They promoted health practices such as proper feeding techniques, hygiene, appropriate storage of water, signs of pneumonia in children, family planning, and prompt recognition of obstetrical emergencies (1).

Surveys indicate that 95% of children ages 12-23 months were enrolled in the programs health system (2). And 78% of these children had completed their vaccination series (2).

The mortality rate was 45% less than children in other programs similar to the CBIO approach (2).

CBIO approach demonstrates the efficient uses of resources, money, and time management to reduce child mortality by 33-50% (ages 5 and under) (2).

The results of this program could be implemented for health promotion amongst other developing countries.

Community involvement is key to keeping the programs efforts sustainable and maintained after the program has ended.


