

SUCCESSFUL COMMUNITIES FROM RIDGE TO REEF

World Wildlife Fund

**FY06 ANNUAL REPORT
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Acronyms

ALT-Energy	Andrew Lees Trust-Energy
AMREF	African Medical and Research Foundation
ASOS	Action Santé Organisation Secours
CBD	Community Based Distribution Agent (for FP/RH & PHE)
ESU	Endangered Spaces Unit, World Wildlife Fund
FP/RH	Family Planning/Reproductive Health
FY	Fiscal Year
KMNR	Kiunga Marine National Reserve
LGU	Local Government Unit
MoH	Ministry of Health
PCD	Communal Development Plans
PE	Population and Environment
PHE	Population, Health and Environment
PSI	Population Services International
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
VS	Voahary Salama
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

1 Introduction

This is the third annual report for WWF's project Successful Communities from Ridge to Reef, funded under cooperative agreement GPO-A-00-03-00008-00 by the Population and Reproductive Health Program of USAID's Global Health Bureau. In FY06, WWF and partners Action Santé Organisation Secours (ASOS) and African Medical Research Foundation (AMREF) continued to carry out integrated population and environment activities in two African project sites established in FY04 – the Kiunga Marine National Reserve (KMNR) of Kenya and the Spiny Forest of Madagascar. The project in Palawan, Philippines in the Sulu Sulawesi Ecoregion which was established in FY05 continued to develop. The population analysis component advanced with surveys, case studies and tool development.

In Madagascar's Moist Forest, WWF and ASOS undertook a baseline survey and began to identify local partners with a view to expanding population-health-environment (PHE) work in WWF landscapes there. However due to uncertainty over future funding, WWF and ASOS decided to delay launching the integrated project in the Moist Forest until longer-term funding becomes available.

In the Madagascar Spiny Forest, the project intensified its work to change practices among a deeply traditional community through increasing knowledge and use of modern methods of family planning, and in helping the community to better understand the importance of effectively protecting and managing its environment, and the linkages between population, health and environment. A special focus was on organizational strengthening at every level and facilitation of collaboration among stakeholders towards the common objective of community development.

In Kenya, WWF and AMREF have continued to provide basic and reproductive health support to communities in the Kiunga area, with PHE funding from USAID and general health funding from Johnson & Johnson. Recently WWF and the community jointly constructed a new dispensary for the KMNR; the Ministry of Health (MoH) has registered the dispensary and will be posting staff to the facility. This health work continues to improve WWF's relationship with local communities and stakeholders as we work towards building an effective co-management structure for the Kiunga Marine National Reserve

In FY06, the Philippines project developed a partnership with Save the Children, and conducted a cross-visit for members of the Local Government Unit (LGU), community members and WWF staff to Bohol and Iloilo to see sites of PHE projects run by Save the Children and PATH. The visit resulted in the formation of a PHE Technical Working Group in Roxas, and the passing of various municipal ordinances and resolutions in support of PHE. This, along with a project consultancy, resulted in the establishment of the FP commodity distribution system.

During FY06 our population analysis agenda advanced. A draft spatial Population Trends Analysis was produced in collaboration with Conservation International and a final

version is scheduled for development in FY07. Interviews were undertaken for the value-added and partnerships surveys, two country case studies were commissioned for the scaling up work, and analysis of some of the results was undertaken.

In FY06 USAID released its strategic framework for population and environment funds. A workshop in Manila, Philippines in March for recipients of PHE funds provided valuable training for WWF staff in the framework, and provided an opportunity for WWF staff from the field and Washington DC to further hone the project's monitoring and evaluation plan. This workshop also provided useful training to field staff in communication strategies. Staff then attended the Second National PHE Conference in Cebu, Philippines.

Following is a summary of project status and highlights from the second half of FY06.

2 Madagascar

Overview

The following summary covers work in the Spiny Forest, and first phase of work in the Moist Forest. Preparatory PHE activities in the Moist Forest were officially stopped to focus exclusively on the Spiny Forest in the first trimester of FY06, because we did not feel we could develop a sustainable program in the Moist Forest by the end of FY08, the expected end date of our current funding.

In early FY06, the Spiny Forest project was reviewed internally, its objectives reformulated and management reoriented, in order to increase impact and improve understanding of integrated approach for PHE at all levels. This coincided with a change of leadership of the project.

Subsequently the project worked to raise awareness of people at all levels about the integrated PHE approach to achieve sustainable management of natural resources and improve community welfare. At local and regional levels in Toliary and Fort-Dauphin, project teams contributed to coordination meetings on development and conservation activities by disseminating the PHE message.

