upon the Federation Humana People to People to ensure not only that we provide the best value for money in terms of impact and outcomes, but also that the interests and voices of the people we work with in our activities are protected and heard.

The members of the Federation Humana People to People remain committed to ensuring the accountability of our work to the communities we work with and our funding partners, and to ensure we work in partnership with those communities that we serve. We wish to extend a profound thank you to all of our partners and collaborators, staff, volunteers, supporters and friends for your indispensable support, without which we could not reach the millions of people who are the very reason for us being here in the first place.

Ib Oestergaard Hansen

Chairman

The Federation Humana People to People

About the Federation Humana People to People

The Federation Humana People to People is a network of non-profit associations engaged in international solidarity, cooperation and development. Humana People to People grew out of a progressive education movement in the 1970s and is rooted in a commitment to tackle some of the world's major humanitarian, social and environmental challenges. It does this by establishing and being part of collective, participatory processes that support people to make changes, improve their lives and solve their issues.

The Federation for Associations connected to the International Humana People to People Movement (the Federation HPP) was formed in 1996 by the then 16 national associations in Europe and Africa, as they wanted to strengthen their cooperation and improve the quality and impact of their work.

Today the Federation HPP has 30 independent associations as members from Europe and USA, and from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

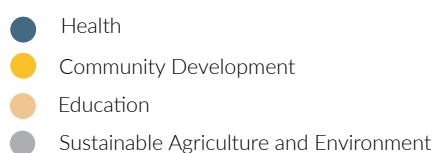
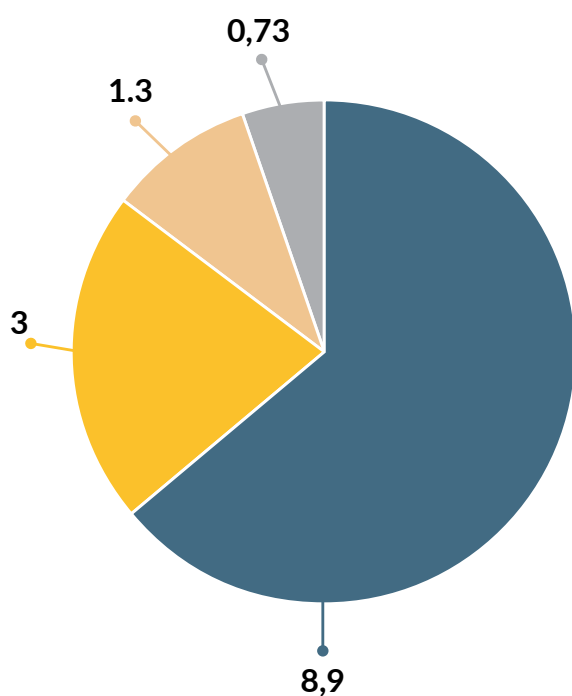
The members share a set of common values across the five continents, on protecting the planet, building communities and supporting people in being the drivers of the changes they find necessary and desirable. We also share such values with the numerous partners who have supported the work of Humana People to People throughout and during 2017.

In this report we highlight some of the advances we have made and changes we have influenced via the activities of our members and the Federation HPP itself in four main thematic areas. We combine findings and conclusions from external and internal project evaluations with accounts from people who have participated in or benefited from the programmes and projects.

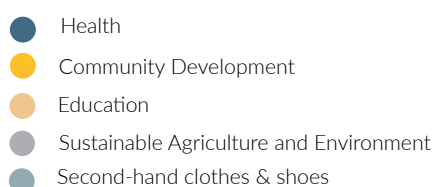
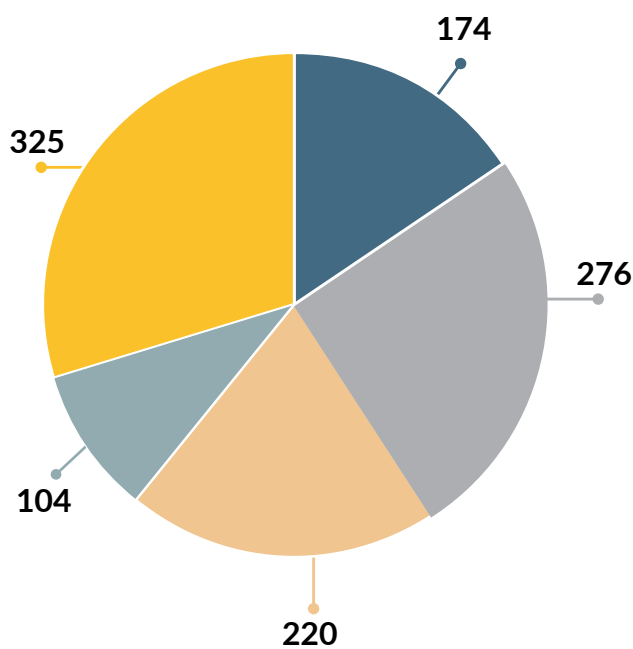
The achievements are related to the Sustainable Development Goals, which serve as an overall point of reference for the broad spectrum of activities undertaken by the Federation HPP and its members.

People reached and Project units in Africa, Asia and Latin America in 2017.

Number of People Reached (millions)



Total Number of Project Units



Thematic Areas



Sustainable Agriculture and Environment

- Developing the capacity of small-scale farmers to increase agriculture production through adopting new environmentally-friendly farming practices.
- Organising small-scale farmers to share farming knowledge and build mutual support through organised structures.
- Working closely with farmers in the adoption of sustainable agriculture methods so they can adapt to the effects of climate change.
- Reducing carbon emissions by collecting and reusing second-hand clothes in Europe and Africa and creating social enterprises that fund social development projects.



Health

- Combating the spread of diseases and preventing HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other life-threatening epidemics through community mobilisation.
- Supporting adoption of better health practices by equipping people with adequate and appropriate knowledge so they can take control of their own health and help save the lives of others.
- Tackling malnutrition in expectant and breastfeeding mothers, infants and children attending primary school.



Community Development

- Creating better conditions for children's survival through engaging families, communities and key local institutions in active participation.
- Strengthening local communities by organising community-based structures and carrying out approaches centred on sustainable development.
- Building capacity in the communities through developing individual skills, supporting change of attitudes and strengthening of social cohesion so that collective action is taken to find solutions to shared challenges.



Education

- Training teachers and improving the physical condition of schools to increase access to quality education.
- Providing skills development for youth through vocational training to strengthen their participation in national development.
- Supporting children's education by providing access to learning to marginalised children and children living in difficult conditions.
- Supporting continuous development throughout people's lives by providing life-long learning initiatives.

Executive Summary

In 2017, Humana People to People had a very good year in terms of income generated through collection and sale of second-hand clothes and partnership development. This 2017 Progress Report outlines the exciting progress made in these areas and also highlights the successes of long-term development programmes implemented by our member associations.

The main activity of some Humana People to People members is fund-raising for social development projects by collecting and processing second-hand clothes for reuse and recycling in Europe and the USA, while others focus on implementing such development projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The programmes deliver sustainable and scalable development with long-term, real impact that is implemented in line with the UN 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development. This report provides an insight into the progress made by Humana People to People members across all of our approaches over the last eight years.

In order to help us understand the impact our programmes were having, we conducted a meta-evaluation of twelve external evaluations of **Farmers' Clubs projects** carried out in six countries between 2011 and 2017. The meta-evaluation outlines common findings as well as local differences, best practices, challenges and conclusions made across all the Farmers' Clubs programmes. These clubs aim to improve the liveli-

hoods of smallholder farmers by enabling higher farming outputs and have achieved remarkable results. The approaches often incorporate WASH programmes, as well as natural resource management. This, combined with the people-orientated methodology applied by members, has helped us to develop best practice and create a scalable model.

The **Community Development programme** has worked with 3 million people in 15 countries with a focus on creating better conditions for children. The key role of people-led initiatives in developing communities is illustrated in a presentation of extracts from an external evaluation of an initiative that provided safe water supply and better hygiene in Zimbabwe.

The people-led, community mobilisation approach also had significant results in Zambia in tackling HIV and AIDS. DAPP Zambia compiled a report detailing the huge strides made by **the Total Control of the Epidemic** that has helped hundreds of thousands of communities gain control over the HIV epidemic.

A collage of evidence from Humana People to People's **Teacher Training programmes** was pulled together as part of an evaluation of our education projects. This has given us a unique insight into the impact the teachers who have passed through our colleges have had on the children, schools and communities where they work over the years.



Of course, there have also been many outcomes from shorter-term projects that members are delivering in collaboration with numerous funding partners, governments, government institutions and national and local organisations. These projects all form part of the sprawling mosaic of activities that together reached 14 million people across 16 countries during 2017.

In the course of 2017, ADPP Mozambique continued leading the implementation of the TB in the Mining Sector in Southern Africa (TIMS) programme across eight countries through providing TB screening services to 218,500 mineworkers, ex-mineworkers and their families.

TB and HIV co-infection was addressed by integrating TB and HIV and AIDS activities in the community mobilisation actions. Over one million people were reached with TB prevention messages.

A multi-country malaria elimination programme was started in the border areas of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. It is aiming at zero local transmission of malaria thereby contributing to the elimination of malaria in Southern Africa by 2030. Over 600,000 people were reached with malaria awareness and testing services.

The Farmers' Clubs programme has worked with 85,000 small scale farmers in 14 countries, strengthen-

ing their productive capacity by using improved farming techniques to better sustain their rural livelihoods. The Farmers' Clubs programme has expanded with more people being reached in Brazil, Belize, China and Laos.

DAPP Zambia has continued implementing two major Child Aid programmes; one benefiting 130,000 orphaned and vulnerable children and their families; and the other benefiting 60,000 households with knowledge on family planning, in partnership with 90 health facilities.

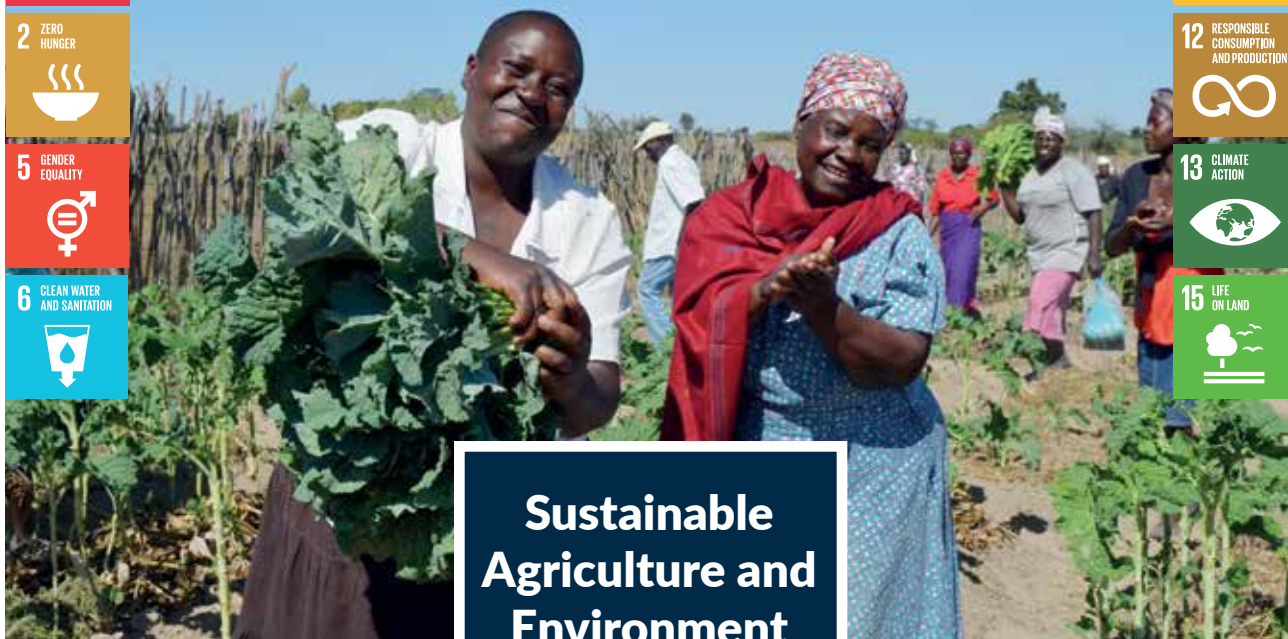
Funded by the United States Department of Agriculture via Planet Aid, the Food for Knowledge programme being implemented in Mozambique has strengthened the literacy component of the initiative by teaching early grades in their mother tongue (Changana and Rhonga).

