

Integrating Family Planning and Food Security: Lessons from the Population, Health, and Environment (PHE) Community



Ndola Prata

Director of the Bixby Center for Population, Health & Sustainability

University of California, Berkeley



Kristen P. Patterson

Program Director, Population, Health, and Environment

Population Reference Bureau



Cheryl Margoluis

Senior Technical Advisor for Population, Health and the Environment (PHE)

Pathfinder International



Clive Mutunga (Discussant)

Population, Environment and Development Technical Advisor

USAID



Reena Borwankar (Moderator)

Technical Advisor

FANTA/FHI360



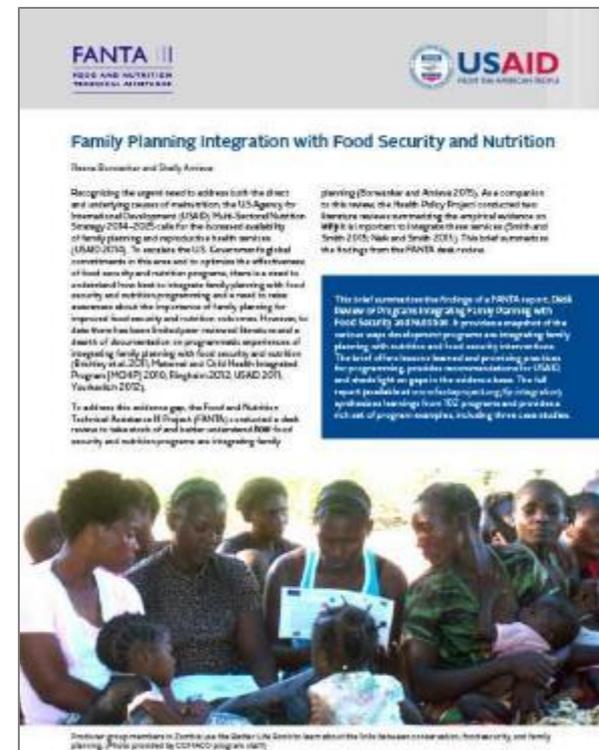
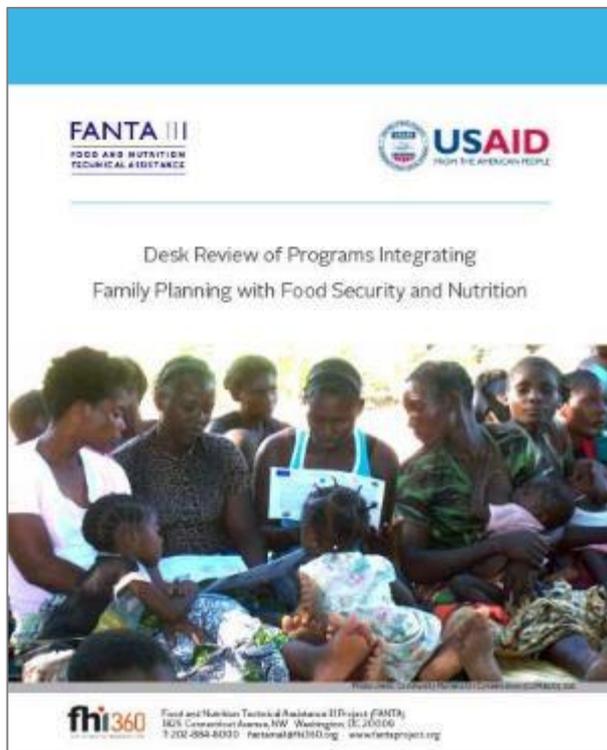
Overview

1. **WHY** integrate family planning and food security?
2. **HOW** are population, health and environment (PHE) programs integrating family planning with food security?

