

SUCCESSFUL COMMUNITIES FROM RIDGE TO REEF

World Wildlife Fund

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

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Acronyms

| | |
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| ALT-Energy | Andrew Lees Trust-Energy |
| AMREF | African Medical and Research Foundation |
| ANGAP | <i>Association Nationale pour la Gestion des Aires Protégées</i> |
| ASOS | <i>Action Santé Organisation Secours</i> |
| BHWs | Barangay Health Workers |
| CBD | Community Based Distribution Agent (for FP/RH & PHE) |
| CC | Champion Commune Approach (in Madagascar) |
| CHW | Community Health Worker (in the Philippines) |
| CIREEF | <i>Circonscription de l'Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts</i> |
| CSB | <i>Centre de Santé de Base</i> |
| DCM | Community Pharmacy Depot Agents |
| DOH | Department of Health |
| ESU | Endangered Spaces Unit, World Wildlife Fund |
| FPAS | Family Planning Action Session (a FP/RH community mobilization technique supported by Save the Children Philippines) |
| FP/RH | Family Planning/Reproductive Health |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| IEC/ICEC | Information, Education, and Communication |
| IUD | Intra Uterine Device |
| KMNR | Kiunga Marine National Reserve |
| LGU | Local Government Unit |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MOA | Memorandum of Agreement |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| NSV | Non-Surgical Vasectomy |
| PCD | Communal Development Plans |
| PE | Population and Environment |
| PHE | Population, Health and Environment |
| PHE-TWG | PHE Technical Working Group |
| PSI | Population Services International |
| RHU | Reproductive Health Unit |
| RMMRCG | Roxas Marine Mammal Rescue and Conservation Group |
| SAGE | <i>Service d'Appui à la Gestion de l'Environnement (Fampandrosoana Maharitra)</i> |
| TAFa | <i>TAny sy FAmpanandrosoana</i> |
| TBA | Traditional Birth Attendant |
| VS | Voahary Salama |
| WWF | World Wildlife Fund |

Introduction

This is the fourth semi-annual report for World Wildlife Fund (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 the first half of FY07, WWF and its partners *Action Santé Organisation Secours* (ASOS) and the Kenya Ministry of Health continued to carry out integrated population and environment activities in the two project sites established in FY04-- the Kiunga Marine National Reserve (KMNR) of Kenya and the Spiny Forest of Madagascar. In the Moist Forest of Madagascar, where previously planned PHE work was dropped due to changed funding priorities, WWF actively engaged with USAID-funded FP/RH and health project Santenet to ensure that WWF-identified PHE priorities were integrated into that project's program strategy in parts of the Moist Forest. WWF attended several stakeholder meetings with Santenet to find synergies between biodiversity conservation and community development. WWF proposed that Santenet implement its programs in about 60 communes located along the forest corridor, and Santenet agreed to work in 20 of them.

On Palawan island in the Philippines WWF and its local partner, the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Roxas District, made significant progress in advancing this population and environment project. The project was established in FY05 in the Coral Triangle (previously known as the Sulu Sulawesi Ecoregion; the new WWF-US priority setting has led to an expansion of the original area). On Palawan WWF continued to develop its more recent partnership with Save the Children Philippines, carrying out a second successful cross-visit to Save the Children and PATH Philippines PHE sites, and signing a Memorandum of Agreement with Save the Children for the provision of PHE training to the Roxas project. The project also reached its first group of new family planning (FP) users in Roxas with the commencement of a new FP commodity distribution system, and initiated meetings with local stakeholders to discuss mapping and monitoring of the marine area around Roxas.

At the WWF-US headquarters advances on the Population Analysis accelerated, in cooperation with other WWF offices and global PHE learning participants. Surveying is completed for all studies, and an interim report was finalized for the partnerships study. Analysis and review of draft reports are ongoing. Preparations are now underway for the global evaluation of all WWF's PHE projects, which will be followed by a PHE manual that will integrate all of these results into one product. Other PHE tools and products are also being planned as part of the communications strategy that is now under development. Technical support to the field continued.

Following is a summary of project status and highlights from the first half of FY07.

Madagascar

Overview and Highlights

In June 2006, WWF carried out an internal evaluation of the first phase of the PHE Project. Applying the lessons learned from the evaluation, the PHE Project started an extension phase in FY07 with a refined and reoriented strategy. One lesson that WWF and ASOS learned from the first phase is that the project should place even more emphasis on “small doable actions” in the short run, rather than trying to achieve major changes within the relatively short time frame of the project cycle (the term “small doable actions” was made popular in Madagascar through the success of the Green Healthy Communities Project and the Champion Community approach). As a result of the evaluation, WWF and ASOS realized that the PHE Project may not be able to see some of its most significant population impacts for several years –such as a decline in the birth rate in the whole project area. The new strategy adopted by WWF and ASOS still aims to achieve these long term goals but also focuses on maximizing the short term health and biodiversity conservation benefits of an integrated PHE approach. Certain sites with multi-sectoral and synergistic needs have become higher priority, and all sites will be encouraged to participate in the Champion Commune (CC) approach.