The members in Europe and the USA contributed to a greener globe by collecting, processing and selling 136,000 tonnes of used clothes. Humana People to People clothes recycling social business model has generated funds and transformed lives through social development initiatives in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

2017 has seen stronger international development advocacy work for Humana People to People being shared at key international forums. Among them were the European Development Days, the 48th Union World Conference on Lung Health and the ADEA 2017 Triennale.



Working towards the SDGs:



Sustainable Agriculture and Environment

730,000
people benefitted

15
countries

275
project units

85,000
small-scale farmers

“
*Ending hunger
demands sustainable
food production
practices, investments
in small-scale
agriculture and resilient
agricultural practices.*
”

Farmers' Clubs

Humana People to People has been working with small-scale farmers in Africa, Asia and Latin America through the Farmers' Clubs program, which has the objective of reducing the effects of rural poverty, increasing food security and training the farmers in sustainable livelihoods and ecosystems protection.

The program strengthens the efforts of the individual farmer as well as the organised collective farming activities of the clubs. The farmers join forces and resources as they further their agricultural production. By organizing the farmers in core-groups of 10 farmers each, the project supports the efforts of each farmer through extensive training on adoption of climate-smart agriculture techniques, farm management, bargaining for better pricing and general awareness on improving rural life.

Farmers' Clubs is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals as it equips farmers with the know-how, tools, channels and a forum to improve their lives, including building resilience against current and future negative environmental effects.

In the coming 30 years, agriculture will experience multiple and complex challenges, including an estimated 30% increase in global population, intensifying competition for increasingly scarce land, water and energy resources, and climate change. In order to obtain food security for a growing world population, food production, which upholds sustainable agriculture, intensive land use and environmental conservation practices, will need to increase.

Agriculture remains the main source of income and employment for the majority of people living in rural areas. These populations continue to rely on rain-fed farming and depend on farming for their survival. Lack of capital and credit means they cannot purchase inputs and barely have enough to cover the household consumption. Infrastructure is not developed, and people often lack literacy skills, which leads to them being denied access to up-to-date know-how and research.

There is a need to empower small-scale farmers to ensure sufficient production of nutritious food and better utilisation of natural resources.

Farmers' Clubs Programme

Through trainings, the farmers learn the principles of conservation farming, organic composting, water management, crop rotation and diversification and climate resilient farming in the face of climate change. In addition to low-cost and environmentally friendly farming solutions, the farmers also engage with financial support systems, which can trigger further economic development in relation to the farming.

Garden farming is a key component together with low-cost technological farming methods used to increase yield. The farmers cooperate around demonstration gardens and in securing inputs, sales and collective bargaining for better seeds and transport prices, and to market their crops more effectively.

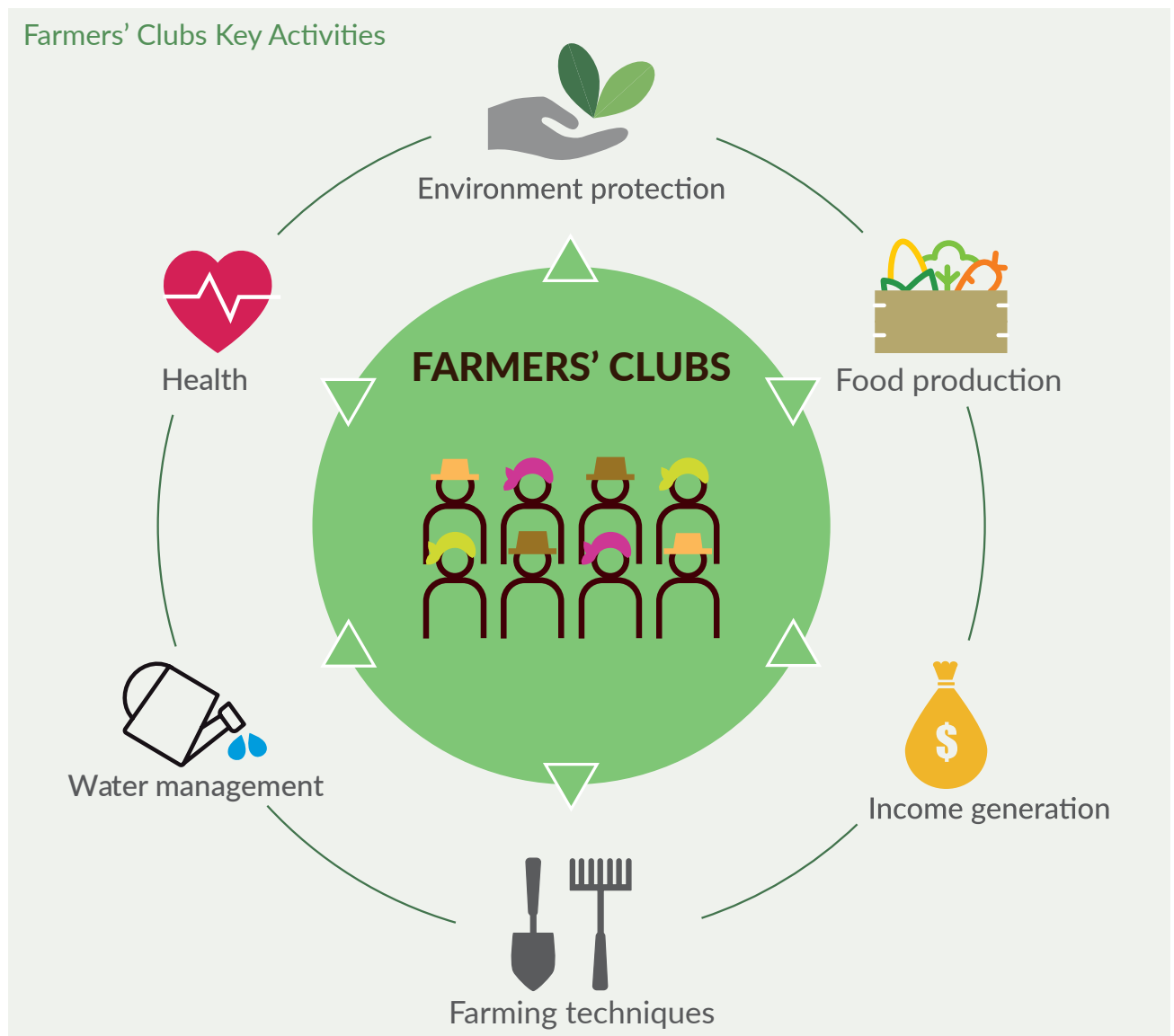
50 farmers form a club with a steering committee coordinating farming activities. A farming instructor provides guidance and assistance. Core-groups of 10 farmers are each led by a Step-Up farmer, who is the

first among equals. A demonstration garden plot is established for each core group to create an example of agricultural productivity.

This system of cooperation has seen increased production and better livelihoods among farmers as well as strong integration of farmers in taking actions to enrich their farming experiences. On top of the farming activities, comprehensive training lessons in budgeting and planning, along with techniques to improve basic health, nutrition and literacy, have supported the farmers to live a quality farming life.

A collection of external Farmers' Clubs project evaluations was recently analysed in a meta-evaluation with the objective of revealing what works best and what can be improved in future similar programmes to optimise the impact among the participating farmers. The major findings of the meta-evaluation are summarised in the following pages.

Farmers' Clubs Key Activities





Strengthening rural farmers through building capacity for agricultural productivity using conservation agriculture, Malawi.

Improving food security transforms rural lives

Mary Jera has for the past two decades grown used to getting low yields from her farming efforts. The family's half-hectare field was overly used in supporting each year's consumption for the family of eight.

"Joining DAPP Malawi Farmers' Clubs transformed our lives, we have gained knowledge which worked in increasing farm yield and creating a surplus." Mary now knows that as a farmer she need to take better care of her small field for it to give back sufficient produce.

The DAPP Malawi Women Farmers' Clubs encourages women to work hand in hand with their husbands to improve food security and the economic status of their families in rural areas of Blantyre district.

At first, Mary's husband thought the benefits of the Farmers' Club were only for women and that men were not welcome to participate in the project activities.

"We have made a lot of progress at our homestead. We raise livestock and we have also built a house with corrugated iron sheets. This could not have been possible if I did not work with the Farmers' Club," said Patrick Jera. Mary Jera says her husband was receptive to the information that was brought from the clubs' meetings, and together they decided to develop their tomato field. The Farmers' Clubs project has provided extension services to the family.

"As a family we will continue to engage with the Farmers' Club," said Mary Jera.

“

The clubs are centred on and driven by the farmers themselves. The approach of working in groups of 10 to 15 farmers supported greater community cohesion and ownership.

”

Summary of an internal meta-evaluation of the Farmers' Clubs programme

Thousands of farmers have been equipped with the knowledge, tools and resources to lead healthier and more productive lives

Farmers' Clubs have reached hundreds of thousands of farmers since 2006. The experience gained in implementing small-scale farming programmes has contributed to building the capacity of many rural farmers in Africa and Asia. This has impacted positively on the farmer in his circumstance as a subsistence farmer.

In August 2017, a meta-evaluation of Farmers' Clubs was conducted which assessed and reviewed 12 external evaluations of projects implemented in Angola,

Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea Bissau, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia. The selection criteria were threefold: projects should have an external final evaluation; target at least 1,000 farmers; and have an element of diversification.

The meta-evaluation is based on evaluation reports conducted on projects from 2012 to 2017. The assessment identified key outputs across the projects and best-practice approaches.



Initial Findings

- The clubs are centered on and driven by the farmers themselves, which ensures greater collaboration across the community. Locally driven and formulated solutions are found to be vital to securing the success of the projects.
- The introduction of demo-plots and gardens contributes to greater uptake of sustainable production methods by farmers on their own farms and fields.
- It was found across projects that having project staff and instructors based in the communities or close by, had a positive impact on the overall outcome of the projects. It was also positively received by the participating farmers and their families.

Background Information

Worldwide 500 million small farms, most still rain fed, provide up to 80% of food consumed in a large part of the developing world [UNSDG2–Facts and Figures]. Climate change, a growing global population, and volatile food and energy prices have the potential to push millions more vulnerable people into extreme poverty and hunger by 2030. It is now widely believed that investing in smallholder farmers remains an important way to increase food security and nutrition in areas requiring development. Investment in small-scale farming offers the hope of ending hunger and promotes a culture of farming resilience in a world of globalized food supplies.

“To obtain food security to a growing world population, food production will need to increase through upholding sustainable agriculture and environmental conservation practices.”

Activities



- ▶ Training environments provided – including demo-plots and gardens
- ▶ Project staff positioned in villages
- ▶ Tools to farm and access to irrigation systems
- ▶ Access to education and health services



- ▶ Training in crop-diversity and climate-smart agricultural practices
- ▶ Vital knowledge on crop rotation and nutrition
- ▶ Farmers equipped with knowledge on agricultural practices, including recognising disease and tips to replenish unfertile land

Below are the main results and best practices that were outlined in the meta-evaluation report:

Key Outputs

- Across projects, beneficiaries were able to significantly increase their yields and to diversify their crop production – this led to overall improved health and general wellbeing of communities.
- Through improved agricultural practices such as crop rotation and inter-cropping, farmers have become more resilient to the effects of climate change.
- Farmers' social and economic conditions improved as they were able to invest surplus incomes from increased yields into improving their livelihoods.
- The holistic model ensured that overall conditions for farmers were significantly enhanced. Through increased resources and knowledge, their sanitation, health and hygiene conditions improved; they valued their children's education, practiced methods of malaria prevention and demonstrated greater understanding of financial management.
- Beneficiaries realise the potential of agriculture as a business rather than just a means of subsistence due to projects developing value chains between private suppliers and buyers.

