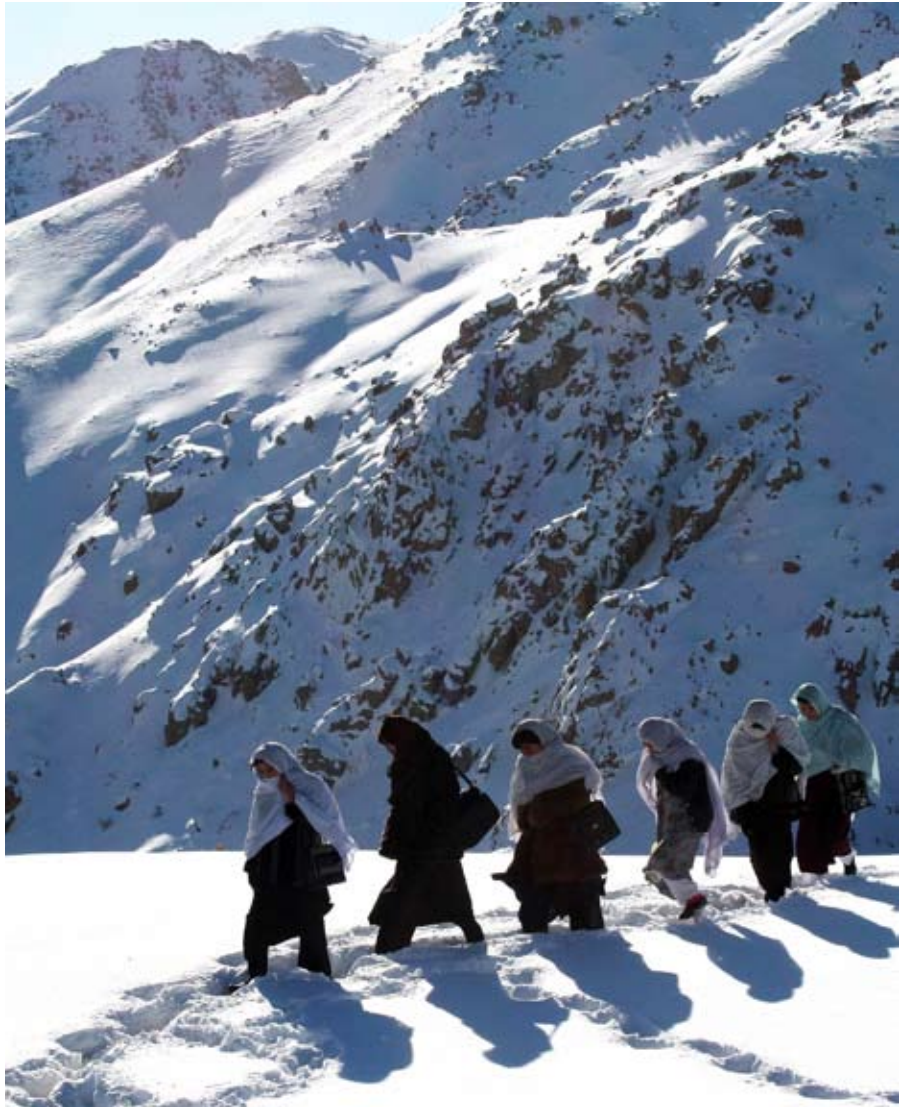


FutureGenerations



COMMUNITIES BUILDING UPON SUCCESS

In Ghazni Province, Afghanistan, women travel through the snow to learn literacy in their local mosque, a space made available by their community. Other literacy and health classes are also held in village homes.

2008 Annual Report
Future Generations and the
Future Generations Graduate School

CONTENTS

I. WELCOME

One Mission, Two Organizations	2
Letter from the Chairman of the Board	
Future Generations	3
Future Generations Graduate School	4
Synergy of Two Organizations	5
Approach to Community Change	6

II. COUNTRY ACTION PROGRAMS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Afghanistan: Promoting Equity & Empowerment	7
China: Conserving Land, Air, and Water	13
India: Advancing Opportunities for Women	19
Peru: Extending Successes to Scale	23

III. GRADUATE SCHOOL

Master's Degree in Applied Community Change and Conservation	27
Student Profiles	30
Research in Peace Building	37
Research in Nature Conservation	39
Research in Child Health	40

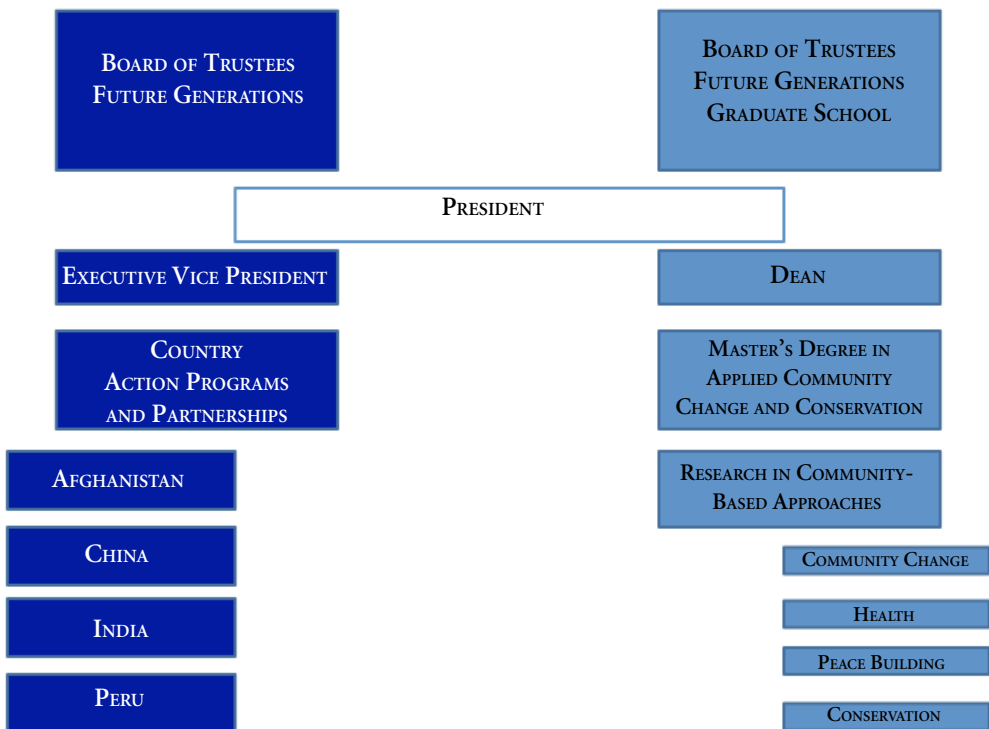
IV. FINANCIALS, STAFF, AND BOARD

Financial Summary	41
Summary Financial Report	42
Contributing Donors	43
Senior Staff	44
Board of Trustees	45
Contact	46

ONE MISSION

Future Generations teaches and enables a process for equitable community change that integrates environmental conservation with social development.

TWO ORGANIZATIONS



FUTURE GENERATIONS

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD



In the insecure regions of Afghanistan and the world's highest villages on the Tibetan plateau, the development challenges are particularly daunting. Yet even in these most difficult settings, Future Generations is mobilizing communities, by the hundreds, to find enduring solutions for their most pressing needs.

Future Generations was founded in 1992 with the purpose of learning from and building upon the world's most successful examples of community development. At the behest of UNICEF, we conducted a systematic review of effective community-based initiatives that had been sustained over time by the energies of local people and had achieved large-scale geographical impact. In 2008, this global review was extended with examinations of successful community-based approaches to peace building, child health, and nature conservation.

From these studies and through our ongoing country programs in Afghanistan, China, India, and Peru, we have learned that community development is most successful and sustainable when it arises from the aspirations, capacities, and resources of local people. The results presented in this annual report reflect our deep trust in the ability of people to set their own priorities and shape their own futures.

From our research and on-the-ground activities, we have also found that communities are motivated—and their initiatives strengthened—by opportunities to learn from one another. By facilitating knowledge networks, dialogue, and exchange, we improve strategies and expand the geographic coverage of local initiatives. By facilitating partnerships with governments, we help assure lasting solutions.

This report describes the activities and achievements of Future Generations in 2008. These were made possible by the continuing commitments of a growing number of loyal supporters. My colleagues and I urge other readers of this report to give serious consideration to joining our endeavor.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "William D. Carmichael". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

William D. Carmichael, Ph.D.
Chairman of the Board, Future Generations

FUTURE GENERATIONS GRADUATE SCHOOL

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

In 2003, Future Generations established a Graduate School to formalize and extend its commitment to building local capacity worldwide. The Graduate School offers a Master's Degree in Applied Community Change and Conservation and conducts research in community-based approaches to social change and conservation.



The Future Generations Master's Degree program offers a rare opportunity for community leaders from underserved populations to learn from global experience without having to relocate. Mentored by outstanding faculty, students apply new skills directly in the places where they live and work. In addition, they join faculty and peers for four one-month residencies to learn from other successful communities in India, the United States, Peru, and Nepal plus China or Bhutan.

