



Plan
to change
the world

A successful program in the community of Bertoni, Paraguay increased agricultural production. Schoolchildren learned how to grow fresh vegetables by caring for gardens in their schools. They shared their newly acquired skills with their families and communities.

Programs in Action

Highlights from 2010

All over the world, Plan programs, supported by your generosity, are promoting positive change for millions of children, families, and communities. *“Programs in Action”* contains highlights and stories from the Plan world in 2010, and is our way of sharing with you the encouraging results that happen when human caring and wise investment join together. The journey from fragility to renewal and strength is never simple, but it is one worth taking.



Village savings and loan associations (VSLA) are “savings-led,” community-based institutions, with loan capital coming from the accumulated savings of members and retained earnings. They are completely self-managed by women. Elizabeth (right), a housewife in Tanzania who recently joined a VSLA, used to depend on her husband’s meager income. She has now managed to establish a small business of selling vegetables, fruits, and smoked fish. Photo: Plan

Cover photo: Plan/René González

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Plan's approach

Plan International USA is part of a global organization that works side-by-side with communities in 48 developing countries to end the cycle of poverty for children.

We develop solutions community by community to ensure long-term sustainability. Our level of community engagement, long-term outlook and constant focus on the needs and priorities of children is unique among international development organizations. Our solutions are designed up-front to be owned by the community for generations to come and range from clean water and healthcare programs to education projects and child protection initiatives.

Vision

Our vision is to enable a future in which all children realize their full potential in societies that respect all people's rights and dignity.

Mission

Plan International USA strives to achieve lasting improvements in the quality of life of underprivileged children in developing countries by:

- Meeting the basic needs of children, their families, and their communities
- Increasing the ability of children and their communities to participate in and benefit from their society
- Fostering relationships to increase understanding and unity among peoples of different cultures and countries
- Promoting the rights and interests of the world's children

Plan Fights Malnutrition and Misinformation in Cameroon

The Bika health district in east Cameroon is well-known for the wrong reason: the high prevalence of child malnutrition. Community perception that links child malnutrition to witchcraft is a risk factor.

In its concluding observations on progress with implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Cameroon, the Committee on the Rights of the Child lamented the high incidence of malnutrition there. In some parts of the country, the rate of acute malnutrition among children is as high as 17 percent, which is well beyond the emergency threshold.

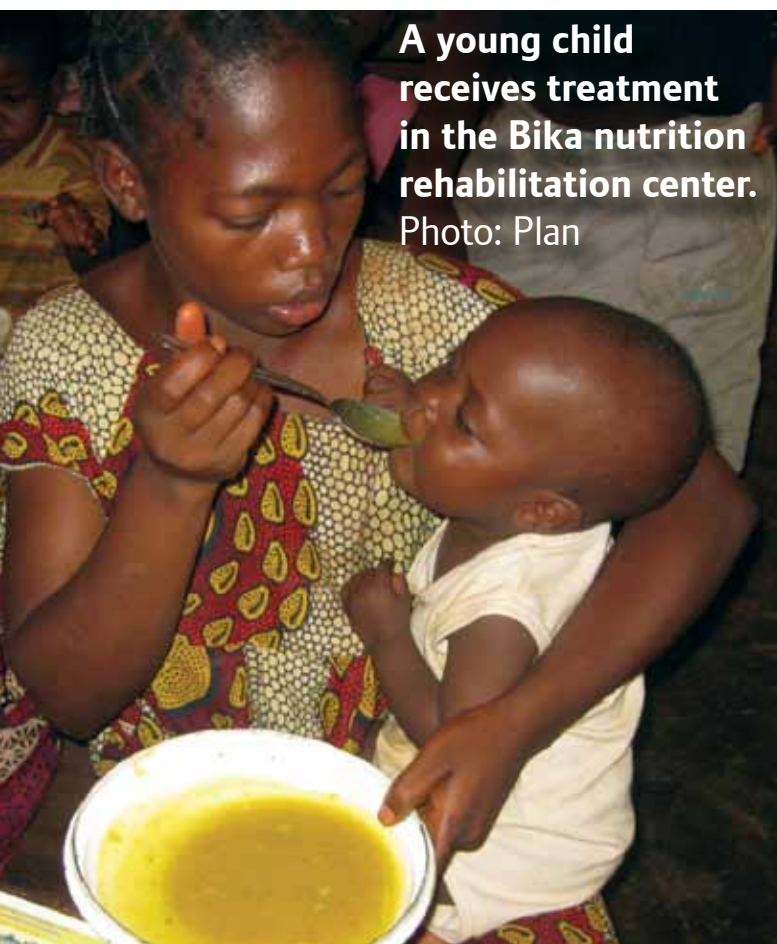
Plan Cameroon has been supporting the Ministry of Public Health to scale up integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI). The main objective of IMCI is to reduce the high morbidity and mortality attributed to malaria, malnutri-

tion, acute respiratory tract infection, diarrhea, and vaccine-preventable diseases in children younger than 5 years old. Plan Cameroon has partnered with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, and other local agencies to address child malnutrition at both policy and program implementation.