The project is still at an early stage and working with very traditional communities in inaccessible areas and therefore progress is slow with many challenges. Nevertheless experiences on the ground through the ASOS-WWF cooperation show promising early results. For example, there was a significant increase of knowledge and use of family planning methods in both areas, and particularly in Toliary where there was a 17% increase in estimated CPR (please see the PMP) after the project carried out focused sensitization and capacity-building efforts there.

With respect to linked PHE activities, between February and June 06, there was an increase of almost 8% in the use of the fuel saving stoves, which reduces women's work

enabling more time for child care and other activities, improves women and children's health through reduction of respiratory diseases, and relieves pressure on forests.

A few sites in Fort Dauphin have benefited from planting of fruit trees with the project supplying 2000 plants. This will improve diets as well as increasing tree cover. Several communities have adopted the principle of taking on responsibilities for their local forest through forest management transfer, a step towards helping secure livelihoods and other benefits from the forest, at the same time improving forest conservation.

To date sustainability of activities has mainly focused on promoting cooperation of community volunteers with ministry agents. Most of the volunteers have submitted their reports to the CSB (Basic Health Center, at the commune level). The project has started to promote other sources of revenue for the volunteers (through activities such as market gardening and small-stock breeding), but efforts on this still have to be strengthened and followed through.

In regard to capacity strengthening, after the reframing of the Project, a series of capacity building sessions were undertaken for the CBDs, ASOS team, community members, and community-level and commune-level authorities.

In addition, a training session on Follow-up/Evaluation was provided to the teams and the system itself was set up in February 2006. A mission to follow up on the launch of related activities and the application of Follow-up/Evaluation was held in May. Further efforts are required to ensure that monitoring and also the smooth running and operation of the system is achieved.

Strategic Objectives

To increase impact and improve understanding of the integrated PHE approach at all levels, and also due to a change of leadership for the project, in early FY06, the project reformulated the project objectives and held a reorientation for project management. For this report, the activities planned for FY05 were reclassified into new objectives.

The project strategic objectives are currently:

Objective 1: To internalise PHE at all levels (community, commune, region, national level and amongst WWF Projects/programs)

Objective 2: To improve FP and Reproductive Health knowledge, services, and use in priority areas of the ecoregion

Objective 3: To increase capacity and responsibility of communities to effectively manage natural resources in priority areas of the ecoregion

Objective 4: To improve sustainability of operations in priority areas of the ecoregion

Activity Status

Activity No.	Status	Comments
<i>Activity 1.1 Improve coordination of PHE programs</i>	On track	PHE steering committee has not been created yet but coordination meetings have been held more often to share PHE objectives with other regional partners. Increased efforts have been made to work through the Champion Communities (CC) process development, including inputs to the CC guide. WWF's Madagascar Program Office is being encouraged to integrate PHE work into other projects
<i>Activity 1.2 Facilitate partnerships to strengthen integrated activities</i>	Largely on-track	Discussions have been held with SanteNet Director on possible collaboration, and SanteNet is planning health activities in some communities (within the 4 PHE communes) where our project does not work, to ensure at least complete health participation in the Champion Commune program for these communes. PHE has been integrated in community planning. Exchange of PHE experiences with partners in Madagascar and Southern Africa has been promoted, enriching Madagascar's approach. The project has facilitated collaboration between CBDs and the MOH clinics.
<i>Activity 1.3 Encourage collaboration with partners to fund income generating activities (IGA)</i>	On track	Sensitization on IGAs was initiated in several meetings; the principle will be reinforced during CC implementation, which will systematize IGA training.
<i>Activity 1.4 Participate in health and environment Initiatives in order to promote PHE approach</i>	On track	During World Environment Day celebrated at the national level in Fort Dauphin, and on HIV/AIDS Day, WWF/ASOS staff actively contributed (e.g. displays on PHE)
<i>Activity 2.1 Strengthen awareness-raising on FP and RH</i>	Largely on track	The PHE message was promoted through communication plans of WWF Ala Maiky and ASOS. Field agents' capacity was strengthened in use of integrated communication tools and techniques; Voahary Salama provided ASOS with series of integrated communication tools (to be distributed shortly). Andrew Lees Trust Radio programs continued, and also collaboration with WWF Ala Maiky education program, ensuring broadcast programs at least once a month in both regions. CBDs were supplied by the Ministry of

