



Humana People to People

Progress Report

2018



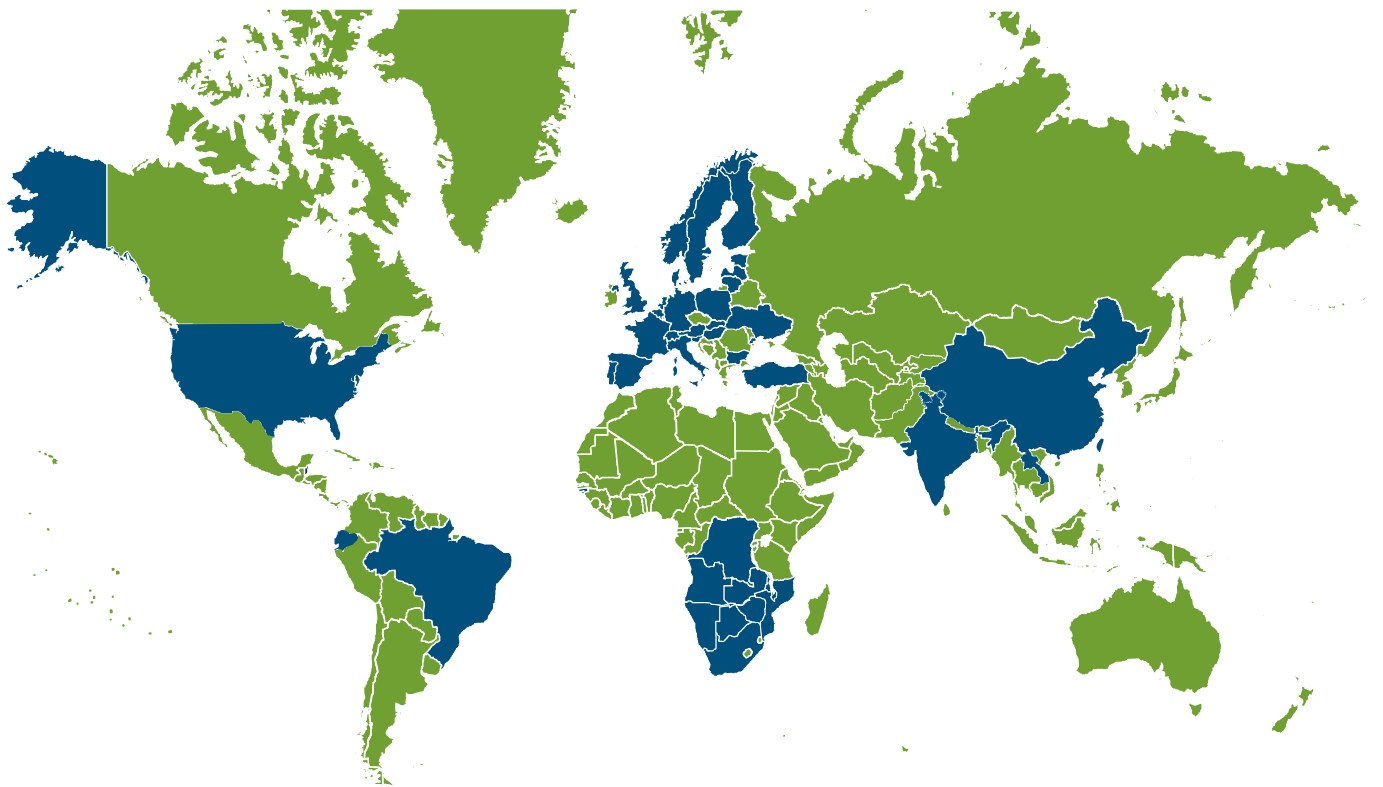
The Federation for Associations connected to the International Humana
People to People Movement comprising 30 national organisations



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Humana People to People at a Glance in 2018



45
countries

5
continents

9.5
million people
reached

1,134
project units





Welcome Remarks from the Chairman

As the new Chairman of the Federation Humana People to People, it is with great pride that I have the opportunity to introduce our Progress Report for 2018. The report provides an insight into the work of the Federation and our 30 member associations over the past year, including our commitment to impact, accountability, and transparency in all our work.

In 2018, working across five continents, members of the Federation Humana People to People implemented projects in sustainable agriculture and environment, community development, health and education in 1,134 project units. These projects reached more than 9.5 million people and represent a vital contribution to reducing the effects of poverty and supporting communities to address some of the world's most significant humanitarian and development challenges.

These achievements are set against a backdrop of increasing inequalities, some of the largest refugee and migration movements in human history - often caused by conflict, and multiple environmental threats as a consequence of unchecked global warming. These global developments provide a sharp focus for the international development community to intensify our efforts in 2019 and beyond if we are to achieve the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and prevent a reversal of the progress made in recent years.

Initiatives with innovative programmes, structures and content that empower people to address the consequences of such negative developments in their local communities as strong individuals with the capacity to take collective action are needed. People organised within structures such as farmers' clubs, village action groups, health support groups and students and teachers seeking knowledge, understanding and the capacity to act, can become effective agents for change. Such efforts are often supported by in-kind contributions, such as when we distribute mosquito nets; organise production and distribution of low-tech water pumps; build infrastructures for production or establish sustainable energy supply in the form of solar energy in rural areas.

There is an urgent call for the Federation Humana People to People and its members to take our initiatives to scale, so that programmes and projects can address and solve national and global issues; be it in the area of small-scale farming and sustainable agriculture; providing community based care and support to orphans and vulnerable children; or ensuring that all children get access to education and learn how to learn.

Apart from having well-described programmes, structures, organisational models and content, the key to scale is to partner with governments and a wide range of other partners, and to leverage society structures and resources for large scale and sustainable impact.

Members in Europe and North America are professional and efficient in the collection, sorting and sales of second-hand clothes, generating good surplus that is donated to the development projects in Africa, Asia, Central and South America. This contribution is based on 20 million people in Europe and North America generously donating their used clothes, another 10 million buying second-hand clothes for reuse and good cooperation with municipalities and other owners of collection sites. Besides generating funding for social development, the ongoing effort to capture a large number of the clothes that otherwise would end up as waste, and enable their reuse and recycling, is a significant contribution to the fight against Global Warming and Climate Change. The humble commodity of second-hand clothes continues to be a significant part of the Humana People to People movement's contribution to social development.

The members of the Federation Humana People to People believe that every human being has the same right to the best possible life, wherever they live and whatever their circumstances. If we all work together and join forces, there is unlimited potential for positive change. This drives the work of our members, and collectively we look forward with great hope, determination, and excitement.

I have assumed the role of Chair of the Federation Humana People to People in very sad circumstances following the sudden loss of our dear colleague, Ib Hansen, in 2018. I believe that the activities and achievements outlined in this report, and the unwavering commitment to equality, social justice and tackling poverty of the 30 member associations, are a fitting testament to his legacy.

Thank you for taking the time to read this report. On behalf of our members, I would like to take this opportunity to profoundly thank all of our partners, colleagues, volunteers, supporters, and friends for your support and collaboration in achieving this vision.

Snorre Westgaard

Chairman

The Federation Humana People to People

Thematic Areas



Sustainable Agriculture and Environment

- Developing the capacity of small-scale farmers to increase agriculture production by adopting new environmentally friendly and sustainable farming practices.
- Organising small-scale farmers to share farming knowledge and build mutual support in communities, clubs and associations. Distribution of low-tech farming aids, such as water pumps.
- Promoting farmers obtaining access to the processing of their produce so that they directly benefit from value chains connected to the processing, and establishing processing centres.



Community Development

- Creating better conditions for children through engaging families, communities and key local institutions to work together.
- Strengthening local communities by building and organising community-based structures and carrying out approaches centred on sustainable development.
- Building capacity in communities through developing individual skills, and supporting positive attitude change and social cohesion so that collective action is taken to find solutions to shared challenges.



Health

- Combating the spread of diseases and prevention of HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other life-threatening epidemics through combining community mobilisation with scientific advances in health.
- Supporting the adoption of better health practices by equipping people with adequate and appropriate knowledge so that they can take control of their own health and help save the lives of others.
- Promoting general health issues such as better nutrition, especially in mother and child health, family planning and water and sanitation, and distributing resources that support good health, e.g. mosquito nets.



Education

- Training and supporting teachers to improve access to quality education for all.
- Providing skills development for youth through vocational training to strengthen their participation in national development.
- Supporting children's education by providing access to learning for marginalised children and those living in poverty and difficult conditions.
- Providing life-long learning initiatives and development programmes in communities.



Collection and Sales of Second-hand Clothes

- Reducing carbon emissions by collecting and reusing second-hand clothes in Europe and North America.
- Creating social enterprises that contribute to funding social development projects.
- Supporting the creation of jobs and sustainable livelihoods through sales of second-hand clothes in Africa and Central America.
- Providing quality clothing to people in Africa and Central America who could otherwise not afford it.

About the Federation Humana People to People

The Federation Humana People to People is a network of 30 non-profit associations engaged in international solidarity, cooperation, and development. Growing out of a progressive education movement in the 1970s, Humana People to People is rooted in a commitment to tackling some of the world's major humanitarian, social and environmental challenges. It does so by working as a collective, supporting people to make changes, improve their lives and help solve the issues they are facing.

The Federation for Associations connected to the International Humana People to People Movement was formed in 1996 by the then 16 national associations in Europe and Africa, with the goal to strengthen cooperation and the impact of their work.

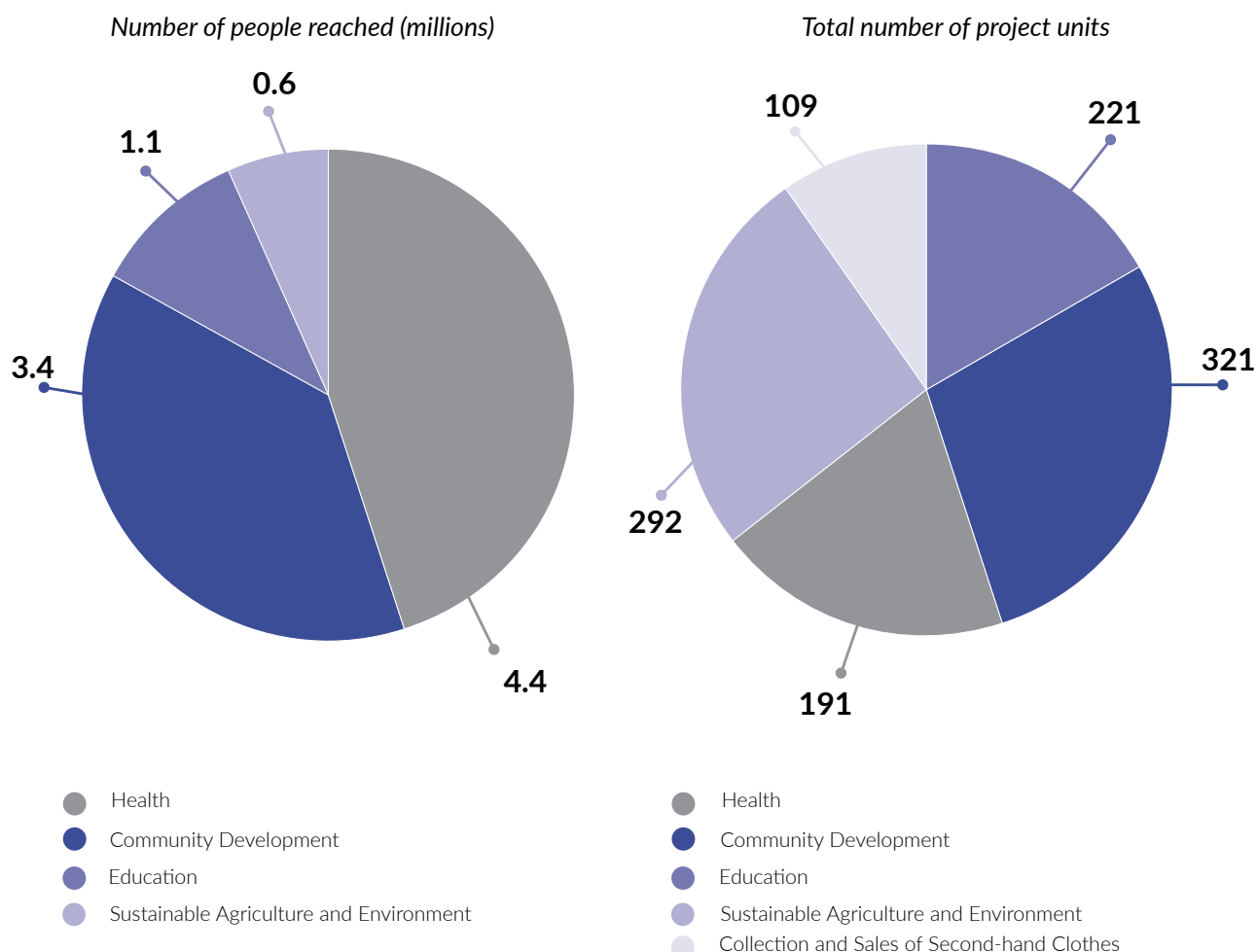
Today the Federation Humana People to People has 30 independent associations as members, across five continents, including Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, and South America. These members share a set of

common values to protect the planet, build communities and support people to join forces and thus unleash their potential for positive change and action. These values are also shared by the numerous international partners who have supported this work during 2018.

