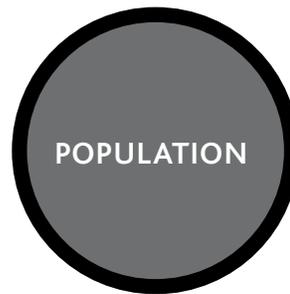


SUMMARY OF FINALIST PROPOSALS



2007
DEVELOPMENT
MARKETPLACE

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The World Bank's Development Marketplace (DM) is a competitive grant program that identifies and funds innovative, bottom-up development ideas that deliver results and have the potential to be expanded or replicated. Since 1998, the Development Marketplace has awarded roughly US\$41 million to over 600 groundbreaking projects in more than 70 countries through Global, Country-Level and Regional competitions.

This summary book briefly describes the finalist proposals selected for the 2007 Global Competition (DM2007). The theme for DM2007, *Improving Results in Health, Nutrition and Population for the Poor*, reflects the World Bank's commitment to support and incubate innovative approaches for achieving better health outcomes for poor people in developing countries.

The 104 finalists participating in this year's Development Marketplace were chosen from a pool of 2,900 applicants who responded to an open call for proposals during the fall of 2006. Over 220 health specialists and development experts from inside and outside the World Bank volunteered their time to assess the proposals and select the most promising as finalists.

Finalist proposals for DM2007 fall into three sub-sectors—health, nutrition and population, and address one or more of the following areas:

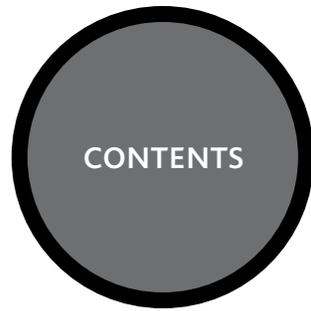
- Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups;
- Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of healthcare goods and services;
- Innovative inter-sectoral linkages, such as improving water supply, sanitation services, indoor air pollution, roads, etc., for illness/disease/injury prevention;
- Cost-effective approaches/methods/technologies to improve local capacity to collect, analyze, and apply health, nutrition and population data.

The proposed projects will be implemented in 42 different countries by a variety of organizations and individuals ranging from local/indigenous community groups, international development organizations, small local businesses, universities and municipal agencies working in partnership with non-profit groups. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were by far the biggest source of finalists, with 64 percent of the proposals. The second-largest source of finalists came from the private sector with 13 percent.

The largest number of finalists are from the Africa region (34 percent) followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (21 percent), South Asia (20 percent), East Asia and the Pacific (15 percent), Eastern and Central Europe (6 percent) and Middle East and North Africa (4 percent). The country with the most finalists is India, which has 11 project teams in the competition. Kenya has the second largest number of finalists (10), followed by the Philippines (9) and Nepal (6).

Finalist teams will gather at World Bank headquarters in Washington, DC at the Marketplace, May 22-23, to make their case for funding to an international jury. The 32-member jury is composed of senior World Bank staff, representatives from our funding and technical partners and prominent specialists in the field of international health. Together with co-funders, Development Marketplace will award about US\$4 million in grants to the winners of the 2007 Global Competition.

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE 2007 GLOBAL COMPETITION AND THE DEVELOPMENT MARKETPLACE PROGRAM, PLEASE VISIT WWW.DEVELOPMENTMARKETPLACE.ORG



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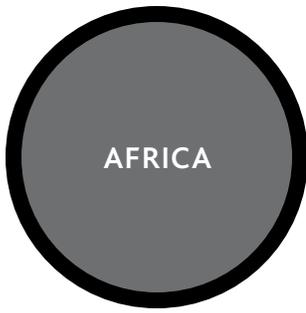
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PROJECT NUMBER: 1900

Hearth & Home Communities Fighting Malnutrition

COUNTRY: Benin

SECTOR: Nutrition

SUB-THEME: Innovative inter-sectoral linkages

ORGANIZATION: Catholic Relief Services—United States Council of Catholic Bishops

FUNDING REQUEST: \$ 199,849

CONTACT: Carla Brown-NDiaye

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EMAIL: cbrownndiaye@crsbenin.org

WEBSITE: www.crs.org

OBJECTIVE: To reduce malnutrition among children under the age of five in Toucountouna, Benin by integrating a community-based nutritional rehabilitation program (PD/Hearth), promoting eco-latrines, and organizing savings and lending communities.

RATIONALE: The region of Atacora, located in northwest Benin, has one of the highest child malnutrition rates in the country. In the Toucountouna District (30,154 population), 30 percent of children suffer from severe or moderate wasting, roughly half experience at least three episodes of diarrhea each month, and 16 percent die before their fifth birthday. Over 80 percent of the children in this area also suffer from anemia (National Health Statistics 2001). This situation is primarily as a result of poor nutrition, limited access to sanitation facilities and extreme poverty.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project uses an integrated approach to simultaneously implement activities that focus on poverty reduction, improved nutrition and health, and sanitation and hygiene. Initially the project will support the development of 140 saving and lending communities (SILCs) in the Toucountouna District's 22 communities. The project expects 80 percent of households to have increased their savings by the end of two years. SILC members will then be recruited for nutritional rehabilitation activities targeting 350 malnourished children. By the end of the project, at least 80 percent of the targeted children will have attained the standard weight for age and 2,500 people benefited indirectly. Simultaneously, 732 households will receive eco-latrines and basic hygiene training. The project has the potential to be adopted by communities throughout the Atacora region.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 0455

Transportation & Power for Village Health Centers

COUNTRY: Democratic Republic of the Congo

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Cost-effective approaches/methods/technologies to improve local capacity to gather, analyze and apply health, nutrition and population data

ORGANIZATION: Congo Helping Hands, Inc.

FUNDING REQUEST: \$87,780

CONTACT: Woody Collins

TEL: +1 317 698 7643

EMAIL: WMCollins@CongoHelpingHands.org

WEBSITE: www.CongoHelpingHands.org

OBJECTIVE: To improve poor people's access to healthcare by providing rural village health centers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) with the means to transport patients, medical supplies and equipment, and generate electricity and mechanical power.

RATIONALE: Access to transportation is a major barrier to health services in rural DRC. In the Kasai Occidental Provinces's Bulape Health Zone (BHZ), 28 health centers provide decentralized health services for 120,000 poor people. But the centers' effectiveness is compromised as they do not have the capability to transport critical patients to far away reference hospitals, nor the electrical or mechanical power to operate simple electrical equipment for administrative and health purposes. Health centers are also unable to generate the necessary income to be self-sufficient as their patients often have little or no means to pay for health services.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: At US\$5,000 each, the Basic Utility Vehicle (BUV) is an affordable solution to the transportation crisis in rural areas. In addition, the diesel engine can operate as an alternator to keep a battery fully charged, and the drive train's pulley system can be used to power mechanical devices such as grain grinders or water pumps to generate income. The project will assist a local group of entrepreneurs to establish the first BUV micro-factory in DRC to locally produce BUVs. 28 BUVs will be distributed to health centers throughout the BHZ expanding their coverage and thus benefiting BHZ's entire population. The factory will have the capability to produce BUVs for 13 additional health zones in the vicinity.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2037

Selling Soap to Buy Medicines for the Poor

COUNTRY: Democratic Republic of the Congo

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services

ORGANIZATION: Louvain Développement
FUNDING REQUEST: \$168,500
CONTACT: Jean-François Dubuisson
TEL: in DR Congo: +243 998 67 54.62 or +243 810 699 029 or +243 80 88 22 907; in Burundi: +257 79 995 613; in Belgium: +32 476 602 459
EMAIL: jfdubuisson@louvaindev.org
WEBSITE: www.louvaindev.org

OBJECTIVE: To improve health services to the very poor by providing a sustainable supply of medicines to rural health centers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) through the expansion of a community-owned soap factory.

RATIONALE: The infrastructure and economic networks of the DRC have been destroyed by repeated political and military crises. Moreover there has been no public financial support to the health sector for over 20 years. Currently primary healthcare for the poor is dependent on external support from donors and NGOs, which can be volatile and subject to frequent policy changes. Even with donor subsidies lowering service fees, the poorest are still unable to pay, and many health centers do not earn the necessary income to purchase essential medicines.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project is introducing a new sustainable financing method by expanding the profits of a three year old, socially-driven and community-owned soap factory by incorporating a new industrial technology that integrates a household oil refinery with soap production. Two tons of household oil will be produced daily, while soap production will triple to three tons a day. The project anticipates the factory's profits to increase 4.5 times, and these higher profits will be used to provide essential medicines to 30 disadvantaged rural health centers in the Northern Sanitary District, reaching nearly 240,000 people. In return these centers will guarantee that destitute patients, roughly 40,000, receive free care. In addition, the factory expansion will provide increased incomes for factory workers and over 700 new jobs in the community.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 0730

Partnership with Healers to Treat Mental Illness

COUNTRY: The Gambia
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: World Health Organization/AFRO
FUNDING REQUEST: \$196,784
CONTACT: Nestor Shivute
TEL: +220 446 22 94 or +220 446 22 83/86
EMAIL: shivuten@gm.afro.who.int
WEBSITE: www.who.int

OBJECTIVE: To increase access to healthcare and facilitate community reintegration for people with mental disorders using an innovative public-private partnership between traditional healers, the Gambia's Department of Health & Social Welfare (DOSH) and local NGOs.

RATIONALE: In the Gambia, at least 118,000 people are affected by mental illness, of which roughly 27,000 people suffer from a severe mental disorder. However, almost 90 percent of them do not have access to the treatment they need. All too often mental disorders go undetected, or are wrongly attributed to supernatural forces, witchcraft or "moral weakness" and this belief, together with the lack of access to care and inadequate care, leads to serious human rights violations, and social exclusion from most aspects of community life and extreme poverty.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project will equip traditional healers, the frontline healthcare providers for mental health, with the knowledge and skills to treat people with mental disorders. Mental illness treatment will be covered by small government grants, along with rehabilitation activities to promote self-sufficiency for nutritional needs, and some degree of contribution to the household economy. This will be the first attempt in the Gambia to systematically engage traditional healers to be part of the mental healthcare delivery system, and to formally link them with the DOSH and other NGOs. Over the two year period, the project expects to train 60 healers to reach over 7,000 patients and reduce the treatment gap for severe mental illness from 90 percent to 60 percent.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2864

Applying Social Franchising to Healthcare

COUNTRY: Ghana
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services
ORGANIZATION: MicroClinics Foundation
FUNDING REQUEST: \$150,000
CONTACT: Kojo Taylor
TEL: +1 612 455 2505
EMAIL: kbtaylor@microclinics.com
WEBSITE: www.microclinics.com

OBJECTIVE: To improve access to affordable, consistent healthcare in rural parts of Ghana by introducing a franchise business model for health clinics.

RATIONALE: Since over 90 percent of healthcare clinics in Ghana are located in urban areas while 70 percent of the population live in rural areas, lack of access to medical care is a larger problem than the inability to pay for services. More than 60 percent of essential drugs do not reach 40 percent of the population. Furthermore, 70 percent of all cases seen in rural areas stem from five main diseases: malaria, respiratory tract infections, anemia, diarrheal disease

and worm infestations. The problem is exacerbated by the fact that there are just 6 doctors per 100,000 people in Ghana, many of whom are clustered in urban areas.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: MicroClinics has developed a franchise model that empowers local female nurse entrepreneurs, targets frequently occurring diseases, standardizes operating practices between clinics, and increases penetration to underserved areas, thus providing a consistent level of quality and care. As nurses, franchisees already have strong community health backgrounds and will be provided with necessary business training. In addition, their income is projected to be at least two times the national average. Partnerships have been established with Phyto-Riker Pharmaceuticals (the leading Ghanaian pharma brand), the Ministry of Health and the National Health Insurance Scheme to ensure insurance coverage for the poor. The initial pilot of 50 clinics is expected to serve 600,000 people. Over time, the project will scale-up to 600 clinics reaching 7 million people.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3250

Emergency Taxi Service in Rural Areas of Ghana

COUNTRY: Ghana

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services

ORGANIZATION: Village Exchange Ghana

FUNDING REQUEST: \$80,800

CONTACT: Yannick Milev

TEL: +233 (0) 925704

EMAIL: ymilev@villageexchangeinternational.org

WEBSITE: www.villageexchangeinternational.org

OBJECTIVE: To improve access to emergency healthcare of rural communities in Ghana by using taxis to provide emergency transport services.

RATIONALE: Although access to basic healthcare in Ghana's Volta Region has improved greatly in the past few years through the establishment of health centers in rural areas, these centers are not equipped to handle emergencies such as complications during childbirth, severe malaria cases and all other conditions requiring important surgical procedures and blood transfusions. Urban hospitals are equipped to handle such cases yet emergency medical transport services to urban centers are nonexistent.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project proposes an innovative public-private partnership that links up taxi drivers and community health center nurses to provide medical emergency transport to urban hospitals for rural patients. The project will equip nurses with the necessary tools to contact taxi drivers and train taxi drivers in the proper delivery of emergency medical transportation. It builds on the existing availability of cell phone coverage

and usage in rural areas and sufficiently developed transport routes for cars to convey patients between villages and cities in a timely manner. To avoid over-dependence on foreign aid, the project will also mobilize communities to raise and manage a revolving fund to cover service fees. Approximately 80 communities in three districts of the Volta Region will be targeted for this novel taxi emergency transport service, affecting roughly 290,000 people. Upon initial success, this project has the potential to scale-up to cover all 15 districts within the Volta Region.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 0512

Sustainable Sanitary Health for Improved Girls Education

COUNTRY: Kenya

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative inter-sectoral linkages

ORGANIZATION: Binti Africa Foundation (BAF)

FUNDING REQUEST: \$170,995

CONTACT: Zipporah Nyamauncho Ongwenyi

TEL: +254 722 831791

EMAIL: bintiafrica@kenyaweb.com

WEBSITE: N/A

OBJECTIVE: To lower the rate of infection and increase school attendance among primary school girls in Kenya's coastal areas by producing affordable hygienic pads and setting up model washrooms for girls.

RATIONALE: Lack of affordable sanitary pads in Kenya causes infections among adolescent girls and consequently lowers their primary school attendance and participation. The proposed project offers a comprehensive approach that will produce and distribute affordable hygienic sanitary pads at the local level, contributing to improved health and primary school attendance among adolescent girls.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: Previous campaigns in Kenya for the provision of sanitary pads have led to minimal long-term impact due to their failure in reducing the price of pads (US\$0.50) for poor families who survive on US\$1 per day. The proposed project, on the other hand, allows the schools to produce the pads themselves at affordable costs through an innovative, financially sustainable model. The project will benefit 100,000 adolescent girls in coastal Kenya over two years while employing 17 workers through a multi-tiered approach: a baseline survey; community vetting activities; establishment of a local sanitary pad production center; distribution of pads to schools; and construction of model girls' washrooms in 15 pilot schools. As a result, the project will improve physical and mental health of adolescent girls and increase their rate of primary school attendance and participation.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 0709

Mukuru Pilot Drainage Project

COUNTRY: Kenya
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative inter-sectoral linkages
ORGANIZATION: Kenya Water, Energy, Cleanliness and Health (KWENCH) Project
FUNDING REQUEST: \$198,830
CONTACT: Constance Hunt
TEL: +254 726 295 675
EMAIL: Kwenchproject@yahoo.com
WEBSITE: N/A

OBJECTIVE: To reduce rates of water-related diseases by providing storm water drainage to an informal settlement in Nairobi, Kenya.

RATIONALE: Informal settlements in Nairobi are not recognized by governments as residential areas and therefore do not receive the maintenance and infrastructure services provided to formal communities. Due to a lack of storm water drainage systems, these informal settlements often flood during rainy seasons, bringing residents into contact with water that has been contaminated by sewage and garbage. These pools become a breeding habitat for mosquitoes leading to high rates of water-related diseases that are rare in other parts of the city. Typhoid, malaria, and diarrhea ultimately reduce productivity at work and in schools thereby continuing a cycle of poverty.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project will fill the gap left by the public sector through an innovative partnership with the local community-based organizations to enable the residents themselves to build and maintain a storm water drainage system. The long-term maintenance of the system will be financed with revenues from the sale of waste products including organic compost and recyclable materials recovered from the community. Ongoing data collection monitoring will ensure maintenance and establish a statistical link between the provision of sanitation services and the reduction of illness. The establishment of this link will provide motivation to a broader set of stakeholders to ensure that drainage is provided and maintained in similar communities, thus easing the way for project replication beyond the initial 500 inhabitants.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 0945

Probiotic Yogurt for Health and Nutrition: Women Helping Women

COUNTRY: Kenya
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: University of Western Ontario
FUNDING REQUEST: \$154,728
CONTACT: Isaac Luginaah
TEL: +519 661 2111 ext 86944

EMAIL: iluginaa@uwo.ca
WEBSITE: www.uwo.ca

OBJECTIVE: To improve the health and nutrition levels and alleviate suffering from malnutrition among vulnerable social groups in Oyugis-Rachuonyo district by establishing a sustainable, food-producing enterprise.

RATIONALE: Seventy percent of the people in Kenya's Oyugis-Rachuonyo district live below the poverty line. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the district is 25 percent. It is estimated that over 50 percent of the people living with AIDS and nearly half of all infected children suffer from diarrheal disease. Moreover, about 30 percent of the women suffer from bacterial vaginosis. Malnutrition is a leading cause of poor health and the spread of HIV in this community. Probiotics (dietary supplements that contain beneficial bacteria or yeast) have proven to confer health benefits and represent a simple and inexpensive method to alleviate some of the diseases mentioned above.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project combines modern microbiology technology with simple and cost-effective food science methods. The partnership between the Tanzanian Medical Institute for Medical Research, the Tukwamwane Women's Group, and the University of Western Ontario also brings together a variety of skills and experience to increase implementation success. Using the ancient method of food fermentation, women with little or no formal education will be trained to use local resources to produce a high quality product for consumption and distribution of surplus. The result will be a sustainable community food-based micro-enterprise for better health, which fosters leadership, empowerment, and advocacy skills among women and knowledge transfer to future generations.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1597

The Tremendous Natural Resource of the Moringa Tree

COUNTRY: Kenya
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative inter-sectoral linkages
ORGANIZATION: L2i Consultants
FUNDING REQUEST: \$187,100
CONTACT: Eric Lemetais
PHONE: +33 2 32 85 01 40
EMAIL: l2i.consultants@wanadoo.fr
WEBSITE: N/A

OBJECTIVE: To use the incredible properties of the moringa tree, a natural, readily available tropical resource, to improve the quality of drinking water and nutrition of the 20,000 people in Kenya's Mwingi district.