The CC approach allows communes and communities to define and strive to achieve multi-sectoral targets. Communities within each commune work in cooperation with townships and regions to define shared goals. The targets are short term but represent steps towards long term goals. As a result of a cost-sharing agreement with SanteNet, the PHE project is able to ensure that communities in all 4 communes where WWF and ASOS work are able to engage in the full range of development activities for which the project’s target communities set targets.

These focal communes include: Tranomaro and Behara (peripheral zone of the Andohahela National Park and a future protected area within the context of the Durban Vision); Ankililoaky (peripheral zone of Mikea National Park and also a future Protected area) and Beahitse (bordering the calcareous Mahafaly plain, a priority conservation zone). The number of sites for each commune has been increased from 4 to 6 except for Beahitse where there are 5 sites, and one site is so large that it covers the area of two sites.

A new WWF Field Project manager was hired; he will spend 100 percent of his time on the PHE project. There was a brief period of slow progress that resulted from waiting for funds to reach the field and for Malagasy elections to be completed (in the table below you will note that activities had to “restart” after this delay). Project activities were resumed with a presentation launching the revised PHE framework, and uniting the PHE team, technical partners, and communal authorities. The presentation also included a call for local government and development stakeholders to synergize their efforts to promote PHE by using the CC tool, and to help launch the CC process. Local volunteers continued to their successful PHE promotion and health commodities distribution and were provided with a quick update on PHE and the CC process.

At the same time, WWF conducted reconnaissance for new PHE sites in the Spiny Forest. New sites were selected from those surrounding new protected areas, in accordance with the framework of the “Durban Vision.”¹

The main challenge for the next six months will be to update the CBDs on PHE promotion techniques and CC tools as quickly as possible so that the project can achieve notable progress on community-identified priorities within 100 days. In addition, PHE and CC communication tools will need to be more fully developed and improved.

Strategic Objectives

Objective 1: To internalize PHE at different levels.

Objective 2: To improve FP and RH knowledge, services, and use in priority areas of the ecoregions.

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

Objective 4: Improved sustainability of FP and RH in priority areas of the ecoregion.

Activity Status

| Activity No. | Status | Comments |
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| <i>Spiny Forest Ecoregion</i> | | |
| Activity 1.1: Improve coordination of PHE programs | On Track | PHE is promoted through the CC process which is currently focused on reproductive health, general health, environment, and governance (the CC process is based on a framework that includes elements of a “nature/environment, wealth, health and power/governance” framework; presently there are not enough partners to promote “wealth” as part of the CC process for the whole commune. 100% of the partners from the project’s first phase are still involved; they are composed of about 50% of development actors from the PHE project’s target area. Better collaboration and synergy are observed between the PHE project and 4 other WWF projects. The other WWF projects provide capacity- building on biodiversity and natural resources management, promote PHE messages, and help with transportation. Several meetings were held at all levels (national, regional, local) to prepare and launch the CC process. |
| Activity 1.2: Implement Champion Commune (CC) | On Track | At the national level, Voahary Salama submitted a RFP for the establishment of guidance and monitoring |

¹ The national government of Madagascar is now in the third phase of implementing Madagascar’s National Environmental Action Plan, following the country’s commitment to create 6 million hectares of protected areas within the framework of the “Durban Vision”. The current focus of attention is the concept of “Site de Conservation” - zoned areas in which different zones have different purposes, including managed use, so that benefits can be delivered to local people at the same time as biodiversity is conserved.

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| approach | | tools for CC implementation (for all topics except Health). The CC process was initiated through introductory meetings in the 2 communes of Fort Dauphin. |
| Activity 1.2.1: Facilitate participatory identification of priority actions/objectives | Delayed | This is the next step after the introductory meetings. |
| Activity 1.2.2: Identify/train local actors in PHE tools & CC process | On Track | After December, experienced CBDs and new volunteers will be given a refresher course on PHE, the use of available tools, the CC process and their roles. Further trainings are planned. New CC community volunteers were identified in all sites. New volunteers will be responsible for sensitization and local follow-up of CC implementation. |
| Activity 1.2.3: Provide CC volunteers with PHE communications/M&E | On Track | The volunteers are still using PHE communication tools from the first phase. |
| Activity 1.2.4: Facilitate creation of and support M&E committees for CC | Delayed | This is another step of the CC process that will be implemented once initial trainings are completed. |
| Activity 1.2.5: Support communities in follow-up | On Track | The CC process has not yet reached this step in any commune (but additional volunteers are already identified for this purpose). For now the PHE team continues to monitor communities and PHE volunteers during monthly visits to each site. |
| Activity 2.1: Enhance targeting of FP/PHE in communities | On Track | After the first phase, early FP adopters had already expressed interest in providing “testimonies” to potential new users; however the team had not yet tapped into this resource. |
| Activity 2.2: Strengthen PHE CBD Capacity | On Track | During the standby period, CBDs continued their work despite decreased levels of monitoring. After December, the team will prioritize training of CBDs even though under the CC process, such trainings are not normally scheduled until later. |
| Activity 2.2.1: Provide refresher training to CBDs | On Track | 25% of FP CBDs are scheduled to receive a refresher course on PHE just after December. See 1.2.2 |
| Activity 2.2.2: Help CBDs recruit new users | On Track | In general, during this period, as a result of less sensitization and monitoring, there are few new users within the phase 1 project sites; the number of continuing FP users also decreased. CBD refresher training is anticipated to improve this situation. |
| Activity 2.2.3: Monitor/mentor CBDs | On Track | 36% (8 out of 22 of CBDs) were visited monthly between July and December and 100% were visited at least twice. For a few of these visits, the WWF Ala Maiky Coordinator took advantage of his field trip to sensitize the CBDs and reported back to the PHE team. This is an example of collaboration between PHE and other WWF projects during the standby |