This report aims to shine a light on some of the 1,134 development projects undertaken in 2018, presenting five case studies that highlight the work of the Federation Humana People to People and its members across the themes of Sustainable Agriculture and Environment, Community Development, Health, Education and Collection and Sales of Second-hand Clothes.

The UN 2030 Agenda continues to guide the activities undertaken by the Federation Humana People to People and its members, and together with the international community and global leaders, we will continue to strive to help countries meet the Sustainable Development Goals, in the hope of alleviating suffering and creating lasting positive change.

People reached and project units in Africa, Asia, and Central and South America in 2018





Executive Summary



This report highlights the work of the Federation Humana People to People (HPP) and its associated members, showing how simple, strong and low-cost development concepts can be taken to scale when they build on the strengths of the many people who take a lead in improving their own conditions.

In 2018, the Federation HPP and its members reached 9.5 million people in Africa, Asia, and Central and South America through their development projects.

Working across Sustainable Agriculture and Environment, Community Development and Education, we are proud to present three successful projects which have been undertaken by the members of the Federation Humana People to People in Mozambique, Zambia and India. These projects clearly show how progress can be advanced with the active and structured participation of children, parents, farmers and teachers alongside their communities and local authorities.

In Mozambique, more than 14,000 small-scale farmers were supported to create **Farmers' Clubs in Sofala and Zambezia**. Over the course of four years, the farmers were trained by ADPP Mozambique in sustainable farming techniques. These clubs helped to strengthen cooperation among farmers, secure their land rights and improve their access to markets and financial support.

DAPP Zambia implements the Child Aid project, **ZAMFAM**, which has helped 150,000 orphans and vulnerable children by organising Community Action Groups which care for each and every child. Upon completion of its third year, this five-year project has shown that even when a large number of children need to be cared for, it is possible to develop a system where every child receives a focused and individual plan for improving their living conditions.

In India, which is home to 1.3 billion people, taking projects to scale is a must. Humana People to People India does so in **the KADAM Step-Up programme**, which paves the way for thousands of out-of-school children to catch up and get enrolled in the formal school system. There are still millions of children to be reached with this programme.

Humana People to People member associations have for more than 20 years played a crucial role in the **fight**

against HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. In their countries they combine community mobilisation, political will and scientific advancement to help combat these diseases together with the people.

The Humana People to People network has significant funding capacity through the **collection and sales of Second-hand Clothes**, which at the same time contributes to the fight against the devastating effects of Global Warming and Climate Change. Almost 20 million people in Europe and North America have donated their used clothing to the Humana People to People movement, and another 10 million have bought clothes for reuse, which together helps fund social development projects and cut carbon emissions.

Many achievements are not mentioned in this Progress Report; achievements which range from the long-term effects of our education programmes to the countless short-term projects which respond to the needs of people in developing countries.

During 2018, several members celebrated significant anniversaries, including HPP India with 20 years of existence, now active in 14 states, and ADPP Mozambique, which is celebrating 25 years of teacher training, resulting in more than 20,000 graduated teachers available to work in rural primary schools. HPP China's Preschool of the Future programme has been adopted as a model for roll out; a significant achievement. ADPP Guinea Bissau completed the construction of a cashew nut processing factory as part of a Farmers' Club programme. DAPP Namibia made the headlines on the occasion of the 22nd International AIDS Conference when Namibia was identified as a success story in achieving control of the HIV and AIDS epidemic – a success in which DAPP Namibia has played an important part. Several countries experienced political and social instability, but Humana People to People members have the experience and skills necessary for working under such challenging conditions.

Among the members in Europe and the USA, research projects investigating the impact of second-hand clothes collection and sales and the reasons for people donating used clothes to organisations with a social purpose have given us new understanding of motivation and purpose.

Sustainable Agriculture and Environment



After years of large agribusiness and distribution companies being held up as the solution to global hunger, it is now acknowledged that this kind of 'business as usual' is no longer an option. Mass agribusiness increasingly poses a significant threat to the global food system, rather than a solution. Agro-industrial food production must be understood within the context of the complex web of global warming, deterioration of the environment, increasingly unjust and unequal land distribution, migration of rural communities to the cities and commodification of basic foodstuffs. The mass scale industrialisation of agriculture is a root cause of these challenges.

Globally, small farmers produce most food. They feed the world. While much of their production is not reflected in national statistics because it is not traded as a commodity, it does reach those who need it the most: the rural and urban poor.

Small-scale farmers are the frontline response to the world's environmental and social crisis. They are the driving force towards ecologically sustainable and socially fair agriculture systems.

In 2012, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food concluded that global food production could be doubled within a decade if policies designed to support small-scale farmers to innovate and increase productivity were implemented.

Humana People to People is committed to supporting small-scale farmers, to ensuring a fair deal for their work, to increasing sustainable food production and to protecting the planet for future generations.

633,000
people reached

15
countries

292
project units

81,000
small-scale farmers

Sustainable farming holds the potential to increase small-scale farmers' productivity and transform farming into a viable venture.

Farmers' Clubs is the Humana People to People model that is designed to assist small-scale farmers to succeed in food production and to strengthen their communities. A shift from subsistence to sustainable farming will help ensure food security both on a household and national level.

Sustainable farming has the potential to increase small-scale farmers' productivity and transform farming into a viable venture. Many transformations are achieved through the collective efforts of small-scale farmers organised in their clubs, through them using up-to-date and available knowledge, better implementation of known methods of production, and acquiring new and necessary farming skills like crop diversification and rotation, soil and water conservation, organic farming

methods and other environmentally friendly practices.

Being organised in clubs, the farmers share ideas, learn from one another, discuss and find solutions to issues affecting their farming, their communities and their lives. They also get opportunities to bargain for better prices and access to financing. In addition, the clubs serve as a source of mentorship. The feeling of togetherness provided in the clubs increases social cohesion in the community. The development builds respect for every farmer; woman or man.

Over the past 13 years, the Humana People to People Farmers' Clubs programme has spread across Africa, Central and South America, India and China. The experiences from this endeavour have been used in further developing the Farmers' Clubs and impacting more than 200,000 small-scale farmers.



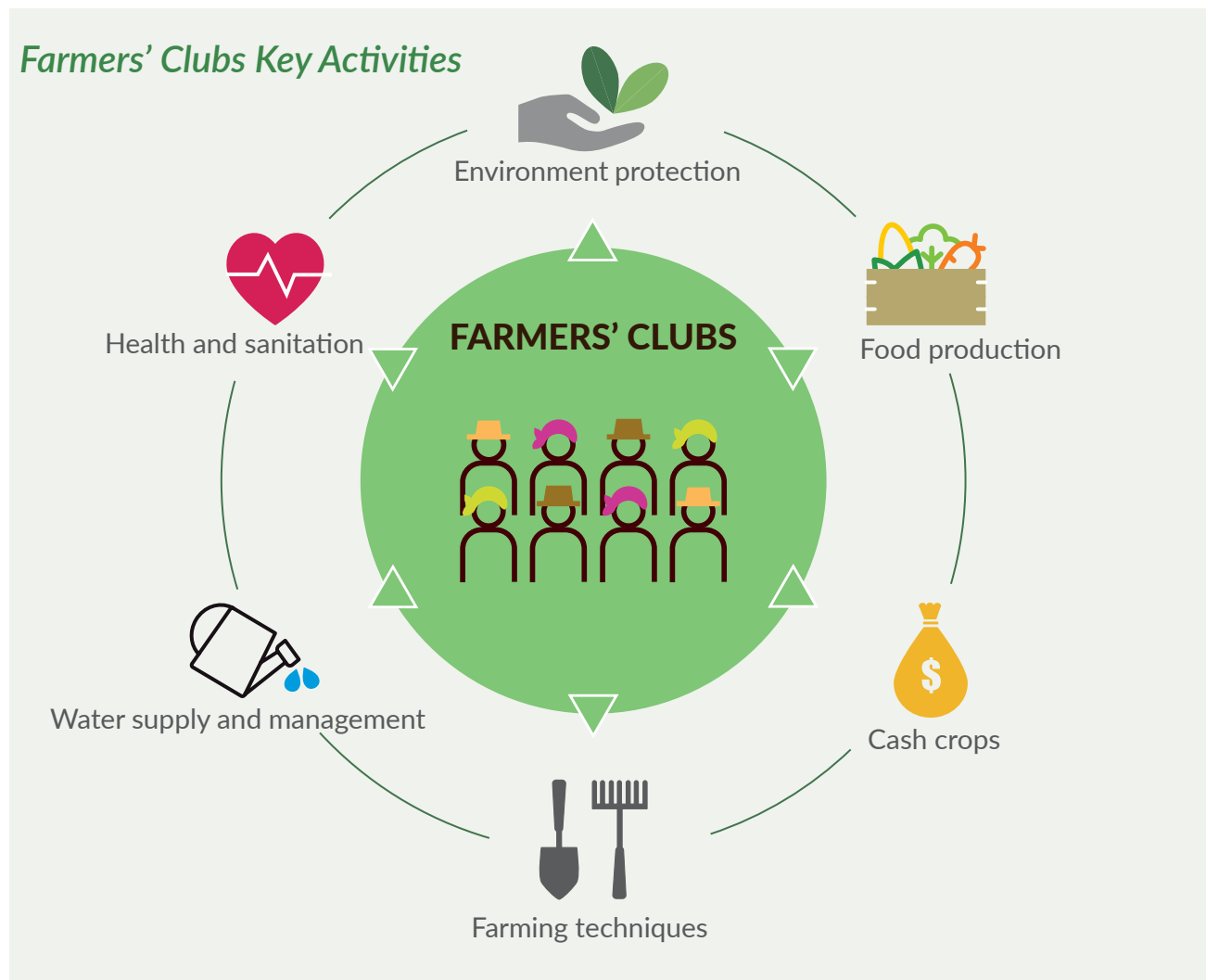
A variety of Farmers' Clubs

As a result of the Federation Humana People to People's flagship Farmers' Clubs Programme, farmers across the world, from South and Central America to Africa and Asia, are transforming their farming activities and creating better lives for their families and communities.

The Farmers' Clubs programme is flexible and adaptable to the local conditions in which farmers are operating. The clubs enable farmers to work together to address a range of challenges, including strengthening gender equality in farming; building capacity for climate-smart agriculture; training subsistence farmers to undertake commercial farming; strengthening farmers' access to markets and finance and therefore building their capacity for sustainable agricultural practices.

The farmers in the disaster risk reduction project in Belize are strengthening their resilience by adapting to the impact of climate change. In Malawi, farmers are growing macadamia nuts and are being connected to macadamia nuts value chain systems so as to export quality produce to Europe.

Enrolled farmers and fishermen in Producers' Clubs Tete, Mozambique, are getting organised and equipped with skills and tools that support them to create environmentally friendly and sustainable livelihoods. Farmers in Guinea Bissau are trained to improve production, and to process and market cashew nuts and apples. Brazilian fishermen are acquiring knowledge and skills in sustainable fishing by taking part in model fishing, adopting low cost sustainable fishing, and exchanging experiences.



Farmers' Clubs Sofala and Zambezia Programme

In direct partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland (MFA), ADPP Mozambique has built the capacity of rural farmers to practise sustainable farming in four districts of Mozambique over the course of four years. The purpose of Farmers' Clubs Sofala and Zambezia was to reduce the effects of rural poverty by improving the lives of 14,050 farmers in Sofala and Zambezia provinces.