FANTA Desk Review

- Synthesis of programmatic experiences, lessons learned, and promising practices
 - 102 health and multisectoral programs
 - Models of integration
 - Entry points
 - Facilitators and barriers
 - 3 Case studies
- Grey and published literature from primarily USAID-funded programs (2003-2013)

Available Resources Report, Brief and Case Studies



www.fantaproject.org/fp-integration

Rationale for PHE focus

- Missed opportunities for family planning integration across non-health sector interventions in multisectoral food security programs
- PHE programs implementing many of the promising practices FANTA review highlighted
- An opportunity to promote dialogue and cross-learning across sectors

Agenda

1. Presentations

Ndola Prata: Why is family planning important for food security?

Kristen Patterson: Overview of the PHE approach

Cheryl Margoluis: Examples of PHE projects

2. Reflections from USAID

Clive Mutunga

3. Panel discussion

4. Q&A

WHY Integrate Family Planning and Food Security?



Ndola Prata

Director of the Bixby
Center for Population,
Health & Sustainability

University of California,
Berkeley

Why is family planning important for food security?

Ndola Prata, MD, MSc



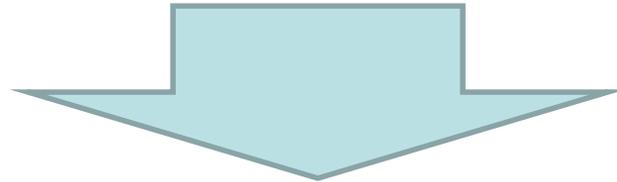
Existing threats to food security

1. Declining global per capita agricultural production
2. Climate change
 - Warming oceans and impacts on rainfall

Declining yield gains are failing to keep up with rapid population growth

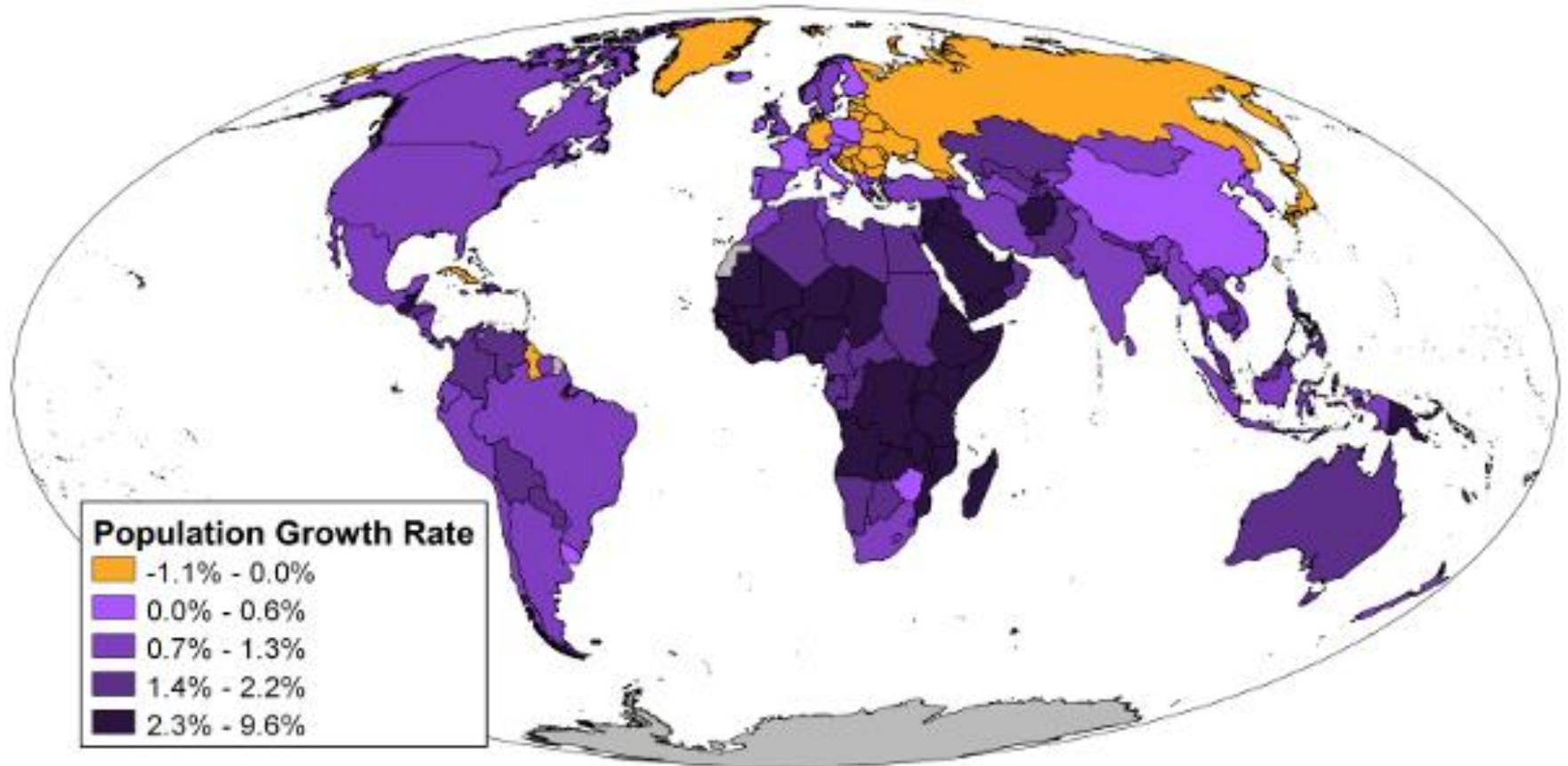
Importance of family planning programs

- One the most cost-effective public health interventions
- Help increase contraceptive use
 - ↳ declines in fertility
 - ↳ address population growth

