

## **Program Results and Likely Long-term Impact of Packard Foundation Funding**

Several broad programmatic results are evident from a review of the field project sub-portfolio.

1. Value added: A great deal has been learned about the success and value-added of PE projects, how they are best planned and best managed, and where they are most appropriate. The results of OR, almost without exception, provide support that integrated projects bring to reproductive health and environment projects. Although OR results may not always have been statistically significant, the “on the ground” results have been significant enough to convince most PE and PHE practitioners that integrated programs have better results than single-sector programs and are more programmatically efficient. The Foundation’s PE portfolio has provided a number of lessons about value-added.

- PE projects often bring three major advantages to reproductive health/family planning efforts: greater access to men, greater access to adolescent boys and positive changes in the community perception of women and their self-perception when they have access to and control of money and credit.
- Family planning also benefits when packaged with the quickly perceived effects of health interventions such as immunization and improved water quality.
- PE projects often provide value-added to environment/conservation efforts via: greater female involvement in CRM and NRM activities and organizations, increased participation of adolescents of both sexes, and the “entry point” function of integrated programs that can quickly and visibly respond to the highest priority demands of the community.
- Positive results of typical environment/conservation interventions can be evident more quickly in CRM settings (where fish inventories can show positive results within two years) than in upland forests where NRM activity results take longer to show results.
- The inclusion of a micro-credit (livelihood) component as part of PE program appears to encourage even stronger community involvement in CRM and NRM activities and may bring greater impact.
- In programmatic terms, PE projects are often both cost-efficient and effective. A large number of NGOs has demonstrated that they can successfully implement PE programs with the positive effects of expanding target audiences, reducing operating expenses, and fostering community goodwill and trust.

2. Successful program models have demonstrated that they can be replicated elsewhere.

- A variety of relatively inexpensive community mobilization techniques can mobilize rural, isolated communities, and provide significant program results within one to two years.

- A significant number of health and environment-based NGOs can adapt themselves to successfully implement two-sector (PE) or even three-sector (PHE) community initiatives.
- The model used for program integration (one NGO does both P&E with the same staff or with different staff members, two NGOs work in coordinated fashion, etc) is less important to project success than a series of other factors (experience, leadership, acceptance of the PE concept, acceptability within the community).
- The Champion Community approach used in Madagascar is an excellent model that has proven ability to mobilize strong community participation to achieve clearly defined, multisectoral targets within a one-year period.
- The Foundation-funded PE project models did not pay sufficient attention to recurrent cost issues and have not yet demonstrated that they can be either a) sustained by local governments without outside donor funding; or b) replicated without outside donor funding.

3. The “capital stage” for PE programs has been completed in the Philippines and Madagascar and most of the factors needed for broader program replication are in place: excellent integrated training materials have been developed, training methods have been tested and proven, local trainers have been trained, a variety of PE and PHE project models have been tried and evaluated; and a significant number of NGOs have gained valuable PE experience and are now capable of taking major roles in scaling up PE programs.

4. Scale-up options for PE have not yet been demonstrated: While PE and PHE are concepts easily accepted at the community, local government, and NGO levels, the Packard Foundation portfolio has not yet provided examples of how broader scale programs can be designed and implemented for a much larger target audience (district or province-wide programs, corridor or landscape-wide programs). The Philippines appears to provide the best opportunity for this to occur, in part due to the success of Packard Foundation-funded advocacy activities carried out by PRB.