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| | | period. |
| Activity 2.2.4: Facilitate CBD/MoH collaboration | On Track | After the restart of project activities in December, the project team will visit MoH agents to formally re-establish their collaboration with CBDs (however, within the old sites, CBDs and MoH agents reported that contact has been continuous, with CBDs regularly sending their reports to MoH agents). |
| Activity 2.3: Improve access to FP commodities/ health supplies | On Track | 68% (15 out of 22) of CBDs experienced no stock-outs of FP supplies during the period from July to December. From July to September, there was a stock-out of pills at the MoH clinic of Beahitse/Tulear (TLE) and a few of the Fort Dauphin (FTU) CBDs did not receive sufficient funds to be able to re-supply. |
| Activity 2.4: Improve FP/RH Quality of Care | On Track | The process to implement “PQS”- a Quality of Care model -was started within the 4 MoH clinics of TLE and FTU with the collaboration of Santenet. |
| Activity 3.1: Promote energy saving stoves among rural households | On Track | As a result of additional support from another WWF project to help promote fuel stoves, there was an increase in stove use in Beahitse/TLE (3 old sites). In contrast to this situation, there were fewer users in Behara/FTU (3 old sites); some stoves stopped being used due to inadequate availability of materials. This situation is one of the sustainability challenges that the project continues to try to overcome. |
| Activity 3.2: Encourage and support tree planting | Delayed | No trees can be planted before January due to the rainy season. |
| Activity 3.3: Support set up and/or with local authorities enforce community system to protect from bush-fires | Mixed performance | Due to the political context (elections), there was an increase in the number of fires. As a result, it was not possible to reliably measure the effort of communities to respect the “dina”. However, most of the cases were noted by communities and discussed with the PHE team. |
| Activity 3.4: Continue promotion of CBNRM/ establishment of System of Protected Areas (SAPM) | On Track | During the standby, CBNRM still continued under the WWF Ala Maiky program. Most of the sites in FTU will comprise part of the peripheral zone of new protected areas (SAPM) and receive several sensitization sessions about environmental and biodiversity protection. 82% of sites have a CBNRM process in place (initiated or already formalized). |
| Activity 3.5: Use population-health awareness sessions to promote conservation | On Track | After the restart, the ASOS team (even the doctors) were refreshed on the fundamentals of biodiversity and natural resources sustainable management. During each visit to the sites, they were able to sensitize CBDs as well as the local community on these topics. One community-Antsivavia, a new site in FTU- heard about PHE and demanded PHE interventions on tree planting and basic medicines. |

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| Activity 3.6: Promote use of bricks in house construction | Delayed | This activity has not yet started because it is lower priority after the restart |
| Activity 4.1: Ensure continuous motivation of FP/RH CBDs | Mixed performance | Up to now, no outreach sessions or sponsored fundraising activities have been organized to help motivate CBDs. However, more than 60% of them (within old sites) still continued to work towards PHE goals and are still operational. This activity is among the challenges of the extension phase. |
| Activity 4.2: Facilitate collaboration with public institutions (See 2.2.4) | On Track | See 2.2.4 |
| Activity 4.3: With MoH coordinate supply of contraceptives/basic medicines to CBDs (See 2.3) | On Track | By December 2006, the list of certified volunteers is now available at the MoH center but needs to be updated because new CBDs have been hired. The project is working to ensure that there is a system in place to ensure this happens in the future. Currently, there are 26 FP CBDs and 17 DCMs (Community Pharmacy Depot Agents) in the target sites. |

Kenya

Overview and Highlights

The reproductive health component of the project has seen remarkable collaboration between WWF and the Ministry of Health (MoH), ensuring that activities are continuously and sustainably implemented. A new partner is being selected to replace AMREF and the new partnership should overcome the challenges of the past, allowing for greater presence on the ground, more effective supervision, and regular monitoring of activities (AMREF supervised their component of the project from Nairobi which presented logistical challenges and was very expensive). During the AMREF-WWF partnership in the first phase of the project, AMREF helped to establish and manage the PH component of an effective PHE project that reached remote communities around Kiunga Reserve. WWF and AMREF learned many lessons from the three-year partnership, which are being incorporated into our analytical work and will also be documented in the upcoming evaluation.