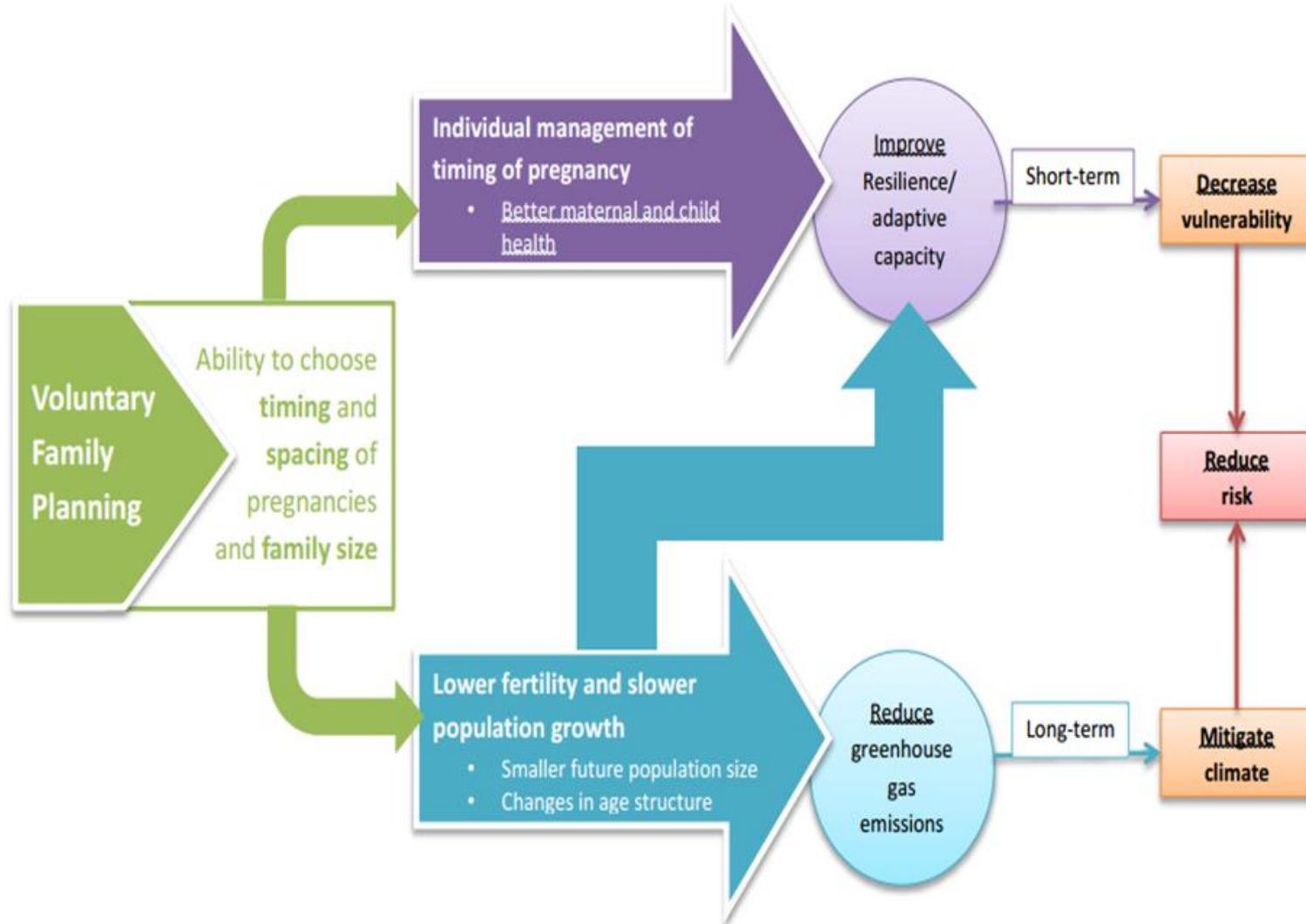


Provision of voluntary family planning can slow down population growth

Where is population growing rapidly?



Visualizing the Connections Between Family Planning and Climate Change



Family Planning and SDGs



Poverty



Hunger



Good health and well-being



Gender Equality



Climate action

Provision of voluntary family planning can:

- improve food security
- help attenuate climate change
- help improve resilience
- decrease maternal and child mortality
- slow population growth



THANK YOU



Overview of the PHE approach



Kristen P. Patterson
Program Director,
Population, Health, and
Environment

Population Reference
Bureau

PRB

INFORM
EMPOWER
ADVANCE

A brief introduction: Population, Health, and Environment

Kristen P. Patterson

March 31, 2016

POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU | www.prb.org

PHE is an approach used by health and environmental organizations around the world



The PHE Approach

Acknowledges and addresses the complex connections between humans, their health, and the environment



PHE is an integrated approach...

To improve access to health services,
especially family planning (FP) and sexual and
reproductive health (SRH)

While helping communities to
manage natural resources
and conserve the critical ecosystems
on which they depend

Why integrate population, health, and the environment?