In 2008, we graduated our second class of students, and a third is underway. Students have come from 21 countries and have represented such organizations as the Heiltsuk Tribal Council in British Columbia Canada, World Relief in Rwanda, BRAC in Bangladesh, and the Foundation for Community Development in Mozambique. This annual report highlights the experiences of a few students from class three.

In October 2007, I joined students while they studied environmental stewardship in Nepal and later met with members of class three in the United States. These remarkable individuals exhibit an extraordinary commitment to support the self-determination of their communities. To accomplish this, they conduct an applied practicum (thesis) project that allows them to identify and strengthen the untapped skills, expertise, and knowledge that already exist within their own communities.

This educational approach has been extremely well received by students, their communities, and by academic reviewers. In 2008, the Graduate School received candidacy status for initial accreditation from the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

We invite you to learn with us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Chris Cluett". The signature is written in black ink on a white background.

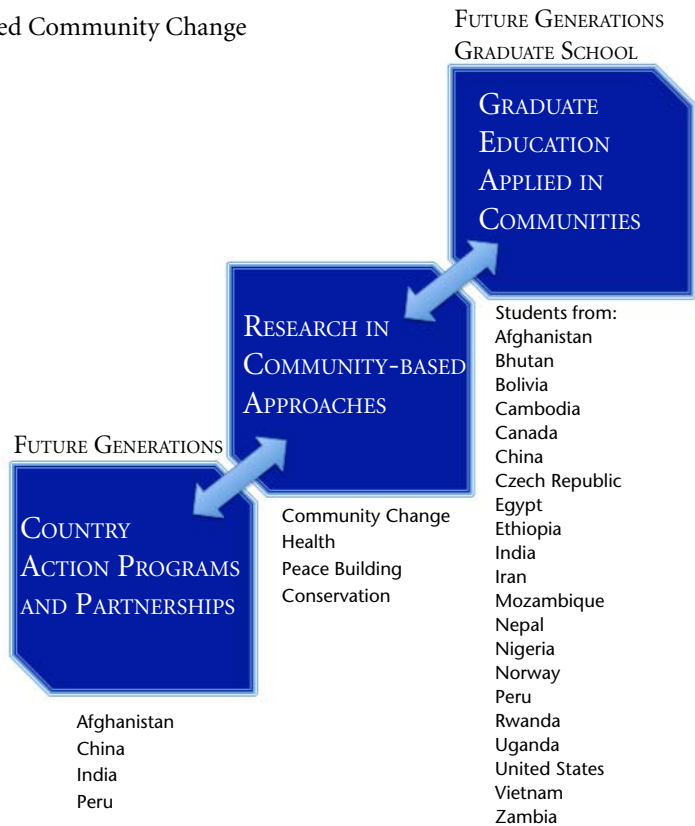
Christopher Cluett, Ph.D.

Chairman of the Board, Future Generations Graduate School

SYNERGY OF TWO ORGANIZATIONS

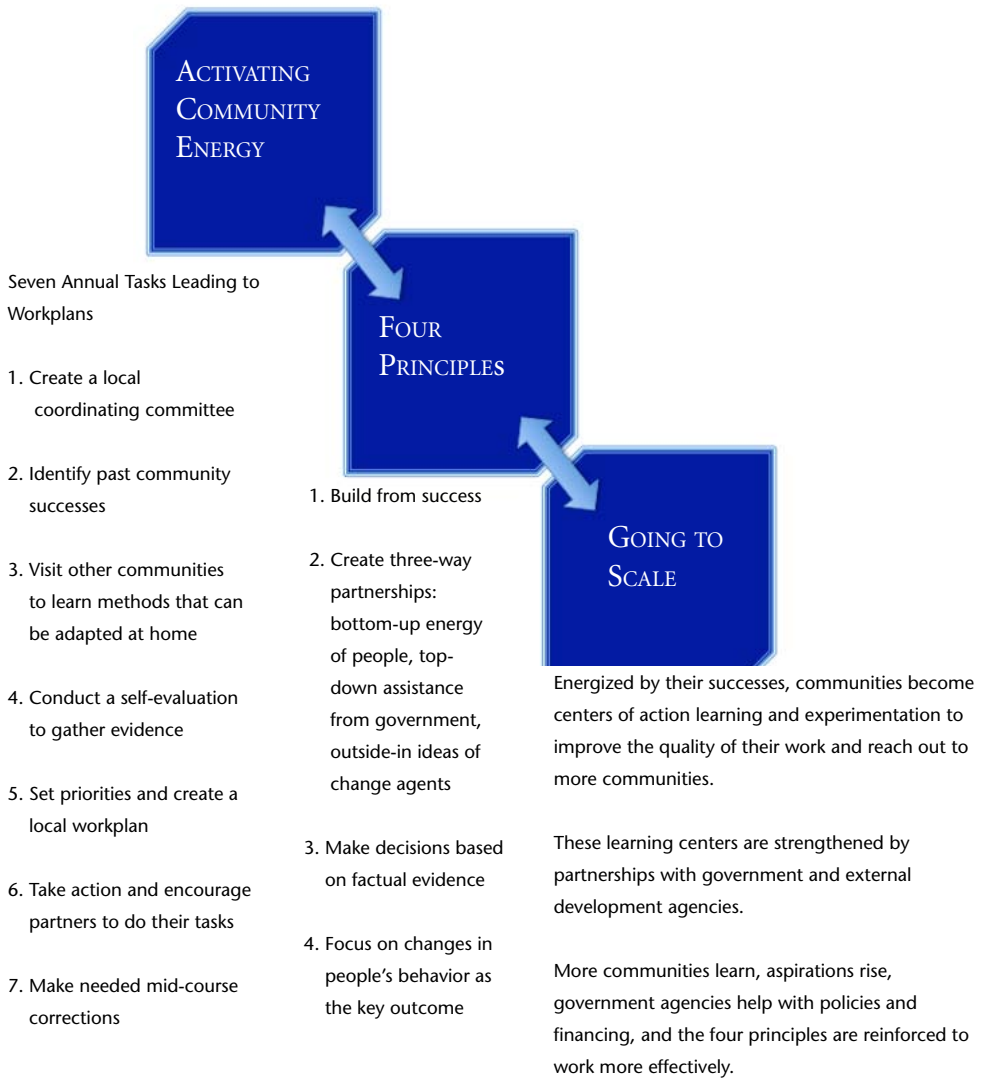
Future Generations and the Future Generations Graduate School use action, research, and education to extend innovations in community change and conservation. Our global reach extends to more than 7,000 communities in 21 countries through:

- On-the-ground action programs with community and government partners in Afghanistan, China, India, and Peru
- Research in community-based approaches to social change and conservation
- A Master’s Degree Program in Applied Community Change and Conservation



APPROACH TO COMMUNITY CHANGE

Future Generations uses and teaches a process known as Seed-Scale, which activates the energy and resources of communities (Seed) and expands successes across large regions through government partnerships (Scale). In 2008, Future Generations continued its research and field applications of Seed-Scale and supported a new book on the subject, *Becoming Change*, to be released in 2009-2010. For additional information, see: www.seed-scale.org and *Just and Lasting Change: When Communities Own Their Futures* by Daniel Taylor and Carl E. Taylor, published by Johns Hopkins University Press in 2001.





Clean springs, wells, irrigation systems, and safe water are among the top priorities of Afghan communities. In 2008, Community Development Councils created 144 community development plans of which 111 focused on projects to improve water supplies. Photo by Katrina Aitken

AFGHANISTAN MISSION

To strengthen the resourcefulness of communities, ensure community ownership, and promote partnerships with government for a secure, equitable, and sustainable future

AFGHANISTAN: PROMOTING EQUITY & EMPOWERMENT

APPROACH

Promote a three-way partnership among communities, external actors, and the state in a way that strengthens community agency and capacity

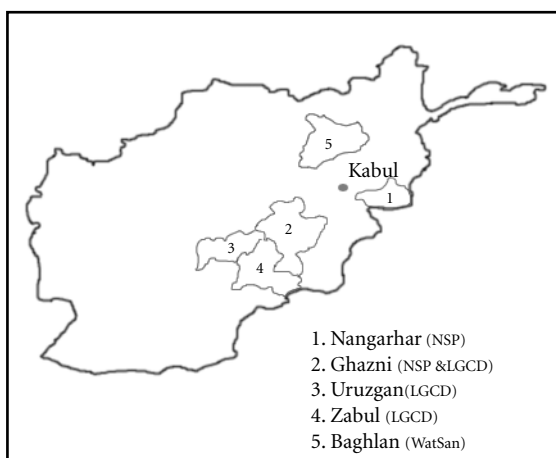
Enable communities to address their priorities with local skills and resources, emphasizing:

- Local governance and small scale development
- Women's empowerment
- Peace building and conflict sensitivity
- Maternal and child health
- Literacy and education

2008 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Future Generations worked as an implementing partner of the National Solidarity Program (NSP) and the Water Supply and Sanitation (WatSan) program of the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development to build the skills and capacity of Community Development Councils (CDCs). More than 80 CDCs have created 144 community development plans to construct wells, springs, schools, bridges, and promote other income generating activities based on local priorities.