Organising farmers into clubs helped to increase farmer participation, strengthen farmer togetherness and promote mutual support. Empowered farmers adopted new farming techniques and have achieved zero hunger in three of the four districts. Shifting from traditional farming methods towards environmentally- friendly farming boosted farm productivity, raised income and strengthened food security.

ADPP Mozambique conducted an internal evaluation analysing the transformation brought about by Farmers' Clubs Sofala and Zambezia. Below is a summary of the evaluation.



Background Information

Small-scale farmers are the mainstay of Mozambique's agriculture. These farmers account for the majority of the sector's production, with 3.7 million small-scale farmers producing 95% of the country's agricultural output. These farmers practise farming on less than 10% of the arable land and largely in areas prone to drought and flooding. Difficulty in accessing credit, lack of inputs and the dominance of rain-fed agriculture make the sector vulnerable to shocks.

Farmers use traditional farming methods, lack technical farming knowledge and have limited access to markets. Rainfall is becoming more variable with drought lasting longer. The net effect on the farmers' efforts is reduced food.

Key Findings

- When organised in clubs, the farmers work as a collective unit creating stronger social cohesion. The learning platforms created stimulated learning among the farmers.
- The farmers adopted new farming techniques introduced by the programme. Sustainable farming trainings increased farm production, raised food security and improved nutrition.
- Formally registering the clubs as legal associations empowered clubs to become sustainable institutions, to acquire a legal voice and to become recognised.
- The farmers improved their living conditions as multi-sectoral cross-cutting issues transformed rural lives. The farmers adopted climate change resilience techniques and measures, improved household sanitation, promoted women's participation and embraced adult literacy.

Activities



“ Organising farmers in clubs helped to gain farmer participation, strengthen farmer togetherness and promote mutual support. Empowered farmers adopted new farming techniques and have achieved zero hunger in three of the four districts

Key Outcomes

- 14,769 farmers were trained in conservation agriculture, crop rotation and crop diversification; 81% adopted at least five new farming techniques in the demonstration fields. Over 61% of the farmers took part in small livestock pass-on-loan revolving schemes.
- Crop productivity for maize and rice grew by 144% and 100% by the end of the fourth year, while households practising horticulture grew from 19% to 83%. Farmer household and community food storage facilities have reduced post-harvest losses from 46% to 10%.
- 312 clubs were transformed into legal farmer associations for institutional sustainability. 94% of the farmers acquired land rights. This represents a total area of 15,400 ha occupied by the farmers.
- 1 million trees were planted. 90% of the farmers adopted the environmentally-friendly firewood saving stove. Construction of 11,877 latrines reduced diarrheal cases by 5%.

Key Conclusions

- The farmers who adopted new farming techniques improved farm productivity. Food production and household income grew steadily.
- The farmers' diversification of crops reduced the risk of crop losses and ensured that even in times of inadequate rainfall, farmers could produce food from drought-resistant crops.
- The availability of processing infrastructure reduced distances travelled by farmers to process harvested products and reduced crop losses, while storage facilities increased the number of months that food remained available.
- Clubs were transformed into legal associations in order to gain access to district development funds and ensure participation in district development. The move reinforces institutional sustainability.
- Farmer families' eating habits changed due to nutrition education. Among the farmer families, the Food Diversity Score went up from 5.2 to 7 out of 13 recommended points.
- Farmers' adult literacy enabled farmers to read, write and perform basic calculations, thus laying the foundations for acquisition and adoption of sustainable farming techniques.

Environment Protection & Climate Resilience Training Elements



Case study: Impacting positively on rural farming in Mozambique



Small-scale farmers are acquiring new farming knowledge and techniques which they use to transform rural farming in Mozambique. Some farmers are growing cash crops supporting their households with income crucial in meeting family needs. Mozambique.

Margarida Luatino, a 49-year-old married mother of six, is a rural farmer in Nicoadala, Mozambique. She has experienced an increase in climate-induced hunger and strife, which has included devastating challenges wrought by climate change on small-scale farming in her rural community over the past 30 years. Nevertheless, she aspires to transform her life for the better.

Small-scale farming dominates Mozambican agriculture, with 3.7 million smallholdings owning 1.1 ha/family on average. Food production in Mozambique is largely rain-fed. The majority of farmers are women and they farm using traditional practices. The challenge for communities is to secure sustainable food production that meets their immediate needs.

The initiation of Farmers' Clubs Sofala and Zambezia programme by ADPP Mozambique in 2014, has helped farmers like Margarida to build capacity in sustainable agriculture and achieve zero hunger. Farmers reduced the effects of rural poverty in Sofala and Zambezia provinces through developing small-scale agriculture and increasing household wealth in sustainable ways.

Over 14,000 farmers acquired farming skills, which have led to farmer households improving food security and raising farm productivity. The collective organisation of active farmers in clubs of 40-50 members was instrumental in training and supporting farmers and in them adopting new farming techniques.

Margarida made the decision to transform the way she farmed. She became a member of the Nimuthamela Mulu-go Farmers' Club and her decision improved her prospects.

"Upon joining the local club of 45 farmers, the demonstration field became my learning platform. The sharing of farming experiences, participation in farming lessons, the farmer cooperation and knowledge on cash crop farming inspired me. I opted to grow sesame as a cash crop. The practical training I got strengthened my determination and slowly made me realise the big potential in farming" says Margarida.

The programme transformed 312 Farmers' Clubs into legal associations, which brought many benefits and opened up possibilities for farmers' associations. Newly acquired land rights saw farmers getting linked to the District Union of Farmers (UDAC) for sustainable government support and access to funding. Women like Margarida, who are engaged in farming, are beginning to invest more in their land.

"Securing land rights has meant a lot for my club and for myself as a woman. I got empowered and it opened up new horizons in my farming practice. Together with my husband we expanded our $\frac{1}{4}$ ha field to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ha and by 2018 we harvested 780 kg of sesame produce and made a surplus of US\$388. Investing in more land was necessitated by the decision to go commercial" explained Margarida.

Step by step, Margarida's life is changing, and her determination is leading her down the path of sustaining a better rural farming life.

What we also do

Farmers' Clubs, Belize

Farmers' Clubs Belize is building the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities against the effects of climate change in Toledo, Southern Belize. The project provides Disaster Risk Reduction interventions and promotes climate change adaptation to enable communities to better respond to the impacts of natural hazards, strengthen their resilience and improve the sustainability of the development process. The project is running eight farmers' clubs, each equipped with a greenhouse, a drip irrigation system, a fowl run, a pig sty and an open field. The physical infrastructure for early warning systems is being improved for reduced risk to natural hazards.



Farmers' Clubs, Namibia

Farmers' Clubs Namibia is training 1,000 small-scale farmers and their families to adopt climate-smart agriculture techniques through demonstration plots. Demonstration plots are supporting organised groups of 50 farmers to experiment with farming techniques, aiding farmers to take back new knowledge to their family fields and increase their crop production. In each club, there are two demonstration plots, one for horticulture and one where the farmers are trained in conservation agriculture farming techniques for growing drought-tolerant crops, including millet, sorghum and maize.



Cunene Resilience project, Angola

The Cunene Resilience project uses ADPP Angola's experience and presence in Cunene province to contribute to an effort to promote disaster resilience in the province. The project creates alliances with other organisations and the government as it continues being part of the provincial framework for emergency response, recovery and resilience. Several integrated initiatives are underway, building resilience in small-scale farmers along the river basin, and 22 agriculture extension workers have been trained in climate-smart agriculture in cooperation with the government agriculture department.



Farmers' Clubs Sanyuan, China

Farmers' Clubs Sanyuan is reducing the effects of poverty through improving farming skills, increasing farm production, promoting sustainable agriculture and improving water supply. The farmers are gaining new knowledge in areas of environment protection, food security and nutrition, farming techniques and sustainable agriculture development. 269 farmers are active in Farmers' Green Action Groups where they actively contribute to discussions and continue their learning. Farmers' active participation in broad bean planting, pomelo grafting techniques training and fungi planting activities have had profound impact on their thoughts and behaviour.

Transformations

Farmers' Clubs Mutasa is supporting the poor who have been hit most by global warming and climate change. I am happy to be among the women who participated in constructing the firewood saving stoves as a viable tool we can use to save forests. The training has helped me to understand global warming and valuing my environment. A firewood saving stove can easily be constructed by anybody and it helps those using it to cut less wood for cooking purposes.

Mirriam Kwambama - Farmers' Clubs Mutasa - Zimbabwe



Being a member of the Ovilela Farmers' Club since 2014, I have gone through various stages of learning how to produce vegetables; planting and composting for the highest yield. After two years of learning, in 2016, I had a very good income from the sale of vegetables, having achieved US\$210. This had never happened before as the biggest sale I had ever achieved was US\$43 in 2015. Thanks to the sale of horticultural produce I was able to cover my house with zinc sheets.

Chabane Horacio - Farmers' Clubs Sofala & Zambezia - Mozambique

Humana Povo para Povo Brazil gave us a start-up push so we could achieve our goals. The chicken rearing project and trainings in better farming methods has empowered women in our group to take leading roles in developing our families. Working as a club has helped me to develop my confidence, hear what other people have tried and succeeded in. I have used many of the ideas from the club interactions and they have shaped my understanding of income generation and how to produce food whilst protecting the environment.

Naiara Brito Neris Guedes - Farmers' Clubs Quilombo - Brazil



Community Development



Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the greatest challenges facing humanity. The number of people living in extreme poverty dropped by more than half between 1990 and 2015, however too many people around the world are still struggling for the most basic human needs. The present world economy is based on growth, and progress is most often measured in economic terms. Since the mid-1990s, the poorest people on earth have received a smaller share of this economic growth, whilst at the same time, pressure on subsistence livelihoods increases with the threat of losing land and access to traditional means of production and support.



support ever since it took its first step. A core strategy is to mobilise and organise the forces of people to create change in their own lives, from identifying what is needed in a community to organising groups to take action and enhance social cohesion.

Community Development happens in villages, where Village Action Groups get together to solve pressing issues for the families and their children. It happens in the townships and the slums, where Community Action Groups are formed and act on the challenges they face. It happens in close cooperation with traditional leadership, health and education institutions, government agencies, local organisations and faith-based groups.

Sustainable Development Goal 1 – No Poverty – provides a timeframe for ending extreme poverty by 2030. Today, 11% of the world's population - 736 million people - still live in extreme poverty. This means living without access to the most basic universal needs, including access to food and protection. In developing countries in the global South, this also means bearing the brunt of ever-increasing pressures caused by climate change.

Humana People to People has engaged in Community Development together with the people it seeks to

It happens in all areas of life: taking care of children; assisting the elderly and the sick; addressing the need for clean water; organising sewage and rubbish disposal; improving nutrition by growing more vegetables; campaigning against child marriages; and tackling illiteracy and poor access to education.

It happens when the people get together to take control of their lives and their dignity and get much-needed support to collectively tackle the problems they face.



Child Aid

Child Aid is the Humana People to People approach to integrated community development. Child Aid supports children, parents and the whole community to work together to improve living conditions for children and create opportunities for them to not only survive but to develop to their full potential. Child Aid is community-driven and places control of development processes and decision-making in the hands of the people affected.

In Village Action Groups or similar community structures, people take action on what is important to them. They are provided with a forum to hold discussions, plan common tasks, acquire new knowledge, identify challenges, and to find and implement solutions together. The activities are designed to improve food security, promote good health, solve basic problems of water and sanitation, create better education conditions, and organise care for the sick or children in difficult situations.

It is essential to form alliances with children themselves, as they are a force of development in their family. Child Aid works closely with children to support them to know their rights, so they can take an active role in safeguarding and upholding these rights. Child Aid supports children and families to secure birth certificates; children without parents are enrolled in schools and are monitored so they do not drop out; and children affected by HIV and AIDS and other illnesses get help to access medical treatment.