Key Conclusions and Findings

- Value for money – compared to other similar schemes this initiative was widely acknowledged to be cost effective – with cost ranging between \$100 to \$250 a year per farmer. This is due to the fact that the Farmers' Clubs is framed within the established structure of local communities, cutting costs for personnel, training and communication. This highly efficient model ensures that funds can be stretched to reach more farmers.
- The clubs were centred on and driven by farmers themselves. The approach of working in groups of 10 to 15 farmers supported greater community cohesion and ownership - this structure was found to be very effective in creating the right environment for farmers to learn and quickly adopt best-practice, climate-smart techniques.
- The farming instructors based in the communities strengthened the support for the clubs and were vital to ensuring they succeeded. They enable knowledge and skills to be delivered sensitively and were able to encourage momentum in the early stages of the projects.
- The demonstration plots and gardens were seen as key contributors to ensuring effective uptake of best-practice agricultural methods by farmers.

What we also do

Green Action

Green Action project by Humana People to People India promotes sustainable farming practices that are economically viable, environmentally sound, and socially beneficial in India. The project identifies and demonstrates new technologies for water harvesting, water recharge, and efficient crop management practices through trainings aimed at increased sustainable agricultural production. Green Action environment protection and water conservation has contributed to the increased adoption of sustainable practices, critical for sustenance of livelihood for the vulnerable members of Neemrana community in the state of Rajasthan.



Farmers' Clubs Belize

Farmers Clubs Belize strengthens livelihood resilience of vulnerable farming communities by providing disaster risk reduction interventions. Through actions that promote climate change adaptation, the communities are improving a sustainable development process by collaborating and supporting each other as they create better livelihoods. Facilitation of trainings, knowledge exchange and learning improved farming techniques are all building the capacity and resilience of the farmers to adapt to and mitigate climate shocks. The project has enabled the expansion of social networks, and has increased food security and income.

Cashew Processing and Marketing, Guinea Bissau

Farmers' Clubs in Oio Cashew Processing and Marketing empower small-scale farmers by adding value through processing and the establishment of an organised marketing system for products derived from processed cashew nuts and fruits. The project trains farmers on new farming systems, such as intercropping, crop rotation and crop diversification. By practicing a variety of farming methods, farmers maintain soil health as they improve water filtration and leaching of nutrients. Investment in processing equipment has facilitated cashew nut processing thus increasing profit at the point of sale.



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500 million small farms worldwide, most still rainfed, provide up to **80%** of food consumed in a large part of the developing world

[UN SDG 2 – Facts and Figures]

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Adapting to climate resilient farming in Congo

Climate change affects agriculture productivity for small-scale farmers in rural areas such as Bominenge community.

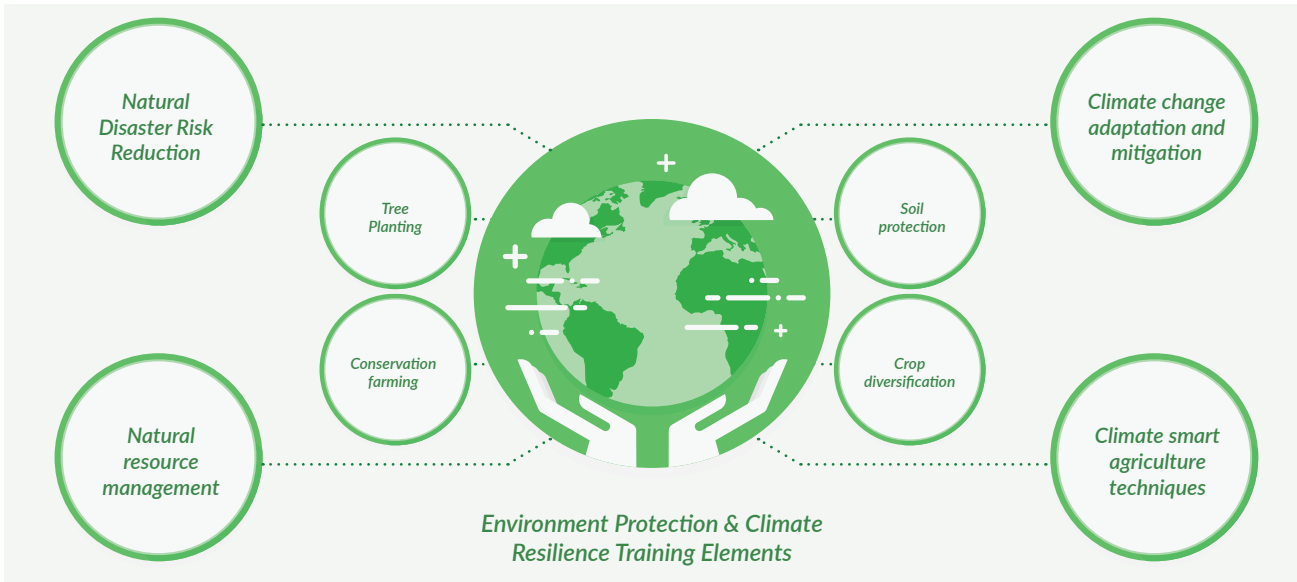
The villagers of Bominenge in Sud Ubangi, northern Democratic Republic of Congo, now receive erratic rainfall, making farming a difficult venture. In a community where household incomes are low, people struggle to make ends meet.

“The rains mostly start late and end early. The weather is very unpredictable, making it difficult for us to plan ahead,” complained Naka Bofio Marien, a farmer. He is also concerned with the intensity of the rain. “The increasing intensity of rainfall is another worry for us as we usually experience floods,” he said.

Farmers are slowly learning how to adapt to the changing climate and shifting seasons. Humana People to People Congo, through Farmers’ Clubs Bominenge, is building the adaptive capacity of rural farmers against the effects of climate change. Through training on sustainable farming and tree planting, farmers have increased knowledge and improved how they protect the environment.

“The lessons we got within our clubs helped us to change our behaviour into producing more and safeguard our environment. During the year, we learned soil conservation, soil texture improvement, plant spacing, weeding, drought resistant crops, crop rotation, post harvest crop preservation and the establishment of orchards.”

Training in and implementation of seed multiplication contributed to farmers increasing their yields and continuing to produce resilient crops.



Transformations

“

I got trained in how to prune, how to apply fertilizer, how to control red and yellow spider mites and termite and how to graft the trees to retain nutrients. The red pomelo technique equipped me to gain confidence to carry farming as a livelihood venture, and I intend to take over the unmaintained pomelo trees from the neighbour who was out on migrant work.

- Long Changlin, Farmers' Club Sanyuan, HPP China



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For years, I earned a living through charcoal production. Joining Producers' Club Tete changed my life for the better. I have realized how cutting trees is associated with global warming and the need on my own part to take a decisive action to save our planet. Through horticulture farming, I have developed my capacity as a farmer. I can now pay for my children's school fees and have built a house for my family from the proceeds of my horticulture production.

- Freita Zeferino Chazia, Producers' Club, Tete, ADPP Mozambique

“

The introduction of simple mechanised irrigation pumps in our demonstration garden has helped to reduce labour and lessened the time we women farmers spend irrigating our gardens. Through using this modern technology our club of 10 women farmers have increased the demonstration garden from 0.1 hectares to 0.2 hectares and the yields increased from 500 kg of onion to 1 ton. We are in the process of buying a second irrigation pump as we see the potential to reap much from crop farming.

- Lucia Jaravani, Farmers' Clubs Masvingo, DAPP Zimbabwe



Working towards the SDGs:



Community Development

3,000,000
people benefitted

15
countries

325
project units

369,000
families enrolled

“Years of experience with community development programmes show that strengthening people's traditions of working together is crucial to bringing about sustainable change.”

Overall the number of people in extreme poverty is declining, however for Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia the number is increasing. On top of living with effects of poverty like preventable diseases, hunger, illiteracy and gender imbalances, people living in poverty are also the most affected by natural disasters such as extreme weather conditions. And adverse systemic inequalities hit the most vulnerable groups, hardest.

Poverty hits children hardest. It threatens children's growth, their chances of survival, their health and nutrition, their education and the possibility of keeping them safe from harm and exploitation. It creates an environment that is damaging to children's development in every way – mental, physical, emotional and spiritual. Therefore Humana People to People has been engaged in organising communities around protection of their children since its very start.

Years of experience with community development programmes show that strengthening people's traditions of working together is crucial to bringing about sustainable change. Passion

for structured ways of living together combined with practical and organisational programme approaches supports progress.

Community based interventions that support health awareness, access to education, and household wealth creation are elements in Humana People to People community development. When people gain knowledge, develop skills and adopt new and better techniques to become more productive, it helps them in improving their lives. Organisation in permanent and ad-hoc action groups is an often used strategy.

Local institutions are also partners in the implementation of community development, such as schools, clinics, agriculture extension offices and environment protection agents.

There is an element in almost all programmes of Humana People to People of supporting community development that is driven by the people in the communities. When striving for a sustainable world, it is fundamental to build people's resilience and strengthen their capabilities, at both individual and collective level.

Child Aid

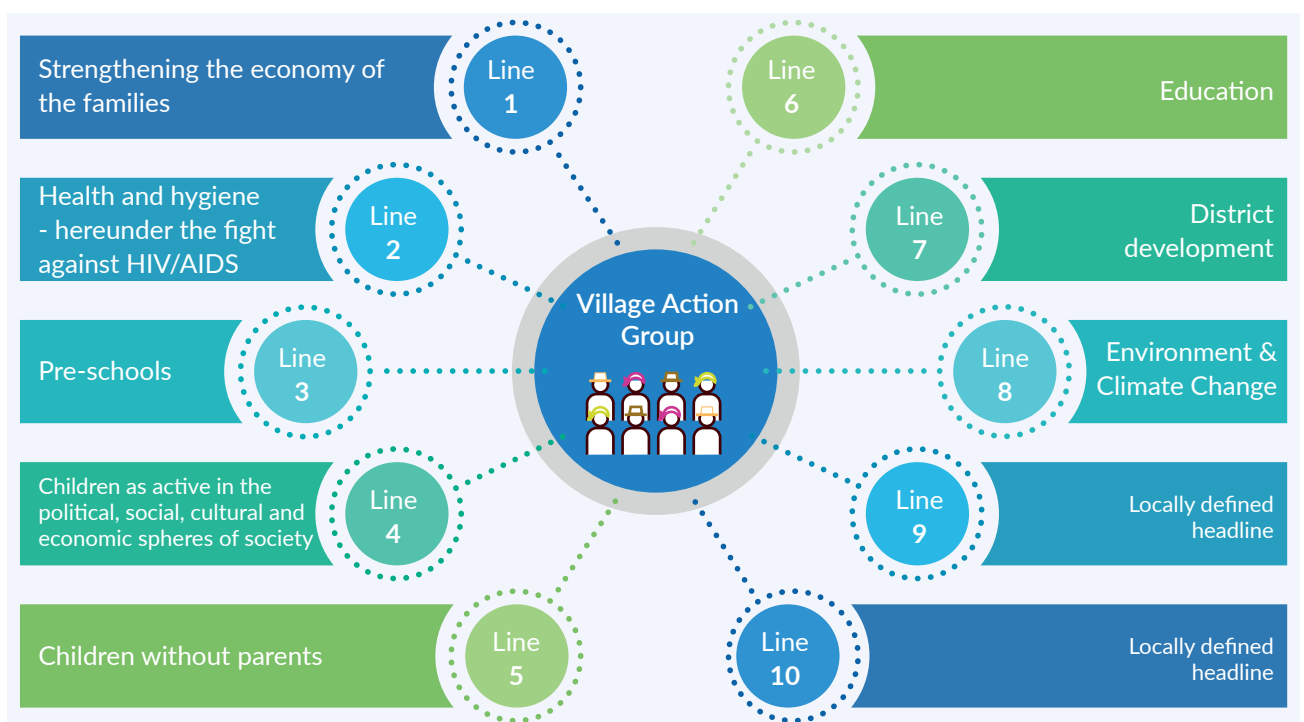
Child Aid is the Humana People to People concept of an integrated community development programme that addresses the needs of communities across multiple sectors to reduce the effects of poverty and increase resilience. Each child, family and community take an active part in creating better living conditions. The programme integrates elements of education, health, economic development and environment protection. The programme actively engages children, parents, farmers, women's groups, youth clubs, teachers, neighbours, and local leaders in an organised manner and links up with national governments and funding partners.