During the first half of FY06 community members and groups have responded well to the project's various initiatives focused on improving accessibility of FP/RH. A new development in this fiscal year is that local community members are willingly engaging PHE project staff and openly discussing health issues-- especially in gender-based forums. A pilot study to survey FP use through trained community based distributors is revealing interesting trends in the demand and supply chains of FP. The study is also providing vital information on the consistency of supply from the MoH. Village health committees are working with the project on a variety of PHE issues including controlling malaria and other infections through preventive means, such as the provision of affordable mosquito nets (nets were provided through funding from Johnson and Johnson (J&J)). The continued dual funding from USAID and J&J for the PHE work in Kiunga is working very well, the J&J funds enabling broader health activities beyond FP/RH. MoH

officials continue to be very supportive. During the first half of FY07, high-level MoH representatives have even travelled into the remote PHE target communities to observe progress.

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 |
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| Activity 1.1: Promote RH education | On Track | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 24 Community Health Workers (CHWs) trained ● 6 interactive health education meetings held with village health committees and community groups ● Monthly immunization campaigns in all villages include RH education for target groups |
| Activity 1.2: Provide integrated FP/RH | On Track | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 30 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) trained in FP; they refer women to health facilities or Community Based Distributors ● Monthly clinics in all villages provide FP information sessions for mothers |
| Activity 1.3: Provide/ promote ante-natal care | On Track | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Project supports monthly ante-natal clinics in all six villages ● CHWs have been trained to provide basic antenatal care ● At least five TBAs in each villages have had comprehensive training on antenatal care |
| Activity 2.1: Improve RH infrastructure | On Track | Support for purchase of delivery kits for all villages |
| Activity 2.2: Continue mobile RH clinic to Boni | Mixed Performance | Roads were impassable due to rains that lasted at least four months making it impossible to extend services to most Boni communities, but trained community health workers provided basic health care during this period |
| Activity 2.3: Improve transport of contraceptives | On Track | Project has worked closely with CBDs and health workers to accelerate timely delivery of contraceptives from the Lamu MoH office. This |

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| | | ensures constant supply for the entire reporting period. |
| Activity 3.1: Continue training community based workers/ volunteers | On Track | Trainings for 30 TBAs, 24 CHWs and 20 CBDs conducted during the reporting period. |
| Activity 3.2: Provide FP/RH training to health personnel | On Track | Project initiated three month pilot study to monitor FP usage and identify capacity building needs for health personnel. |
| Activity 3.3: Train gender and youth groups in RH | On Track | Conducted two gender based training for youth on RH/FP and HIV/AIDS in all villages. The training revealed good understanding of FP. |
| Activity 4.1: Sensitize/mobilize communities on environmental issues | On Track | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All trainings conducted combined RH/FP lessons with environmental conservation discussions surrounding causes of pressure on natural resources in KMNR • Joint monthly meetings between natural resources management and health programs made it easier to link the two aspects of sustainable livelihoods. |
| Activity 4.2: Support/expand long-term welfare of KMNR | On Track | Environmental conservation programs and health initiatives promote population moderation and sustainable use of resources. |

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Among the key challenges seen during the reporting period is the delay in FP commodities delivery by the MoH to the health facilities within the project area, and the impassable roads that have made some of the villages occasionally inaccessible. The project is working closely with the MoH to improve and facilitate transport in the former situation. In the latter case, the project has ensured that Community Health Workers in the affected communities have adequate knowledge and supplies to handle basic health care emergencies (this situation is not unusual during the rainy season and therefore the project was prepared for this possibility).

Philippines

Overview and Highlights

This is the third year of the PHE Project in Roxas, Palawan which officially commenced in April 2005. During the first half of FY 07 the project made significant advances in project implementation.

A second cross-visit was conducted to Save the Children and Path PHE project sites in Iloilo and Cebu respectively. This second group was composed mainly of barangay captains and barangay health workers, the main implementers of the PHE project in Roxas. They were able to observe the types of activities that were conducted in these PHE sites and interact with their counterparts in the study sites. This enhanced their understanding of PHE linkages and commitment to the project.

Through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with Save the Children, training was conducted for Roxas PHE workers/volunteers using the Family Planning Action Session module (FPAS). The twenty-five trainees comprised barangay health workers, nurses, midwives and men who had undergone coastal resource assessment and monitoring training. Beginning in January 2007 the trainees will conduct FPAS for one of the project's target audiences -- couples with unmet FP needs.