RATIONALE: African countries like Kenya are not on track for achieving the Millennium Development Goals for water, nutrition and

health. Malnutrition affects 25 percent of the children and 44 out of every 1,000 babies die before their first birthday in Mwingi district. Sanitation habits are poor and access to safe drinking water is limited, resulting in high levels of water-borne diseases and child mortality. The consumption of moringa leaves can fight malnutrition year-round, avoiding importation of products and promoting environmentally sound local economic development to fight poverty.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The leaves of the moringa tree, a local species, have concentrated amounts of vitamins A and C, proteins and micro-nutrients -- a balanced amino acid composition for human consumption. They are rich in phosphorous, magnesium, iron and calcium. The moringa seed is also a natural coagulant and flocculent that can be used as simple, environmentally-friendly water purification source for households. The absence of sufficient proof about the nutritional benefits of moringa is a barrier to its inclusion in nutrition intervention programs by international agencies. This pilot program presents an opportunity to collect much needed empirical data, while at the same time providing much needed water sanitation and nutrition for about 20,000 village residents.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2258

Achieving Health through Enterprising Water Supply

COUNTRY: Kenya
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative inter-sectoral linkages
ORGANIZATION: Imani Africa Communities Development Agency
FUNDING REQUEST: \$ 188,939
CONTACT: David Paul Bonyo Okello
TEL: +254 57 2027985
EMAIL: secretariat@imaniafrica.org
WEBSITE: www.imaniafrica.org

OBJECTIVE: To provide safe potable water and improve the nutritional health of Tido Community in Kenya through an innovative, local and sustainable pumping system.

RATIONALE: Some 85 percent of the 50,000 inhabitants of Tido community lack access to clean, safe drinking water. This lack of potable water in the community contributes to high infant mortality rates as well as widespread incidences of ringworm and scabies. The proposed project offers a new and practical technology to provide potable water and improve nutritional health of the initial 5,000 pilot communities.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: By drilling a borehole that is equipped with a solar powered submersible pump in the grounds of Tido Primary School, this project will reduce ringworms and scabies rates in the community by providing potable water to 5,000 inhabitants. The water will be sold at affordable prices to locals through

entrepreneurs to ensure the long-term financial sustainability of the model. The project will use part of the proceeds from water sales to finance the purchase of sanitary towels for 316 adolescent girls and establish a school feeding program, improving the nutrition of 72 orphans and 562 other children in Tido Primary School.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2277

Integrated Fish Pond Management for Better Health

COUNTRY: Kenya
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)
FUNDING REQUEST: \$199,938
CONTACT: Francois Xavier Nicolas Omlin
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OBJECTIVE: To improve malaria vector control, provide protein-rich nutrition and generate a revenue stream business for the local communities by reactivating abandoned fishponds in the rural highlands of Western Kenya.

RATIONALE: As a result of the abandonment of over 1,500 man-made fishponds in Western Kenya, the density of larval densities of malaria vectors increased in the surrounding areas, causing an overall increase in malaria rates. Currently, malaria accounts for 75 percent of all illnesses borne by the 1.55 million people within the three districts of Nyanza Province. The proposed project offers a multi-faceted and sustainable model to reduce local malaria epidemic, contributing to overall improved healthcare for the targeted communities.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project will reactivate 1,500 inactive fishponds, thereby providing steady incomes for 10,900 fish farming household members, while at the same time decreasing malaria rates among 52,000 Kenyans. The proposed project will rehabilitate abandoned fish ponds in 21 divisions and introduce fingerlings and harvest the fish through local fish farmer cooperatives. The project also proposes to monitor and evaluate the effects of the intervention on malaria vectors and local population nutrition standards. The project's innovation derives out of its use of a particular type of fish—*Oreochromis niloticus*—in a new setting, and using private-public partnerships with forming local cooperatives to harvest and sell the fish. In the long run, the project has the potential to be expanded to a number of Sub-Saharan African countries.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2437

Up-Scaling Dissemination of Maternal Health Information

COUNTRY: Kenya
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services
ORGANIZATION: Integral Advisory Limited
FUNDING REQUEST: \$192,780
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WEBSITE: www.integral-advisory.com

OBJECTIVE: To reduce infant and maternal mortality (IMM) in Kenya by using text messaging on mobile phones to disseminate maternal health information.

RATIONALE: Some 6,000 pregnant mothers die each year due to maternal health complications in Kenya while one child in 10 dies before its fifth birthday. The high IMM rate in Kenya can be reduced by educating parents. The proposed project offers a simple and practical tool for millions of pregnant women to receive personalized and up-to-date health tips, helping to alleviate fatal risks during pregnancy.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The proposed project aims to bridge the gap between the health information available and low rates of access by parents to this information by utilizing text messaging. The proposed project will provide a system where the user will enter the last day of the pregnant woman's menstrual period (e.g. 16MAR), indicate how frequently they wish to receive pregnancy tips (e.g. '2XD' for two times daily or '3XW' for 3 times weekly, etc.) which will automatically activate an account for the subscriber. Health information will then be subsequently sent based on the age (weeks) of the pregnancy. The system will also allow men to make inquiries on behalf of their wives and will encourage ownership of the pregnancy by both parents. With high potential for expansion, the project has made financial and operational plans for replication in Uganda and Tanzania.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2556

Identifying and Learning from Maternal Deaths

COUNTRY: Kenya
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Cost-effective approaches/methods/technologies to improve local capacity to gather, analyze and apply health, nutrition and population data
ORGANIZATION: Family Care International (FCI) Kenya
FUNDING REQUEST: \$195,615
CONTACT: Angeline Mutunga

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WEBSITE: N/A

OBJECTIVE: To increase pregnant women's access to skilled health-care by engaging traditional community leaders in the Homabay District of Kenya.

RATIONALE: Most tribal norms prevent women in rural Kenya from seeking access to skilled healthcare during pregnancy. For example, in the Homabay community, maternal death is considered a natural part of life and unavoidable, thus discouraging pregnant women from visiting modern facilities and professional caregivers. The proposed project offers to change this environment by engaging and educating community leaders on maternal health.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: Unlike its predecessors, the proposed project focuses on community leaders for improving maternal healthcare. Instead of educating only the pregnant women in the community, this project aims to train older tribal leaders and change the traditional attitudes toward pregnancy by using these leaders' influence in the community. By training 6 division officers, 26 chiefs, 63 assistant chiefs and 1,850 village elders who will become key agents for change, the project will impact 187,500 adult inhabitants of Homabay. When successful, the project is slated to be replicated in eleven other provinces for Nyanza.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2890

Integrated Mobile Health Clinics for Remote Peoples

COUNTRY: Kenya
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: Mpala Community Trust
FUNDING REQUEST: \$168,971
CONTACT: Sharon Wreford-Smith
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WEBSITE: www.mpala.org/mct or www.nomadictrust.com

OBJECTIVE: To reduce poverty and improve health in Kenya's remote communities through integrated mobile health clinics that will provide immunizations, medical care, HIV/AIDS services and culturally appropriate health education.

RATIONALE: Remote communities in Samburu and Laikipia districts in Kenya have not received adequate healthcare, health education or have not been tested for HIV/AIDS. Some 91 percent of these communities practice female genital mutilation, 80 percent are illiterate, and they all live scattered through the region which has tough terrain with very few roads. The project offers to provide health services to these communities through an integrated mobile clinic that is appropriate for the region's tough terrain.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The proposed project offers a practical and cost-effective mobile health facility that can travel to inaccessible environments. The unique aspect of the project is its integrated mobility: vehicles transport supplies to camels, camels transport supplies to remote areas where staff travel by bicycle and foot between camel camps and communities, providing door-to-door service. The proposed model utilizes new and modular approaches to loading the camels and setting up clinics with solar-powered refrigerated camel packs and counselor backpacks with cooling units to transport medicine that currently cannot be transported. The project is slated to initially be scaled to the Baringo and West Marsabit Districts and has a wider potential for replication in tough terrain remote areas.

PROJECT NUMBER: 3961

Sounds of Life!

COUNTRY: Kenya

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: National Organization of Peer Educators

FUNDING REQUEST: \$179,236

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WEBSITE: www.hope.or.ke

OBJECTIVE: To increase the use of reproductive health services and voluntary HIV counseling and testing services among youth living in Nairobi slums.

RATIONALE: High rates of youth unemployment in Nairobi slums contribute to social problems including crime, substance abuse, rape, and risky sexual behavior. In many cases, the 1.5 million youths living in these destitute environments lack access to adequate health information and services—resulting in high transmission rates of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, unplanned pregnancies, and poor general health. Contraceptive use in this population is only 8 percent and the National AIDS Control Council estimates that over 20 percent of AIDS cases occur in young people aged 15-24 years. Less than 10 percent of youth (aged 15-19 years) know their HIV status (KDHS 2003).

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: Sounds of Life (Mahewa za Life) will use the powerful role of music in urban slums to foster positive health behavior among 50,000 youth in six slums in Nairobi. The project team will work with popular Disc Jockeys (DJs) and Masters of Ceremony, who play a significant role in shaping youth beliefs and stereotypes, to champion and communicate behavioral change messages. The DJs will integrate pre-recorded 'Sounds of Life drop-lines' and behavior change messages in their usual music mixing in discos and social clubs. The project team will also employ youth educators to hold group discussions on HIV and facilitate the use of services and counseling from local health centers.

PROJECT NUMBER: 2105

Revolutionizing Sanitation in Madagascar

COUNTRY: Madagascar

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: Caring Response Madagascar Foundation

FUNDING REQUEST: \$197,247

CONTACT: David Wiltse

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WEBSITE: www.caringresponse.org

OBJECTIVE: To facilitate access to sanitation products critical to reducing disease, improving health, and aiding development in Madagascar.

RATIONALE: Diseases caused by poor sanitation are a serious problem that affects an estimated 82 percent of Madagascar's population. Diarrheal illnesses are a leading cause of Madagascar's high infant mortality rate and low average life span and are blamed for productivity losses estimated at 24 percent per year. At the root of this problem is the lack of access to safe water or sanitary toilets.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will establish a production facility to manufacture ceramic toilet bowls and water filters for low-income consumers—the first of its kind in Madagascar. Previously unavailable due to the prohibitive cost, this unique design from India for ceramic toilets and water purifiers will be made affordable and of higher quality by using local materials and local labor. Combined with innovative education and an awareness campaign using literacy and "Marionette" puppet displays, this project represents the final lynch pin in the process of delivering the tools needed to revolutionize sanitation in Madagascar. With a financially sustainable model and strong leadership this project will benefit close to 200,000 individuals each year and has a strategic plan to expand in the future.

PROJECT NUMBER: 1772

Children's Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Project

COUNTRY: Malawi

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: Water For People—Malawi

FUNDING REQUEST: \$200,000

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OBJECTIVE: To reduce the incidence of diarrhea by increasing usage of improved latrines by young children and their care takers.

RATIONALE: Toddlers aged two through six are rarely “potty trained” and are instead allowed to defecate in the open. In areas where hand washing is poorly practiced and where sanitation services are under-developed, care providers such as mothers and older siblings fail to properly clean up the children and the human waste. This increases human contact with pathogen-rich feces—the leading cause of diarrhea. Eliminating the health risk posed by open-defecation is particularly difficult in Malawi, where rural sanitation coverage is estimated at less than 42 percent and existing latrines are considered inadequate to prevent fecal-oral disease transmission.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: A multi-pronged approach will address the immediate problem of poor sanitary infrastructure by shifting the focus from the construction of slab latrines to the production of a valuable product from human waste—compost. The compost can be used by the families to improve food production and will provide an income generating opportunity for small businesses engaged in waste removal. In addition, the program uses a market-based voucher mechanism to ensure long-term sustainability and avoid market distorting subsidies. Finally, children are educated about health issues and then serve as catalysts of behavior change in the household and broader community. The project seeks to achieve 100 percent sanitation coverage in order to measurably reduce diarrhea in two districts in Malawi.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2069

Financing Community-based Health Insurance Scheme from Pork

COUNTRY: Malawi

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: Sponsor a Child Network (Malawi)

FUNDING REQUEST: \$192,900

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OBJECTIVE: To improve access to quality healthcare through the establishment of a community-based health insurance (CBHI) scheme.

RATIONALE: In agricultural communities income streams are irregular, making unexpected medical problems prohibitively expensive. When an illness occurs during the off-season or a bad harvest year, poor households are forced to sell assets or other means of livelihoods to pay for medical bills. Patients who lack assets often go to the hospital anyway, where they are treated by doctors out of a moral responsibility despite their inability to pay. As a result of the provision of free service, the quality of all medical care suffers as the hospital becomes less financially stable.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: By improving the ability of poor members of the community to access and pay for health services, the project will improve the quality of healthcare for the entire community. A CBHI scheme will be established in the Kapiri area using the proceeds from pork production and sales. This non-profit health financing scheme will pool collective health risks and will be managed by the members in order to ensure that community members have access to healthcare and are shielded against the financial risks of illness. The project expects to train the 250 households participating in the CBHI scheme in modern pig-rearing skills as well as establish 25 pig pens within the community. Apart from improving the community’s access to healthcare, it is expected that the scheme would enable the hospital to operate at improved levels of quality.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3375

Community Therapeutic Care—New Generation (CTC-NG)

COUNTRY: Malawi

SECTOR: Nutrition

SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services

ORGANIZATION: Valid Nutrition, Malawi

FUNDING REQUEST: \$197,535

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OBJECTIVE: To reduce the incidence of Severe Acute Malnutrition through local production of affordable Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF).

RATIONALE: Many of Malawi’s children suffer from extreme malnutrition, and often the result is death. More than 22 percent of children are underweight resulting in an under-five child mortality rate of 133/1000 deaths per year. Community-based Therapeutic Care (CTC) is an innovative approach to malnutrition that builds the capacity of national health systems through a decentralized delivery system. CTC has proven more cost-effective and successful than traditional centralized inpatient care and also requires less time from patients. Unfortunately, the key technology used in CTC, an energy dense micronutrient known as RUTF, is very costly because the main ingredients must be imported. As a result, CTC programs have proven difficult to scale-up because of the high cost of RUTF. A new RUTF formula is vital to ensure sustainable and cost-effective CTC.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: Local production of an equally effective but lower cost alternative to the current peanut-based RUTF will remove a major constraint to expanding CTC programs. The new recipe, Chickpea-Sesame-Maize RUTF (CS-RUTF) uses predominantly local ingredients and significantly less expensive imported milk powder. This cheaper RUTF dramatically reduces the

total cost of CTC programs. The price is further expected to fall as competition in the production of RUTFs encourages efficiency. More than 1,500 children will benefit from expanded access to CTC as a result of the DM funding. Moreover, over 2,000 local farmers will benefit from opportunities for linking to the RUTF production value chain.

PROJECT NUMBER: 3935

Establish Access to CD4 Testing in Rural Settings

COUNTRY: Malawi

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services

ORGANIZATION: PointCare Technologies

FUNDING REQUEST: \$ 198,300

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OBJECTIVE: To establish access to CD4 and CD4 percent T-cell testing for HIV patients in rural settings.

RATIONALE: CD4/CD4 percent testing in HIV infected individuals is critical to staging antiretroviral therapy (ART). Without this, ART is either started too soon, risking drug toxicity, or too late risking death from opportunistic infection. Where a patient lives profoundly affects the availability of CD4/CD4 percent testing. Those living far from an equipped hospital are not receiving testing. The project will change this inequity felt by two-thirds of the world's population of HIV infected individuals.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will be carried out at St. Gabriel's Hospital in Malawi, with its eleven outreach clinics (catchment of 205,000 people) and six health centers. It will use the new, portable, AURICA NOW CD4/CD4 percent counter from PointCare. Some 65 systems operating for 18 months (in Africa and the Caribbean) have proven that the AURICA system can be easily operated by non laboratory-trained personnel in rural locations. St. Gabriel's runs only 120 CD4 tests per month. That number should be at 5,000, as per World Health Organization guidelines, for the estimated 15,000 HIV-positive adults in the catchment. The project will also extend to 6 health centers beyond the catchment where there are 10,000 consultations per month with no HIV care. The new counter will allow clinicians to stage patients from a 6 minute test and qualify them for ART immediately, if needed. The sooner a patient can be correctly started on ART, the better the clinical outcome.

PROJECT NUMBER: 3172

Food Security Through Soymilk

COUNTRY: Mozambique

SECTOR: Nutrition

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (ADPP)

FUNDING REQUEST: \$ 183,561

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OBJECTIVE: Create locally sustainable soybean milk production in which the local population cultivates and consumes the product, in order to increase nutrition levels (particularly among children and pregnant women) and boost family income.

RATIONALE: In Mozambique, 41 percent of the population suffers from growth stunting due to malnutrition. In the target province of Sofala, 42 percent suffer from malnutrition and roughly a quarter of children under the age of five are underweight. Soy milk is one of the most effective carriers of protein, which is particularly crucial to child development and for pregnant women.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: Soy milk is well known to have nutritive benefits, but it has not been promoted effectively in Sub-Saharan Africa. This project makes use of a locally available product, which has not been sufficiently exploited, requires minimal training, and assists rural populations in becoming self-sufficient in their food production. This project will train community members in the cultivation and processing of soy milk. Once production has started, local farmers will be mobilized to grow soybeans as a cash crop on their family plot to sell to the production center. The project will reach 3,000 people with soy milk, and information campaigns will raise awareness of the benefits of soy for several thousand children, mothers of young children, and adults. In addition, 1,500 families will develop their own home soy processing units, and 100 families will increase their income.

PROJECT NUMBER: 3264

Plants for Health—PPP Model, Rural Mozambique

COUNTRY: Mozambique

SECTOR: Nutrition

SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services

ORGANIZATION: The GAIA-Movement Trust

FUNDING REQUEST: \$ 143,864

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WEBSITE: www.humana.org

OBJECTIVE: To reduce the numbers of malnourished children and improve general health in rural Mozambique through the sustainable production, processing and marketing of plants with health benefits.

RATIONALE: Many children are undernourished due to insufficient/unvaried food and lack of vitamins/minerals. Food production is insecure due to irregular rains and droughts. Local rain-fed agriculture can be improved with small-scale irrigation. There is also poor access to safe water, low hygiene levels and prevalent diarrhea and malaria.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project brings moringa production and the processing of herb and plant products to a new area, and combines income generation and health benefits through the consumption of unsold crops. It will promote a replicable model by establishing a partnership between the local communities producing health benefiting plants, and a model unit at an existing center that processes and markets the products. This project will establish self-help groups, where farmers (especially women) are assisted in irrigating gardens with locally-produced rope pumps and trained to produce nutritious and immune-boosting plants. It will lead to the intensive cultivation of 2.5 hectares of moringa, with harvest of the leaves every 35 days. "Health plant" products will generate income and benefit program participants through their own consumption and via income generation. It will lead to the creation of markets for products derived from moringa, artemisia and pennyworth. Some 1,500 households in the 10 target communities will experience improved livelihoods through their participation in this project. In addition, marketing materials based on this community-based system will be produced.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1153

Cash on Trash

COUNTRY: Nigeria
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: Global Network for Environment and Economic Development Research
FUNDING REQUEST: \$200,000
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WEBSITE: www.gneeder.org

OBJECTIVE: To abate pollution and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, hence improving the ecosystem and human health through investment in a sustainable biogas plant.