Some projects focus on a single area, such as water, sanitation and hygiene, but the broad-based approach is brought alongside such projects, supporting the focus area. One such example is presented in the following analysis of the impact of DAPP Zimbabwe's C-WASH project, based on its final external evaluation.



“Poverty hits children the hardest. It threatens children's growth, their chances of survival... It creates an environment that is damaging to children's development in every way – mental, physical and emotional.”

The Child Aid lines





Engaging marginalised families into creating better conditions for children, Zambia.

Strengthening communities to better care for and support children

56-year-old Mary Chabola has been a Community Health Worker at Kasanda clinic in the Kabwe district of Zambia for over five years. She was recruited as a DAPP Zambia Child Aid ZAMFAM Community Health Worker in June 2016 when the project was first introduced to her community.

She has noted the strength of Child Aid ZAMFAM in its multi-faceted approach to family issues. “Child Aid ZAMFAM reaches the families in many different ways. It does not only focus on improving health, but also works towards improving their nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, and it works with improving the family finances. Upon my recruitment as a Community Health Worker, I went through an orientation and learned more about how to address behaviour change among the adolescents and the importance of testing children, and I also became a WASH (Water Sanitation Health and Hygiene) and nutrition advocate,” said Mary.

She went on, “I have a catchment of 30 households under Child Aid ZAMFAM with a total of 150 children. Of these children, I have already counselled their families and tested 100 children for HIV. Five have been found HIV positive and they have all been linked to Kasanda Antiretroviral Therapy clinic and are receiving HIV medication”.

Mary recalls that all the children who have tested HIV positive are less than 14 years old. They had a very low CD4 count at the time and looked unhealthy, and she encouraged their families to join the Child Aid ZAMFAM Action Group so they could learn more on how to improve the health and welfare of their children. 12 months later, the children are all looking healthy and are actively participating in both social life and schoolwork.

Through household visits, Mary is reaching out to households with information on behaviour change in order to prevent other children from getting infected with HIV. She is also educating families on the importance of eating healthy foods, having backyard vegetable gardens and upholding improved water and sanitation practices.

An external evaluation of the C-WASH programme Summary

Improved health and nutrition status of 8,000 households

Community Water Supply, Sanitation, Hygiene (C-WASH) and Natural Resource Management in Chimanimani, Mutasa, Chipinge, and Nyanga districts is a two-year project, which started in July 2015 and ended in July 2017. This section provides a

summary of the final evaluation findings gathered from the 14 wards within the four districts where the project was implemented. The full report can be found on the website for Development Aid for People to People Zimbabwe.



Key Findings

- Knowledge on farming and crop planting has ensured dietary diversity and significantly improved the nutrition status of target communities.
- The active participation by local communities was hailed as the major factor that enabled the project to quickly mobilise the resources that it needed to quickly take off. Through the “people centered approach”, the project was able to meet the majority of WASH needs for target communities.
- Communities began to demand more services from district governments – a key indicator that the projects will be sustainable.

Background

Access to safe water and sanitation and sound management of freshwater ecosystems are key to human health and to environmental sustainability and economic prosperity. Water scarcity affects more than 40% of the world's population and this figure is expected to increase due to climate change.

In Zimbabwe, the promotion of good hygiene practices needs to be given more attention since it has the potential to save lives. According to the Zimbabwe National Health Profile of 2014, lack of rural WASH services trigger diseases such as diarrhoea, which is causing the death of 4,000 children under 5 every year; dwindling resources have seen 75% of hand pumps in rural areas breaking down and requiring minor repairs; 29.5% of rural households have no improved source of drinking water; 31% have no improved sanitation facilities and 38% of the rural population practice open defecation.

“The **goal** of this project was to promote the **health** and **nutrition** status of households in Chimanimani, Mutasa, Chipinge, and Nyanga districts of Zimbabwe.

Activities



“C-WASH was implemented from 2015 to 2017 in four districts: Chimanimani, Chipinge, Mutasa, and Nyanga. In total, **53,000** Zimbabweans now have access to clean water and sanitation facilities as a result of the project.

Infrastructure and Training

- Restoration of 237 community boreholes
- Establishment of 90 water pumps
- Construction of 350 cattle drinking troughs
- Water quality testing on 237 boreholes and wells
- Construction of 20 latrines at 20 schools using a new design that meets the needs of girls and boys and children with disabilities
- Support to 1,120 families to build latrines at their homesteads
- Training on vital hygiene techniques
- Training in nutrition and post-harvest preservation
- Promotion of nutrition gardens and conservation farming
- Implementation of an infant feeding programme



Below are main results and best practices that were outlined in the evaluation report.

Key Outcomes

Clean water:

- 93% of the households reported having water points located within a kilometre of their homesteads after project implementation compared to 63% during baseline survey.
- 68% (1,145) women representation in Water Point Committees, against 32% (530) men.
- 91% of the households reported getting drinking water from boreholes, 2% from public taps and 2% from protected dug wells.
- 83% of the households took less than 30 minutes to make a round trip to fetch water from improved sources.

Sanitation:

- 77% of the households had hand-washing facilities with water and soap near or within the facility.
- The percentage of households with latrines increased from 39% to 76%.
- 98% reported washing their hands before eating and at other critical times; 90% after eating and 93% after defecation.

Zero hunger:

- 97% of the households were now getting their food from their own production.
- 66% of the households reported consuming at least four of the nine food groups recommended nutritionally.
- 99.5% of beneficiary households had little or no hunger in the household.

Key Conclusions and Findings

- The majority of the households interviewed attributed the timeliness of the project to the “training for transformation strategy” that the C-WASH project used. This involved training community leaders, who in turn used their charismatic influence as leaders to mobilise fellow villagers to actively participate. Key interviewees reported that this made it easy for villagers to mobilise the required resources within a short period of time. Through the “people-centered approach”, the project was able to meet the majority of WASH needs for the target communities.
- Key to the success of the project was Participatory Health and Hygiene Education Training (PHHE). Through the training of extension staff, school health teachers and village health workers, the participants went on to set up school and community health clubs. These clubs served as vehicles for health and hygiene education training for communities.
- The project was implemented in close partnership with six government entities at district level. The partnership ensured national policy adherence through participatory training.
- The biggest contributor to the safe water supply was the project’s borehole restoration activity. Beneficiaries reported that restoration of these boreholes has reduced both the distance travelled to safe water sources and time taken to fetch their water.
- Internal Savings and Lending Schemes, where community members make common savings and lend them to each other, is a concept worth integrating into community development programming. This has become one of the anchors of project sustainability.

“ **Internal Savings and Lending Schemes** is a concept worth integrating into community development programming. This has become one of the anchors of project sustainability. ”

What we also do

Child Aid ZAMFAM

Child Aid ZAMFAM improves the care and resilience of close to 130,000 orphans and other vulnerable children in Zambia, who are living with or affected by HIV and AIDS. The project builds capacity, trains and organises community-based committees to increase the children's protection by generating household income, referring for HIV treatment, giving nutrition support, and supporting participation in education. The USAID funded project works closely with government ministries in community mobilisation, engaging children and youth, caregivers, community groups, teachers and local leaders.



Community Development Programme in India

The Community Development Programme promotes sustainable development centered on building community capacity to better respond to poverty. It supports vulnerable people through initiatives that give access to education, support community development and environment conservation and help develop better livelihoods. The emphasis of the projects is on improving uptake of health services, increasing knowledge, achieving gender equality and improving income generation. The work of the projects is characterised by collective actions, community-based structures and co-operation with government agencies. The projects foster stability in rural and urban settings. The rural and urban projects have facilitated adoption of improved household practices, access to micro-credit opportunities and links to governmental social services.

Providing skills training to the marginalised

Rukseena is a 43-year-old woman. A year ago, her husband passed away, and she was devastated by the loss. The entire responsibility for the family of 6 was now on her.

Humana People to People India is implementing the Community Development Programme in Haryana. The project is strengthening the capacity of individuals and groups through initiatives which are transforming lives. The project is equipping locals with skills helping them to sustain their economic needs.

"One day, the project staff informed us about an entrepreneurship training supported by United Nations Development Programme. Together with five other women from our village Health Club, I attended the three-day training workshop. We learned basic practicalities of starting small-scale businesses; business operation, book keeping, raising business capital and marketing," said Rukseena.

She developed an interest in starting a small-scale business, and shared her ideas with her daughter, Aastrun. Aastrun works as a seamstress, and has been able to save USD \$60.00 from her business which she lent to her mother to start an income generating venture. With the funds, Rukseena bought grocery wares, including glass bangles, hair clips, chips, chocolates, toffees and confectionery.

From her small business, Rukseena now supports her family. "Today, I earn around USD \$9.00 to \$12.00 a day, and save at least USD \$3.70. During festivals, I earn more income. I am able to look after the needs of my family, which gives me pleasure and peace of mind."

Small businesses, such as the one Rukseena is operating, continue to receive training and guidance from the Community Development Programme to guarantee better performance and growth.

Changing Lives

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Being a member of a Girls' Club has helped me to better understand my body, to develop confidence and get informed on sexual and reproductive health. Together with my club members I took part in nutrition trainings and participated in a workshop on career choices. This has helped me in deciding my future based on broad life possibilities. Now I can go ahead and inspire other young girls in my community.

- Child Aid Belize



”

As a married woman living in rural Laos, knowledge on health is key. Child Aid Laos has organised and informed villagers through meetings and discussions on common problems. We took an active part in formulating responses to issues affecting our lives. It is becoming rare for women to have a home birth and people are seeking treatment when they get sick.

- Child Aid Laos

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Collectively fencing the water pump and repairing it has strengthened social integration of our community. As villagers, we contribute a small fee to repair the water pump when it breaks down. Such organised actions have increased access to safe water and most households are adopting improved hygienic practices. We are in a better position to prevent water borne diseases than before.

- Child Aid Kasenga, D.R. Congo



Working towards the SDGs:



At the turn of the millennium, HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria appeared to be unstoppable. In Sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS devastated an entire generation, leaving countless orphans and shattering communities. Malaria was killing young children and pregnant women who were unable to protect themselves from mosquitoes or access life-saving medicine. And tuberculosis continued to afflict poor communities, as it had for thousands of years.

Support for community responses to disease prevention, care and treatment is a key component of Humana People to People's mission to accelerate towards the end of HIV, tuberculosis and malaria.

For close to two decades, Humana People to People has fought the spread of HIV and AIDS, TB and malaria, together with the affected and infected communities and helped to save millions of lives through Total Control of the Epidemic (TCE) and related health programmes. Years of concerted health actions have been carried out through a substantial coordinated network of community-based health workers from the projects, local

Health

8,900,000
people reached

13
countries

174
project units

“Support for community response is a key component of Humana People to People's mission to accelerate toward the end of HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.”

volunteers and government health departments.

Great strides are being taken to expand treatment provision with the adoption of the UNAIDS 90-90-90 strategy to end AIDS by 2030. Treatment must be paired with innovative and relevant prevention efforts and support for treatment adherence. To reach everyone in need with prevention, care and treatment, Humana People to People adopted an approach that targeted the most at-risk populations. Prevention, care and support initiatives aim to ensure everyone is protected against the threats of the epidemics. Improving awareness of major illnesses, increasing uptake of medical treatment services, and organising community-based HIV testing and TB screening campaigns, enables individuals to live a healthy and fulfilling life.

Humana People to People has built strong relationships with national government health departments and international health organisations. In partnership, we are committed to reaching each person either affected or infected to gain effective control of HIV and AIDS and TB.

Total Control of the Epidemic Programme

Total Control of the Epidemic strengthens community responsiveness in order to gain control of HIV and AIDS at individual and community level. Since its initiation at the start of the year 2000, the programme has expanded to cover 12 countries globally. TCE seeks to fight HIV and AIDS by carrying out strategies which focus on achieving prevention, care and support in a geographical area.