Because the standard approach to growth monitoring and health/nutrition education appeared to have little impact on the prevalence of childhood malnutrition, Plan Cameroon piloted a program known as “positive deviance/hearth” (PD/Hearth) in three villages. Under this program, the practices of mothers with well-nourished children (positive deviance) in the community were identified and transmitted to other mothers in the community in a home (hearth) environment. The program was greatly successful in rehabilitating malnourished children and, as a result, it has approved this approach and supports it both at the grassroots and the central level. Plan Cameroon, government officials, and community partners are scaling up the PD/Hearth approach in communities with high levels of malnutrition in 11 health districts of the country, including Bika.

At the beginning, Plan Cameroon and Bika health district staff held consultations with women in each of the 15 communities served. Locations were chosen for the nutrition rehabilitation centers and 34 women were selected to serve as “role-model mothers.” Local food contributions were arranged, and community members identified 173 malnourished children. Plan staff trained each role-model mother for one day on how to prepare a balanced meal from locally available food, and then the malnourished children were fed for 12 days.

This rehabilitation approach—which cured 110 of 173 patients in 12 days using locally available food—not only amazed Bika inhabitants but also challenged their perceptions. Of those children who gained weight, 70 were completely rehabilitated and 40 were partially rehabilitated. The remaining 63 children did not improve significantly, yet community members were astounded to see that malnutrition—which they had always blamed on witchcraft (and therefore could not be cured)—was cured after just a few sessions using local food items. The excitement solicited extensive community support for the program.



A young child receives treatment in the Bika nutrition rehabilitation center.
Photo: Plan



One of Plan’s main concerns is the health of children and their mothers, who are their main caregivers. The stoves project is primarily a family and community intervention whose scope, in addition to short-term improvements in health, also has an important long-term impact for environmental protection. Here, María Rodríguez is using an eco-stove recently installed in her home. Photo: Plan

Alice, 25, mother of Irene—a 2-year-old girl who graduated from the rehabilitation program completely cured—said she learned an important lesson from the process.

“I have now understood that even without money, children can still be well-nourished using our local food,” Alice said. “I will extend that message to the neighboring community.”

One role-model mother, Bernadette, was excited about the program’s success, but wondered why not all of the children completely recovered.

“I am very happy with my new knowledge and skills,” she said. “In barely 12 days, I performed what my fellow community members called a miracle, but all I used was locally available foodstuffs. Despite the positive results, I have the challenge of finding answers to questions as to why not all the children showed a recovery.”

Eco-Friendly Stoves: A Hot Commodity in Honduras

In Honduras, Plan is helping to fight preventable diseases such as bronchitis by replacing existing wood-burning stoves with new, cleaner-burning, and more efficient stoves in communities throughout the country. According to Dr. Rogelio Pérez-Padilla, a high proportion of the world population, especially in developing countries, is exposed to indoor pollutants produced by inefficient stoves.

“The levels of pollutants, including toxins and carcinogens in the kitchen, are unusually high,” Perez-Padilla said. “The exposure to biomass smoke has been associated to chronic bronchitis, chronic airflow obstruction in adults, and to acute respiratory infections in children.”

Traditional stoves are inefficient in two main ways:

- They use a lot of firewood, thus contributing to environmental damage such as erosion and mudslides, and reduced rainfall and the drying up of natural springs, all of which affect rain-fed agriculture and crop planting.
- They produce a large quantity of smoke that stays indoors and causes or exacerbates respiratory illnesses.

The stoves project is primarily a family and community intervention whose scope, in addition to short-term improvements in health, also has an important long-term impact for environmental protection.

Poor families do not use gas stoves because of the cost. In any case there is no delivery of propane tanks to rural communities. In Honduras, there are various alternative models of efficient stoves that use less wood, produce less smoke and extract the smoke through chimneys. In Santa Bárbara, Plan is using the Justa stove. Teaming up with a local NGO, Fundación Mirador, which has some funding of its own, hundreds of stoves have been installed. Founding director Emilia Mendoza is convinced of the value of the work. To date, she estimates that her foundation has delivered 7,000 stoves.

“It used to be that we went into the communities to ‘sell’ the idea of the project,” Mendoza said. “Now communities come to us. Here is a list of 27 families from a community that want us to help them to build stoves. But when we arrive, we ditch that list and make up a new one with the names of the people who attend the meeting. If they can’t do so, it suggests they are not really interested. And they have to learn what is expected of them, how to build their part of the stove and how to maintain it.”

Families are encouraged to build the new stoves indoors because they will last much longer. When a stove is outside, even with a roof over it, the wind, dust, and rain will damage it. Even so, many people insist on having it outside.

Having the new stoves has cut down drastically on the amount of smoke within a household. One woman told Plan that if the new stove had been available 20 years ago her grandmother could have avoided the asthma that eventually killed her.

