

PHE PROJECTS ARCHIVE - ASIA REGION

Project Name	Project Contact/Website	Lessons	Summary
<p>World Neighbors: Assessing Impact of Integrating Reproductive Health with Reproductive Natural Resource Management Program</p> <p>2001-06-01 to 2004- 06-01</p> <p>Bohol, Philippines</p>	<p>Lucero Compound Soliman Street Poblacion, Argao, Cebu 6021 Philippines Phone/Fax: 63.32.4858671 Email: rene.wnphils@pacific.net.ph http://www.wn.org</p>	<p>When establishing the project, WN conducted a participatory RH/NRM needs assessment to determine the specific needs of the community. WN helps to facilitate the training of community RH volunteers and the establishment of a village health station, where services such as prenatal check-ups, nutrition, and immunization are offered. The organization also conducted family planning information sessions for couples and adolescents.</p> <p>The NRM goal of the project is to improve farming practices in the critical areas of the watershed and develop mechanisms to protect and manage the natural resources, while also improving farmers' livelihoods. The village formed an organization which offers a variety of activities, including the following; organic vegetable gardening, integrated pest management, livestock management, biodiversity conservation, assisted natural regeneration, bee-keepings, microcredit and water system development.</p>	<p>Through the Health with Reproductive Natural Resource Management Program, World Neighbors found that the best role of nonprofit organizations is to facilitate learning, analysis and planning and to support community plan implementation -- not to teach, but to challenge communities to think, analyze and address problems.</p> <p>Start with a coherent community needs assessment that covers both reproductive health and natural resource management; then set a clear framework for developing integration. Work to strengthen supplies of reproductive health information and services, while at the same time, helping to create demand for supplies and services.</p>
<p>Soil and Water Conservation Foundation</p> <p>Philippines</p> <p>Cabacitan Natural Resources Management Project - Batuan, Bohol</p> <p>2001-06-01 to 2004- 01-01</p>	<p>169-G Maria Cristina Extension, Capitol Site, Cebu City Cebu 6000 Philippines Tel: 6332-253- 8663, 255-7571, Fax: 6332- 254-7570 swcf@gsilink.com, swcfbill@gsilink.com http://www.swcfi.com</p>	<p>The project focuses on providing training for community reproductive health volunteers through various workshops and events. This includes community planning workshops and a 10-day training for community RH volunteers. SWCF also conducts reproductive health needs assessment surveys and visits the existing sites of integrated programs. SWCF pursues a variety of programs to help ensure the protection of the local environment.</p> <p>Projects include potable water development, livestock management, stabilization of areas around springs, assisted natural regeneration in areas adjacent to Rajah Sikatuna National Park (RSNP), beekeeping, organic gardening, agroforestry including nursery development, biodiversity monitoring in cooperation with other RSNP barangays, public information dissemination about biodiversity and RSNP, forest protection, membership in the Protected Area Management Board (barangay captain), and watershed management.</p>	<p>Flexibility is needed in program implementation. RH and NRM can be most successful if there are trained technicians from each field who are willing to learn from one another. Also, immediate results (or gratification) are important to maintain interest, and the results of the program must have some kind of economic return.</p>