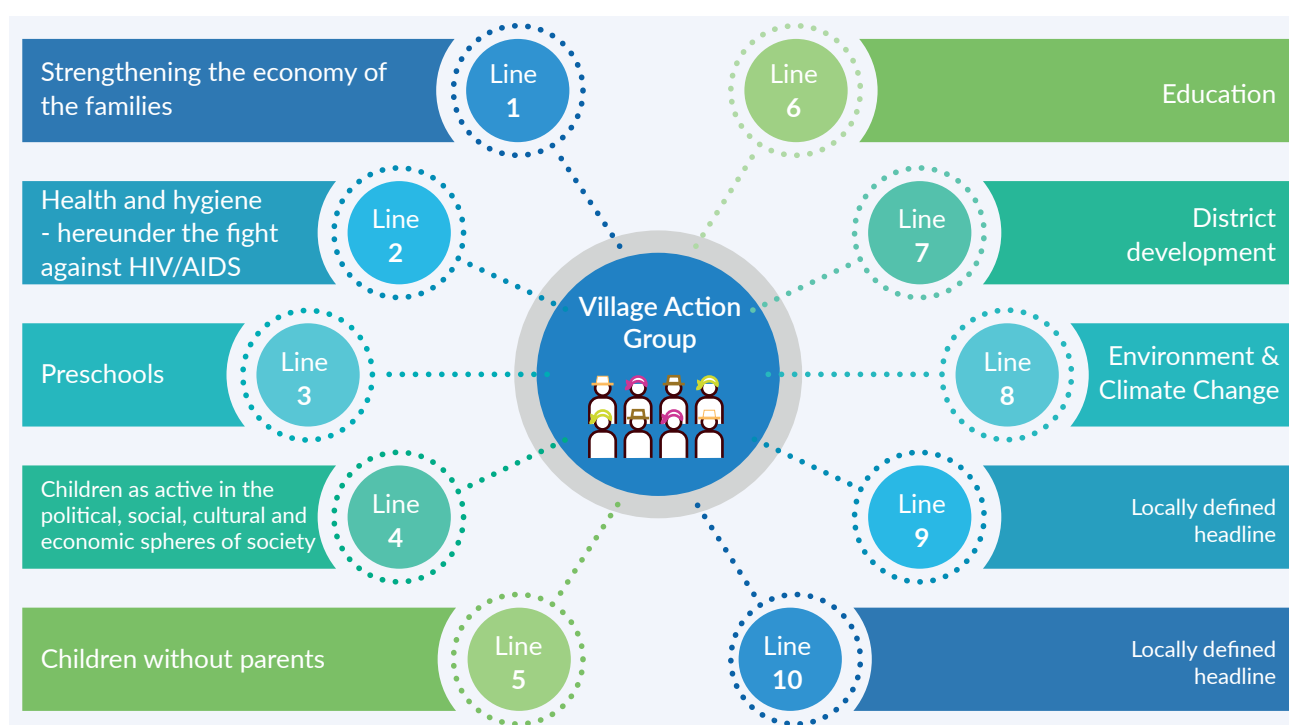
Child Aid can be easily adapted to the many different situations that a community may face and is often a starting point for further development programmes, from tackling the spread of communicable diseases to education and income generation projects.



Community Development happens in villages, where Village Action Groups get together to solve the pressing issues for the families and their children.



The Child Aid lines



Case study: ZAMFAM strengthened Mary's family economy



Mary Nyimba in her garden, she is determined to provide diverse dietary meals to her family. The Community Action Groups have created a platform which made it possible to reach many families with trainings in horticulture production. Zambia.

Mary Nyimba is a mother of four children living in Chibombo district of Zambia. After losing her husband five years ago, she was struggling to provide financially for her family as a single mother. She was working in informal quarrying, digging and heaping sand, which earned her paltry returns and was barely enough to meet the basic needs of her children.

The introduction of Zambia Family Activity Project (ZAMFAM) South Central in Mary's community provided her with a ray of hope. The project had the aim of strengthening family and community resilience by supporting and caring for orphaned and vulnerable children. Increasing family income through organising communities to be active players in creating the right conditions to support children's growth is one of its key strategies.

With no change in sight for her quarry business, Mary decided to join a ZAMFAM Group and became part of the people-driven structures transforming the plight of vulnerable children's households. She started to take part in discussions, meetings and lessons on many possibilities to support orphaned children, as she knew the development would impact positively on her own children.

Through the Savings and Lending Club, Mary received training on how to start and grow a business. She got a loan

of US\$120 for a poultry business. "My priority is to generate a surplus and support my children's education. Through the support of my Savings and Lending Club, I have been able to draft a plan on how to generate income and address my family's financial needs."

Mary also benefited from the ZAMFAM "pass-on-gift" system, which is designed to support and improve the nutrition of orphaned and vulnerable children and their households. Through this system she got a variety of legume crops, sweet potatoes and cassava. "My backyard garden has improved the family's nutrition. I grow my own vegetables and have learnt how to prepare vegetable dishes in different nutritious ways."

Her involvement in the Action Group has seen her family adopting better hygiene practices. Currently, her household uses basic hygiene facilities, among them a tippy tap, dish rack and a refuse pit.

She sees her Community Action Group transforming the lives of many orphaned and vulnerable children's households through increasing social cohesion and initiating increased community engagement in taking responsibility for children in difficult situations.

Strengthening family resilience through supporting children: protection, care and support in Zambia

The Zambia Family Activity Project, ZAMFAM South Central, improves the care and resilience of 150,000 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 protection of children by generating household income, referring for HIV treatment, giving nutritional help, 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 Action Groups form the strategic anchors delivering child-focused interventions to vulnerable households. A person from each family of the orphaned and vulnerable children enrolled is a member of a Community Action Group and attends trainings, discussions and meetings organised by the Action Group. Volunteers are mobilised, trained and organised as Child Care Volunteers to support the efforts of the families.

The following information comes from internal and external reports about 2018 activities, which reached 150,000 children from 74,000 families each involving child, parent and guardian.



Background Information

Zambia's orphaned and vulnerable children are susceptible to multi-dimensional poverty. With less home care, less food, worse shelter, poor sanitation and lack of access to education, vulnerable children suffer from a range of chronic and acute conditions. Extremely poor living conditions affect children's growth and development and their capacity to cope. Every risk faced by the children is heightened when they are left to deal with the risk alone.

There is a strong case for providing care and support to children living in vulnerable households, so as to provide food security, access to health and education, psychosocial support and the opportunity to develop into responsible adults.

Key Findings

- Community Action Groups engage each child, his/her immediate family members and the whole community in taking responsibility and solving challenges affecting each child.
- Community Action Groups are a forum for families participating in the programme. They systematically meet and support each other to care for and improve children's welfare.
- Each child is valued as belonging to the community and the whole community has a shared common interest in supporting and caring for its children.
- Community integration is strengthened through shared ownership in relation to protecting vulnerable children.

Activities



Building resilience and strengthening community capacity

127,000

active children affected by HIV and AIDS served

74,000

families who are members of Community Action Groups

516

community Ward Action Committees strengthened

15,000

families who received pass on gifts.

560

community Health Workers

11,500

members of Youth Clubs and Kids Clubs

Key Outcomes

- Caregivers who know the child's HIV status have increased sharply from 47.2% at the start of the project to 98.4% in the Midterm Evaluation (MTE) in rural areas; and from 56% to 99.5% in urban areas.
- At project start, 41% of children had basic support for education, health and nutrition; the number increased to 100% at MTE.
- Households able to access money to pay for food related expenses increased to 92% at MTE as compared to 43% initially.
- 33% of households were able to pay for school related expenses at project start. This went up to 46% at MTE.

Key Conclusions

- Each child's progress and referral to adequate child well-being services is done through mobilising, training and organising Community Health Workers and Child Care Volunteers to do individual plans and systematic assessments.
- When Community Action Groups and Volunteers organise community based and people-driven actions, they help to increase children and adolescents' access to HIV testing and treatment, and to quality care and support services.
- Community mobilisation and engagement is fundamental to supporting sustainability for local structures. The Action Groups, Community Health Workers and Community Welfare Assistance Committees have been an integral part of programme implementation and success.
- Close cooperation and collaboration with government structures improves links between the programme and community structures. Furthermore, the close relationship strengthens policy adherence and compliments government efforts.

Improving orphans and vulnerable children's well-being, care and support

101,500

orphans and vulnerable children got
**economic strength-
ening services**

2,900

active **Community
Action Groups**

118,500

orphans and vulnerable children got **social
protection services**

110,000

orphans and vulnerable children bene-
ficiaries who **know their HIV
status**

10,500

orphans and vulnerable children
got **education services**

117,000

orphans and vulnerable children got
parenting/caregiver services

What we also do

Humana Microfinance programme, India

Humana Microfinance empowers economically disadvantaged women in India by providing access to entrepreneurship loans. The Joint Liability Group/Self-Help Group system designed by Humana People to People India delivers financial credit to women who have the passion to start an economic livelihood activity but are unable to access the vital capital they need. Access to finance is supported with trainings in skills, and functional and financial literacy. The group lending model distributes risk and guarantees loan repayment.



Child Aid Tucano, Brazil

Child Aid Tucano in Brazil is strengthening family and community capacity to create better living conditions for children and broadly acting against the multi-dimensional effects of poverty. Families are active in the development process as they respond to challenges affecting family economy, health and wellbeing, food security, water and sanitation, education, and climate change. In 2018, Child Aid Tucano established a system of collection and recycling of household waste with the aim of reducing waste and generating income for the youth of the communities.

Child Aid Kinshasa, D. R. Congo

Child Aid Kinshasa is organising and mobilising families, youth and communities to improve standards of community health through construction of 4,000 latrines, rehabilitation and setting up of water sources, and door-to-door mobilisation for better household sanitation. To achieve this, Child Aid Kinshasa recruits and trains Community Health Workers and cooperates with five clinics reaching 6,000 families. Young women are trained in vocational and life skills to become more economically and socially independent. Child Aid Kinshasa has a strong focus on improving the income of families by implementing income-generating activities with more than 2,000 youths trained in vocational skills. In 2018, Child Aid Kinshasa added a new activity which trained 12 youth groups and 10 women's associations in financial literacy.



Child Aid Youth in Action - Culture, Guinea Bissau

Child Aid Youth in Action – Culture project actively engages young people in influencing and doing good for their community in the cultural sphere and helps them to establish a basis for earning money. The project works with youth aged 15 to 28 years in 22 townships; training 1,050 youths in building their capacity to develop and perform positive cultural activities.

Transformations

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Very few people in our village had latrines, and cholera breakouts were frequent. The coming of DAPP Malawi has made us adopt the usage of latrines as a dignified form of human waste disposal. It did not end with just latrines, we were also taught about household health and hygiene; that is construction of dish racks, rubbish pits, firewood saving stoves and growing a variety of vegetables. Our lives have changed for the better. Our village has not registered any cases of cholera in 2018.

James Ali Sugar, Child Aid Machinga II, Malawi



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The Maternal and Child Health Education programme is helping mothers to break cultural barriers, and get right information, as it raises awareness of the need to give birth at clinics and have children accessing vaccination services. The door-to-door community conversations with pregnant and breast-feeding mothers has helped many to attend ante-natal and post-natal care programmes. The 10 Clinic Committees have created a friendly environment for women to engage in monthly lessons and discussions about maternal and child health.

Xolile Mbali Zungu, Child Aid Abaqulusi, South Africa

“

Joining tilapia fish farming marked a turning point in my life. The training I got in a fish farming workshop helped me to understand the potential such an enterprise has not only to improve my livelihood but to change the nutrition of my family. Today, my family has access to a supply of fresh fish. I am very happy to have increased my pond size and each month I harvest 30 kgs of fish. The income I make is supporting the basic needs of my family.

Jose Fernando Maria Diaz, Child Aid Ecuador



Health



The Sustainable Development Goal 3, *Good Health and Well-being* is intertwined with several other SDGs: poor health is one of the most severe consequences of poverty; inequalities mean millions of people do not have access to public health services; women and children suffer from diseases specific to them as a group; clean water and sanitation reduces the occurrence of common diseases.

Health as a thematic area of Humana People to People is likewise intertwined with the other thematic areas. Health campaigns and a focus on child health are elements of community development programmes; improved production by small-scale farmers improves nutrition and thereby health in farmer families and beyond; better health education is pivotal in creating healthier communities and is included at schools; improved access to clean water and sanitation is an important addition to other focus areas in a range of projects.

Many Humana People to People health projects focus on the biggest health challenges facing the countries where we are working: continuing the fight for gaining total control of the HIV and AIDS epidemic; fighting the spread of TB; and taking part in eliminating malaria.

4,400,000

people reached

12

countries

191

project units

Humana People to People health projects focus on the biggest health challenges: Total control of the HIV and AIDS epidemic; fighting the spread of TB; and taking part in eliminating malaria.

These three large diseases have a significantly higher incidence rate in Africa than in other parts of the world, and they hit the poor hardest.

Since non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension and cancer increase premature deaths outside of the industrialised countries, Humana People to People engages in public campaigns to share information, provide screening and offer referral to treatment for these kinds of diseases, too.