This is the project’s third year. Very few families fail to operate the stoves properly. The stoves use about one-third the firewood and are therefore cheaper to run. The reduced cost of operating the new stoves, coupled with a reduction of in-house pollutants, have helped this project become a rousing success. The popularity of the new stoves project has had an impact in the willingness of villagers to help in construction. Requests for the new stoves are now coming in from communities throughout Honduras.

Green Technology: Building a Better Pump

An experimental water pump in a Plan Kenya community is quickly becoming a national showcase of modern technology. Using solar power and modern cell-phone capabilities, a Plan partnership is making the daily task of water collection easy for community members of all ages.

When it was created in 2006, the borehole in the Musingini community of Kenya reduced the distance traveled and time spent gathering water. But over time, problems with the manual pump and worries of mismanaged fees raised the need for reassessment. The manual pump was difficult for children and the elderly to use. Frequent breakdowns often meant a long wait for spare parts. Repairmen demanded high fees to fix the pump. And when the pump was working, misuse of water fees was common.

Through consultations facilitated by Plan Kenya, a tripartite agreement was struck between the community, Grundfos Lifelink, and Safaricom to create a unique and user-friendly water pump. Grundfos Lifelink uses solar energy for power to provide safe drinking water to rural communities. They install the system on a medium length (five years) loan and co-manage it until the loan is repaid, then hand off system management to the community. Safaricom is the major cellular provider for Kenya and has created a virtual bank for customers to make deposits and payments through cellular phones.

Grundfos installed its solar-powered pump at the Musingini

borehole in March 2009 and harnesses the power through 14 solar panels to pump water into an overhead storage tank. The company also began training community members how to use the system. Community members are each assigned a key that links them to an account for payment when pumping water. Payments go directly to three accounts: one for Grundfos, one for Safaricom, and one for the community. Money from the community account is only withdrawn when a meeting is held and members agree to the expenditure.

James Maundu, the chairman of the borehole, says managing it has become much easier. "The wrangles which used to be here are a thing of the past," he says.

There are three water pipes now to reduce the wait time at the pump. Because the pump is electronic, there is no longer any heavy, manual pumping, making usage easy for all in the community. Payment through cellular accounts has eliminated the worry of disputed fees, and water costs only US\$.025 per 20 liters.

Perhaps the biggest benefit is the time that is no longer lost to long treks to find water, as well as waiting in line to get replenished, allowing community members to quickly get back to what is most important. Miriam Kaylo, a community member, is happy about shorter lines. "I can hurry back home to attend to my small children now," she says.



A woman draws water from one of the standpipes at the dispenser. With the new solar-powered pump and more accurate and secure payment methods, water access in this village is now simpler than ever and is a model for other villages. Photo: Plan

Breaking Away from Despair

In Mali, Plan entered into a partnership with the JIGIYA Association of People Living with AIDS. The group helps fight against the stigmatization of those who have become infected with HIV/AIDS. They support the local response for prevention, treatment, and care services associated with HIV and AIDS. Programming also exists within the group to help support victims in the development of revenue-generating activities through small loans and training in a new skill.

Before the partnership, HIV-infected members of the community were frequently left to their own despair. When Sarangue, a 34-year-old housewife and mother, found out she was HIV-positive, her thoughts turned immediately to the worst-case scenario. “I gave up all hope,” she said. “I did nothing but cry. In my mind’s eye, I could see my children as orphans in the near future.”

Farima, a 32-year-old mother, had a similar reaction to learning she was HIV-positive. “When I learned that I had AIDS,” she said, “I thought about nothing but death. I despaired.”

Their reactions have been shared by the millions who became HIV-positive before them. Victims of AIDS—particularly women—are frequently subject to stigmatization and exclusion. They are frequently destitute and are unable to support themselves and their children. A low rate of infection has not engendered a significant local response to the epidemic.

As a result of the partnership, 42 women, including Sarangue and Farima, were trained and supported in disclosure, safe-sex education, and revenue generation. With the help of small loans, the group has started a soap-making business, with 22 women involved in production and 20 working on retail sales. Each member of the group receives her own loan, but as a group they are responsible for repaying. Training in a new skill—in this instance, soap-making—gives the women



Women of the Damballa Somono Association of People Living with AIDS organized food-preparation training for its members. Photo: Plan



Medina, 15, helps look after the family's calves. Photo: Plan

involved a renewed sense of dignity as they are again able to provide financially for their families.

Support for the group didn't come exclusively from the JIGIYA partnership. Local health and administrative authorities were encouraged to publically support the association and its members. The women became community role models for AIDS prevention, disclosure, treatment, observance, and care.

Today the women involved in the group share a more positive outlook. With their newfound financial freedom and with the support of their community, these women are returning to normal life and a sense of dignity that they never thought possible.

"Because of the association, thank God, I have come to terms with my status and I have hope again," Sarangue said. "I received training in soap-making. Because of my earnings, I can support myself and pay for my children's school fees."

