

WHY POPULATION MATTERS

**Linking Contraceptives and Coastal
Resource Management in Philippines**



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WHY LINK?

- **RH essential principle to assure sustainability of conservation effort in protected areas**
- **Integrated approaches make sense and cents**
- **Generate higher levels of community participation and involvement of women**
- **Family planning, AIDS/STD interventions**
 - **high impact, cost effective**

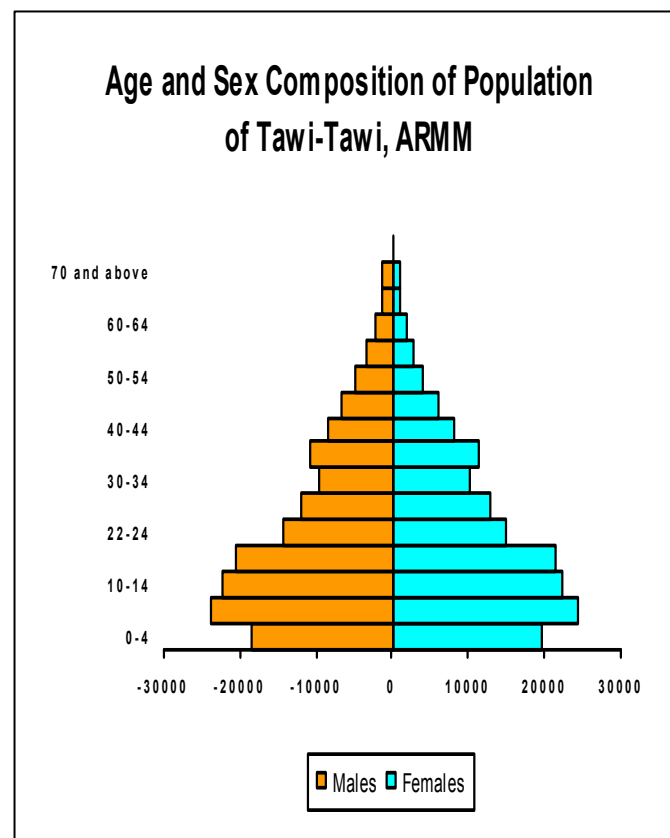
Coastal Philippines



- 60% of Filipinos live in coastal zone
- Predominately rural
- Densely populated
- Backbone of economy - fishing, farming,

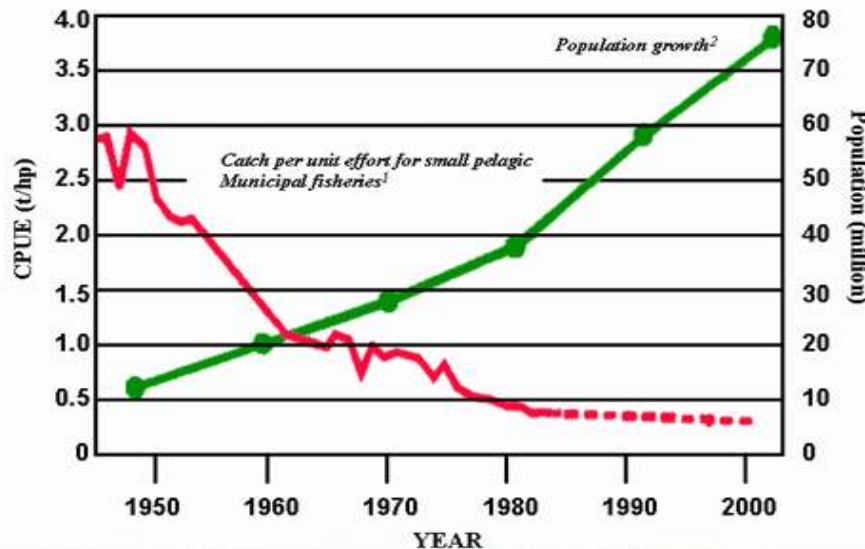
Population Dynamics - Hotspots

- Population: growing at 2-3 times national average rate
- Migration: increasing
- High fertility/ teen pregnancy
- High population momentum driving 65% of growth



