

LESSONS LEARNED: FIRST GENERATION OF POPULATION-HEALTH-ENVIRONMENT FIELD PROJECTS

Results of a program review of the Packard Foundation and USAID field projects



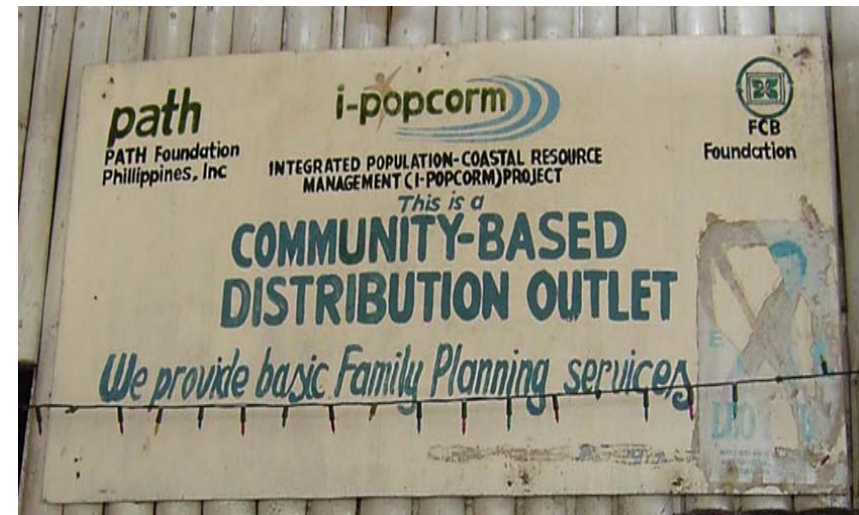
Value of a first generation program evaluation

- Did the PHE program achieve its objectives
- Identify key factors that affect success/failure
- Recognize successful project models & best practices
- Identify where PHE is most appropriate
- Assess if there is value-added in a multi-sector approach



Limitations of this review

- Modest number of field sites visited
- Dependence on reported project results
- Operational Research not always complete
- Project evaluation methodology and rigor varies



General Findings

- Most projects met their anticipated objectives
- Inexpensive community mobilization techniques can provide results within 1-2 years



Successful Program models

- Health & environment-based NGOs can adapt to implement PHE community initiatives
- A variety of community mobilization models have been successful



Successful Program Models (cont.)

- The PE organizational model is less important than other factors (e.g. leadership, acceptance of PE concept)
- A variety of successful training tools have been developed and are available for dissemination

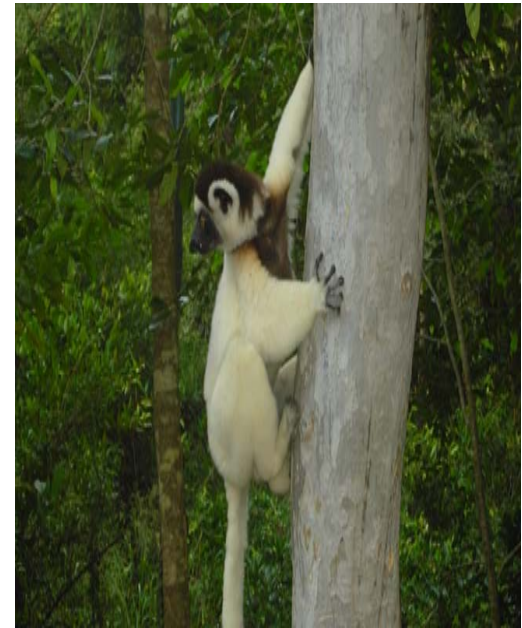


Value Added – Family Planning

- **Greater access to men**
- **Greater access to adolescent boys**
- **Positive changes in the community perception of women and in women's self-perception when they have access to money and credit**
- **Can benefit from child health or improved water as an entry point**

Value added- Natural Resource/ Coastal Resource Management

- **Greater female involvement**
- **Increased participation of adolescents of both sexes.**
- **Benefits from linkages to health/pop activities that are community priorities**
- **Inclusion of micro-credit component may bring greater impact**



Value-added: Programmatic

- **Cost effective for NGOs with reduced operating expenses (transport, training, personnel)**
- **Time savings for villagers, expanded audiences**
- **Management efficient for local leadership**
- **But difficult for donors and central governments that prefer sectoral approaches**



Sustainability

PE/PHE projects have:

- not paid sufficient attention to recurrent cost issues
- not yet demonstrated they can be sustained by local governments without outside donor funding
- not yet demonstrated that they can be replicated without outside donor funding



Scale- Up

- **The “capital stage” for PE programs has been completed in the Philippines and Madagascar. Most factors needed for broader program replication are in place.**
- **However, examples are lacking of how to scale up PHE programs for a much larger target audience.**
- **The Philippines provides the best opportunity for this to occur, in part due to the success of advocacy activities**

Program Opportunities

- **Government decentralization may provide the opportunity to “break through” donor and central government reticence to support integrated programs.**
- **Consider PE in new contexts**
- **Retain a flexible definition of PE and PHE**

PE/PHE is most appropriate where:

- **Communities place heavy pressure on the natural resource base due to high population density per arable land available**
- **Demographic, health or poverty indicators are worse than the norm**
- **Both P and E problems and pressures are evident to the communities**

Key supporting factors for PE/PHE

- **Communities demonstrate a reasonable degree of social capital and leadership**
- **NGOs have gained the respect of the community**
- **Mayoral or other local political support is present**
- **A cluster of donor or government projects are active in the area and can build on each other's energy and program content**
- **Where P and E program services (e.g. government) are not adequate**

Specific target areas for PE/PHE

- **Threatened environmental or biodiversity “hotspots” and buffer zones of protected areas**
- **Landscape and corridor areas**
- **Fishing villages near threatened marine areas AND where the fishing waters can be locally controlled (e.g. absence of commercial fishing)**
- **Watersheds where water scarcity is a recognized problem**
- **Urban slums**
- **As part of disaster relief programs**

THANK YOU



Report available at:

1. www.wilsoncenter.org

Programs

Environmental change & security program

Event Summaries

Sept 2005 (bottom of page)

Review of PHE programs- Pielemeier

2. Email Jpielemeie@aol.com