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<p>Future Generations Central Hazarajat, Afghanistan</p> <p>Future Generations Afghanistan</p> <p>2001-01-01 to ??</p>	<p>Ahmad Jaghori Email: ahmad@future.org</p> <p>www.future.org</p>	<p>The aim of the project has been to address the immediate needs of communities in the Central Highlands of Afghanistan in such a manner that will not only perpetuate sustainable practices, but also foster community development. Using literacy promotion as the entry point, FG integrates primary and reproductive health education into the general curriculum, with a focus on women, who then teach their families. Several villages with existing literacy classes have created a work plan to address conservation efforts, such as tree planting.</p>	<p>Not yet determined.</p>
<p>Future Generations Arunachal Pradesh, India</p> <p>Future Generations Arunachal 1998-01-01 to 0000- 01-01</p>	<p>Mr. Omak Apang omak@future.org</p> <p>Mr Nalong Mize nalong@future.org</p> <p>www.future.org</p>	<p>Local women volunteer to be village welfare workers, who receive training in primary health, maternal-child health and family planning. These village welfare workers then in turn teach the women of their villages. This primary health care intervention is used as an entry point for mobilizing the community toward larger socio-economic development. In response to the success of these women groups, the local men have formed village farmers clubs. The clubs have worked with womens groups to organize various events such as tree planting, mushroom cultivation, medicinal plant workshops, training in sustainable agriculture and demonstrations of low-cost latrines. Additionally, some communities have been trained to monitor and document wildlife using infrared camera traps.</p>	<p>Work with communities to follow an annual seven-step (Seed Scale) process. First, annually create a local coordinating committee; second, identify past community successes; third, visit other communities to learn the ideas and methods of their success; fourth, conduct a self-evaluation by collecting data; fifth, set priorities and create an achievable work plan; sixth, act on at least one achievable, agreed-upon priority; and seventh, monitor direction and make mid-course corrections. Evaluate progress based upon the following criteria: collaboration, equity, sustainability, interdependency, holism, and iteration.</p>
<p>Future Generations Tibet Autonomous Region: two nature preserves, three prefectures</p> <p>Future Generations Pendeba Program</p> <p>1994-01-01 to 0000- 01-01</p>	<p>Chun-wuei Su Chien chun-wuei@future.org</p> <p>Nawang Gurung Nawang@future.org</p> <p>www.future.org</p>	<p>The specific goal of this Future Generations project has been to build the capacity of local people living within the nature preserves of Tibet to not only protect the environment but also improve their lives. To develop this local capacity, WN has trained Pendebas (village workers) who continue to be a benefit to the villages over time. In the realm of reproductive health, FG offers awareness and training on a broad range of health subjects, including family planning. In addition to awareness training in natural resource management, FG supports the delegation of responsibility for nature preserves to the local level and encourages individuals to plant trees on both public and private lands.</p>	<p>FG works as an outside-in facilitator in the development process; not a provider to a specified end-goal. The premise is that development should build the capacity of local people to improve their lives.</p>

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<p>Manila-based, project is country-wide, Philippines GIS Demographic Project 2002-06-01 to 2003-07-01</p>	<p>kirkriutta@yahoo.com</p>	<p>The project examines demographic and sociological indicators in 206 identified conservation priority areas throughout the country.</p>	
<p>German Foundation for Global Population (DSW) Gahndruk and Bhujung, Pokhara, Nepal</p> <p>Integrated Conservation and Reproductive Health Project 2001-04-01 to 2003-06-01</p>	<p>King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation/ACAP P.O. Box #183, Pokhara Nepal Tel: 061-521102/ 061-528202</p> <p>www.kmtnc.org.np; http://www.dsw-online.de/english/</p>	<p>The project has three goals; preserving the Annapurna Conservation Area; bringing sustainable social and economic development to the region; and developing practices in line with a sustainable tourism ethic. The project conducts family planning awareness camps and distributes relevant material. DSW also trains community-based health workers and traditional birth attendants. In addition, the project has conducted research of the local flora and fauna, and participated in wildlife conservation and tree planting. In addition to these hands-on opportunities, DSW also works to develop income-generating activities in order to lessen the community's dependence on natural resource exploitation.</p>	<p>It is important to conduct a community needs assessment and also to stress the relevance of incorporating the participation of the community into the project. It may also be beneficial to conduct coordination meetings with other projects that have similar goals.</p>
<p>PATH Foundation Philippines Inc. Palawan, Visayas, Mindanao, Philippines</p> <p>Integrated Population and Coastal Resource Management (I-POPCoRM) Initiative 2001-01-01 To 2004-06-30</p>	<p>26th Floor, Yuchengo Towers, RCBC Plaza Ayala Avenue corner Sen Gil Puyat Makati City 1200, Philippines Email:</p>	<p>The goal of IPOPCoRM is to improve the quality of life in communities that depend on coastal resources, while maintaining the productivity and diversity of coastal ecosystems. The objectives are to improve reproductive health outcomes of coastal communities; enhance management of coastal habitats using community-based approaches; and increase policymakers' and the public's awareness of population-environment linkages.</p> <p>The RH component of the project consists of a community-based family planning delivery service, including distribution of modern contraceptive methods by trained NGO outreach workers and village volunteers. The project also incorporates adolescent sexual and reproductive health Information, Education and Communication (IEC), male sexual and reproductive health IEC, and AIDS and STD prevention education.</p> <p>The environmental component of the project consists of community-based coastal resource management (CB-CRM) interventions. Examples of these are habitat protection, IEC and alternative livelihood activities linked to micro-credit facilities.</p>	<p>Despite opposition from Church groups, municipal leaders are willing to support integrated population and CRM strategies, including family planning, when it is promoted within the broader context of food security. Projects interested in initiating an integrated project should begin by experimenting with mechanisms to integrate family planning into existing natural resource management plans and projects.</p>

