

## *Case Study Presentations*

### **Seguranca Humana**

*São Paulo, Brazil*

Seguranca Humana was started in August of 2008 to address human security issues throughout São Paulo through actions in education, health and community. The project combines empowerment of communities, families and individuals with efforts to inform policy and encourage participation among local government, civil society and community members. The initiative has resulted in improved health and greater health seeking behaviors, strengthened community networks and better equipped schools.

### **Education oriented intervention to improve resilience and empowerment of children and adolescents and their families (MARIPOSA)**

*Mexico*

This project, based in Mexico focuses on development, community integration and educational for children and families. Its participatory approach, driven by meetings of individuals, families and children, allows annual changes in program offerings as determined by the community and aims to help residents address the most pressing issues they face, including violence, mental health issues and insecurity.

### **Joint Program: Indigenous and Afrocolombian Communities of Chocó Promoting Food Security and Nutrition.**

*Chocó Colombia*

This project was started in 2009 and works with local communities to improve economic, social and cultural conditions in indigenous and afrocolombian populations as well as to improve food and nutritional security for children and breastfeeding or pregnant mothers. The program uses an innovative community based model to empower community members and strengthen the capacity of local institutions.

### **Alliance for Nutrition**

*Cajamarca, Peru*

This program to reduce chronic malnutrition was initiated in 2008 and aims to address the persistence of chronic child malnutrition, acute diarrheal diseases, acute Respiratory Infections, prevalence of water unsafe for human consumption and food insecurity. The program aims to strengthen administrative groups and uses community committees and monitoring to ensure goals are being reached. The project has resulted in decreased malnutrition, diarrheal and respiratory disease rates.

### **Reduction of Vulnerabilities to Contribute to Rural Development in five municipalities in the watersheds of rivers in the department of San Marcos**

*Guatemala*

This three year program, in the San Marcos department of Guatemala works to reduce vulnerabilities in health and community and to create opportunities for rural population with a focus on gender and cultural relevance. Areas of work include improved water resource management and access to safe drinking water, maternal health, as well as capacity building of local government and civil society.



### **Bamboo Method**

*Pernambuco, Brazil*

This project was launched in Pernambuco, Brazil, in December 2003 and is ongoing. Community leaders are trained to facilitate workshops to identify needs in their communities as well as existing resources for addressing the needs from within the community. The idea is to enhance the dignity of the community members and the sustainability of their efforts by identifying their own strengths and applying them to solutions rather than depending on outside assistance. The initiative has resulted in higher incomes in the project areas, increased health awareness and subsequent behavior change, and environmental improvements.

### **FORSA Model**

*Santa Cruz, Bolivia*

This model was developed in 2001 and has been implemented in numerous other places. It is now being implemented in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. The model aims to enhance community-based health promotion activities by training facilitators to participatory workshops in their communities on health promotion. The project has contributed to an improvement in the health-related quality of life in the communities that have taken part.

### **Chagas Disease Control Project**

*Nicaragua*

This project was launched in 2009 in Nicaragua and is ongoing. The project aims to mobilize people in communities where Chagas disease has been a particular problem to recognize the insects that cause the disease and the kinds of environments where they are likely to thrive and to alert health personnel when they find suspicious bugs so that they can initiate spraying to prevent transmission.



## *Posters being Presented*

### **Project Green and Healthy Environments (PAVS)**

*Sao Paulo, Brazil*

The PAVS project aims to promote health, design and build healthy places and sustainable places. The project was developed to strengthen the efforts of public managers in the construction of an agenda for health and environment with integrated approach for developing environmental health policies, guided by the performance of an intersectoral project, interdisciplinary participation and several actors and co-management. PAVS educators and Community Health Workers have been incorporated into Primary Care programs and the project is now coordinated by the Municipal Secretariat of Health.

### **Economic Governance in Water and Sanitation**

*Honduras*

This project, started in 2008, focuses on National Policy on water and sanitation, capacity building for monitoring water quality, water safety plans and solid waste inventories. The project works on technical ability, financing and logistics to keep ensure that achievements are sustainable.