The programme was first built around individual discussions with every member of the community in a door-to-door campaign, combined with broader community mobilisation. The interpersonal communication offered basic advice and information about testing for HIV, HIV prevention methods, HIV and AIDS risk-reduction planning, what it means to know you are HIV positive, accessing HIV treatment and how to achieve HIV viral suppression.

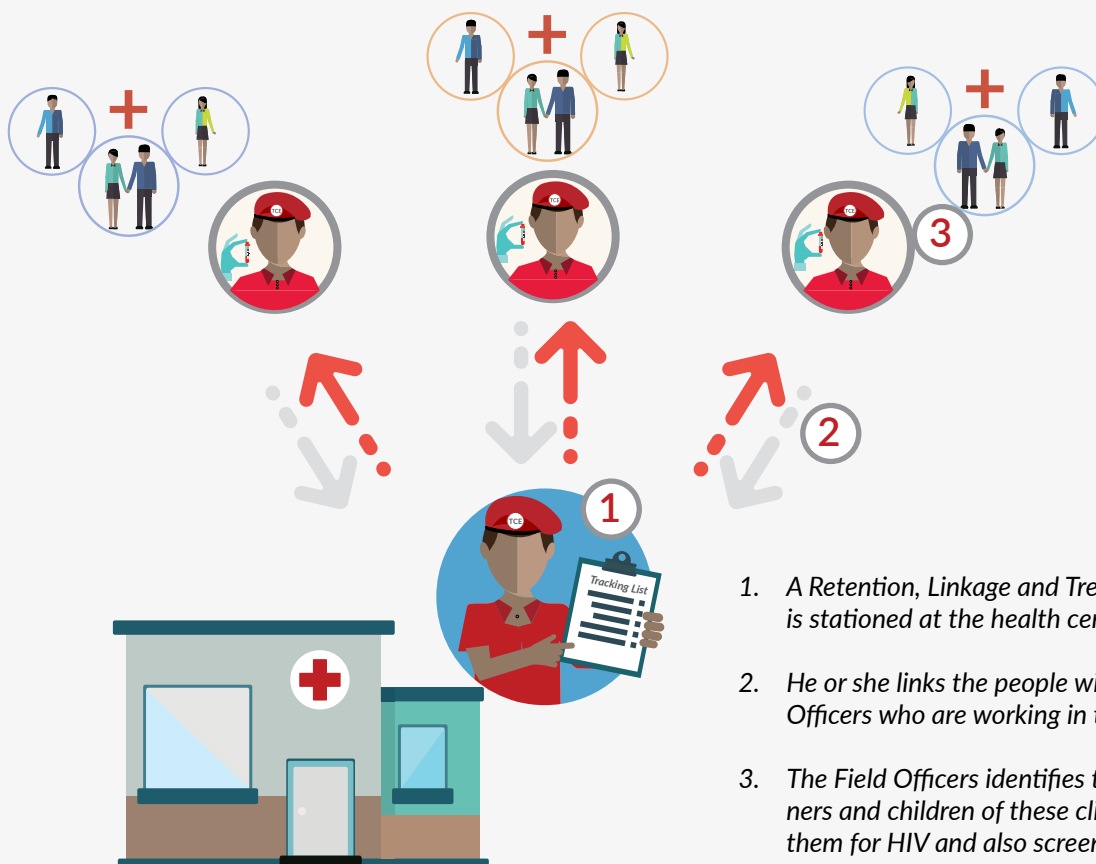
TCE has since aligned its strategies with the UNAIDS 90-90-90 strategy which focuses on ensuring that 90% of people infected with HIV know their status, 90% of

those infected get anti-retroviral therapy, which in turn should lead to 90% of those under treatment achieving HIV viral suppression. Testing is accordingly focused on special groups, e.g. men having sex with men, adolescent girls and young women, and commercial sex workers. People are reached via index testing, contact tracing for those defaulting on their HIV treatment, skills training for entrepreneurship that supports income generation, and prevention of intergenerational sexual practices.

Close work with departments of health has increased HIV treatment uptake, strengthened adherence, increased provision of male circumcision services to minimize the risk of spreading the virus, and supported prevention of HIV transmission to unborn babies and infants.

An internal evaluation was carried out to measure the key findings of the TCE programme in Zambia over the past seven years. Below is a summary of the outcomes and the conclusions of this evaluation.

TCE Index Tracking



1. A Retention, Linkage and Treatment Officer is stationed at the health centre.
2. He or she links the people with the Field Officers who are working in the community.
3. The Field Officers identifies the sexual partners and children of these clients and test them for HIV and also screen for TB if they test HIV positive.



Pregnant women receive basic HIV counselling and are referred for Ante & Post Natal Care, Malawi.

HIV and TB co-programming key in saving lives in Malawi

"I, Janet Muyaya, am a Field Officer for DAPP Malawi Integrated TB/HIV project, Thyolo district. On 2 December 2016, I met Jane Banda (not her real name) drawing water from a borehole. I overheard her telling a friend that she was coughing profusely and that it had been a problem for her for a long time.

I joined their conversation and started informing the two on the signs and symptoms of TB including a chance of TB and HIV co-infection. Luckily Jane did not hesitate and agreed to be screened for TB the following day.

I gave Jane containers for sputum submission to provide a sample for medical laboratory diagnosis. She provided the sputum to a nearby health facility. After three days, she was diagnosed as infected with TB. She was initiated on treatment. I counselled her relatives to do TB testing as part of contact tracing, they all tested negative.

Jane consented to go for an HIV test and found that she was co-infected. She was enrolled for HIV treatment, now her health has improved. "Your presence in our household has helped us find and treat TB," she said.

I usually go to monitor her health and treatment adherence. She appreciates DAPP Malawi's intervention in active tracing of cases of TB. To support her with better nutrition supply, periodically she receives a 50 kg bag of maize, peanut butter and two litres of cooking oil from the project."

TCE programme has helped to bring HIV and AIDS under control in high-risk communities in Zambia

The Total Control of the Epidemic (TCE) programme builds the capacity of people to take control and drive the fight against HIV and AIDS, and it has been operating in Zambia since 2011. To date, the proj-

ect has reached more than 1 million people and was designed to provide each and every individual in the target areas with HIV services.



Key Findings:

- The unique door-to-door approach has ensured that vital services reach even the most remote populations, resulting in a significant reduction of the number of new infections and increasing access to care and treatment for those who are found to be HIV positive.
- By engaging community volunteers, communities have become actively involved in the implementation of activities. This has resulted in a whole movement of people leading the fight against HIV and AIDS. This approach has been seen to reduce stigma, improve testing rates and ensure the sustainability of the programme.

Background

Zambia has one of the highest rates of HIV infections globally, and HIV testing is still almost unheard of in many communities. Stigma has been rife and this has led to individual self-exclusion from access to information, treatment and care from health facilities. Historically, a lack of knowledge and ignorance around the disease and how it is spread among high-risk groups has led to re-infection and poor care for those who are HIV positive.

According to UNAIDS Zambia, an estimated 1.2 million people were living with HIV in 2016, of which 65% were accessing antiretroviral therapy. Among people living with HIV, approximately 58% had suppressed viral loads.

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*The **one-on-one** approach and the assistance of “**passionates**” and Field Officers enabled people to make important decisions to prevent infection and stay healthy whether **HIV positive or not.***

”

Activities:

The programme reached **1,233,345** people with HIV prevalence interventions focused on the following key activities:



Key Outcomes

- Over 600,000 more people now know their HIV status in Zambia as a result of the programme. Interventions have reached the following numbers of people in target districts: Mazabuka registered 219,178, Choma 130,478, Zimba 112,125, Monze 115,434, Sinazongwe 125,000 and Lusaka 320,000.
- Increased awareness and knowledge of HIV and AIDS in target communities through systematic outreach to all individuals with HIV information, behaviour change messages, counselling, testing and referral services
- Increase in accessibility to HIV and AIDS prevention and care services for key populations – including ART and access to index testing
- Strengthened community-based care services through training community leaders to build skills
- Improved ART adherence – the project assisted the districts in reducing the defaulter rate significantly by the end of the project

Key Conclusions

- HIV positive people living in target regions have been linked to the treatment, support and care they need to live thriving and healthy lives
- The TCE door-to-door approach has been very effective in reaching everyone in project operation areas with HIV prevention messages and other services. The one-on-one approach and the assistance of Passionates (volunteers) and Field Officers enabled people to make the important decisions necessary to prevent infection and stay healthy whether HIV positive or not.
- Mobilising sex workers and other high-risk group representatives to act as volunteers has been key to breaking down barriers and ensuring that vital care and testing services are provided to these groups which were previously hard to reach via external agents.
- The cooperation with the Ministry of Health has played a pivotal role in ensuring the project's sustainability – the Ministry of Health has also provided vital supplies such as testing kits.
- Couples counselling was found to be a particularly helpful approach in helping to ensure that both men and women accessed services. There was also a significant decrease in re-infections between discordant couples.
- High default rates of people on ART is a problem throughout Africa. The mobile ART system was instrumental in achieving positive adherence rates, as individuals no longer had to pay transport costs to receive treatment.
- The engagement of local leaders – both religious and traditional – has been a very powerful tool in tackling harmful traditional practices and dispelling the stigma around the disease in both rural and urban communities. The engagement of these leaders has also positively impacted testing rates – with their involvement particularly encouraging young men to get tested.



*Training of **community volunteers, peer educators** and **community health workers** has been widely acknowledged as essential to ensuring the sustainability of the project across Zambia.*



Responding to TB in Mozambique

60-year-old former TB patient, Maria Sabonete has a daughter and two grandchildren. She practices farming and produces handcrafts, alongside caring for and supporting her family in Mocubela district of Zambezia province, Mozambique.

Two years ago, Maria developed chest pain and constant fever accompanied by coughing up blood. She began to lose weight. Her health was rapidly deteriorating.

ADPP Mozambique is implementing the Total Control of Tuberculosis (TC TB) project in Nampula and Zambezia provinces; identifying TB cases and supporting TB treatment. A coordinated network of volunteers and field staff carry out door-to-door TB community mobilisation actions.

In June 2017, Alberto António, a volunteer with the project TC TB, had a conversation with Maria about TB. Alberto realised that Maria's symptoms matched TB symptoms and took sputum samples. Alberto took the samples to the laboratory and the result was TB positive. Maria went into denial. She postponed starting TB treatment and going for an HIV test for several days. Finally, she started the treatment and was taking three tablets per day. At this time, Maria weighed only 40 kg. It was a very intense phase. Her HIV result was negative.

Every day, the volunteer and her husband provided Maria with Direct Observed TB Treatment support to ensure that she did not default. Within a few months, Maria's health had improved significantly; she regained her appetite, her cough decreased and her body weight gradually returned to normal. In January 2017, she was medically certified as being cured of TB.

What we also do

Total Control of TB

The Total Control of TB programme fights the TB epidemic through prioritizing the identification of those infected and enrolling them for treatment and care. The programme organises community-based TB screening, collects sputum for laboratory testing, refers the infected for early TB treatment and support, and cares for the sick, including by strengthening home-based TB treatment adherence. The intervention has reached millions of people who ordinarily would not actively seek treatment.



Total Control of Malaria

To combat malaria, Humana People to People developed the Total Control of Malaria programmes to respond to the epidemic at community level. In some projects, the approach is built around community-based testing, treating and tracking malaria combined with information and awareness-raising campaigns. These campaigns reduce people's chances of contracting the disease through the distribution of mosquito nets and education on how to use them, as well as providing education on what to do if they do get the disease.

HOPE Humana

The HOPE Humana projects respond to the specific challenges arising from the impact of HIV and AIDS among the affected and infected. It carries out community outreach programmes, builds the capacity of local people to better respond to the consequences of HIV and AIDS and advocates for formulation of relevant HIV and AIDS policy at local and national level. The project encourages people to get tested for HIV, form support groups and fight for survival through engaging in healthy living practices and viable socio-economic support practices.