Improved participation of men in health aspects and women in NRM aspects

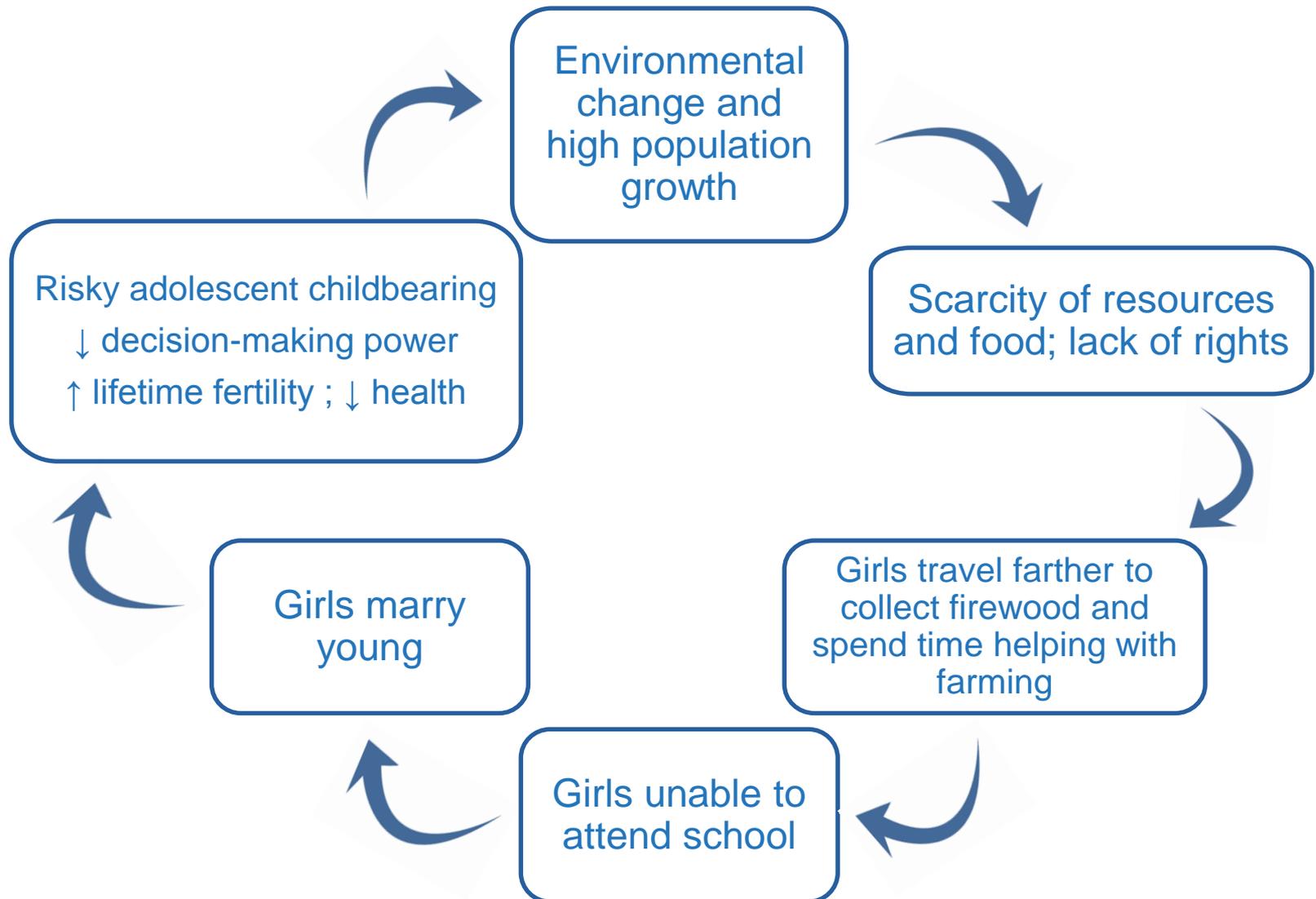
Can reach the most hard to reach populations (“the last mile”)