Food Security Crisis

Table 1. Inverse relationship between Population Growth and Fish Catch: Philippines: 1950-2000



Average daily fish catch had dropped to a fifth that post WW II while population has increased eight-fold

“If current trends of population growth and coastal resource exploitation continue, availability and affordability of fish to provide a crucial protein source for the Philippines will be lost” (DENR, DA-BFAR, CRMP: 1999)

Coastal Family



- 6 members per HH
- 33% HH full-time fishing
- Average daily per capita income P36 (\$0.72)
- Fishers = P20 (\$0.40)
- 35% HH malnourished preschoolers (< 3 yrs)
 - father is a fisher
 - mother not using FP
 - HH lacks sanitary latrine

Community Awareness Destructive Fishing in Area

Use of dynamite = 24%-78%

Use of compressor = 20%-73%

Use of cyanide = 25%-59%

Muro-ami = 4%-39%

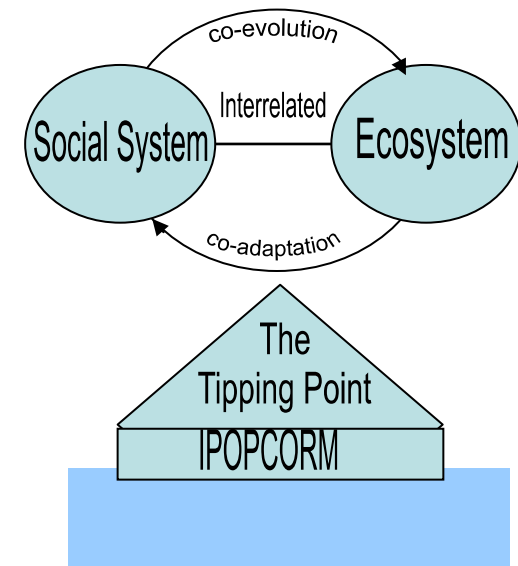
IPOPCORM



- **Uses symbiotic strategy to link sectors**
- **Focuses on protecting habitats and human health to assure better quality of life and sustainability of coastal resources**
- **Applies quasi-experimental evaluation design to test the hypothesis that food security will be achieved more quickly if CRM and RH are implemented jointly rather than individually**

IPOPCORM Change Theory

- **Based on the “linked eco-social” system concept**
- **Whatever effects one system, affects the other**
- **Small improvements in either system reinforce each other**
- **To turn around both systems from degradation to health**



Interventions – Directly Conserve

- **Promote creation of marine tenure arrangements (MTA)**
- **Support CB management of coastal resources and RH activities**
- **Strengthen LGU capacity enforce environment laws**
- **Build capacity of women/youth to participate in CRM and PCRA**