As an implementing partner of the Local Governance and Community Development (LGCD) program of the U.S. Agency for International Development, Future Generations worked with communities to strengthen local governance and establish more than 900 home- and mosque-based classes in literacy and health for women and girls and offer youth and sports activities for nearly 5,000 boys and girls.



PROGRAM LEADERSHIP

Future Generations Afghanistan is a registered non-profit organization in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan Country Director, Aziz Hakimi, brings distinguished experience bridging the humanitarian, business, public sector, research, and media realms. He previously served as executive director of the Killid Group, as deputy director of the policy management unit in the Office of the President and as a human rights officer with the United Nations office in Pakistan and Afghanistan.





Future Generations brought together and trained hundreds of Community Development Councils and local action groups across five insecure provinces in Afghanistan to meet local priorities.

Since May 2002, Future Generations Afghanistan has worked in rural, insecure provinces to bring forward the collective action of people. Community Development Councils (CDCs) and local action groups are re-establishing leadership and building partnerships with development agencies and government. They are starting literacy and health classes for women in homes and mosques, implementing water and sanitation projects, and creating sports leagues for youth.

The Future Generations approach allows the Afghan people to focus on their own priorities and build on their own resourcefulness. As an implementing partner of the National Solidarity Program (NSP), Future Generations is part of the “largest people’s project in Afghanistan.” The NSP has mobilized nearly 22,000 CDCs in all 34 provinces.

As part of the NSP, Future Generations builds the skills and capacity of communities to plan and manage their own development projects. By strengthening local leadership and linking communities to national government support networks, the program meets needs more quickly, especially in rural regions with high rates of malnutrition, maternal and child death, illiteracy, and lack of safe drinking water and sanitation.

While international donors have promised more contributions of funds and troops to stabilize Afghanistan, programs like the NSP represent a more sustainable response, one that strengthens local ownership.

PARTNERSHIPS TO MEET LOCAL PRIORITIES



Mosque- and home-based literacy classes



Maternal and Child Health



Water and Sanitation



Youth and Sports



Locally-elected Community Development Councils learn new skills to create workplans and build partnerships to meet local priorities.



Government and external agencies help Community Development Councils meet local priorities through training and small grants to support workplans. Emphasis is placed on maximizing the resources that already exist within each community.



In each district, Future Generations trains local people as community mobilizers, who organize Community Development Councils and action groups.

VILLAGE SUPPORT NETWORKS FOR WOMEN’S HEALTH

The Afghanistan Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) has trained more than 20,000 Afghans as Community Health Workers (CHWs). These locally selected men and women provide basic health care at the village level, each serving an average of 150 households. CHWs need help to sustain and expand their efforts to improve health. One low cost idea being advanced by Future Generations is to link each CHW with a Family Health Action Group.

Within each village, CHWs work with Family Health Action Groups comprised of mothers who advocate for health. It is anticipated that the involvement of more women will spread good health behaviors, help sustain the efforts of the CHWs, and provide a lower cost method for expanding health impacts.

Future Generations and the Community-Based Health Care Department (CBHC) of the MoPH, with support

from the United States Agency for International Development (Health Support Services Project) and Management Sciences for Health/Tech Serve, have developed a project to pilot the effectiveness of Family Health Action Groups in the coming year.



To illustrate the potential of linking Community Health Workers with Family Health Action Groups, this story comes from a similar pilot project previously developed by Future Generations in Afghanistan.

CLEANING THE SPRING IN SYA DARA

Coming home from a Future Generations training workshop, Fatima, a Community Health Worker, realized that her village water source, the spring, was not clean. In fact, it was very dirty. She gathered women to talk about the problem, and they decided to ask the men to help clean the spring and cover it. Day after day passed, and the men did nothing. Finally, Fatima gathered three of her neighbors, and they started to clean up the spring. Some men came over:

- Men: “What are you doing?”
- Women: “We are cleaning the spring.”
- Men: “You are not able to do it.”
- Women: “We are able. We asked you to do it, but you did nothing.”
- Men (among themselves): “This is not good. It is better we do it.”
- Fatima: “Great! Remember also that it needs to be covered or it will become dirty again.”

So they did. The day after, the spring was clean and covered with a lid of mud. In the next workshop, the trainer heard this and asked:

- “What happened then? Have you had much diarrhea in the village lately?”
- Fatima: “Do you know, within a few days the diarrhea stopped in our village. It has not been a problem since.”



In three insecure provinces in central Afghanistan, Future Generations worked with communities to establish literacy and health classes for approximately 18,000 women and girls. Photo by Daniel Taylor



Chinese youth embark on the Grand Canal Route of the Green Long March. Along this route in 2008, they organized numerous public events to raise environmental awareness and documented the successes of green businesses. This route was sponsored by Green Long March Founding Partner, Goldman Sachs. Photo by Daniel Taylor

CHINA MISSION

To ensure lasting livelihoods for a sustainable China

CHINA: CONSERVING LAND, AIR, AND WATER

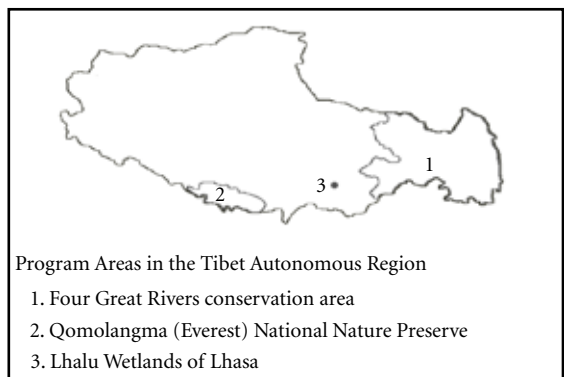
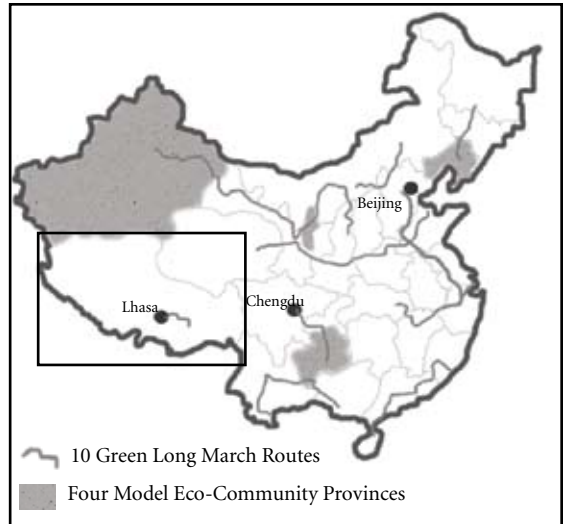
APPROACH

Provide communities throughout China with the training and tools to alleviate environmental problems and improve livelihoods through:

- The Green Long March environmental youth movement with ten routes across China
- A Tibet-wide demonstration of community-based conservation
- The Model Eco-Community Project in four provinces

2008 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- Partnered with Beijing Forestry University to train and prepare youth from 32 universities for the Green Long March
- Partnered with China Agricultural University to conduct baseline surveys of 35 villages in four provinces as the first phase of the Model Eco-Community Project to extend environmental successes
- Produced the Chinese and Tibetan editions of *Across the Tibetan Plateau: Ecosystems, Wildlife, and Conservation*
- Supported planning for an independent *Pendeba* Society to strengthen learning networks and supervision among 280 community service workers in the Qomolangma (Everest) National Nature Preserve
- Published *Tibetan Antelope*, a 220 page full-color book by zoologist Liu Wulin on the behavior, habitat, and protection of the Tibetan Antelope



PROGRAM LEADERSHIP

FutureGenerations/CHINA is a Hong-Kong registered non-profit that operates as a subsidiary of Future Generations. Offices are in Beijing.

Executive Director, Frances Fremont-Smith, brings thirty years of experience in working with schools, youth, and government agencies in China. With her leadership, Future Generations has expanded the scope of work throughout China.





5,000 youth from 32 Chinese universities participated in the 2008 Green Long March, traveling ten routes and covering a total of 2008 km to raise environmental awareness and conduct a national environmental survey. Here students reach their final destination on the Rainforest Route.

CHINA'S GREEN LONG MARCH

The Chinese people, government, and the private sector are beginning to turn economic growth toward sustainable development. China has invested more than \$78 billion to protect nearly 22 million acres of natural forests, reforest 22 million acres, and convert 30 million acres of cropland back to forests and grasslands. In the wind fields of Xinjiang, China has installed electrical generation capacity equivalent to four Three Gorges Dams. In 2008, China banned access to free plastic shopping bags.