		Health. They played a key role in increasing access to FP (information and contraceptives) in remote villages, with good results especially for Tulear (250 new users from March to June, an increase of almost 17% despite a few abandoners). Results in Fort Dauphin were not as good but still higher than before (24 new users during the same period) due to lower degree of technical support and follow up for ASOS agents and CBDs (supervisor traveled abroad frequently to sing; difficult to find someone else to stay in this area).
<i>Activity 2.2 Improved access to FP/RH and basic Health drugs</i>	Largely on track	Stock of pills was established at the ASOS Office to prevent stock-outs. The majority of villages in the project area now have community pharmacies. The MOH has agreed to supply those community providers in the future. The creation of community pharmacies helped the community to improve access to essential medications for common diseases such as malaria and diarrhea.
<i>Activity 2.3 Improved quality of care of PF/RH</i>	On track	CBDs received a review of training on FP/RH, and training on prenatal care promotion. They transmitted awareness to local midwives.
<i>Activity 2.4 Use health-population awareness raising to promote environmental protection</i>	Largely on track	Health interventions increased receptiveness of communities to other activities like the forest management transfer and tree-planting
<i>Activity 3.1 Promote rational fuel wood use by promoting fuel-saving stoves</i>	Largely on track	After WWF and ASOS held a household training in March 2006, use of fuel saving stoves increased dramatically in both regions. Women report going to the forest less frequently and spending more time on farming and taking care of the family. For example, in one area users increased from 27 in Feb 06 to 54 in June 06. In another, users increased from 2 to 252.
<i>Activity 3.2 Encouraging tree planting</i>	On track	Three out of the four target sites for tree nurseries were established. The three nurseries contain 2160 trees. In 2 sites in Fort Dauphin where tree planting could be done, people selected timber and fruit trees. The project is now considering promoting the use of bricks for construction to take pressure off the forest.
<i>Activity 3.3 Promote community based natural</i>	Largely on track	All 9 target communities have started the CBNRM process (awareness promoted, management structure

<i>resource management(CBNRM) and establishment of Protected Areas</i>		created) and as of the end of FY06, 1 community had submitted its management plan (approval expected in September 2006).
<i>Activity 4.1 and 4.3 Ensure future motivation of CBDs</i>	On track	Work was started to promote income generating activities for CBDs to improve their motivation for PHE activities; 7 CBDs were trained in IGAs (market gardening, small-stock breeding).
<i>Activity 4.2 Facilitate collaboration with public institutions (New)</i>	On track	The project has now formed PHE partnerships with 4 public institutions- the regional government, the commune authorities, the Ministry of Health, and the Forest Service.
<i>Activity 5.1 Undertake preparatory activities in the Moist Forest</i>	Completed	Baseline survey was completed in 8 villages in 2 priority areas for population-environment work; potential actors were identified, as were animators for all sites

Challenges and Lessons Learned

A major challenge is to set up the integrated Champion Commune approach in the sites in complete synergy with other stakeholders involved in commune development. Communicating with the other stakeholders is difficult given poor communication systems and the large distances that must be travelled between project sites and institutions headquarters.

Another is ensuring that Project team members take on management tools and use them effectively (Logical Project framework, Action Plan, Follow-up Plan) and also show more team spirit. The project team is widely disbursed and the field agents, called animators, often have no contact with the project managers between extended stays in villages; again, large distances between sites exacerbate this challenge. Therefore communication is often slow to flow back and forth between project management, representatives of each organization based in different parts of the region, and animators.

Lessons learned by the Project team recently are:

- The receptivity of the communities relative to activities is greater for those having short or medium term impacts.
- Activities have a greater effect if they are shared among the parties involved.
- It is important to agree with partners a minimum package of activities which support the community to become self-sufficient in meeting their needs.
- The socio-cultural environment of the community has an enormous influence on its commitment to the project activities (e.g. FP in the face of a tradition of having large families).
- The expected impacts of the Project are modest relative to the scale of involvement for the whole of the Ala Maiky eco-region.

- Systematic collaboration and sharing between WWF/ASOS is key for the achievement and the quality of the expected results of the projects.
- It is paramount for staff to be assigned 100% time to the Project if they are to overcome the challenges; hence WWF is recruiting a full time field Coordinator for the project.

In the future, the project will focus on 4 communes, which have demonstrated excellent results in the past or have potential for the future. The project team developed a strategy in the face of insecurity in parts of the region. A big risk of the extension phase is the upcoming election period when any meeting can be confused with political mobilization.

3 Kenya

Overview

WWF has continued the health work in Kiunga in partnership with the African Medical Research Foundation (AMREF), with funding from both the USAID-funded PHE project, and a general health project in WWF funded by Johnson & Johnson. This health work continues to facilitate WWF's relationship with local communities and stakeholders as WWF works towards building an effective co-management structure for the Kiunga Marine National Reserve. Recently WWF and the community jointly constructed a new dispensary for KMNR; the Ministry of Health (MoH) has registered the dispensary and will be posting staff to the facility.