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<p>World Neighbors Northern five districts of Karnataka, India</p> <p>Integration of RH with Sustainable Agriculture 1988-01-01 to 0000-01-01</p>	<p>31, Siddarameshwar Colony R C Nagar DHARWAD-580 001 India Tel: 0091-836-2777023 E-mail: neighbor@sancharnet.in http://www.wn.org</p>	<p>Focusing on innovation approaches to agriculture, shepherding, and reproductive health, WN hopes to lessen the gender bias women face in their attempt to access education and financial credit. WN educates women on family planning methods, with a heavy emphasis on birth spacing and maintaining a small family size. WN disseminates information about reproductive health-related diseases, such as AIDS, to male and female adolescents and migrant workers.</p> <p>In addressing problems of NRM, WN trains marginalized farmers in sustainable agricultural techniques such as organic farming, soil/water conservation methods, and the advantages of growing a diverse variety of crops. Women are encouraged to maintain small animals in order to better utilize field crop by-products. In addition to these activities, WN assists women in securing micro-credit loans.</p>	<p>The most important determining factor of success is the involvement and integration of various community groups. This integrated approach helped to address the health and economic needs of both women and men. Also, a specific phasing-in and phasing-out strategy should be developed with the input of the community.</p>
<p>Save the Children - Philippines</p> <p>People and Environment Co-Existence Development (PESCO-Dev) Project 1999-10-01 to 2004-09-01</p>	<p>Save the Children/US #1 Encarnacion St. corner Lapulapu Ave. Magallanes Village, Makati City Philippines</p> <p>http://www.savethechildren.org</p>	<p>The project first conducted a situational analysis of available reproductive health services and focused on upgrading RH facilities in medical centers. Subsequently, training was conducted for municipal teams on population, health, and environment programming. Municipality teams include representatives of the Departments of Health, Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources, and Coastal Resources Management officers.</p> <p>Training is also offered to health workers who counsel couples on family planning, youth who are peer facilitators and for the families of peer facilitators. Orientations are conducted for environmental groups on the issues of family planning and STI's. Save the Children also works on capacity building for Health Service Providers, materials development for FP and Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health, and advocacy for PHE approaches with local government units. In addition to these services, the program has developed its own theatre group, applying drama as a medium through which to disseminate awareness.</p> <p>Concerning environmental issues, Save the Children operates several training activities, such as the Coastal Resource Management (CRM) Training and Coastal Law Enforcement Training. The project is engaged with Environmental Site Assessment, participatory mapping, and the development and implementation of Participatory Environmental Monitoring tools.</p>	<p>While communities most often view sectors as integrated, the macro-level program designers and implementers tend to treat sectors separately. Fisherfolk know they must have a healthy environment if there are to be fish in the sea.</p> <p>Fishing is related to livelihood, which is related to health and food security and the education of their children, etc. Thus, there must be a national framework on PHE integration.</p>