Breeding Self-Sufficiency in Sudan

In 2005, Plan, in collaboration with the Animal Wealth and Veterinary Office of Sudan, implemented an income-generating program that focused on providing animals to families in need. While the veterinary department's job was to disseminate information on animal husbandry and immunization, Plan put forward 1,000 Sudanese Pounds (SDG) toward each family receiving one cow, five sheep, or five goats. Participating families would have to cover any costs over the initial investment.

Availability and accessibility of nutritious food helps determine child health and immunity in the short term and development and well-being in the future. Poor nutrition among children reduces natural immunity, causing widespread com-

municable diseases such as tuberculosis and other preventable diseases. Furthermore, families with low income can't send their children to school. When they are able to, they regularly withdraw them to help support the family with agricultural labor.

Amna was a 45-year-old mother of four school-aged children and, like nearly 65 percent of the Sudanese population, was living in poverty. Her home was small, without electricity, and consisted of one room and a kitchen made of mud. Four old wooden beds and several iron chairs were the extent of household furniture. Her husband had been working in Saudi Arabia for 10 years and, as a casual laborer, was only able to send about \$31 a month home to support his family. This meant that Amna had to support her children on her salary, which came from teaching in the village school. Payment was sporadic and, even when it did come, it didn't prevent her from having to make some difficult decisions. At one point, the family cut back from three meals a day to two, with breakfast consisting of sorghum flour and water.

Amna's family received one cow and one calf. Everyone helped with milking and providing food. Within one month, daily milking started to exceed the family's needs and Amna struck a deal to sell excess milk to a local cheese producer. Friends and colleagues began to purchase milk on a regular basis. The number of cows grew to three (with three calves), and Amna was able to generate SDG 90 a month from milk sales. Over time, Amna's stock of animals grew. Four bulls were sold and the proceeds went toward animal feed and family expenses.

With the remaining funds, Amna was able to join two savings groups in the village. To one group she contributes SDG 2,000 a month, and to another she contributes SDG 100 a week. SDG 2,000 was also used to invest in a project for tire maintenance. By diversifying her investments, Amna was able to create a safety net for her family's financial freedom.

Amna's oldest son is now in college, with his tuition paid for from the proceeds of selling a bull. Her three other children are all in grade school, with all tuition needs met. Her home now consists of three rooms, a kitchen, and a store in which

others in her village are able to sell their goods as well.

Even in the hardest times, Amna never gave up hope of her children being well-fed, healthy, and educated.

"Gone are the days when we used to eat two meals a day," Amna said. "Now we eat as much as we like. Yogurt is a daily essential. We sell milk and buy meat, bread, rice, and macaroni with cash. My children bring their friends from school for breakfast."

A Better Education: A Mother's Hard Work and Determination Pay Off for Her Children

Lubna is a success story in the making. Through hard work with Plan Pakistan's Technical and Vocational Skills Training Program in Islamabad, the 26-year-old mother of three has her own beautician business, visiting clients' homes and providing services directly. Her current status is worlds apart from her life as a domestic worker in 2008.

Lubna and her husband were both working long hours as domestic employees, with pay that varied frequently between the Christmas and wedding seasons. They simply wanted to provide for their young family as best they could, but making ends meet was becoming increasingly more difficult. Lubna, with only a fifth grade education herself, was determined to give her daughters the education that she missed out on as a child.

Help came in the form of the skills training program. Representatives from Plan Pakistan had been visiting her community frequently, holding discussions with several young women.

One day, after wanting to do so for a while, Lubna joined one of these discussions, during which she could share her experiences with the others and vent the frustrations she felt about her financial situation at home. She was subsequently chosen as a participant for the beautician module.

Lubna commuted each day to Islamabad, taking her youngest child with her. She went through times of discour-

agement, but was never deterred. She worked even harder, relentlessly concentrating on her classes and constantly multi-tasking. She successfully completed the training and was the sole trainee to immediately begin a business in her acquired profession

At first, Lubna was going into the homes of three or four clients, but quickly her income began to grow. Within a few months, she was making 10 times her previous wages as a domestic worker, and started focusing solely on her new career. With the jump in her income, Lubna saved up enough to buy

her husband a motorcycle, which proved extremely beneficial for the entire family, as well as for her own business. Most importantly, Lubna's anxiety about her children's education costs have eased, as she is now able to pay their tuition fees without difficulty.

Lubna is still ambitious, saving her earnings to not only set up a bigger beautician establishment but also to build a house for her family. With the training program, she says, came an opportunity for her family to thrive in a way that even she had not anticipated.

Students practicing beauty treatments on each other at a beautician course. Photo: Plan





A group of Grade 1 students at Trapang Reusei Primary School join together to read a book outside their classroom. Photo: Plan

Improving Classroom Attendance by Building Enthusiasm

In 2007, Plan Cambodia embarked on a project to transform a school that was drab and devoid of interest into one that was fun and exciting to be at. Now during school hours, Kork Srok village school buzzes with activity. There are colorful classrooms full of stimulating visual aids; an outside area with a garden that's tended by the children; a sports section; a shelter; and a playground, all of which are conducive to lively and active learning. Indeed, going to school here is so much fun that children even come on days when there is no formal teaching. Furthermore, the dropout rate has been drastically reduced. As the school's principal, Leang Sim Pro, reports, last year half of the 22 students in grade four dropped out. This year, just two students did so, and only because the children's families moved away from the district.

