

The BALANCED Project



South-South Exchange on Integrated Population-Health-Environment (PHE) for Executives of Government and Non-government Organizations

The BALANCED Project

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Cover Photo Caption: top: PHE meeting in Bilangbilangan Daku village, Philippines;
bottom: SSE-PHE participant heading to village meeting

Cover Photo Credits: Dr. Joan Castro

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ACRONYMS

BALANCED	Building Actors and Leaders for Advancing Community Excellence in Development
BHC	Barangay Health Center
BHW	Barangay Health Worker
BNS	Barangay Nutrition Scholars
BMS	Behavioral Monitoring Survey
CeLeBoSeLe	Cebu-Leyte-Bohol-South Leyte (Council)
CBD	Community-based Distributors
CBFP	Community-based Family Planning
CI	Conservation International
CIPHE (Ethiopia)	Consortium for the Integration of Population, Health and Environment
CPE	Couple Peer Educators
CRC	Coastal Resources Center
CRM	Coastal Resources Management
CT	Coral Triangle
CTSP	Coral Triangle Support Partnership
EcoFirm	Ecosystem Based Fisheries and Resources Management project
ESIF	Ethiopian Sustainable Land Management and Investment Framework
FHI	Family Health International
FISH	Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvests Project
FoN	Friends of the Nation (Ghana)
FP	Family Planning
GBM	Green Belt Movement (Kenya)
GO	Government Officials
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation Agency
ICFG	Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IPOPCORM	Integrated Population and Coastal Resources Management
LGU	Local Government Unit
MoARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ethiopia)
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding

MPAs	Marine Protected Areas
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODA	Oromia Development Association (Ethiopia)
OR	Operations Research
PEs	Peer Educators
PFPI	PATH Foundation Philippines Inc.
PHE	Population-Health-Environment
PM	Population Management
PPDO	Provincial Planning and Development Officer
PPE	Poverty, Population, Environment
PROGRESS	Program Research for Strengthening Services Project
RH	Reproductive Health
RHU	Rural Health Units
SANAPA	Saadani National Park
SLM	Sustainable Land Management (Ethiopia)
SSE-PHE	South-South Exchange on PHE
SUCCESS	Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems Project
TCMP	Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TNC CTC	The Nature Conservancy Coral Triangle Center
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
URI	University of Rhode Island
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
UZIKWASA	Tanzanian Health Organization
VIP	Verde Island Passage
VIPCMP	Verde Island Passage Marine Corridor Management Plan
WILD	Women in Leadership Development Project
WWF	World Wildlife Fund or Worldwide Fund for Nature

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In February 2010, the USAID-funded BALANCED Project sponsored a South-to-South learning opportunity for government and non-governmental officials to see up close how local stakeholders in the Philippines implement integrated Population, Health and Environment (PHE) approaches there. Hosted by PATH Foundation Philippines, Inc./PFPI—a partner in the Building Actors and Leaders for Advancing Community Excellence in Development (BALANCED) Project partner)—ten developing country representatives from six African and Asian countries spent eight days visiting three PHE learning sites and a marine protected area in Bohol province, in the central Philippines. PFPI has been working for the past ten years on the Integrated Population and Coastal Resource Management Initiative (IPOPCORM) and has a wealth of lessons learned and best practices to share with people who are new to PHE.

Since the collective goal of the BALANCED Project is to promote PHE approaches worldwide as an effective development strategy, PFPI and partners implemented the study tour based on PFPI’s proven experiences with audiences new to PHE. The Project places great value on the importance of “seeing is believing,” and the South-to-South Exchange was the most effective way to promote PHE. Participants in the exchange learned from the experiences and insights of a wide range of stakeholders.

Participants were selected for their ability to foster and implement PHE approaches and strategies. Representatives came from Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Tanzania, the Philippines and the United States. At the end of the exchange, they voiced a better understanding of how PFPI addresses population pressures in the broader conservation context through mechanisms such as community-based distributors of contraceptives, PHE peer educators and local and regional government officials who promote integrated approaches to coastal conservation that support family planning as a way to help reduce fishing efforts and improve food security.

Based on these lessons learned and program design discussions, the participants developed action plans for their respective organizations and countries, in order to implement PHE at home. BALANCED will continue to provide post study tour support as participants begin to spread news of the benefits of PHE approaches and how PHE can help meet their respective development needs.

II. INTRODUCTION

This report highlights the rationale for, design and implementation of, and outcomes and benefits from a February 2010 south-south exchange/study tour supported by the BALANCED (Building Actors and Leaders for Advancing Community Excellence in Development) Project and hosted by PATH Foundation Philippines, Inc (PFPI). BALANCED is a global initiative that promotes and supports integrated population, health and environment (PHE) programs worldwide and is being implemented by the Coastal Resources Center (CRC) at the University of Rhode Island (URI) with partners PATH Foundation Philippines, Inc. (PFPI)—the Project’s PHE Technical Lead—and Conservation International (CI). The goal of BALANCED is to build capacity for PHE implementation and grow the cadre of PHE champions and practitioners. It considers south-south learning exchanges/study tours as one strategy amongst many for moving in this direction.

The BALANCED Project places significant importance on the value of study tours as one tool for building awareness of and support for the integrated PHE approach amongst government agencies and officials, donors, communities and practitioners. In the very first pages of the Final Technical Application to USAID, the Project partners refer to the limited evidence base for the value-added of the integrated PHE program model, and the team states:

*“... what are needed are south-south exchanges and “twinning-up” (seasoned practitioners helping new practitioners) activities.”*¹ Additional references to the value of such exchanges as an advocacy tool for PHE are repeated in subsequent pages of that document:

- “...organize south-south exchange... to draw-out **tacit** knowledge, omitted in most formal written reports”²
- “...organize study tours to foster south-south learning, allowing those new to PHE to get a first hand experience from visiting ‘gold standard’ PHE field projects”³.
- “...invite donors and policy makers to participate in south-south learning exchanges to experience the value-added of integrated PHE approaches”⁴

In addition to being the Technical Lead for BALANCED, PFPI also lead the well known and respected ‘gold standard’ IPOPCORM (Integrated Population and Coastal Resource

¹ Final Technical Application to USAID, page 3

² Final Technical Application, page 7

³ Final Technical Application, page 8

⁴ Final Technical Application, page 8

Management) Project. PFPI knows the truth of these statements above first-hand. PFPI found study tours/south-south exchanges to be one of the most instrumental tools for building decision-makers' support for PHE in the Philippines—especially those resistant to integration and/or the introduction of family planning. Why? Because study tours to IPOPCORM sites gave these “visitors” an opportunity to talk with individuals in the communities who benefited from PHE activities and to discuss with government officials how they embraced the integrated approach and sustained activities after the project ended. PFPI, in fact, credits these study tours with “turning around” some of the government officials who had initially been the most skeptical of PHE, but who subsequently became advocates of and implemented policies supportive of PHE.

Since September 2002, PFPI has conducted learning exchanges for over 300 individuals from the Philippines and Thailand—executives from local government units (LGU) and leaders from non-government organizations (NGO) working in PHE. In many cases, these exchanges played an instrumental role in facilitating acceptance and implementation of community-based family planning (CBFP) programs in participants' communities; in solidifying Filipino executives' commitment to family planning; and in enhancing their capacity to develop site-specific integrated LGU-NGO action plans for linked reproductive health (RH) and coastal resource management (CRM) activities. Again, the generally positive gains that both PFPI and CRC have witnessed as the result of south-south exchanges and study tours prompted the inclusion of this important advocacy and capacity building tool as part of the BALANCED Project. The following sections of this report focus on the BALANCED-hosted study tour to the Philippines from February 1-8, 2010.

III. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, PARTICIPANTS SELECTION AND AGENDA

The PHE south-to-south exchange (SSE) was designed as a cross-institutional learning opportunity for government officials (GO) and executives of relevant NGOs in East Africa and Asia nations who are interested in pursuing integrated programming in conservation, health and family planning. Participants were selected based on the position they hold in their organization and their ability to make decisions about resource allocation, site selection and program implementation for PHE activities in their own settings.

The objectives of the south-to-south exchange were to:

- Promote alliances and teamwork among GO and NGO executives from BALANCED focus countries
- Broaden participants' understanding and appreciation of integrated approaches to PHE
- Enhance participants' knowledge of community-based and integrated PHE systems and service delivery mechanisms
- Encourage joint planning among GO-NGO executives for site-specific PHE actions
- Foster commitment to PHE among the GO-NGO executives and willingness to mobilize local resources
- Strengthen the capacity of GO-NGO executives to act as champions and leaders of integrated PHE programs

Participants

Study tour participants represented a GO-NGO team selected from focus countries prioritized by the BALANCED Project in Eastern Africa and key participants from the Coral Triangle region. Selection of participants was made in close coordination with the Project's U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) PHE Technical Advisor, the PHE network, NGOs and USAID missions based on criteria that stipulated the individual selected must be:

- An executive of government or an NGO
- Responsible for the management, implementation or monitoring of an environment, health or family planning program or project

- Committed to implementing a site-specific integrated PHE action plan upon return to his/her country and willing to mobilize local resources (cash or in-kind) for such purpose
- Available for the entire period of the program including the both the seven-day study tour in the Philippines and days required for domestic and international travel

Participants also had to have:

- Potential to become a champion/advocate for PHE in his/her area of expertise, i.e. policy, community implementer
- An interest in gaining more knowledge on how to design and implement community-based and integrated approaches to PHE that are sustainable and cost-effective
- A willingness to team-up with an executive from another sector and work together to formulate a site-specific PHE action plan
- No reservations about family planning or contraceptives
- The ability to communicate in English and a willing to share experiences, knowledge and ideas to foster learning on integrated PHE

Ten participants who met these criteria joined the PHE SSE—three government officials and seven individuals who were either NGO executives, researchers, or advocates and specialists of health and conservation organizations currently implementing or planning to implement PHE projects in BALANCED focus countries in Africa and in the Coral triangle region. This included:



- Daniel Danano Dale, National Coordinator for Sustainable Land Project Management in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ethiopia
- Awed Jibril Muhammed, General Manager of Oromia Development Association, Ethiopia
- Randolph Kwesi Benyi Johnson, Development Coordinator at Friends of the Nation, Ghana
- Caroline Mackenzie, Research Associate at Family Health International, Kenya

- Ramadhani Zuberi, Pangani District Integrated Coastal Management Facilitator, Tanzania
- Jeremiah Michael Daffa, Director of the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership, Tanzania
- Hesti Handayani Widiastuti, Conservation Education Specialist at The Nature Conservancy-Indonesia Marine Program’s Coral Triangle Center, Indonesia
- Marilyn Alcanices, Coastal Resources Management Division Head in the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Provincial Government Oriental Mindoro, Philippines
- Filemon Romero, Coordinator, Coral Triangle Support Partnership, Philippines
- Elin Torell, Research Associate at the Coastal Resources Center at the University of Rhode Island, United States

A more detailed profile of each participant is included in Attachment A and their contact information in Attachment B.

The SSE-PHE Agenda

The SSE-PHE highlighted the PFPI IPOPCORM program—cited by external evaluators as a “gold standard” PHE approach. Exchange participants spent three intensive days at the IPOPCORM learning sites (see Attachment C: Schedule of SSE-PHE) where they witnessed first hand the PHE approach and what it means to the lives of real people in real places. The SSE-PHE not only exposed participants to this successful PHE model, but laid the foundation for GO-NGO executives from the same countries to jointly develop a plan-of-action for adapting best practices in PHE service delivery for implementation upon return to their home countries. Helping facilitate representatives from different sectors to work together on PHE planning and implementation efforts comes naturally to PFPI as it was through just such a partnership that it implemented IPOPCORM.

SSE-PHE Sessions and Outputs

Course Sessions

The workshop’s first two days in Manila laid out the overall context for PHE, while the field/site visits showcased best practices of the IPOPCORM project and the final two days of the SSE focused on sharing lessons learned and preparing and presenting joint country PHE action plans—plans clearly shaped by the study tour experience. The value of the study tour approach as a vehicle for learning both the theory behind PHE and the technical “how-to” of PHE “at work” in the field is



echoed in the words of Jeremiah Daffa of Tanzania: *“I thought PHE was just a theory until I saw it being implemented on the ground at the PFPI learning sites”*. Similarly, Ramadhani Zuberi also of Tanzania offers: *“On the first day of the tour—when just talking about PHE—I didn’t see the connection. But, being in the villages it becomes clear how the P-H-E are linked.”*

Course work on PHE

Dr. Joan Castro, PFPI Executive Vice President and the BALANCED PHE Technical Assistance Lead, opened the first day of the exchange by welcoming the eight⁵ participants and providing them with kits⁶ of reference and other materials. Dr. Castro and Dr. Ronald Quintana then gave participants an overview of the exchange program and a brief presentation on the BALANCED and IPOPCORM projects. Next, Dr. Quintana led the group in a participatory activity called “Our Community”—a fun and energetic exercise that highlights the impacts of rapid population growth on health and natural resources. Using the PHE Program Design Manual as its teaching tool, the PFPI team next introduced participants to the rationale for integrated projects, the continuum of possible approaches for integrated programming, and the relative advantages and disadvantages of each.

