

References and Endnotes

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- ⁵ Infant and young child feeding: Appropriate infant feeding practices are crucial for child survival and development. (n.d.). *UNICEF: Mozambique*. Retrieved from http://www.unicef.org/mozambique/media_9261.html
- ⁶ Davis, T. (2011). *Food for the Hungry's Care Group Project, Mozambique*. Retrieved from <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WJkKC0HyMWQ>
- ⁷ Hernandez Avilan, E., Lopes, C., Menete, L., Davis, T., Wetzel, C., & Perry, H. (2010). *Expanded Impact Child Survival Program, Final Evaluation Report: Sofala Province, Mozambique*. Food for the Hungry, USAID: 5.
- ⁸ FH | Our Work: Mozambique. (2013). *Food for the Hungry*. Retrieved from <http://fh.org/work/countries/mozambique>
- ⁹ Reducing child global undernutrition at scale in Sofala Province, Mozambique, using Care Group Volunteers to communicate health messages to mothers
- ¹⁰ Hernandez Avilan, E., Lopes, C., Menete, L., Davis, T., Wetzel, C., & Perry, H. (2010). *Expanded Impact Child Survival Program, Final Evaluation Report: Sofala Province, Mozambique*. Food for the Hungry, USAID: 36.
- ¹¹ Ibid., 12.
- ¹² Ibid., 9.
- ¹³ Figures were generated using the Lives Saved Tool (LiST), a widely recognized evidence-based modeling program used to estimate intervention impact. More information about this tool can be found on the Johns Hopkins website: <http://www.jhsph.edu/departments/international-health/centers-and-institutes/institute-for-international-programs/list/>.
- ¹⁴ In estimating the number of lives saved based on changes in population health coverage, it was determined that the project saved 6,848 lives of children under 5. An additional, more conservative estimate was derived in calculating the net lives saved. It was assessed that without the project, a third of the children would have survived based on current trends, bringing the number of lives saved by the program to 4,590.
- ¹⁵ Hernandez Avilan, E., Lopes, C., Menete, L., Davis, T., Wetzel, C., & Perry, H. (2010). *Expanded Impact Child Survival Program, Final Evaluation Report: Sofala Province, Mozambique*. Food for the Hungry, USAID: 4.
- ¹⁶ The program was implemented in two regions, A and B. The graph demonstrates the program results in Area A. Under five mortality rates for Area B decreased by 26% with the majority of the indicators following similar trends as in Area A.
- ¹⁷ Edward, A. et al., Examining the evidence of under-five mortality reduction in a community-based programme in Gaza, Mozambique, *Trans. Roy. Soc. Trop. Med. Hyg.* (2007), doi:10.1016/j.trstmh.2007.02.025 page 1

¹⁸ Reducing child global undernutrition at scale in Sofala Province, Mozambique, using Care Group Volunteers to communicate health messages to mothers (48)

¹⁹ Perry H, Sivan O, Bowman G, Casazza L, Edward A, Hansen K, et al. Averting childhood deaths in resource-constrained settings through engagement with the community: an example from Cambodia. In: Gofin J, Gofin R, editors. *Essentials of global community health*. Sudbury, MA: Jones and Bartlett; 2010. p. 169–174.

²⁰ Davis T, Wetzel C, Avilan E, Lopes C, Chase R, Winch P, Perry P. Reducing child global undernutrition at scale in Sofala Province, Mozambique, using Care Group Volunteers to communicate health messages to mothers. *Global Health: Science and Practice*. (2013).

²¹ World Relief unpublished survey data presented at Care Group Innovations session of Core Group Conference.

²² ***In this DALY calculation, an infant/child death was equated with 30 years of life lost.*

²³ Note: “highly attractive cost effectiveness” taken from Shillcut et al. *Pharmacoeconomics*. 2009; 27(11): 903–917. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2810517/>

²⁴ Hernandez Avilan, E., Lopes, C., Menete, L., Davis, T., Wetzel, C., & Perry, H. (2010). *Expanded Impact Child Survival Program, Final Evaluation Report: Sofala Province, Mozambique*. Food for the Hungry, USAID: 33.

Their analysis used the Bellagio Lives Saved Calculator, a predecessor to the Lives Saved (LiST) model.