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## Annual Report: 2016-2017

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### *VISION*

*A Society free from inequalities and a society with a culture of philanthropy*

### *MISSION*

*Building a just and humane society*

*Creating enabling conditions for total realisation of human potential*

*Practising & popularising development measures that are sustainable for future generations*





## THE YEAR IN BRIEF

### ACTION PROJECTS

**Targeted Intervention for Injecting Drug Users  
Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture and Livelihood**

### RESEARCH PROJECTS

**Citizens' Awareness of Air Pollution in Delhi  
Baseline Studies in Faridabad District for CSR Interventions  
Preparation of a Manual on Treasure House  
Study of the Problems and Status of Graveyards in Delhi**

### IN-HOUSE MEETINGS

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## ACTION PROJECTS

### Targeted Intervention for Injecting Drug Users

HDS has been implementing the targeted intervention (TI) project for injecting drug users (IDUs) in West Delhi since July 2010 in collaboration with the Delhi State AIDS Control Society (DSACS), Government of the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi. The project is an intervention under India's National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) IV, which aims to intensify and consolidate prevention services with a focus on high-risk groups and population vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. The key objectives of the TI project are to:

- ✓ Ensure quality health services to High Risk Group (HRG)
- ✓ Increase use of condoms by cent percent
- ✓ Ensure proactive screening for HIV at least once in six months
- ✓ Ensure registration of all HIV positive people at ART centre.
- ✓ Strengthen community participation in programme operations
- ✓ Ensure total coverage with new needles and syringes and treatment of abscess
- ✓ Increase the number of OST daily receiver

During the year 2016-17, the TI project covered eight areas of West Delhi viz. Vikas Puri, Uttam Nagar, Kali Basti, Janakpuri A Block, Mohan Garden, Santgarh/Guru Nanak Nagar, Raghbir Nagar and Khayala. The activities performed during the year included, *inter alia*, hotspot meetings, community event, advocacy, counselling for harm reduction and care, and condom programming. A drop-in-centre (DIC) under the supervision of the project manager and

a physician remained operational for providing clinical and recreational services to the beneficiaries. The table below contains the highlights of activities and achievements of the project the reporting year.

### **Project Components and Coverage of HRG during 2016-17**

<b>Project component</b>	<b>Coverage (in number)</b>
HRG registered	498
Routine medical checkup	1399
Testing for HIV infection	744
HRGs found HIV positive	3
ART Linkages	6
Testing for syphilis	324
HRGs found positive for syphilis	2
Number of Syringe distributed	105244
Number of Needle distributed	184965
Number of condom distributed	7653
Number of HRGs linked with OST	213

Following review by the DSACS, the project was renewed for the next financial year starting from April 2016.

### **Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture and Livelihood**

HDS has been working in the domain of sustainable agriculture and livelihood since 2005 with primary focus on promotion of organic farming in villages. During 2016-17, our activities under the initiative covered Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, as noted below.

In **Haryana**, the farmers of five villages in Faridabad district continued to practice organic farming, and HDS provided handholding and monitoring support to farmers as a Facilitation Council under the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) of certification. The PGS certificates issued to five organic farmers' groups by the Organic Farming Association of India (OFAI) will remain valid till September 2018. While over a hundred farmers remained under the PGS certification regime, some of the resourceful farmers could venture into marketing their organic produce in the local market.

In **Himachal Pradesh**, HDS hosted four student volunteers from Germany- Lisa Marie Pyka, Fabian Jacobs, Mathis Bullinger and Arne Bieler, who were part of a team of 11 volunteers who participated in various development projects across different Indian States. The initiative was supported by Welthungerhilfe (WHH)- a prominent development organization of Germany- under the Weltwärts programme of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The four volunteers were based in village Baag in Mandi district. Their activities were locally coordinated by the Muskaan Jaivik Self Help Group (MJ SHG) which has been associated with HDS through the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) network in India. The activities performed by the volunteers during the year under reference were the following:

- ✓ **Short supply chain:** The volunteers worked first hand to understand the challenges of working in remote mountainous region and the issues of agricultural production and

supply chain. They studied the existing supply chain and made recommendations for its improvement.