AMREF and WWF have continued to make significant advances in raising awareness levels, and improving quality and access to FP and RH— a critical step towards ensuring the long-term welfare of the residents of the KMNR. Since June 2005, 56 women have begun to use FP and 82 women have been able to continue using FP. Remote Boni communities in four key areas continue to receive health and RH care, with co-funding leveraged from AMREF-Monaco. Targeted sensitization and awareness trainings have continued, with a high demand for RH materials from local leaders, adults and youth, clinical staff, and traditional birth attendants in the area.

The WWF Kiunga Project is now a member of the Lamu District Health Board, and the Ministry of Health has committed to providing a permanent, full-time nurse for the newly constructed Mkokoni clinic in the Kiunga Marine National Reserve.

The socio-economic survey for Kiunga was completed. The survey results are being used as baseline data by WWF and other stakeholders in assessing impacts of conservation and health initiatives towards the improvement of livelihoods. The document will also serve as a reference for future interventions aimed at promoting sustainable livelihoods of Kiunga communities.

Strategic Objectives

Objective 1: To increase awareness and adoption of family planning and reproductive health

Objective 2: To improve institutional and infrastructural capacity for provision of quality curative and preventative health care

Objective 3: To improve community capacity for reproductive health by changing behavior and practices

Objective 4: To promote the sustainable use of natural resources, and to secure the long-term welfare of the area's habitats, species and communities.

Activity Status

Activity No.	Status	Comments
<i>Activity 1.1: Promote RH education</i>	On Track	13 awareness meetings have been conducted in all villages to discuss gender roles in reproductive health and promote exclusive breast feeding.
<i>Activity 1.2: Provide integrated FP/RH</i>	On Track	In FY06 56 new FP users and 82 continuing users were recorded. ¹
<i>Activity 1.3: Provide/ promote ante-natal care</i>	On Track	68 mothers were palpated and immunized in the second half of FY06. 130 neonates immunized. 86 mothers and 110 children supplied with vitamin A through the pre-natal monthly outreach.
<i>Activity 2.1: Improve RH infrastructure</i>	On Track	Clinics in seven villages were provided with clean water through installation of ten hand-pumps fitted to boreholes.
<i>Activity 2.2: Continue mobile RH clinic to Boni</i>	On Track	Boni communities in four key areas adjacent to the KMNR continue to receive FP/RH care. 60 adolescent Boni were trained as change agents on early marriage and adolescent RH (Boni community activities are co-supported by funds leveraged from AMREF-Monaco).
<i>Activity 2.3: Improve transport of contraceptives</i>	Mixed Performance	All 5 health facilities were supplied with reproductive health training materials, family planning commodities, medical equipment, and vaccines (the latter two provided by separate AMREF donations). WWF provides logistical support for medical supplies to all villages that are covered by MoH/AMREF run mobile

¹ It is important to note that higher levels of awareness have increased use of FP, however data collection methods have not been able to reveal the scale of these trends because of the community socio-cultural systems that consider such information as confidential.

		clinics. Planning meetings were held to review communication and transport needs towards improving health care access for Kiunga communities, including distribution of family planning commodities.
<i>Activity 3.1: Continue training community based workers/ volunteers.</i>	Mixed Performance	Six CBDs were re-trained and are now supervised by MoH personnel which will promote sustainability. Six community forums were held to raise awareness on RH.
<i>Activity 3.2: Provide FP/RH training to health personnel</i>	On Track	35 community health workers trained to assist MoH staff in delivering FP/RH in all villages
<i>Activity 3.3: Train TBAs</i>	On Track	15 new TBAs trained who will replace the large ageing group and promote hospital delivery.
<i>Activity 3.4: Train gender and youth groups in RH</i>	On Track	60 youth trained in RH in early FY06. FP/RH workshop held in all communities for teachers and youth providing them with FP and HIV messages for youth. Demand for FP services among youth has increased at community health facilities in the villages. 30 male leaders and 40 women group leaders trained as RH promoters.
<i>Activity 3.5: Create links with health personnel to train communities</i>	On Track	MoH personnel conducted joint training with WWF staff in environmental health and awareness, initiating environmental reporting in all seven villages.
<i>Activity 4.1: Sensitize/mobilize communities on environmental issues</i>	On Track	The Kiunga Socio-Economic Baseline Survey was completed by July 2005. Education on coastal resource management, environmental health, and RH issues is ongoing for local fishermen, women, and youth. WWF is finalizing a gear exchange exercise with 380 fishermen in the KMNR to replace destructive nets with non-destructive nets. Community receptivity to gear exchange, enhanced through the support to basic and reproductive health, has ensured steady progress. As of June 30, 2006, one hundred percent of fishermen have now exchanged their nets for sustainable gear.
<i>Activity 4.2: Support/expand long term welfare of KMNR</i>	On Track	Investments in RH, with USAID support, and general health, through Johnson & Johnson funding, continues to enable the KMNR Project to leverage increased good-will from local leaders and stakeholders. This has been enhanced with the increased local government commitment to provide long-term support for FP, RH, health, and overall reserve management in the Kiunga area. Communities