Traits that are common across Humana People to People health projects are: building on the active participation of the people themselves in their communities; close cooperation with the public health system; and use of the most advanced and accessible medical knowledge in the field. Alignment with large global strategies in fighting disease is also

a must – as is the case with the UNAIDS 90-90-90 strategy to end HIV and AIDS and the strategy for Elimination of Malaria in eight countries in southern Africa.

In this 2018 Progress Report we have chosen to illustrate aspects of Humana People to People's contribution to fighting the three big diseases: HIV and AIDS, TB and malaria.



Total Control of the Epidemic (TCE) 2000 to 2017

The Humana People to People's HIV and AIDS programme: Total Control of the Epidemic (TCE), is centred on the idea that "Only the people can liberate themselves from AIDS the epidemic."

Since 2000, Humana People to People's members have reached over 20 million people across 12 countries in Africa and Asia, connecting them with the information, services and support they need, depending on their HIV status, to live healthy and positive lives. As a global network of organisations, members have been able to share experiences and lessons learned to strengthen and adapt programmes in line with changes in epidemiology and developing knowledge.

Projects are based on community mobilisation, HIV testing, tuberculosis screening, referrals to treatment, and support for treatment adherence. Particularly in hard-to-reach areas and with key at-risk populations, project staff and volunteers build relationships with communities to provide access to HIV testing, often in the privacy of their own homes, and connect people affected by HIV and AIDS with family- and community-based support groups.

Patients are connected with healthcare providers to improve treatment uptake and follow-up for those who have been diagnosed, and local authorities are engaged to strengthen connections and services between communities and healthcare providers.

People who test negative are counselled on risk factors and risk reduction, encouraged to take a pro-active approach towards their sexual health and connected with appropriate services as necessary.

In alignment with the UNAIDS 90-90-90 strategy, Humana People to People members are working to ensure that people are aware of their HIV status, and that those who test HIV positive receive the sustained treatment they require, and eventually achieve viral suppression.

Having reached 20 million people with this strategy, similar approaches are now being used in programmes to combat tuberculosis and malaria, and are also being adapted for programmes that include non-communicable diseases such as hypertension and diabetes.

UNAIDS 90-90-90 explained

The UNAIDS 90-90-90 strategy is to offer HIV positive people anti-retroviral treatment immediately following diagnosis of the virus so as to obtain viral suppression. When the HIV virus is suppressed and no longer detectable, it is no longer contagious. The goals for the year 2020 are:

1. 90% of all people living with HIV will know their HIV status.
2. 90% of all people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy.
3. 90% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have HIV viral suppression.

When a person carrying the HIV virus has achieved viral suppression, he or she remains on life-long treatment and continues to take other precautions, e.g. not get re-infected.

UNAIDS 90-90-90 strategy, and how it plays out in HOPE Maputo, (2015 - 2017)

Index testing means that persons newly diagnosed with HIV or on ART but not yet virally suppressed understand the importance of partner testing and give the contact information of their sexual partners for follow up.

97,665 index cases were followed up

459,876 index case contacts were tested for HIV and

43,911 tested HIV positive

After testing for HIV, **40,551** were linked to treatment services, and after a year of adherence to treatment

34,601 were found to have a suppressed viral load

Index partner testing in the 90-90-90 strategy

With the introduction of the 90-90-90 strategy to end HIV, index partner testing has become one of the main methods for identifying those who still do not know their HIV status. The methodology was developed by the US Center for Disease Control, CDC, and rolled out in Namibia in 2017 - the first high disease burden country to do so - in partnership with DAPP Namibia. A main funding partner in the fight against HIV, PEPFAR, is moving all their implementing partners to use this model.

TCE, Total Control of the Epidemic, was used to talk to each and every person in a TCE area of 100,000 people in systematic door-to-door campaigns, where on average testers found new cases of HIV among 2.8% of people. This figure jumped to 7.7% in 2017 with mixed testing models, and to 12-18% in 2018 with solely index partner testing.

What does it take to implement index partner testing?

Those who test HIV positive at a health facility are asked to talk to a TCE Field Officer about testing of their partner(s). The Field Officer obtains the consent of the HIV positive client to approach the partner(s), as well as information about how to do so. This often happens right away at the health facility.

Most often, the Field Officer and the client go together to see the partner(s) and the client discloses their diagnosis to the partner. This is a counselling situation, where the Field Officer, who is also a professional counsellor, assists the couple in coping with the new situation. The goal is to have the partner accept and agree to being tested themselves. Sometimes the client does

not want the partner to know that he or she is already receiving treatment; in these cases, the Field Officer may have to pretend to support both partners through a new counselling session to enable them to go for HIV testing together.

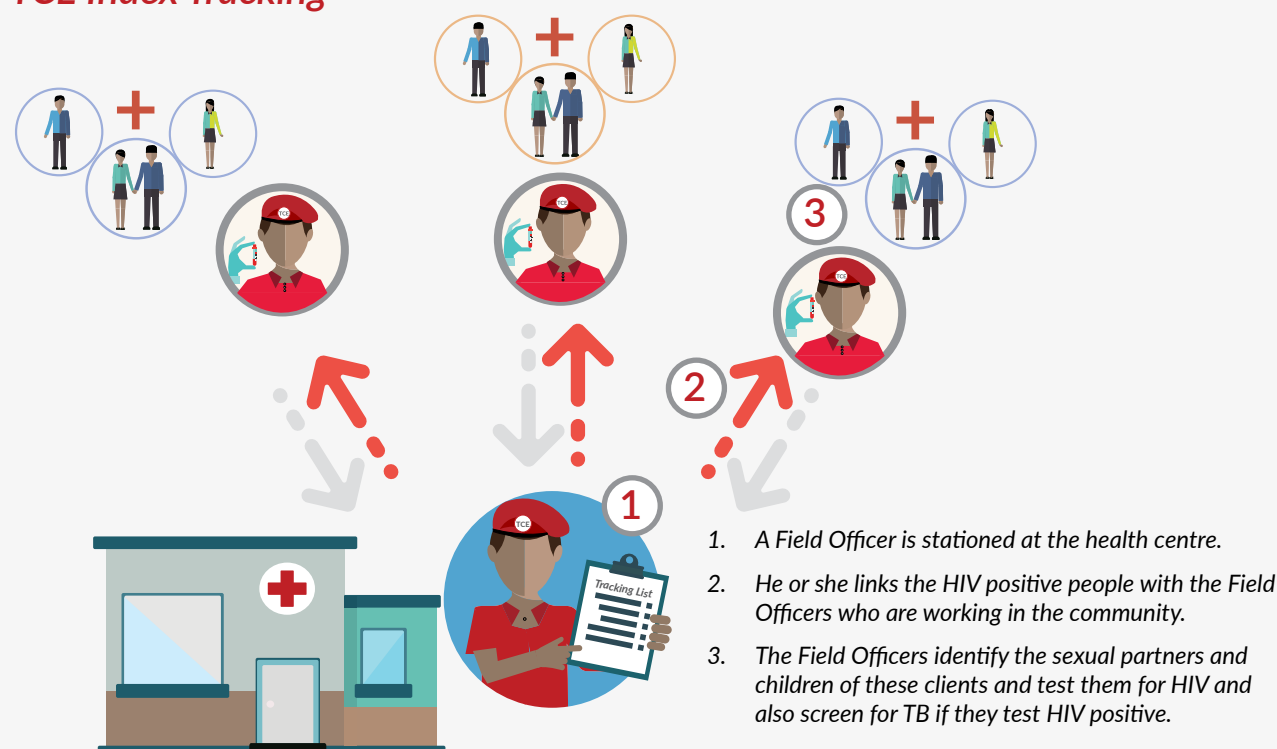
The index partner testing might involve one partner in a married couple who has been unfaithful, and the partner did not know about it, or it might involve a person having several partners without them knowing. A woman might test HIV positive, and in this case her young child is at risk and also needs testing.

In some programmes intimate partner violence screening is also part of the process. If partner violence is seen to be a risk, a referral to a social worker will be made.

Private, personal and sensitive issues around sexual life are treated with care and confidentiality, for the sake of combating HIV. The Field Officer needs compassion, understanding of the cultural and social conditions of the people, and must know how to approach people in a trustworthy way, so that individuals have the courage to come forward and get tested. Every step in the process is voluntary, so the principal method of achieving this aim is dialogue.

Home-based counselling and testing helps in these circumstances. TCE provides this. In several countries, it is achieved through specific development of counselling and testing protocol and training of Field Officers, established by Humana People to People, national health authorities and external specialist agencies.

TCE Index Tracking



Total Control of TB

Tuberculosis (TB) is the world's deadliest infectious disease and is the leading cause of death among people living with HIV, accounting for one in three AIDS-related deaths. This is despite active TB being almost always curable with antibiotics.

Humana People to People is working towards the World Health Organisation strategy to "End TB by the year 2030" through its Total Control of TB (TC TB) programme. The TC TB programme, like the Total Control of the Epidemic programme used in the fight against HIV, utilises community networks to halt the spread of TB through homes, villages and townships. Community Health Workers - also called Field Officers - and volunteers are instrumental in mobilising, informing and organising people.

The aim of the TC TB programme is to equip people with the knowledge they need to be able to protect themselves from TB infection and to detect TB cases at the early stages. All detected cases are linked to health facilities for treatment. The one-on-one approach is then used to mobilise each TB patient to form a TRIO for adherence to treatment.

Community Health Workers go from house to house, mobilising population groups to get tested. They collect sputum from people suspected of having TB for testing in clinics with laboratory facilities. They follow up until the diagnosis is certain, requesting x-rays or other more advanced tests as necessary. All people tested for TB are also tested for HIV, as is the case for those tested for HIV. The Community Health Workers closely cooperate with health facilities, developing positive working relations with clinic and hospital staff. There are typically three to four Community Health Workers for every health centre with a catchment area of around 10,000 people.

Supporting adherence to treatment is crucial for TB patients as recovery often takes over six months. Community Health Workers train TC TB volunteers in screening for TB and working with TRIOs to support adherence, so that patients continue to receive treatment even when the TC TB programme phases out.

Humana People to People members run projects in five countries reaching thousands of people on prevention, identification and treatment of TB.



Malaria programmes



In the Sustainable Development Goals, world leaders made an ambitious commitment to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria by 2030. However, if current trends persist, we will not reach these targets.

After an unprecedented period of success in control of malaria worldwide, progress has stalled. Data from 2015 to 2017 highlights that no significant progress in reducing global malaria cases was made in this time-frame according to the 2018 World Malaria Report. Fifteen countries in sub-Saharan Africa and India carried almost 80% of the global malaria burden.

Humana People to People malaria prevention programmes equip communities to adopt malaria prevention measures, seek early malaria diagnosis and receive treatment at health centres. Surveillance of malaria cases and deaths is carried out to identify the areas or population groups that are most affected by malaria, and to enable data driven responses and better resource utilization for maximum impact.

The programme provides malaria testing, malaria treatment and malaria tracking services. Malaria posts for diagnosis and treatment are set up in targeted com-

munities and outreach activities are carried out in high prevalence communities. To generate demand for the posts, trained community health workers conduct door-to-door campaigns in the communities and hold monthly malaria testing days.

Community members receive malaria awareness information, supporting them to take action to counter malaria prevalence. School teachers, students, community activists and volunteers are trained in malaria prevention advocacy. The trained individuals work in their local communities as they mobilise others for malaria prevention, organise anti-malaria campaigns, and undertake home visits intended to reach children, pregnant women, and the general population.

Linkages with local health centres are strengthened through collaboration in carrying out activities such as referrals, joint community mobile malaria testing campaigns and coordination on qualification of malaria surveillance data.

A number of cross-border malaria initiatives have proven to give good results, as migrating populations are at risk of contracting malaria and spreading it.

Case Study: Toward Malaria Elimination in Angola and Namibia



Malaria control and prevention is being achieved through testing, treating and tracking malaria cases along the Angola-Namibia border, where there is considerable movement of people, and access to health services is difficult. Angola.

“7 million lives saved and more than a billion malaria cases prevented.” This is quite a headline, even though it refers to global results over 15 years from 2000 to 2015. An estimated 445,000 deaths in 2016, 91% of which were in sub-Saharan Africa, is the more sobering reality of the situation, a reality that led to the project Toward Malaria Elimination in Angola and Namibia.