- ✓ **PGS system:** The volunteers assisted the farmers under PGS certification regime in documentation of farming activities. They helped in collecting data, conducting peer review, and uploading collected data to the government database.
- ✓ **Training on organic farming and biodynamic agriculture:** They also attended a training programme on organic farming in Anand, Gujarat for about two weeks. The programme helped them learn various principles and techniques of organic farming.
- ✓ **Website and social media:** The volunteers developed a website for MJ SHG- <https://muskaanjaivik.wordpress.com> and created a social media interactive space for the group in Facebook- <https://www.facebook.com/muskaanjaivik/>. With a logo in place, the website and the Facebook account helped in establishing the online identity of MJ SHG.

## RESEARCH PROJECTS

### Citizens' Awareness of Air Pollution in Delhi

HDS conducted a series of three studies on air pollution in Delhi with the support of Purpose, USA over a period of eight months starting from May 2016. Designed in the shape of a longitudinal research, the studies looked into the level of people's awareness of the problem of poor air quality in the city, their knowledge of the causes of air pollution and its solutions, views on use of clean fuel and public transport, and the measures for reducing air pollution. In view of its exploratory nature, data collection involved random interviews of citizens of above 15 years of age with the help of a semi-structured interview schedule. For each of the three phases, HDS conducted a field work and a study report was submitted to Purpose. The findings of the study helped Purpose in its advocacy activities under the banner of Help Delhi Breathe, which include civil society groups and concerned citizens.

According to the final study that covered 500 citizens, 66% termed the quality of air 'very dirty' and 88% were either very concerned or somewhat concerned about poor air quality. While vehicular emissions and burning of biomass and garbage were considered largely responsible for air pollution in the city; the responsibility for advancing the solutions to air pollution lied mostly with the people (72%), followed by the local government (49%) and the central government (30%). The findings of the study were published online and also in print media like the one presented below (*Times of India*, 25 February 2017).



# Most of city up for pollution fight

## Ready To Take Individual Action; Support Ban On Diesel Vehicles

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

**New Delhi:** About 69% of 500 respondents interviewed for a poll on air pollution said they supported a phase-out of diesel private vehicles in the capital whereas about 56% believed vehicular emissions were the single greatest source of air pollution, followed by emissions from factories (18%) and burning of garbage (16%).

The poll, commissioned by a coalition of citizens and civil society groups called Help Delhi Breathe and conducted by Human Development Society, an NGO that works on health and environmental issues, shows that residents in Delhi are ready for some strong measures to counter air pollution. The poll also shows that 49% are willing to take action individually to reduce air pollution. While 72% believed that Delhiites are responsible for implementing solutions to the crisis, 49% put the onus on the local government.



LET DELHI BREATHE

Only 15% of those interviewed from five zones of Delhi said they used public transport daily and 41% used several times a week, but 8% never used it. About 52% prefer Metro followed by 26% for e-rickshaws and cycle rickshaws for short distances, about 20% prefer DTC buses but with increased frequency and number.

"Asthma was identified by more than half as a main reason for concern, while almost a quarter cited tuberculosis and lung infections, which are primarily caused by bacteria and virus but aggravated by air pollution," said Dr Nitish Dogra, a physician associated with the coalition. "Other serious long-term impacts of air pollution, particularly small particulates, such as lung cancer, heart disease and dementia, were not specifically mentioned," he added.

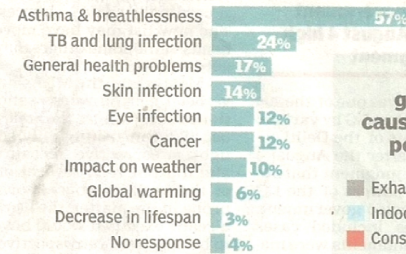
"Last August, the coalition delivered a petition asking the government to place, in every district, air quality displays with health advisories in the form of symbols and text to allow people of all classes to understand how to protect themselves," said Reecha Upadhyay, the coalition's coordinator. "More than 80,000 people signed the petition to health minister Satyendar Jain but despite his promise, winter is almost over and nothing has happened. The few displays that are available are complex and don't provide any health information." The respondents identified 20 solutions, such as promotion of plantations, reduction in number of individual cars and law enforcement, for better air.