Lively discussions and working group sessions followed on how to:

- Prepare a PHE conceptual model that illustrates the situational dynamics (demographic, social, environment) at play in a selected project site and the causal linkages and assumptions between the factors
- Set PHE project goals, objectives and strategies to identify opportunities for remediation; agree upon the common goals for using a PHE approach; establish specific objectives and strategies to address PHE dynamics in the proposed PHE project site; and create a visual graphic of assumptions about linkages between P-H-E (Result Chains)
- Select PHE interventions that best address the interdependencies between population, health and environment factors that are in play at a specific local site

⁵ The FHI participant arrived on Day 2 due to a delayed flight

⁶ Kits contained reference materials including manuals on Designing and Implementing Integrated

Approaches to Population, Health and Environment (PHE): Workshop for Planners and Managers - both programming and participants manuals, profiles, directory, etc. A USB containing all presentations was provided after the SSE PHE.

- Choose the most appropriate PHE implementation model, strategy and integration mechanism including identify additional information needed to make that choice—e.g., information on team structure, partnership arrangements, resource identification, etc.

Following the course work, Dr. Quintana prepared participants for their field experience at the IPOPCORM learning sites in Tagbilaran City, Bohol. In Tagbilaran City, Attorney Titus Vistal, the Provincial Planning and Development Officer (PPDO) of Bohol



Field visit

Province—and PFPI’s key partner at the provincial government level of the IPOPCORM work in the Danajon Bank ecosystem—provided an overview of the PHE activities in Danajon. Vistal painted a clear and persuasive picture of the need for protecting the Danajon Bank⁷—as an important source of biodiversity, as a habitat-rich fishery ecosystem, and as a critical fishing ground for the most populated areas of the Bohol, Cebu, Leyte and Southern Leyte

provinces. He told of the issues facing Danajon Bay and its surrounding communities—the need for inter-local government units to collaborate on harmonizing fisheries ordinances and policies across municipalities; the extreme poverty of and dearth of other livelihood options for the fishing communities; and the pressures of high population growth rate and density in most of the islands.

The PPDO further explained that, in recognition of these issues, the provincial government of Bohol along with PFPI convened a technical working group and the Cebu-Leyte-Bohol South Leyte (CeLeBoSoLe) Council to oversee the management and conservation of Danajon Bay with representatives from national and provincial government agencies and NGOs. One result of the meeting of representatives of these groups was the creation of the Ecosystem Basked Fisheries and Resources Management (EcoFIRM) Project. EcoFIRM outlines the population and coastal resources management strategy and action plan for co-management of the Danajon Bay.

Exchange participants also heard from Professor Nygiel Armada of the Fisheries for Improved Sustainable Harvest (FISH) project and a PFPI partner in Bohol. Armada shared his insights on fisheries management, including highlights from the FISH project experience in Danajon Bank, and spoke about *Linking Reproductive Health and Fisheries Management*, a FISH project initiative in partnership with PFPI.

⁷ Danajon Bank is the only double barrier reef in the Philippines, and is 1 of only 3 such sites in the Indo-Pacific area and 1 of 6 in the world

Joining the exchange group at this point was Bruce Zabala—the official provincial media officer responsible for reporting on the SSE-PHE. Zabala, an active participant in earlier IPOPCORM activities and a strong advocate for PHE, successfully ensured press releases on the SSE-PHE were picked up by local newspapers (see Appendix G).

Participants spent three days visiting the municipalities of Talibon, Ubay and Bien Unido—sites intentionally selected to show the range of PHE strategies/approaches that can be used in different places based on the wide range of factors and conditions that may be present in a specific place. For example, Talibon and Ubay are IPOPCORM learning sites where PFPI implemented holistic and comprehensive community-based interventions. In contrast, Bien Unido is an EcoFIRM Project site where PFPI played a more targeted role—providing support to the Project’s reproductive health component through capacity building and mentoring. Following are details on the sites and the interventions implemented at each.

Daniel from Ethiopia realized: *“I have learned that when it comes to PHE, communities are willing to accept new ideas and still keep their traditional values too.”*

Talibon

Located on the northeast side of Bohol Province, Talibon has total land area of 22,400 hectares (ha) comprised of 25 barangays (eight island, 11 coastal, six inland). It is considered a first class municipality. With 65,690 people, it has the third highest population in the province and most people (70%-80%) living there depend on coastal and marine products for their food and livelihood. In 2005 – 2007, PFPI implemented the FISH-RH Initiative in two Talibon island barangays. The goal was to help stakeholders integrate population and reproductive health perspectives into fisheries management programs in four biologically and economically important marine ecosystems such as the Danajon Bank.

During the exchange, participants witnessed how the project had helped increase people’s access to family planning and to information on HIV/AIDS prevention information and services. Equally important, they learned about building stakeholder capacity to sustain the progress made during the life-of-a-project long after that project has ended.

For the communities involved in the FISH-RH project, this meant sustaining the progress gained in enhancing fisheries production and ecosystem integrity. The good news is, the project was turned over to local government in 2007 and three years later activities are still going strong—evidence that working with local communities and responsible agencies to develop a municipal development plan that includes integrated population

and coastal resource management activities can help ensure progress continues and is sustained over time.

Participants also visited the FISH-supported interpretive center, which Caroline MacKenzie of Kenya and Hesti Widodo of Indonesia both called: “*impressive.*” The center—a showcase for raising awareness of the need to protect Danajon Bank—includes a dynamic diorama about the Danajon Bank that highlights fisheries issues, including the population dynamics that contribute to these. The SSE-PHE participants also visited the island barangay of Guindacpan, where they observed the need to provide family planning access in hard-to-reach areas and where they had the opportunity to interact with community stakeholders and partners (Peer Educators/PEs, community-based distributors/CBDs, village policymakers and family planning/FP acceptors). Here in Guindacpan, village policymakers were eager to share with participants their village development plans and resolutions on adapting and sustaining the IPOPCORM approach.

In the words of Kwesi Benyi Johnson of Ghana: “*One lesson I am taking home from this exchange is the importance of cooperation between government, NGOs, and the community. A big take-home lesson for me is that PHE takes real dedication and commitment of government, including them giving their financial support and not just lip service.*” But Kwesi went on to add: “*While there is big brother [government], the community can and must do things for themselves as well.*”

Ubay

Ubay is also a first class municipality with a land area of 29,951 ha and 20,296 ha of municipal waters, a coastline of 59.57 kilometers (km), and a population of 77,858 living in 44 villages. With support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), PFPI implemented the *Expanding the Implementation of Integrated Community-based Family Planning/Reproductive Health and Coastal Resource Management* (Expanded IPOPCORM) Project in seven villages from 2006-2007. Targeting women of reproductive age, men, youth and other coastal dwellers as its beneficiaries, the project aimed to improve Filipinos’ reproductive health through better provision of family planning services and sustainable human development. Its activities included: 1) awareness raising and advocacy among local governments to integrate population and reproductive health dimensions into the village and municipal development plans and CRM agendas and programs; 2) capacity building activities; 3) CBFP service delivery; 4) environmentally friendly enterprise development; and 5) micro credit financing. As Marilyn of the Philippines remarked: “*In PHE, the cooperation of the local government is*

the secret of success. You need both local government support and community acceptance.”

At Ubay, participants were warmly welcomed by the local chief executive and the municipality’s CRM Officer. As the latter outlined local population demographics, he stressed the “*need to address high population growth to ease pressure on marine food resources*” and highlighted the local government’s holistic marine environment program. Ubay’s Municipal Health Officer then highlighted the local government’s RH/FP initiatives, with a focus on those currently supported by UNFPA. What is most encouraging is this—although both the CRM office and health office continue to implement their own government-specific and mandated programs, *because* they recognize the critical linkages between population and coastal resources management, they also continue to work collaboratively. Ubay’s integration of population into its municipal Reproductive Health Code and Development Plans is yet another indicator of its progress in making the P-H-E linkages.

Marilyn from the Philippines remarked that: “*While we have all three activities—population, health, environment—in the area where we are working, they are not integrated.*”

Bien Unido—a 5th class municipality—has a population of 23,412, almost 4,500 ha of land area, and 15 villages, and claims fishing, farming and mat-weaving as its primary industries. It was here in 2008, that PFPI— with support from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation—launched the Poverty-Population-Environment (PPE) Project in partnership with provincial and municipal government units and private organizations. With the goal of scaling-up the IPOPCORM approach, PFPI helped the LGUs establish sustainable community-based RH/FP systems and services. Participants learned how PFPI had worked in the municipalities bordering the Danao Bank to implement the Reproductive Health and Population Management (RH & PM) component of the EcoFIRM Project, which is part of the CeLeBoSeLe memorandum of understanding (MOU). This RH & PM component of EcoFIRM is the only one being implemented through PFPI’s PPE Project and Bien Unido is one of the municipalities that have signed the MOU.

Participants also learned how PFPI had trained and upgraded the skills and knowledge of government health personnel assigned to the Rural Health Units (RHU) to enable them to provide technical oversight, monitoring and referral services in their areas; and how they helped build LGU capacity to establish and sustain CBFP systems as a way to increase access to FP services, raise awareness and generate political commitment and support for integrated approaches to poverty alleviation that incorporate RH/PM as an integral

strategy. Participants learned how Bien Unido then took the initiative to train and establish CBDs in every one of its villages and named the initiative IPOPCORM. This visit to Bien Unido showcased how it is possible for an LGU to establish and sustain its FP systems with only minimal support from outside donors/projects. At this point in the exchange, participants broke into two groups, with one visiting the island barangay of Bilangbilangan and the other visiting mainland villages. The field site phase of the exchange concluded with a trip by all to the mini-interpretive center managed by the local government (See Attachment D: List of Resources and Contact Persons).

As a final step in the exchange, participants developed joint PHE action plans for their country— drawing upon experiences and lessons learned from the exchange and using a template that required them to think through for their plan:

- strategies/activities
- targets
- indicators of success
- timeframe
- responsible agency
- resources needed

(See Attachment E: Project Goals, Objectives, Strategies and PHE Conceptual Frameworks and Action Plans). Participants then presented their country plans to the larger group for comment and feedback, which generated some thoughtful insights and suggestions.

BALANCED support to the SSE-PHE participants did not end with the exchange. As is standard practice with all its capacity building interventions, the Project will provide post-training follow-up and support to the participants and their organizations. Information on this support will be tracked in the BALANCED post-training database,

In a visit to barangay Humayhumay, participants met with officials, PEs, family planning acceptors and CBDs. What they saw and learned there made participant Awed Jibril Muhammed of Ethiopia remark: *“We do CBDs, but when the program is closed, the program is closed. We have to learn how to make the services continue.”*

Similarly, Ramadhani Zuberi of Tanzania noted: *“...volunteerism is necessary in PHE—in all areas we visited, people were using some of their own resources and did not depend on the project for everything.”*

and interesting results will be included as part of BALANCED semi-annual reports to USAID.

Participants' Feedback

The SSE-PHE participants evaluated the learning exchange activity. What was its impact? What did they learn? What are recommendations for future exchanges? Overall, participants gave the study tour high marks, including its design and organization. In particular, participants gave the SSE-PHE high marks for the many opportunities it provided to exchange ideas, knowledge and success stories with fellow participants; to interact with a wide range of experts and resource persons; and to see real-life examples of the value of having a collaborative relationship between government and the community as part of working towards sustainable development. Participants also either agreed or strongly agreed that the SSE-PHE objectives were clearly stated and were fulfilled; the field trips reinforced concepts introduced during group discussion; and resource personnel presented their topics clearly and thoroughly. All but one participant felt administrative matters (i.e. logistics, transport, hotel, food, etc.) were handled efficiently.

SSE-PHE participants were also asked to share with everyone their lessons learned. They expressed these verbally and also included them in their plans (see Attachment F: Participants Feedback and Impressions, Lessons Learned and Reflections for a comprehensive list). Some key impressions include:

- It is important to work with local administration to ensure sustainability of the project.
- For sustainability, institutionalize CRM and PHE in the LGU framework and plans.
- There is a strong sense of volunteerism in communities.



Filemon Romero of the Philippines shared his thoughts on sustainability: *“I was impressed with how the local government units and those at the barangay and community levels are working on sustainability. For example, while it was government that launched management of the coastal resources, the villages took this on and became co-owners of the issues and adopted PHE.”*

- Community volunteer projects are feasible and workable.
- Good governance, active community participation and passionate organizations members are impressive.
- PHE can be integrated with minimum costs, and offers the opportunity for others to learn.
- The study tour was very timely—many issues to address in social sectors such as health and population.

Overall, the SSE-PHE achieved the objectives set at the onset of the activity. Based on the insights and the post SSE-PHE evaluation survey results, all participants reported the exchange gave them a better understanding and appreciation of PHE integrated approaches and how community-based and integrated PHE systems and service delivery mechanisms function.

The selection of participants for the exchange was critical to the success of the SSE-PHE. While there were lone participants from Kenya, Indonesia and Ghana, there was a country team from Tanzania, Philippines and Ethiopia. Country teams were comprised of one individual from a key NGO and one from a government agency. In cases where there were two participants per country, working together forged alliances and promoted teamwork that will be critical upon return to their country if they are to be successful in implementing their country action plans. For participants from all countries, the south-south exchange of learning—especially amongst those from BALANCED focus countries—was invaluable.

Participants produced seven country action plans for PHE—one from each country. Each plan included a list of potential opportunities for mutual collaboration and a list of potential needs for technical support and assistance from the BALANCED Project. The exception was Ethiopia, which developed two individual actions plans because there appear to be few opportunities for collaboration owing to the nature of the two participants' job positions and working relationships. That said, Daniel, the National Coordinator for Sustainable Land Project Management in Ethiopia's Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development, stated he could provide Awed, the General Manager of the Oromia Development Association in Ethiopia, with a list of potential contacts and links to possible sources of funding for PHE. This indicates that while formal collaboration/partnership may be unlikely, collegial cooperation is a possibility.

To the last participant, each felt that the exchange had better prepared them to serve as leaders and advocates of PHE in their own organizations and in their countries.