The Family Planning Commodity Distribution System (FP-CDS) was launched last November with 21 community-based distributors. FP supplies were purchased upon the release of PHP 70,000.00 from the local government unit. This initiative was further strengthened by a MOA and Operational Guidelines signed by the mayor, 7 barangay captains of the target barangays and the 21 community-based distributors.

The first meeting of the PHE Technical Working Group (PHE TWG), formed through an Executive Order, was convened. The project's work plan and activities for the coming year were discussed including the roles of the stakeholders for the implementation of the work plan.

Several Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs), a Municipal Resolution, and an Executive Order (EO) were also enacted during this period:

1. MOA and Operational Guidelines on Family Planning Commodity Distribution System (FP-CDS) signed by the mayor, barangay captains, barangay health workers (BHWs) and Botika ng Barangay operators (BNBs)
2. Executive Order on PHE Technical Working Group signed by the mayor
3. MOA with Save the Children signed
4. Resolution No. 393, S-2006 Resolution Requesting the Head of Office Mrs. Maybelline Talanquines of the Municipal Social Welfare and Development (MSWD) for the Inclusion of Family Planning Action Session (FPAS) in Pre-marriage Counseling
5. MOA with Maliliit na Mangingisda and Coffee Producers Cooperative (fisherfolk organization) for 1 year fuel support (WWF continues to assist communities to find solutions to urgent coastal resource problems resulting from rapidly increasing human population and concurrent rapid depletion of resources (such as cyanide poisoning and use of dynamite for fishing) through support to monitoring and enforcement)
6. MOA between Palawan Baptist Hospital and WWF for Silicosis Study (financed with WWF funds from HSBC)

Population/ reproductive health data was updated through a survey of all households in the 7 target barangays. The new data collected in 2006 indicated CPR at 32% which will be used as the baseline. The database of household information is now being used to identify target audience for FPAS in the barangays.

Global information system (GIS) training was conducted for LGU staff. Maps of Green Island Bay's coastal resources are being created with most of the data taken from the project's surveys and monitoring of marine protected areas (coral reef and seagrass core zones).

Work has continued in protecting livelihoods of local fishing communities through patrols by the community-based fishermen’s organization for illegal fishing in Roxas municipal waters and by monitoring of the fish catch of the local fishermen for trends in fish stocks. Monitoring surveys for core areas of coral reefs, reef fishes and seagrass areas were also done during this period. Compared to 2005 data, hard coral cover noticeably decreased during this monitoring period. Species richness of reef fish was still good and consistent with 2005 data, although abundance and biomass declined dramatically. The negative trend in species abundance and biomass could be attributed to fishing pressure, or unfavorable water conditions just prior to the monitoring survey (recent storms), and/or the absence of permanent underwater markers of the monitoring stations/ transects.

In future surveys, WWF will make every effort to minimize factors that could bias the monitoring results. Meanwhile, it is anticipated that the PHE project will begin to see improving trends in these indicators, due to changed behaviors of sensitized fisherfolk and improved enforcement efforts. The Project’s PHE IEC campaign already is yielding promising results. Two dugongs trapped in fish corrals were released alive, and the 15-year old boy responsible for reporting them to officials credited the information and pictures he had seen on the Project’s PHE posters for his ability to recognize the dugong’s importance. PHE IEC and capacity building in communities may also be responsible for the fact that during this period 11 marine turtles were released, and there has been no report of dugong slaughter.

Strategic Objectives

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

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

Objective 3: To promote sustainable fishing practices and techniques among fisherfolk families and policy makers through emphasis on PHE linkages.

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

Activity Status (Data for indicators, as listed in FY07 work plan, are included)

| Activity | Status | Comments |
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| <i>Activity 1.1 Update baseline PHE information through participatory assessment</i> | Completed | Updated baseline - household survey of all the households in the 7 target barangays was conducted from June-August 2006. The Women of Reproductive Age (WRA) and CPR obtained were much different from the 2005 survey, and due to challenges discussed in prior USAID reports, these newer figures provide a more accurate representation of current FP use. |