Community Health Agents

Community Health Agents aim to provide marginalised communities with health information and support for behaviour change on health matters and to act as a link between health services and the community. Community education and awareness campaigns on malaria, HIV, TB, maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health, water and sanitation are some of the core activities of the intervention.

The Community Health Agents programme is often combined with government health workers programmes.

Saving Lives

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After finding out I was HIV positive I was devastated. I kept my HIV status a close secret. Confiding in the TCE Field Officer instilled confidence and hope. My family at first was distant, but through counselling they became the strength that helped me to be open about my status. Now I have taken a decision to support others to approach HIV with a positive mindset.

- Dieketseng Majola, TCE KFW, South Africa



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When I visit the people at their doorstep, they are happy to disclose their health challenges and it becomes easier to assist. Sometimes people take time to decide when to visit the clinic when they are not feeling well, and in other instances if they are coughing they think of taking home remedies instead of visiting the clinic for TB screening in time, even though they know their HIV status. Total Control of TB Makoni is finding the missing TB patients through Field Officers visiting each household where the project operates.

- Joseph Kondowe, TC TB Makoni, Zimbabwe

“

After attending ADPP Angola's malaria education meetings, I received a malaria brochure containing information about the disease. I decided to change my attitude toward malaria prevention. From that day on, I have made sure I sleep under my mosquito net as the first prevention measure, while also taking good care of the surroundings of my house. Malaria cases have been reduced in the family as well.

- Maria Gloria Costa, a teacher in Soyo, Zaire Province of Angola



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Education

1,300,000
people reached

39,000
teachers graduated
since 1993

11,600
teachers enrolled

53
teacher training
colleges in Africa
and India



Education opportunities for all children, youth and adults is a basic human right, which plays a pivotal role in national and global development.



According to Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG4) facts and figures, enrolment in primary education in developing countries has reached 91%, however, 57 million children are still out of school and more than half of them live in sub-Saharan Africa.

More children enrolled in schools means that more teachers are needed. UNESCO International Teachers Task Force for Education 2030 states that 69 million teachers must be recruited in order to achieve universal primary and secondary education by 2030.

Humana People to People is committed to long-term educational support at all levels, ranging from early childhood development, primary and secondary schools, to vocational and teacher training and higher education.

Education is the basic building block of every society. Education opportunities for all children, youth and adults is a basic human right, which plays a pivotal role in national and global development. Inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all (SDG4) is one of

the most powerful vehicles of sustainable development.

The Humana People to People pedagogy has been developed to serve children, youth and adults at different education levels. It is characterised by creating a space for students of all ages to be the drivers and navigators of their own training, in a collective setting where working together as a group and working individually on one's own goals go hand in hand, and where exploring reality and using what is learned to influence that reality are essential recognizable elements – from preschool to university level, in practical as well as academic studies, and with sustainable life skills integrated into school life.

Many of the schools are boarding schools, where learning to live together with others manifests itself in building social and practical skills, and where students and teachers operate the school together, including in areas such as cooking and cleaning, maintaining buildings and equipment, budgeting and administering school expenses.

Teacher Training

The Humana People to People teacher training programme trains certified primary school teachers in six different African countries and in India. Whilst responding to national demands on teacher training and being recognised by the Ministry of Education in each country, the programmes also include common traits of Humana People to People pedagogy. An external evaluation¹ from 2012 analyses the traits, and the findings are still valid for the trainings that take place today in the different countries.



Illustrating Impact

Three examples of overall conclusions on the impact of the teacher training programme¹:

“

The training provides good theoretical basis and good pedagogic techniques and promotes the creation of the right personality for a true educator, at school and in community alike.

“We are dedicated to the children. The challenges are big, and the reality of Mozambique demands from us that we combine theory and practice and create the best environment for learning. We must teach the children, and also educate them broadly. Each child is a person, and not only in the classroom. It must learn to do, learn to be and learn to live together with the others. In the breaks, I often play with the children to learn from them.”

Focus group discussion with teachers graduated from the ADPP Mozambique Teacher Training Colleges, members of Graduated Teachers Network

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The teacher training is rooted in the local community, enabling families and other community members to be involved in the educational process. A holistic approach to education and community development is based on an awareness of the connections between education and other cross-cutting factors which impact on quality of life.

“The Nova Zambezia Primary School Management honours the support that ADPP Teacher Training College, Cabo Delgado provides to the teaching and learning processes for children. We acknowledge the work that ADPP is doing in improving the quality of teaching. We thank ADPP for sending us trainees.

We also want to extend our gratitude for the exchange of experiences among teachers, tutors and students through joint planning and pedagogical sessions. This has contributed to improving quality of education and professionalizing our work as teachers. We kindly ask the ADPP Teacher Training College, Cabo Delgado to continue sending trainees to our school.”

The School Director of Nova Zambézia Primary School, Cabo Delgado, Mozambique, 2017

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The graduated teachers are highly valued by local leaders, from both schools and communities. The teachers trained are treated with respect and valued by community leaders and local populations for their impact both in the community and in the development of education.

“The ADPP Teacher Training College, Nacala has made a huge contribution to improving the quality of teaching in the Province. This input has been demonstrated through the teachers' ability to perform various functions in the schools where they are deployed. These functions include delivering quality education to the pupils and spearheading community development initiatives.

The Primary School of Cidade Alta, praises the dynamism that the ADPP Teacher Training College, Nacala conveys to its graduates. This dynamism is cascaded to the school when the student teachers are doing pedagogical practice. This is seen as a plausible gesture, which is of great value to our educational institutions.”

District Services of Education, Youth and Technology of Nacala-Porto, Mozambique, Primary School of Cidade Alta, 2017

¹All citations in italic are from “Evaluation of ADPP Mozambique’s teacher training programme, Final Consultancy Report” by Dr. Simone Doctors, October 2012



Three factors impacting on the quality of the teacher training

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The student is the driver of his/her own learning. The training is structured so that it is possible for the student to explore and adapt to succeed in the studies.

“We could have been spoon-fed in lessons. But here, we are forced to search for the information on our own, in a micro-group of three. Our core group teacher is a facilitator; she is there in case we are stuck. I have developed skills of planning, organizing, implementing the plans, evaluating my previous plans and taking remedial actions in areas that I did not do well. I also do investigations with my micro- group and arrive at conclusions because I am exposed to real life experiences. We have been going to the community on family attachments to live there for some days with a purpose of learning what is on the ground. Experiencing, going to the garden with family, fetching water with the family, learning cultural practices of the people, this is very effective learning rather than learning it from a book, or somebody drilling it to you.”

Focus group discussion with students, DAPP Teacher Training College, Amalika, Malawi.

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A participative system of management implies not only practical students-teachers/male-female/student body-supporting staff but the student is in charge of the school and therefore involved in all activities. This participative approach to management is seen as training students to become teachers who are able to take on practical roles in the schools and communities.

“We share different responsibilities in catering, in maintenance and in sanitation. All of us contribute to running the college with our different responsibilities. We make budgets together with the teachers. All this teaches us something we can put into practice when we finish at the college. Even now we share responsibilities in our own family, during teaching practice, and here at the college. It helps building team spirit and togetherness in us and when we have adopted it, this becomes the only way to do in the communities. We learn that running the school is not only for the leadership or management team, but all of us, students and teachers, are responsible. We are happy about with it.”

Focus group discussion with students, DAPP Teacher Training College, Amalika, Malawi.

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The partnership between the teacher training schools and the government structures is effective, long-standing and solid. This is evidenced by extensive cooperation and many joint activities, again the schools play an invaluable role in training teachers for the national education system.

“We visited the ADPP Teachers Training College, Chimoio and we were impressed by the organisation and commitment of the graduates.

We want to encourage the ADPP Teacher Training College, Chimoio to continue this commitment and embrace the future challenges of this sector with regard to teacher training.”

Armino Ngunga, Deputy Minister of Education and Human Development, Chimoio, 29 March, 2017 (handwritten note from the guestbook)



Three findings on the teacher training graduates

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Graduate teachers are described by others as committed, dedicated teachers, who value education and care about their pupils. They cherish the significance of contributing to national education development and such observations were supported by their caring attitudes and gentle treatment of pupils.

“On arrival at their assigned villages, the four students went from house to house explaining the importance of education and encouraging parents to send their children to school. All four can point out girls and boys in their classes that they themselves mobilised to start school. In Malanga, for example, there are only six girls in 5th grade, and they appear to be around 13 or 14 years old, yet two of them are already mothers. Edna and Albertina explain proudly how they talked at length to the two girls and their families to get them into school again.

The trainees know their pupils well, and are proud of the fact that they pay extra attention to the academically weaker girls and boys to get them to perform better. In Malanga, the pupils are not accustomed to attending school every day and the level of learning is generally low. It is not unusual for half the class to be absent, although Edna and Albertina continue to visit parents and talk to the pupils about the importance of an education.

Four students, ADPP Teacher Training College, Huambo, Angola, 2017

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The graduate teachers plan their lessons and keep to their lesson plans. The teachers deliver structured, coherent lessons, using activities and materials designed to allow the objectives to be met. They tend to monitor pupils' progress and to endeavor to give class and individual feedback.

We use methods so that the children become the holder of his own development, where the pupil seeks knowledge. It is not enough that I am competent as a teacher, establishing mechanisms, methods and materials so that the pupils learn; it is not enough to give lessons – but we need to create themes and also create the environment in which they succeed in reaching their goals. Then we evaluate and can say that this pupil managed to learn, while another needs more assistance to get there. This is where our challenge is – how do we get the child who did not learn integrated in the group so that each and every one succeed?

Focus group discussion with teachers graduated from the ADPP Mozambique Teacher Training Colleges, members of Graduated Teachers Network

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The graduated teachers provide evidence which reveal teachers as having a broad view of education and of the processes of learning, recognizing the value of practical, experiential learning in the construction of knowledge, rather than seeing education as the accumulation of a series of facts.

To be a responsible teacher will do whatever it takes that the student learns – I must come up with strategies so that my students learn to read and write. The teacher's competence is rooted in his preoccupation in seeing the student improve and get what he came to school for in the first place: to learn to read and write, for example. In the Graduated Teachers' Network we use methods that allow the children to take charge of their own learning and seek knowledge, and we share experiences with the children.

Focus group discussion with teachers graduated from the ADPP Mozambique Teacher Training Colleges, members of Graduated Teachers Network

What we also do

Preschools of the Future in China

Preschools of the Future is a community-based early childhood education programme, which was launched in Yunnan, China in 2008. The Preschools of the Future initiative supports the government of China in developing the cognitive, emotional, social and motor skills of children who are preparing to start primary school.

The programme provides children with access to pre-school education at reduced cost. It mobilises local government, parents and local community resources to operate mixed-aged preschools with class sizes of 15-30 children. The programme is sustainable because the community participates and actively supports it.

Humana People to People China is expanding the Preschools of the Future programme to help children get a good start in school and to support communities to build lasting structures of their own. The programme has inspired the government of China to adopt the model of Preschools of the Future centres in Butuo as model schools for the new government policy of 'One Village, One Preschool' ("OVOP"), which aims to increase preschool enrolment from 20% to 95%.



The Kadam Step-Up Programme

Humana People to People India's *Kadam* Step-Up Programme works in close cooperation with the state governments of India to achieve the goal of universal primary education by bridging the education gap for out-of-school children. The programme establishes *Kadam* Centres that make basic education accessible to underprivileged children. *Kadam* is the Hindi word for step-up.

The methodology provides a holistic learning experience for children by building their competencies and social skills before enrolling them into age appropriate classes. The multifaceted approach of the programme starts with mobilising identified out-of-school children in a particular area and nurturing their foundation skills in Special Training Centres within the formal primary schools, until they are placed in age appropriate classes. Under the Programme the *Kadam* Teachers engage with the children's parents to ensure full support for the children.

The *Kadam* Programme is implemented in cooperation with the State Education Department and school authorities in order to secure their support and ensure the sustainability of the centres.

What we also do

Polytechnic Schools Angola

ADPP Angola's Polytechnic Schools offer a new type of education for secondary school students. The Polytechnic Schools educate the whole person in a bid to ensure that the students graduate school as knowledgeable, dynamic young people, who are capable of contributing to national development.