Next Steps

Participants were also asked for suggestions and recommendations for future SSE-PHE exchanges:

Recommendations

1. Since visiting IPOPCORM sites inevitably requires some boat travel and since some exchange participants may be uncomfortable with being on the water/in a boat, identify alternative land-based field sites where PHE is being successfully implemented and consider visiting these in lieu of some of the IPOPCORM sites.

PFPI response: despite program and logistics information provided by PFPI to participants prior to the SSE-PHE, including information on the boat trips (*See Attachment G: Travel and Logistics Summary*), this remained an issue for a few participants (some were afraid of water and unable to swim). To accommodate the few participants not wanting to take boat rides, PFPI arranged a community field trip to mainland project areas in coordination with the Rural Health Personnel. In the future, the BALANCED Project should make even additional efforts—over and above what it did for this exchange—to get honest and clear feedback from potential participants on their willingness and agreement to actively engage in activities that will involve water travel. Then plan accordingly, including making accommodations for those individuals who cannot agree to participate in boat travel but who are otherwise considered excellent candidates for the exchange.

2. Provide data that substantiates the positive impacts of the PHE integration.

PFPI response: This input was provided by the participant who missed the Day 1 course session that discussed IPOPCORM and PHE integration. After the study tour, PFPI provided the participant with data and information regarding IPOPCORM operations research and Behavior Monitoring Survey results.

Next steps

Suggested next steps for participants to monitor and support each other's action plans were to:

1. Exchange ideas with each other, share resources and lessons learned, and discuss issues on a Yahoo group developed for them by PFPI.
2. Email each other with information regarding funding.
3. Share information about proposals, conferences, etc.
4. Organize a meeting to follow-up six months to one year after the study tour.

BALANCED Project post-SSE-PHE next steps and recommendations:

1. Set up a Yahoo group for the SSE PHE participants. BALANCED Project partners and other PHE experts will be able to share resources, pictures and SSE-PHE outputs with participants through this Yahoo group. This would facilitate continued discussion between and among the PHE practitioners and emerging PHE leaders in an effort to improve their action plans and gain access to technical support for implementation of the action plans.
http://health.groups.yahoo.com/group/sse_phe2010/
2. Based on the needs identified during the study tour and in the action plans developed by the participants, send related information such as copies of plans, IPOPCORM research information, etc. to the participants.
3. Provide hands-on support when BALANCED team members are in country. This support has already been incorporated into the remaining Year 2 travel activities and will be included in all Year 3 technical assistance visits as well.
4. Based on participants' action plans, orient BALANCED Year 3 and 4 work plans to support and facilitate implementation of these action plans and to ensure PHE integration in existing/current programs.
5. Debrief USAID Missions in Ethiopia, Ghana and Tanzania when senior BALANCED staff is in country.
6. PFPI will debrief the Offices of Health and Energy and Environment of the Philippines Mission on the SSE-PHE activity.
7. Brief the Coral Triangle Initiative USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia on the outcomes and impact of the SSE-PHE, particularly for participants from the CT region.
8. Prepare and publish press releases on the SSE-PHE to advocate for and increase awareness of PHE approaches. A press release was prepared and published prior to the SSE-PHE and two press releases were prepared after the activity (see Attachment H: Press Releases).
9. For future south-to-south exchanges, work even more closely with USAID on the selection of study tour participants, allowing ample time to vet each one and their suitability for the activity.
10. BALANCED staff to share resources and information about proposals and conferences, and to provide updates on funding opportunities for PHE activities.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A: PARTICIPANT PROFILES

Jeremiah Daffa

Mr. Daffa is Director of the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP)—an NGO involved in managing coastal and marine environment, improving the livelihoods of coastal communities and implementing PHE activities in Tanzania. Mr. Daffa is responsible for planning and implementation of TCMP activities and management responsibilities, including policy level work on coastal management and monitoring of field-based activities. He directed CRC's recently concluded four-year SUCCESS TCMP Project, funded by USAID Tanzania and CRC's current *Pwani* Project. The BALANCED Project incorporated community-based family planning (CBFP) into the SUCCESS TCMP project in the Pangani district located in the Tanga region and will be scaling-up PHE to other regions through the *Pwani* Project (<http://www.crc.uri.edu>).

Ramadhani Zuberi

Mr. Zuberi is the District Integrated Coastal Management Facilitator for the Pangani District. The district is one of the nine local government authorities in the Tanga Region of Tanzania. Mr. Zuberi works with TCMP/CRC and Tanzania's National Environment Management Council in implementing that country's National Integrated Coastal Management Strategy. He provides extension services on environment and agriculture throughout the district, has a keen interest in population and health, and has become a champion for PHE in the district. He truly understands the value of integration and is willing to go out on a limb to test new approaches. In the past, he worked with a local NGO to mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into coastal management and since the inception of BALANCED, has been a key government counterpart in the district, often accompanying the BALANCED PHE coordinator to the field to provide support and linkages to the village leadership. Zuberi replaced Mr. Rashid Neneka, Pangani District Executive Director, who one week prior to the study tour became unable to attend. (<http://www.crc.uri.edu>).

Awed Jibril Muhammed

Mr. Muhammed is the General Manager of Oromia Development Association (ODA), a membership-based organization in Ethiopia. This community-based membership organization, which reaches more than three million people, implements projects on RH/FP, food security, basic non-formal education, water and sanitation, and social accountability. Its current RH/FP program reaches 95 woredas. ODA is supported by several donor organizations and is an active member of the Consortium for the Integration of Population, Health, and Environment (CIPHE) network. Currently, ODA is developing its five-year strategy and giving strong focus on the integrated PHE approach, having already selected a few sites for PHE intervention. Mr. Awed Jibril Mihammed

designs and executes program strategies in the areas of PHE and food security among others. His participation in the SSE-PHE galvanized ODA and CIPHE's PHE approach in the Oromia region, which is the biggest region in the country (<http://www.oda.org.et/>)

Daniel Danano Dale

Mr. Dale works for Ethiopia's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD), which is responsible for interventions related to water conservation, reforestation and the Ethiopian Sustainable Land Management and Investment framework (ESIF). ESIF was established with the aim of addressing the interlinked problems of poverty, vulnerability, land degradation and declining productivity of agricultural lands at the rural community level. Mr. Dale is the National Coordinator for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Project and the Secretary for the Platform that encompasses all stakeholders who are working on and supporting the SLM. His responsibilities include leading nationwide monitoring of activities undertaken by the team of specialists assigned to manage project finance, procurement, monitoring and evaluation, watershed management and land administration components of the project (<http://www.eap.gov.et/>). Mr. Dale replaced Mr. Sileshi Getahune, Head of (MoARD) who was unable to travel at the last moment. Mr. Getahune strongly recommended that Mr. Dale replace him as a candidate because of his pivotal role in MoARD and SLM.

Randolph Kwesi Johnson

Mr. Johnson facilitates community outreach programs and advocacy as the Community Development coordinator for Friends of the Nation (FoN), an NGO based in Takoradi in the Western Region of Ghana. FoN is CRC's key partner on its new US\$ 10million four-year integrated coastal and fisheries governance (ICFG) project funded by USAID Ghana. ICFG will use integrated coastal resource management to address declining fish stocks, and food security in the Western region of Ghana as well as build the capacity of local and national government to support reforms—interventions very similar to PFPI's Integrated Population and Coastal Resource Management (IPOPORM) PHE approach. The USAID Mission in Ghana sees this four-year project as part of a longer-term investment and has made several overtures regarding its strong interest in integrated approaches. FoN's thrust is capacity building through livelihoods improvement, education, health and sanitation, with a particular focus on gender, population and democratic governance (<http://www.fonghana.com>).

Caroline Mackenzie

Ms. Mackenzie is a research associate of Family Health International (FHI) in Kenya, a public health and development organization. As part of its PROGRESS (Program Research for Strengthening Services) project—a five-year effort that focuses on improving family planning services among underserved populations in developing countries—FHI is

conducting operations research (OR) on an integrated PHE project in Uganda and Kenya. In Kenya, they will be working with the Green Belt Movement (GBM) Kenya, a grassroots NGO dedicated to mobilizing community consciousness for self-determination, equity, improved livelihoods and security, and environmental conservation. GBM/Kenya focuses on environmental conservation/tree planting, civic and environmental education, advocacy and networking and building the capacity of women for change. Ms. Mackenzie designs and manages quantitative and qualitative behavioral studies and interventions and is leading the PHE OR activity in Kenya (www.fhi.org).

Hesti Widodo

Ms. Widodo works for The Nature Conservancy (TNC)-Indonesia Marine Program in Bali as a Conservation Specialist. TNC conducts training for government agencies, park employees, NGOs, judicial and law enforcement agencies, schools, community, etc. on Marine Protected Area planning and management, field monitoring and teacher education. The trainings are conducted when requested and held in various venues in Indonesia. To date, the TNC Bali Training Center is poised as the training center for the Coral Triangle (CT) region and is considering incorporating PHE into some of its training activities, which would help to facilitate and scale-up learning of PHE in the coral triangle (CT) region. Her responsibilities include developing outreach and education strategies, developing information-education-communication (IEC) materials, and working with various local stakeholders (www.nature.org).

Marilyn Alcañices

Ms. Alcañices heads the Coastal Resources Management (CRM) Division of the Province of Oriental Mindoro in the Philippines. She provides oversight in the implementation of the provincial CRM program, which includes the establishment of MPAs, law enforcement, provision of livelihoods in coastal communities and implementation of PHE activities (www.ormindoro.gov.ph/). In this capacity, she is a key government contact for the BALANCED-supported PHE scale-up in the Verde Island Passage.

Filemon Romero

Mr. Romero is the coordinator for the Worldwide Fund for Nature's (WWF) Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) in the Philippines. He is responsible for the overall delivery of a new initiative that will integrate population, reproductive health, and coastal resources management of WWF-Philippines/ Kabang Kalikasan ng Pilipinas Foundation in key areas in Tawi-tawi, Philippines (www.wwf.org.ph).

Elin Torell

Dr. Torell is a coastal resources specialist at URI-CRC. She is the monitoring, evaluation, and learning coordinator of BALANCED Project (<http://balanced.crc.uri.edu/>). Dr Torell has a keen interest in PHE and has been involved in CRC's PHE-related activities for 10 years, including the Women in Leadership Development (WILD II) project, which involved capacity building and action plan development around gender and population mainstreaming into coastal management. In BALANCED, Dr. Torell oversees implementation and scale-up of PHE in Tanzania with technical support from PFPI. She directs the new Conservation of Coastal Eco-Systems in Tanzania or *Pwani* Project, which integrates PHE activities that are supported by BALANCED.

ATTACHMENT B: DIRECTORY OF PARTICIPANTS

ETHIOPIA

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ATTACHMENT C: SCHEDULE OF SSE-PHE STUDY TOUR

Day 1: February 1, 2010, Monday (City Garden Hotel, Makati City)	
Time	Activity
8:00 – 9:00	Session 1: Welcome/Introductions/Objectives and Schedule
9:00 – 10:30	BALANCED/IPOPCORM Orientation
10:30 – 11:00	Break
11:00 – 12:00	Activity 1: PHE Integration: “Our Community”
12:00 – 1:00	Session 2: Overview of PHE
1:00 – 2:00	Lunch
2:00 – 3:30	Session 3: PHE Conceptual Model
3:30 – 4:00	Break
4:00 – 6:00	Continuation of Session 3: <i>PHE Conceptual Model</i>
6:00 – 6:30	Administrative Concerns
Day 2: February 2, 2010, Tuesday (City Garden Hotel, Makati City)	
Time	Activity
8:00 – 8:30	Reflections
8:30 – 10:30	Session 4: Setting PHE Project Goals, Objectives and Strategies
10:30 – 11:00	Break
11:00 – 1:00	Continue Session 4: PHE Project Goals, Objectives and Strategies
1:00 – 2:00	Lunch
2:00 – 4:00	Session 5: Selecting PHE interventions
4:00 – 4:30	Break
4:30 – 6:00	Session 6: PHE Implementation Models and Mechanisms
6:00 – 6:30	Field Trip Orientation
6:00	Pick-up from City Garden Hotel to Centennial Airport Terminal 2
8:00 – 9:25	Travel to Tagbilaran City, Bohol Check in at MetroCentre Hotel
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch
1:00 – 1 30	Reflections
1:30 – 4:30	Welcome by the Bohol Provincial Government Session 7: Current PHE Situation in the Danajon Session 8: Integrating Fisheries and Reproductive Health in Danajon
4:30 – 5:00	Open Forum Orientation on PHE Community Visit

Day 4: February 4, 2010, Thursday (Talibon, Bohol)	
Time	Activity
6:30 – 9:00	Departure and travel to the Municipality of Talibon, Bohol
9:00 – 12:00	Welcome by the Local Government Unit Visit to Talibon Interpretive Center Session 9: Presentations: Talibon LGU, FISH-RH in Talibon
12:00 – 1:00	Open Forum
1:00 – 2:00	Lunch
2:00 – 5:00	Activity 2: Community visit to Brgy Guindacpan
5:00 – 7:00	Departure and travel to Ubay, Bohol Check in at JCR Inn
7:30	Dinner

Day 5: February 5, 2010, Friday (Ubay, Bohol)	
Time	Activity
9:00 – 12:00	Welcome by Local Government Unit Session 10: Local Sustainability of IPOPCORM in Ubay Coastal Resource Management Component Reproductive Health Component/PopShop
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch
1:00 – 5:00	Activity 3: Community Visit (interaction with Barangay Officials, Peer Educators, Family Planning Acceptors and visit to Community-Based Distributors)
5:00 – 5:30	Travel back to JCR Inn
7:00	Dinner

Day 6: February 6, 2010, Saturday (Field Trip to Bien Unido)	
Time	Activity
8:00 – 10:00	Departure and travel to the Municipality of Bien Unido
10:00 – 5:00	Welcome by Local Government Unit Activity 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visit and interviews with CBD - Visit to Bilangbilangan Marine Protected Area - Snorkeling - Lunch - Visit to Interpretive Centre - Eco Tour

<i>Day 6: February 6, 2010, Saturday (Field Trip to Bien Unido)</i>	
5:00 – 6:00	Departure and travel to JCR Inn
7:00	Dinner

<i>Day 7: February 7, 2010, Sunday</i>	
Time	Activity
8:00 – 12:00	Travel to Tagbilaran City Check in at MetroCentre Hotel
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch
1:00 – 1:30	Reflections
1:30 – 5:30	Session 11: Formulating PHE action plans

<i>Day 8: February 8, 2010, Monday)</i>	
Time	Activity
7:30 – 8:30	Finalize PHE Action Plans
8:30 – 11:00	Activity 5: Presentation of Action Plans and Feedback
11:00 – 1:00	Next steps Evaluation Closing
1:00 – 6:25	Lunch and check out at MetroCentre Hotel Check-in Airport Travel to Manila
6:30	Proceed to NAIA Departure from the Philippines

*At the end of each day, participants will be asked to write Reflections on the Day's Learning.