These are just a few examples of the more than 500 environmental successes documented as part of the Green Long March, a Chinese youth movement for the environment that began as an initiative of Future Generations China in 2007 and expanded in 2008 with government endorsement from the China Youth League and the State Forestry Administration.

The Green Long March represents a new kind of partnership for China, one that engages the bottom-up energy of youth, provides the enabling support of government, and adds the technical leadership of Future Generations and Beijing Forestry University.

The 2008 Green Long March involved 32 universities and 5,000 students, who traveled a total of 2008 km along ten routes spanning 26 provinces. On their journey, students met community members in shopping malls, schools, parks,



Connecting deeply to symbols in China that are powerful and resonant, Future Generations has made it acceptable and even necessary for this kind of environmental work to be done. Bill McKibben

plazas, and trains to spread environmental awareness and teach simple eco-tips. They conducted a national survey of environmental successes. In 2008, student surveys focused on green businesses. In 2009, students will conduct case studies that highlight and analyze successes in green energy.

To transform this growing awareness into long-term practical solutions, Future Generations initiated the Model Eco-Community Project. In 2008, this project engaged 35 communities in four provinces (Xinjiang, Ningxia, Liaoning, and Guizhou). A baseline survey of existing environmental projects in these communities was conducted in partnership with the China Agricultural University. An initial inventory of environmental successes will be further developed and extended by these communities.

Green Long March Advisory Committee
 Caroline Hsiao Van - Future Generations
 Mei Zhang - Goldman Sachs
 Angela Yu - Goldman Sachs
 Yin Yin Nwe - UNICEF China
 Dale Rudstein - UNICEF China
 Ray Yip - Gates Foundation
 Duncan Clark - BDA Limited
 LJ Jia - Brown Brothers Harriman
 Davin MacKenzie - Peak Capital

CHINESE YOUTH SPEAK FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Journal Entry from the earthquake stricken area along the National Treasures Route in Sichuan Province

I have a special feeling for the farmers because my parents are farmers, and I am also a farmer, one of more than 700 million farmers in China.

After an introduction by the student environmental organizations and Future Generations, I understand that our purpose in going to villages in the disaster area is to promote the idea of environmental protection and, if possible, help the people find environmentally-friendly, energy-saving modes of development.

In the disaster area, people's lives have been completely disrupted. Everyone is busy with post-disaster reconstruction. On the other hand, this is a good opportunity to change people's production methods. If possible, we will find a sustainable development method applicable to the local area, and help them improve and implement it.

COMMUNITY-BASED CONSERVATION IN TIBET, CHINA

Community service volunteers, known as *Pendebas*, learn skills to improve health, sanitation, income, and well-being in the villages within Tibet's protected areas. Here, *Pendebas* greet Future Generations staff at the training and visitor information center in Shigatse, the gateway town to the Qomolangma (Everest) National Nature Preserve. Photo by Daniel Taylor



In twenty years, the Tibet Autonomous Region of China in partnership with Future Generations has achieved major conservation success. Today 40 percent of the land area is protected under conservation management with the active participation of local people as conservation stewards. In addition:

- Population numbers are increasing for endangered species, including the snow leopard, Tibetan antelope, red goral, and argali sheep as a result of habitat protection and a ban on the sale of endangered animal skins.
- Deforestation rates have decreased by more than 80 percent, and large-scale tree planting is underway in fragile river drainages.

Many of these successes have been documented in *Across the Tibetan Plateau: Ecosystems, Wildlife, and Conservation*, published by W.W. Norton. Three American, Chinese, and Tibetan authors take the reader on a circumambulation across the diverse landscape with satellite imagery and 200 color photographs.

“*Across the Tibetan Plateau* provides a deeper understanding of the Tibetan people and their beautiful land,” says co-author Dorje Tsering, the Director of the Finance and Economics Committee of the National People’s Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region. “People will realize that protecting the natural resources of this region is important not only for Tibet’s ecosystems and biological diversity, but is also significant for environmental protection work worldwide.”

In 2008, Future Generations continued building long term local capacity for conservation. The organization trains *Pendebas*, community service workers who promote environmental stewardship and improve well-being within Tibet’s protected areas. To date, 280 *Pendebas* in the Qomolangma (Everest) National Nature Preserve and more than 400 in the Four Great Rivers region have learned skills to improve health, protect the environment surrounding their villages, improve sanitation, and initiate local businesses.



As it flows through Four Great Rivers in southeastern Tibet, China, the Yarlung Tsangpo (Brahmaputra) river cuts the world's deepest gorge, four times deeper than the Grand Canyon. Photo by Qi Yun

FOUR GREAT RIVERS

Four Great Rivers is the world's fourth largest protected area, encompassing all of Chamdo and Linzhi prefectures in southeastern Tibet, China. The size of Washington State, its vast "sea of forests" contains 1/7th of all the timber resources in China. These forests support stunning biodiversity with at least 5,000 species of vascular plants, 450 species of birds, and perhaps 90 species of mammals. The once rapid cutting of these forests was banned by the Chinese government to protect the watersheds of the Yangtze, Salween, Mekong, and Brahmaputra rivers, which serve 20 percent of humanity living in eight countries downstream.

The Four Great Rivers Ecological Environment Protection Plan (Four Great Rivers) involves government agencies and communities in the conservation management of this region.

Future Generations, through a cooperative agreement with the Tibet Department of Science and Technology (TDST), builds local capacity in conservation management and trains *Pendebas*, workers who benefit the village, to improve life for the 800,000 people living within Four Great Rivers.

In 2007-2008, planning and training continued in four of the region's 22 counties. Future Generations worked with the David Suzuki Foundation to provide government partners with technical training in land cover classification and GIS computer mapping. Future Generations trained 70 new *Pendebas* in a range of practical skills, including sanitation, eco-tourism, nutrition, kitchen gardening, greenhouse construction, and animal husbandry.



Future Generations has mobilized more than 100 women's groups and 800 volunteers in three culturally distinct locations in the Nyishi, Apatani, and Adi tribal areas of Arunachal Pradesh, India. Photo by Daniel Taylor

INDIA (ARUNACHAL PRADESH) MISSION

To mobilize human energy for community development and conservation statewide

INDIA: ADVANCING OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

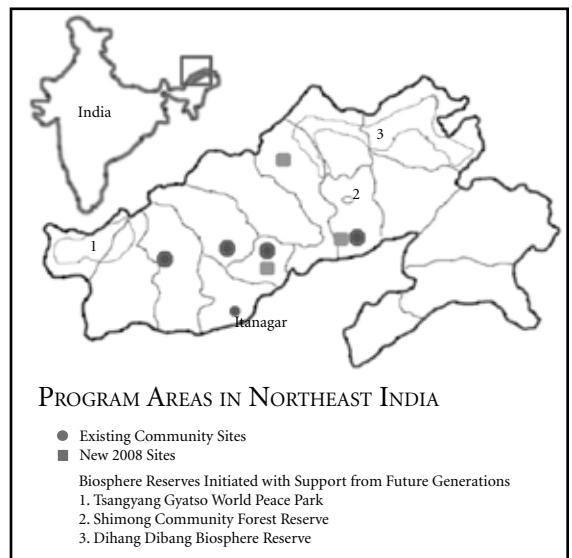
APPROACH

Enable communities to see their opportunities and build their capabilities for positive change

Women's groups mobilize entire communities, improve health and sanitation, and create sustainable local economies. They inspire new groups, such as farmers and youth clubs, to join the process of community change.

2008 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- Continued village-level activities and outreach through three “Learning and Doing Centers” run by local committees
- Extended outreach to 30 villages in three new sites and completed baseline health surveys in these sites
- Transformed a previously government-run Primary Health Care Center into a community-run facility, which in 2008 was recognized as one of the best performing Public-Private Partnerships in India by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- Mobilized 25 environmental school groups known as Future Clubs
- Trained *Panchayat* Village council members in community-based water monitoring in collaboration with the State Department of Public Health, Engineering, and Water Supply
- Completed a community-based conservation management plan for the Talley Valley Wildlife Sanctuary and surrounding area with support from the United Nations Development Program's Small Grants Program of the Global Environment Facility



PROGRAM LEADERSHIP

Future Generations Arunachal is a registered Indian charitable society and a formal partner organization of Future Generations. Future Generations Arunachal is managed from the bottom-up by a statewide network of Local Coordinating Committees working with more than 100 women's groups and 800 volunteers.

Dr. Tage Kanno serves as Executive Director of Future Generations Arunachal. He is a pediatrician by training and a graduate of Future Generations Master's Degree program.



A second, independent organization, Future Generations India, based in New Delhi, is reconstituting its mission and strategy for new programs in 2009.



Women from 30 tribal villages, with no previous access to health services, participate in a Future Generations Women's Only Workshop to learn basic health skills and steps for organizing women's groups. Photo by Tage Kanno

Approximately 2.4 million children under age five die each year in India. Educating mothers is one immediate way to save lives. By saving children, women increase their confidence and capabilities for local leadership, which presents an even greater opportunity for improving health and well-being.