More responsive to priority needs of the communities

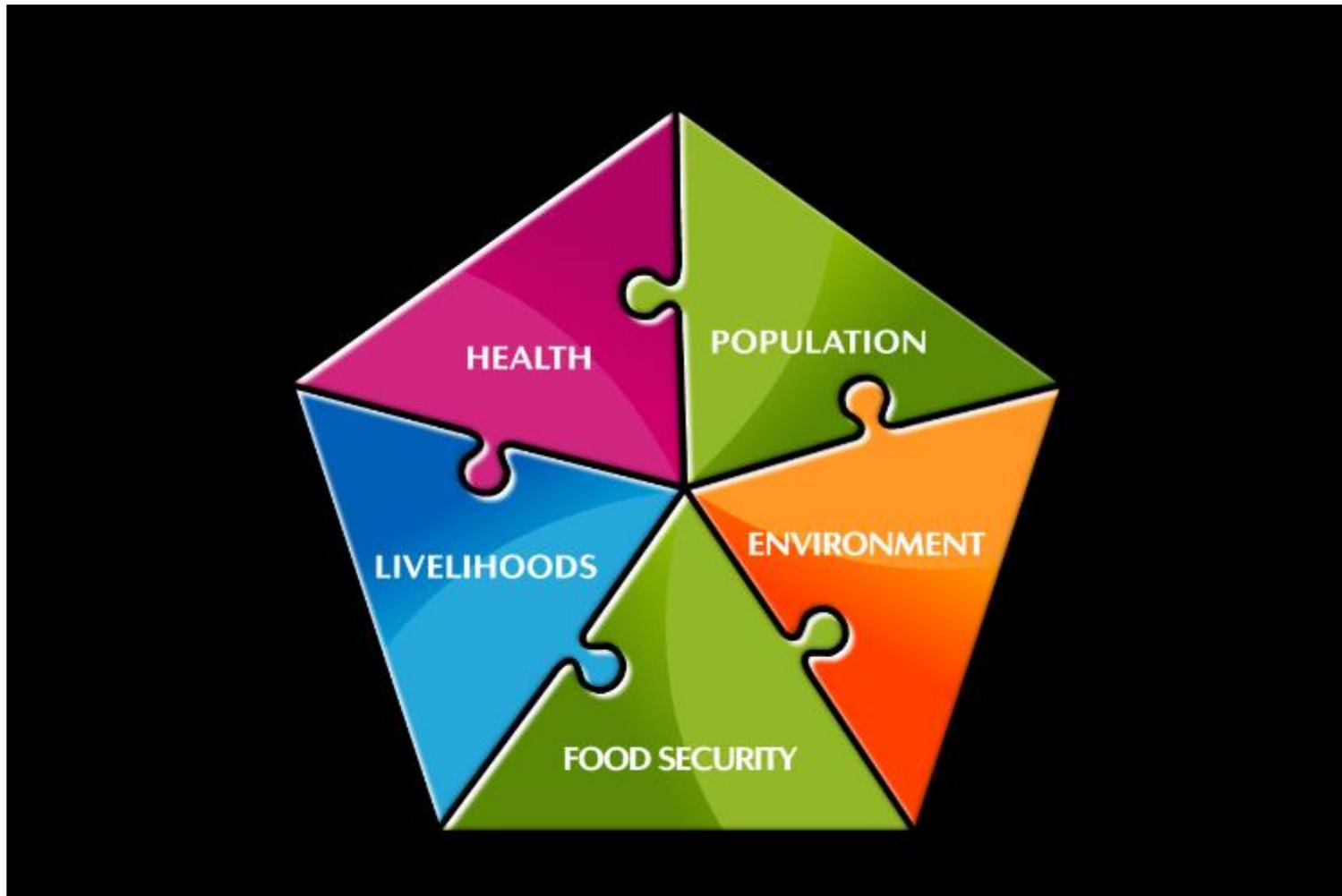
Cost effective for organizations and time efficient for communities

Family planning and conservation better received when “packaged” with other priority benefits

Population – Health – Environment Cycle



PHE projects include a range of activities



Livelihoods and food security are important parts of PHE programs

- Improve existing livelihoods and/or introduce alternatives
- However, few projects use standard measurement tools to document these impacts



Gender, PHE, and Climate Change

- Women are disproportionately affected by a poor environment, lack of healthcare, and climate change



PRB

INFORM
EMPOWER
ADVANCE

Thank you!

Kristen P. Patterson

kpatterson@prb.org

POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU | www.prb.org

Examples of PHE Projects



Cheryl Margoluis

Senior Technical Advisor
for Population, Health and
the Environment (PHE)

Pathfinder International



Pathfinder
INTERNATIONAL
Sexual and reproductive health
without fear or boundary

Cheryl Margoluis, PhD
Cara Honzak, MPAff

Senior Technical Advisor

Population, Health and the Environment

PATHFINDER PROJECTS

- Health of People and the Environment in Lake Victoria Basin (HoPE-LVB)



- Tuungane



- Strengthening Communities Through Integrated Programming (SCIP)





HEALTH OF PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN LAKE VICTORIA BASIN

Long term goal: Contribute to the sustainable development of the Lake Victoria region and well-being of its vulnerable population.



Project goal: By 2017, institutionalize the use of HoPE's integrated Population-Health Environment (PHE) approach in the Lake Victoria Basin (LVB) as a model for sustainable development.



