A Gift From Yale

The Foundation received a significant contribution from the Philanthropy in Action class at Yale. The money was used to fund the Mali Health project (below).

The students spent several months studying various humanitarian works, and focused on how they can best use their time, talents and resources to support private initiatives, and to improve the quality of life of humankind. Then they chose us “to support, they say, “the important work that you do focusing on improving health policies and practices to improve children’s lives around the world.” We are very grateful.

Action for Health

Mali Health, Mali, has increased the impact of their project to an additional 200 children from their previous grant (2010). They have thus far carried out Community Health Care training, oral rehydration therapy training with 450 mothers and caregivers, clinic consultations (paid-for visits of over 100 children at community health centers), and culinary demonstrations. Pictured here are the mothers of 6-month old babies learning to prepare nutritious food during and after the weaning period.

They plan next to follow up on the culinary demonstrations, vaccination training and potable water training, set to coincide with the rainy season when residents tend to drink untreated rainwater.

Sanitary Facilities

UPPO, Bangladesh, have so far installed 43 of 66 planned double slat latrines among aboriginal families. They have had good cooperation from the local government and gratitude from the families. Furthermore, they have formed 10 health groups to implement health-based awareness and to ensure continued community participation.

The ring slab latrine allows a process for the people to get compost fertilizer to prevent environmental pollution and also benefit economically.

You Can Trust Us

This seal is awarded to the members of Independent Charities of America that have, upon rigorous independent review, been able to certify, document, and demonstrate on an annual basis that they meet the highest standards of public accountability, program effectiveness, and cost effectiveness. Of the 1,000,000 charities operating in the United States today, it is estimated that fewer than 50,000, or 5 percent, meet or exceed these standards, and, of those, fewer than 2,000 have been awarded this Seal.

The Tampa Bay Times recently put together a list of 50 charities that, based on their tax filings, had given 0 to 11.1% of the donations collected to the charity they advertised, accounting for $1.35 billion in donations. If you would like to read the list, go to our website: www.childhealthfoundation.org and click on facebook.

You will see in this newsletter documentation of all the great work in the world we have supported with your donations and only 6.9% was used for administration. Please keep giving and tell your friends.

Clean, Clear Water

Whereas the The Environment and Population Research Centre (EPRC) usually works mostly in select villages, they chose to put pumps with funds, donated by Maryland Presbyterian Church, in a Dhaka city slum because of the serious needs there...water was scarce because the pipes supplying city water flowed only for about an hour a day causing long lines and confusion. So, most people paid heavily for water from a source that was stolen by connecting into more abundant pipes. And this poor leaky, connection contaminated the water, causing illness in the community.

Here, instead of tubewells, they tapped into the city water pipes (with permission) and built an underground tank to hold the water, putting the pump on top. One tank supplies water to 60 families, who pay a small sum for this easily accessible, clean water. And they plan to install two more tanks.
Lab testing successful

Nyaya Health, Nepal, evaluated the implementation in rural settings of an innovative, low-cost approach to making culture-based enteric fever diagnosis available in settings without electricity or trained laboratory personnel. According to their final report the test was used on 118 pediatric patients going to the hospital with fever. Blood cultures were obtained and revealed that 113 of the children were infected with *Salmonella typhi* or *paratyphi*. They say, “This study, in partnership with the Child Health Foundation has allowed us to test and pilot a key capacity for future diagnosis of enteric fever in a rural health setting.”

Since this study, they have changed their name to Possible.

Visit our Website at www.childhealthfoundation.org; also Facebook and Twitter