The schools teach 7th, 8th and 9th grades. The schools combine lower secondary school education with professional training in a range of professions. The teenagers acquire new skills as Water Technicians, Energy Assistants, Food Producers, Environment Promoters, Modern Cooks, Community Health Agents, Information and Media Assistants, Preschool Assistants and Textile Artisans.

The students learn academic subjects that follow the national curriculum, as well as other subjects related to the world of today, all of which is key in shaping them to become active citizens.

The schools are run in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.



Community Schools in Zambia

The Community School Enhancement project was implemented by DAPP Zambia over a period of three years. The project worked with 160 community schools and reached 43,719 learners in rural and often remote areas of Northern, Muchinga and Central Provinces of Zambia. The project significantly improved learning environments and teaching methodologies through building skills in Parent Community School Committees, school managers and teachers as well as the pupils themselves.

Results included improved classroom buildings, latrines and water supply, and improved teaching skills of community school teachers, strengthening their capacity to plan and conduct interactive and child-friendly lessons in challenging learning environments. The project further influenced the district education authorities to increase support to the community schools through provision of trained teachers and other services.

The end of project evaluation showed that the programme had increased retention of teachers, that early grade reading performance had gone up from an average of 2.9 to 14.1 words per minute and that the average grade 7 pass rate had increased by 13.7%.

What we also do

Girls Education

Humana People to People members in Angola, India and Mozambique are working with vulnerable girls and young women that are either out of school or are at risk of becoming victims of forced marriage.

The programmes provide a second chance to girls and young women who want to complete their primary or secondary education or who want to acquire livelihood skills. There is special focus on vulnerable girls completing upper primary school and transitioning to lower secondary school.

A key component of the project's programmes is to strengthen the girls' academic performance and life skills through promoting a strong reading culture, both in school and at home.

Close collaboration with the education authorities and local communities has meant better retention of girls in schools and that issues keeping girls out of the learning process have been addressed.



Vocational School Bissorã

Vocational School Bissorã fights the effects of poverty through building young people's capacity to meet their economic needs.

The Vocational School in Bissorã is notably historical as it has consistently provided vocational training for the youth of Guinea Bissau since it opened in 1996. The students play a key role, and their support in building the socio-economic pillars of the country is known all over Guinea Bissau.

The school offers six main courses in the areas of agriculture, construction, commerce and administration, renewable energy, electricity, and water and sanitation. The school also runs short computer courses for students and individuals from the community interested in information technology.

The school has strong connections to the local and national business community, with students doing their internships within the community, often leading to future employment.



“

More **girls** than ever before are going to school. Not only do they learn to **read and write**, but each year that they **remain in school** after the primary level, reduces their **chance of marrying** at too young an age
- unwomen.org.

”

Working towards the SDGs:

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



Collection and Sale of Second-hand Clothes

29,000,000
people took action
to a reduced CO₂
emission in Europe
& USA

136,000
tonnes of clothes
collected

14,000
jobs created in
Europe, USA &
Africa

“
The rapid increase in clothing consumption over the past few decades has resulted in a significant burden on the environment.
”

Over the past three decades, organisations within the Humana People to People movement have collected, sorted, sold, and distributed more than a million tonnes of used clothing.

The aim has always been two-fold. Over the years Humana People to People's worldwide system of adding value to second-hand clothes and shoes has had a huge impact on the sustainability of the environment. The system has further contributed to funding the continuous operation of numerous social development projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America and paved the way for many new ventures to start.

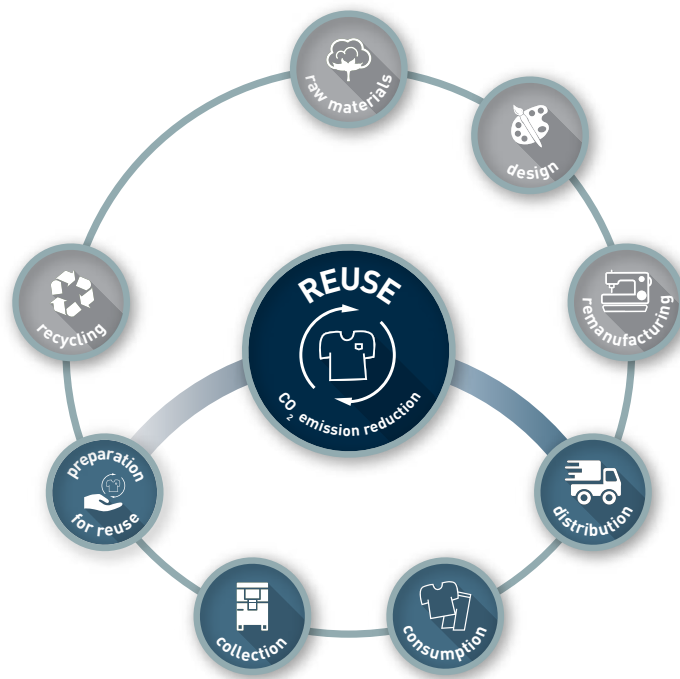
The rapid increase in clothing consumption over the past few decades has resulted in a significant burden on the environment. Every year, a staggering 180 million US dollars worth of clothing goes into landfill in the UK alone. With cheaper clothes available to consumers and buyers expecting to wear their clothes just a few times, more clothes than ever are being incinerated or discarded. The clothing apparel industry is responsible for 5-10% of the planet's total carbon emissions. Synthetic materials can take years to decompose and as they do decompose, they release landfill gas, a toxic

mix of pollutants that includes carbon dioxide and methane.

With this in mind, Humana People to People is proud to say that in 2017, more than 136,000 tonnes of clothes were collected by Humana People to People organisations in Europe and the USA. Through this, an estimated 29 million people across the two continents have chosen to take action to preserve the environment, thus contributing to a reduction in CO₂ emissions of 570,000 tonnes

The collected clothing is processed, sorted and given value; some clothing remains in Europe and is sold in retail shops across Europe and the USA. Other items are dispatched to countries in Africa where Humana People to People members operate, including Malawi, D.R. Congo and Mozambique, and Belize in Central America for sale and reuse.

This extends the useful life of the clothes – closing the loop between production and waste and having a significant impact on the environment. It ensures that textiles follow the so-called “waste hierarchy” where reuse gives greater environmental benefits than recycling which is in turn better than incineration and landfill. Humana People to People's sorting centres



have tight margins that ensure every single fraction that can be sold for reuse is, and anything else that can be recycled is recycled.

In 2017, more than 14,000 jobs were created or supported through the Humana People to People worldwide collection and sale of clothes. While 5,400 staff members were working in Europe and the USA, another 1,000 were directly employed in Africa. Furthermore, an estimated 7,800 informal jobs were created in Africa as a result of the supply chain, thus also contributing to local and national economies.

The surplus from the collection and sale of second-hand clothes constitutes an important and reliable portion of the income funding the social development projects operated by the 16 member organisations in Africa, Asia and Latin America. In 2017, it accounted for 24% of the total income assigned to social development.

The system is a solid cornerstone of the movement's

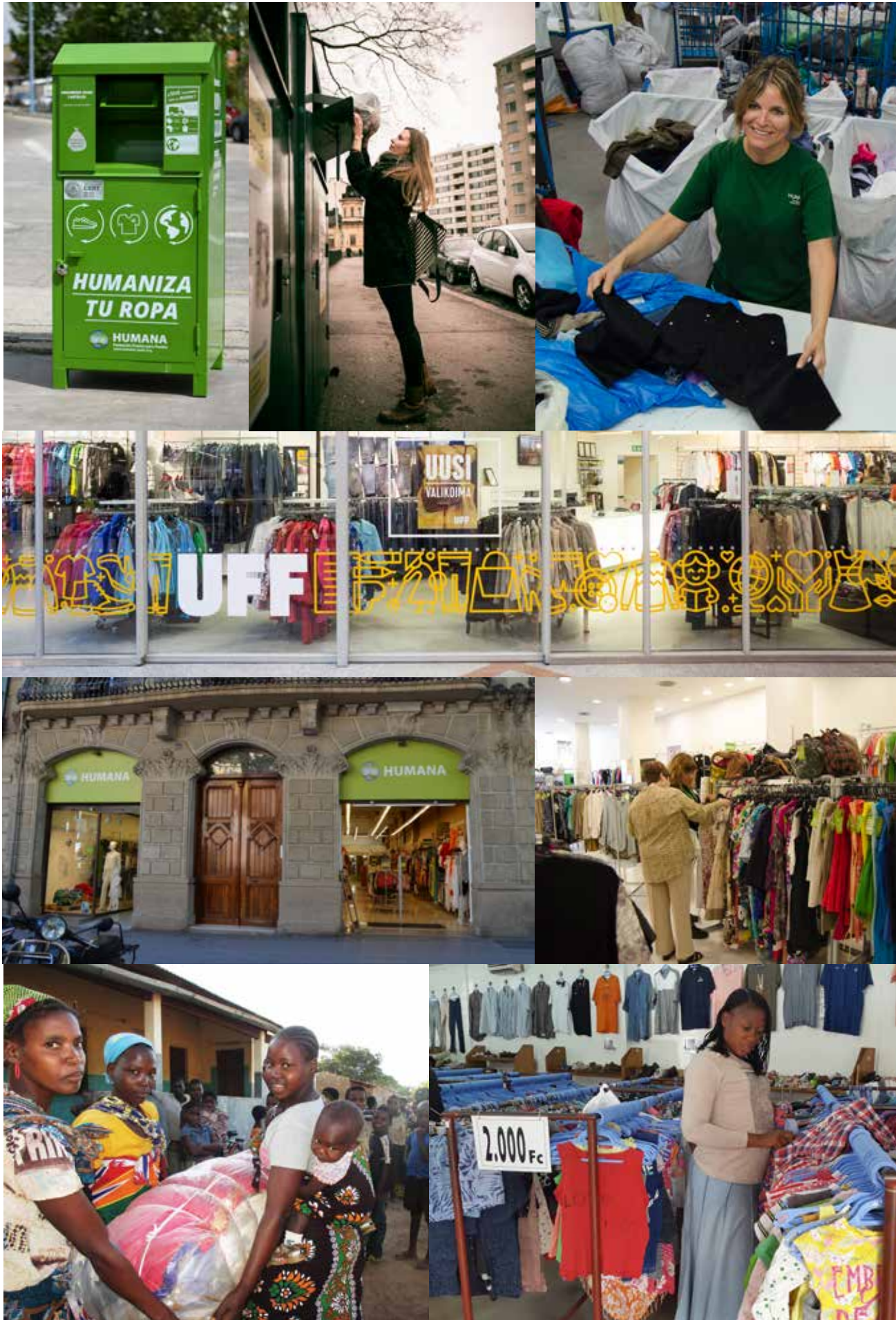
internal structure and contributes to overall sustainability in multiple ways with its truly people-to-people approach.

It is another hallmark of the Humana People to People organisations in Europe and the USA to continuously strive to live up to the highest international standards. The cooperation among members at the many stages of the production chain contributes to securing a high degree of transparency and high ethics in the production.

Looking ahead, Humana People to People welcomes the 2018 initiative of the European Commission's adoption of an ambitious new circular economy package to help businesses and consumers to make the transition to a stronger and more circular economy where resources are used in a sustainable way. We are looking forward to continuing our contributions to this and to further development of Humana People to People's work in this area.



A Tour of Second-hand Clothes Collection and Sale



Accountability and Transparency

The Federation Humana People to People is a Swiss-registered association and follows Swiss standards for policies and procedures, risk assessment and internal controls. Our accounts have been audited by Berney and Associates according to Swiss law and auditing standards under the International Standards on Auditing.

The General Assembly constitutes the supreme authority of the Federation Humana People to People and comprises the 30 member associations. The Board of Directors is accountable for the financial and operational activities and reports to the members.