Intervention – Strengthen Capacity to Conserve

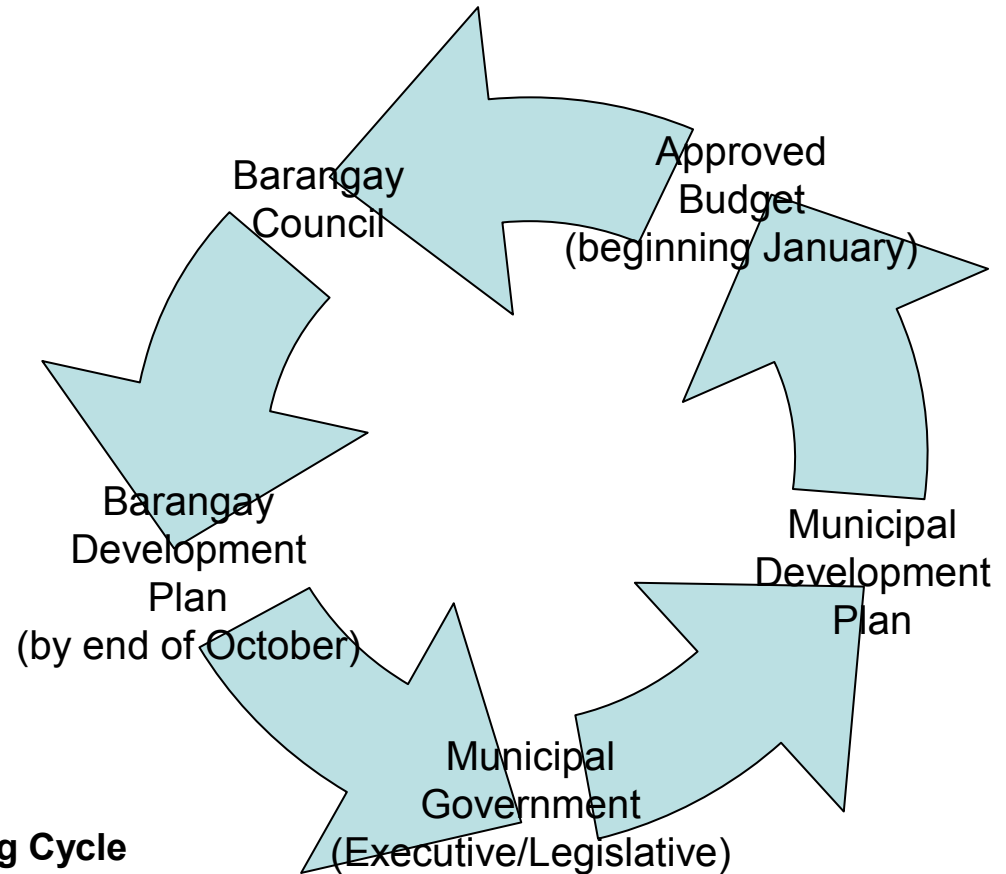
- NGO capacity to implement linked CRM-RH
- PO capacity to co-manage protected area and micro-credit facility
- Fishers/women's capacity to implement EED activities
- Shop keepers capacity - social marketing of FP products and IPOPCORM concepts



Intervention - Sustain Gains

Build barangay council's capacity to tap IRA and other LGU funds to finance CRM-RH activities annually

**Barangay CRM-RH
Action Planning/Budgeting Cycle
Multi Sectoral
(Youth, Women,
POs, NGOs,
LGUs)**



Interventions – Support Policy

- promote local regulations to protect critical habitats
- promote integration of RH into ICM agendas/policies at national and sub-national levels