From 1961-1974, Future Generations Senior Health Advisor, Dr. Carl Taylor, demonstrated in the Indian Punjab village of Narangwal the conceptual breakthrough of using a package of home-based care, delivered by mothers, to decrease child mortality from diarrhea. Future Generations has continued improving the package, integrating such interventions as kitchen gardens and women's self-help groups to improve nutrition, sanitation, and income.

Since 1997, Future Generations has focused its efforts in India in the tribal communities of Arunachal Pradesh, a remote state bordering Bhutan, China, and Myanmar. Arunachal is distinctive for its diverse culture of 26 major tribes, its subtropical forests covering 80 percent of the state, and its rivers, including the mighty Brahmaputra that flows from the Himalayas.

Future Generations has mobilized more than 100 women's groups and 800 volunteers in three culturally distinct locations in the Nyishi, Apatani, and Adi tribal areas. Volunteers, known as Village Welfare Workers (VWWs), provide basic primary health, promote family planning, and monitor the health of their communities. They work with women's groups to improve sanitation, start kitchen gardens, negotiate with government, and campaign against alcoholism and child marriage.



In 2008, three major activities improved program quality and increased participation.

Educating Mothers in Primary Health

Improving the physical, mental, and spiritual health of mothers benefits the entire family. To train mothers, Future Generations Arunachal has created a model program through the improved management of a primary health center.

Since 2006, the organization has managed the Sille Primary Health Center along the Brahmaputra River as part of a Public-Private Partnership. Local volunteers transformed the dark unclean rooms into a fully restored health center. The organization hired new health personnel and put in place a system for community oversight. Today, the health center doubles as a training facility for mothers. Dr. Tage Kanno, director of the program, envisions that this approach could be used by all of the primary health care centers in the state to ensure that every mother knows how to care for herself and family.

“This is the secret for long-term success within the Future Generations model...when people start to think for themselves, to reflect on the reality around them, and to learn from each other, and to debate critically.”

Elizabeth Taylor, Anthropologist

Identifying Best Practices

In 2008, Future Generations Arunachal began to systematize its processes for data management and evaluation. One project to document and verify gains in improving maternal and child health takes place in three remote sites with no prior access to health services. In these sites, Future Generations is measuring the impact of an integrated package of community-based services and a new method for training women as Village Welfare Workers. This project evaluates a dramatically different way of teaching basic health care to mothers. First used by Future Generations in Afghanistan, this new method helps women understand and retain basic health concepts and skills by discussing and learning from their own real-life pregnancy histories and birth complications.

Learning and Doing Centers

Local coordinating committees work with women’s groups and farmer’s clubs to extend innovations to neighboring communities. They have created “Learning and Doing Centers” to radiate lessons across districts.



In partnership with communities and government, Future Generations Peru has reduced chronic malnutrition in children aged 6-35 months of age from 46% to 18% in the peri-urban community of Las Moras in Huánuco. A partnership of mothers and the community co-managed health clinic is sustaining and building upon these achievements. Lessons learned have been extended to 17 districts in rural Cusco. Photo by Laura Altobelli

PERU MISSION

To strengthen collaborative management between communities and government for equitable and sustainable solutions in health and development

PERU: EXTENDING LOCAL SUCCESSES TO SCALE

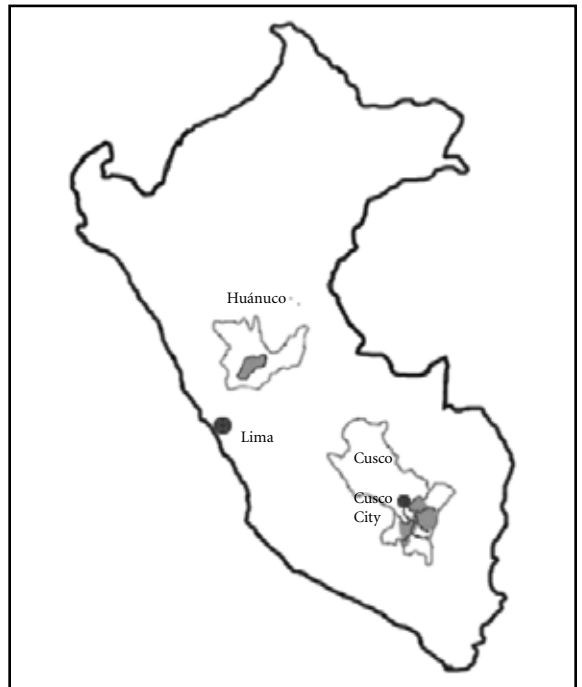
APPROACH

Extend local successes nationwide through Peru's system of community co-managed health facilities, currently serving more than seven million Peruvians, or one-third of the population

Build community and government capacity to provide more effective health and social services and sustain program quality over time with local skills and resources

2008 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- Advocated with Congress and advised the Peruvian Ministry of Health in the passage of a new law to extend the role of citizens in co-managing their own local health services [Law N° 29124]
- Continued the transformation of 32 primary health facilities in Cusco and Huánuco into high quality health centers with a special emphasis on reaching the poorest mothers and children
- In Cusco, with support from the U.S. Agency for International Development's Child Health Grants Program, trained 713 volunteers as Community Health Agents and 331 health personnel, involved more than 100 communities in developing local workplans, and leveraged the support of ten district municipalities to co-finance training workshops and support health and development projects based on local workplans



PROGRAM LEADERSHIP

Future Generations Peru, based in Lima, is registered in Peru as an Entidad Internacional de la Extranjería non-profit organization and operates as a legal subsidiary of Future Generations.

Country Director, Dr. Laura Altobelli, is a recognized expert in the field of maternal and child health and nutrition issues and programs. She has lived and worked in Peru for nearly 20 years. Previous to her six years of leadership with Future Generations Peru, she worked for the World Bank.





Quechua-speaking farmers in rural Cusco learn how to participate in creating a community workplan as part of a new partnership to improve health and development. Photo by Laura Altobelli

Peru’s Ministry of Health is rebuilding its primary health care system from the bottom-up. More than 7,000 primary health care clinics are in place, but many are underutilised and in disrepair. To better integrate health services into the fabric of communities, the government gives communities a direct role in managing the operations of these local clinics.

Community Health Administration Associations (CLAS) co-manage 2,158 primary health care clinics, which serve one-third of Peru’s population. This program is among the first in the world to transfer public funds directly into community bank accounts for the administration of health services. CLAS Associations manage these funds to improve health and expand coverage.

This past year, with advocacy and technical advice from Future Generations Peru, this program received landmark political support. A new national law and five-year health plan of the Ministry of Health set standards for improving the management and quality of health services.

Future Generations Peru has a distinctive strategy for strengthening this national health program. It identifies the most successful community co-managed health clinics in a region, improves their capacity for innovation, and develops them as regional training centers.

In an isolated valley known for its “eternal springtime” in the upper Amazon of Huánuco, Future Generations has built the capacity of the Las Moras community



A Community Health Agent displays her village map. In 2008, Future Generations Peru trained 713 men and women from rural Cusco as Community Health Agents, who monitor at-risk women and children and organize workplans to address other local priorities. Photo by Laura Altobelli

and health center. Through innovations that improve linkages between the community, health personnel, and local government, the award-winning Las Moras facility reduced chronic malnutrition in children aged 6-35 months of age from 46% to 18% and increased full coverage of immunizations in children 12-23 months of age from 57.1% to 78.2%. Local health personnel and community health agents have transformed this facility into a training center for 53 other health clinics in Huánuco.

In the high altitude Andes of Cusco, Future Generations Peru is building capacity and improving the quality of 28 rural health clinics with a grant from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Child Survival Health Grant Program.

The 28 Cusco health clinics have started an outreach program to train and supervise indigenous villagers as community health agents. In 2008, 713 community health agents learned practical skills

Community health associations now co-manage 2,158 primary health clinics serving one-third of Peru's population. Halfdan Mahler, former Director-General of the World Health Organization, says "this is what I've been looking for since Alma Ata," the seminal Health for All conference of 1978.

including how to:

- Conduct village censuses and surveys and make maps identifying families at risk
- Visit at-risk households to observe for danger signs in mothers and young children
- Make referrals for preventative care and promote better linkages with the health clinic
- Promote home-based hygiene and sanitation practices such as hand washing
- Develop workplans that address other local priorities

Several indicators point toward sustainability:

- All of the community health agents are volunteers.
- Communities recognize the value of community health agents by officially exonerating them from other communal work obligations.
- Ten municipal governments have co-financed many of the training workshops and supported health and development projects based on community workplans.



Jarka Lamacova of the Czech Republic, Sivan Oun of Cambodia, Yamini Bala of India, and Nguyen Tien Ngo of Vietnam graduate with the second class of Future Generations Master's Degree students at the Royal Palaces in Bhutan. Photo by Daniel Taylor

MASTER’S DEGREE IN APPLIED COMMUNITY CHANGE AND CONSERVATION

This two-year Master’s Degree program builds the skills and capacity of people already working with communities worldwide. It allows them to remain in their own countries and to continue serving their communities without having to relocate.