RATIONALE: Nigeria is the world's largest producer of cassava, and the industry generates US\$5 billion in revenue annually. However,

despite the economic and social benefits, cassava waste is a major public health issue, causing water pollution and greenhouse gas emission. Existing technological approaches use the conventional anaerobic treatment process which has several drawbacks, such as extremely low treatment efficiency, odor problems and long retention times, which are overcome by a new anaerobic fixed film reactor.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: There is currently no treatment facility for cassava waste in Nigeria. The biogas plant will utilize a new type of anaerobic reactor that handles large quantities of waste and produces high quality biogas at a much faster rate than current technologies. Consequently, both the capital investment cost and the operating cost of the process are lowered resulting in a more economic system. This project will lead to reduction in pollution of surface and groundwater sources leading to an improved environment and human health, especially for the urban poor. The production and utilization of the biogas for cooking will result in improved health and decreased infant mortality. The effluent from the bioreactor will be used as organic fertilizer by urban low-income farmers.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1455

Making Wise Use of Sawdust in Nigeria

COUNTRY: Nigeria
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: Individual
FUNDING REQUEST: \$145,000
CONTACT: Rufus Olawafemi Idris
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WEBSITE: N/A

OBJECTIVE: To reduce pollution and health problems arising from sawdust combustion through local capacity building to utilize sawdust for economic benefits.

RATIONALE: Sawmills are popular in the high forest zones of Nigeria, generating huge amounts of wood wastes, especially sawdust. The volume of sawdust from Nigerian sawmills continues to grow as lumber production increases to meet rising demand. In 1993 alone, about 753,000 cubic meters of sawdust were generated from 2,700 operational sawmills. Today, large quantities of sawdust are burnt off as waste, producing acrid ground level smoke, altering ambient air quality, and posing health risks to sawmill workers and poor nearby residents.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project directly addresses the two chief obstacles to sawdust reuse in Nigeria—lack of information and access to financial resources. Building local capacity to convert sawdust to profitable consumer products will enhance local economies, conserve resources and reduce pollution and health problems. Within 21 months, this project will empower coopera-

tive groups in five southwestern states to convert sawdust using simple available technology. It is expected to generate 2,015 jobs (8,060 after 5 years), reduce the amount of sawdust incinerated in identified sawmills by 60 percent (92 percent after 5 years) and improve health among 3.5 million workers and nearby residents.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1747

Building Capacity in Cataract Surgery in South Africa

COUNTRY: South Africa
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: South African National Council for the Blind
FUNDING REQUEST: \$ 189,236
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OBJECTIVE: To provide much needed surgical eye care services and cataract surgical training in a deprived region, by applying the highly effective Aravind model of eye care; to use the learning from the project to adapt the model for the whole of South Africa with a greater focus on building surgical capacity; and to support the spread of best practice in surgical eye care and training across the whole African continent.

RATIONALE: There is a huge need and demand for increased and improved eye care in South Africa with at least 200,000 people suffering needless blindness despite quick, affordable and effective solutions being available. Eye care services are currently unsustainable due to lack of good patient outreach and effective service management. In addition, there are not enough surgeons trained in Africa to meet the need. Changing the existing system requires adopting newer approaches to manage this huge backlog of blindness at a cost, which both patients and providers can afford.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project will develop a sustainable surgical eye care service and training unit in the Mahatma Gandhi hospital in Durban, South Africa. It will be based on the highly successful model of community eye care found at the Aravind Eye Care System in Southern India. This proposal will fund a team of Aravind eye care experts who will work closely with key local stakeholders to introduce the required staff, skills, systems and processes for an effective, self-sustaining training eye care unit.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1837

Sustainable Irrigation Water in Rural South Africa

COUNTRY: South Africa
SECTOR: Nutrition

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: Johns Hopkins University
FUNDING REQUEST: \$189,502
CONTACT: William Ball
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OBJECTIVE: To provide sustainable, cost-effective ram-pump irrigation for community vegetable gardens in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) so that the community can improve its nutrition intake.

RATIONALE: Nutrient-rich foods are scarce for AIDS-stricken KZN communities, leading to stunting and wasting among children and compounding health problems. Communal gardening and improved irrigation can improve food production. Sufficient stream-water is continuously available, but gardeners currently spend inordinate amounts of time transporting water. With mechanical irrigation and assistance at marketing, communities are empowered to better meet these challenges.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project develops innovative community networks that transfer low-cost renewable energy technology (ram-pumps) into community gardening. Involvement of local agriculturalists provides initial community training, building in-country capacity for project extension and sustainability. The unique ram-pump design is inexpensive, exceptionally robust and easily maintained with local parts. The project will enable the rapid design and building of systems for 6 new community gardens in two years. Annual surveying by public health students will provide impact measurement. The project will improve nutrition for over 2,000 villagers, and eventual scale-up will assist many more.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1951

Utilizing Soccer to Improve Health Awareness

COUNTRY: South Africa
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: KidzAll4Sports
FUNDING REQUEST: \$192,100
CONTACT: Timothy Tucker
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WEBSITE: www.ais-africa.co.za

OBJECTIVE: To use soccer celebrity endorsements and societal groups to help raise the profile of health education by stimulating a year-round health awareness presence in communities suffering a high burden of disease.

RATIONALE: The hosting of the 2010 Soccer World Cup provides South Africa with a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to combine the illustration and language of football with the enormous influence

of international soccer stars to help raise awareness of the health issues affecting this part of the world, such as tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS. Almost 6.1 million South Africans are HIV-positive, while TB, a treatable disease, kills nearly 70,000 people annually.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project will use soccer-themed board games to provide age-relevant, gender-specific health information to 400,000 people at a cost of US\$0.48 per person in the township of Khayelitsha. It integrates the support of popular soccer celebrities, schools, corporate sponsors, government and NGOs in an attempt to convert the national appeal of soccer into a unique program that will teach vulnerable communities about important health issues. Since most children in the target areas are poor, the project will provide "take-away" educational materials that will become prized items and serve as a personal reference to their health education throughout their lives. No other low-cost educational strategy can guarantee to appeal to both children and adults alike whilst ensuring repeated exposure (without causing health awareness fatigue) at no additional cost.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1971

Expanding Access to AIDS Treatment Using Electronic Decision Support

COUNTRY: South Africa

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: D-Tree, Inc

FUNDING REQUEST: \$ 199,995

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WEBSITE: <http://d-tree.org>

OBJECTIVE: To facilitate the rapid scale-up of quality AIDS treatment to South Africa by introducing screening algorithms onto handheld computers for use by clinic staff.

RATIONALE: The shortage of health personnel in African countries means that much of AIDS treatment in rural clinics is managed by non-doctors. This shift makes it imperative to deliver standardized care through the rigorous use of protocols and makes it more challenging to monitor and report on HIV care and treatment activities. This project is developing a handheld-based tool to guide clinic staff through screening algorithms derived from World Health Organization guidelines. The algorithm determines which patients can safely continue their treatment and which should be referred to a physician for further consultation.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project's novelty is the use of computerized protocols at the point of care on mobile devices. Most AIDS treatment programs' electronic medical records are typically updated by data clerks who type in paper forms after patient visits. This project provides decision support during patient visits.

It also offers a new approach to capturing patient information that is quicker and less expensive than the typical method employed by AIDS programs. This project has two beneficiary groups: health workers providing care and treatment to AIDS patients and AIDS patients who are unable to receive treatment due to the limitations of health personnel. The project aims to benefit the nearly 500,000 patients in need of anti-retroviral treatment in South Africa.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 0378

Bartering Away Guinea Worm

COUNTRY: Sudan

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: EPS Program

FUNDING REQUEST: \$192,710

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WEBSITE: www.epsprogram.org

OBJECTIVE: To reduce Guinea worm infection through a social-enterprise approach for delivery of preventive and curative services.

RATIONALE: Guinea worm causes excruciating pain and often leads patients to poverty, as they are incapable of working. Eradication of the disease, contracted through consumption of water contaminated with microscopic water fleas carrying infective larvae, requires a curative and preventive approach. In a region where government healthcare services are non-existent and private sector providers are absent, the residents of Karkomuge use traditional practices to treat the illness, but these are ineffective. There is a need for an approach combining education, prevention and treatment, while developing local capacity for long-term management of the disease.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project pilots a social-enterprise approach to creation of awareness, distribution of water filters and water treatment chemicals, and treatment of Guinea worm. The project adopts a barter system of trade. It trains local entrepreneurs to deliver information, drinking filters, water treatment chemicals and Guinea worm treatment services to the community in exchange for Gum Arabic, a substance that is taken from acacia trees and used to make a number of products such as bubble gum, cosmetics, watercolor paint and shoe polish. This builds a local private sector-led healthcare delivery system in a region where there are no private sector or public sector healthcare providers. The local providers will ensure that the community has information and equipment to enable them to identify, treat and prevent future infections. This project will reach 6,000 people with information, preventive and curative services.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3290

The New Sudan School of Health Sciences

COUNTRY: Sudan
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: The New Sudan Education Initiative
FUNDING REQUEST: \$200,000
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WEBSITE: www.nesei.org

OBJECTIVE: The New Sudan School of Health Sciences is a pilot school for a network of five health science secondary schools that will contribute significantly to reaching the education and training thresholds necessary to jump-start Southern Sudan's nearly collapsed health sector.

RATIONALE: An extremely low education base-line will dramatically limit Southern Sudan's ability to generate a viable, indigenous healthcare sector in the near future. It is difficult to encourage rapid, post-conflict capacity building in the health sector in a country where 66 percent of the children have no access to schooling. Southern Sudan is almost completely reliant on outside NGOs for its health delivery systems and personnel. The fate of Southern Sudan's healthcare system rests on its ability to educate its people.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project targets youth aged 14 to 25, which few projects are working with. The key to the project's education strategy is to integrate secondary and primary education—especially for girls—with vocational training. It will also offer accelerated learning programs to adult-learners and other students who have fallen behind. The New Sudan Schools of Health Sciences network will use this approach to increase human resources capacity quickly, graduating some 1,250 highly trained leaders and institution builders a year by 2015 in five important health sector areas: 1) HIV/AIDS prevention, 2) family planning and reproductive health, 3) disease treatment and prevention, 4) immunization science and 5) nutrition.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1386

From Health to Wealth—The Private Sector Fighting Malaria

COUNTRY: Tanzania
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services
ORGANIZATION: TechnoServe Tanzania
FUNDING REQUEST: \$193,856
CONTACT: Jacob Chuwa

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WEBSITE: www.tns.org

OBJECTIVE: To reduce the incidence and impact of malaria in Tanzania by piloting/ demonstrating a way to harness the private sector's ability to influence employee behavior, reach untapped distribution points and provide financial support for effective prevention and treatment.

RATIONALE: African businesses often fail to appreciate the real toll of malaria on their bottom line. TechnoServe calculates that Tanzania's adult labor force loses 24.8 million working days, and the National Malaria Control Program calculates that 3.4 percent of GDP is lost each year due to malaria. The proposed project will engage with the private sector to jointly research and document the business value of reducing malaria prevalence among their employees and help them develop the skills and tools to devise and implement sustainable solutions.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will expand malaria control and prevention among employed adults by repositioning malaria prevention as a private sector priority. TechnoServe will use its relationship with the private sector to enlist them as full partners in this project. The end result will include: enhanced employer and employee awareness and effort to prevent malaria; expanded distribution of quality bed-nets; increased private sector funding to prevent malaria; reduced occurrence of malaria for employees and their families; improved diagnosis and treatment of malaria for employees; and improved companies' bottom lines and employees' incomes. The project will work in two districts with 20 companies, each employing about 400 workers. So the project will directly reach some 8,000 urban low-to-middle class workers, and indirectly some 34,000 family members.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2432

Traditional & Modern Health Systems Collaboration

COUNTRY: Tanzania
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services
ORGANIZATION: Tanga AIDS Working Group
FUNDING REQUEST: \$199,485
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WEBSITE: N/A

OBJECTIVE: To improve healthcare standards of poor rural communities in Handeni district, Tanga region, by empowering traditional health practitioners (THPs), communities and health workers on minimum standards of care in traditional medicine.

RATIONALE: In Africa, 80 percent of the population relies on traditional medicine for primary healthcare services (WHO 2004). But malpractice among THPs (such as traditional birth attendants and healers) contributes to poor healthcare for people living in rural areas. Empowerment of THPs will improve healthcare practices and the health of their patients.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will train 80 THPs—half of them women—on minimum standards of healthcare. Training of trainers will be conducted for 16 traditional practitioners. About 20 bio-medical health workers will be trained on collaborative initiatives with THPs for bridging the gap between them and modern medical facilities; 20 community leaders will be empowered and involved in community dialogue. The minimum standards of care that the project will teach include: referrals for complicated conditions for better management; consistent record keeping; respect for human rights of clients during administration of care; hygienic preparation, storage and administration of medicine; keeping the workplace clean. Roughly 63,138 people living in the area are expected to benefit from the improved services of THPs.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1947

Using New Technologies to Improve Rural Healthcare

COUNTRY: Togo

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: Forum des Jeunes pour la Justice Sociale et la Défense de l'Environnement

FUNDING REQUEST: \$ 178,100

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WEBSITE: N/A

OBJECTIVE: To improve working conditions in Togo's rural clinics by providing them with solar equipment and wireless technology.

RATIONALE: The lack of electrification is an obstacle to providing quality healthcare in rural clinics, which care for 75 percent of Togo's population. Yet rural areas will not be connected to the national electric grid for many years. There is also lack of communication infrastructure, which makes it difficult to contact drug stores or access specialized medical care. This project aims to improve healthcare delivery by equipping 30 rural clinics with solar equipment and 30 mobile phones.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: Some 900,000 Togolese depend on rural clinics targeted by this project and are the targeted beneficiaries. The first of its kind in Togo, the project will demonstrate how new technologies can be used to improve healthcare in rural areas. By providing solar equipment, the project makes electricity affordable for rural clinics, improving the delivery of healthcare.

For instance, having 24-hour lighting means clinics can perform services for longer hours of the day, or at any time. Also, medicines that require refrigeration or disinfection will become available on a regular basis. A dozen rural clinics in two regions (Maritime and Plateaux) will be provided with solar equipment and cell phones and staff will be taught how to use them. A private consultant will then make regular visits to see how the technologies are improving health service delivery. Local communities will also be made aware of the new technologies and their use at clinics.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3780

Zambia Outpatient Treatment of Acute Malnutrition

COUNTRY: Zambia

SECTOR: Nutrition

SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services

ORGANIZATION: Valid International, Zambia

FUNDING REQUEST: \$195,730

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WEBSITE: www.validinternational.org

OBJECTIVE: To establish a city-wide community-based therapeutic care system (CTC) for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in Lusaka.

RATIONALE: Lusaka's teaching hospital has historically been the only option available for treating SAM. Because families try to avoid the cost of hospital admission, children often come only when they are already extremely sick. The nutrition ward is overcrowded and poorly staffed. The mortality rate is over 40 percent. Recently tested, the CTC model shows great promise, reducing mortality rates to below 5 percent and decreasing the numbers treated. CTC can also assist malnourished people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), helping bed-ridden individuals to gain weight, return to work and access anti-retroviral treatment (ART).

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: In Lusaka, more than 3,500 children under the age of five require lifesaving treatment for SAM each year. In a pilot program running since September 2005, 12 of Lusaka's 25 health centers have offered outpatient services for SAM treatment. The mortality rate there was 3.3 percent and indicators show that the new service finds and treats many SAM cases before they succumb to complications that require hospitalization. CTC reaches malnourished children early and provides them outpatient treatment. Those that do require hospitalization are discharged quickly to the outpatient program, allowing the hospital to focus on a smaller number of sicker children and saving families high hospitalization costs. CTC also reaches PLWHA at home, offering them a chance to access ART. This project will expand the pilot program to the remaining 13 health centers using the same approach.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1360

Advancing Nutrition Through Spirulina Production

COUNTRY: Zimbabwe

SECTOR: Nutrition

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: Integrated Sustainable Livelihoods (ISL)

FUNDING REQUEST: \$198,244

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WEBSITE: N/A

OBJECTIVE: To improve the nutritional status of the disadvantaged and vulnerable in the rural area of Donain by facilitating the production, use and marketing of Spirulina micro algae.

RATIONALE: Donain gets erratic rainfall and frequent droughts. There are no supplementary feeding programs for the young or ill in this region of Zimbabwe and nearly a third of children are malnourished. Spirulina, a highly nutritious micro algae, can be used to fortify existing diets. Easy to cultivate as it requires little water, it contains 50 to 75 percent protein and many vitamins. Spirulina also promotes lactobacillus population growth in the human gut, increasing digestion efficiency and boosting immunity.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will be the first of its kind in Zimbabwe, as Spirulina products are currently imported and sold at high prices. This project will work with 500 households in Donain to produce Spirulina, which requires little land and uses 10 times less water than similarly nutritious crops like soybeans. The project will supply beneficiaries with concrete tanks, train local lead producers to train other beneficiaries, form commodity associations and link beneficiaries with a commercial buyer for the sale of excess produce. US\$50 per kg is expected from production costs of about US\$7 per kg, increasing local incomes along with nutrition levels. This project is easy to replicate because Spirulina is easy to grow and has clear health benefits. The project brings together the University of Zimbabwe, the Ministry of Health and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).



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PROJECT NUMBER: 3499

"TUK SA'AT" Meaning Pure Water

COUNTRY: Cambodia

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative inter-sectoral linkages

ORGANIZATION: Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Cambodia

FUNDING REQUEST: \$182,062

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WEBSITE: www.adracambodia.org

OBJECTIVE: To improve access to rural community water supply and sanitation by empowering a Skilled Water & Sanitation (WatSan) Tradesmen's Association (SWTA) to produce, market and install efficient, appropriate home-based WatSan systems in their local communities.

RATIONALE: Cambodia has identified that it will have a hard time meeting Millennium Development Goals unless there is sufficient capacity within the private WatSan sector. This project focuses directly on building capacity of local communities to raise standards of practice, gain practical skills to meet WatSan needs and be prepared to partner with national efforts.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will identify and empower community-based tradesmen to learn quality skills in marketing and production of household water and sanitation infrastructure. Major efforts will be made to develop standards of quality, sound business principles and marketing/promotional techniques that will be maintained by the SWTA. During the project, founding association members will assist their neighboring community members to build and install 100 wells and 400 water tanks, 350 pre-cast latrines and 150 treadle or other water lifting/pumping devices. They will also raise awareness about potable water access on a market-driven basis using proven, efficient technology while promoting social trends and behavior change to ensure sustainability of the model. The project target area has a beneficiary population of some 50,000 household members.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3596

Linking Social Health Insurance to Equity Funds

COUNTRY: Cambodia
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: GTZ Cambodia
FUNDING REQUEST: \$199,854
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OBJECTIVE: To boost vulnerable families' access to affordable quality health services in a rural area by linking Social Health Insurance and Health Equity Funds (EF) administered through pagodas and mosques in Kampot province.