		continue to report turtle nests to WWF, so that hatchlings can be safely monitored and released. There is also increased commitment to participation in co-managing KMNR with KWS and other government agencies
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Challenges and Lessons Learned

We are working through the challenge of staff continuity. Both AMREF and WWF have now appointed new staff to oversee/coordinate the Kiunga FP/RH/health work, and the partnership has improved. One of the new staff (Ali Mwachui, WWF) attended the Cebu and Manila PHE meetings, which was a valuable orientation.

WWF has installed new communication equipment for more efficiency. However, depending on a single generator for electricity supply has proven challenging with breakdowns stalling work at project site.

Except for a temporary stock-out experienced late last year at the MoH level, the supply of family planning commodities to the area has been steady.

In addition, in anticipation of FY08 funding cuts, the project has scaled down efforts in certain areas (though the scope remains the same). This resulted in being unable to undertake an adequate level of sensitization on FP/RH and integrated PE messages in some areas. WWF and AMREF are seeking ways to overcome this, but it is a big challenge.

PHE work has proven to be a very integrative approach for WWF that is easily accepted by target communities and easily implemented by partnering institutions.

4 Philippines

Overview

This report falls in the second year of the USAID-funded Population, Health & Environment Project (PHE) in Roxas, Palawan which officially commenced in April 2005. During this period the project made some very significant advances in project planning; building of stakeholder awareness, capacity and commitment, and developing logistics.

The project developed a new partnership with Save the Children to provide technical assistance and training to the WWF Roxas project. As part of this partnership, a cross-visit was conducted to Save the Children and Path PHE project sites in Iloilo and Bohol respectively. This visit provided valuable insights to PHE projects in other parts of the Philippines for Roxas officials, community members and project staff, providing inspiration for possible developments in Roxas and enhancing understanding of PHE

linkages. Already the visit has resulted in the formation of a Roxas PHE Technical Working Group, passing of several resolutions and ordinance focused on Family Planning and Reproductive Health as well as funding for FP/RH by the Municipal Government of Roxas (PhP 70,000.00 for the purchase of FP commodities in the 7 target barangays).

Relevant Municipal Ordinances/ Resolutions passed by the municipal council and approved by the mayor were:

1. Ordinance No. 266, S-2006: An Ordinance for the Allocation of Funds in our Regular Budget for Family Planning Supplies and Reproductive Health
2. Resolution No. 304, S-2006: A Resolution Urging all Barangay Captains to Allocate an Amount of Ten Thousand Pesos (PHP 10,000.00) out of Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (PhP 250,000.00) allocated to their Respective Barangays Purposely for the Purchase of Family Planning Supplies and Reproductive Health
3. Resolution No. 337, S-2006: A Resolution for the Inclusion of Family Planning Supplies, Oral Contraceptive Pills and Condoms to be Dispensed at the Botika ng Barangay

WWF funded a consultancy to design a family planning commodity distribution system (FP-CDS), which was finalized in consultation with local stakeholders and communities. The FP-CDS will rely on community-based distributors (CBDs) - composed of trained barangay health workers (BHWs) and Botika ng Barangay operators (BNBs) (local drugstores in communities that sell essential drugs operated by a local person and supervised by the Department of Health) who have received training in business operations and monitoring as well as more intensive education on FP motivation. To ensure access for poorer and more remote communities, and sustainability, the prices of the commodities will be subsidized by the local government. CBDs will receive 10% for motivation and 5% seed money will be remitted to the FP system coordinator. The system is currently being established, with actual selling targeted to start by October 2006 through 21 trained community-based distributors (17 BHWs and 4 BNBs).

A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was established to lay out operating guidelines for the FP commodity distribution system among the following parties: Municipal Mayor, Barangay Captains of the 7 target barangays and the community-based distributors (Barangay Health Workers and Botika ng Barangay Operators). It is anticipated to receive signatures by September 2006. An additional MOA was established for data-sharing on tuberculosis (Silicosis Study) between Palawan Baptist Hospital and WWF-Philippines.