| Activity | Status | Comments |
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| | | 1.2a: CPR : 32% (as of Aug 2006 survey) 1.2d: # new FP acceptors as of Dec 2006: 8 |
| <i>Activity 1.2 Identify/ recruit community PHE workers for FP/RH mobilization</i> | Completed | PHE workers have been identified and have undergone several trainings. For FP commodity distribution, some PHE workers and additional volunteers have become community-based distributors. 1.2b: 21 CBDs trained and operational |
| <i>Activity 1.3 Conduct trainings on PHE using FPAS</i> | Completed | 1.2c: 25 FPAS volunteers have been trained and are currently conducting FPAS in their respective barangays. |
| <i>Activity 1.4 Organize meetings on FPAS (to conduct IEC on PHE)</i> | On Track | Voluntary Indicator 1.1a4: 8 FPAS sessions conducted in the 7 target barangays during the practicum period of the FPAS training. |
| <i>Activity 1.5 Assess PHE capacities of community health workers</i> | Completed | Training needs assessment completed and subsequent trainings given to volunteers. |
| <i>Activity 1.6 Develop & implement monitoring tool</i> | Completed | Monitoring tool was developed with participation of stakeholders and is being used to track progress of work. |
| <i>Activity 1.7 IEC materials development</i> | Delayed | IEC material on study results and project activities will still be developed and prepared for printing by 2 nd quarter of 2007 (but could be delayed pending stakeholder agreement). |
| <i>Activity 1.8 Cross visit of PHE workers</i> | Completed | Cross-visit of PHE workers to Save the Children and PATH sites (Iloilo and Cebu) was conducted in October 2006. |
| <i>Activity 2.1 Forge partnership agreements with LGU, the private sector, NGOs in order to mainstream PHE in local development planning</i> | Completed | Voluntary Indicator USAID SO2: 4 MOAs and 1 EO signed; 2 private suppliers of FP commodities: 1) FP Commodity Distribution System (FP-CDS), 2) Palawan Baptist Hosp. (private hosp.), 3) Save the Children (NGO) and 4) MMCPC (fisherfolk organization); 5) EO for PHE Technical Working Group; suppliers; 6) Hari Marketing, and 7) Sibal Clinic. |
| <i>Activity 2.2 Attend meetings of Municipal Health Board</i> | On Track | A resolution for FPAS to be included in the pre-marriage counseling program of the municipality has been passed. The project will follow up on a proposed resolution regarding fees for RH care. |
| <i>Activity 2.3 Establish commodity distribution system outlets in barangays</i> | Completed | The FP community distribution system was formally launched in November 2006 in the 7 target barangays under a MOA, with 21 CBD outlets. Monitoring of FP commodities |

| Activity | Status | Comments |
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| | | dispensed is on-going. 1.4b3: 218 FP commodities dispensed (breakdown: 169 pills, 12 injectables and 37 packs of condoms) as of Dec 2006 |
| <i>Activity 2.4 Technical assistance to business partners of the commodity distribution system (CDS)</i> | On Track | Operational Guidelines for the PHE FP Commodity Distribution System was signed with the MOA. Technical assistance on the accounting and monitoring system for the CDS is being given by WWF's Finance & Admin staff. |
| <i>Activity 2.5 Conduct trainings</i> | Mixed Performance | 1.2c: PHE workers have completed training in FPAS (25 persons), commodity distribution (21 persons) and Non Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) IEC (29 persons). However, training for the MoH Reproductive Health Unit (RHU) physicians to do NSV has been delayed since the number of prospective clients is still insufficient. If the list of men preferring NSV reaches 10-15 the training will be given. For Bilateral Tubal Ligation (BTL) the province's Dept. of Health will be conducting an outreach mission so that listing of clients encountered in the 7 target barangays who want to have BTL is ongoing. For training of midwives to insert IUDs, there are now 2 midwives and 1 nurse who are available to do this in the RHU. With FPAS regularly being conducted it is anticipated that a list of clients who want NSV or BTL will be compiled. Those preferring IUD can now be referred to the RHU. 1.4b2: 3 IUD insertions as of Dec 2006 (2 of them had attended FPAS) |
| <i>Activity 2.6 Develop monitoring tool for CDS</i> | On Track | An M&E tool was developed through a participatory workshop. Monitoring for indicators is being conducted by individuals/offices that need to provide data and information. CBDs have monitoring forms which they fill out and submit to midwives monthly, and WWF accesses them later. |
| <i>Activity 3.1 Update biological information through monitoring surveys (seagrass, dugongs, and fisheries) and assessment of other habitats in relation to</i> | On Track | Voluntary indicators: % live coral cover – 6 of the target area's 7 sampling stations ranged from 40 to 62% hard coral cover, with only 1 station at 19%. Fish abundance – An estimated total of 16,777 individuals were recorded from the 7 |