For 20 months, students remain in their home countries. Online interactive learning strengthens core knowledge in primary health, nature conservation, peace building, food and water security, and leadership and management.

A simultaneous practicum (thesis) project allows students to practice new skills and focus on a core question of local relevance.

For one month every term, students join peers and faculty for an on-site residential, based each term in a different country, including India, the United States, Peru, and Nepal plus China or Bhutan. Residentials allow students to connect coursework with hands-on learning from outstanding community-based projects.

TWO-YEAR LEARNING SEQUENCE



TERM I

INDIA
(one month residential)

Begins at Gandhi’s ashram with a focus on social change movements and includes community-based health, development, and conservation programs in Maharashtra and Arunachal Pradesh

COURSES
(online and in community)

- * Community Change and Conservation
- * Sustainable Development
- * Healthy People, Healthy Communities
- * Practicum: Research Design & Methods



TERM II

UNITED STATES
(one month residential)

Begins in the Adirondack State Park in New York and includes training in leadership, conflict transformation, and nature conservation in Virginia and West Virginia

COURSES
(online and in community)

- * Nature Conservation and Management
- * Leadership and Organizational Dynamics
- * Social Change and Conflict Transformation
- * Practicum: Prospectus Design



TERM III

PERU
(one month residential)

Begins in Cusco at Machu Picchu with visits to surrounding indigenous communities and includes a study of Peru’s national health care system and field observations focused on food and water security

COURSES
(online and in community)

- * Going to Scale
- * Food and Water Security
- * Empowerment
- * Practicum: Applied Research I



TERM IV

NEPAL + CHINA OR BHUTAN
(one month residential)

Begins in Kathmandu, Nepal, includes a trek in Sagarmatha National Park and concludes with graduation either in Bhutan or at the base of Mt. Everest in Tibet, China

COURSES
(online and in community)

- * Nonprofit Management
- * Practicum: Applied Research II
- * Human Ecology of the Himalayas
- * Synthesis & Integration

“...an affordable, high quality learning experience that is linked to students’ own work experiences.... By blending online instruction, four residential experiences and an applied practicum in their home communities, students are preparing to empower the people in their community to shape and initiate change.”

Gar Kellom, Chair of the accreditation team reviewing the Future Generations Graduate School for the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools

COMMUNITY-BASED LEARNING

The Future Generations Master’s Degree program is grounded in the practice of holistic community change and conservation. To facilitate community-based, hands-on learning, the Graduate School uses a new pedagogy with three primary components.

1. *Interactive Online Learning:* Interactive online learning builds core knowledge and challenges students to draw upon and share the cross-cultural lessons from their own community experiences.

2. *Applied Practicum (Thesis):* Students research, develop, and facilitate community-based initiatives in their home countries throughout the two-year program. As students learn, so do the communities and organizations they serve.



3. *Field Residentials:* One-month field residentials connect coursework with the first hand experiences of communities, organizations, and governments in four diverse settings worldwide.

STUDENTS EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES IN 21 COUNTRIES



In 2008, Future Generations graduated its second class of students and welcomed a third class. Coming from diverse geographies, cultures, and professions, students inform each other through their differences. Here is a sampling of this diversity.

Countries	Organizations	Professions
Afghanistan	Afghanistan Ministry of Health	Medical Doctor
Bhutan	Africa 2000 Network	Public Health Nurse
Bolivia	An Giang University	Communications Specialist
Cambodia	Bhutan Society for the Royal	Nutritionalist
Canada	Protection of Nature	Economist
China	BRAC	Land-Use Manager
Czech Republic	Cabin Creek Health Center	University Teacher
Egypt	Future Generations	Directors of Government
Ethiopia	Foundation for Community	Agencies
India	Development, Mozambique	Community Development
Iran	Heiltsuk Tribal Council	Specialists
Mozambique	Mulago Hospital	Senior Program Officers of
Nepal	Slunakov Environmental	Civil Sector Organizations
Nigeria	Education Center	
Norway	West Virginia Partnership of	
Peru	African American Churches	
Rwanda	World Relief	
Uganda		
United States		
Vietnam		
Zambia		

WENDY REESE: FACILITATING URBAN RENEWAL IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA



Wendy Reese from Phoenix, Arizona founded Peace in the City, a local business that provides affordable yoga and fitness classes. Wendy runs the business and offers two free classes a week for the women in her community.

Wendy’s community is a nearly century old Hispanic neighborhood, known as Nuestro Barrio, which is mobilizing for urban renewal. Located southeast of Phoenix and one mile west of Sky Harbor Airport, Nuestro Barrio is one of several neighborhoods identified for voluntary relocation by the City of Phoenix. While 40 percent of families chose to relocate, the remaining 348 families are surrounded by vacant lots, graffiti, and illegal dumping.

In 2008, as part of her studies in the Master’s Degree program, Wendy facilitated volunteer efforts to revitalize the neighborhood. With a recently

reactivated neighborhood association, Wendy has been attending City of Phoenix council meetings, mapping and monitoring data on existing homes and infrastructure, and organizing “house parties” to inform and recruit volunteers for creating a shared vision, mission, and workplan.

These activities, says Wendy, “will begin shifting community attitudes from victimization to personal accountability....There are some who believe this community is only capable of accomplishing baby steps. I believe that when there is leadership in the community, local people will have the gana (hunger, desire) to rise up and exceed all expectations.”

According to Carlos Avila of the Nuestro Barrio Neighborhood Association, “Wendy has introduced new ideas and encouraged us to think outside the box and to be open to other resources. With Wendy’s involvement, we’re uniting to help the less fortunate.”

JOY BONGYEREIRE: ENGAGING FARMERS & PROTECTING MOUNTAIN GORILLAS OF UGANDA



Joy grew up in western Uganda with a keen interest in the way communities manage their natural resources. On a full scholarship to Makerere University, she majored in political science and public administration. This allowed Joy to work with Africa 2000 Network-Uganda, which enables households to transform their land into ecologically sustainable and financially productive farms.

As part of her Master's Degree studies, Joy works on two major projects. Her practicum (thesis) project focuses on the widespread use of chemical fertilizers among potato farmers in Kisoro District and new methods for promoting organic alternatives.

Joy's second project focuses on farmers bordering two of Uganda's national parks, which are home to the world's rare mountain gorillas. Joy is concerned with the conflict between government agencies and neighboring communities entrusted with gorilla protection. Although Uganda encourages

community participation in wildlife protection, weak partnerships and an unequal distribution of tourism revenue place gorillas at risk. Tourists pay \$500 for a permit to see the gorillas in the park, but only \$10 to see gorillas on community lands. This has soured relations between park communities and the Uganda Wildlife Authority that farmers threaten to kill gorillas and to stop tourists from seeing gorillas on their land.

Recently, Joy received a grant from the Kathryn W. Davis 100 Projects for Peace program. With this grant and mentorship from Future Generations faculty, she will build capacity and strengthen partnerships between Uganda's wildlife agency and park-adjacent communities. She will conduct a situational analysis of the natural resource conflicts, facilitate dialogue and training in peace building, and arrange study tours to neighboring districts and countries that have partnered effectively with communities.

HERMENEGILDO MULHOVO: PEACE BUILDING IN THE STREETS OF MOZAMBIQUE

Hermenegildo (Gil) Mulhovo is a development officer of the Foundation for Community Development in Mozambique. He manages Dialogue and Knowledge Networks, a national program that facilitates learning across communities. Bringing together diverse groups is a talent that Gil began cultivating as a university student when he organized a service partnership between his university and surrounding communities. Having grown up in a hostile environment affected by hunger, civil war, and South African apartheid, Gil’s acute sense of local needs further helps him organize communities for social development and peace building.

Gil’s community is Mafalala, one of the most dangerous suburbs of Mozambique, near the capital city of Maputo. Violence is not only perpetrated by criminals: Ordinary people acting as vigilantes take justice into their own hands, burning and hanging suspects without trial. Gil remembers in 1990 when a mob of citizens burned a suspected thief in the central plaza only to realize that it was the eldest son of a well respected citizen. “Suddenly,” says Gil, “the anger and bitterness that had enraged the people disappeared as they began to help the mother of the victim recover. It was then I began to wonder how to transform this angry energy into constructive energy for peace building.”



Gil has identified three key successes in Mafalala that can be motivating factors for transforming conflict into peace. His practicum (thesis) project uses art, culture, and sports as entry points for engaging marginalized groups, especially youth, in a dialogue for peace building.

Gil has begun to map the locations of informal street groups and where they gather and will invite them to initiate an art, cultural, or sports activity. The groups will also be invited to participate in a leadership academy and to refurbish an abandoned house into a community center.