As malaria does not respect boundaries, certain countries face serious problems in controlling the disease within their own borders, hence the need for cross-border cooperation, as is being developed by the Elimination 8 programme in Southern Africa, which our project is a part of.

Since May 2017, ADPP Angola has been leading a consortium comprising the Mentor Initiative and the Council of Christian Churches with JC Flowers Foundation in Angola, and DAPP Namibia and the Anglican AIDS Programme in Namibia. The aim of the project is to contribute to the elimination of malaria in Namibia by 2020 and to the pre-elimination of malaria in Angola. Due to conclude on 30 September 2018, the project has received an extension to run until 31 March 2019.

Control and prevention are being achieved by testing, treating and tracking malaria cases along the Angola-Namibia border. This is an area that sees considerable movement of people, where settlements are dispersed, access difficult and health services few and far between. To overcome these problems, the project installed seven purpose-built and fully equipped health posts in Angola and one in Namibia, in the most populated zones of the implementation area, and established two basic mobile units in Namibia and

one in Angola to serve more remote areas. In addition to the health posts, four teams of trained personnel undertook surveillance tasks. Surveillance has been important for the detection and monitoring of malaria cases, and essential in preventing unexpected outbreaks or transmission.

By the end of 2018, 256,270 people had been tested for malaria in Angola and 76,058 in Namibia, with 27,300 positive cases in Angola and 5,705 in Namibia. The most recent figures were, however, more encouraging, in that there was a decrease of positive cases by almost 80% in all areas where the project was implemented. Throughout the project, treatment was offered to all those who tested positive and resulted in 99% of all confirmed cases being treated, with severe cases being referred to the nearest municipal hospital.

Several factors played a role in achieving these results, not least demand generation in the community. During 2018, the project made around 100,000 household visits in Angola and 10,000 in Namibia, organised 48 Malaria Days, gave talks in schools and churches, made radio broadcasts, mobilised traditional and religious leaders, distributed thousands of flyers and posters and commemorated World Malaria day and SADC Malaria Week. Collaboration with local authorities, local health services and the Angolan and Namibian ministries of health has also been crucial, as has regular supervision, monitoring and training.

While results to date are encouraging, no one is in any doubt about the insidious nature of malaria and the need to continue programmes of awareness, prevention, tracking and treatment within and across borders.

What we also do

HOPE Humana Bindura, Zimbabwe

HOPE Humana Bindura responds to the consequences of HIV and AIDS among specific population groups infected and affected by HIV and AIDS. The project works with orphans, sex workers, truck drivers, artisanal miners, prisoners and youths. HOPE Bindura has an HIV testing and counselling centre and community-based HIV outreach prevention programmes. Currently, two Youth Friendly Centres engage youths in gaining knowledge about HIV prevention. Volunteers mobilise people to get tested for HIV and access ART treatment to achieve HIV viral load suppression. Some youths become HIV peer educators and also lead village meetings and campaigns.



Stop TB programme, D. R. Congo

Stop TB programme in D. R. Congo is raising community awareness on TB in Ruashi mining community of Katanga province. It targets the mine workers, ex-mineworkers and their families. Community Health Workers screen, identify, collect sputum tests and find new TB cases, as well as support the infected to adhere to treatment. In 2018 alone, 117 new TB cases were found with 91 of these patients starting treatment. Getting TB patients started on early treatment is strengthened by improving household nutrition and ensuring that all patients complete their treatment.



TCE Nelson Mandela and O.R. Tambo, South Africa

TCE is mobilising, counselling and testing people for HIV, as well as providing a comprehensive health screening package for TB, STIs, testing for non-communicable diseases and links to care and treatment for the newly diagnosed. Strategies used to identify as yet unknown HIV positive cases and enrol them for treatment are systematic door-to-door HIV testing and counselling, mobile, workplace and Twilight place testing campaigns and index patient trailing. Over the past three years, 303,498 people have been tested for HIV, with 5% being diagnosed HIV+. Among the newly diagnosed and confirmed HIV+ cases, 11,519 were linked to care and treatment support.



Nutrition programmes, Malawi

DAPP Malawi is implementing nutrition programmes, which are reducing child stunting and maternal and child anaemia by improving maternal and child nutrition at community level. Since 2013, DAPP Malawi's nutrition efforts have reached 910,000 people with information about food and nutrition and enhancing child feeding practices. 5,500 household nutrition gardens were established for pregnant women and people living with HIV and AIDS for growing fruits and vegetables. Over 11,000 cooking demonstration sessions were held, teaching families how to prepare nutritious and dietary diverse meals.

Transformations

“

The basic counselling I received from the TCE Field Officer helped me to see the future with many possibilities. I took the first step of finding out about my HIV status and discovered I was HIV positive. I joined a club for people living with HIV, quit prostitution, smoking and drinking. I managed to open a small shop using my savings, and in this way, I am slowly supporting my life. I became a TCE Passionate, helping vulnerable girls to value their bodies, avoid HIV infection and support others to go for HIV testing. TCE has given me a second chance in life.

Gladys Mwanza -TCE Peer Educator, Lusaka - Zambia



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The Community Health Agents project has empowered our community to know how to take better control and seek treatment for HIV and AIDS, malaria and TB. As a community leader I see some transformations within the community as people slowly seek early diagnosis and treatment for malaria; the community is starting to embrace those living with HIV as well as supporting those on treatment. Basic sanitation has also improved in our community. I used not to sleep under a mosquito net but now I sleep underneath a mosquito net to reduce the risk of catching malaria.

Sebastião Andrade - Community Health Agents Zaire - Angola



“

I did not have an opportunity to enrol in the TCE initiative called Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission during my first pregnancy and that resulted in my first child being infected with HIV. But I was able to enrol in the programme in my second pregnancy in 2017, after receiving information from our local TCE Field Officer. My second child that I am breast-feeding now is 9 months old and he is HIV negative. My child is living testimony of an HIV negative child born of a mother living with the HIV virus.

Kudumo Romania - Mother living with HIV in Namibia



Education



Accountability holds a prominent position within international discourse on education, as demonstrated, for example, by the UNESCO 2017/18 Global Education Monitoring Report: “Accountability in Education – Meeting Our Commitments”. Accountability is a complex issue, not least within education in times when the whole world strives to reach Sustainable Development Goal 4, *Inclusive and equitable quality education and life-long learning*.

“...inclusive, equitable, good-quality education in which all actors make a concerted effort to meet responsibilities”.

The existence of 139 educational institutions run by HPP member associations is testimony of our long-term commitment to the complex task of generating desirable results in education at all levels from early childhood education, through primary and secondary, to teacher training and tertiary level. Our education programmes live in the economic, social and cultural reality of each country and are integrated in the legal and performance-driven context of education today. Our first approach to accountability is social and professional; being accountable to the students, parents and communities we serve, and combining our efforts with the education authorities, teachers and educators in the professional education community.

1,057,000
people reached

42,000
teachers graduated
since 1993

139
educational institutions

The existence of 139 educational institutions run by HPP member associations is the testimony of our long-term commitment to the complex task of creating desirable results in education.

“Governments are the primary duty bearers for the right to education”.

Our teacher training programmes complement government teacher education and are specifically designed to train teachers for public primary schools. In addition to established concrete goals, our education programmes strive to offer inspiration, action research and experimentation, often providing challenging pedagogical routes that serve students, teachers, school institutions and communities alike.

“Trust is essential to accountability and reaching education goals”.

Building trust at all levels is a fundamental aspect of our pedagogy and our educational practice. Our schools and education programmes build trust among students, genders and colleagues, and bridge

gaps of trust between students and their teachers. The relationship between schools and communities builds mutual trust when students and teacher join hands with the community to solve urgent issues. Trust building is also essential when we cooperate with local and national education authorities, such as Ministries of Education and their departments, as well as in the relationships with our many international partners in education.



Teacher Training

Since 1993 Humana People to People has been at the forefront of training committed teachers to work in public primary schools. More than 42,000 teachers have been trained in Mozambique, Angola, Malawi, Guinea Bissau, Zambia, D. R. Congo and India. The teacher training colleges have programmes spanning from one to three years, and all except those in India are boarding schools.

Teachers are responsible for delivering good teaching – a complex and demanding task. And their first job is to give their students a zest for life and learning. They must manage and convey the curriculum, know each and every student, engage with parents and colleagues, and adapt the teaching to their students' needs and the conditions of the school and community. They are furthermore expected to be dynamic community members, well connected to parents, colleagues and others in the community. Their training must equip them for all of this.

When practising Humana People to People pedagogy, the students explore life in all its colourful aspects while learning. They experience many different learning processes and become conscious of how and when

learning takes place. Only then can the students transform knowledge on subject matter into real teaching.

The students learn in the tension field of individual and collective learning. The training is organised so that the student is the driving force in his or her own learning. Studying and often also living in a collective setting with a group of peers and engaged instructors to respond to and work with, means the student never works in isolation.

Throughout the training, students confront what they have learned with the reality in which it is going to be applied, be it trying out teaching in the classroom with the children during school practice, or debating with local primary school teachers and parents, who comment, discuss and put new demands on the students and challenge them on their achieved results.

These aspects of the training strengthen the lifeline connection between the college, school and community, and between the teacher-to-be and his or her future pupils. It is accountability at work, and it gives students the personal experience of what works in teaching, learning and life to take with them into their future profession.



The *Kadam* Step-Up Programme for out-of-school children

Humana People to People India provides an inclusive basic education platform based on the foundations of engaging pedagogy, targeted curriculum and child-centred teaching practices, through the *Kadam* Step-Up Programme. The programme is for out-of-school children aged 6-14 years.

The *Kadam* Step-Up Programme aims to build educational skills as well as work on the holistic development of children at primary school level. It works towards improving children's quality of life and facilitating their entry into the formal education system.

The children enrol on a one-year programme where they catch up on learning at age-appropriate level and at their own pace. The programme blends formal learning and skills-based experiences, engaging children for six days a week.

Below is a summary of HPP India's internal evaluation of the programme.



Background Information

Since 2000, the progress made on access to primary school education in India has been remarkable. The government has expanded the education system in an attempt to ensure all children complete primary education. However, according to the last survey carried out by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2014, the number of out of school children still stands at 6 million.

To address the problem of out-of-school children, Humana People to People India gives socially excluded children another chance to catch up by providing age-appropriate accelerated learning. The children mainly come from poor families and migrant families. Supporting the girl child to have access to education is also a priority for the programme. Four states have so far adopted the *Kadam* Step-Up Programme as their response to out-of-school children as a part of the Universal Education Mission. In these states, the Government covers the cost of the *Kadam* teachers and the cost of the teaching and learning materials, while Humana People to People India provides leadership, management and field support.