Three kinds of information/education/communication materials were developed, produced and distributed to support the PHE work: PHE Calendar, PHE T-shirts and environment-related billboards on tarp (reprinted with permission from the FISH project).

Population/ reproductive health data were updated through a survey of all households in the 7 target barangays. In 2005, the project baseline took a sample of the population to measure CPR in the area. The CPR measured was 55%, but seems to have coincided with an FP operation of the government wherein FP supplies were given free for one month. The new data collected in 2006 shows a CPR of 32%, but this value will now be used as the baseline because it is more precise (includes all households) and more reliable.

As part of the integrated Roxas PHE program, work has continued in protecting livelihoods of local fishing communities through patrols by the local fishermen's organization for illegal fishing in Roxas municipal waters. WWF has continued to monitor the fish catch of the local fishermen for trends in fish stocks, as well as monitoring the status of seagrass, coral reef and reef fish, and dugongs. As of September 2006 no dugongs were reported stranded or slaughtered. Monitoring of seagrass protected areas reveal that they can still be seen in the following areas: Caramay, Tinitian, Retac, Brgy 1 and Johnson Island.

Strategic Objectives

Objective 1: To improve FP, RH, coastal resources management and PHE knowledge and awareness among coastal communities, and build capacity

Objective 2: To improve access and infrastructure promoting FP/RH commodities and service delivery

Objective 3: To promote sustainable fishing practices and techniques among fisherfolk families and policy makers

Objective 4: To identify and develop sustainability measures to promote PHE in the municipality of Roxas

Activity Status

Activity	Status	Comments
<i>Activity 1.1 Participatory assessment</i>	Completed	Updated baseline - household survey of all the households belonging in the 7 target barangays was conducted from June-July 2006. The Women of Reproductive Age (WRA) and CPR obtained were much different from the 2005 survey. The CPR measured in this sample was 32%.
<i>Activity 1.2 Presentation of PHE results in target barangays</i>	Completed	
<i>Activity 1.3 Identify/recruit community PHE workers (BHU, BHW,</i>	Completed	PHE workers have been identified. 20 CBDs have been trained but are not yet operational; 29 were trained in health service delivery

Activity	Status	Comments
<i>RHU, MHO, Municipal Health Board)</i>		
<i>Activity 1.4 Assess existing capacity of PHE workers</i>	Completed	Training needs assessment has been done and some of the training has already been given.
<i>Activity 1.5 Conduct training</i>	On-track	Training given to PHE workers to date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Family Planning IEC Motivation Course – total trained: 29 ➤ Business Entrepreneurship Training on Commodity Distribution System – total trained: 20
<i>Activity 1.6 Develop monitoring tool</i>	Completed	Monitoring tool was developed with participation of stakeholders.
<i>Activity 1.7 IEC materials development</i>	On-track	IEC material developed and distributed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ PHE Calendar – 3000 pcs ➤ PHE T-shirt – 250 pcs
<i>Activity 1.8 Short videos</i>	Cancelled	This activity has been removed. No video has been developed. Other IEC materials will be developed/ reproduced instead.
<i>Activity 1.9 Cross visit of PHE workers</i>	Slightly delayed	Cross-visit for PHE workers to Save the Children and PATH sites is being arranged and is targeted in October 2006.
<i>Activity 2.1 Forge partnership agreements with the private sector</i>	On-track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No written agreement but WWF has facilitated the presentation by 2 FP suppliers so that the LGU can choose which one to contract for supplies. • Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for FP Commodity Distribution System being finalized.
<i>Activity 2.2 Attend meetings with Municipal Health Board</i>	On-track	WWF has been recognized as one of the NGOs that can sit on the Municipal Health Board. MHB recommended one policy which was later sponsored by the Municipal Council Member on Health and is now an ordinance passed by the Municipal Council and approved by the Mayor.
<i>Activity 2.3 Establish commodity distribution system outlets in barangays</i>	On-track	A system is already being set up. Funds for purchase of FP commodities still being processed for release September 2006. Actual selling expected by October 2006.
<i>Activity 2.4 Technical assistance to business partners of the commodity distribution system (CDS)</i>	On-track	An Operating Guidelines for the PHE FP Commodity Distribution System is being drafted. Training will be conducted using guidelines before operation will start.
<i>Activity 2.5 Conduct</i>	On-track	Business entrepreneurship training has been