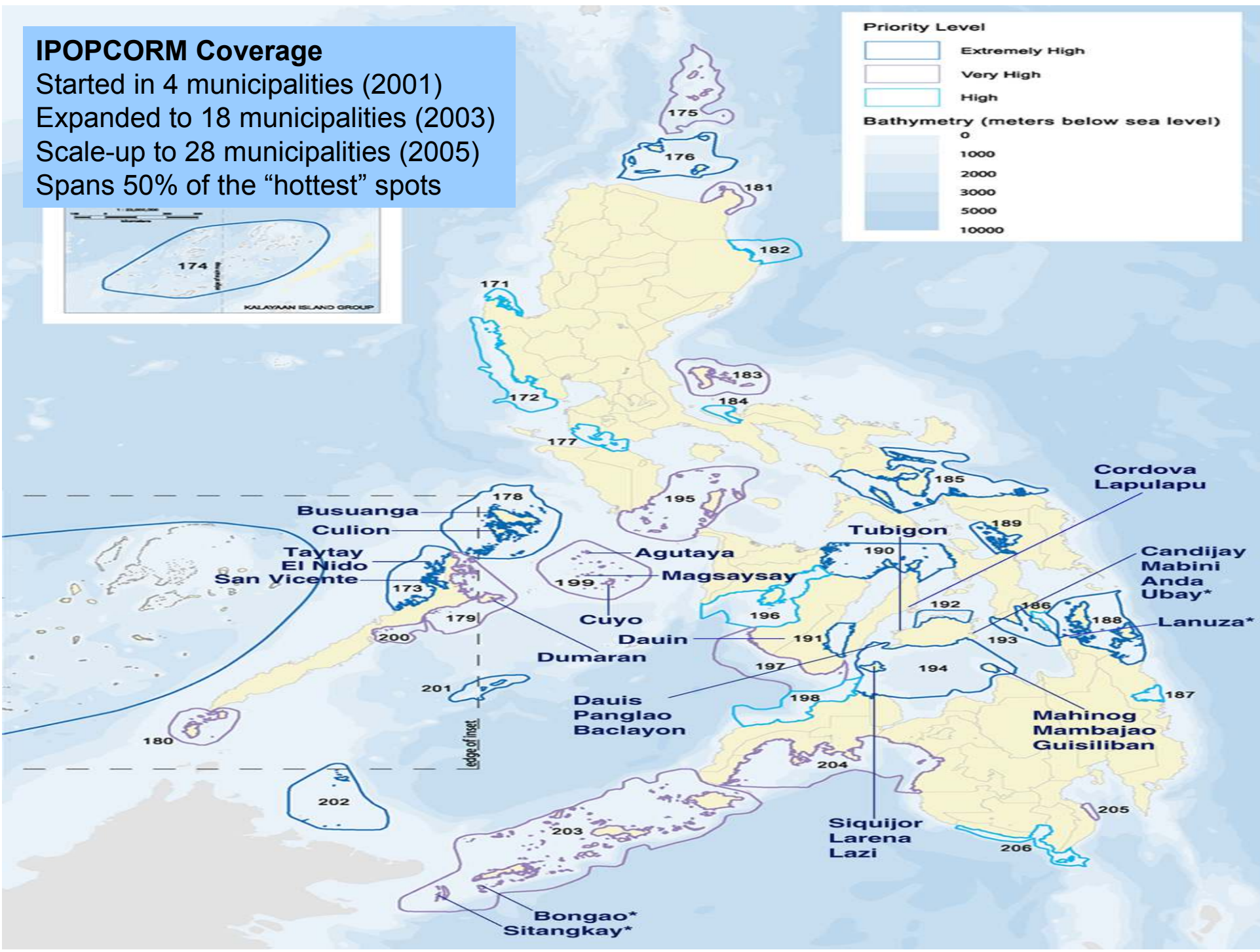
IPOPCORM Coverage

Started in 4 municipalities (2001)
 Expanded to 18 municipalities (2003)
 Scale-up to 28 municipalities (2005)
 Spans 50% of the “hottest” spots



Priority Level	
	Extremely High
	Very High
	High

Bathymetry (meters below sea level)	
	0
	1000
	2000
	3000
	5000
	10000



PAYOFFS

- **34 hotspots – improved management (17 in 2001)**
- **50 new regulations passed protected critical habitats**
- **609 community members active in PA management**
- **Access to RH services increased 10 fold**
- **PhP19 million (US\$350K) leverage from local sources for CB-CRM-RH**
- **2,793 coastal resource users implementing EED**



Program Monitoring Results 2002-2004

- **Fish catch nearly doubled in integrated site but declined or remained same in non-integrated**
- **Illegal fishing ceased to be reported as a prevalent practice within the surveyed populations**
- **Levels of FP acceptance and use were significantly higher in the integrated site**
- **Fewer respondents said their “family sometimes lacks for food” in integrated site**
- **Per capita income increased 21% in integrated sites but declined or remained same in non-integrated**
- **Fisher’s income increased 50% across sites**

Operations Research Finding (Preliminary)

- **The proportion of young females (15-24 years) giving birth in the past 12 months (recent fertility) decreased by 2.9 percent in the integrated site whereas it increased in both the non-integrated and the control sites**
- **Change in productivity and growth parameters of shall coastal habitats in same study areas showed similar levels of improvement for the CRM and integrated sites**

Synergy Demonstrated

Household Food Security

- **Prevalence of malnutrition (weight-for-age) among preschool children declined by 10.5 percent in the integrated site compared to 8.2 percent in RH-only site and 5.5 percent in the control site. In the CRM-only site, malnutrition increased by 7.5 percent**

Synergy

Gender Equity

Women's average income share increased by 60% in the site where the integrated approach is applied but declined or remained the same in the non-integrated sites

CONCLUSIONS

The synergistic approach generated greater impact on RH, CRM, and food security indicators than single sector approaches

IPOPCORM demonstrated potential for reducing poverty and balancing gender inequities in poor coastal communities.