



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# **BRIDGING POPULATION AND CLIMATE COMPATIBLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY TO PROGRAM ACTION**

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**Bridging the Gap: A Conversation about FP and Climate Change  
Woodrow Wilson Center**

**October 28, 2014**

**Increasing  
recognition of the  
links between FP/RH  
and climate change.**

# The Science

## IPCC 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.

FINAL DRAFT

IPCC WGII AR5 Chapter 11

*Do Not Cite, Quote, or Distribute Prior to Public Release on 31 March 2014*

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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were found to reduce PM<sub>2.5</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 e.g. Malawi.
- Development partner policies and guidelines.

# The Programs....

- Challenge of linking policies to programs.
- Lessons from PHE?

# **GCC -- A Presidential and Agency Priority**

## **Executive Order (EO) 13653: Preparing the U.S. for the Impacts of CC**

“each agency shall develop or continue to develop, implement, and update comprehensive plans that integrate consideration of climate change into agency operations and overall mission objectives”

## **3rd Pillar of President’s Climate Action Plan, June 2013**

*“Lead International Efforts to Combat Global Climate Change and Prepare for its Impacts”*

## **Secretary Kerry’s 1<sup>st</sup> Policy Guidance Cable, March 2014**

*“Regardless of whether or not posts receive direct GCCI funding, posts are encouraged to integrate climate change across all programming.”*

## **President Obama at UN Climate Change Summit**

“There’s one issue that will define the contours of this century more dramatically than any other, and that is the urgent and growing threat of a changing climate.”

# SECRETARY KERRY'S 1<sup>ST</sup> POLICY GUIDANCE CABLE

An overwhelming scientific consensus tells us that our climate is changing and human activity is the primary cause. Without decisive action now around the world, the impacts from climate change will worsen in coming decades... *I'm counting on Chiefs of Mission to make climate change a priority for all relevant personnel and to promote concerted action at posts and in host countries to address this problem. I've also directed all bureaus of the Department to focus on climate change in their day-to-day work.*

Kerry outlines seven areas for active engagement:

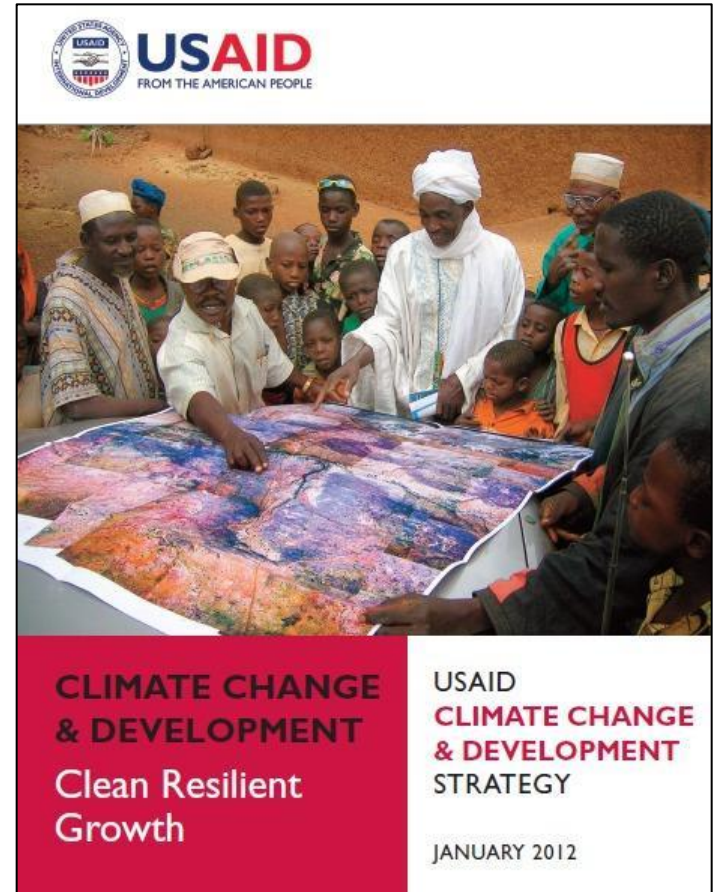
- Lead by example through strong action at home and abroad
- Conclude a new international climate change agreement
- **Implement the global climate change initiative**
- Enhance multilateral engagement
- Expand bilateral engagement
- Mobilize financial resources
- **Integrate climate change with other priorities, including an emphasis on: gender; urbanization; crisis, conflict, and national security; and management and operations**

# 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.*





# Other Relevant Platforms for FP and CCD

- Resilience Efforts at USAID

“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”



December 2012

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

- 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>
- Is FP and CCD up to the  
Challenge?





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**THANK YOU !**

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