Previously, if children came to school at all, they did not stay long, because neither they nor their parents could see the point of attending. The transformation has been a team effort sparked by Plan and began with the formation of a School Support Committee (SSC) involving the village leader, the school principal, and a parents' representative.

"We want the younger generation to be well-educated," says Kheng Chhoeun, a village leader. "So we needed to attract children to the school and to do that, we had to make it more appealing. It needed a good design—play areas, a well, and latrines—and a child-friendly learning environment, and we also had to educate parents to send their children to school."

But what the SSC started, the children have subsequently embraced and many of the initiatives now come from them. Mao, 14, and Nanh, 13, are members of the school's Children's Council. The council meets regularly

with the principal to ensure that the children's ideas and concerns are passed on, and is also responsible for ensuring that all areas—including the latrines—are clean and tidy. Mao and Nanh love their school.

"There are always new things to see in the classrooms and outside we can play on the swings, sleep, or read under the shelter," Nanh says. Mao agrees, adding that the commitment of the teaching staff to nonviolent and constructive discipline means that nobody is afraid to come to school.

The children also take a role in encouraging friends who have dropped out to return to school. The fact that so few do stay away is particularly remarkable, given the many problems that families face in this location. As Kheng Chhoeun explains, the people are very poor and it is often difficult for them to send their children to school.

"Parents with small children need the older ones to take care of them while they go to the field or to other villages to earn money," he says. "Some cannot afford the school uniform and children do not come because they feel too ashamed to attend without it. Others need the children to stay at home to work."

For those reasons, it's crucial to make school attractive enough to appeal to the children as well as to explain the benefits of schooling to parents.

"If children are well-educated, they can find jobs that generate more income. And now that the job market has become more competitive, young people need to be knowledgeable or they will not survive," he adds.

For Chhan Sophon, a Plan Cambodia child rights technical coordinator who is based in Kampong Cham Program Unit, the project has been a great success. The decision to focus on Kork Srok was recommended by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, and endorsed by the views of the SSC and the pupils at the school. Support also came from Plan's partner organization, the Child Rights Foundation, which set up a working group while Plan provided technical support and funding. When the project began, school attendance was sparse. But now, the children are

happy to go to school because the quality of teaching is high and the principal has ensured that child rights and child-friendly concepts have been mainstreamed in all of the school activities. The hope now is that other schools will follow Kork Srok's example.

They Learned Their Rights and Sharpened Their Skills

In Paraguay, Plan is teaming up with the organization Aflatoun to teach children ages 6 to 14 elements of social education, in which personal development, democratic

life, and children's rights are the focus. The program is an excellent tool for children to learn their rights and achieve a better standard of living for themselves and their families through lessons in social and financial balance. Aflatoun, based in Amsterdam, teaches children using five core elements: personal understanding and exploration of financial values; rights and responsibilities; saving and spending; planning and budgeting; and child enterprise, in which children are given the chance to help manage community enterprises or entrepreneurial activities.

The name "Aflatoun" comes from Arabic and means "the explorer." Aflatoun focuses on teaching children



Children from Carovení school proudly show their drawings inspired by the Aflatoun project (Violeta, president of the student government in the red hat.) Photo: Plan/René González

about their own abilities through exploration in formal and informal settings. The emphasis is on understanding rights and responsibilities, but also financial knowledge and skills that enable children to make the best use of available resources. This includes school-based savings clubs, financial and social micro-enterprises, and group activities within the community, according to the Aflatoun website, www.Aflatoun.org.

Aflatoun provides children with the building blocks of life, encouraging them to save their resources and start social and financial microenterprises. Through social and financial education children are empowered to make positive changes in their lives and in their communities and eventually break the cycle of poverty in which many find themselves.

When Plan Paraguay staff arrived at the Esther Correa School in the community of Caroveni, they were welcomed by a group of children eager to share with them what they had learned in social and financial education. Alfredo, a 9-year-old boy, told Plan staff that he had learned what the importance of saving and that there are several ways to save not only money, but also water and time.

"I tell my mom: We can save water and electricity," Alfredo proudly said. "If a faucet is broken, we should buy a new one to avoid leaks, and we must turn off the lights when not in use, and she listens to me!"

Graciolina has worked as a teacher for 11 years now. Since last year, she has been participating in the Aflatoun project. At first she found it very difficult to understand what Aflatoun meant, but through materials, trainings, and a focus group she began to understand.

Graciolina and her peers told us, "This is the first time that teachers are trained to teach children to develop financial skills and learn to make better use of available resources. In our country, financial management is still seen as something exclusive to adults; however, these children are already aware of the importance of saving. During classes, with our help, they have made their own piggy

banks. Some children stated their parents have also started to save some money".