Key Characteristics of *Kadam*

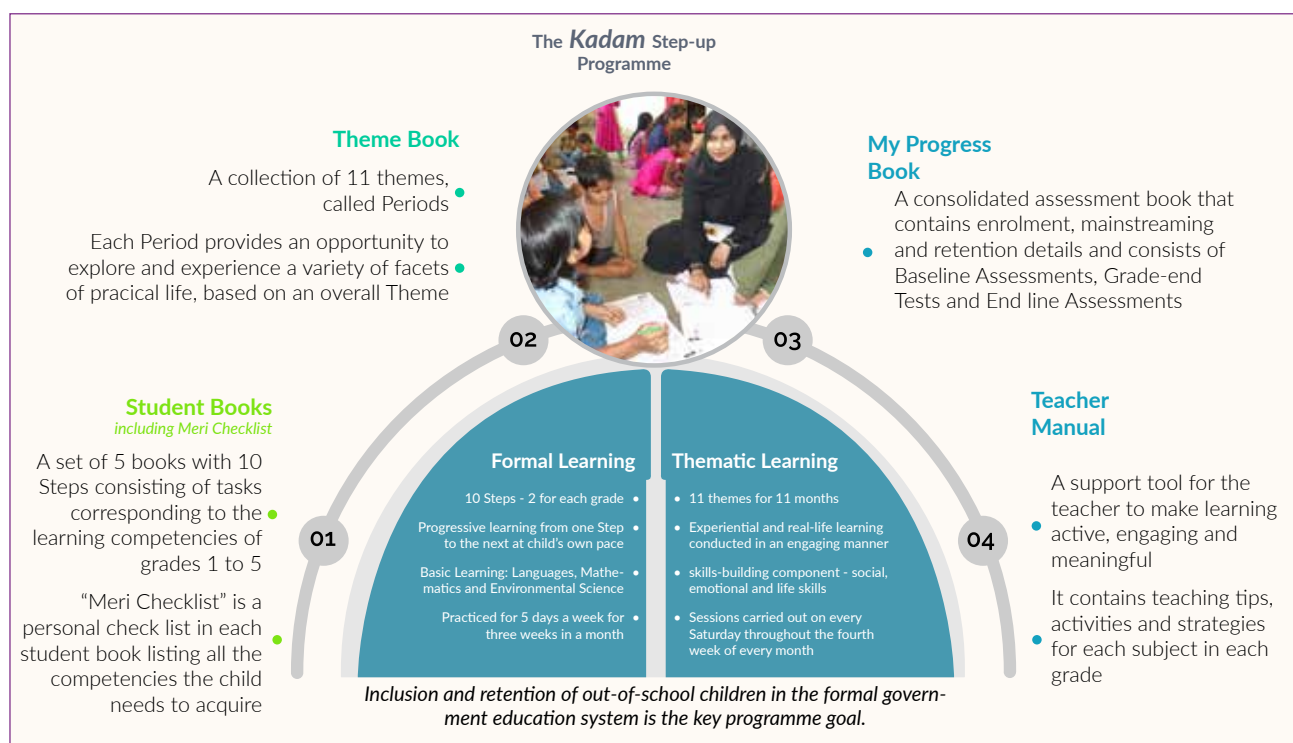
- The programme is based on a student-driven learning model, implemented through outcome and activity-based tasks; integrating cognitive, social and emotional skills and other general life skills.
- Children are pro-active in the learning process as they take a leading role in exploring and engaging. The teacher creates opportunities for children to explore, discover, experience and experiment.
- Parents' and guardians' active involvement in children's education motivates learning development and helps children stay in school after they have completed the *Kadam* Step-Up Programme.
- The programme has developed a scalable structure with targeted teaching and learning materials. The learning tools, teacher support system, progress assessment and training of the teachers can be copied and adapted to different conditions in different states.

¹ <http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/a-pilot-study-of-estimating-out-of-school-children-in-india-2016-en.pdf> pg 12

² <https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/news/story/drop-outs-in-north-east-india-322042-2016-05-06>

Activities

An illustration of how the programme and pedagogy works.



Key Outcomes

- 55,917 out-of-school children have been enrolled in the programme from July 2016 to end of 2018.
- 22,495 children have completed the programme and integrated into formal schools at age-appropriate level.
- At the end of 2018, 809 *Kadam* centres were in operation in partnership with 34 government district education offices and 535 government schools.
- Of the children surveyed 6-18 months after being integrated into formal schools, 88% were still attending school, and 86% of those who had left had migrated to other districts.
- 86% of the students have shown improved learning levels and responsibility, while around 75% improved their societal awareness.

Key Conclusions

The children succeed in the programme because:

- Monthly themes take the children through matters of the heart and head, the local area and the world, the arts and the material world, languages and numbers. One week every month dedicated to the themes helps children to learn through real-life situations.
- The learning tools, teacher support system, progress assessment and teacher training all generate curiosity and children's interest in the learning process, building learner independence.
- The *Kadam* Step Up Programme teachers are flexible, meeting the children by adapting and becoming the way children are: energetic, inquisitive and willing.
- Parents' and guardians' involvement changes their attitude towards children's education, and close parent-teacher interactions contribute to children staying in the education process.
- Cooperation with government authorities is key for scaling up and enables the programme to run within government schools. The arrangement makes it easy to enrol and retain children in formal education.

Case Study: Educating youth to advance Angola's development



Polytechnic School students train to become skilled in a variety of professions, which have relevance for today and the future, and where they can find work to sustain themselves, or which serve as a basis for further studies in similar areas. Angola.

Making education relevant for youth in a dynamic and changing Angola is key to its national development. Tapping into the potential of its young through rethinking what young people learn and how they learn it will assist in building productive communities.

ADPP Angola introduced a new concept in lower secondary education in 2011, with the launch of Polytechnic Schools for young people. Polytechnic School education involves academic training combined with career-oriented professional and social awareness activities. The schools educate students in a holistic manner, training them to become well-rounded, knowledgeable, capable and dynamic young people who can contribute to Angola's socio-economic development.

There are currently eight Polytechnic Schools across Angola, which teach students in grades 7 to 9. The schools are run in collaboration with Angola's Ministry of Education. In 2018, 383 students graduated from the schools, of which 35% were female.

Sabino Domingos Victor is 16 years old and is in his third year at Polytechnic School in Benguela, Angola. Sabino, inspired by his uncle who is a metalworker, wanted to pursue further education.

He explained: "During my two and a half years of education at the Polytechnic School in Benguela, I was exposed to practical training which helped me make firm decisions about my career path".

Young people gain secondary education and a solid foundation in one of the nine professions offered by the Polytechnic Schools. Professions include: Water Assistants, Energy Assistants, Food Producers, Environment Promoters, Modern Cooks, Community Health Agents, Information and Media Assistants, Preschool Assistants and Textile Artisans.

Sabino has chosen to develop his skills in developing water infrastructure, an area he has been interested in since childhood. "As I train to become a Water Assistant technician, I like mostly metalwork as I already knew the basic aspects because my uncle has a locksmith shop and I spend my spare time with him to develop my skills," he explains.

Water Assistant technicians build up their professionalism in water provision, treatment, sanitation and infrastructure set-up and repair. Community actions and mentorship programmes at water provision companies expose the youths to the real-life workings of water treatment and supply chains. These connections help students to become informed and build their experience towards becoming qualified technicians.

Sabino is optimistic about his future: "When I finish training, I plan to open a metalwork station. In the future, my workshop will be a workplace for other Water Assistant technicians to gain work experience. I want to contribute to building better sanitation conditions in my locality."

What we also do

One World University (ISET/OWU) Chagalane, Mozambique

One World University – Instituto Superior de Educação e Tecnologia (OWU/ISET) is a Mozambican institute of higher education, training professionals in the areas of Pedagogy and Community Development. OWU graduates earn a Licence Degree in either Pedagogy or Community Development (“Fighting with the Poor”). Both degrees are also offered through distance learning. The degree in Pedagogy qualifies graduates to train primary school teachers at teacher training colleges and other education institutions and the Community Development degree provides the students with the necessary skills to work in holistic and inclusive community development.

Proximity to local communities and the emphasis given to field studies provides the students with a strong connection to praxis and ensures OWU graduates achieve a high level of professionalism well before entering the labour market.



Preschool of the Future (POF), China

Humana People to People China is providing preschool education for 3 to 6-year old children in remote rural areas of China through a low cost, scalable and community-based model. An assessment of the POF programme by Sichuan Normal University's Early Childhood Education Department indicated that preschool enrolment has significantly influenced children's holistic development and their school readiness. Children with preschool enrolment proved to excel in all five developmental domains: motor, cognitive, language, school readiness and social skills.

Butuo County Bureau of Education adopted the Humana People to People China's 21 POF centres as model schools for the new government policy of 'One Village, One Preschool', aimed at increasing preschool enrolment from 20% to 95%.

DAPP Vocational Training School, Namibia

DAPP Vocational Training School is equipping young Namibians with the technical skills and knowledge they need to be economically productive. Its emphasis is not only on academic skills but on developing positive attitudes, taking initiatives, being responsible and adopting an open-minded approach. The institution continues to train qualified office administrators, agriculturists, brick layers, tailors and preschool teachers who are being employed by government agencies, in the business community or at schools, with others becoming self-employed.

The school has established production units within the different trades, which serve as a training ground and at the same time provide essential services to the local community. The school has become a key institution reaching out to the surrounding community with services in business administration, gardening, brickmaking, clothes sewing and early childhood development.



What we also do

Food for Knowledge Programme, Mozambique

Food for Knowledge not only feeds hungry children; it also addresses multiple factors in the Mozambican educational sector to create momentum for improving learning outcomes and achieving programme ownership. Since June 2013, Planet Aid Inc based in the USA has shipped and served over 55 million meals of fortified corn-soy blend provided by American farmers to 86,000 primary school children in Maputo province. The meals have served to directly raise lagging school attendance rates at participating schools by providing a tangible incentive for children to attend class.

The Home Grown School Feeding Garden component has established small five-hectare farms at eight schools, providing a local source of food to complement the fortified corn-soy porridge. Volunteers and school committees are actively involved in the programme as they organise the school meals, plan, cook and feed thousands of children; creating a sustainable system beyond the programme life cycle.



Bilingual Education, Mozambique

Working in close cooperation with the Mozambique Ministry of Education and Human Development and Planet Aid Inc's in-country partner, ADPP Mozambique, the Planet Aid Inc programme has developed and is delivering a flagship bilingual early-grade reading intervention facilitating children to learn to read in their mother tongue, which helps to accelerate learning and makes it easier for children to later learn Portuguese. The Food for Knowledge programme's literacy reading materials has developed classroom and other early grade reading materials in two national languages, Changana and Rhonga. It has also developed and is implementing teacher and reading-coach training programs. So far, nearly 10,000 children have benefited from the development, production, and distribution of these bilingual learning materials. Around 300 teachers are trained in the use of bilingual methods and materials.

The Necessary Education Teacher Training (NeTT) programme, India

NeTT is a Humana People to People India initiative to improve the quality of learning in primary schools in India by training primary teachers in collaboration with state governments. The teacher training programme works through the systemic integration of child-centred, programme-based methodologies in the teacher training system. The focal unit for NeTT is DIET, which is a district level teacher training institution managed by the Indian state governments. The NeTT programme has been implemented in 20 districts across 5 states of India: Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkand, and trained 6,545 teachers during the year 2018. 9,351 have graduated through the programme since programme inception.



Transformations

“

Since I began my training at the Vocational School, I adapted to a different way of life which I was not used to before. The school has an intensive training system, which does not allow time wasting; it is serious business from day one. In my agriculture course, I learned about horticulture and fruit production, I learned how to produce cereals and tuber crops, starting from selection of the field, and following the measurements, cleaning, soil preparation and how to care for the plants.

Joana Indami - Vocational School Bissora - Guinea Bissau



”



Coming to Children's Town Malambanyama was a new dawn in my life. I had been living on the streets of Lusaka facing a harsh life as a young girl. The school gave me hope and as time went by I began to actively participate in what others were doing. I am in the 7th grade in my primary schooling and find it interesting. I have decided to work on improving my social behaviour and work towards creating my future. Hopefully in future I will reintegrate with my family.

Dorothy Chola - Children's Town Malambanyama, - Zambia

“

I teach English in 9th Grade and my class of 40 students have varying levels of English understanding. Organising students in trios (three students working together) helped many to express themselves. Learning a language means taking one step at a time but the real key to speaking is being in a situation where you have to speak the language with others. For students to learn a language, the teacher has to create an interest in them for them to be involved in the learning process.

Geronimo, a teacher at Polytechnic School Cabinda, Angola



Collection and Sales of Second-hand Clothes



Inequality is one of the defining issues of our time. Responding to inequality is the foundational reason why the Humana People to People movement is involved in the collection and sale of second-hand clothes. For over 30 years, members of Humana People to People have been recycling, reusing and repurposing second-hand clothes across Europe and North America and with this, have raised substantial funds for social development projects in Africa, Asia, Central and South America. All the achievements described in this Progress Report that we have seen in 2018 have benefited from second-hand clothes being transformed into funds for sustainable development – and this is only the tip of the iceberg; much more is happening in this area every day.

30,100,000
people took action to reduce
CO₂ emission in Europe & USA

138,800
tonnes of clothes
collected

14,600
jobs created in Europe, USA, Middle
East and Africa

Clothing that is reused rather than thrown away not only reduces landfill burdens and associated greenhouse gas emissions, but reduces the need to produce new textile fibers and the manufacture of new clothing.

Another defining issue of our time is climate change. Climate Change affects all of humanity, but as always, the poor are hit the hardest – and in this case, despite them contributing the least to the causes of the increasing number of climate disasters that have hit the world. The Humana People to People network is globally engaged in the second-hand clothes industry at all stages of the supply chain of second-hand clothes collection. These activities play a critical role in driving the climate change agenda.

With the combined purpose of raising funds for social development and at the same time protecting the environment, Humana People to People creates a motivating option for the public to discard their used clothes in a sustainable way.