ATTACHMENT D: LIST OF RESOURCE AND CONTACT PERSONS

Province of Bohol

Hon. Erico Aumentado
Provincial Governor

Atty. John Titus Vistal
Provincial Planning and Development
Coordinator

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Tel: +038 411-3300
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Prof. Nygiel Armada
Fisheries Resource Management Director

Ms. Anecita Gulayan

Site Manager, FISH Project-Bohol

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5/F Cebu International Finance Corp.
Towers J. Luna cor. Humabon Sts.
North Reclamation Area
Cebu City 6000
Tel: +032 232-1821

Municipality of Talibon

Hon. Juanario Item
Municipal Mayor

Mr. Ednardo Avenido
Municipal Planning and Development
Coordinator

Ms. Melbie Bunado

Person In Charge, Talibon Interpretive
Center

Barangay Guindacpan , Talibon

Ms. Estrella Torrevillas
Rural Health Midwife

Mr. Romulo Pendon
Barangay Chairman

Ms. Perla Bañares
Barangay Health Worker

Mr. & Mrs. Evangeline & Edrich Baron
Couple Peer Educators and CBD

**Barangay Councilors, Barangay Health
Workers, FP Acceptors**

Address:
Talibon, Bohol
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Municipality of Ubay

Hon. Eutiquio Bernales
Municipal Mayor

Mr. Alpjos Delima
CRM Officer

Dr. Retchi Delmar
Rural Health Physician

Dr. Francisco Ngoboc, Jr.
Municipal Health Officer

Ms Annie Paredes
Public Health Nurse

Barangay Humayhumay

Ms. Mercy Butawan
Rural Health Midwife

Mr. Teodulfo Del Rio
Barangay (Bgy.) Chairman

Mr. Nasario Avenido
Former Bgy. Chairman and Chairman of
MPA Management Committee

Mr. Francisco Villagonza
Bgy. Councilor and MPE

Ms. Josefe Deserva
CBD

**Bgy. Councilors, BHWs, BNS, FP
Acceptors, Peer Educators, CBDs**

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Ms. Laarni Torrevillas
Public Health Nurse

Municipality of Bien Unido

Dr. Dennis Lua
Municipal Health Officer

Mr. Roberto Rosales
CRM/Environment Officer

Ms. Arcele Avenido
Public Health Nurse

CBDs

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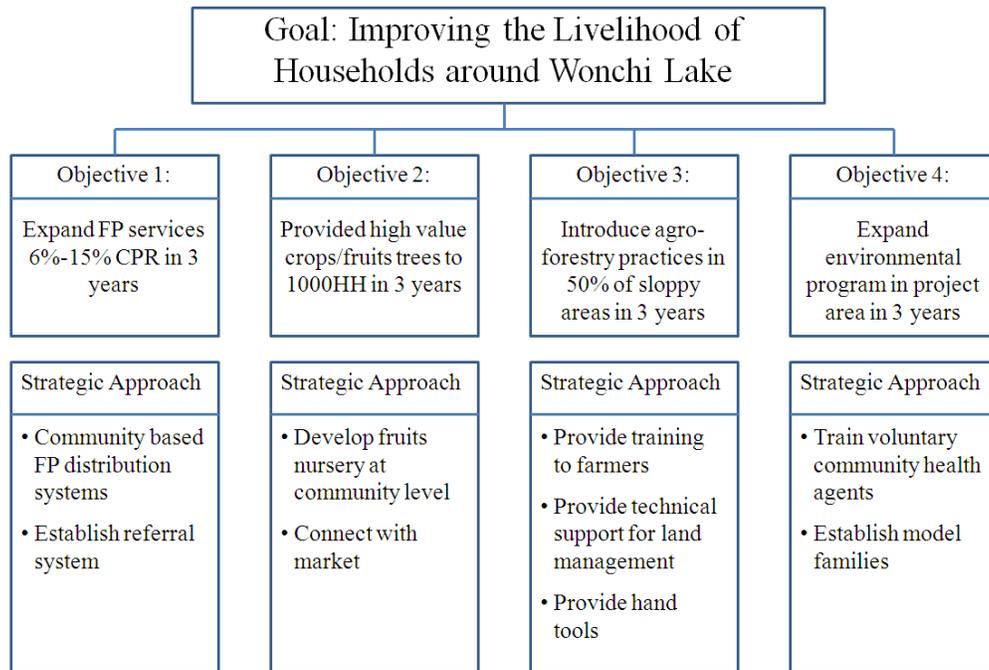
ATTACHMENT E: PHE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, ACTION PLANS

ETHIOPIA

1. PHE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS



2. GOALS, OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES



3. ACTION PLAN

There were two action plans developed by the Ethiopian team since both members have minimal to no influence on each other's programs

Prepared by Daniel Dale for MoARD

I. Lessons Learned

- Integrating population and health into environment program leads to sustainable use of natural resources, reduces poverty and improves food security
- Community-based PHE is the best approach with cultural and social values maintained

II. Action Plan for Sustainable Land Management project of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD),

STRATEGIES	TARGETS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON AGENCY	RESOURCES NEEDED
Mainstream population and health in projects for environment	Projects preparation in environment	Number of projects (2)	One-two years	Project coordinator	Project finances (amount to be worked out)

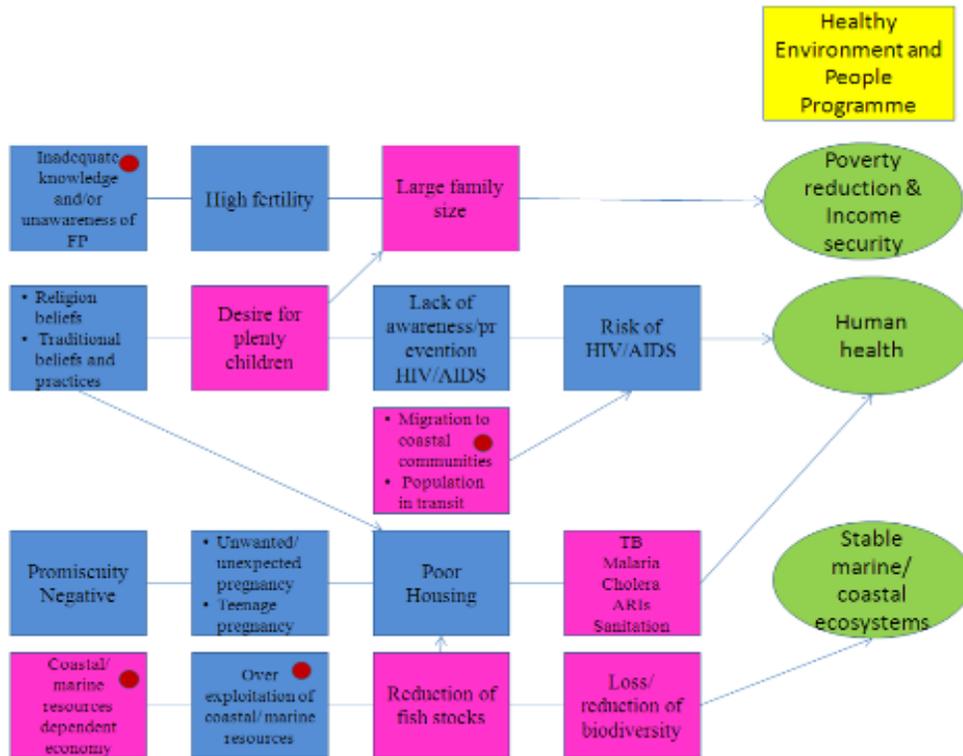
STRATEGIES	TARGETS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON AGENCY	RESOURCES NEEDED
Work with PHE project and the vetiver network	Network meetings and workshop	Number of meetings and workshops (4 per annum)	Three years	PHE project manager & project coordinator in MOARD	To be identified (amount to be worked out)
Introduce PHE concepts & intervention in environment project sites	Project sites	6 projects in six regions in Ethiopia	Three years	SLM project sites	Existing project finance (amount to be worked out)
Highlight health and population agenda in gender mainstreaming strategy document	The gender strategy document	A project document	Three years	SLM project	----
Organize orientation and awareness creation workshop	35 land management specialists from 35 watersheds	% watersheds introducing PHE in their plans (50%)	Three years	Woreda coordinators	7,000 US\$

Prepared by Awed Muhammed for ODA

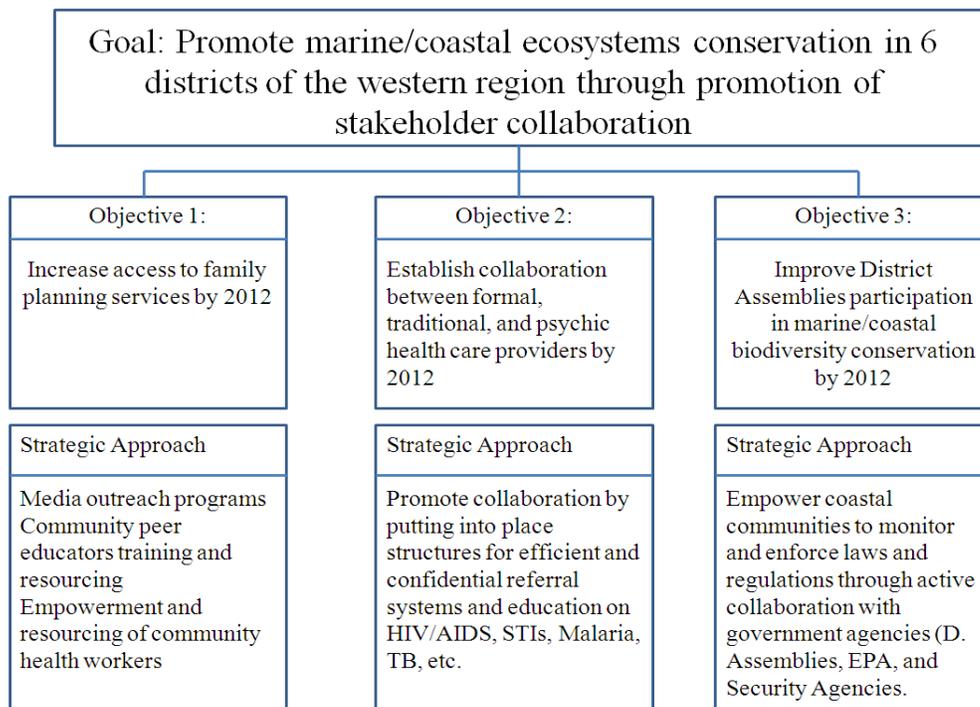
STRATEGIES	TARGETS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON AGENCY	RESOURCES NEEDED IN 000 ETB
Share lessons learned with staff and stakeholder	20 people	Information shared consensus reached	February 2010	Awed	10
Integrate the lessons into ODA's 5 year strategic plan	50 workshop participants	PHE is streamlined in ODA' SPM	May 2010	Planning team	20
Baseline survey	834 HH	Community needs identified	March & April 2010	ODA & concerned gov't	150
Discussion with community	834 HH	Community concern taken role identified	May 2010	ODA & local administration	15
Prepare project document	1 PHE project proposal	Document prepared	June 2010		30

GHANA

1. PHE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS



2. GOALS, OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES



3. ACTION PLAN

I. Current situation

Unsustainable utilization of coastal and marine resources as a result of large populations and unhealthy communities in the W/R

II. Lesson Being Taken Home

Integrating of PHE as an “organic package of initiatives” through active collaboration between Local Government in partnership with grassroots communities.