Activity	Status	Comments
<i>training</i>		conducted. Once the system is operational more training will be conducted as needed by the partners.
<i>Activity 2.6 Develop monitoring tool for CDS</i>	On-track	An M&E tool has been developed through a workshop (participatory). This will be shown to the PHE workers and other individuals/offices that need to provide data and information. An orientation on the forms to be used and data to be collected will also be given.
<i>Activity 3.1 Update biological information through monitoring surveys (seagrass, dugongs, and fisheries) and assessment of other habitats</i>	On-track	Seagrass monitoring conducted April 2006; dugong monitoring studies in seagrass areas finished March 2006; dugong monitoring for by-catch on-going – no dugong reports of slaughter and no dugongs have been trapped in fish corrals; fisheries monitoring on-going; fish and coral reef monitoring conducted May 2006
<i>Activity 3.2 Develop/distribute IEC materials</i>	On-track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IEC materials on environment distributed to barangays: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ “Itigil na!” on tarp (Stop illegal fishing!) – 40 pcs ➤ “Ibalik ang Kasaganaan ng dagat” on tarp (Go easy on the sea) – 40 pcs ➤ MPA requirements on tarp – 18 pcs • Reports are currently being reviewed and edited; development of a popular version in brochure form is expected by Dec 2006. Target for printing and distribution Jan 2007.
<i>Activity 3.3 Draw out management actions/policy through a planning workshop</i>	Delayed	Inputs related to PHE objectives included in the municipal budget planning session conducted August 2005. Planning workshop with presentation of research results and zoning/ map of the municipal waters will be scheduled when the map/zoning is done (after GIS training) – last quarter of 2006.
<i>Activity 3.4 Support communities for management and protection of natural resources</i>	On-track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training given to PHE workers & LGU workers on resource mgt: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Coastal resource assessment & monitoring training – total trained: 17 • Two separate teams conduct monitoring: fishermen’s association (MMCPC) and Bantay Dagat (supported by the LGU). Reports on patrols and apprehensions

Activity	Status	Comments
		gathered from MMCPC and the Bantay Dagat. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed 1 year of fuel support to a people's organization (PO)/ Fishermen's Organization – MMCPC to conduct patrolling of its waters.
<i>Activity 3.5 Technical/ IEC support to marine mammal stranding network</i>	On-track	2005-2006 work plan for the Roxas Marine Mammal Rescue and Conservation Group (RMMRCG) (a community-based group) being implemented by the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer (MENRO). Budget allocation for RMMRCG obtained by MENRO.
<i>Activity 4.1 Mainstreaming PHE in local development planning</i>	On-track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Executive Order (EO) for a PHE Technical Working Group is being drafted. Comprehensive Land use and Water Plan (CLUWP) still being drafted: inputs of the project on seagrass protected areas and recommended coral reef core zones given will be incorporated in the zoning of the municipal waters. Will be done with Activity 3.3. 2 resolutions and 1 ordinance passed for FP/RH
<i>Activity 4.2 Work with LGUs in allocating annual LGU budget supporting PHE</i>	On track	Ordinance No. 266, S-2006 supporting allocation of funds in annual budget for FP & RH
<i>Activity 4.3 Work with (Commodity Distribution System) CDS in performance monitoring/ assessment</i>	Completed	The stakeholders have chosen a model for their CDS and it is being set in place.
<i>Activity 4.4 Support the attendance to PHE conference, national or international</i>	Still to be done	

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Challenges have included:

- Absence of a local NGO health partner in Roxas. This has now been partly overcome by collaboration with Save the Children, who have provided technical assistance and capacity building to WWF, and helped with strategic planning. We plan to continue this relationship with a formal MOA, and have requested 5% of

the time of Bill Fischelis, PHE Fellow, when he transfers to Conservation International.

- Delays in confirmation of funding. Delays in contractual confirmation of next funding tranches from WWF US have resulted in delays to some of our work.

Lessons learned have included:

- Cross-visits are a very powerful tool to build local capacity and gain buy-in.

5 Population Analysis and Capacity Building Component

Work has continued on the population analysis priorities in collaboration with several partners, and with technical support from Foundations of Success:

- Determining the value added for conservation organizations of combining FP and RH with ongoing conservation activities. Several interviews have been held with PHE projects in developing countries that have at least three years' experience and are undertaking monitoring; we are currently analyzing results. We are hoping to include IPOPCORM results also, when they become available.
- Creating decision-making tool/s to for conservation managers to decide when and how to integrate FP/RH into planning and program/project design. This year we have focused on an analysis of basic population trends for the 59 WWF focus ecoregions.
- Documenting how to make PE partnerships work most effectively. Following a literature review, interviews have been undertaken with both conservation and health partners from several PHE projects in developing countries, and results are currently being analyzed.
- Reviewing how to scale up PHE interventions. Following the initial brainstorming on scaling up in FY05, we have commissioned country case studies on scaling up in the Philippines and Madagascar. We are also looking at how to scale up PHE in East Africa, where we will learn from actual experience over the next two years, as we partner with Population Reference Bureau (PRB) to move scaling up forward in the region.