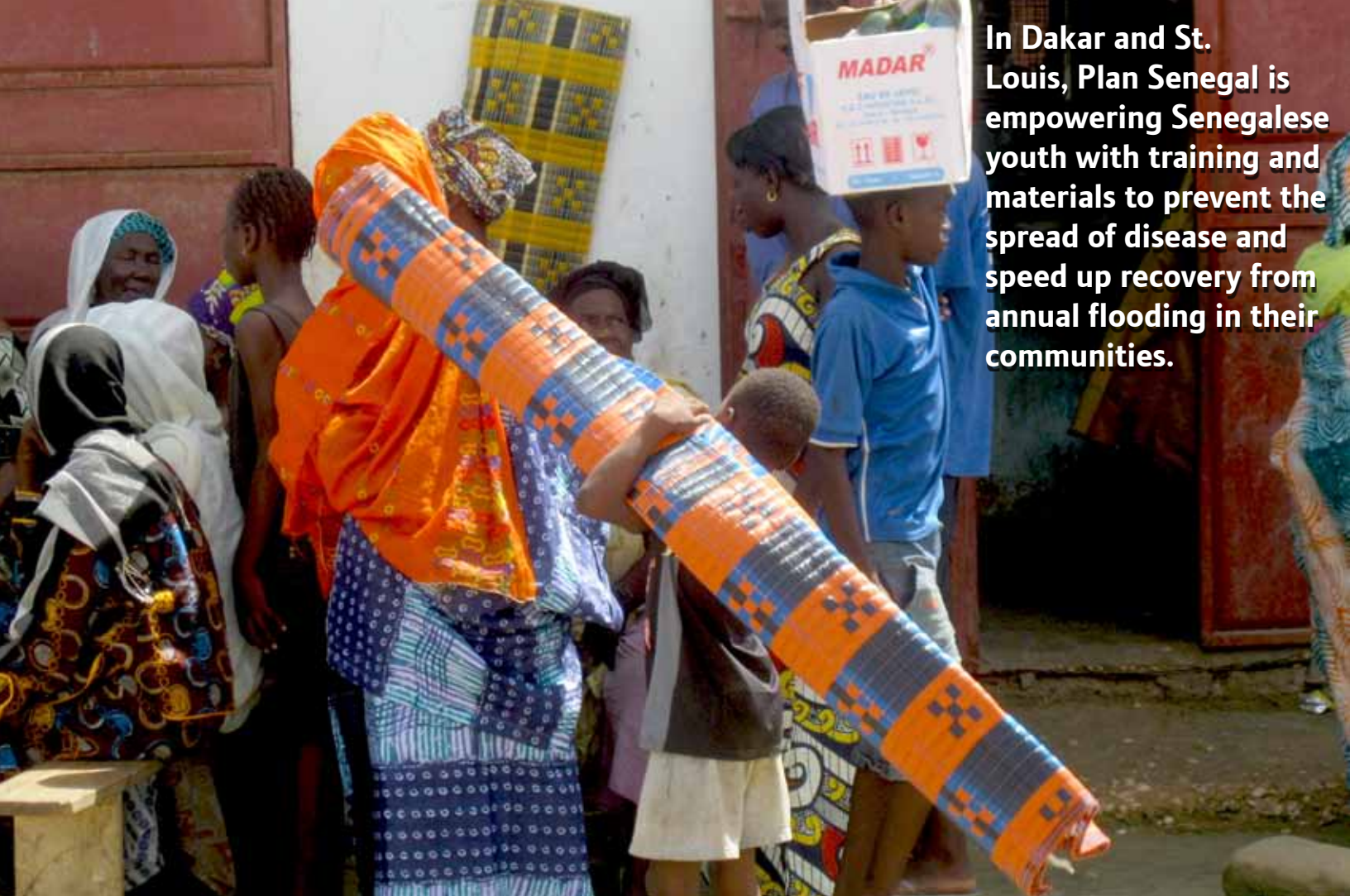
A third grade teacher happily told Plan staff how the project has complemented her teaching children their rights and how to live democratically. "We were working on social skills in the past years. Now the school has a student government. A girl was elected as president for the first time this year."

Violeta, a 10-year-old, became the new president of the student government. She and members of the governing body are promoting a number of activities, including how to treat others with respect and how to keep the school clean.

"It is not good to compare, but there are differences between children who are involved in this kind of program and those children who are not," said Violeta. "They easily learn about activities, work faster, and participate in sessions or events. They are no longer shy."

Dolores Ugarte, a teacher for more than 15 years, said: "Children are smarter now. They protect themselves and protect their rights. They participate and do not have the shyness characteristic of rural children. We, the adults, often are not able to protect our rights because we do not know what rights we have. If we do not know in depth, we cannot claim rights. It is something gradual that takes time. As time goes by, children will be able to defend themselves and claim their rights. This is something that we, the adult people, could not do."

A fifth grade student, Sofia, told Plan staff as they left: "Now I know well my rights. I know I have the right to education and recreation, but I have to organize myself to have time to do everything!"



In Dakar and St. Louis, Plan Senegal is empowering Senegalese youth with training and materials to prevent the spread of disease and speed up recovery from annual flooding in their communities.