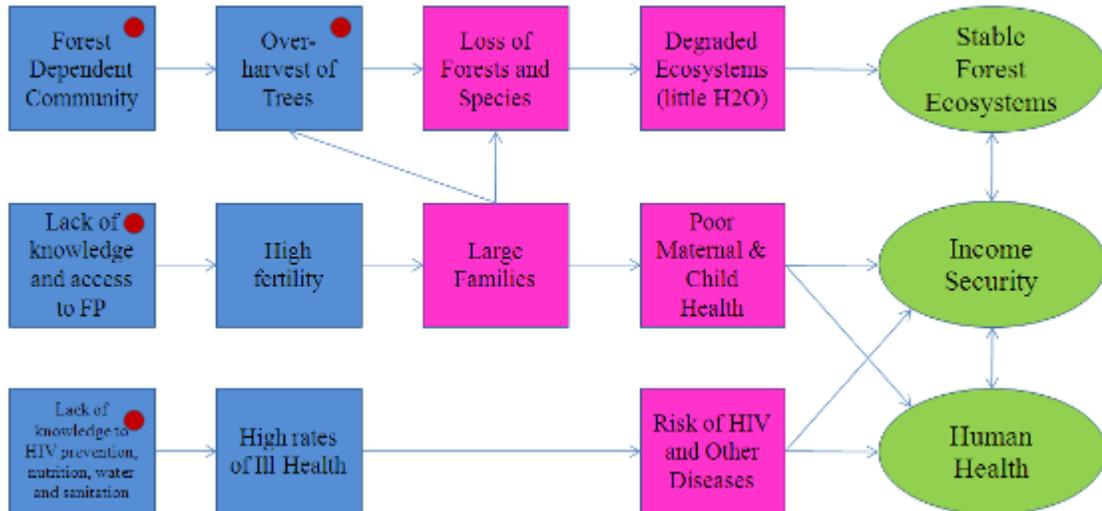
STRATEGIES	TARGETS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON AGENCY	RESOURCES NEEDED
Brief FoN & CRC	FoN, CRC staff & management	Meeting (briefing session)	15 th -18 th Feb	Kwesi	-IT equipment -Handouts -Powerpoints from Philippines
Plan strategies, time frames etc with office		Planning session -Strategy document	17 th Feb - 4 th March	Kwesi	-IT equipment -Relevant stationery

STRATEGIES	TARGETS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON AGENCY	RESOURCES NEEDED
Meet government authorities of coastal W/Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Govt authorities • Fisheries Commiss. • EPA; GHS, GES; • Navy, Police; • NCCE 	Meetings held and collaborative working relationships established	8 th -12 th March	FoN & CRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Communications -Logistics -Field trips -Meetings
Meet communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Councils • Chief fishermen • CBFMCs • Fish processors • Assembly-members & Unit Committees • Religious groups 	Community meetings (interface) held	1 st – 16 th	-Kwesi -FoN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Communication -Logistics -Field trips -Meetings
Organize media engagements	-NCCE -ISD -The media -Public	Media programmes held (talk shows, TV appearances and newspaper reports)	22 nd April – 30 th June	-Kwesi -FoN & CRC	Media airtime, newspaper slots and communiqué
Solicit stakeholder collaboration from other resource users	-Semi industrial trawlers -industrial trawlers -Oil companies	Sensitization workshop with all the groups organized	May-June	-Kwesi -FoN & CRC	IEC -trainers (resource persons) IT equipment
Strengthen decentralized agencies (build	- Govt Agencies (MOH,	Training workshop MoU	May-August	-Kwesi -FoN & CRC -GHS	IEC -trainers (resource

STRATEGIES	TARGETS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON AGENCY	RESOURCES NEEDED
capacity in PHE)	EPA, GES, GHS)			-Pop Council	persons) IT equipment
Establish Collaborative MCS	-Fisheries Commission -Security Agencies -MoD -REGSEC -Local Govt. -CBFMCs	MOU	July-September	-FoN -CRC -REGSEC	Meetings
Strengthen FP outreach programme	Community Health Service	Training and awareness on PHE	July-August	-FoN -CRC -GHS	-Technical persons -IEC materials
Revamp community clean up programmes	-Assembly-members -Youth and other recognized groups in the community	Clean up exercises around beaches and within rejuvenated	July-October	FoN Local assembly Community members	Sanitation equipment

KENYA

1. PHE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS



2. GOALS, OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES

<p>Goal: To improve the quality of life of people in the Green Belt Movement (GBM) areas and ensure sustainable forest cover in the areas.</p>		
Objective 1:	Objective 2:	Objective 3:
<p>Increase the income of target groups in the GBM areas by 10% by 2012 (hence improving their quality of life and general health indicators).</p>	<p>Increase the number of families with access to information and services on FP by 5% by 2012.</p>	<p>Increase forest cover in target areas by 15% by 2012.</p>
Strategic Approach	Strategic Approach	Strategic Approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with micro finance organizations to train target groups on saving techniques and income generation. Work with micro finance organizations to offer credit facilities to target group members for starting income generating activities (to stop reliance of trees for economic activities). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train women forest groups in FP to pass the information to their family members and neighbors. Develop client IEC materials on FP for education of target groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create community behaviour change communication strategies (posters, IEC materials, community theatre) to encourage target groups on the importance of planting trees and conserving the environment. Encourage every household to plant 100 trees every month.

3. ACTION PLAN

I. Pilot research project - integration of family planning into a tree planting program the green belt movement) Meaning of PHE:

- Integration of Population (FP, RH), Health (malaria, water and sanitation, nutrition) into Environment conservation programs (coastal management, preservation of forests etc)
- One people, one message, related messaging. Ensures economies of scale.

II. Kenya: What is the issue?

- A national contraceptive prevalence rate in 2008 was 46% (All methods). Some areas as low as 4%
- Low awareness of FP, high unmet need (32%, 1998), low access to FP commodities (frequent commodity stockouts)
- High population growth rate, depletion of forests for economic gain, soil erosion, little forest cover, lack of rain, lack of water, famine and poverty.

Opportunity: Green Belt Movement (GBM) working at local levels with women groups to plant trees and preserve the environment.

III. Application of lessons learned:

- Integrate FP messaging into this environmental conservation program. Train women to pass the FP information to their families and neighbors. Become community resource persons.
- In future: come up with community outlets selling FP commodities (policy change)

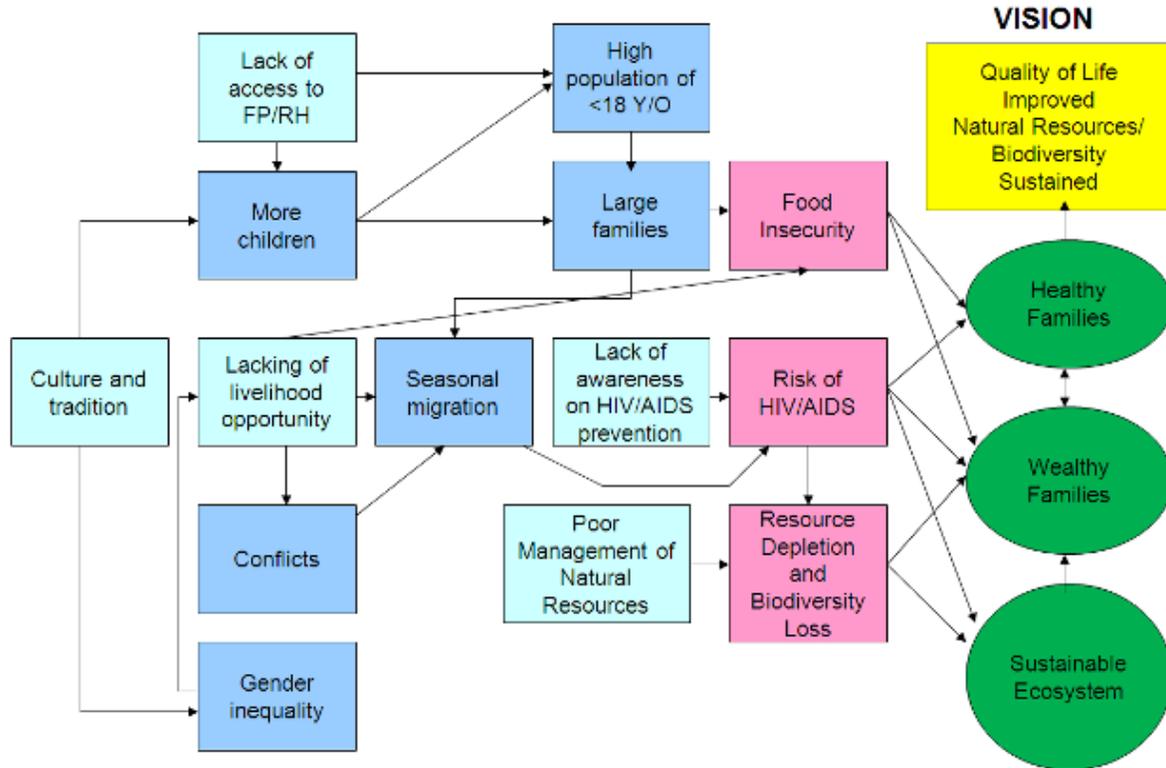
STRATEGIES	TARGETS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSONS	RESOURCES NEEDED
Orient colleagues on the study tour	FHI colleagues (Nairobi and HQ)	Presentation made, emailed No of people attended	1 month	Caroline	Laptop, LCD projector, room
Finalize project protocol, data collection tools and IEC materials	Institution reviewers, research assistants, community members	Protocol, data collection and IEC materials written, reviewed and approved.	6 months	Wenny, Beth, Caroline, GBM	Laptop, other tools (review internet), consultants
Form Project Advisory	Stakeholders, relevant	PAC formed with specific	4 months	Wenny, Beth, Caroline, GBM	Time, funds for meals,

STRATEGIES	TARGETS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSONS	RESOURCES NEEDED
Committee (PAC)	GOK ministries (Environment, Health), GBM, FHI	mandate			room, transport reimbursements
Hold stakeholders' sensitization meeting	Stakeholders, relevant GOK ministries (Environment, Health), GBM, FHI	Sensitization meeting held; Consensus reached; Way forward mapped out	6 months	Wenny, Beth, Caroline, GBM	Time, funds for meals, room, transport reimbursements
Conduct community sensitization meeting	Community members, GBM, FHI	Community sensitization meeting held; Consensus reached; Way forward mapped out.	8 months	Wenny, Beth, Caroline, GBM	Time, funds for meals, room, transport reimbursements
Conduct formative and baseline surveys	Sample of community members	Formative and baseline survey conducted; Data collected and analyzed; Report written and disseminated.	10 months	Wenny, Beth, Caroline, GBM, research assistants and supervisors. Data analysts	Tools, funds, research assistants
Conduct intervention: training, monitoring, supervision	Target community members, women groups	Number of trainings conducted; Number of interpersonal contacts made; Number of monitoring visits made.	18 months	GBM, Project supervisors, trainers, Caroline	Time, funds, vehicle, diaries
Conduct end line survey	Sample of community members	End line survey conducted; Data collected and analyzed.	24 months	Wenny, Beth, Caroline, GBM, research assistants and supervisors.	Time, funds, vehicle,

STRATEGIES	TARGETS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSONS	RESOURCES NEEDED
		Report written		Data analysts	
Disseminate results, plan for scale up	Stakeholders, PAC, GBM, FHI	Results disseminated Scale up planned.	28 months	Wenny, Beth, Caroline and GBM.	Funds for room

TANZANIA

1. PHE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS



2. GOALS, OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES

3. ACTION PLAN

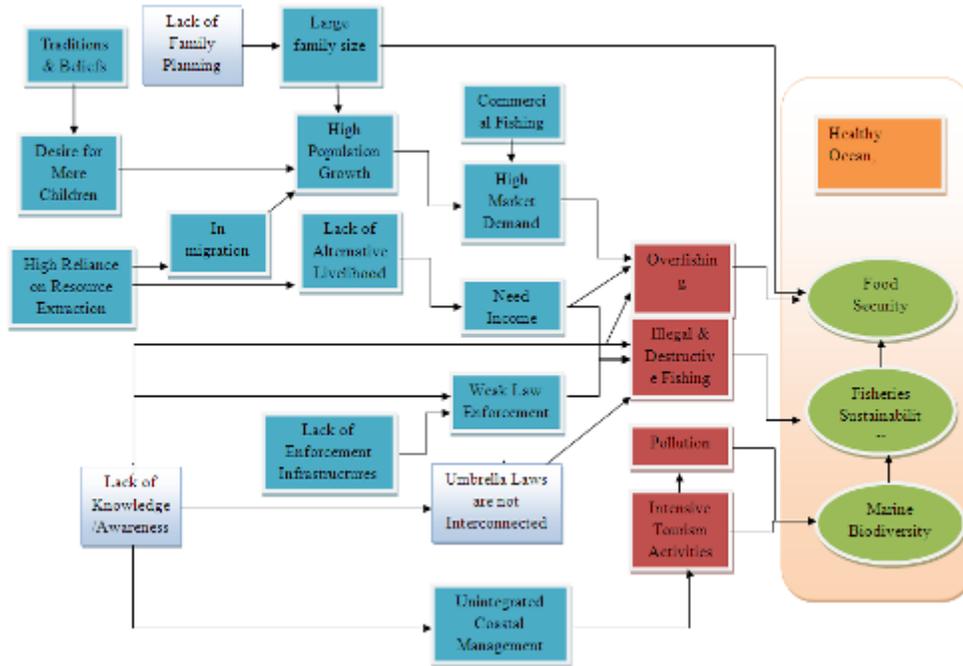
STRATEGIES/ ACTION	TARGETS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/ AGENCY	RESOURCES NEEDED
Consultation with USAID Tanzania on PHE opportunities in the coastal areas	USAID Tanzania Health SO to buy into PHE and fund scale up in Pangani, Bagamoyo, and Zanzibar	Correspondence between TCMP and USAID	March (when Ricky is in Tanzania)	Daffa/TCMP + Zuberi	Potentially travel funds for Zuberi to Dar.
Identification of other development partners (donors) and programs on PHE in Tanzania.	All possible development partners identified	At least two development partners identified (apart from USAID)	May	Elin and Daffa. Zuberi to ask in District if there are development partners that can be tapped into (like GTZ)	None
Identification of implementing partners and programs working in P, H, and E in Pangani (e.g. MACEMP)	All possible implementing partners identified	Implementing partner MOUs	May	TCMP and PDC	Funds for meeting between all partners.
Write opportunities/proposal on PHE in coastal Tanzania	PHE opportunities in Tanzania coastal areas identified.	Proposal submitted for funding to donor	May	TCMP, CRC, and PDC	None
Raising awareness:	Policy level and coastal	PHE included in	Within 6-12	TCMP and PDC	Funds for meetings and