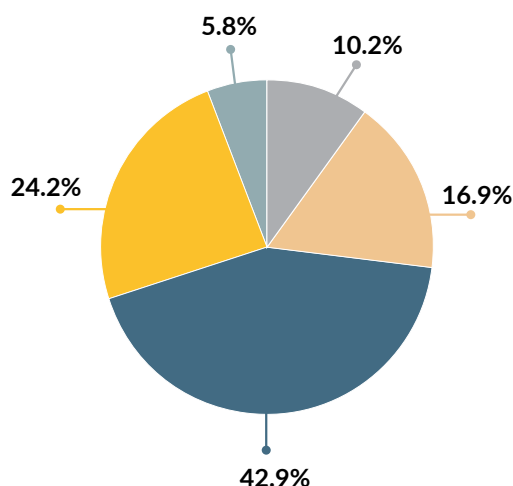
Below is the report from the auditors for the 2017 financial statements

The members of the Federation Humana People to People are likewise audited according to international standards and funds received by international partners are reported and audited according to international standards and in line with partnership agreements.

Sources of funding

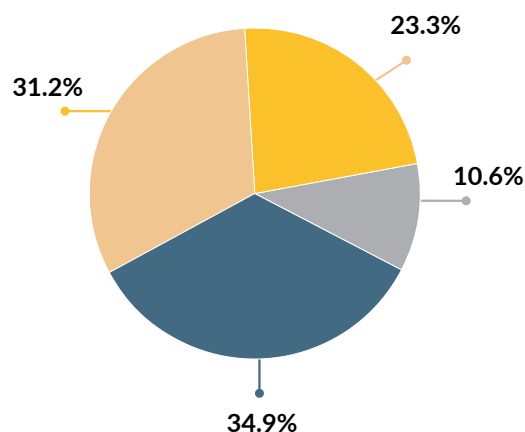
In 2017, the members of the Federation Humana People to People spent approximately USD109 million on education and development projects world-wide. Income raised through development partnerships constituted the majority of total income at 70%. The remaining income was generated through the collection and sales of second-hand clothing at 24.2% and other income was 5.8%.

Source of funds



- Governments
- Funds raised through second hand clothing
- Multilateral support
- Companies, foundations and NGO's
- Other income

Expenditure of funds



- Health
- Community Development
- Education
- Sustainable Agriculture and Environment

berney associés

Shawva, May 23, 2018

REPORT OF THE STATUTORY AUDITOR ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 2017 TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FEDERATION FOR ASSOCIATIONS CONNECTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL HUMANA PEOPLE TO PEOPLE MOVEMENT, GENEVA

As statutory auditor, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Federation for Associations connected to the International HUMANA People to People Movement (hereinafter "FAIHPP"), Geneva, which comprise the balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement, statement of changes in funds and capital and notes for the year ended December 31, 2017.

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Board of FAIHPP's Responsibility

The Board of FAIHPP is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Swiss law and the FAIHPP's statutes. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining an internal control system relevant to the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Board of FAIHPP is further responsible for selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider the internal control system relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control system. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 comply with Swiss law and the FAIHPP's statutes.

J.

Report on Other Legal Requirements

We confirm that we meet the legal requirements on licensing according to the Auditor Oversight Act (AOA) and independence (article 728 Code of Obligations (CO)) and that there are no circumstances incompatible with our independence.

In accordance with article 728a para. 1 item 3 CO and Swiss Auditing Standard 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists, which has been designed for the preparation of financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of FAIHPP.

We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you, disclosing a capital of USD 3'090'082, after recording an excess of revenues over expenditures for the year of USD 134'042, be approved.

Yours faithfully,

BERNEY & ASSOCIES SA
Société Fiduciaire



Philippe JOERG
Licensed Audit Expert



Gregory GRIEB
Licensed Audit Expert
Auditor in charge

Enclosures : - financial statements (balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement, statement of changes in funds and capital and notes)
- management report for the year ended December 31, 2017 (for information purpose only)

Good Governance

The Federation Humana People to People is committed to adhering to the highest standards of accountability, transparency and good governance.

In line with this commitment, the Federation Humana People to People commenced a thorough review of its governance policies and procedures and their implementation during 2017.

The Committee of the Federation Humana People to People decided to measure the governance against the SGS NGO Benchmarking standards through an external audit.

SGS NGO Benchmarking is a certification for non-governmental organisations issued by the internationally renowned inspection and certification company SGS. The conformity to best practices of an organisation's policies and procedures and the organisation's compliance with these standards are audited within 12 defined areas.

The audit was completed in June 2018, and the Federation Humana People to People received the SGS NGO Benchmarking Certificate, valid for three years, as a proof of its conformity and compliance with best practices within governance.



Our Key Partnerships

The Federation Humana People to People and its members work with a multitude of partners who have the wish to support the social and human development that Humana People to People stands for.

Partnerships are mutual: a partner may provide the funding needed for a project, while a member of the Federation may provide the solutions because it is rooted in a given community, has the project concepts ready and tried out, and possesses the implementation capacity that

the partner is looking for. The partners are national and local governments, foundations, private business, multi-lateral agencies and international organisations.

These partnerships are key to our continued progress and our ability to create and maintain necessary initiatives of social and human development. The Federation Humana People to People would like to thank all the partners, who have helped us and our members pursue our goals.



A Case Study about Theory of Change

The Theory of Change is an approach that is being used by an increasing number of NGOs and not-for-profits. It is an evaluation tool and its outcomes can be vastly different depending on how and what organisations use it for.

In 2018, ADPP Angola started working on an organisational Theory of Change process. They say about the first part of the process:

“ADPP Angola works on cross-cutting programmes related to health, education, agriculture and community development. The Theory of Change process has been undertaken in order for us to achieve coherence across the organisation and understand how all aspects of the organisation contribute towards change. We also hope the approach will help us to critically reflect on our assumptions and challenge our ways of working. Because a participatory approach is so important for the success of this process, we are conducting interviews and workshops with beneficiaries and project workers across all of our programmes.

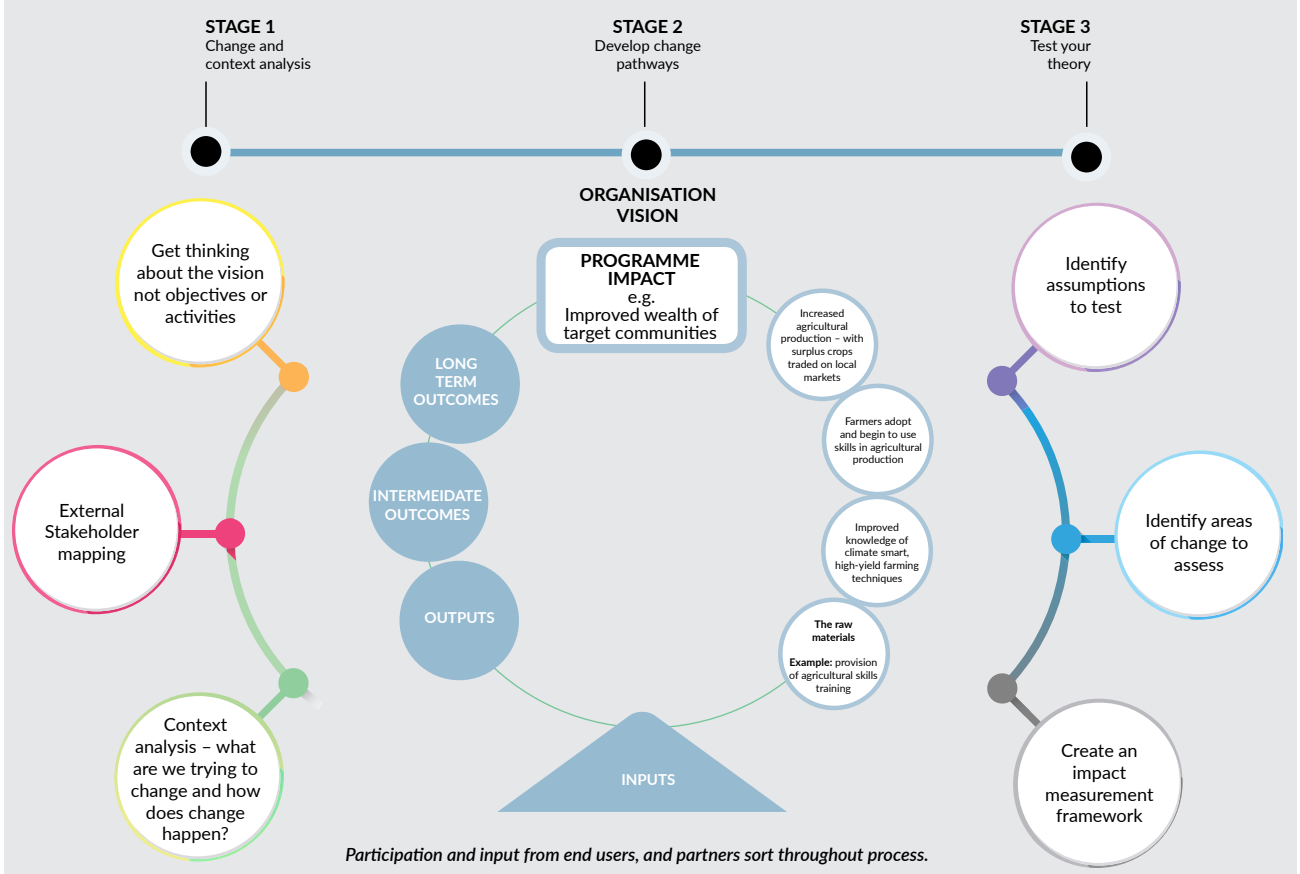
This has provided us with a great opportunity to talk to our beneficiaries, partners and teams to help us bring unity across our thematic areas and understand their collective collaboration towards ADPP's goal.

We hope this process will help us identify areas for development, engage new partners and provide a useful framework for other Humana People to People members going forward.

We look forward to sharing the report and final findings of the process with our partners in due course.”

“A Theory of Change is an approach that is being used by an increasing number of NGOs and not-for-profits.”

A Model Illustration of Theory of Change



Legal Information

Name:

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

Registration:

The Federation is a Swiss Association with its international headquarters in Zimbabwe

Switzerland: Association | CH-660-95100049

Zimbabwe: Private Volunteer Organization | Reg. n°. 29/96

List of Members

N°	Member Association	Established
1	U-landshjælp fra Folk til Folk - Humana People to People (Denmark)	1977
2	U-landshjælp fra Folk til Folk (Norway)	1979
3	Miljö och Biståndsföreningen Humana Sverige (Sweden)	1979
4	Development Aid from People to People in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe)	1980
5	Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo na Guiné-Bissau (Guinea Bissau)	1981
6	Associação Moçambicana para a Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (Mozambique)	1982
7	Development Aid from People to People in Zambia (Zambia)	1985
8	HUMANA People to People - Verein für Entwicklungszusammenarbeit (Austria)	1986
9	Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo em Angola (Angola)	1986
10	Landsföreningen U-landshjælp från Folk till Folk i Finland r.f. (Finland)	1987
11	Fundación Pueblo para Pueblo (Spain)	1987
12	Development Aid from People to People in Namibia (Namibia)	1989
13	Development Aid from People to People in Malawi (Malawi)	1996
14	Humana People to People in South Africa (South Africa)	1996
15	Planet Aid, Inc. (USA)	1997
16	Associação Humana (Portugal)	1997
17	Humana People to People Baltic (Lithuania)	1998
18	Humana People to People India (India)	1998
19	Humana People to People Italia O.N.L.U.S. (Italy)	1998
20	Planet Aid UK Ltd (UK)	1998
21	Humana People to People Botswana (Botswana)	2001
22	Humana d.o.o. (Slovenia)	2002
23	Ühendus Humana Estonia (Estonia)	2004
24	Humana People to People Deutschland e.V. (Germany)	2005
25	Humana People to People Congo (Democratic Republic of Congo)	2007
26	Humana People to People in Latvia (Latvia)	2008
27	Humana People to People Belize (Belize)	2008
28	Associação Humana Povo para Povo em Brasil (Brazil)	2008
29	Fundación Humana Pueblo a Pueblo - Ecuador (Ecuador)	2008
30	Humana People to People in France (France)	2012

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