Youth Take the Lead in Flood Control

Wedge between the Senegal River and the Atlantic, the city of St Louis is prone to seasonal flooding that damages the local sanitation and health infrastructure. Plan has supported the city council and local youth from 11 districts to restore flood-damaged neighborhoods and prevent waterborne diseases.

Communities have elected 310 youth to serve on 11 disaster-management committees, each of which serves an area of 50–60 households. The members are trained in risk management and flood control, and are supplied with

equipment such as shovels, as well as manuals on keeping classrooms and latrines clean.

During the cleanup sessions the young volunteers helped families to manage household waste and improve sanitation. They used sand to protect roads from flooding, and repaired school latrines and water taps, benefiting some 9,000 pupils. The project team also trained 32 teachers and 4,000 pupils from 11 elementary schools to prepare for future floods, and distributed 5,100 leaflets.

Building on this success, the project has now launched a community-level response to seasonal flooding based on training young people, district officials, and trusted partner organizations. Communities recently voted to pay the young workers a monthly stipend for their valuable contribution to the safety of their communities.

Measurable outcomes by region and country

THE AMERICAS

Bolivia

3,448 community health workers and traditional birth attendants were trained, benefiting 1,606 communities

1,258 water systems were constructed/upgraded, benefiting 245 communities

4,281 children received birth certificates

Brazil

50 professional health workers were trained, benefiting 7 communities

90 preschool teachers/volunteers were trained, benefiting 1,022 communities

136 people trained in business skills

Colombia

905 preschools were constructed/renovated, benefiting 20 communities

1,040 families benefited from new community water systems in 14 communities

330 community savings and loan groups were trained, benefiting 5 communities

Dominican Republic

260 community health workers and traditional birth attendants were trained, benefiting 6 communities

322 preschool teachers/volunteers were trained, benefiting 40 communities

120 community savings/loan groups were trained, benefiting 38 communities

Ecuador

508 community health workers and traditional birth attendants were trained, benefiting 372 communities

51 health centers were furnished and equipped, benefiting 230 communities

284 primary schools were furnished and equipped, benefiting 764 communities

El Salvador

230 professional health workers were trained, benefiting 37 communities

17 preschools were constructed/renovated, benefiting 73 communities

184 farmers were trained, benefiting 11 communities

Guatemala

697 professional health workers were trained, benefiting 192 communities

104 primary school classrooms were furnished and equipped, benefiting 40 communities

929 rainwater catchment tanks were installed, benefiting 17 communities

Haiti

922 people received vocational/business training

101 microfinance organizations were trained and supported, benefiting 10 communities

505 community savings and loan groups were trained and supported, benefiting 20 communities

Honduras

2,743 children trained in HIV-AIDS/STDs through peer education programs

401 preschool teachers/volunteers were trained benefiting 120 communities

66 houses were constructed/improved

Nicaragua

269 communities benefited from immunization programs for children

136 school gardens were started, benefiting 113 communities

690 communities benefited from community grain banks

Paraguay

216 communities benefited from immunization programs for children

336 primary schoolteachers were trained

678 homes were constructed/improved

Peru

697 community health workers and traditional birth attendants were trained, benefiting 129 communities

232 classrooms were provided with play/arts materials, benefiting 58 communities

7,567 children received birth certificates

ASIA

Bangladesh

4,052 households received new/renovated latrines

4,449 farmers received agricultural training, benefiting 149 communities

414 women and 371 men received vocational training

Cambodia

67 community health workers and traditional birth attendants were trained benefiting 17 communities

325 girls and 200 boys received scholarships to primary school

211 new tube wells were constructed, benefiting 25 communities

China

280 community health workers were trained, benefiting 343 communities

1,592 home latrines were constructed/upgraded

1,285 farmers were trained benefiting, 232 communities

East Timor

120 preschool teachers/volunteers were trained, benefiting 41 communities

1,167 households received new/renovated latrines, benefiting 21 communities

227 people received vocational/business skills training, benefiting 22 communities

India

1,632 health centers received medicines and consumables, benefiting 1,076 communities

1001 HIV testing/counseling centers were supported, benefiting 425 communities

7,467 farmers received agricultural training, benefiting 1,242 communities

Indonesia

72 schools participated in healthy school promotions, benefiting 412 communities

87 secondary schoolteachers were trained, benefiting 48 communities

1,243 water systems were constructed/upgraded, benefiting 230 communities

Laos

472 preschool teachers/volunteers were trained, benefiting 64 communities

9 preschools were constructed/renovated, benefiting 14 communities

117 girls and 30 boys received scholarships to primary school

Nepal

3,815 community health workers and traditional birth attendants were trained, benefiting 367 communities

152 preschools were constructed/renovated, benefiting 61 communities

7,597 farmers were trained, benefiting 141 communities

Pakistan

186 community health workers and traditional birth attendants were trained, benefiting 74 communities

3,895 households received new/renovated latrines, benefiting 38 communities

598 people received vocational/business skills training, benefiting 50 communities