STRATEGIES/ ACTION	TARGETS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/ AGENCY	RESOURCES NEEDED
1. Policy level (District commiss- ioner, councilors, planners, etc.) 2. Coastal communiti es and villages	communi- ties understand PHE concept	development plans (village and district)	months		travel needed
Supporting district to include PHE in their district plans	District include PHE in their developme nt plan	Same	12 months	TCMP and PDC	Funds needed for meetings and travel
Orient/train BALANCED coordinator and DED Pangani on what was learned in the Philippines – to fully understand PHE.	Coordinator and DED fully understand PHE concept	Coordinator and DED speaks coherently about PHE	March	TCMP and PDC	No funds
Zuberi accompany BALANCED coordinator when he goes out to monitor CBDs and peer educators to assist with PHE messaging.	BALANCE D CBDs and peer educators monitored	CBDs and Peer educators become PHE champions	Monthly	PDC	Travel funds
Distribute PHE communication materials	Posters and leaflets distributed		March	TCMP and PDC	Travel funds

STRATEGIES/ ACTION	TARGETS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/ AGENCY	RESOURCES NEEDED
Joint meeting between UZIKWASA, BALANCED, and the district	Meeting conducted	UZIKWASA, BALANCED, and District, integrating their PHE related activities.	April	TCMP and PDC	Travel and meeting funds
Reorientation of CBDs and peer educators, to understand about volunteerism	CBDs and peer educators fully operational	CBDs and peer educators are working on a volunteer basis.	March onwards	TCMP and PDC	Travel and meeting funds

INDONESIA

1. PHE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS



2. GOALS, OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES

Goal (2020): Improve food security and quality of life, and support sustainable development while maintaining effective management of Indonesia’s coastal and marine resources.
(through partnering with others to support establishment of sustainable resilient networks of MPAs, complimented by fisheries, marine and coastal spatial plans and policies founded on the principles of ecosystem based management and climate change adaptation).

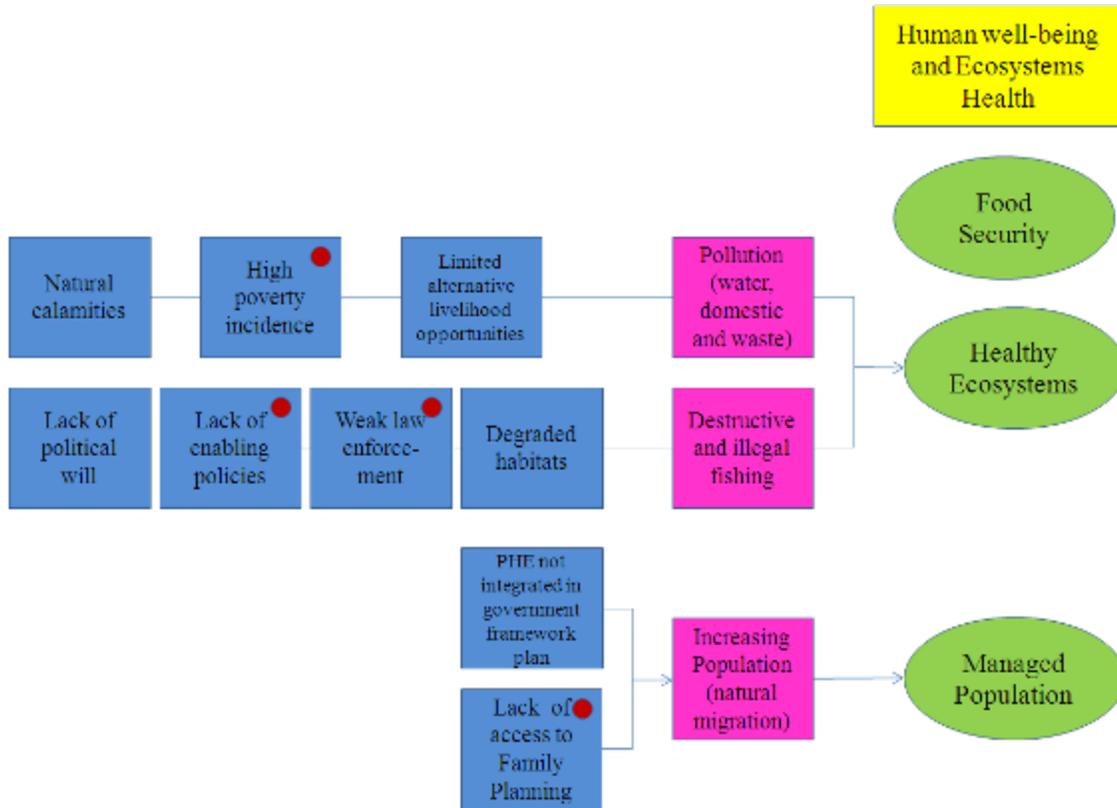
Objective 1:	Objective 2:	Objective 3:
By 2013, increase public and policymakers’ awareness and support for integrated PHE approaches on Marine Protected Area (MPA) management, working group for Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs) includes population and health in analysis for institutionalization and establishment.	By 2016, interconnected policy frameworks enabling MPA development, establishment and implementation in at least one MPA/MPA Network in each priority seascape established.	By 2018, FMA which includes PHE approach established and operationalized for at least one MPA / MPA network in each priority seascape
Strategic Approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with partners to incorporate PHE approach on Ecosystem based Management (EBM) and Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) Capacity building on community based family planning and MPA management for policymakers and executives FMA working group selected based on PHE-EBM-EAF approach 	Strategic Approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working closely with legislative, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs, and local government (provincial and district) in aligning legislation products. Aligning with the RI government goals (20 million ha of marine protected areas) and policy, as well as CTI’s 	Strategic Approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating the enabling environment for effective management of marine and coastal resources. Partnering with government, other NGOs, private sector, the community and the media in the field of conservation, population, and health. Leveraging experiences for replication & scaling up

3. ACTION PLAN

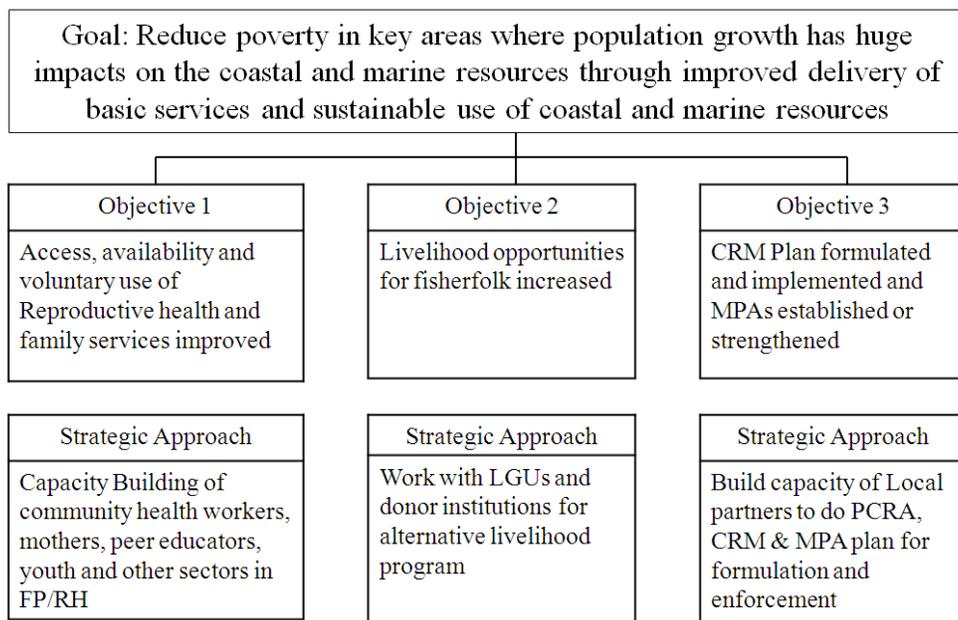
STRATEGIES /ACTIVITIES	TARGETS	SUCCESS INDICATOR	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/ AGENCY	RESOURCES NEEDED
Present SSE-PHE to Senior Management Team (SMT)	Comprehension on PHE and get buy in	SMT included PHE on Sustainable Development strategy	March – May 2010	HW (TNC)	PHE training modules
Target site assessment for PHE	Two sites for PHE assessed	Site(s) which meet criteria for pilot PHE project	August – September 2010	HW (TNC)	Technical assistance from PFPI
Formulate PHE integration indicator to be included on MPA Stakeholders' Perception Monitoring	PHE indicators/ components formulated	PHE measure indicator(s) included on MPA Stakeholders Perception Monitoring	July – October 2010	HW (TNC)	Technical assistance from PFPI
Present SSE-PHE to executives and national park authorities (Komodo National Park and Wakatobi National Park)	Buy in from PNK – BTNK management, WWF Partners and respected government partners	PHE adopted as part of Community Development program (exist on ComDev program FY 11) and/or adopted as district development program	October – Nov 2010	HW (TNC), RM (PNK), VS (WWF)	
Build capacity for Manggarai Barat district executives in Komodo National Park and/or Wakatobi National Park	Support to integrated PHE and implement in district development plan	PHE program exist on district plan, Doctors and midwives available	March – May 2011	RM (PNK), HW (TNC), PFPI	Training modules, trainers

PHILIPPINES

1. PHE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS



2. GOALS, OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES



3. ACTION PLAN

I. Situation

- Southernmost frontier of the Philippines
- <300 islands and islets
- Population – 320,000 (NCSO, 2000) growth rate of 5.5%
- Tribes – Sama, Tau-sug, Jama Mapun and Badjaos
- Second to the poorest province in the country.
- First seat of Islam, 1380, Karim-ul Makhdum
- Tawi-Tawi part of the Royal Sultanate of Sulu and Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

II. PHE Issues to be addressed

- Lack of medical and health services
- High prevalence of malnourished children
- Lack of access to potable water source
- Poverty
- Illiteracy
- Destruction of habitats
- Increasing human population (August, 2007)
 - Sitangkai - 40,641
 - Languyan - 51,377
 - Turtle Islands - 6,194
- Average household size is at 5.93 persons, national average of 5.0 persons. Population density is high at 296 persons per km² compared to regional density of 124.
- 52% of the female population within the reproductive or child-bearing age – 15 to 49 years old (NSO, 2000).

II. Lessons Learned

- Institutionalization of CRM and PH into the framework plan of the local government units from the Provincial to the Barangay levels with budgetary appropriations
- CRM and PH has been truly community-based

- Strong sense of volunteerism of members of community despite their poverty situation
- Mechanisms of sustainability has been put in place
- Strong participation of communities in enforcement in MPAs

STRATEGIES/ ACTIVITIES	TARGETS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/ AGENCY	RESOURCES NEEDED
Train on reproductive health	500 community members/ rural health workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number trained • Types of trainings conducted 	Yr 1-5	KKPFI, MSU, TMRDF, IPHO, RHU, LGU	5 M Trainings Assessment and Profiling
Conduct FP/RH orientation sessions	Couples and women of reproductive age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of RH/ FP orientations organized • Number of women who attended 	Yr 1-5	KKPFI, MSU, TMRDF, IPHO, PGO, RHU, LGU	5 M Orientation meetings
Improve knowledge on FP/RH services	2,000 females become voluntary acceptors or users of reproductive health services	Number of women reached by Educ. & Ext. services	Yr 1-5	KKPFI, MSU, TMRDF, IPHO, RHU, LGU	5 M Baseline Assessment
Improve knowledge on FP/RH services	2,000 females become voluntary acceptors or users of reproductive health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and types of IEC developed / delivered • Number of new acceptors/ users of FP/RH 	Yr 1-5	KKPFI, MSU, TMRDF, IPHO, RHU, LGU, PGO	5 M Community Outreach Meetings, trainings

STRATEGIES/ ACTIVITIES	TARGETS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/ AGENCY	RESOURCES NEED
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contra- ceptive preva- lence rate (CPR) 			
Make a CB- CDS operational in target municipalities	Volunteer distributors	Presence/ absence of a CB-CDS established in each of the three target Municipal- ities	Yr 1-5	KKPFI, MSU, TMRDF, IPHO, PGO, RHU, LGU	5 M
Propose new enabling policies advancing PHE	Policy makers and LGUs	Number of policies developed on PHE	Yr 1-5	KKPFI, MSU, RHU, SB/SP LGU	5 M Advocacy work Legal consultancy
Help establish/stren gthen new MPAs	FARMCS, Barangay leaders, MPA Mgnt Boards. Sanggunia ng Barangay/ Bayan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number or hectarage of MPAs • Presence MPA Mgnt • Effective enforce- ment 	Yr 1-5	KKPFI, MSU, TMRDF, Barangay LGUs, SB	10 M Equipment for Baseline assessment Consultancy contract
Increase fish catch of local fisherfolks	Fisherfolks, LGUS, enforcers, Barangay leaders, MPA Mgnt Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPUE 	Yr 1-5	KKPFI, MSU, TMRDF, PGO, LGU	5 M IEC Consultancy contract

STRATEGIES/ ACTIVITIES	TARGETS	SUCCESS INDICATORS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/ AGENCY	RESOURCES NEED
Demonstrate best practices in sustainable marine based livelihoods and CRM	Policy makers and LGUs, private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of families demonstrating best practices in sustainable marine-based livelihoods and CRM 	Yr 1-5	KKPFI, MSU, TMRDF, LGU, PGO	10 M Livelihood Fund

ATTACHMENT F: PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK, IMPRESSIONS, LESSONS LEARNED AND REFLECTIONS

PART 1

The numbers below the scale represent the number of participants that ranked each statement based of their agreement (number 5) or disagreement (number 1) with the corresponding statement.