TSERING NORBU AND TSERING DIGI: ORGANIZING SUPPORT NETWORKS IN RURAL AND URBAN TIBET, CHINA



Norbu and Digi both live and work in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China. Norbu grew up in rural Nyalam County within the Qomolangma (Everest) National Nature Preserve (QNNP). He taught himself English and worked on several flood-control and water conservation projects before becoming a full time staff member of Future Generations. Norbu facilitates support and training for *Pendebas*, local community service volunteers.

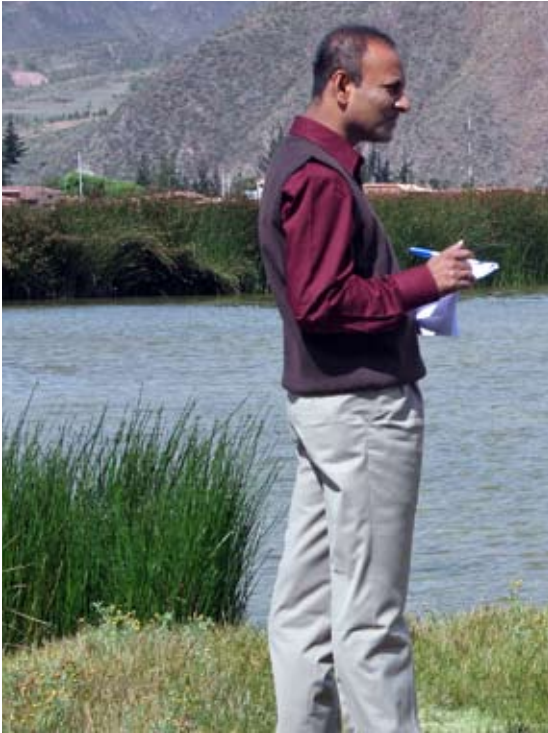
Digi is also Tibetan, but grew up in the capital city of Lhasa. She teaches English at Tibet University and reaches out beyond the classroom through a local non-profit organization known as Hope Corner. Hope Corner organizes learning and service opportunities for the youth of Lhasa.

Norbu and Digi had not met prior to the Master's Degree program, but they are both working in different ways to build local support networks for social development and nature conservation.

In 2008, with mentorship from faculty, Norbu began registering a new non-profit organization known as the *Pendeba* Society, which will operate within the four-county area of the QNNP. Two of these counties are among the poorest in all of China. The *Pendeba* Society, envisions Norbu, "will be an official support group for the 280 *Pendebas* in the QNNP."

Digi's studies as a Master's Degree student have helped to shape a new direction for Hope Corner. A major step forward is a new partnership with the Lhasa Municipal Youth League. Together, they will organize service activities that connect youth with other disadvantaged groups, such as orphans and the elderly. "This partnership," she says, "is important to sustaining and expanding our activities to benefit more people." In the future, she also hopes to address the high rates of alcoholism among Lhasa's youth. According to Digi, "there has been so much focus on the material development of Lhasa that we are forgetting to attend to the well-being of youth."

REZAUL KARIM: MOBILIZING THE POOR OF BANGLADESH FOR IMPROVED HEALTH



Rezaul is a veteran of community development with 22 years of field and managerial experience with BRAC. BRAC is considered the world’s largest non-government organization with a focus on health, poverty reduction, and the education and empowerment of the poor.

Within BRAC, Rezaul has worked in the areas of child health, women’s health and development, family planning, and water and sanitation. As a Senior Regional Manager of a Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene program serving more than 37 million people, Rezaul manages 1,300 staff in seven of the program’s 40 districts. He and his staff build community capacity, mobilize village action groups, and strengthen partnerships with government.

Rezaul grew up in a remote village, witnessed the country’s liberation war in 1971, and experienced famine with the country in 1974. Since childhood, he has been volunteering with community groups and has a passion to serve people and society.

He began his career as a newspaper journalist in Dhaka, reporting on contemporary sociopolitical problems in the mid 1980s. “I tried to work for the people as a journalist,” he said, “but at the time our country was ruled by dictatorship and as a reporter I could do little to bring about social change. When the opportunity arrived to serve people in the countryside with BRAC, I was ready. The Future Generations Master’s Degree program is a real opportunity for me, not only because it is an advanced degree in my field, but because I really appreciate the new skills in facilitating community-based interventions.”

Rezaul developed a concept for establishing village level committees to promote water, sanitation, and hygiene in seven districts. His program, with funding from the Government of the Netherlands, involves an ambitious goal of making hygienic latrines available to 100 percent of all families regardless of economic class and ensuring that the village water supply and latrines are well maintained by the community. To date, hundreds of village committees are involved in this project. Rezaul works to sustain this level of community involvement by building a stronger sense of community ownership.

TSSHERING LHAM-TSHOK: INTEGRATING CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN BHUTAN

Lham is an economist by training and an avid nature photographer. While working on her parents' farm during her winter breaks from school, she was in constant touch with nature and spent many hours cattle herding and collecting firewood. "Though, I must confess," she said, "I had a small but contributing hand in depleting an important village watershed, which has now become a sparsely forested hillside."

Today, Tshering Lham-tshok is a program officer for the Royal Society for the Protection of Nature, which has been working since 1986 "to inspire personal responsibility and actively involve the people of Bhutan in the conservation of the environment."

According to Lham, "Bhutan is at a crossroads of one of the most profound dilemmas of environmental preservation versus economic progress." While 64 percent of the country's original forest is still intact, 79 percent of the people rely on subsistence agriculture, living on less than one dollar a day. "The country's growing population," says Lham "is beginning to claim its share of economic progress."



Bhutan is at a crossroads of one of the most profound dilemmas of environmental preservation versus economic progress.



As part of her Master's Degree practicum (thesis), Lham addresses the challenge of sustainable development by focusing on one local indicator: the depletion of ringshoo, an endemic species of wild bamboo. This plant has declined in villages where it is being harvested for handicrafts. Her research in the villages of Kangpara, known for producing the finest bamboo crafts in Bhutan, involves data collection on the social and ecological factors influencing ringshoo depletion. Her project will facilitate more sustainable solutions for ringshoo management and lead to innovative strategies for integrating environmental conservation with community economic development.

RESEARCH IN PEACE BUILDING

Director of peace building research, Jason Calder, joins with Future Generations Trustees, President, and researchers from five countries to bring forward lessons learned from case studies focused on the role of citizens and communities in engaging peace.



How can citizens and communities help create the conditions of peace? This is the focus of a multi-year Future Generations study with support from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Alan B. Slifka Foundation. This project joins the collective experience of scholars and practitioners engaged in bottom-up peace building with Future Generations own insights and experiences.

The project reviews the extensive literature of community-based peace building activities and case study data. It partners with researchers in five countries to study initiatives that have engaged citizens and communities on a significant scale and are believed to have influenced wider dynamics of conflict and peace. The Guyana case study is presented in more detail on the following page; case studies on Afghanistan, Burundi, Nepal, and Somaliland are summarized below.

Afghanistan: The National Solidarity Program has successfully created elected village councils in two-thirds of Afghanistan despite rising instability. Councils receive reconstruction grants for local priorities and link communities with the state and other development partners.

Burundi: In areas scarred by the legacy of violence

between Hutu and Tutsi, non-government organizations created a network of local peace councils, which provided space for dialogue and healing, resources to reconstruct lives, and the confidence to confront threats to peace.

Nepal: A Maoist insurgency raged in Nepal for a decade, killing more than ten thousand people. In 2006, communities and citizen groups at local, regional, and national levels mobilized across class, caste, ethnic, and religious divides to topple the monarchy and help end the 10-year Maoist conflict.

Somaliland: As the Somali state collapsed into chaos in the early 1990s, traditional leaders in the northeast region of Somaliland engaged communities in a peacemaking process based on traditional conflict resolution practices. This process ended factional fighting and created a relative oasis of peace in this troubled region.

Insights from this project will be disseminated to the academic, policy, and practitioner communities and tested through partnerships at the country level. Results will be published and used by students enrolled in the Future Generations Master's Degree program and made available on www.future.org.

PREVENTING POST-ELECTION VIOLENCE IN GUYANA

Guyana's 2006 elections were the first in recent history un-marred by post-election violence. Ethnic violence between Guyanese of Indian descent—the majority—and those of African descent occurred with the elections of 1992, 1997, and 2001. While many feared violence would return on a much larger scale, the 2006 elections broke the cycle and provided the space for Guyana to gain political stability, consolidate democracy, attract foreign investments, and focus on development.

What lessons does this experience offer to Guyana and countries worldwide? Guyanese researcher, Roxanne Myers, looked specifically into the roles of citizens, communities, civil society, business, media, government, and international actors.

In 2006, “three types of peace building interventions,” says Roxanne, “were critical.” These were: 1) community dialogue across ethnic divides, 2) public awareness campaigns, and 3) capacity building in conflict transformation. These efforts were diverse, extensive, and sustained for three years leading up to the 2006 election.