RATIONALE: In Cambodia, out-of-pocket expenditures for health-care (average US\$15/capita/year) constitute a major barrier for the poor to access essential health services. Current initiatives to address this problem are voluntary community-based health insurance (CBHI) schemes targeting the nearly poor and EF covering hospital costs for the poor. While CBHI and EF operate independently in many provinces, stakeholders agree in theory that linking the two is a way to improve their effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will showcase the feasibility of linking CBHI and EF in order to develop a more sustainable health protection mechanism. It will also demonstrate the potential of pagodas and mosques in administering EF to purchase CBHI cards on behalf of the poor. The project is expected to provide social health protection coverage to at least 50 percent of the poor (13,279 people) and 10 percent of the nearly poor (7,811 people) in the target area. It will also improve the quality of services at hospitals and health centers; increase access, use and satisfaction of poor families with public health facilities; and train/empower pagodas and mosques to assume an active role in health service delivery to the community. The project will complement existing support in Kampot province provided by a GTZ program.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2972

Prevention-Oriented Mechanism to Combat Brucellosis

COUNTRY: China
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: Animal Husbandry Bureau of Sunite Left Banner, Xilingol Prefecture
FUNDING REQUEST: \$173,475

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WEBSITE: N/A

OBJECTIVE: To help herders prevent transmission of brucellosis in Xilingol Prefecture, China, by improving working conditions and introducing a mechanism for instant reaction to new animal and human cases.

RATIONALE: Brucellosis is a kind of zoonosis, an infectious disease that may be transmitted from other animals to humans or from humans to animals. Brucellosis, which causes contagious abortion in ruminant animals and undulant fever in humans, can be a great shock to herder families because it brings heavy income loss. The disease has become one of the major public health problems in China, with 19,664 sufferers during 2005, highly exceeding the historic record of 12,097 cases in 1963. The most seriously affected area is Inner Mongolia, with more than 9,000 of the cases.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project proposes to prevent the further spread of brucellosis by improving herders' working conditions through provision of gloves, sanitizer for sheepfolds, animal vaccinations and periodic trainings on self-protection. Already affected herders will get instant treatment through the support of a small-grant loan. It is expected that some 18,000 herders in the Sunite Left Banner region will benefit from decreasing risk of brucellosis infection due to improved working conditions, and that about 1,800,000 ruminant animals per year would be vaccinated against the disease.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3040

Probiotic Bacteria-Enriched Yogurt to Improve Women's Health

COUNTRY: Mongolia
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Cost-effective approaches/methods/technologies to improve local capacity to gather, analyze and apply health, nutrition and population data
ORGANIZATION: "OCHIS-UNUD" Business Support Center
FUNDING REQUEST: \$189,680
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WEBSITE: www.vess.org.mn

OBJECTIVE: To treat vaginal inflammable disease and improve the nutriment of poor women living in Mongolia's capital, Ulaanbaatar, by providing them with yogurt containing Lactobacillus delbrueckii, a bioactive substance that is nutritious and fights vaginal inflammable disease.

RATIONALE: In 2003, 36 percent of Mongolians could be classi-

fied as “poor” or “very poor,” living at about US\$21.4 per month. Women’s health is related to poverty and many poor women have bacterial vaginosis, which puts them at increased risk of sexually transmitted diseases. According to statistics, disease rate has increased gradually within the last ten years. While anti-microbial agents are effective at providing clinical cure, urogenital pathogen drug resistance is on the rise and antibiotics are too expensive for poor people. This project proposes an affordable, alternative prevention and treatment method.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project uses a traditional fresh yogurt as new medical treatment for women suffering of bacterial vaginosis. *Lactobacillus delbrueckii*, isolated from Mongolian traditional yogurt, has a strong activity against pathogenic and food-born bacteria. The project will produce such bacteria-enriched yogurt and use it for vaginal infection treatment. This provides a practical way for women at high risk of sexually transmitted diseases to better manage their urogenital health. The project will work with 10 families that produce raw milk to make the yogurt, and will target 400 poor women for distribution of the product.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 0072

Carabao Mosquito Decoy and Trap: Malaria Protection

COUNTRY: Philippines

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: Philippine Carabao Center

FUNDING REQUEST: \$ 189,991

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WEBSITE: www.uplb.edu.ph

OBJECTIVE: To prevent the spread of malaria by controlling the mosquito behavior and population through the use of the carabao, a domesticated subspecies of the water buffalo, as mosquito attractant, decoy and trap.

RATIONALE: Malaria is the 8th leading cause of mortality in the Philippines, with tens of thousands of cases per year. In Palawan province alone, more than 16,000 cases were reported in 2004. High incidents of malaria are found mostly among the poor in remote, rural communities because these areas are seldom reached by mosquito control services. Residents of these areas could benefit from an innovative, indigenous and cheap method of controlling mosquitoes, thus reducing malaria.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: Carabaos are popular farm animals in the Philippines. Their milk provides nutrition and income. But carabaos are also high attractants for mosquitoes, and could be used to detract the insects away from humans. This project will distribute carabaos to poor farmers in two remote areas and teach them

how to use the animal in diverting mosquito attacks away from their households, while also helping farmers improve their incomes through sale of the animal’s milk. Carabao cage cum traps will also be distributed so that the attracted mosquitoes can be trapped and killed to reduce the insect population. Research shows that this approach can reduce malaria cases by 10 times in the project area.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 0493

Roving Feeding Center: Bringing Nutrition to Malnourished Children

COUNTRY: Philippines

SECTOR: Nutrition

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: LAMBS Agri Mechanicals

FUNDING REQUEST: \$99,980

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WEBSITE: N/A

OBJECTIVE: To reduce malnutrition among children under age of 10 in rural Filipino areas by delivering to them needed foods - specifically those heavy in protein—through a roving feeding center.

RATIONALE: About 7.5 million Filipino children under the age of 10 are malnourished and a third of them live in rural areas. Due to poverty, Filipino households are unable to purchase and consume the right kind and amount of foods. Staple food is mainly composed of carbohydrates such as rice, corn and root crops. While roving food stores are available in urban and some rural areas, these do not reach remote communities. This project aims to bring affordable and nutritious food to malnourished children in remote, rural areas.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project’s innovation is in its use of roving equipment to reach remote areas. While the roving feeding center will provide the food for the undernourished children, the roving decorticator will process the widely available coconut husk, normally farm wastes in the area and turn them into fiber. The fiber will be sold and the proceeds will be used to financially sustain the project’s operation. The project aims to reduce or eliminate malnutrition among children in 1,000 remote, rural households. The project can be easily replicated to other areas of the Philippines.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 0660

Micro Nutrient Express Capsules

COUNTRY: Philippines

SECTOR: Nutrition

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: Buhi Marine Worldwide Supply, Incorporated

FUNDING REQUEST: \$200,000

CONTACT: Bonifacio Jr Comandante
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EMAIL: bonicom@yahoo.com
WEBSITE: www.buhiworldwide.com

OBJECTIVE: To improve the nutritional health of poor people in the Philippines by producing and selling Spirulina algae-fortified shellfish foods and capsules.

RATIONALE: More than 2 billion individuals worldwide lack access to sufficient levels of basic vitamins and minerals due to malnutrition. This condition, known as micronutrient deficiency, has been largely responsible for impairing the intellectual development, compromising immune systems, provoking birth defects and consigning one-third of the world's people to live below their physical and mental potential. Previous campaigns to curb the problem in the Philippines has been largely driven by the government, and despite significant improvements, the government has not completely resolved it.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: By combining the Spirulina algae (which is rich in proteins, vitamins and trace elements) with micro-nutrient rich aquatic animals such as clams, oysters, mussels or fish, the project presents an optimal source of nutrition. After feeding the algae to the shellfish, the resulting products will be fortified shellfish food and capsules which will contain 40 nutrition-rich natural elements: 18 amino acids/protein, 10 vitamins, 9 minerals, omega fatty acids and dietary ash. At a cost of US\$0.02 per capsule, the project will provide vital nutrients to the poorest populations, while ensuring long-term financial sustainability. The project will focus its marketing and sales on institutional buyers such as the Filipino government or UNICEF, while maintaining activities on the retail level at local stores to target children and mothers as beneficiaries.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1437

Health Insurance for Street Children

COUNTRY: Philippines
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: Bahay Tuluyan
FUNDING REQUEST: \$128,735
CONTACT: Lily Flordelis
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WEBSITE: www.bahaytuluyan.org

OBJECTIVE: To provide health insurance, health-related education, counseling and income to street children in Manila.

RATIONALE: There are over 300,000 street children in Manila who live and work in unhygienic conditions without access to health-care. These children are mostly unaware of the free public health-care system in the Philippines and the small number of them who

gain access to the system cannot make use of it properly as they are mostly illiterate or cannot afford to pay for the required fees for lab tests and prescribed medicines. As a result, simple illnesses these children get become exacerbated, entrenching them further into poverty.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The proposed project aims to address this challenge for a pilot of 350 children through comprehensive healthcare coverage; volunteer and professional health workers, some of whom are former street children, will serve as mentors and counselors to help these children navigate the existing system. Moreover, a health fund will pay for their lab tests and prescriptions. There will be regular medical and dental check-ups to monitor these children's health and three day health camps will educate them on basic healthcare. The 350 participants will pay for the services by contributing 1,000 magazine beads per year, which will be sold as jewelry in local and international markets to fund the insurance pool and provide these children with income. If successful, the project will be scaled-up to include 500 children.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2294

Health Bank for the Poor: Redeem Your Health Goods

COUNTRY: Philippines
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services
ORGANIZATION: International Resources Group—Philippines
FUNDING REQUEST: \$130,940
CONTACT: Laurie Navarro
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OBJECTIVE: To reduce malnutrition and diarrhea and treat wound infections and leptospirosis among children aged 12 or younger in the Filipino island townships of Salambao and Binuangan in exchange for recyclable goods.

RATIONALE: Some 99 percent of Salambao and Binuangan's 7,928 people live on a weekly income of US\$6–10, on average. These impoverished households subsist mainly on a rice diet and cannot provide their children with basic nutritional intake of milk and vitamins that are critical for growth, resulting in widespread child malnutrition. Instances of diarrheal illness, wound infections and leptospirosis are also high among children in the townships. These diseases are mostly caused by the lack of municipal garbage collection services—often garbage is just dumped on the streets where children play. The local district health centers do not have the sufficient medical supplies to combat these diseases and the "once-a-year" feeding program they offer—which targets the towns' 1,500 underweight children—is inadequate.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: By setting up a health bank in each township, the proposed project will reduce malnutrition and combat diseases among a pilot group of approximately 240 children. The two health banks will give out milk, vitamin supplements and medicines to children in exchange for recyclable goods such as plastic bottles or cans collected by families. The collected goods will then be sold to existing junkshops in mainland Philippines to replenish the supplies at the health banks and generate income for the young workers employed by them. Once successful, the project will be scaled-up to other nine towns in the state.

PROJECT NUMBER: 2581

International 2-Stroke Retrofit Project

COUNTRY: Philippines

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: Envirofit International

FUNDING REQUEST: \$197,969

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OBJECTIVE: To reduce air pollution in the Filipino city of Vigan by selling clean retrofits to taxicab drivers as a replacement for their two-stroke engines.

RATIONALE: The amount of carbon emission produced by a typical carbureted two-stroke engine is 50 times more than that of a regular automobile. The 100 million two-stroke engines across South Asia are used in two-wheelers (such as scooters) or three-wheelers (like tuk-tuks) and have a direct negative impact in the region's pollution. Vigan is a case example of this challenge. The city's 3,000 taxis that use two-stroke engines are polluting the environment, thus creating public health problems such as lung ailments, eye irritations and skin rashes, as well as causing a decline in the number of tourists and a net loss of tourism income for the city, which is a UNESCO World Heritage site.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: By applying the proven Direct In-cylinder fuel injection technology to a simple kit that can be retrofit into existing taxicabs, the proposed project will reduce each vehicle's carbon monoxide emission by 76 percent, carbon dioxide emission by 35 percent and hydrocarbon emission by 89 percent, reducing the aggregate pollution in the city. Pilot tested since 2003, the model saves its user an annual 120 gallons of fuel averaging US\$470 of savings per vehicle, which compensates for the cost of the kit. The DM funds will serve as seed funding to meet the upfront costs of the kits, which will be applied to all 3,000 taxis in the city.

PROJECT NUMBER: 3075

Indigenous Nutritional Food Packages Promoted by the Entrepreneurial Poor

COUNTRY: Philippines

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: Approtech Asia (Asian Alliance of Appropriate Technology Practitioners, Inc.)

FUNDING REQUEST: \$154,200

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WEBSITE: www.approtech.org

OBJECTIVE: To develop and produce highly nutritious, hygienic, affordable food packages from indigenous plants and animals and provide a common hygienic kitchen facility to at least 200 entrepreneurial poor street-food vendors.

RATIONALE: Some 50,000 unregistered, illegal street-food vendors operate in the Manila metro area without clean kitchen facilities, clean water or cooking energy. These vendors feed more than 3 million people, mostly youth. Their products often cause water-borne and food-borne diseases and infections.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project builds on a pilot project with 100 food vendors in Manila, Cebu and Davao, who after a year of engagement adopted cleaner methods of cooking and caring for their food. This project will provide 200 street food vendors with intensive training and close mentoring in the preparation of indigenous, nutritious, affordable food packages in clean kitchen facilities equipped with fuel-saving and energy-efficient cooking stoves and clean water supply. They will be trained in food micro-business management, hygiene, sanitation, basic accounting, and meal planning and food processing. The project will improve the quality, safety and nutrient of food sold by street food vendors which, in turn, will improve the well-being and productivity of consumers. Health impacts will be monitored with assistance from the sanitary inspectors and community health workers and teachers based on an agreed set of monitoring and evaluation guidelines.

PROJECT NUMBER: 3502

Family Planning on Wheels

COUNTRY: Philippines

SECTOR: Population

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: Planned Parenthood Federation of America

FUNDING REQUEST: \$199,381

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WEBSITE: www.plannedparenthood.org/about-us/international-work/about-international.htm

OBJECTIVE: To increase use of family planning and dual protection methods among tricycle drivers and their partners in selected areas of the Philippines.

RATIONALE: Involving men and obtaining their support for reproductive health (RH) is critical because most RH-related decisions affecting families are made by men, yet men are not targeted by existing RH programs. In the Philippines, the tricycle drivers sector is a large male-dominated group that is poor and has the potential to make a significant impact on the country's fertility rate and prevention of sexually transmitted infections.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project is innovative because it uses a male-focused, as opposed to female-focused, approach. The project will work in three major regions of the Philippines: Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. It will establish collaboration with a popular tricycle workers association, the National Confederation of Tricycle Operators and Drivers Association of the Philippines (NACTODAP), and use its members as the target group for behavior change communication activities. It will also work with NACTODAP leaders to manage and sustain a male-focused program. This project will reach some 10,000 drivers and their families with male-specific materials promoting family planning. Access to RH services will be increased through a community-based distribution and referral network; activities will be conducted to increase public support of family planning; and linkages with advocacy groups will be established for policy support.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 4085

Information Systems for Tuberculosis (ITS TB)

COUNTRY: Philippines

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Cost-effective approaches/methods/technologies to improve local capacity to gather, analyze and apply health, nutrition and population data

ORGANIZATION: University of the Philippines Manila

FUNDING REQUEST: \$198,696

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OBJECTIVE: To enable the efficient and transparent analysis of health programs through the introduction of an internet-based paid service for health units managing tuberculosis (TB) programs.

RATIONALE: TB is the fifth leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the Philippines, with 240,000 new cases of pulmonary TB identified yearly. Inadequate treatment, including interrupted and discontinued drug treatment, increases the risk of drug-resistance

and further spreads the disease. Each untreated case can infect ten more individuals. An efficient and effective system for monitoring the overall performance of TB programs is a major step towards ensuring that TB drugs are properly taken by patients. The current system for monitoring drug supply and assessing patients is ineffective, cumbersome and often not timely – and as a result often ignored.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will modernize the current information technology for healthcare in resource-poor areas to use information systems strategies commonly used by industry. As a result of the system upgrade, the workload for healthcare workers will be reduced, freeing up time for patient tracking and data collection. The project will establish a TB Informatics System in five provinces (comprising a total population of 11 million) that will provide Business Process Outsourcing, an Application Service Provider, Short Message Service to improve drug compliance and a web interface for data exchange. This will result in improved monitoring and data collection of both individual patient cases and the overall program in order to increase treatment effectiveness and further reduce program costs in the future.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 0472

Development of Nursing in Vietnam: Phase 2

COUNTRY: Vietnam

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services

ORGANIZATION: Vietnam Nurses Association (VNA)

FUNDING REQUEST: \$195,450

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OBJECTIVE: To improve the quality of care in Vietnam through the introduction of a new model for nurse education that is on par with international nursing standards.

RATIONALE: Vietnam has limited healthcare capability that often proves inadequate in dealing with serious health problems, particularly growing issue of emerging infectious diseases such as SARS and Avian Influenza. Despite the need for more medical professionals, nurses in Vietnam are underutilized, primarily because they receive inadequate training. Traditionally, because physicians have served as the teachers, nurses become mere doctor's assistants rather than internationally qualified care-givers. Moreover, nurses rarely receive more than a high-school level training. The lack of uniform training materials at a bachelor's level is one of the greatest challenges for the current nursing training system in Vietnam. If properly trained, nurses could radically improve healthcare delivery.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: Improvement of the capability of Vietnam's nurses will impact the quality of healthcare available throughout the country, but most dramatically in underserved rural areas. This project is a pioneering attempt at an organized and step-by-step approach to implement a new model of nurse education, specifically, a nursing school taught and run by nurses. A core group of twenty Vietnamese nurses will be trained as "nurse educators". These nurse educators will first develop the Vietnamese Nursing Curriculum to bring it up to international standards and then teach these practical nursing skills to future pupils. A nursing center will be established in Hanoi which will serve as the training center.

PROJECT NUMBER: 2678

Talking about Sex with Your Hands, WPF Vietnam

COUNTRY: Vietnam

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: World Population Foundation (WPF)

FUNDING REQUEST: \$185,251

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OBJECTIVE: To improve the status of sexual and reproductive health and rights of hearing-impaired youth in Vietnam.

RATIONALE: According to the latest statistics, Vietnam's hearing impaired population under the age of 24 years is estimated at more than 500,000. Access to relevant Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) services is limited due to communication limitations and a popular misconception that they are not sexually active. This lack of access makes this already vulnerable group more so and contributes to unwanted pregnancies, sexual abuse and forced prostitution.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project will adapt a well-established comprehensive SRH curriculum to meet the needs of Vietnamese hearing impaired youth. In parallel, a sign language glossary of SRH terms—the first of its kind in Asia—will be researched, vetted and published in order to make it possible to teach the curriculum properly. The SRH curriculum will be introduced incrementally into the teaching methods of Vietnam's three centers of expertise in the hearing impairment where a total 40 professors will be trained in the first two years. The program will directly impact the 700 youth studying in the three initial schools, but has the potential to benefit all of Vietnam's 500,000 hearing impaired youth and eventually replicated in other Asian countries.