STATEMENTS	5 Strongly Agree	4 Agree	3 Fair	2 Disagree	1 Strongly Disagree
1. The SSE-PHE objectives were clearly stated.	8	1			
2. The SSE-PHE objectives were satisfactorily fulfilled.	6	3			
3. The training environment was conducive to participatory learning.	6	3			
4. Field trips reinforced concepts introduced during group discussion.	6	3			
5. The reading and other resource support materials were adequate to facilitate learning.	4	5			
6. Enough time was allowed for each session.	3	4	2		
7. The resource personnel presented their topics clearly and thoroughly.	6	3			
8. The study tour organizers were approachable and responsive to requests.	6	2	1		
9. Administrative matters (i.e. logistics, transport, hotel, food, etc.) were handled in an efficient manner.	5	2	1	1	
10. The training was conducted in a well-organized manner.	7	2			

PART II

The participants assigned 100 points to “yes” and “no” columns for each statement in the table below to show how their level of agreement for each statement. The rating was allowed to be split in any manner the participants liked but it must be equal to 100 (see example).

Example: a) I can conduct a training on advocacy integrated a) P-E programs b) Traffic in Manila is bad.	Yes	No
	75	25
	100	0
As a result of this SSE-PHE I have/am...		
a) exchanged ideas, knowledge and success stories with my fellow participants.		
b) interacted actively with resource personnel.		
c) established relationships/friendship for possible future collaboration.		
d) learned additional skills and information to improve development programs in my own locality.		
e) gathered valid reasons to conduct an integrated family planning, health and development project.		
g) able to design, implement and manage integrated program in FP, Health and Development.		
h) identified some strategies for poverty alleviation.		
i) enhanced my knowledge in attaining a state of self-sufficiency for my organization and its programs.		
j) strengthened my belief in the value of collaborative working relationship between the government and the community for sustainable development.		

Summary Part II: All the participants gave 75-100 points on the average for each of the statements. Only 1 participant gave lower points for yes and higher points for no (statements H and I). Two participants gave 100 points for yes to all the statements. Statements A, B, and J gathered the most 100 points for yes.

There following are additional statements written by the participants.

- Strengthened my knowledge on PHE sustainability
- Enhanced my knowledge on streamlining faith and PHE

PART III

The following were some of the participants' impressions, significant learning and ideas gathered from the SSE-PHE:

1. Work with local administration to ensure sustainability of the project.
2. Sustainability mechanism is in place by LGUs by institutionalizing CRM and PHE in their framework plan.
3. There is a strong sense of volunteerism in communities.
4. Community volunteer projects are feasible and workable.
5. Good governance, active community participation and passionate organizations members are impressive.
6. PHE can be integrated with minimum costs and opens the window of opportunity for others to learn.

Participants Impressions, Lessons Learned and Reflections

Awed: *“The trip is a new experience, a new way of life. Most programs are similar to my experience but impressed by the organized presentation of the municipal upland people up to the barangay level especially in Humayhumay. As to what to adapt as an organization is the Popshop .We do CBDs but when the program is closed the program is closed. We have to learn how to make the service be continued. The mainland has great potential if they get support similar to the seas.”*

Marlyn: *“The cooperation of the local government is the secret of the success. There is no success without the support local government and the acceptance of the community. I am very interested since this is to be implemented in our province. I have learned a lot. In my province, we encourage the provincial level executives to cooperate and while we have the entire program in all areas, they are not integrated.”*

Daniel: *“I have learned what is being achieved. It seems they (community) accept new ideas and the traditional values are still being maintained. What is introduced is not replacing the existing values; they are kept. I am an environmentalist. In our programs, we have not mainstreamed gender. This is not happening. I have lessons learned. I leaned that the people are nice, cooperative, in rural areas. I also see beyond that you have showed me - looking at the landscape vegetated.”*

Felimon: *“My first impression is the mechanism of sustainability adapted by the Local government units and at the barangay level and the community. While government launched the Coastal resource management, the villages has taken this on and co owned issues and adapted PHE.*

Second impression: strong sense of volunteerism. We recognized that we have gone to very poor communities who are existing at their subsistence level but they can still afford

to share their time, be CBDs, like volunteer peer educators which can be because there are good things happening in their community and their life”

Hesti: *“I am impressed with how supportive is the government is- accepting and continuing the program. With the communities, they see the good in working together with NGOS and government. The people are cooperative; they try to help in establishing the MPA. I see that there are patrol stations in every barangay –this is good work-self patrolling. I am also impressed with the interpretive center. While the NGO provides the physical structure the community provides support to continuity of the center. I think the PHE is more like messaging. But still population-health is the greatest message in the islands.”*

Daffa: *“From the beginning, in Manila, we get the theory behind PHE and we came here and we can see what is happening in the field and I learned 2-3 major things:*

- 1. The ideas of combining PHE to whatever it was to something it can be implemented. I thought it was just a theory but it was implemented on the ground. Congratulations for this innovation*
- 2. I am impressed with how the communities, local government up to the municipal level how they have taken it up and understand PHE issues. They can talk about issues of coastal, marine, health, and population. The community can express the program and the benefits. The commissioner has explained it. PHE was impressive even up to his level and PHE was also moving at the level of the community;*
- 3. The use of sustainability for the whole thing - how people were sharing to do what they can do. You see they have a nice program. A good plan of their efforts. It may not be programmatic thing like PFPI or FISH but it has because it is system of living. With full of support and budget, volunteerism. This is very good lesson to me for people who do not volunteer a lot. This I can move in our areas. How they are planning with the faith and family planning.*

Caroline: *“I agree with Daffa. The interpretive center was very impressive. Having FP commodities at the local stores is really impressive. Last November in the Family Planning conference, there was a speaker who said if we can only have FP commodities and I see it in the communities. The local communities have strong sense of coastal conservation and are doing something about it.”*

Zuberi: *“I am impressed with the local government, how they link and interact- in Talibon; they operate the MPAs and their center.*

How they see their environment: in the village, I realize how PHE is. When you go to villages, they talk about population, Family planning, conservation and how to reduce population to conserve resources

During the first day, when Linda was in Dar talking about IEC, I did not see how they can be linked. But being in the village I see how they can be linked. The use of Peer educators and volunteers for the job.

When I go back after the visit, I will make sure to see PEs and CBD because volunteerism is necessary in PHE. Because in all areas we visited they used their own resources. They did not depend on the project but depended on their own.

People are very friendly, they are happy. It seems that the project members are friendly and well understood. There were impacts. Very good.”

Kwesi: *“My organization is into advocacy linking community, national and local levels. In the middle of last year, CRC partnered with my organization to scale up. All of a sudden, PHE came in to my organization. I did not take the picture but later the picture became clearer and with this study tour it has become clearest. We are looking at conserving to benefit people more.*

With this study tour, I learned about population and migration. If people come from the interior and make nonsense of what was achieved, issues like marine conservation is impinged with activities of miners from upstream to the coastal.

One lesson I take home is the cooperation of the government, technocrat, and NGOs and people cooperation. Big lesson is real dedication of the government and not only lip service and contributing financially to the program are hallmarks of the program that we can't do without. Also the PopShop, if we leave, the projects are left with the technocrat.

In environmental protection: I see cooperation between technocrats, but in here we see doctors who are members of the conservation. In my area, they tell the fishermen, here, the frontliners also go to patrol. In our place when people complain to the navy, they do not have budget.

Last but not least: while there is the big brother, the community can also do things for their own good.”

Elin: *” I agree with all community, local government units. I felt in the villages, PHE messages are clear when you talk to the PEs, I could see integration. With Nygiel and the small guy, they were still very focused in their sector but when asked about the Population and Health, they mention about the health doing it.”*

ATTACHMENT G: TRAVEL AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY

**The BALANCED Project
South-to-South Exchange on Integrated Population-Health- Environment (SSE-
PHE) for Government and Non-Government Executives
February 1-8, 2010**

TRAVEL

Air Travel: The cost of round-trip economy-class tickets (including air travel within the Philippines) of the participants will be paid by PATH Foundation Philippines, Inc. (PFPI). Travel arrangements have been prepared and electronic tickets are being sent to the participants through email or registered mail. PFPI will also cover the terminal fees and travel insurance of the participants. Other expenses incurred during air travel such as excess baggage fees, re-booking fees, or airline seat upgrade will not be refunded.

Visas: A visa is **NOT** required for participants from the 6 countries (US, Kenya, Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania, Indonesia) for visits of 21 days or less in the Philippines. However, participants are advised to have a valid passport, identification cards, a copy of their return ticket and the SSE-PHE invitation letter for immigration formalities.

Arriving in Manila. Participants will arrive at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) in Manila, Philippines on January 31, 2010. After passing through the immigration and customs counters, participants should exit the main terminal, cross the road and go down the small ramp on the sides until they reach the ground level. At the ground level, participants are advised to stand under the letter “**P**” (signs and letters of the alphabet are posted along the waiting area). *Please do not hesitate to seek assistance/directions from airport personnel.* A van with a representative from PFPI will pick-up the participants from the waiting area and shuttle them from the airport to the hotel. Participants will be picked –up based on their respective Expected Time of Arrival (ETA) as stated in their plane tickets.

Departing from Manila: Most participants will depart for their respective countries from the NAIA early morning of February 9, 2010 (12:20 am). They are scheduled to arrive at the Centennial Airport (domestic airport) from Tagbilaran City at 6:20 pm on February 8, 2010. Travel time from the Centennial Airport to NAIA is approximately 25 minutes only but participants are advised to directly go to NAIA upon arrival in Manila to avoid being rushed for their outbound flights. Metered taxis are available for airport to airport transfer. A terminal fee of 750 pesos (15\$) will be charged to departing international passengers at the NAIA.

Ground Transportation: Transportation to venues/sites of official program activities will be covered by PFPI, including travel to and from the airports. Other personal transportation expenses will be the responsibility of the individual.

ACCOMMODATION

PFPI has arranged and will cover accommodation of the participants in Manila and Bohol in the following hotels:

January 31-February 2: **City Garden Hotel**
Makati City
Email: www.citygardenhotels.com
Telephone Number: 899-1111

February 3& 7: **MetroCentre Hotel and Convention Center**
Tagbilaran City, Bohol
Email: www.metrocentrehotel.com

February 4, 5, 6: **JCR Inn**
Poblacion, Municipality of Ubay
Province of Bohol

Check in/Check Out. A PFPI representative/staff will be present to assist during check-in and checkout at the hotels. A single room (with free breakfast) has been reserved for each participant. Checkout time is usually at 12:00 pm but on February 3, participants should check out at the City Garden Hotel by 5:00 am in time for breakfast and travel to the airport for the flight to Tagbilaran City. On February 4, and 7, participants are expected to have checked out and have had their breakfast by 6:00 am for the trips to Talibon and Tagbilaran City respectively.

Please note that PFPI will cover room charges only and *NOT* incidental charges such as telephone calls, room service, Internet rental, laundry, mini-bar, etc. However, there are hotel amenities that come with the room package that the participants may enjoy (details will be provided upon check-in).

Meals and Per Diem: Breakfast, lunch, and two coffee breaks will be provided each day at the various venues/sites during the entire course of the conference. All participants will be provided with a per-diem in US dollars to cover unscheduled dinners and incidental expenses. Per-diem –related matters will be discussed further by a PFPI staff after the sessions on February 1, 2010.

Extended Stay: Participants who wish to extend their stay in the Philippines beyond February 8, 2010, should inform PFPI immediately so hotel and travel arrangements can be made. However, the cost of hotel accommodations and airline re-booking charges will no longer be covered by PFPI.

ACTIVITIES

The program of activities for the conference has been sent in advance to the participants. Other conference materials will be handed out to before the start of the sessions on February 1st.

Conference Venues: The program formally opens on February 1 at 8:00 am. All sessions and activities for February 1 and 2 will be held in the Tulip function room of the City Garden Hotel. On February 3, 7 and 8, the sessions will take place in the Emerald A function room of the MetroCentre Hotel and Convention Center.

Field Visits: There are three (3) days of field visits in the Province of Bohol (February 4, 5, 6). These visits will involve meetings and interviews with local officials and community members of the PHE learning sites namely: Ubay, Talibon and Bien Unido. Trips are scheduled to Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and mangrove sanctuaries along the Danajon Double Barrier Reef.

Attire: Professional attire (slacks, dress shirt, closed shoes) and traditional wear are appropriate during the sessions in the hotels while casual attire is acceptable during the field visits. Please note that some trips will be on islands and communities by the sea so participants are advised to bring rubber sandals, swimming outfits, and sun protection (sunscreen, hat, etc). Should the participants plan to visit establishments (bars, restaurants, shops) during their free time, dress codes may apply. Patrons may be refused entry for wearing flip-flops, sandals or short pants.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Language: English is widely spoken and understood in the Philippines.

Currency: \$1US dollar is equivalent to 45 Philippine Pesos (as of January 31, 2010). There are ATM machines and several money changing shops in the domestic airport and near the hotels in Manila and Tagbilaran City where the participants will be staying.