“The coastline of Guyana,” describes Roxanne, “where 90 percent of the population resides, is like a zebra, with alternating communities of different ethnic stripes. Mixing does occur in the workplace and marketplace, but for the most part communities keep to themselves. The peace building efforts brought these communities together in new and creative ways and directly involved an estimated 30 percent of the population.”

Guyanese were learning to work together as one people for their shared benefit through projects that created libraries and playgrounds. One farming community organized the electrification of their

Guyanese were learning to work together as one people for their shared benefit...



street. The community development initiatives were run by youth in collaboration with citizen sector organizations and local governments.

“Then there were spontaneous, community organized peace campaigns,” she says, “like the time 100 bikers rode 50 miles for three days into towns, waving placards that read *Bikers Uniting Guyana*.”

These collective activities inspired a country-wide change in attitude and behavior toward the elections. The rejection of violence by the Guyanese citizens isolated potential spoilers and was critical to the non-violent election outcome.

Concerns remain as to how well the Guyanese are sustaining and consolidating the gains of the 2006 elections. A complete copy of Roxanne Myers' case study and an accompanying video along with other case studies from the peace building research project will be made available on www.future.org.

RESEARCH IN NATURE CONSERVATION



Himalayan biodiversity specialist and endowed professor of the Future Generations Graduate School, Dr. Robert L. Fleming Jr., conducts a biological survey in northeast India. Photo by Daniel Taylor

THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAIN SYSTEM: BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

The 3500km/2200mi long Himalayan Mountain Uplift is one of the most unusual topographical features on our planet. This system is formed by an endless number of valleys and ridges connected from east to west by a cap of serrated snow peaks, joined at lower elevations by biological bands that often run the entire length of the system.

Besides being exceedingly high, with wonderfully varied topography and biodiversity, almost every square kilometer of the Himalayas below elevations of 5500m/18000ft is utilized by humans. This interaction between biological richness and human activity has often led to considerable overuse of the natural resources. Today, however, many efforts

are underway to involve communities in nature conservation.

Future Generations Endowed Professor in Equity and Empowerment in Conservation, Dr. Robert L. Fleming Jr., has been studying the biodiversity and people of this mountain system for some forty years, making an uncounted number of field trips ranging from the base of Tirich Mir [7706m/25300ft] on the Pakistan-Afghan border eastward to near the base of Namcha Barwa [7765m/25474ft] in Southeast Tibet, China.

Dr. Fleming acts as a Future Generations resource person for Himalayan conservation efforts and organizes his collection of notes and photographs to compile an overall view of the biological Himalayas. He leads a course in Human Ecology of the Himalayas and documents his studies in a series of Occasional Papers for the Future Generations Graduate School. Most recently, he co-authored *Across the Tibetan Plateau: Ecosystems, Wildlife, and Conservation*, published in 2007 by W.W. Norton.

Future Generations efforts in this region over the last twenty years have evolved a vision and a model for community-based conservation. The organization's approach to conservation, now verified in the Qomolangma (Everest) area of Tibet, China, includes innovative management features using local governance, multiple zone strategies, and the integration of social development through community workers.

In 2008, Future Generations documented these innovations and those of many other organizations as part of a systematic review on community-based conservation commissioned by the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation. This full report is available on www.future.org.

RESEARCH IN CHILD HEALTH

Members of the Expert Review Panel on Community-based Primary Health Care finalize their presentation to the Executive Director of UNICEF at the end of the two-day meeting in New York City. Chair of the panel, Dr. Carl Taylor, is second from the right. Photo by Henry Perry



In the past 40 years, the number of children dying each year around the world has fallen by half. Yet, even today, almost 10 million children are dying before reaching age five, mostly from readily preventable or treatable causes such as pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, malnutrition, or (to a much lesser degree) HIV/AIDS. The vast majority of these deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa and south Asia.

One of the most promising and low-cost approaches for reducing under-five child mortality in resource-poor settings is community-based primary health care (CBPHC) – programs that reach beyond the walls of clinics to provide basic health services and partner with communities.

To understand the effectiveness of these approaches, two faculty from the Future Generations Graduate School have led a systematic review of the global evidence over the past two years. Dr. Carl Taylor serves as Chair of the Expert Review Panel, and Dr. Henry Perry is the Co-Chair of the Task Force carrying out the review. Two Future Generations colleagues – Dr. Raj Arole from Jamkhed, India, and Dr. Abhay Bang, from Gadchiroli, India – are members of the Expert Review Panel.

The Task Force is part of the Working Group on CBPHC of the American Public Health Association. More than 70 people have been involved. Along with Future Generations, the World Health Organization, UNICEF, and the World Bank have all provided grants for this work and anticipate the findings to play an important role in guiding their funding and program policies in child health.

In 2008, the Expert Review Panel met with the Task Force at UNICEF Headquarters in New York City to consider the preliminary findings, concluding that:

- CBPHC interventions are the most effective approaches to improving child health in high-mortality, resource-poor settings.
- Increased attention and support for these types of programs are needed because facility-based services have traditionally received much higher levels of support in these settings.
- More assessments of the impacts of integrated community-based approaches under routine field conditions are urgently needed as a basis for expanding the use of these types of programs and making them even more effective on a large scale.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The following page summarizes our audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2008. Several significant events and changes are noteworthy.

One audit was prepared for both Future Generations and the Future Generations Graduate School. It is anticipated that in the future two separate audits will be prepared for the two institutions.

The statements were available later this year because of a change in the accounting for individual country programs. This change required substantial additional work to account for country program transactions. The result is an accounting system that allows greater feedback and accountability from the country programs going forward.

Despite the global financial downturn that had started, the financial stability of Future Generations substantially increased in fiscal year 2008.

The organization had a 41% increase in support and revenue – FY 2008 grew to \$4,056,000 from \$2,874,000 in FY 2007. A grant from the United States Agency for International Development, the Development Alternatives Inc. program for Afghanistan, accounted for much of the growth.

Support service expenses remained unchanged on the year at \$586,000 while direct program services grew 27%, a total increase of \$795,000, with FY 2008 having a total of \$3,736,000 going directly to recipients versus \$2,941,000 in FY 2007.

Our endowment grew by \$801,000 or 20% in FY 2008 due to a combination of additional contributions and favorable market performance.

Total assets increased by \$2,000,000 or 45% in FY 2008. This increase includes not only the increase in endowment, but an increase in current cash and program receivables of \$1,227,000.

Future Generations thanks you for your support during the past year. We all realize the improvements made in the financial situation of Future Generations would not have happened without you.

Randy Brandt



Comptroller

Future Generations

Future Generations Graduate School

SUMMARY FINANCIAL REPORT

JUNE 30, 2008

The following summary report was derived from the audited financial statements of Future Generations, Inc., which includes the combined reports of Future Generations and the Future Generations Graduate School. The complete audited financial statements, together with the auditor's report, are available upon request from Future Generations by emailing info@future.org.

Statements of Financial Position *June 30, 2008*

Assets		Liabilities and Net Assets	
Current Assets	\$1,317,691	Current Liabilities	\$ 489,849
Investments	4,779,170	Long-Term Debt	1,197,203
Property and equipment	345,050	Total Liabilities	1,687,052
		Total Net Assets	4,754,859
<i>Total Assets</i>	<i>\$6,441,911</i>	<i>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</i>	<i>\$6,441,911</i>

Statements of Activities *For Year Ended June 30, 2008*

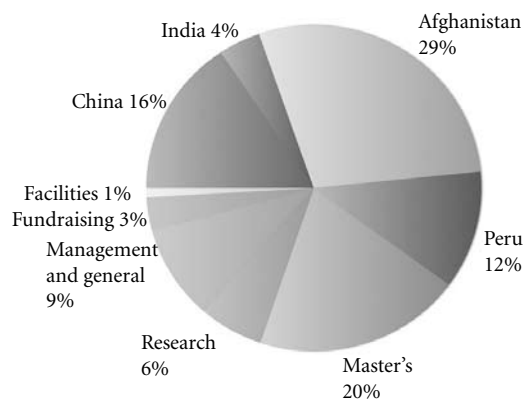
Support and Revenue Total

Contributions and Grants	\$4,711,072
Program Service Fees	313,625
Investment Revenue	285,438
Unrealized gains (losses)	(426,862)
<i>Total Support and Revenue</i>	<i>\$4,883,273</i>

Expenses

	Total
Total Program Services	\$3,736,470
China	
India	
Afghanistan	
Peru	
Master's program	
Research	
Total Supporting Services	\$585,710
Management and general	
Fundraising	
Facilities	
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<i>\$4,322,180</i>

Expenses as a Percentage of Total Budget



CONTRIBUTING DONORS

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 Anonymous
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 Warren Family
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Afghanistan Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation
 and Development
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 Development Alternatives Inc.
 Flora Family Foundation
 Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
 International Foundation
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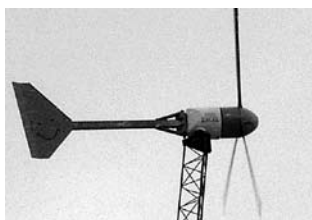
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