Philippines

3,095 children participated in supplementary feeding programs

2,039 primary schoolteachers were trained, benefiting 299 communities

6,609 households received new/renovated latrines, benefiting 132 communities

Sri Lanka

12,635 primary school children received dental checkups and treatment

1,007 primary schoolteachers were trained, benefiting 152 communities

2,191 households received new/upgraded latrines benefiting 99 communities

Thailand

520 preschool teachers/volunteers were trained, benefiting 68 communities

852 farmers were trained, benefiting 56 communities

1,026 people received vocational/business skills training, benefiting 47 communities

Vietnam

536 professional health workers were trained, benefiting 20 communities

1,675 primary schoolteachers were trained, benefiting 115 communities

4,211 households received new/renovated latrines, benefiting 16 communities

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA**Egypt**

174 children received vision and hearing tests for the detection and treatment of defects

110 special education teachers were trained, benefiting 9 communities

975 farmers received training in poultry and livestock care

Ethiopia

26,948 children participated in supplementary feeding programs

297 primary schoolteachers were trained, benefiting 13 communities

1,346 community savings/loan groups were trained benefiting 46 communities

Kenya

784 community health workers and traditional birth attendants were trained, benefiting 181 communities

8,929 mosquito nets/curtains were distributed, benefiting 143 communities

913 people received vocational/business skills training, benefiting 1,262 communities

Malawi

4,875 households received new/renovated latrines, benefiting 6 communities

138 girls and 134 boys received scholarships to secondary school

86 farmers were trained, benefiting 4 communities

Mozambique

1,000 primary schoolchildren received uniforms

520 households received new/renovated latrines, benefiting 10 communities

350 families received goats and training in animal husbandry

Rwanda

273 primary schoolteachers were trained, benefiting 69 communities

47 school latrines were constructed/upgraded, benefiting 4 communities

600 youth trained in village savings/loan programs

Sudan

24,508 students received school meals

731 farmers were trained benefiting 86 communities

282 households received new/renovated latrines

Tanzania

942 community health workers and traditional birth attendants were trained, benefiting 28 communities

104 school latrines were constructed/upgraded, benefiting 5 communities

10,327 households received new/renovated latrines, benefiting 22 communities

Uganda

2,650 people received HIV-testing/counseling

337 girls and 116 boys received scholarships to secondary school

1,806 households received new/renovated latrines, benefiting 416 communities

Zambia

26 People Living With AIDS self-help organizations were trained and supported

49 community water systems were constructed/upgraded, benefiting 36 communities

207 people received vocational/business skills training, benefiting 10 communities

Zimbabwe

1,300 professional health workers were trained, benefiting 58 communities

206 water systems were constructed/upgraded, benefiting 16 communities

461 people received vocational/business training

WESTERN AFRICA**Benin**

408 community health workers and traditional birth attendants were trained, benefiting 419 communities

300 primary school students received school supplies

232 community savings and loan groups were trained

Burkina Faso

53,684 students received school meals

9,194 mosquito nets/curtains were distributed

176,578 children received birth certificates

Cameroon

389 children received medical/surgical treatment

17 primary school classrooms were constructed, benefiting 9 communities

2 microfinance organizations were trained, benefiting 494 communities

Ghana

3 health centers were constructed/renovated benefiting 10 communities

1,067 girls and 630 boys received scholarships to secondary school

8 microfinance organizations were trained, benefiting 450 communities

Guinea

166 professional health workers were trained, benefiting 27 communities

112 primary school teachers were trained, benefiting 110 communities

517 youth organizations were supported benefiting 163 communities

Guinea-Bissau

81,476 children were immunized

14 school kitchens were constructed/renovated, benefiting 14 communities

470 homes received new/renovated latrines

Liberia

4 health centers were constructed/renovated, benefiting 30 communities

32 community water systems were constructed/upgraded, benefiting 32 communities

67 community savings and loan groups were trained, benefiting 50 communities

Mali

16,182 children were vaccinated

550 primary schoolteachers were trained, benefiting 11 communities

Electricity was installed in 6 communities

Niger

66 community health workers and traditional birth attendants were trained, benefiting 36 communities

193 primary schools were furnished and equipped

52 community grain banks were started

Senegal

165 community health workers and traditional birth attendants were trained, benefiting 32 communities

207 girls and 178 boys received scholarships to secondary school

40 microfinance organizations were trained, benefiting 23 communities

Sierra Leone

52 schools participated in healthy school promotions, benefiting 52 communities

20 secondary school classrooms were furnished and equipped, benefiting 116 communities

54 open wells with hand pumps were constructed benefiting 53 communities

Togo

480 community health workers and traditional birth attendants were trained, benefiting 52 communities

1,008 classrooms were furnished and equipped, benefiting 35 communities

200 home latrines were constructed/upgraded

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In Guatemala, happy children during a party to inaugurate their new classroom. In child-centered community development, Plan supports children's leadership and organization so that they may propose innovations and community development. The children from Boca Ancha achieved their dream of a new classroom. Photo: Plan