- The clothing industry is the second most polluting industry after oil.
- The clothing industry accounts for 10% of global CO₂ emissions.
- A single t-shirt can require up to 2,700 litres of water to produce.
- Globally, 20% of wastewater comes from the clothing industry.
- The UN describes the current state of the fashion industry as an environmental and social emergency.
- Fast fashion has increased garment consumption by 60% over the past 16 years, with people buying clothing at accelerated rates and wearing them only a few times.
- The fashion industry produces over 14 times the clothing needed for every person on earth.
- The textiles industry is a major contributor to plastic entering the ocean.

Sources: www.un.org, www.unece.org, www.eea.europa.eu/



Why the second-hand clothes industry matters and Humana People to People's approach

The Humana People to People clothes collection and sale has been developed over many years as a social business to create double value in promoting sustainability and supporting social development projects across Africa, Asia and Central and South America. Over time, the global environmental impact of reusing clothes has become more and more important, too.

We believe the most sustainable piece of clothing is the one already made and work to close the loop between production and waste, while also doing research into the social and environmental impact of clothing supply chains.

Humana People to People members and associates collect clothes through clothes collection containers and shops across Europe and North America. The collected clothing is processed, sorted and given value; some clothing is sold in second-hand stores in Europe and North America, while other items are sent for further

sorting and sale in Africa and Central America, including Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea Bissau, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Belize. The clothing sent to these countries is reused and worn by millions of people.

This work is critical in reducing waste; promoting reuse; providing affordable clothing to developing communities; and raising funds to support social development projects.

With the reuse of recovered materials in consumption cycles, there is a strong decrease in CO₂ emissions compared to the production of virgin materials. Simultaneously, clothing that is transported to developing countries and sold is proven to support jobs and provide an important source of quality clothing which could not otherwise be afforded. In some rural communities, people take advantage of affordable used clothing to create sustainable livelihoods by adding value to garments and reselling them on local markets.

Some illustrative numbers from 2018:



Testimonials



HUMANA Italy Clothes Collection is more than reuse – it is a gesture of solidarity

Karina Bolin, President of Humana People to People Italia says, “Humana People to People Italia is raising funds for development projects in Africa and India through collection of about 22,000 tonnes of clothes per year in collaboration with more than 1,000 municipalities. Approximately 7 million Italians donate their clothes to Humana People to People Italia annually. A recent study on Humana Italy showed that 84% of the people donating clothing are motivated and inspired by the need to help others through humanitarian processes. The same study revealed that 67% were driven by recycling, which is crucial in protecting the planet. These two motivational aspects ranking so highly demonstrates the fact that people place emphasis on helping others as well as doing their part to protect the environment.”



Planet Aid Inc. drop-off bins increase textile reuse and recycling

Planet Aid Inc. helps increase textile reuse and recycling rates by operating an extensive network of drop-off bins across the United States. Clothing that is reused rather than thrown away not only reduces landfill burdens and associated greenhouse gas emissions, but also reduces the need to produce new textile fibres and manufacture new clothing - a resource intensive process requiring large inputs of fossil fuels, water, fertilizer, and pesticides. In 2018, Planet Aid Inc. helped divert more than 38,600 tonnes of clothing and other textile materials from disposal. The collections saved 374,632 cubic meters of landfill space and 454 million cubic meters of water; and stopped 159,000 tonnes of CO₂ from entering the atmosphere.



Handprint of Finns is benefiting our climate and global development

Virve Groning, General Manager of UFF says, “Finland is a country of only 5.5 million inhabitants. The Finns donate clothes to UFF in excess of as much as 2.7 kilos per person annually. This tells us that contributing to global social responsibility is a part of everyday life for the Finnish people. The 14,500 tonnes of clothes collected in 2018 supported education, small-scale farming, entrepreneurship and community development in the least developed communities of Malawi, Mozambique, India, Namibia, Zambia and Congo. The projects create conditions for sustainable development, improving the quality of life for hundreds of thousands of people. UFF channels all donated textiles for optimal reuse, because reuse is the best option for the environment. By achieving more than 90% reuse for the donations, UFF has spared the planet of hundreds of thousands of tonnes of CO₂ emissions, saved millions of litres of water and diminished the use of chemicals by millions of kilos in 2018 alone.”



Sustainable textile management unlocks the potential of going green

Mariana Franzon, National Promoter of Humana, Fundación Pueblo para Pueblo (Spain) says, “The sustainable management of textiles has become a leading engine of green employment, generating tens of thousands of jobs. It has great potential for growth in the short and medium term. It is a sector with great possibilities from the point of view of socio-occupational inclusion as it has become a perfect link for training and incorporation into the labour market”

Influencing Development through International Advocacy



Humana People to People is increasingly influencing global development discourse as it takes part in key global conferences, forums and international exhibitions, which all seek to shape global development by focusing on the major challenges affecting humanity today.

Humana People to People participated in several major international events in 2018, among them the European Development Days 2018 (EDD) organised by the European Commission, the 22nd International AIDS Conference, Comparative and International Education Society (CIES) Conference and the 1st International Conference on Food Security and Climate Change.

Humana People to People participated in the EDD for the third time when it was held in Brussels on 5-6 June 2018. The 2018 theme for Europe's largest event dedicated to international cooperation, development and humanitarian aid was "Women and Girls at the Forefront of Sustainable Development: Protect, Empower and Invest".

During the two-day event, Humana People to People and its members shared in-depth experiences and thoughts on ways to achieve gender equality in teacher training and on moving towards gender equality in education in general. Conceição da Glória Sozinho, Director of ADPP Teacher Training College in Chimoio, Mozambique, shared her own insights in a lab debate hosted by the International Task Force on Teachers for Education 2030. The debate was titled 'Female Teachers and Gender Equality in Education'. She also gave an interview to DEVEX on the same theme.

The Comparative and International Education Society (CIES) 2018 Annual Conference was held under the theme "Re-Mapping Global Education: South-North Dialogue" in Mexico City on 25-29 March 2018. Humana People to People was represented by ADPP Mozambique and Planet Aid Inc., two of its members who presented key findings from the school-feeding programme implementing a bilingual early grade read-

ing initiative, which is improving literacy among grade 1-3 children in Maputo province in Mozambique. Anne Woodworth of Planet Aid and Olivia Francisco Machel of ADPP Mozambique made the presentation in a panel discussion. The annual conference is attended by researchers, students, practitioners, and policymakers interested in international education.

The International AIDS Conference is the largest conference on any global health issue in the world. It continues to provide a unique forum for the intersection of science, advocacy and human rights. Each conference, held every two years, is an opportunity to strengthen policies and programmes that promote a wide range of responses to the epidemic.

At the 22nd International AIDS Conference 2018 (AIDS 2018) in Amsterdam, The Netherlands on 23-27 July 2018, Humana People to People showcased its breakthrough in fighting HIV and AIDS using the TCE Index Partner Testing model. The AIDS 2018 Conference was held under the theme, "Breaking Barriers, Building Bridges".

At the International Conference on Food Security and Climate Change held in Harare, Zimbabwe on 4-5 October 2018, Humana People to People late Chairman Ib Hansen presented experiences in organising small-scale farmers in a parallel session called Global Climate Change.

Ib Hansen's presentation was titled "Humana People to People: Farmers' Clubs Fighting for Food Security and Addressing Global Warming Across the SADC Countries and Elsewhere in the World". The international conference was organised by Bindura University of Science Education with a focus on food security and the climate change impact on today's agriculture.

In addition to these examples, several members appeared with pro-active communication in international media, such as the DEVEX media platform, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung and BBC World Service.

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 under the International Standards on Auditing.

The Federation Humana People to People is accountable in first line to its members and in second line to the people they reach with their activities, and to their partners. This accountability is maintained through thorough reporting on activities as well as financials.

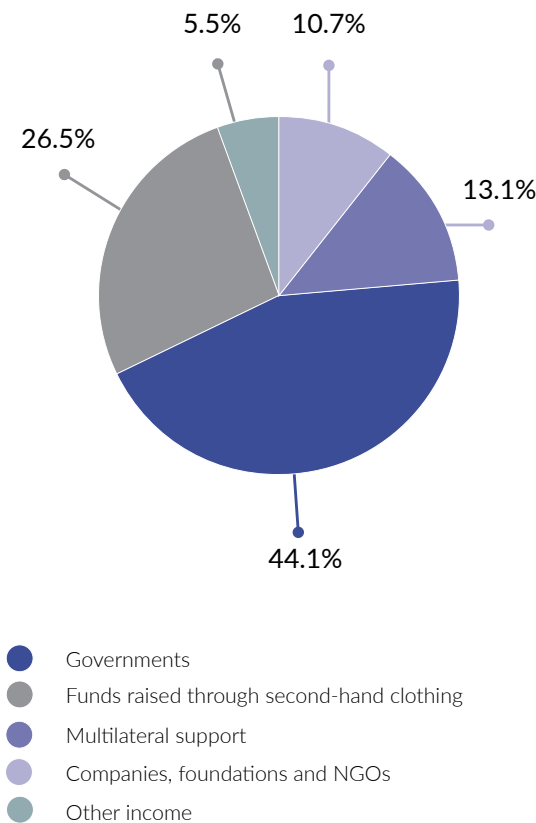
The General Assembly constitutes the supreme authority of the Federation Humana People to People and comprises the 30 member associations. The Committee of the Federation HPP is accountable for financial and operational activities and reports to the members.

The members of the Federation Humana People to People are likewise audited according to international financial and reporting standards, including funds received by international partners, which are also accounted for in line with partnership agreements.

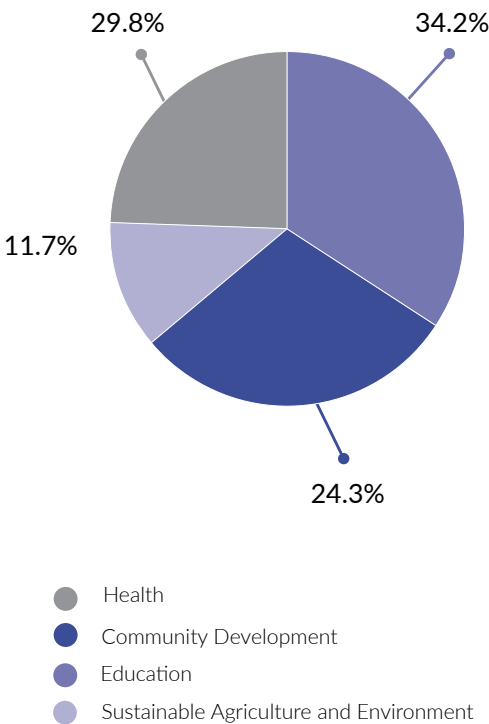
Sources of funding

In 2018, the members of the Federation Humana People to People spent approximately US\$96.5 million on education and development projects world-wide. Income raised through development partnerships constituted the majority of total income at 68%. The remaining income was generated through the collection and sales of second-hand clothes at 26.5% and other income was 5.5%.

Source of funds



Expenditure of funds



Good Governance

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

In 2017-2018 and in line with this commitment, the Federation Humana People to People carried out a thorough review of its governance policies and procedures and their implementation. As per decision of the Committee of the Federation Humana People to People, the governance policies and procedures were measured 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 SGS NGO Benchmarking Standard is described by

SGS as “a reasoned consolidation of some 25 Codes and Standards established by donor agencies, states, funding organisations, associations, philanthropic institutions, etc.” 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 proof of its conformity and compliance with best practices within governance. The audit also served as a useful tool to identify points that needed improvement, which have been incorporated in the Federation HPP's continued efforts in its governance.



Partnerships

The Federation Humana People to People and its members are proud to 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, multilateral agencies and international organisations.

These partnerships are key to our ability to create and maintain necessary initiatives of social and human development and the Federation Humana People to People would like to thank all its partners for their continued support to work with people on the ground and pursue much needed development.



Berney Associés

Geneva, 21 may 2019

Report of the statutory auditor on the financial statements for the year 2018 to the general assembly of the members of the Federation for Associations Connected to the International Humana People to People Movement, Geneva

Report of the statutory auditor on the financial statements

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, 2018.

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.

Berney Associés

In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers 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, 2018 comply with Swiss law and the FAIHPP's statutes.

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 3'134'724, after recording an excess of revenues over expenditures for the year of USD 44'642, be approved.

Berney Associés Audit SA


Gregory GRIEB
Licensed Audit Expert
Auditor in charge


Philippe JOERG
Licensed Audit Expert

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, 2018 (for information purpose only)

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Expertise & Conseil

Fiscalité

Payroll

Corporate finance

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. 29/96

List of Members

Nº	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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