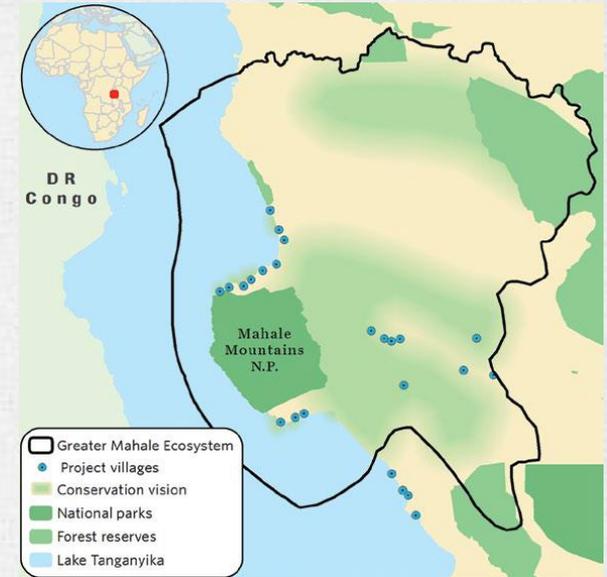


TUUNGANE
creating a healthy future for people and nature

LET'S UNITE

Goals:

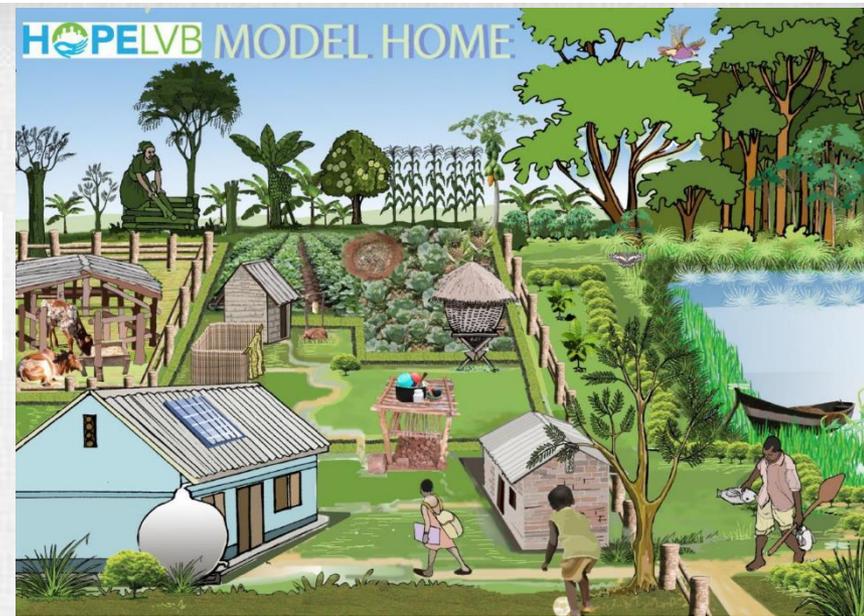
- Build the capacity of village governments
- Improve local governance
- Strengthen forest management
- Enhance Lake Tanganyika fisheries management
- Improve access to health-care information and services
- Diversify and improve livelihoods



Focal Areas:

- Terrestrial ecosystem
- Freshwater ecosystem
- Reproductive health
- Primary health





Activities:

- Create model households
- Water, sanitation & hygiene
- Natural resources management (NRM) with fisher groups, beach management groups (BMUs), farmers
- Improve capacity of health facilities
 - Training in long acting methods
 - Management of commodities
- Introduce/strengthen PHE-relevant livelihood activities
- Train CHWs in integration
- Foster PHE advocacy and policy integration at multiple scales



Activities:

- Work with targeted groups/issues (gender, youth)





Activities:

- Food security
 - Agricultural interventions to increase crop yields
 - Stabilization/protection of fish populations in lake to maintain fish catch
 - Livelihood activities to diversify food/income sources
 - Small scale agroforestry, fish farming
 - Home gardens/orchards for nutrition
 - Safe food handling and storage techniques