### CITY IS AWAKE TO DANGERS OF BAD AIR

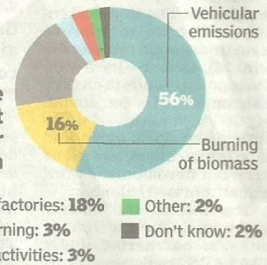
About 69% of 500 respondents interviewed said they supported a phase-out of diesel private vehicles in the capital

SAMPLE SIZE: 500; AGE: 15 years and older; FROM 5 ZONES OF DELHI: North, south, east, west and central 42% of the sample are in 15-29 age bracket

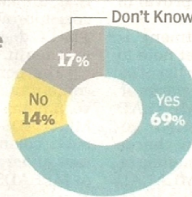
#### Reasons for concern



#### Single greatest cause of air pollution

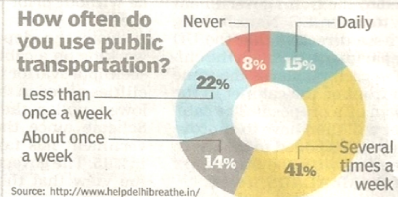


#### Support for ban or phase out of diesel private vehicles



Note: Respondents have given multiple preferences for certain questions and one answer for some.

#### How often do you use public transportation?



Source: <http://www.helpdelhibreathe.in/>

## Baseline Studies in Faridabad District for CSR Interventions

HDS conducted two baseline studies in Faridabad district of Haryana for the R&D Centre, Indian Oil Corporation Limited for the latter's intervention under corporate social responsibility programme. The sections below contain the details of two studies.

**Jasana village:** The baseline study covered the Senior Secondary School of the village. The research team interacted with the school Principal, teachers, staff and children in order to understand the infrastructural needs of the school. The recommended CSR measures included toilets for boys and girls, dual desks and fans for classrooms. The study was conducted in July 2016.

**Dulhepur village:** The baseline study of Dulhepur village was a comprehensive study as it focused on all important indicators of development. This was considered necessary in order to plan and design development projects that will be implemented over a period of five years. The study focused on nine development indicators namely education, health, housing, water, sanitation, income and livelihood, women's empowerment, social challenges and village infrastructure. Besides covering all the 145 families under household survey; the research team conducted focus group discussions (FGDs) separately with women, adolescent girls, male youth and common villagers, interacted with Sarpanch and school teacher, and observed visual parameters like village roads, drainage systems, conditions of houses, school building, and water and sanitation facilities that indicate the level of development and economic conditions of the villagers. The study recommended CSR measures for creation of alternate sources of livelihood, school infrastructure, household infrastructure like toilets, garbage disposal, solar lighting etc., community infrastructure like solar street light, drainage, pond for bathing buffaloes, community hall etc., drug de-addiction and supplementary education. The study was completed in September 2016.

### **Preparation of a Manual on Treasure House**

HDS conducted a research on Treasure House programme of the New Education Group-Foundation for Innovation and Research in Education (NEG-FIRE) in order to prepare a manual for the benefits of senior management, and programme staff working in the field. Treasure House is an innovative community-based intervention that focuses on nurturing creativity and leadership qualities, supplementing education, and enlivening local culture and tradition among children of marginalized communities. NEG-FIRE has been implementing the programme in many locations across India in partnership with grassroots-level development organizations. HDS prepared the Manual in a study-cum-documentation format, which enabled it to capture lessons from on-going implementation, and build a theoretical framework for the benefit of concerned stakeholders. Data collection for the project involved field work in Rajasthan, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. The final Manual was submitted to NEG-FIRE in March 2017.

### **Study of the Problems and Status of Muslim Graveyards in Delhi**

HDS studied the problems and current status of Muslim graveyards in Delhi in a study commissioned by the Delhi Minorities Commission, Government of NCT of Delhi. The study covered all the 11 districts of Delhi, as the purpose was to identify and study each graveyard of the city. This was an exploratory study modeled on research-cum-documentation format. The methods used for data collection included review of literature, observation of physical parameters like graveyard facilities, interaction with caretakers, photography, and interaction with members of Muslim community. The study highlighted many problems faced by graveyards of the city like shrinkage of space in the existing graveyards, land encroachment, small sizes of graveyard land, and location of graveyards in inhabited colonies. HDS submitted the draft report to the Commission in February 2017.

## *IN-HOUSE MEETINGS*

During 2016-17, the Executive Body meeting was held on 16 July 2016 and the meeting of General Body was held on 29 October 2016. Both the meetings were held in the office of the organization in Mayur Vihar. The minutes were documented and circulated amongst the members.