Some delays have occurred in the analysis work for a number of reasons, including Cara's maternity leave. Now that we have a two-year extension, the learning work will continue, and we will be able to enrich the learning results so far through greater funding and more time to draw on a wider set of PHE experiences and lessons.

There were several opportunities for PHE outreach this year (see the table below). Highlights included organizing a workshop on demographic trends and conservation at the Society for Conservation Biology Annual Meeting in San Jose, California, in June. Presentations included an overview of global population trends by PRB; case study of PHE in the Philippines by Save the Children; ways to scale up PHE efforts by WWF; impacts of migration on conservation and interventions to reduce them by Conservation

International/WWF; and impacts of HIV/AIDS on conservation and ways to reduce them. The workshop was well received, with good networking and follow-up.

The Second National PHE Conference in Cebu, Philippines, also provided an excellent opportunity for outreach for our work, including results from Kenya and Madagascar. The conference, and the preceding PHE workshop organized by USAID and PRB, were very useful for building capacity of WWF staff, especially those from Philippines and Kenya who were relatively new to PHE. Following this conference, WWF Philippines resolved to integrate PHE into its other community-level projects. Networking contacts were established there which continue to be very useful.

Other outreach and capacity building are documented in the table below.

Strategic Objectives

Objective 1: To analyze the value of reproductive health work in biodiversity conservation, evaluating the effectiveness of different approaches

Objective 2: To build capacity for population-environment work, especially in the conservation sector

Activity Status

Activity No.	Status	Comments
<i>Activity 1.1: To undertake participatory strategic planning for the population analysis program and establishment/refinement of M&E for WWF population-environment sites</i>	Completed	Planning for population analysis strategy was completed in FY05. Further refinement took place on the PMP, taking into account USAID's new strategic framework of PHE; the Manila workshop in March 06 was very useful for this.
<i>Activity 1.2: To undertake activities to implement the population analysis strategy</i>	Ongoing, though delayed by maternity leave and waiting for other operations research project results	Surveys for value-added and partnerships analysis components undertaken and currently being analyzed; Case studies underway for Madagascar and Philippines; discussions being held on promoting scaling up in East Africa.
<i>Activity 1.3: To develop a population decision-making framework and tools for field practitioners</i>	Ongoing	Global mapping of population growth rates by ecoregion ongoing to help prioritize PHE interventions for WWF and other conservation organizations – includes freshwater, terrestrial

		and marine focal ecoregions.
<i>Activity 2.1: To support population-environment projects in WWF field sites</i>	On Track	Technical assistance was provided to the three USAID-funded field sites; special attention was given to new staff. Two of the three countries were visited by project management staff during the reporting period. Exchange visits took place from Kenya to Philippines, and Madagascar to Tanzania.
<i>Activity 2.2: To undertake networking and outreach on population/health-environment issues</i>	On Track	PHE outreach undertaken at: PHE workshop at Society for Conservation Biology Annual Meeting; PHE workshop at Beahr's Environmental Leadership Course, University of California (Berkeley); Sierra Club for members; Second National PHE Conference in Cebu, Philippines; and for private donors. Awareness of PHE issues has been raised with several WWF ecoregion staff including Terai Arc, Nepal, and with other conservation practitioners and senior staff in WWF, and with several health organizations.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Lessons are emerging from the field sites about PHE approaches, some of which challenge conventional wisdom. Lessons from this year include:

- it takes time to build staff capacity in this new field to do integrated work, and to build partnerships
- strong pilot projects are key for replication; cross-visits are very valuable for short-cutting project start-up time
- When there is not a strong in-house PHE presence in the field, in-country technical assistance is very valuable (e.g. Philippines)
- building capacity within the organization to undertake PHE monitoring takes significant time, and takes a certain type of person to coordinate the monitoring
- PHE results can be obtained much more quickly from marine than terrestrial systems.

Our challenges and lessons from last year are still valid:

- Reproductive health and family planning services are important project components in many sites, but they have to be part of a suite of development and health activities based on communities' priority needs.
- Basic health needs must be met before family planning becomes a high priority for communities.
- Family planning is not always an effective entry point for conservation organizations (although basic health is). In fact, conservation can be an entry point for family planning.

- None of our projects will be sustainable after three years although some important steps towards sustainability are happening; donor support will be required for some time to come.
- Strong champions in the field are very important; changes in key staff are very disruptive to programs especially in the early stages.