| Activity | Status | Comments |
|---|----------|---|
| <i>population pressures</i> | | <p>sampling sites combined with a mean total of 471 individuals/100m².</p> <p>Species richness – A total of 184 species of reef fish distributed among 29 families were recorded from the 7 sampling sites combined with mean total species richness at 36 species/100m².</p> <p>Biomass – From the 7 monitoring sites a total of 68.96 kg/100m² of fish was estimated with mean total biomass estimate at 1.99 kg/100m².</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two dugongs have been released alive from fish corrals and no dugong slaughter has been reported for 2006. • Fisheries monitoring completed December 2006 with volunteers collecting data on fish catch. Data-analysis for Catch Per Unit Effort still on-going. • Maps for Marine Protected Areas (MPA) under preparation. |
| <i>Activity 3.2 Develop/ distribute PHE IEC materials to communities and policymakers</i> | Delayed | Reports are currently being reviewed and edited; development of a popular version in brochure form is expected by June 2007. |
| <i>Activity 3.3 Draw out management actions/ policy through a planning workshop, integrate actions into municipal fisheries plans</i> | Delayed | GIS maps not yet completed as of December 2006. Barangay consultations for MPA establishment and stakeholder workshop planned for 1 st quarter of 2007. |
| <i>Activity 3.4 Support communities for improved management and protection of natural resources</i> | On Track | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOA signed with Fishermen’s Organization (MMCPC) for fuel support to conduct patrolling of its waters. • Patrolling of municipal waters conducted by fishermen’s association (MMCPC) and Bantay Dagat (supported by the LGU). <p>1.3b1: 80 days of patrolling conducted (Bantay Dagat = 56 & MMCPC = 24) WWF PMP Indicator 1.3b2: 13 apprehensions and 3 cases filed in court</p> |
| <i>Activity 3.5 Technical/ IEC support to community-based marine mammal stranding network</i> | On Track | Budget allocation for RMMRCCG obtained by MENRO was used to purchase digital camera for RMMRCCG. |
| <i>Activity 4.1 Mainstreaming</i> | On Track | Voluntary Indicator USAID SO1: 2 new |

| Activity | Status | Comments |
|---|------------------|---|
| <i>PHE in local development planning</i> | | <p><i>policies implemented –</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An Executive Order (EO) for a PHE Technical Working Group has been signed by the mayor. ● 1 resolution for FPAS passed |
| <i>Activity 4.2 Work with LGUs in allocating annual LGU budget supporting PHE</i> | On Track | <p>Budget for environmental monitoring and management included in the Annual Investment Plan of the LGU for 2007 an approved copy of which still has to be obtained from the LGU.</p> <p>Voluntary Indicator 1.4: Counterpart LGU contribution from July-Dec 2006 = \$ 29,154.92</p> |
| <i>Activity 4.3 Support attendance to PHE conference, national or international</i> | Still to be done | |

Challenges and Lessons Learned

A continuing challenge for this project is the lack of a local partner on Roxas - beyond the Ministry of Health - who can contribute regular technical inputs on health issues and family planning. However, the partnership with Save the Children-Philippines has been tremendously helpful. Save has helped to build project staff capacity, and assisted the project and its stakeholders to gain access to communities and local leaders, applying Save's experience in implementing integrated PHE projects.

In addition, WWF has found the two cross visits carried out by the project to be very effective in gaining buy-in from local stakeholders. The partnership with Save the Children was instrumental in making those visits a success. At the same time, WWF has discovered that planning such events requires a significant time commitment on the part of WWF staff. This will need to be taken into account if such visits are planned in the future, or if such ideas are scaled up in the ecoregion.

Population Analysis of PHE Approaches and Linkages, and Capacity Building

Overview and Highlights

Work continued on implementing the PHE Analysis priorities selected in consultation with population and population-environment partners (the first four items below), and the new activities that were added at the end of FY06 as a result of matching funding from Johnson and Johnson and requests from the field (the last two items below):

- Determining the value added for conservation organizations of combining FP and RH with ongoing conservation activities. This includes: documenting the current status of knowledge about PHE and creating a framework of benefits.
- 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 will also include an analysis of basic population trends for the WWF priority ecoregions.
- Documenting how to make PE partnerships work most effectively.
- Developing a working paper on how to scale up PE interventions, in which the lessons learned by WWF and other organizations undertaking PE projects will be considered.
- Conducting an evaluation of all of WWF's PHE projects within the context of a larger scale evaluation of all of WWF's general health and conservation projects.
- Producing a PHE manual for conservation practitioners that will be based on all of the above analytical results and the global evaluation.

Value-added and partnerships analysis: In the first half of FY07, the PHE partnerships analysis was completed, and an interim report finalized. The interim report was distributed to a few participants in the partnerships survey; once finalized the report will be distributed more widely in a different format. The results will be integrated into some of the final products for the PHE Analysis, including the manual and other tools for PHE practitioners. The value-added interviews have been completed and analysis was started when Cara Honzak returned from maternity leave in October 2006.

Tools: a final draft of the Population Trends Analysis for WWF-US's 19 new priority places has just been completed and is now being reviewed internally. This is the first draft to take into account the new boundaries of the WWF-US Priority Places, because those boundaries have just been finalized. It is hoped that this analysis can also be included in the final products produced -as part of the PHE Analysis- for external audiences.

Scaling up: Substantial progress was made on learning about and beginning to scale up PHE. The scaling up case studies that were commissioned for Madagascar and the Philippines were started and a first draft submitted for Madagascar. WWF has also been helping Population Reference Bureau (PRB) to establish contacts and networks in East Africa, in an effort to assess PHE scaling up opportunities in the region, and in preparation for the East Africa PHE Conference planned in Addis Ababa for November 2007, to be organized jointly by PRB and WWF. Funding leveraged from J&J for the evaluation and manual (\$30,000 for each of these components during FY07 and FY08 respectively) will better equip WWF and other conservation organizations to scale up PHE.