		Activities also include strengthening of the Fishery and Aquatic Resource Management Councils and encouragement of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) at the municipal level. Additionally, this project helps to develop environmentally-sound business enterprises, participates in mangrove reforestation and clean-up activities in coastal areas, and deploys artificial reefs.	
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<p>Conservation International Municipality of Baggao, Province of Cagayan, Philippines</p> <p>Population and Environment Project –Philippines 2003-01-01 to 2005-12-01</p>	<p>Door 3, De Peralta Bldg., Andrews Subd., Bagay Road, Caritan Centro, Tuguegarao City</p>	<p>Through this project, CI hopes to encourage and enable community residents of reproductive age (15-49) to adopt safe and appropriate family planning practices, while also building their capacity to effectively manage the identified Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) and Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC) projects. In an effort to advance knowledge about reproductive health, CI holds numerous training sessions with local government units and village health workers to improve the delivery of RH/FP information, supplies and services.</p> <p>In addition to reproductive health capacity-building, CI is working to enhance the ability of these communities to effectively manage CBFM and CADC areas. CI also promotes “biodiversity-compatible” economic activities, such as agroforestry, within the CBFM and CADC areas. To reconcile these two programmatic areas, CI has conducted IEC and awareness campaigns to build a deeper understanding of the link between biodiversity conservation and population pressure.</p>	<p>We would advise that primary stakeholders of integrated projects become very familiar with the links between population and environmental issues in order to ensure successful implementation of the project. Additionally, resource complementation with key partners, such as local government units and NGOs, should be encouraged in order to develop collaborative and participatory actions.</p>
<p>King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation Kathmandu, Nepal</p> <p>Tiger/Rhino Conservation Project (TRCP) 2000-06-01 to 2006-07-01</p>	<p>King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation Sauraha, Bachhauli VDC,-2 Chitwan, Nepal</p>	<p>The project aims to conserve biodiversity in and around the Royal Chitwan National Park with the support of local communities by providing different types of income generation activities. While there is not a large family planning and reproductive health component, the project does organize family planning camps within communities residing in and around the national parks.</p> <p>Natural resource/environmental activities include the biological monitoring of the Barandabhar Corridor Forests, which provide an alternative habitat for endangered species such as tigers and One-horned Rhinos. The project also offers a conservation education program, community development, women’s development and other programs that directly relate to environmental awareness.</p>	<p>We advise that if possible, you come to see our successful conservation and development approach, whether in our station or in the Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP, and then decide upon the approach that you would like to build.</p>

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<p>Research Centre for Gender, Family and Environment in Development (CGFED) Vietnam</p> <p>Understanding of and provision of basic services for coastal populations 2002-04-01 to</p>	<p>19 - A26 Lane 347, Hoang Quoc Viet Road, Nghia Tan, Cau Giay Dist., Hanoi, Vietnam Tel: (84-4) 7565929 Fax: (84-4) 7565874 E-mail: cgfed@hn.vnn.vn</p>	<p>Many Vietnamese people work and live exclusively in coastal waters or large waterways; however, very little is known about this so-called "floating" population, except that they are among the poorest and most neglected segments of their society. The Research Centre for Gender, Family and Environment in Development's (CGFED) coastal population project aims to enrich the understandings of these floating people -- to empower sustainable growth, increase enrollment in illiteracy eradication classes and elementary schooling, and to improve the turnout at reproductive health clinics and marketplaces.</p> <p>One component of the project is to ensure ownership by the target population, including a financing scheme maintained and managed by the communities and a network of female volunteers who help their peers to access reproductive health services and information. Environmental protection and management emerged as a concern during the implementation of the project. Therefore, an environmental survey has been combined with Participatory Rural Activities (PRA) of the project. A proposal for environment protection has been designed, and has finally achieved support from an Australian donor.</p>	<p>The CGFED found that using PRAs in exploratory studies prior to intervention was important and worthwhile. Not only does community participation help facilitate the program, but also it helps identify the social reality of those people involved -- their practical needs and interests -- and provides a scientific basis for successful intervention. Intervention programs should be tailored to meet the specific health and educational needs of individual communities.</p>
<p>World Neighbors Central Region of Nepal</p> <p>World Neighbors – Nepal 1974-01-01 to 0000-00-00</p>	<p>Purna Magar P.O. Box 916 Kathmandu, Nepa http://www.wn.org</p>	<p>The project engages in the following RH activities: field excursions, clinics, awareness camps, counseling, service delivery and referrals. The project also works with soil improvement, water resources, and agroforestry.</p>	<p>Programs should be initiated with the participation of all stakeholders and should aim to build the capacity of marginalized communities.</p>