



Population, Health & Environment as Climate Adaptation

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Maximising Development for Each Adaptation Dollar

- African governments and NGOs should consider multi-sector projects such as PHE (Population Health and Environment) when planning climate adaptation activities.
- These projects:
 - Increase community engagement and behavior change.
 - Involve and empower existing community organisations and governance structures, avoiding winners and losers.
 - Synergistically enhance outcomes in each sector.
 - Build human capacity for community-led scale-up.

Does family planning matter for climate change adaptation? YES!

- Meeting communities' needs for family planning has multiple benefits for adaptation efforts:
 - Women and their children are healthier—a fundamental building block of resilience to climate change impacts
 - Women become more empowered, opening up greater possibilities for them to effectively engage in adaptation efforts
 - Couples who are able to avoid unintended pregnancies tend to have smaller families/healthy birth spacing, limiting household demand on climate-sensitive resources like food and water
 - Slower population growth provides time to improve natural resource (NR) management and reduces pressure on the local NR base, resulting in fewer people exposed to climate hazards

Population Health and Environment as a model for adaptation interventions

- Ecological resilience:
 - active interventions to protect and restore ecosystem functions.
- Economic resilience:
 - diversified livelihoods based on more secure ecosystem services.
- Health resilience:
 - healthier families through better reproductive health services, improved hygiene and water supply, less food insecurity.
- Community resilience:
 - greater gender equity, cross-sectoral interactions, human capacity building, engagement with planning the future together.

Where to from here?

- HoPE-LVB demonstrated that PHE advances multiple SDG targets.
- As we now scale up:
 - Communities are keen to be included.
 - Resources must come from a wider range of sectors/agencies.
- Challenges
 1. Compartmentalized Government departments.
 2. Lack of policies and institutional frameworks to support Health and Climate Change Programming.
 3. Low Capacity of development actors and silo mentality.
 4. Evidence and Research to inform policy advocacy and programming-Value Add.
 5. Lack of effective policy advocacy campaign to support health and climate change cross-sectoral collaboration.
 6. Vertical funding approaches by most funding agencies.

Advocacy outcomes & Institutionalization

East African Community (EAC) Level

- EAC PHE training curriculum
- EAC Regional PHE Strategy 2021
- A regional PHE Advocacy and Communication Framework
- Minimum package for PHE interventions in East Africa
- Establishing/strengthening PHE networks in the 5 EAC Partner States
- LVBC Mainstreaming of P and H services into environmental conservation projects
- LVBC Facilitation of PHE advocacy dialogue platforms

PHE into government structures

- EAC Partners States PHE Country Strategy 2021
- Climate Change Policy in Uganda
- Model households in MoH CHW policy doc in Uganda
- Uganda Implementation Costed Plan for FP 2014
- Local Government Development Plans