PROJECT NUMBER: 2930

Enzymes and Empowerment: Improving Environmental Health

COUNTRY: Vietnam

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services

ORGANIZATION: Australian Foundation for Peoples of Asia and the Pacific (AFAP) Vietnam

FUNDING REQUEST: \$165,905

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OBJECTIVE: To reduce human disease caused by fecal-oral contamination by fostering market-based uptake of hygienic methods of storage and treatment of animal manure.

RATIONALE: Animal manure is a prime agricultural input for both cash crops and subsistence gardens in Vietnam. Unfortunately, contact with fresh and improperly treated waste is a prime pathway for fecal-oral contamination which causes a variety of maladies including diarrhoea and intestinal worms, both of which increase the incidence of malnutrition. The available, but rarely used, rudimentary composting techniques require a 6-month period for effective destruction of manure pathogens. Farmers can seldom afford financially to wait this long, so the use of fresh and improperly treated manure as fertilizer is common. As a result, more than 90 percent of farm workers in the project's target area have intestinal worms, and child malnutrition is over 30 percent.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will pilot a simple and affordable composting method for the hygienic storage and treatment of animal manure. EMUNIV (Effective, Micro-Organism, University) is a microbiological product that uses enzymes to accelerate the decomposition process and effectively reduce the composting time to only 20 days. Economic incentives will encourage community uptake as EMUNIV will increase agricultural yield through improved compost quality, shorter composting period, and reduced production cost as it is significantly cheaper than chemical compost. In addition, households will benefit economically from reduced medical and veterinarian costs due to improved farm sanitation. The project expects to benefit more than 7,000 people through the production of at least 1,600 EMUNIV systems.



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PROJECT NUMBER: 4057

Building a Virtual Bridge to a Brighter Future

COUNTRY: Armenia

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services

ORGANIZATION: Medical Missions for Children

FUNDING REQUEST: \$197,170

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OBJECTIVE: To improve the quality of healthcare through a technology-based platform that provides access to timely information about medicine and healthcare.

RATIONALE: Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the healthcare system of Armenia has been characterized by a severe lack of financial resources. This shortage of funds has manifested itself in the elimination of government-funded programs that had previously offered continual clinical and professional development for its nationwide healthcare community. With limited access to the most current medical information and no enforced standards for healthcare provision, the quality of care provided by Armenian physicians has declined. As medical science has advanced in most every other part of the world, Armenia's adaptation to these medical findings has remained stagnant.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: An internet digital library will be created in order to facilitate the access of healthcare providers to up-to-date medical knowledge. As a result, physicians can quickly learn about recent innovations and new clinical techniques. At the same time, the Armenian government will be empowered to enforce certification requirements for continued medical clinical education because the internet-based education platform will monitor usage, track content and evaluate/certify users. The internet will allow the Armenian healthcare system to catch up with modern medicine without requiring extravagant financial and human resources. Moreover, as the costs of high-speed internet connectivity falls and its accessibility increases, decentralized satellite training facilities can be introduced in order to scale-up impact.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2200

Mobilizing Pharmacies for HIV Prevention

COUNTRY: Kyrgyz Republic

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services

ORGANIZATION: Population Services International

FUNDING REQUEST: \$199,932

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OBJECTIVE: To use commercial pharmacies as a mechanism to deliver sterile needles and syringes to protect injecting drug users (IDUs) from HIV.

RATIONALE: HIV is spreading faster in the former Soviet Union and Eastern European region, including Kyrgyz Republic, than any other area of the world. Intravenous drug use is the main mode of transmission. To prevent the country's isolated HIV epidemic from affecting the population at large, IDUs need convenient access to sterile injection equipment. Currently, only about 16 percent of Kyrgyz IDUs are adequately covered by the 20 existing Needle and Syringe Programs. Some 8 percent of Kyrgyz Republic's 50,000 IDUs have already contracted HIV and prevalence is expected to rise quickly if coverage levels are not increased.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project uses an innovative public-private partnership model to mobilize the Kyrgyz private sector to help reduce HIV transmission among IDUs. The model unites Population Services International (an international NGO doing HIV prevention work in Kyrgyz Republic since 2003) and Neman Pharmacy Co. (one of Kyrgyz Republic's largest pharmacy companies) to mobilize 40 pharmacies to deliver urgently-needed sterile needles and syringes to 2,000 IDUs. A successful pilot operating in the Kyrgyz capital Bishkek since 2006 has proven the project is feasible and needed by IDUs. The proposed project will boost coverage of IDUs from 16 percent to approximately 40 percent, reducing HIV incidence among IDUs and helping Kyrgyz Republic to avert a generalized epidemic.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1867

Access to ART for Vulnerable Population in Russia

COUNTRY: Russian Federation

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: Open Health Institute

FUNDING REQUEST: \$200,000

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OBJECTIVE: To provide antiretroviral (ARV) therapy and treatment to HIV positive intravenous drug users (IDUs) by providing a critical link between the IDUs, the traditional healthcare system, and harm reduction programs.

RATIONALE: The Russian Federation has over 375,000 registered HIV cases, 70 percent of which have a history of intravenous drug use and with their progression to AIDS require antiretroviral treatment. Although the availability of ARV drugs is improving, the health system's lack of contact with IDUs, who represent a majority of the infected population, impedes successful administration of ART. The situation is aggravated by the illegal status of substitution therapy, which limits the ability of IDUs to take ARVs.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project uses an innovative approach based on an integrated multidisciplinary program of HIV prevention and treatment services that will ensure a continuum of care for recruitment and retention of patients. The model assumes two major elements: (1) recruitment of IDUs in need of ARV therapy, and (2) adherence to treatment regimen through intensive counseling, tailoring of ART to the patient with gradual increase in the complexity of interventions, and active follow-up of the patient. The project expects to refer approximately 2,000 IDUs to ARV treatment in 15 Russian cities. By the end of implementation, at least 1,200 IDUs will start ARV therapy with the potential for replication throughout the Russian Federation after project results are presented to the Ministry of Health and Social Development.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3048

Scale-Up of Health Audits

COUNTRY: Russian Federation
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative inter-sectoral linkages
ORGANIZATION: The International Business Leaders Forum
FUNDING REQUEST: \$195,300
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OBJECTIVE: To improve the health of factory workers in the Ural region by developing a comprehensive medical and social audit of industrial enterprises and providing recommendations for public health interventions.

RATIONALE: The Ural region represents a high concentration of industrial enterprises, constituting 13.4 percent of the Russian GDP and 8.5 percent of the total Russian population (approximately 4.4 million people). The industrial enterprises in the Ural region have

inherited the old infrastructure and machinery from the Soviet era. These factories present harmful health conditions, including exposure to emissions, chemicals, noise pollution and neglect of personal protection equipment. The WHO estimates that chronic disease accounts for 81 percent of all deaths in the Russian Federation, roughly 61 percent of which are attributed to cardiovascular diseases.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will introduce health audit methodology in five to seven Ural enterprises representing different sectors such as metallurgy, mining, and construction. The audits will identify the most common diseases and raise attention to the improvement of workers' health by demonstrating the economic losses companies incur as a result of workers' poor health. The project expects to collect non-communicable chronic disease health data from 350,000 workers. After completing the health, economic and social audits, the project team will provide recommendations for efficient and effective workplace health policies such as the optimization of employee benefits packages based on the assessment of corporate preventative, medical and social programs.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3570

Peer-Driven Civilian and Prison TB Control Program

COUNTRY: Russian Federation
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: World Health Organization
FUNDING REQUEST: \$200,000
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OBJECTIVE: To diagnose and treat tuberculosis (TB) among members of vulnerable population groups in Russia through a peer-driven incentive program linking the civilian and penitentiary sectors.

RATIONALE: Russia is considered by the WHO to be one of the world's 22 high-burden TB countries. Mortality rates have slowly but steadily increased since 1990, reflecting high rates of late diagnosis, treatment default and drug resistance. One of the largest challenges facing TB control in Russia today is achieving full treatment and timely diagnosis by members of vulnerable population groups, such as substance abusers and the homeless. Furthermore, when positively diagnosed, members of such groups frequently fail to complete their treatment course. Ensuring that recently released prisoners with TB continue their treatment in the civilian sector is also difficult and has been found to be as low as 25 percent.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will create a peer-driven incentive program targeting prisoners transitioning into



the civilian sector. By focusing on strong social networks and peer encouragement, the project aims to increase adherence to TB treatment and testing for TB and HIV among members of these vulnerable groups. In collaboration with the FSIN (Russian Federal Penitentiary System) and the Orel Regional TB Dispensary, the project will launch a pilot study in the Orel region. Following expansion in two additional regions (of six) in Russia, the project will impact the 1,200 prisoners released annually and the 6,000 new TB cases in the civilian sector each year.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3937

Let's Use the Energy from Compost for Cultivating Vegetables!

COUNTRY: Tajikistan
SECTOR: Nutrition
SUB-THEME: Innovative inter-sectoral linkages
ORGANIZATION: Druziya Yaponi
FUNDING REQUEST: \$198,100
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OBJECTIVE: To provide compost for Tajikistan's rural poor so that they can grow vegetables in greenhouses, improving their diet and providing an income generation tool.

RATIONALE: Vegetables are typically not cultivated in poor areas of rural Tajikistan because the process requires fertilizers and greenhouses—products and utilities that the population cannot afford. At the same time, urban areas have abundant food waste that could be used to make compost for use in rural areas, allowing villagers to cultivate vegetables and heat their greenhouses.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project will collect food waste from urban households and teach the rural poor how to use it to make compost. It will use the decomposition energy of the composting process to warm up greenhouses where vegetables can be grown. The project expects to produce enough compost to cover 100 rural households (approximately 600 people) during the first three months and at least 800 households within the two-year implementation period. As a by-product of the project, urban areas will become less polluted because people will collect food waste to as use compost.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3092

Expansion of an Outreach Program for Pediatric Cancer in Argentina

COUNTRY: Argentina
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services
ORGANIZATION: Hospital JP Garrahan
FUNDING REQUEST: \$96,000
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OBJECTIVE: To extend the existing outreach program of the Hospital JP Garrahan (HPG) for the care of children with cancer to other, less favored provinces of Argentina.

RATIONALE: There is high inequality of care received by children with cancer in Argentina. While there are well-developed programs in Buenos Aires, other regions cannot provide adequate care for these children. The HPG, a tertiary care center in Buenos Aires, and the Fundación Natalie Dafne Flexer launched an outreach program to assist another province in 2004. This project would extend this successful program to other provinces.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project will expand the program to other parts of Argentina. It will provide education and training to professionals at less favored institutions, which provide services to some 8.7 million people, 2.5 million of them children. The expected number of cases of newly diagnosed children with cancer is 300. The project will also promote local parental groups as well as a telemedicine-based program for real-time case consultation. Accurate diagnosis will be provided by HPG by reviewing timely all the biopsies with state-of-the-art tools. A database will be completed for evaluation. The technology to support this effort will be provided by St. Jude Children's Research Hospital through their International Outreach Program. The program will recruit dedicated personnel at HPG and provide diagnostic technology.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2572

Older Bolivian Citizens Monitor Access to Health Services

COUNTRY: Bolivia
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: HelpAge International (HAI)
FUNDING REQUEST: \$135,925
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OBJECTIVE: To improve access and quality of healthcare for vulnerable older people through their participation in the replication and scaling up of a successful pilot of older citizen monitoring groups (OCMGs) in Bolivia.

RATIONALE: Older people represent 7 percent of Bolivia's population. They are the fastest growing and poorest age group, with about 60 percent of older people living on less than US\$1 a day. Securing rights and access to healthcare is critical for older people because 80 percent of their illnesses are preventable and treatable. A national health insurance scheme for the elderly exists, but only 37 percent of those eligible are enrolled in it. Services are not successfully reaching the elderly living in rural areas.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: HAI aims to scale-up its work supporting OCMGs to rural areas to ensure that the elderly claim their right to healthcare by being made aware of the national health insurance scheme. The project is innovative for its engagement with an otherwise little recognized social group—the rural elderly—to be agents of social change. It builds on Bolivia's progressive policies for older people and its law of popular participation enabling people to hold their local and national governments accountable for entitlements they have. The project will scale-up a successful pilot into areas that need better access to health services. The direct beneficiaries are 50 elderly members of five existing urban OCMGs; 400 elderly in 20 new rural OCMGs; 100 local government and health staff in 25 municipalities; and 40 departmental and national level government officials.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 4083

Soybean-Enriched School Breakfast in Bolivia

COUNTRY: Bolivia
SECTOR: Nutrition
SUB-THEME: Innovative inter-sectoral linkages
ORGANIZATION: PROSALUD
FUNDING REQUEST: \$198,000
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OBJECTIVE: To improve the nutritional status among students in 10 municipalities in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, by increasing the consumption of fortified foods and promoting the development of local productive enterprises.

RATIONALE: According to a National Survey on Demography and Health, about 38 percent of children under five and 25 percent of children between 5 and 12 years in Bolivia suffer some level of malnutrition, measured by height-age index. In Santa Cruz District, this figure is about 22 percent for school age children. The main reasons for malnutrition are low consumption of protein in the diet due to limited family income, lack of knowledge about the nutritional value of local foods, intestinal parasites due to a lack of hygiene, inappropriate water management and lack of sanitation.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project aims to promote the creation of 14 women-run micro enterprises in Santa Cruz District, which will introduce soybean purée in products consumed frequently by the population (such as bread, cookies, milk, yogurt and others). Moreover, school breakfast rations enriched with soy-based purée will be purchased monthly from these local enterprises by the municipal governments that are responsible for providing school breakfasts.

This projects will replicate a successful experience (PLAN GABRIEL—a new Bolivian food technology, patent pending) in larger scale by incorporating soy protein in school breakfast portions and local food consumption without altering their taste or texture. The project team expects to enable roughly 63,000 children to improve their protein intake.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 0452

Food Security in Semi-Arid Zones

COUNTRY: Brazil
SECTOR: Nutrition
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: ADRA
FUNDING REQUEST: \$199,948
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OBJECTIVE: To improve food security among 1,200 vulnerable households in semi-arid zones of Bahia, Brazil by introducing the cultivation and use of xerophyllic plants.

RATIONALE: While Brazil is a middle-income country, the 10 million inhabitants of the semi-arid region of Bahia state in the country's northeast have for years suffered under extreme drought and

scarcity of water, which have brought disease and poverty. It is estimated that 50 percent of the people in Bahia state live in extreme poverty and there is a need for some form of local intervention/solution to address this devastated population.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project will target four municipalities in Bahia—Uauá, Monte Santo, Chorrochó and Curaçá—representing a population of more than 126,000 persons, to address the lack of food, improper use of food and widespread poverty caused by the weather and land conditions. It will introduce the cultivation and use of xerophyllic plants—plants adapted to extreme drought stress that are also nutrient-rich. The project team will use a mobile unit (a truck with an installed kitchen) to provide cooking classes to local communities, thus building awareness and capacity in these communities. It will also target elementary school children in these municipalities through the local school program to promote the use and education of xerophyllic plants among children. This project will target roughly 1,200 families (or over 8,000 people) directly.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1091

Liberd'AIDS

COUNTRY: Brazil
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: CARE Brazil
FUNDING REQUEST: \$178,735
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OBJECTIVE: To improve the health of poor Brazilian prisoners, by reducing the level of HIV/AIDS transmission through the innovative use of tools including the formation of inmate health agents, street theater and sensitivity training for public health workers.

RATIONALE: Brazil is renowned for its AIDS prevention programs. But it has not had the same success with its 220,000 prison inmates, the majority of whom are poor, Afro-Brazilians. Although the national health plan provides guidelines and financing for HIV prevention inside prisons, action has stagnated during the last several years. This project is designed to jumpstart the bureaucratic processes by providing innovative pilot actions that will eliminate the lag time between state planning and implementation stages, saving lives and providing concrete results that will guide government actions once they begin.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: Training prisoners to work as health agents represents a new and pioneering approach in Brazil that is called for in the federal prison health plan but has yet to be implemented. Prisoners will work as multipliers, perform theater

on visitors' days, assist sick patients, share information, and set up appointments in external public hospitals for patients who are too ill to be treated in the prisons. In exchange, they will receive a small stipend, sentence reductions, and other privileges such as freedom to travel between prison cellblocks. The project team's objective is to enhance the existing National Health Plan by piloting interventions that respond to local challenges that can later be incorporated into public policy.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1380

Suppression of Dengue Transmission with Novel Mosquito Traps

COUNTRY: Brazil
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative inter-sectoral linkages
ORGANIZATION: BioGents GmbH
FUNDING REQUEST: \$189,220
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OBJECTIVE: To effectively suppress dengue transmission in Brazil by the use of novel mosquito traps that are placed in households, public buildings and working places.

RATIONALE: Dengue and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever are among the most important vector-borne diseases predominantly affecting poor populations. Some 2.5 billion people are at-risk and there are 50 to 100 million cases worldwide every year. There is no specific treatment and no vaccine available for the disease. Conventional mosquito control does not work in highly urbanized areas due to a variety of reasons including the ineffectiveness of large scale insecticidal fogging, costs and laborious application of skin repellents, inability to use insecticides indoors and limited protection of bed nets during the day, among others. As a result, effective control of dengue vectors remains a challenging task.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project aims to fight the problem where it appears—inside households and public buildings. A recently developed trap system, the BG-Sentinel, has proved highly efficient in controlling dengue vectors and has the potential to be produced economically in a large scale due to its simple technology. By deploying efficient traps for dengue vectors in public and private buildings, the project will enable individuals, families, and communities to measure risk and take action to prevent the disease. This project targets 600 households (roughly 3,000 people) to pioneer this new dengue prevention strategy. Upon successful proof of concept, government agencies and NGOs involved in the National Program for Dengue Control in Brazil (and potentially other countries) could adopt this strategy to combat dengue outbreaks.

PROJECT NUMBER: 3175

Cultivation of Flowers by Treating Organic Effluents

COUNTRY: Brazil

SECTOR: Population

SUB-THEME: Innovative inter-sectoral linkages

ORGANIZATION: City Hall

FUNDING REQUEST: \$198,399

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OBJECTIVE: To improve the quality of water and health in Brazil's lower Jacuí River catchment area by constructing a local bio-digester and using the resulting products for flower plantations.

RATIONALE: Open sewers with raw sewage in Charqueadas, a city in southern Brazil, leads to contamination of the lower Jacuí River catchment area and affects the quality of life of the people living adjacent to it, in particular poor people. Ambient and health pointers show that the water used for human consumption, fishing and irrigation has high levels of organic pollution. Some 30,000 people are affected directly by this problem and an estimated 1.3 million people are affected indirectly. There is an urgent need for a practical and immediate solution to the release of the untreated sewer in the lower Jacuí River catchment area.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project will tackle the problem of untreated raw sewage and create an income generation opportunity for low-income households in the lower Jacuí River catchment area. It will construct a bio digester facility to process organic residues in the sewage that will result in methane gas and bio-fertilizer. The methane gas will be stored and provided to the flower agro-industry while the bio-fertilizer will be provided to flower plantations at a near-by prison facility where prisoners (mostly women) will be organized and trained on flower plantation management.