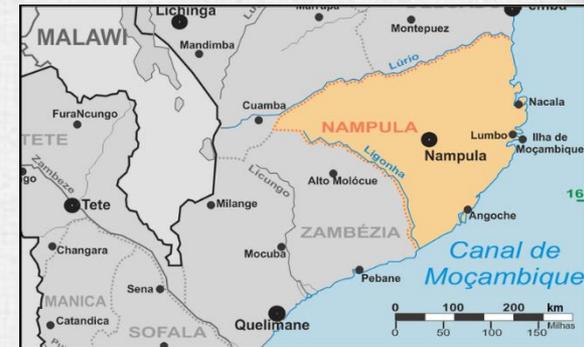


STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES THROUGH INTEGRATED PROGRAMMING (SCIP)



Goals:

- Improvement -access and availability of **quality health goods and services**
- Adoption of **appropriate health practices** and health-seeking behavior
- **Increase in accountability** of community and district health structures to the people they serve
- **Community social infrastructure** sustained through a range of allies and networks of support they can draw upon to solve health problems
- Increase in availability and use of clean, **multi-use water**
- Improvement of sanitation facilities and hygiene practices in target communities (**WASH**)



STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES THROUGH INTEGRATED PROGRAMMING (SCIP)



Activities/Areas of Focus:

- Sexual and reproductive health (SRH)
- Family planning (FP)
- Maternal, newborn, and child health
- Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)
- Health systems strengthening
- HIV and AIDS
- Home-based care for the chronically ill
- Malaria
- Nutrition



STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES THROUGH INTEGRATED PROGRAMMING (SCIP)



Activities/Areas of Focus:

- Food security:
 - Work with youth farmer groups to develop skills
 - Nutrition:
 - Community nutrition rehabilitation groups
 - Screening children for malnutrition
 - House visits
 - Referrals to health facility
 - Support economic activities for orphans and vulnerable children





Pathfinder
INTERNATIONAL
Sexual and reproductive health
without fear or boundary

For more information contact Cheryl Margoluis
Cmargoluis@pathfinder.org



twitter.com/PathfinderInt



facebook.com/PathfinderInternational



Youtube/user/PathfinderInt

Discussant



Clive Mutunga

Population, Environment
and Development
Technical Advisor

USAID

Panel Discussion

Question 1: Integrated messaging and cross training

What are some PHE lessons around developing and implementing integrated messaging and cross training that can be applied to food security projects?

Question 2: Referrals

Can you highlight some lessons on setting up, managing, and monitoring referral systems either to the health center or to a community based distribution system for family planning services?

Question 3: Integration Funding Models

Could you provide examples of creative funding models have facilitated integrated programming?

Question 4: Measures to Capture Impact of Integrated Programs

What types of measures are needed to capture the impact and added value of integrated programs?

Questions?



Ndola Prata

Director of the Bixby
Center for
Population, Health
& Sustainability

University of
California, Berkeley



**Kristen P.
Patterson**

Program Director,
Population, Health,
and Environment

Population
Reference Bureau



**Cheryl
Margoluis**

Senior Technical
Advisor for
Population, Health
and the Environment
(PHE)

Pathfinder
International



**Clive Mutunga
(Discussant)**

Population,
Environment and
Development
Technical Advisor

USAID



**Reena
Borwankar
(Moderator)**

Technical Advisor

FANTA/FHI360

Contact us

Ndola Prata: ndola@berkeley.edu

Kristen P. Patterson: kpatterson@prb.org

Cheryl Margoluis: cmargoluis@pathfinder.org

Clive Mutunga: cmutunga@usaid.gov

Reena Borwankar: rborwank@fhi360.org



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



This presentation is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the support of the Office of Food for Peace, Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, Office of Population and Reproductive Health, and the Office of Health, Infectious Diseases and Nutrition, Bureau for Global Health, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), under terms of Cooperative Agreement No. AID-OAA-A-12-00005, through the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project (FANTA), managed by FHI 360. The contents are the responsibility of FHI 360 and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.