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Linking Family Planning to Livelihood Resilience: A review of the science, policy and programming.

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Living Through Extremes: Building Livelihood Resilience Across Sectors and Countries

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The Science

- Multiple pathways linking environmental variables and demographic variables.
 - Linkages mediated by man complex and often context-specific factors
 - Abundance of fertility, environment and natural Resources Literature
 - AR5- Providing the unmet need for FP/RH services in areas such as the Sahel region of Africa that has both high fertility and high vulnerability to climate change can potentially significantly reduce human suffering and help people adapt to climate change.
- Slowing population growth through lowering fertility, as might be achieved by increasing access to family planning, has been associated with improved maternal and child health in two main ways: increased birth spacing and reducing births by very young and old mothers.

IPCC AR5

FINAL DRAFT

IPCC WGII AR5 Chapter 11

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with 1990 emissions) from the electricity generation sector in the EU, China, and India. In all three regions, changes in modes of production of electricity to reduce CO₂ emissions were found to reduce PM_{2.5} and associated mortality. The greatest effect was found in India and the smallest in the EU. The analysis also found that if the health benefits were valued similarly to the approach used by the EU for air pollution, they offset the cost of GHG emission reductions, especially in the Indian context where emissions are high but costs of implementing the measures are low (Markandya *et al.*, 2009).

11.9.2. Access to Reproductive Health Services

Population growth influences the consumption of resources and emissions of CAPs (Cohen, 2010). Although population growth rates and total population size do not alone determine emissions, population size is an important factor. One study showed that CO₂ emissions could be lower by 30% by 2100 if access to contraception was provided to those women expressing a need for it (O'Neill *et al.*, 2010). Providing the unmet need for these services in areas such as the Sahel region of Africa that has both high fertility and high vulnerability to climate change can potentially significantly reduce human suffering as climate change proceeds (Potts and Henderson, 2012). This is important not only in poor countries, however, but also some rich ones like the US, where there is unmet need for reproductive health services as well as high CO₂ emissions per capita (Cohen, 2010). Also, because of income rise in developing countries and concurrent reduction of greenhouse emissions in developed countries, a convergence in emissions per capita is expected in most scenarios by 2100 (WG1 TS5.2). Slowing population growth through lowering fertility, as might be achieved by increasing access to family planning, has been associated with improved maternal and child health – the co-benefit – in two main ways: increased birth spacing and reducing births by very young and old mothers.

11.9.2.1. Birth and Pregnancy Intervals

The Policies

- National development blueprints
- NAPAs, national and sub-national climate change policies and strategies.
- National Climate Resilient Development Strategies
- Development partner policies and guidelines.



FEDERAL
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF ETHIOPIA

The path to sustainable development

**Ethiopia's Climate-
Resilient Green
Economy Strategy**



Building Resilience to Recurrent Crisis

USAID POLICY AND PROGRAM GUIDANCE



USAID Climate Change and Development Strategy

USAID's Climate Change and Development Strategy (2012-2016)

Goal: Help countries accelerate their transition to climate-resilient, low emission sustainable economic development.

Overarching Principle: *Strengthen development outcomes through direct climate change program investments and by integrating climate change throughout USAID programming, learning, policy dialogues, and internal operations.*



USAID Resilience Efforts

“Resilience is the ability of people, households, communities, countries and systems to mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth”

“meeting the unmet need for family planning may be a necessary component of a larger strategy to build resilience”



Building Resilience to Recurrent Crisis

USAID POLICY AND PROGRAM GUIDANCE



The Global Resilience Partnership and Challenge

- The Global Resilience Partnership, convened by The Rockefeller Foundation and USAID, aims to help millions of people in the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and South and Southeast Asia build stronger and more resilient futures.
- The Partnership will accelerate promising technologies and ideas and identify new opportunities that can better build the resilience of families, communities, countries and regions — ultimately saving lives and livelihoods, as well as precious resources for when they are needed most.
- The Global Resilience Challenge- multisectoral collaboration for bold and innovative solutions to the toughest resilience challenges in the 3 focus regions.
<http://www.globalresiliencepartnership.org/#global-resilience-challenge>



The Programs....Lessons from PHE??

- Diversifying livelihood strategies (to non-resource-dependent activities) is increasingly seen as a component of relieving pressure on ecosystems in PHE projects.
 - “objectives include to:.. .. increase community capacity to sustainably manage .. related ecosystem resources to **improve livelihoods**, environmental sustainability, and wellbeing in .. project sites;
 - “.. central to the PHE approach is improving access to family planning (FP) information and services, which works in a complementary fashion with basic health and environmental management activities to improve **rural livelihoods**..”
 - “..X’s PHE projects improved access to family planning and health services (FP/RH) in vulnerable populations in rural, key biodiversity areas, while helping communities manage natural resources in ways that improved health and **livelihoods**..”
 - “..the goal of the project was to improve voluntary family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH) in key areas where population growth has serious impacts on natural resources and find more sustainable solutions for **local livelihoods**, so as to reduce pressure on biodiversity”...



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THANK YOU !