Weather: The month of February in the Philippines is classified as cool and dry. The average temperature is at 34°C high and 25°C low. Clothing made of cotton is still best for Philippine weather this time of the year.

Leisure: The City Garden Hotel is located along Makati Avenue, a district famous among international travelers for its restaurants, café's, and clubs. Participants can also walk for 25 minutes to reach Ayala Center and Rockwell Center, areas known for world-class shopping, recreation and entertainment. In Tagbilaran City, Bohol, the BQ Mall and Island City Mall (ICM) have restaurants, souvenir shops, groceries, specialty stores, and movie theatres. The BQ mall is a 5-minute walk from the MetroCentre while ICM is 15 minutes away by public transport.

Mingling with the locals: Generally, Filipinos are friendly and enjoy having casual conversations. But as with other cultures, topics that may potentially trigger arguments such as politics and religion should be avoided.

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Makati: The City of Makati is one of the cities that make up Metro Manila, the greater metropolitan area of the national capital of the Philippines. It is the major financial, commercial and economic hub in the Philippines. Makati is noted for its highly cosmopolitan culture, also being a major cultural and entertainment hub in Metro Manila. It is also home to many first-class shopping malls, which are located at Ayala Center and Rockwell Center.

Bohol: Bohol is an island province of the Philippines located in the Central Visayas region, about an hour's flight from Manila. It is the tenth largest island of the Philippines. Bohol's climate is generally dry, with maximum rainfall between the months of June and October.

Tagbilaran City: Tagbilaran is the capital and a component city of the Province of Bohol situated on the southwestern part of the province. The city is a start-off point to Bohol province's attractions: the Chocolate Hills, white sandy beaches, dive spots, heritage sites and old stone churches. Home to several hotels, resorts, and restaurants, the city has recently become a venue for national conventions.

Ubay: Ubay is the largest municipality in the province of Bohol, about 3 hours away from Tagbilaran City by land travel. The town has a land area of approximately 292.05 square kilometers (112.76 square miles) and has a population of 65,900 people.

Talibon: The municipality of Talibon lies on the northwestern coast of Bohol, about 30 minutes by land from Ubay. It has a land area of 177.04 square kilometers and has a population of 59,274 people.

Bien Unido: Bien Unido is a municipality approximately 2 hours and 30 minutes away from Tagbilaran City by land transportation. According to the 2007 census, it has a population of 23,412 people. The principal industries of this town are fishing, farming and mat-weaving.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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ATTACHMENT H: PRESS RELEASES

PRESS RELEASE

January 27, 2010

The Integrated Population and Coastal Resource Management (IPOPCORM), a “gold standard” integrated Population-Health-Environment (PHE) approach implemented by PATH Foundation Philippines, Inc. (PFPI) in partnership with local government units and community-based organizations, will be showcased at the *South-to-South Exchange on Integrated Population-Health-Environment (SSE-PHE) for Executives of Government and Non Governmental Organizations*. The SSE-PHE will take place in the Philippines on February 1-8, 2010. The activity will be hosted by the Province of Bohol led by Gov. Erico B. Aumentado and will include visits to the municipalities of Ubay, Talibon and Bien Unido and the marine protected areas in the vicinity of the Danajon Double Barrier Reef. These areas are PFPI’s learning sites on integrated PHE. Participants are government and non-government executives from Tanzania, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Indonesia and the Philippines.

The South-to-South Exchange is a cross-institutional learning opportunity targeted at executives of health, development and conservation organizations interested in pursuing integrated PHE programming. The exposure aims to strengthen the participants’ knowledge of community-based and integrated PHE systems and service delivery mechanisms, and promote alliances among government and non government decision and policy makers intending to implement PHE interventions. The SSE-PHE will also provide the opportunity to develop site-specific plans of action for adapting best practices in PHE service delivery for replication in their country settings that include advocacy communication, capacity building and service delivery.

The exchange is being conducted by the USAID-supported Building Actors and Leaders for Advancing Community Excellence in Development (BALANCED) Project as part of a strategy to share state-of-the-art knowledge and build capacity of organizations to implement effective PHE approaches. The BALANCED Project is a global initiative that promotes and supports integrated population, health and environment (PHE) programs worldwide, and is implemented by the Coastal Resource Center of the University of Rhode Island (CRC-URI) with PATH Foundation Philippines, Inc. (PFPI) and Conservation International (CI) as partners.

PRESS RELEASE

February 25, 2010

International delegates impressed with PHE integration initiatives in Bohol

The Philippines recently hosted the *South to South Exchange on Integrated Population Health and Environment (SSE-PHE) for Executives of Government and Non-Government Organizations*, a cross-institutional learning opportunity targeted at executives of health, development and conservation organizations interested in pursuing integrated PHE programming. Organized by the USAID-funded BALANCED Project, it aimed to strengthen the participants' knowledge on community-based and integrated PHE systems and service delivery mechanisms, and promotes alliances among government and non government decision and policy makers.

Ten government and non-government executives from Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Philippines, Tanzania and United States conceptualized their PHE frameworks, visited learning sites, and developed their own site specific PHE action plans based on the whole experience. The BALANCED Project, a global initiative that promotes and supports integrated population, health and environment (PHE) programs, will continue to provide technical assistance and support to these action plans to integrate PHE in the delegates' respective countries.

The SSE-PHE showcased the Integrated Population and Coastal Resource Management (IPOPCORM) Initiative of PATH Foundation Philippines Inc (PFPI) in Bohol Province. The IPOPCORM initiative was described by external evaluators as the "gold standard model" for population-health-environment (PHE) planning and execution, and recommended that its "high quality information, education, and communication materials, training manuals and mobilization techniques be adapted for use by PHE projects globally and scaled-up in the Philippines.

The participants' visits to PFPI's learning sites in the Municipalities of Talibon, Ubay and Bien Unido enabled them to learn more about best practices and actual/ongoing PHE integration through meetings and interviews with LGU officials and other stakeholders such as women, youth, couples, and fisher folks.

By the end of the exchange, the participants were full of enthusiasm to replicate the local best practices in their own countries. "*The collaboration between government officials, NGOs and volunteers are impressive. This study tour definitely enhanced my knowledge on PHE integration. I'm ready to use it widely in my country*" says Kwesi Johnson of Ghana.

PRESS RELEASE

February 24, 2010

International delegates commends PHE integration initiatives in Bohol

“Good governance, active community participation, and passionate organization members are impressive”!

This is one of the lasting impressions expressed by delegates of the recently concluded ***South to South Exchange on Integrated Population Health and Environment (SSE-PHE) for Executives of Government and Non-Government Organizations*** which the Philippines hosted last February 1-8, 2010.

The SSE-PHE is a cross-institutional learning opportunity targeted at executives of health, development and conservation organizations interested in pursuing integrated PHE programming. Organized by the USAID-funded BALANCED Project, it aimed to strengthen the participants’ knowledge on community-based and integrated PHE systems and service delivery mechanisms, and promote alliances among government and non government decision and policy makers.

During the exchange, ten government and non-government executives from Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Philippines, Tanzania and United States conceptualized PHE frameworks, visited learning sites, and developed their own site specific PHE action plans based on the whole experience.

The SSE-PHE showcased the Integrated Population and Coastal Resource Management (IPOPCORM) Initiative of PATH Foundation Philippines Inc (PFPI) in the Province of Bohol. The IPOPCORM approach encourages integration of reproductive health and family planning dimension into coastal resource management strategies to address food security in the coastal communities.

The participants’ visits to PFPI’s learning sites in the Municipalities of Talibon, Ubay and Bien Unido enabled them to learn more about best practices and actual/ongoing PHE integration through meetings and interviews with LGU officials and other stakeholders such as women, youth, couples, and fisher folks.

The exchange ended in a high note with the development of site-specific action plans by the participants. The BALANCED Project, a global initiative that promotes and supports integrated population, health and environment (PHE) programs, will continue to provide technical assistance and support to these action plans to integrate PHE in their respective countries.

PRESS RELEASE

March 7, 2010

Foreign delegates impressed with PHE integration efforts in Bohol

“I have learned what is being achieved in PHE (Population-Health-Environment) integration. It seems that with PHE, traditional values are being maintained. What is introduced is not replacing the values”

“I thought PHE was just a theory but it was implemented on the ground. Congratulations for this innovation. I am impressed with how the communities, local government and how they have taken it up and understand PHE issues and talk about issues of coastal, marine, health and population.”

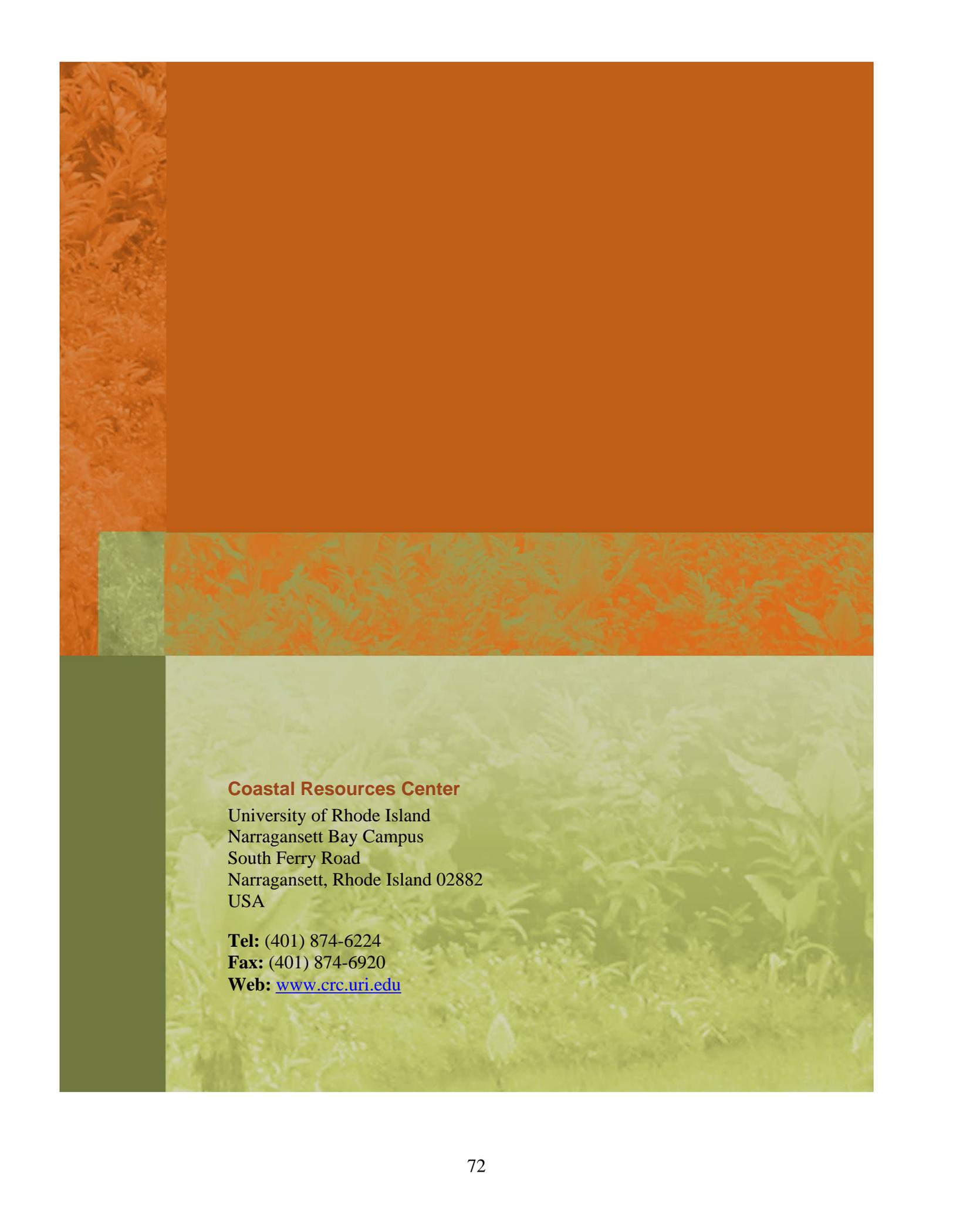
“My organization is into advocacy and linking communities and when PHE came in to my organization, I did not get the picture, later it became clearer but with this study tour it has become clearest. “

These were some of the insights from the delegates of the *South to South Exchange on Integrated Population Health and Environment (SSE-PHE) for Executives of Government and Non-Government Organizations held in the Philippines last February 1-8, 2010*. The SSE-PHE is a cross-institutional learning opportunity targeted at executives of health, development and conservation organizations interested in pursuing integrated PHE programming. Organized by The BALANCED Project, the SSE-PHE showcased the Integrated Population and Coastal Resource Management (IPOPCORM) Initiative of PATH Foundation Philippines Inc (PFPI).

Ten government and non-government executives from Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Philippines, Tanzania and United States visited PFPI's PHE learning sites in Bohol Province namely Talibon, Ubay and Bien Unido. These visits allowed the delegates to learn information on the benefits of PHE integration through interaction with LGU officials and other stakeholders. They were particularly impressed with synergistic efforts undertaken by the LGUs and key stakeholders towards sustaining the IPOPCORM initiatives. The learning sites have institutionalized PHE activities by incorporating them in their CRM plans. They also learned during their community visits that proper information and education on PHE link creates a strong sense of volunteerism among community members.

The lessons learned from the whole experience enabled the delegates to improve their conceptualized PHE frameworks and develop sound site-specific PHE action plans. The BALANCED Project, a global initiative that promotes and supports integrated

population, health and environment (PHE) programs, will continue to provide technical assistance and support to these action plans to integrate PHE in the delegates' respective countries.



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