PROJECT NUMBER: 0131

Sea Gardens for the Coastal Landless

COUNTRY: Costa Rica

SECTOR: Nutrition

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: University of Costa Rica/FUNDEVI

FUNDING REQUEST: \$198,000

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OBJECTIVE: To improve the nutrition of poor coastal dwellers, particularly women and youth, by introducing sea gardens as a sustainable way of increasing their income and protein intake.

RATIONALE: Some 50,000 inhabitants of the land surrounding the Gulf of Nicoya and its islands form one of the poorest regions of Costa Rica (with over 35 percent of the population living below the poverty line, rampant unemployment particularly of women and youth, poor nutrition and lack of services). Fishing, traditionally a main source of income, has decreased due to over-fishing. Most of the population is landless. Agriculture is moving to areas with better water access and there are few opportunities for income generation.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project will promote sea gardens or food and supplemental income among 500 residents of 10 coastal communities. Sea gardens are a combination of: a) mariculture (fish, shrimp, oyster, other animals under water); b) floating organic horticulture; c) algae-culture; and, d) fishing around the floating facilities, that together provide in high quality and quantities the most lacking elements of a diet—protein and fresh produce—plus saleable surplus. This integrated approach is a novel way of producing food and features low input, relatively high labor and gender-sensitive systems designed to suit the needs, experience and living conditions of poor coastal dwellers while minimizing environmental impact. The project estimates that each sea gardener, once fully operational, may obtain year-round amounts of food that will greatly improve a family's diet plus US\$50 to US\$100 per month or more from selling surplus and choice products such as oysters.

PROJECT NUMBER: 1459

Finca Sana: Health for Highly Mobile Populations

COUNTRY: Costa Rica

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services

ORGANIZATION: International Organization for Migration, Regional Office for Central America and Mexico

FUNDING REQUEST: \$199,842

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OBJECTIVE: To contribute to improved health and human development among migrant indigenous workers of the Ngäbe-Buglé through public private partnerships and a community-based approach.

RATIONALE: The health of the estimated 12,000 indigenous Ngäbe-Buglé who migrate annually into Costa Rica is among the worst in the Western Hemisphere. Child vaccination rates are low; disease,

preventable occupational injury and child mortality rates are high. These migrant families have no access to potable water or cooking areas, and poor sanitation facilities. Existing medical services do not reach these highly mobile migrants and emergency evacuation is slow or unavailable.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project will work with public health authorities, coffee producers and the migrating Ngäbe-Buglé families to develop the “Finca Sana” (Healthy Farm) program based on four principles: 1) Public-private partnerships; 2) Decentralized health services; 3) Traditional Healers; and 4) Personal accountability and health self-sufficiency. Building on programs by local partners, the current project pilots a model of migrant worker health promotion with potential for global application. Participating farms will pay a monthly fee to support health activities by indigenous promoters. The Finca Sana “brand” will be promoted in collaboration with international certification schemes, providing additional benefits to farm owners and promoting sustainability. The project will train 40 to 60 health promoters, each of whom will work with at least 50 farm workers, directly reaching 2,000 to 3,000 migrant workers.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3393

Campo Amigo Ecuador: Youth as Agents of Change

COUNTRY: Ecuador

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

Organization: AYUDA, Inc (American Youth Understanding Diabetes Abroad)

FUNDING REQUEST: \$179,575

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OBJECTIVE: To empower youth to take a more active role in managing diabetes by improving the delivery of essential diabetes education in Ecuador.

RATIONALE: Over 194 million people worldwide suffer from diabetes, a figure that is expected to surpass 300 million by 2025. In Ecuador, the mortality rate from diabetes rose by a staggering 40 percent between 1990 and 2002. National statistics rank diabetes as the second leading cause of mortality among women and fourth among men. Research shows that health outcomes of diabetics depend largely on their active involvement in managing their condition.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project is built on the fundamental and innovative idea that youth can serve as agents of change (in this case by empowering them to take an active role in

managing their diabetes) and recruits international youth volunteers to serve as staff for Campo Amigo Ecuador (CAE). Camp participants will be educated on diabetes management. CAE will also serve as a training ground for healthcare professionals, parents, medical students and other community stakeholders. Since 1999, CAE has served over 680 campers from 14 provinces in Ecuador, with demand for locally adapted programs in countries around the world. With DM funding, the project can increase attendance by 48 percent, reaching 140 youth campers, 40 youth leaders, 250 parents and families of people with diabetes, and about 70 medical students and healthcare professionals.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 0540

Fuel from the Fields Alternative Charcoal

COUNTRY: Haiti

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative inter-sectoral linkages

ORGANIZATION: Massachusetts Institute of Technology

FUNDING REQUEST: \$199,650

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OBJECTIVE: To improve human health by creating micro-enterprises in Haiti that specialize in the production and sale of affordable, clean-burning cooking charcoal made from agricultural waste.

RATIONALE: In Haiti, half of the population uses wood and/or agricultural residues as their primary cooking fuel. Breathing the smoke from these fires leads to persistent acute respiratory lung infections, mostly in children. Cleaner-burning wood charcoal is available at great expense (often 25 percent of a family’s income) leaving families with less income to cover basic health needs such as medications, food and clean water. A clean-burning, affordable cooking fuel can have major health, environmental and economic benefits for Haiti and other countries around the world.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project has developed an array of technologies to produce clean-burning cooking charcoal from agricultural waste materials at a lower cost than current methods. Converting agricultural residues to charcoal leads to a significant reduction in airborne particulates, and thus to improved respiratory health. This agro-charcoal does not contribute to deforestation and is more affordable than conventional wood charcoal. Moreover, local jobs and micro-enterprises will be created, further increasing incomes and consequently improving health. This project will train at least 1000 agro-charcoal producers, with a goal of achieving a production rate of 100 metric tons. By the end of two years, more than 10,000 families are expected to be using the agro-charcoal and producers’ incomes will increase by US\$500. Since the process can use a variety of agricultural waste materials it can adapt to suit diverse local conditions and is thus easily replicable.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3299

Home-Based Public Malnutrition Treatment in Haiti

COUNTRY: Haiti
SECTOR: Nutrition
SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services
ORGANIZATION: Meds & Food for Kids
FUNDING REQUEST: \$198,020
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OBJECTIVE: To reduce childhood malnutrition in Haiti by introducing Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) in a home-based care model.

RATIONALE: Childhood malnutrition is one of the world's most serious health problems and its prevalence in Haiti (1 in 7 children) seriously hampers economic progress. While malnutrition does not kill every affected child, those who survive are permanently debilitated, perpetuating Haiti's cycle of poverty. Currently Haiti's 162,000 malnourished children—18,000 of whom reside in the Nord Department—rely on a public health system that is under-resourced, overwhelmed and incapable of treating so many sick children. Moreover, the three existing treatment options (dry food rations, daily feeding centers and inpatient care) are ineffective, of limited availability and exact high costs on affected families.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project proposes to partner with a regional public hospital and clinic, Justinien Hospital and Louise Camp, to provide RUTF on an out-patient basis. The locally-produced RUTF is an energy-dense lipid paste of roasted peanuts, powdered milk, vegetable oil, sugar and minerals/vitamins that rapidly puts weight on a malnourished child. Between admission into the program and discharge, children could increase their body-weight by up to 60 percent. In addition, RUTF is locally-produced, guaranteeing Haitian peanut farmers a market for their produce. This pilot public-private partnership aims to provide 60,800kg of RUTF to support 4,050 malnourished children and generate US\$30,000 in peanut sales to local farmers. Success of this project could persuade the government to accept the HBC/RUTF model and incorporate it into the national public health system.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 4024

Accompagnateurs: Scaling-up HIV care in Resource-Poor Settings

COUNTRY: Haiti
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: Zanmi Lasante—Partners In Health
FUNDING REQUEST: \$200,000
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OBJECTIVE: To provide quality HIV care in rural Haiti by implementing a sustainable, community-based model of healthcare and outreach by trained, supervised and paid community health workers, locally known as accompagnateurs.

RATIONALE: The lack of trained personnel is a key limitation in efforts to scale-up HIV care in the developing world. This issue can be addressed by recruiting local lay people and by developing a system of training and supervision that allows this model to be replicated in diverse settings.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The innovation of the project is the use of paid accompagnateurs to address chronic disease management and a supervisory network to monitor and evaluate their work in rural central Haiti. The project will develop a cadre of accompagnateur supervisors and train them in management and program implementation, aiming to reach marginalized populations and improved uptake of health services. This project will directly improve the quality of care provided to more than 2,519 AIDS patients who receive daily anti-retroviral treatment, as well as approximately 8,000 HIV-positive persons who are followed for care. It will hone the skills and improve the job satisfaction of approximately 1,200 accompagnateurs who will receive additional training and supervision, and it will significantly enhance the skills and performance of the 24 accompagnateur supervisors who will be targeted for additional training and support. Indirectly, the project will improve the health of the 550,000 people who comprise the area's general population.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2499

Saving Lives: Safe Mother Rapid Response

COUNTRY: Honduras
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: Catholic Relief Services (CRS)—United States Catholic Conference Inc.
FUNDING REQUEST: \$168,709
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OBJECTIVE: To reduce the number of maternal and infant deaths from obstetric emergencies by implementing a community system of early warning, preparedness and emergency response in Honduras.

RATIONALE: In Honduras' northern Intibucá communities, women and newborns die unnecessarily during childbirth due to postpartum hemorrhage, infections, hypertension and obstructed births. The maternal death rate in Intibucá is 554 per 100,000 live births, over five times the national average. These deaths occur because rural women and midwives lack resources and formal training, live far from health centers and are not trained to deal with an obstetric emergency or at-risk pregnancy.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project will create a local infrastructure and response system called Safe Mother Rapid Response (SMRR) involving key stakeholders to manage prenatal care, clean births and obstetric emergencies. SMRR is a highly participatory system involving community members, rural clinics, midwives and Peace Corps Volunteers. The goal is to help rural communities make critical decisions to save lives of women and newborns through a well-organized and well-trained local support system that can address prevention and emergency response. Based on a previously successful pilot experience in southern Intibucá, CRS will expand SMRR to 49 communities in northern Intibucá targeting 1,000 expectant mothers. The project team expects the SMRR system to reduce maternal and infant mortality at birth by half. The project will be used to standardize methods and training materials for use and widespread expansion throughout Honduras and Latin America.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1508

MOVE Latin America MOVE

COUNTRY: Mexico

SECTOR: Population

SUB-THEME: Innovative inter-sectoral linkages

ORGANIZATION: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

FUNDING REQUEST: \$ 198,505

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OBJECTIVE: To enhance physical activity (PA), prevent chronic diseases and improve health in urban populations in Coahuila, Mexico by developing practical guidelines and cost-effective interventions such as exercise festivals, improvements in sidewalks, cycle ways and other "healthy places."

RATIONALE: Healthy places are disappearing in a changing environment affected by globalization and urbanization. A sedentary lifestyle is one of the main risk factors for obesity and other chronic diseases. Coahuila has the highest rate of obesity in the country (32.2 percent) and is increasingly affected by chronic disease. Walk-friendly environments, combined with early-in-life interventions that incorporate family participation, have proven to effectively enhance physical activity while reducing obesity, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and cancer—all leading causes of death in Coahuila.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will identify the most effective interventions through an attitudes, knowledge and behaviors survey conducted with children and adults living in Coahuila. The project will integrate Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping and epidemiological surveys to determine areas within the city that have potential for use in PA projects. The team will then work with key stakeholders, including physical education teachers, environmental experts, public officials, and civil society to promote healthy spaces and PA programs. The project will also create a toolkit to be used as a guide to promote PA and healthy places. This toolkit will be disseminated throughout Chile, Bolivia, Brazil and Mexico. Expected beneficiaries of the project include 20,000 students, 10,000 parents, and roughly 4,000 relatives and community members in four municipalities of Coahuila.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1724

Improving Healthcare-Seeking for Childhood Illness

COUNTRY: Mexico

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: National Institute of Public Health, Mexico

FUNDING REQUEST: \$200,000

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OBJECTIVE: To reduce delays in care-seeking for potentially life threatening childhood illnesses and to increase use of qualified clinic services in Veracruz, Mexico.

RATIONALE: An estimated 15,000 children under the age of five die from diarrhea and respiratory infections in Mexico each year. A large proportion of these deaths can be attributed to delays in care-seeking. A critical bottleneck to decreasing child mortality in Mexico is the low utilization of public sector health services by the poor. In Veracruz, less than 30 percent of children under five receive adequate care for illness with symptoms that required care. At the same time, surprisingly little is known about the effectiveness of interventions to improve care-seeking.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will use the national anti-poverty program "Oportunidades" as a vehicle to improve care-seeking behavior in cases of childhood illness. This will be accomplished by developing a program to provide families with knowledge and skills to seek appropriate care in a timely fashion and improving features of health services to increase their attractiveness as a source of care for sick children. The Oportunidades initiative contains a strong structural link between health services and beneficiary families in the form of community health volunteers. These volunteers will play a key role in community outreach aspects of the project. The project expects to reach 1,300 families

in 13 rural communities in Veracruz. If successful, the idea will be expanded to a national level and can serve as a model for other high child mortality countries.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 0791

Improvement of Stoves and Fresh Vegetables

COUNTRY: Peru
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: Leader
FUNDING REQUEST: \$172,260
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OBJECTIVE: To address two major factors affecting the health of people living in the southern highlands of Peru—indoor air pollution and poor nutrition—by introducing cleaner burning stoves and greenhouse orchards to rural households.

RATIONALE: With 90 percent of rural households in Peru using wood burning stoves, indoor air pollution is a major cause of health problems in rural areas. The majority of cases at rural health centers are related to respiratory diseases, with the problem being especially acute for young children under five and pregnant women. The problem of malnutrition is also a pressing health issue in these communities. The cold and dry climate makes it difficult to grow vegetables in these areas, leading to a high rate of malnutrition among children.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project will introduce two technologies to rural households that will improve health: cleaner burning stoves and greenhouse orchards. The improved stoves are made with easily available materials such as adobe, mud, straw, water and stones. These stoves use a higher efficiency combustion process that decreases the amount of firewood used by 60 percent. The greenhouse orchards are simple to set up, capture solar energy and produce fresh vegetables. The stoves and greenhouse are simple, inexpensive technologies that can be employed and maintained by rural households. The project team aims to reach over 2,500 families in 40 rural communities in southern Peru.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1490

Implementing MODS for TB and MDRTB Diagnosis

COUNTRY: Peru and India
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services

ORGANIZATION: AB PRISMA
FUNDING REQUEST: \$179,630
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OBJECTIVE: To provide the highest standard of diagnostic capacity for tuberculosis (TB) and multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDRTB) control to two poor communities in Peru and India by implementing the Microscopic-Observation Drug-Susceptibility (MODS) Assay in routine service laboratories.

RATIONALE: TB and MDRTB areas are typically resource-poor, prohibiting the use of expensive sputum culture and drug susceptibility testing (DST) methods. Diagnosis in these areas depends upon sputum microscopy which misses half of cases, and DST is only performed after patients fail therapy. This leads to increased illness and death in TB patients and unchecked yet preventable TB/MDRTB transmission in their homes and communities. Patients co-infected with HIV are particularly vulnerable, with high TB-associated mortality. Thus diagnostic capacity is poorest in settings where the need is greatest.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The novel MODS Assay can be performed in developing country laboratories with modest expense, yet with performance as reliable and rapid as costly industrialized-country methods. This project will provide support to establish MODS in a government laboratory serving 2 million inhabitants in Lima and the TB laboratory at YRG CARE, an NGO serving 10,000 HIV-infected individuals in Chennai. The project expects the implementation of MODS will double TB case detection, enhance MDRTB identification, reduce mortality, interrupt transmission, and ultimately reduce TB control costs. After initial implementation of MODS alongside existing methods, it will hopefully supplant these less effective tests, enabling future MODS costs to be covered by the laboratories' existing budgets. The project will also create a blueprint for wider MODS scale-up.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1491

Healthy Practices for the Use of Water Resources in Peru

COUNTRY: Peru
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: Instituto del Bien Común
FUNDING REQUEST: \$165,730
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OBJECTIVE: To improve the public health conditions of vulnerable populations affected by poor water and sanitation practices in the

Pachitea watershed area of Oxapampa, Peru.

RATIONALE: Public health in rural areas of Peru is closely linked to access to sources of clean water. In the Andean Amazon region, rivers and streams constitute the major sources of water for drinking, cleaning, and recreation, as well as sustaining fishery resources which provide the basic staple of protein in the region. While extremely poor populations depend on these water sources for their basic necessities, increasing urbanization contaminates and degrades water with sewage and solid wastes through untreated open sewer canals. Marginalized poorer populations are increasingly affected by the contamination of these water sources, as evidenced by the growing appearance of water-borne diseases in the region.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will implement a low-cost and ecologically sound technology to modify existing open sewers. This technology converts open sewers into ecologically-friendly water treatment ditches. These ditches enhance the water purification process, mitigating environmental contamination and water-borne disease in the community. The ditches also improve the landscape because they essentially turn into odorless and aesthetically pleasing gardens. The project will also have an education component to inform local people of their rights to clean water resources. Over 4,000 people in 60 different neighborhoods of Oxapampa are expected to benefit from the project. In addition, the project will reach 14 local school systems with the modified sewage system, benefiting roughly 700 children.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3989

Micro-Insurance for Health

COUNTRY: Peru

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: PRISMA

FUNDING REQUEST: \$199,056

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OBJECTIVE: To provide 5,000 low-income families in Peru with basic healthcare by creating a micro-insurance health plan and establishing three medical offices.

RATIONALE: Peru's Ministry of Health estimates that 25 percent of citizens lack access to health services due to economic and geographic barriers. Much of this segment consists of poor and/or self-employed individuals and micro entrepreneurs. PRISMA, a well-established micro-credit provider for the poor, can extend its services into healthcare.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: PRISMA is a micro-credit provider to more than 15,000 informal small business owners (67 percent of whom are poor) in 11 regions of Peru. Through this project, it will begin offering health micro-insurance to clients at three sites—Pucallpa (Ucayali, in the jungle), Juliaca (Puno, in the highlands) and

Ventanilla (Callao, along the coast)—serving approximately 5,000 self-employed Peruvians and their families. Those sites will also provide basic health services, specialized pediatric and gynecological services through local private healthcare providers, as well as generic prescription drugs. By 2010, PRISMA plans to expand its microfinance program to serve 30,000 clients (and 120,000 family members) at 19 credit offices along the coast, highlands and jungle. It aims to integrate the micro-insurance program within the Ministry of Health services.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2875

Traditional Preparations for Complementary Feeding

COUNTRY: Uruguay

SECTOR: Nutrition

SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services.

ORGANIZATION: RUANDI (Red Uruguaya de Apoyo a la Nutrición y Desarrollo Infantil)

FUNDING REQUEST: \$111,172

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OBJECTIVE: To teach mothers to provide greater nutritional value in complementary feeding for children (aged two years or younger) by adapting traditional recipes.