## *LEGAL COMPLIANCES*

HDS submitted the Annual Report and Annual Audit Report for the year 2015-16 and particulars of members of Executive Body & office bearers to the Registrar of Societies, Delhi vide its letter no. 01/2003-HDS/1068 dated 23 January 2017. It also complied with statutory requirements of the Income Tax Department and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India by filing the annual returns of income and expenditure.

## *SPIRIT OF CELEBRATION*

The Foundation Day of HDS was celebrated on 6 February 2017 in the organisation's Head Office with a small get together of staff, members and friends. We also celebrated the New Year 2017 with our staff members in TI project office in Vikaspuri.

### **KEY COLLABORATORS**

**(Past & Present)**

National Human Rights Commission, India  
National Commission for Women, India  
Delhi Commission for Women, Government of NCT of Delhi  
Delhi State AIDS Control Society, Government of NCT of Delhi  
SOS Children's Villages of India, New Delhi  
Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India  
National Centre of Organic Farming, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India  
Concern India Foundation, New Delhi  
Krishi Vigyan Kendra: Balasore (Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology)  
Bureau of Police Research & Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India  
Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh  
Department of Botany, R.B.S. College, Agra, Uttar Pradesh  
Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India  
Department of Science & Technology, Government of India  
Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi  
ActionAid India, New Delhi  
Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi  
Socio-Legal Information Centre, New Delhi  
Mattai Foundation, USA  
Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Faridabad  
PMU, Sweden  
New Education Group- Foundation for Innovation and Research in Education, New Delhi  
The Asia Foundation, USA  
Udayan Care, New Delhi  
Welthungerhilfe, Germany  
Purpose, USA  
Delhi Minorities Commission, Government of NCT of Delhi



### MEMBERS

Dr. Anil Kumar Das, Development Practitioner, Chairperson  
Dr. Mayank Kumar, Historian, General Secretary  
Dr. Tapan Chakraborty, Criminologist, Treasurer  
Dr. Harekrushna Das, Physician  
Mr. Kapil Srivastava, Journalist  
Mrs. Manisha, Spiritual Master  
Dr. M. N. Rajesh, Historian  
Dr. Rajesh Kharat, South Asian Studies Expert  
Mr. Vivek, Linguist

### ADVISORS

Dr. A. C. Gaur, Former Prof. & Head, Microbiology Department, IARI, Delhi  
Dr. Bharat Singh, Reader in Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi  
Dr. G. J. Sudhakar, Ex-Head, Department of History, Loyola College, Chennai  
Prof. John Winterdyk, Dept. of Economics, Justice, and Policy Studies, Mount Royal University, Canada  
Prof. Premananda Panda, Former Head, Dept. of Anthropology, Sambalpur University, Odisha  
Prof. Rajendra Singh, Former Prof. & Head, Department of Social Work, University of Delhi, Delhi  
Prof. Rekha Pande, Department of History, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad  
Shri V. V. Sardana, Former Addl. Director-General of Police, Tripura

## PHOTO GALLERY



Interaction with children during field work in Andhra Pradesh for Treasure House Project



Interaction with IDUs at a hot spot under the Targeted Intervention Project



A Community-level event for HIV/AIDS Awareness in JJ Slum, Madipur, Delhi



IDUs injecting at a hot spot in West Delhi

## *STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE*

<b>Income</b>	<b>Amount (Rs.)</b>
Grants-in-aid	2425192
Grants-in-aid (foreign)	1020925
Donations received- Voluntary	31000
Bank interest	9890
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>3487007</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Amount (Rs.)</b>
Advertisement and recruitment charges	2000
Salary and honorarium	2111834
Conference, seminar & meetings	23911
Printing & stationery/Photostat	22416
Courier & postage	834
Office maintenance	85731
Telephone expenses	17769
Traveling & conveyance/ Boarding & lodging	264102
Books & periodicals	1925
Miscellaneous expenses	4000
Internet/ website charges	14226
Needles & Syringes	243991
Medicines and Clinical services for STI care	33962
Office rent	304841
Development of Info-graphics and Design of Report	59800
Community-based activities	7500
Electricity & water charges	22698
Legal & professional charges	12620
Audit fees	15500
Bank charges	12476
Computer maintenance/AMC	10730
Staff welfare	8949
Depreciation	31305
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>3313120</b>
<b>Excess of expenditure over income (A-B)</b>	<b>173887</b>

**Donations to Human Development Society are eligible for tax relief under Section 80 G of the Income Tax Act.**



**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY**

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**[Cover Photo: Children performing a Treasure House activity in Odisha]**