We were delighted to receive a \$80,000 contract under the Environmental Health Integrated Program task order for PHE work in an existing J&J-funded health site in the Terai Arc, Nepal; WWF Nepal is very keen to expand PHE efforts to other project sites and landscapes, and this in-country pilot experience will be very valuable. We have also received requests from WWF offices to help scale up PHE in the Congo Basin, East Africa and the Philippines.

Capacity building: Capacity for management and for M&E in WWF's PE sites continued to improve during this period, with assistance from WWF-US and PE fellows in different regions, and with new staff. In Madagascar, WWF-US worked closely with M&E Specialist and PHE Project Coordinator, Voahanginirina Rasoarinoro, who has now been promoted to manager of the PHE project and thereby is able to dedicate most of her time to the PHE project. Given her M&E expertise and a demonstrated record of success in improving field coordination of this project, this is a real asset to the project. Also, WWF-Madagascar hired a new staff member, Fidy Raobelison, who is now managing field operations for PHE out of Fort Dauphin. The addition of Fidy to the team should lead to substantial improvements in the project's ability to effectively carry out monitoring across the vast area of the Spiny Forest.

In the Philippines, PE Fellow Bill Fischelis, who has now moved from Save the Children Philippines to Conservation International Philippines, continues to lend support to the WWF-Philippines PHE Project. His terms of reference are now designed to allow him to help WWF-Philippines consider how to scale up PHE in the Philippines.

In Kenya, WWF-US continues to work closely with the KMNR PHE project- particularly in maintaining continuity of FP/RH care - as WWF-KMNR transitions out of the partnership with AMREF, and into a new PHE partnership.

Outreach: Specific outreach events have included:

- presentation with Heather D'Agnes, USAID, on PHE at the USAID-George Washington University Mini-University event in October 2006
- participation in a PHE panel at the Beahrs Environmental Leadership Program in July 2006 at the University of California, Berkeley.

We have also taken various opportunities to raise awareness of PHE issues within WWF, including during visits to WWF field offices and when field staff visit Washington DC. We have held informal discussions on PHE with several other organizations, and have integrated PHE approaches into presentations on migration and biodiversity, HIV/AIDS and the environment, and conflict and the environment. We have appreciated the various meetings of USAID-funded PHE projects, which are great networking opportunities. We have provided inputs on PHE indicators to MEASURE Evaluation.

Our communications strategy is in the process of being drafted. Outreach will become a major focus once the results of the analytical work are available.

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 |
|---|---------------|--|
| Activity 1.1: To undertake participatory strategic planning for the learning program and establishment/refinement of M&E for WWF PE sites | On Track | Learning strategy completed in FY05; M&E support provided to various sites to refine PHE M&E. |
| Activity 1.2: To undertake activities to implement the population analysis strategy | On Track | Partnerships review interim report completed; value added analysis ongoing; one scaling up case studies drafted & under review; the other about to be submitted in draft form; communications strategy being drafted; helping Population Reference Bureau organizing PHE assessments and PRB/WWF organizing conference in East Africa. |
| Activity 1.3: To develop a population decision-making framework and tools for field practitioners | On Track | Tool finalized indicating population growth rates and other factors, to help prioritize WWF Ecoregions for PHE approach in the future; publication under discussion. |
| Activity 1.4: To continue and refine project PHE monitoring | On Track | PHE M&E system developed in FY05 and being applied & continuously refined. |
| Activity 1.5: To conduct an evaluation of all WWF's PHE projects | On Track | Planned for May through October 2007 |
| Activity 2.1: To support population-environment projects in WWF field sites | On Track | Technical assistance, including US legal compliance guidance, provided to the 4 USAID-funded field sites (this includes the new site in Nepal). Sustainability discussions are currently being scheduled |
| Activity 2.2: To undertake networking and outreach on population/health-environment issues | On Track | We have continued to raise awareness of PHE issues within WWF and beyond; formal outreach included a presentation at the USAID-George Washington University Mini-university, and participation in a panel at University of California, Berkeley. Our communications strategy is in the process of being drafted. |

Challenges and Lessons Learned

A major challenge during the first half of this year has been that the PHE technical advisor, Cara Honzak, was out on maternity leave for the first part of FY07, and then returned only part-time (as planned). Meanwhile the size of WWF's PHE portfolio increased to include one more project in Nepal. WWF-US has been fairly successful in

overcoming this challenge by finding ways to reduce Cara's workload and focus on priorities, but this makes it more difficult for the PHE team to engage in any extra activities or respond to special requests from USAID. We have also spent considerable time on USAID compliance issues recently.