RATIONALE: As Uruguayan children are gradually weaned off breast milk, they receive increasing amounts of complementary feeding, which typically is not appropriately nutritious and is often introduced at the wrong stage of growing. According to UNICEF, at least 50,000 children in Uruguay are affected by poor practices in complementary feeding.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The proposed project aims to apply new health research and methodologies to decrease malnutrition in children aged two years or younger. Specifically, a tool for complementary feeding will be developed, gathering scientific knowledge with the community experience of trained mothers, consisting of: 1) An easy to use methodology to analyze the cost, quality and safety of preparations; 2) Introduction of appropriate recipes; 3) Provision of educational resources; and 4) Developing a training plan for health agents. The project will work in three impoverished communities in Uruguay with 45 mothers and 15 public health agents, in coordination with three NGOs and various associations of nutritionists and pediatricians. Effectiveness will be evaluated by tracking nutritional status and infant feeding quality after six months of intervention in 540 children. The tool will be disseminated across the public health system through workshops in coordination with the Ministry of Health, universities and other groups.



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PROJECT NUMBER: 1914

Reproductive Health is Not Just a Game!

COUNTRY: Lebanon

SECTOR: Nutrition

SUB-THEME: Cost-effective approaches/methods/technologies to improve local capacity to gather, analyze and apply health, nutrition and population data.

ORGANIZATION: Ricerca e Cooperazione (RC)

FUNDING REQUEST: \$98,527

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OBJECTIVE: To increase Palestinian and Arab youth's access to sexual and reproductive health information and counseling services through a game-based approach.

RATIONALE: Discussing issues of sexuality, reproduction and coming of age are a strong taboo in Lebanon's refugee camps as well as the Arab region in general. Cultural barriers and lack of specific skills impede families, schools and healthcare providers to address young people's needs related to these issues. Young people do not communicate with adults and rarely refer to health centers and counseling points for their problems related to reproductive health and development.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: Through the production of an educational board game, the project will elaborate a culturally appropriate approach and tool that will help all relevant agencies (peers, families, schools, healthcare providers, NGOs) to deliver health education and health promotion messages to the youth in an effective and positive, non-threatening way. The game will also be used as an assessment tool to measure young people's needs and expectations in terms of reproductive health service delivery. Youth-friendly reproductive health and counseling services will then be established based on the appraised needs. Young people's information about reproductive health and well-being will increase, their values and attitudes will be discussed and clarified and

health-seeking behaviors will be promoted. The beneficiaries will be Palestinian youth aged 10 to 24 living in registered refugee camps in Lebanon (estimated at 200,000).

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PROJECT NUMBER: 0109

Protecting Ground Water Through Low-Cost Rural Sanitation

COUNTRY: West Bank and Gaza

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative inter-sectoral linkages

ORGANIZATION: Palestinian Wastewater Engineers Group (PWEG)

FUNDING REQUEST: \$159,300

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OBJECTIVE: To prevent ground water pollution by offering a low-cost approach to sanitation in the aquifer recharge area of the West Bank with the potential to be extended to neighboring rural areas.

RATIONALE: Wastewater management has been neglected in the West Bank, where an estimated 29 to 45 million cubic meters of untreated sewage are discharged every year. The proposed project offers a low cost sanitation model that will provide treated wastewater for agricultural irrigation, contributing to food production and pollution prevention.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: Locally, significant efforts in the field of wastewater management are limited to urban areas. Little is done in rural areas. This project will bring such efforts to rural communities and work with 30 families (about 240 people), while employing 45 workers. The project consists of separation of grey from black wastewater; treatment of grey water through an efficient, low-cost household treatment system; reuse of treated water in irrigation; and promotion of the treatment system locally and in neighboring countries. The proposed project will contribute to pollution abatement and increased food production and cash generation for poor families, especially women. The unique attributes of the proposed model is the differential collection, treatment and reuse of black and grey wastewater. When properly treated, the grey wastewater may be reused for agricultural irrigation, saving fresh water for domestic uses while reducing pollution in ground water and natural springs. In the long term, all rural communities (home to 1.8 million people) could benefit from a low-cost wastewater management approach.

PROJECT NUMBER: 2275

Training Young Health Trainers in Nablus—We are the Future

COUNTRY: West Bank and Gaza

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: The Glocal Forum

FUNDING REQUEST: \$147,493

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OBJECTIVE: To add a health component to an ongoing program in Nablus targeting vulnerable children by training youth to promote health, provide first aid and screen for hearing/sight problems and psychosocial distress.

RATIONALE: The next Palestinian generation is growing up amid violence, destruction, apathy, hate isolation, unemployment and poverty. Nablus is home to three refugee camps and has one of the highest incidence rates of blockades, curfews and other disruptions. About 50 percent of the population is under 18 (approximately 100,000) and 17 percent are under 5 (about 34,000).

As such, Nablus is one of the areas identified by the UN's 2007 consolidated plan as an area in most need of health assistance, and psychosocial support and child protection. This program provides a model for communities to take action to reverse the adverse effects of these factors and renew hope for the future.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: We Are the Future (WAF) is a unique program for vulnerable children targeting the critical developmental period (ages 3 to 6) and empowering local youth (aged 16 to 25) and the local municipality to implement a child center offering activities in Nutrition/Agriculture, Arts, Sports, Technology and Health. The project features a new institutional arrangement: youth-to-child delivery of health screenings, education and promotion in the context of a municipal-led public-private partnership. It uses interactive tools (computers, gardens, etc.) and activities (sports, theater, etc.) to effectively transfer health messages. Some 4,500 children, youth and community members will benefit. The project is expected to continue beyond DM funding, reaching 12,000 additional people.

PROJECT NUMBER: 0290

Improved Health through Clean Water

COUNTRY: Yemen

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: CARE Yemen

FUNDING REQUEST: \$200,000

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OBJECTIVE: To improve the health of the populations of four rural Yemeni villages by improving the availability and use of clean water—managed and assured by women's associations.

RATIONALE: More than 60 percent of households in rural Yemen lack access to public water supply. Women and children spend an average of four hours per day collecting water. Contaminated water and poor hygiene practices cause diarrhea and other water-borne diseases. These factors contribute to high levels of malnutrition and a high mortality rate among children.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: In Yemeni tradition, water handling for household use is a woman's task but managing water resources is done by men. This often results in degraded systems because men are not fully invested in water-related decisions. The suggested intervention will target four villages (home to 2,940 people) empowering women's associations in Hajja Governorate to manage village water resources. A water quality expert will assist women in the associations to identify and test locally available point of use water treatment technologies on their suitability for household and village use and their adoptability to the context. Criteria for suitability will include availability, affordability, handling and preferences of rural households. In Hajja the project will build upon previous work done with four women's associations in Abyan, where the women manage village water resources and pipe networks. Women are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the water system and they developed a tariff scheme to collect monthly water fees and save money for maintenance costs.



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PROJECT NUMBER: 3065

Demographic Surveillance Pilot for Afghanistan

COUNTRY: Afghanistan

SECTOR: Population

SUB-THEME: Cost-effective approaches/methods/technologies to improve local capacity to gather, analyze and apply health, nutrition and population data

ORGANIZATION: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

FUNDING REQUEST: \$199,990

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WEBSITE: www.lshtm.ac.uk

OBJECTIVE: To improve reproductive health and child survival in Afghanistan by implementing a community-based vital statistics and nutrition data collection system.

RATIONALE: In Afghanistan there is a significant lack of empirical data for evidence-based planning of public health at all levels of administration, from the state to the community level. National surveys are fraught with methodological issues and reliability of the results is questionable.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project uses an innovative method for the collection of demographic, health and nutritional data that benefits all levels of participants (communities, agencies implementing services and government) by allowing them to make informed decisions in relation to services provision. The innovation lies in the fact that the study population consists of a sample of communities in various provinces, rather than one contiguous area. The target population of roughly 47,000 people are living in 101 villages, which serve as "sentinel sites" for the calculation of health and malnutrition indicators. This project is expected to yield valid, reliable and continuous data on health indicators at the village and provincial level which can be used by policy makers, program managers and donors to decide on priorities and appropriate actions. This is expected to contribute to greater efficiency and effectiveness of the healthcare system, and ultimately to an improvement in reproductive health and child survival in Afghanistan.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1943

Identification and Management of TB in Children

COUNTRY: Bangladesh

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: ICDDR,B

FUNDING REQUEST: \$199,941

CONTACT: Tahmeed Ahmed

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WEBSITE: www.icddr.org

OBJECTIVE: To diagnose and manage tuberculosis (TB) among children by using a simple clinical algorithm in rural Bangladesh.

RATIONALE: Childhood TB remains an under-diagnosed and neglected disease. Although it has recently been included in the guidelines of the Bangladesh National Tuberculosis Program (NTP), there is no strategy on how this vulnerable group could come under detection and treatment of this potentially life threatening illness.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: TB is difficult to detect in children living in developing countries because of such factors that include the lack of laboratory facilities and the prevalence of malnutrition, which often renders the skin test useless. Children get TB from adults and they are more likely to suffer from the severe forms of the disease, such as TB meningitis. This project will focus on children in an area that has a high prevalence of TB among adults and arguably also among children. All children under the age of 15 living in one rural sub-district will be screened by community health workers using a simple questionnaire. TB will be confirmed by a doctor using simple clinical algorithms and treated under the Directly Observed Therapy-short course strategy (DOTS). The project will be carried out over a period of two years. During this period, it is expected that about 140,000 children will be screened, 200 of which will be diagnosed with TB.

The results of the project will promote identification and treatment of childhood TB at primary healthcare levels in Bangladesh, and if successful can be a model for other developing countries.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3117

Distributing Essential Information on Cell Phones

COUNTRY: Bangladesh

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: Dimagi, Inc.

FUNDING REQUEST: \$199,675

CONTACT: Neal Lesh

TEL: +1 617 621 8595
EMAIL: www.dimagi.com
WEBSITE: nlesh@post.harvard.edu

OBJECTIVE: To provide health education to poor populations in Bangladesh using mobile phones.

RATIONALE: People living in poverty often lack simple but essential information that could improve their standard of living. Health-related information is among the most essential as a simple answer could save a life. Dissemination of such information using paper or billboards has proven to be not only expensive but ineffective at relaying the most current information as updating can be slow and costly.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: Mobile phones are an extremely cost-effective tool to make health information and education available to the masses quickly and at an extremely low price. Using automated mobile messages for educational purposes is particularly appropriate for targeting low-income populations which may lack access to other forms of media but have become increasingly connected via mobile phone technology. This project will include an innovative incentive system to encourage user uptake: callers will receive credits for free telephone calls if they are able to pass a short quiz on the health information. This system will also allow more flexibility than traditional mass social marketing efforts because information can be adapted quickly as the context changes. Finally, monitoring is embedded in the system and will serve as a feedback loop so that changes can be made to increase the popularity or effectiveness of courses. The project will directly reach about 20,000 people and has the potential to eventually convey information to millions.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 0617

Walk-In Clinic for Masses

COUNTRY: India
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services
ORGANIZATION: Individual
FUNDING REQUEST: \$198,940
CONTACT: BP Agrawal
TEL: +1 703 582 3956
EMAIL: bpagrawal@cox.net
WEBSITE: N/A

OBJECTIVE: To reduce the incidence of common ailments and preventable diseases through the establishment of kiosk-based, self-sustainable clinics in rural Rajasthan to provide affordable healthcare to poor populations.

RATIONALE: Rajasthan has some of the worst health indicators in India. Poverty prevents much of the population from accessing primary healthcare for common ailments or preventable diseases

such as respiratory infection, reproductive tract infection, measles, malaria, pneumonia, minor injuries, and diarrhea. Though the government has instituted several healthcare programs, these programs have proven inadequate due to a chronic shortage of trained medical staff and the lack of standardized treatment protocols for common ailments or preventable diseases.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: Arogya Ghar will deliver primary care for an average cost of US\$0.25 per visit—a price affordable for even the poorest. The cost saving is the result of an innovative method of delivering diagnostic information and training to health workers. A system of computerized protocols will shorten the training time of health workers as well as overcome absenteeism to increase the pool of available healthcare workers and thereby make healthcare affordable. In addition, the innovative computer kiosk system will make available simplified best practices and computerized disease protocols, as well as capture clinical demographic data. Arogya Ghar will benefit the 40,000 villages with vulnerable population exceeding 27 million inhabitants.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1092

Clean Energy Basket for Safe & Healthy Life

COUNTRY: India
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative inter-sectoral linkages
ORGANIZATION: Aurore
FUNDING REQUEST: \$198,800
CONTACT: Hemant Lamba
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EMAIL: hemant@auroville.org.in
WEBSITE: www.auroville.com/aurore

OBJECTIVE: To reduce indoor air pollution from kerosene-based lighting and provide access to clean drinking water by initiating a clean energy basket product.

RATIONALE: In India, 57 percent rural and 12 percent urban (approximately 83 million) people depend on kerosene-based lighting and have little access to clean drinking water (Census, 2001). Water-borne diseases and illnesses due to indoor air pollution are the second and third top health risks, respectively (WHO, 2002). Although India has recently experienced rapid electrification of rural areas, the energy needs of the poor have not been adequately addressed because of system inefficiencies and lack of resources.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will design and prototype a basket product to initially replace kerosene lamps and offer an affordable solution to provide desalinated, clean drinking water. The basket will include products such as a LED/CFL-based home lighting and lanterns, micro-power pack for home lighting and other small energy needs, as well as a solar, manual powered reverse osmosis system to purify the drinking water supply in the community. The products will then be market tested through innovative delivery models including fee for service, leasing, and hire-purchase,

which would enable the local enterprises and entrepreneurs to distribute and service these products. The project expects to cater initially to 150 to 250 households with the capacity to scale-up to 3,000 to 5,000 households after two to three years of implementation.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1256

Micro-Enterprise for Nutrition in Rural Orissa

COUNTRY: India
SECTOR: Nutrition
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: Malnutrition Matters Inc.
FUNDING REQUEST: \$148,463
CONTACT: Hart Jansson
TEL: +1 613 742 6888
EMAIL: hjansson@cogeco.ca
WEBSITE: www.malnutrition.org

OBJECTIVE: To alleviate protein and micro-nutrient deficiency in primary school children in rural Orissa through the use of local, non-electric food processing equipment.

RATIONALE: Orissa's 50 percent malnutrition rate is among the highest in the world, with rural areas having an even higher incidence. Because the average primary school children's diet consists almost exclusively of rice and dhal, they are particularly deficient in protein and micro-nutrients with the absence of meat or dairy products in their diet. Malnutrition can cause stunted growth, immune system weakness and development problems in children. Income insecurity for unskilled and illiterate women in Orissa further exacerbates the problem of malnutrition for their children.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will provide 20 sets of equipment, known as VitaGoat systems. Through the non-electric production of large quantities of high-protein food, primarily in the form of soymilk, the project will yield a marked decrease in disease and improved physical and mental development for its young beneficiaries. Food production near each school provides low-cost distribution and will not require packaging or refrigeration. Each VitaGoat will provide soymilk to at least 750 students, and will impact 15,000 students within the first two years of implementation. Revenue from government-funded school feeding programs pays for the food and substantially improves the livelihood of 200 low-skilled women who operate the equipment and deliver the soymilk.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2393

Mission Mobile for Vision—Northeast India

COUNTRY: India
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: State Rural Technology Promotion Council, Assam India

FUNDING REQUEST: \$110,000
CONTACT: KM Baharul Islam
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WEBSITE: www.tpcassam.org

OBJECTIVE: To provide quality eye care for tribal communities in remote areas of northeast India through a Mobile Eye Clinic utilizing wireless infrastructure (Wi-Fi) technology.

RATIONALE: India has an estimated 15 million people suffering from blindness. Cataracts are the leading cause of blindness in India, but glaucoma and diabetic retinopathy are also prevalent. Nearly 70 percent of those affected live in rural areas, where there is an acute shortage of ophthalmologists. The blindness rates are especially high in the tribal populations of northeast India, where very few communities have access to eye care. Delivering eye care to these groups is especially challenging due to their remote locations and lack of a healthcare infrastructure.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will use a mobile clinic to provide affordable and accessible eye care to remote locations of northeast India. This mobile unit will be fully equipped with diagnostic tools and instruments to cover everything from preliminary vision screenings to comprehensive eye examinations. A regional specialty eye hospital will be wirelessly linked to the mobile unit, which will be equipped with all the necessary equipment and long-distance Wi-Fi to provide top-quality eye care. The mobile unit will offer superior diagnostic facilities and expert consultations to the remote tribal populations. The linked mobile clinic is expected to cover more than 50,000 patients annually in tribal areas reaching a target of 100,000 patients over the two year implementation period. Once successful, the concept can be extended to other tribal belts in north and central India.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2447

Clean Water by Riverbank Filtration (RBF)

COUNTRY: India
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative inter-sectoral linkages
ORGANIZATION: University of Rhode Island
FUNDING REQUEST: \$189,558
CONTACT: Boving Thomas
TEL: +1 401 874 7053
EMAIL: boving@uri.edu
WEBSITE: www.uri.edu/cels/geo/boving.htm

OBJECTIVE: To provide villagers in rural areas with safe, affordable and reliable drinking water using a low-cost, easily replicated approach to treating polluted surface water with riverbank filtration wells.

RATIONALE: Roughly 21 percent of communicable diseases in India are water related, with over 1,600 deaths a day attributed to polluted water sources. India's ability to sustain its rapidly expanding economy depends on improving its drinking water quality and infrastructure. Most major water suppliers are inefficient or do not serve remote areas, while private wells often fail prematurely. Hence, local communities need to have affordable alternatives to sustain themselves with clean drinking water at predictable quantities, qualities, and cost.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project combines a low-tech, low-cost water treatment technology known as riverbank filtration (RBF) with affordable methods of water quality analysis. At the same time, the project uses a people-centered delivery method to transition RBF operation to local ownership. A pilot site will be established in Karnataka, India to demonstrate RBF as a technique capable of economically producing high-quality water from the low-quality river water. The project will also show small private sector providers that a successful business model can be formed around the design, installation, and operation of RBF systems. The project expects to provide over 5,000 people with access to safe drinking water with potential to scale the idea to reach 300,000 people in the Kali River watershed. The revenue generated by RBF will create new employment opportunities and is expected to sustain the project beyond the funding period.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2613

Mantra Medical

COUNTRY: India
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Cost-effective approaches/methods/technologies to improve local capacity to gather, analyze and apply health, nutrition and population data
ORGANIZATION: Mantra Medical
FUNDING REQUEST: \$ 199,730
CONTACT: Nupur Garg
TEL: +1 850 292 6083
EMAIL: nupur330@mit.edu
WEBSITE: www.mantramedical.org

OBJECTIVE: To provide access to professional healthcare services in rural areas of India using an online information exchange.

RATIONALE: Over 600 million villagers in India have almost no access to adequate healthcare. However, hundreds of thousands of rural villages throughout India have access to the Internet. Professional healthcare providers have an interest in this large untapped market of patients, but do not know how to approach this market without settling in rural areas. A web-based program that allows many flexible modes of communication between rural villagers and urban healthcare providers can improve health outcomes in these villages.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project's web platform will allow villagers to submit information and queries to health staff within the same geographical area. These health professionals will then provide medical advice through the program or via site visits. The major innovation lies in the project's business model, which aligns the incentives of the internet kiosk operators and health-care providers with the success of the effort. Kiosk operators will purchase a software program for a nominal fee from the project organization and will charge the patients based on their usage time, expanding the services they provide and increasing their own revenue. Healthcare providers will gain access to a large, untapped network of patients. The project intends to expand its installed software base to 50,000 kiosks by 2010, each of which would conservatively reach 100 health users. The software program will be continuously refined to meet the specific needs of users.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 2754

Improving Health through Sanitation and Biogas

COUNTRY: India
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative inter-sectoral linkages
ORGANIZATION: Centre for Integrated Development
FUNDING REQUEST: \$87,030
CONTACT: Tanvi Patel
TEL: +91 79 40034739
EMAIL: cfidahmedabad@yahoo.com
WEBSITE: www.cfid.org.in

OBJECTIVE: To improve the health of tribal communities in rural Gujarat through the promotion and integration of low-cost sanitation and biogas/compost units.

RATIONALE: Sanitation conditions in the target district are extremely poor. Roughly three-quarters of rural households and a higher percentage of tribal households do not have access to toilets. The use of fuel wood for cooking further affects the health of women. This creates grave health problems, which contribute to the very low development of the region.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The technologies of sanitation and cooking fuel generation through biogas have not been integrated on a large scale in this region. The project will act as a link between two different government schemes on sanitation and biogas in order to improve effectiveness and acceptance within the tribal communities, leading to improved outcomes. Along with 60 household sanitation-biogas plants, three sanitation parks will train local groups in the construction of these units, carry out awareness campaigns for 90,000 people and facilitate maintenance of constructed units through trained self-help groups. Approximately 300 people will benefit directly from the household installations and the project will create over 5,000 person-days during implementation. The

project will foster the adoption of safe sanitation practices with clean fuel for cooking and will act as a model for integration of the two technologies on large scale.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3774

Health Systems Support

COUNTRY: India
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services
ORGANIZATION: Centre for Rural Education and Economic Development
FUNDING REQUEST: \$49,983
CONTACT: Viswalingam Nadanasabapathy
TEL: + 91 4144 224987
EMAIL: creed.ngo@gmail.com
WEBSITE: N/A

OBJECTIVE: To improve health system performance by strengthening and supplementing the existing services provided by the Indian government health authority through the creation of small clinics, a health insurance scheme and capacity-building training for health extension workers.

RATIONALE: Government health systems are often unable to meet the emerging needs of their constituents. Public health provision is compromised by insufficient expertise, shortages of supplies and equipment and absenteeism. In particular, government health systems are not providing adequate care for maternal and infant health.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will provide rural families in 15 villages with access to an affordable and need-specific health insurance facility that covers 5,000 women and their families. The plan will be specifically designed to cover treatment associated with pregnancy and child delivery. In addition, community-owned mini-clinics will be established and maintained in each village. These centers will be staffed with trained extension staff drawn from self-help groups supported by the implementing organization. These staff will also be responsible for ensuring the effective utilization of the insurance plan by enrollees. The project will establish a community-based emergency health fund in a selected village, which will be owned and managed by the residents and replenished on a revolving basis. During the project cycle, the team will build collaborative relationships with local health authorities and insurance companies.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3788

Improving Health of Factory Workers from Foundries

COUNTRY: India
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services
ORGANIZATION: Institute of Environmental Management and Studies
FUNDING REQUEST: \$159,610
CONTACT: Nirmal Kanti Nag
TEL: +91 657 2303411
EMAIL: nknagiemsjsr@sify.com
WEBSITE: www.qub.ac.uk/sites/TiPOT/Consortium/IEMS

OBJECTIVE: To reduce air pollution and occupational health risk in small and medium-sized foundries in Jharkhand, one of the poorest states of India.

RATIONALE: Small-scale industries, especially cast iron foundries, provide employment for many poor factory workers. There are a large number of these foundries in the target implementation area. However, small and medium cast iron foundries are often not equipped with adequate pollution mitigation facilities, resulting in air pollution and a high incidence of occupational diseases such as asthma, bronchitis, silicosis and other respiratory problems. Introduction of measures to ease pollution will improve the work environment and reduce toxic emissions.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project aims to reduce emissions from cupola furnaces and related operations by providing an improved furnace design, as well as transferring know-how on pollution reduction techniques to small scale foundries. Standard mitigation measures are often expensive, focused on only a sole step of the production process and do not provide a financial return. The proposed approach is holistic and will improve foundry efficiency while reducing pollution. This project will form a consortium of reputed institutions to improve workplace air quality through pollution prevention, process optimization and implementation of an improved cupola design. The implementation of these recommendations is expected to reduce toxic emissions by a factor of 3 to 4, benefiting 20,000 foundry workers and their families in Jharkhand alone. Throughout India, there are approximately 5,000 foundry units where this approach could potentially be beneficial.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3851

Not Just a Piece of Cloth

COUNTRY: India
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: GOONJ

FUNDING REQUEST: \$128,047
CONTACT: Anshu Gupta
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WEBSITE: www.goonj.info

OBJECTIVE: To improve the reproductive of health of women living in villages and slums in India by providing them with affordable, clean and easy-to-use sanitary napkins made of recycled clothes.

RATIONALE: Sanitary napkins are not considered essential items in poor households. Women living in Indian villages and slums have unhygienic methods of dealing with their menses, often using dirty rags or nothing at all. There is a strong correlation between unsafe menstrual practices and pelvic diseases. A recent study in Rajasthan found the prevalence of reproductive tract infections to be three times higher amongst adolescent girls with unsafe menstrual practices. Along with the health risks, the shame associated with reproductive health problems make it a taboo subject, even amongst women, as exposure would cause great social hardship and indignity.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project has developed an affordable biodegradable sanitary napkin from recycled clothes donated by women in urban areas. The use of cotton cloth, material most women are familiar and comfortable with, coupled with the reuse possibilities makes it an attractive option. Distributed to women in villages throughout India, these sanitary napkins are packaged with information on how to use and reuse, best washing and drying practices and other hygiene-related issues. The clean cloth napkins are an entry point to generate more awareness on the related health and hygiene issues both for the rural end-users and the urban clothes donors. In two years, this project will have reached 170,000 women in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Kashmir, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Bengal.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 4115

People-Managed Groundwater Recharge and Drainage

COUNTRY: India
SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Cost-effective approaches/methods/technologies to improve local capacity to gather, analyze and apply health, nutrition and population data

ORGANIZATION: Grass Roots Action for Social Participation (GRASP)

FUNDING REQUEST: \$99,903

CONTACT: Yugandhar Mandavkar

TEL: +91 240 2351224

EMAIL: grasp_agd@sancharnet.in

WEBSITE: www.grasp.org.in

OBJECTIVE: To enable 12 rural communities in Aurangabad District to improve their water sources through groundwater recharge and reduce incidence of water-borne diseases.

RATIONALE: Lack of safe drinking water and a wastewater polluted environment are major causes of illness among poor families in drought-prone central India, where groundwater plays an important role in water supply for domestic use and irrigation. The hard rock region faces a dual problem of identifying sustainable groundwater source and safe disposal of wastewater. This could be addressed through combining local popular knowledge and scientific analysis of groundwater behavior.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will combine local knowledge with use of modern tools of measurement to identify appropriate technological options and enable communities to select the right solution based on social viability. Similar efforts in the past focused the areas of surface water and drainage, with groundwater being considered too complicated for a rural setting. Further, prevailing point (well) recharge solutions are effective only in the short-run, whereas the proposed area recharge has longer effectiveness. Once implemented, the project would provide safe drinking water and clean environment for some 11,000 people in 12 villages. The project would employ 120 youth who would work in 12 sub-committees as technology promoters. The technology and participatory approach has replication potential in over 20,000 villages in central India.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 0552

Promotion of Rural Aquaculture by Empowering Ethnic Women

COUNTRY: Nepal

SECTOR: Nutrition

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)

FUNDING REQUEST: \$194,468

CONTACT: Ram Bhujel

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WEBSITE: www.ait.ac.th or www.aqua.ait.ac.th

OBJECTIVE: To improve rural food security and increase income for ethnic Nepalese women through the creation of "model villages" that engage in small-scale aquaculture and vegetable gardening.

RATIONALE: Some 85 percent of Nepalese live in rural areas, relying on subsistence agriculture. Roughly 60 percent suffer from shortages for four to six months each year. Cereals and root crops are the main food staples and people do not consume enough protein. UNICEF data shows that more than half of children under five are suffering from moderate to severe stunting. Other reports show that 90 percent of Nepalese children suffer from one or more forms of malnutrition.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will alleviate the shortage of animal protein and income earning opportunities by scaling-up a project that successfully combined fish farming with a vegetable garden component. Carried out in two southern districts of central Nepal, the project would now be expanded to create 10 "model villages," each featuring a vulnerable ethnic women's group. The project proposes a system where nutrients are recycled within the farming system avoiding the need for external inputs. Fish can be fed with kitchen wastes and farm by-products. Pond water is fertilized using livestock manure to grow planktons, which serve as natural food for fish. Ponds serve as storage for water that can be used to irrigate fertile garden vegetables; the vegetable leaves/stumps/peels can be used as inputs for fish ponds. Ponds are easy to manage and provide fish for consumption (improving protein intake) or sale (improving incomes). As cluster producers, the women's groups will have the strength to create a market for their products and be connected to the value chain market. This model can be replicated to all other districts of the country.

PROJECT NUMBER: 1138

Telehealth in Rural Nepal

COUNTRY: Nepal

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: PHASE Worldwide

FUNDING REQUEST: \$193,778

CONTACT: Gerda Pohl

PHONE: +44 1709 850 266

EMAIL: info@phaseworldwide.com

WEBSITE: www.phaseworldwide.com

OBJECTIVE: To improve primary healthcare services in Nepal through the introduction of appropriate information and communication technologies (ICT) to rural health centers.

RATIONALE: Nepal is ranked among the least developed countries in the world, marked by extreme poverty and lack of access to electricity and telecommunications, especially in rural areas. Per capita spending on health is low in Nepal and public expenditure on health is only 1.5 percent of GDP. Some 80 percent of the population lives in rural regions, while doctors are concentrated in urban centers. In villages, health workers are difficult to retain and many people are left without access to basic healthcare. The lack of infrastructure exacerbates the difficulties of monitoring and supervising health services.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project introduces telecommunications as a means of virtually connecting doctors at district hospitals with health workers at rural health centers to improve the delivery of healthcare. Providing a channel of regular communication will improve clinical management at the rural level and motivation and retention of health workers. The project will work with

10 health centers serving a population of about 40,000 people. Each center will be equipped with ICT equipment and health workers will be allocated time to connect with the district health office twice a week, and use a web-based video conferencing program to enable face-to-face contact and the transmission of patients' images. Based on the success of this pilot, the project hopes to scale up to reach at least 50 percent of Nepal's hill districts, roughly 4 million people.

PROJECT NUMBER: 1541

Fortifying Flour with Micronutrients in Villages

COUNTRY: Nepal

SECTOR: Nutrition

SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups

ORGANIZATION: The Micronutrient Initiative

FUNDING REQUEST: \$191,905

CONTACT: Macha Raja Maharjan

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EMAIL: mi@canadanepal.org

WEBSITE: www.micronutrient.org

OBJECTIVE: To reduce iron deficiency and anemia in rural people by fortifying staple foods with iron and other micronutrients.

RATIONALE: Some 78 percent of children under five and three-quarters of pregnant women in Nepal are anemic. A government program addresses anemia among pregnant women through iron tablet supplementation but, except for few locations, there are no specific programs in place to address anemia among other vulnerable groups including children and adolescents. Thus, micronutrient fortification of cereal flour at small-scale, community mills can reduce nutritional anemia.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will deliver iron, folic acid and vitamin A to rural people through fortified cereal flours (mainly maize flour) at small-scale mills that use water current as their primary energy source. An innovative device designed and manufactured in Nepal will be used for the fortification process, without altering the production capacities of the mills or adding a significant work load to millers. The consumers themselves will bear the running cost of premix and a local NGO will monitor and supervise the project activities on a long-term basis leading to financial and organizational sustainability. The fortification will take place at 100 small mills directly benefiting some 22,000 remote, rural people living in 10 Village Development Committees in the Lalitpur district of Nepal.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3036

The Fallen Womb: An Untold Tragedy of Nepalese Women

COUNTRY: Nepal
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Innovative inter-sectoral linkages
ORGANIZATION: Media Initiative for Rights, Equity & Social Transformation (MIREST/Nepal)
FUNDING REQUEST: \$200,000
CONTACT: Suresh Acharya
PHONE: +977 1 5552552
EMAIL: spacharya@enet.com.np
WEBSITE: N/A

OBJECTIVE: To improve the reproductive health of women by generating public awareness of Utero Vaginal Prolapse (UVP)—a painful ailment where a woman’s uterus and cervix move down from their normal anatomical position and protrude from the vaginal opening – and providing medical care to affected women.

RATIONALE: UVP affects more than a quarter of reproductive age women in Nepal, yet there is no mention of it in the National Health Policy. Some 80 percent of UVP cases are attributable to heavy work during pregnancy and malnourishment. The illness is preventable and treatable, yet two-thirds of affected women go undiagnosed due to socio-cultural taboos and lack of access to treatment facilities. Over 600,000 Nepalese women are in urgent need of medical care, out of which 186,000 need immediate surgical repair.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: This project will conduct the first UVP public awareness campaign targeting both potential victims and policy-makers and health camps will be established to diagnose and treat UVP. The campaign is targeted to reach about 4.5 million women of reproductive age women using mass media created in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Population. In addition, the project will directly support 4,000 reproductive age women in four villages through grassroots advocacy, counseling, health-screening and medical treatment. The project will also train 100 female health workers in four one-week sessions on counseling methods and certain treatment procedures. Data will be collected and presented to policy-makers to support the introduction of UVP treatment as a basic health service.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3120

Improve Health Condition by Reducing Indoor Air Pollution

COUNTRY: Nepal
SECTOR: Health
SUB-THEME: Cost-effective approaches/methods/technologies to improve local capacity to gather, analyze and apply health, nutrition and population data

ORGANIZATION: Sustainable Technology Adaptive Research and Implementation Center Nepal
FUNDING REQUEST: \$198,496
TEL: +977 01 622 2332
CONTACT: Dr. Chandra Bahadur Joshi
EMAIL: staricn@vianet.com.np
WEBSITE: www.staric.com.np

OBJECTIVE: To reduce indoor air pollution in Nepal by introducing a clean-burning metal stove to be sold through a financing scheme that combines government subsidies with a credit program.

RATIONALE: Indoor air pollution (IAP) caused by use of open and inefficient burning of biomass in traditional cook stoves is one of the major causes of deaths among women and children in Nepalese villages. Because of lack of awareness about hazardous health effects of IAP and poverty, 2-3 million people living in high hills and mountains do not have clean-burning stoves. Many villages also lack access to clean energy, and grid electricity, even if available in few villages is very expensive and unreliable. This is a huge obstacle in disseminating improved fuel-efficient cook stoves because they enclose the flame that also acts as a source of heat and light.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project will carry out a community awareness program about indoor air pollution for about 1,000 households in four villages in Nepal’s Rasuwa district. The project will also target 300 households for the sale of the “Ujeli” package—a fuel efficient metal cook stove, a chimney and a battery-based lighting system that can be charged at a cheap solar charging station. To reduce the financial burden of Ujeli, in addition to a government subsidy, the project will enable households to form community savings and loan groups to pay for the stove in installments. Once this financing scheme is proved viable, the project will be scaled up to reach 16,000 households.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 3885

Program for Nepalese Migrants & their Families

COUNTRY: Nepal
SECTOR: Nutrition
SUB-THEME: Innovative mechanisms to reach vulnerable groups
ORGANIZATION: University of Aberdeen
FUNDING REQUEST: \$174,899
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OBJECTIVE: To reduce the vulnerability of HIV-infection among Nepalese migrant workers (who go to India) and their wives through promotion of their rights and creation of an enabling environment for testing and counselling.

RATIONALE: Labor migrants constitute 40 percent of the total known HIV/AIDS infections in Nepal, and often suffer from sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Yet migrants and their families lack information about safe migration procedures, their rights and awareness about HIV/AIDS.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: The project's innovation in its mixture of strategy targeting migrants and their spouses and working with NGOs from Nepal and India on HIV/AIDS as a cross border issue. It will set up a Migrants Information and Counselling Center that will be run by trained returned migrant workers who will also make house visits. Pre-departure migration counselling services such as orientation about new destination areas, migrants' rights (abuse, harassment, injustice) and health promotion education will be provided. A "Migrant's Travel Kit" (containing items like condoms) will be provided, as well as advice on routine health check-ups. For spouses, the project will also conduct community-based information, education and capacity building trainings. It will also support migrants once they are in India, through "Migrants Clubs" that will serve as a source of additional information on STIs and where to go for testing and treatment. About 29,000 migrants and their spouses will be directly affected by the project, as well as another 71,000 family and community members, with the potential to scale up service to many more migrants.

INNOVATION/EXPECTED RESULTS: Through a public-private partnership approach, the Aga Khan Health Service - Pakistan (AKHS-P) will use its facilities in several areas (Karachi, rural Sindh, Punjab and mountainous communities of Chitral and Northern Areas) to diagnose and treat TB, complementing Pakistan's National TB Program (NTP). AKHS-P will work with 60 treatment centers in remote areas, far from public facilities, reaching 2,000,000 people. Some 200 general practitioners (GPs) will be trained and involved to support in the standard case management of TB patients. The 500 female health workers with the National Family Planning Program and Primary Healthcare and social volunteers will be involved in community education and referring suspected TB case to treatment. Lessons learned will be documented and shared with NTP for replication in other districts of Pakistan.

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PROJECT NUMBER: 1387

Improving the Smear Positive TB Case Detection & Cure Rate

COUNTRY: Pakistan

SECTOR: Health

SUB-THEME: Public-private partnerships to improve delivery of health goods and services

ORGANIZATION: Aga Khan Foundation

FUNDING REQUEST: \$200,000

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OBJECTIVE: To enhance access of poor and isolated communities to tuberculosis (TB) treatment by using a public-private partnership model to improve coordination amongst healthcare providers.

RATIONALE: Pakistan ranks sixth amongst the countries with highest TB burden and an annual incidence of 300,000 new cases. The Directly Observed Treatment Strategy (DOTS) has helped dramatically increase case detection and treatment but still falls short of reaching all cases. The possible factors contributing to the low case detection rate are the lack of knowledge by community members, misconceptions about TB and logistic and financial barriers, especially among the poor.