Advocacy and Regional Coordination for PHE Approaches in Lake Victoria Basin

By: Dr. Doreen A.M Othero
PHE Regional Program Coordinator
Lake Victoria Basin Commission

E-mail: othero@lvbcom.org
Organization of the talk

• Who is EAC?
• Who is LVBC?
• Why are we here since 3rd February 2014
• Overview of Lake Victoria and the basin
• PHE challenges in LVB
• Why LVBC fronts advocacy for PHE
• PHE advocacy levels
• What LVBC has done
• What LVBC is doing now and future outlook
• Does PHE make sense?- The HOPE-LVB case study
• Challenges and lessons learnt
Who is the EAC?

- A regional Economic Community (REC) established through the EAC Treaty of 1999
- Currently bringing together 5 countries (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda)
- **Vision** - “Widen and deepen **integration** for the economic and sustainable development of the region”
- **5 Pillars** for **integration** (Common Market, Customs Union, Political Federation, Monetary Union)
- **Structure**:
  - 5 Organs- Policy arms (Summit, EACJ, EALA, Council of Ministers, EAC Secretariat)
  - 5 Institutions- Technical arms (LVBC, LVFO, IUCEA, CASSOA, EADB)
Who is the LVBC?

- An institution of the EAC
- Established by:
  - The EAC Treaty of 1999, Chapter 19, Article 114, 2(b), iv
  - The Protocol for Sustainable Development of Lake Victoria Basin Under Article 33 & 34
- Vision: “A prosperous population living in a healthy and sustainably managed environment providing equitable opportunities and benefits”.
- Mandated to: **Coordinate, Promote and Facilitate** …interventions of **state** and **non-state** actors towards the sustainable development of the LVB
LVBC GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

- Civil Society/Private Sector
- Sectoral Councils of Ministers
- EAC Council of Ministers
- LVBC Secretariat
- Coordination Committees
- Sectoral Committees
- National Focal Point Office
- Donor Consultative Group
- EAC Summit
- EAC Council of Ministers
But why are we here from 3rd Feb.

• At the invitation of PAI because we:
  - have become partners
  - are both members of the PSDA
  - want to share experiences
  - want to propagate the PHE agenda
  - seem to be like-minded

• WE ARE EXTREMELY GRATEFUL!
Lake Victoria and the Basin
Lake Victoria and the Basin

• **Lake Victoria** with a surface area of 68,800 sq km is Africa’s largest lake.

• The largest tropical lake in the world, and the planet's second largest freshwater lake. Only North America's Lake Superior is larger.

• Produces about 81,460 tons of fish annually valued at US$318million

• Lake Victoria and its basin covers an area of 193,000km²

• Average population is over 40 million

• The lake and the basin have abundant resources- fish, forests, minerals, wildlife, etc.

• However, there are also numerous challenges that cause the populations to overexploit the resources
**Description of Lake Victoria and the Basin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lake Surface Area</th>
<th>Catchment Area</th>
<th>Lake Shoreline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Km²</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>33,756</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>79,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>31,001</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>28,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>4,113</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>38,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total area</td>
<td>68,870</td>
<td>180,950</td>
<td>3,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pop.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
1. Environmental challenges
2. Water and sanitation challenges
3. Population dynamics
4. Health and SRH challenges
Degradation and pollution in LVB
Poor water quality and scarcity

The burden of thirst, National Geographic 2010
Population Dynamics in LVB

[Map of the region with population density colors and a bar chart showing population growth from 1960 to 2015, with labels for Lake Victoria and Africa Average.

Africa's Lakes Atlas of Our Changing Environment]
Health and SRH challenges

- Total fertility rate - (4.6-8.6)
- MMR - (530-1000/100,000)
- U5 mortality – (74-206/1000)
- HIV prevalence – (3.1-26%)
- FP unmet need (25.6-60%)
Trends in Maternal Mortality Ratios

Data source: DHS

Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births

- Burundi: 600 (Around 2000), 500 (Around 2010)
- Rwanda: 1071 (Around 2000), 476 (Around 2010)
- Tanzania: 730 (Around 2000), 454 (Around 2010)

LVBC

Data source: DHS
Family Planning Prevalence Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Baseline value</th>
<th>Intermediate value</th>
<th>Latest value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>39.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>45.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>27.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS except from MICS (Burundi 2000)
Family Planning Unmet Need

- **Burundi**: Around 1990 - 73.5%, Around 2000 - 29%, Around 2010 - 31%
- **Kenya**: Around 1990 - 60.3%, Around 2000 - 23.9%, Around 2010 - 25.6%
- **Rwanda**: Around 1990 - 40.4%, Around 2000 - 35.6%, Around 2010 - 18.9%
- **Tanzania**: Around 1990 - 30.1%, Around 2000 - 21.8%, Around 2010 - 25.3%
- **Uganda**: Around 1990 - 53.7%, Around 2000 - 34.6%, Around 2010 - 34.3%

Data sources: DHS except Burundi 2000 (MICS)
What is not going right in LVB?

• A lot of donor funding
• Several VERTICALLY implemented projects
• Uncoordinated actors
• But minimum impact on the lives of the people
• Why? Because the projects have by design or by default excluded issues of POPULATION
• An integrated approach could be the way out!
Against the foregoing background the PHE Program was designed in LVBC and institution of the EAC
Our understanding of PHE

- PHE is an approach to **Sustainable Development** that integrates health and environmental conservation initiatives in order to seek synergistic successes.

- However,
  - What is the value of sectoral integration?
  - Does integration of sectors work?
  - Can sectoral integration be comprehended by stakeholders?

Yes it is valuable! But requires robust advocacy and meticulous coordination.
What role does LVBC play?

- Advocacy
- Partnerships and collaborations - the case of HOPE LVB
- Establishing/strengthening PHE networks in Partner States
- Mainstreaming PHE into new and existing project
- Capacity building at different levels
- Coordinating PHE state and non-state actors
- PHE research
- Review and harmonization of policies
Why LVBC fronts advocacy for PHE

- Harnessing understanding
- Political buy-in
- Patronage
- Policy and decision making
- Resource mobilization
- Acceptance by beneficiaries
1) Legislation for PHE
   - Heads of State
   - Ministers
   - Members of Parliament- national and regional

2) Peer support
   - EAC Organs and Institutions

3) Policy Guidance
   - Permanent Secretaries

4) Technical Guidance
   - Experts in Government and non-governmental organizations
What LVBC has done

With support from USAID EA, LVBC:

• Introduced the PHE approach to the Sectoral Council of Ministers for LVB
• Inducted the entire LVBC team on PHE
• Established and operationalized:
  – an integrated Technical Working Group (TWG) for PHE
  – Regional Policy Steering Committee (RPSC)-Permanent Secretaries responsible for Health, Environment, Water, Planning, EAC Affairs and Local Government
  – Integrated Parliamentary Dialogue Forum for PHE
What LVBC is doing now

- PHE research
- Development of:
  - a regional PHE Strategic Plan
  - A regional PHE Advocacy and Communication Framework
  - Basic package for PHE interventions
- Establishing/strengthening PHE networks in the EAC Partner States
- PHE capacity building
- Mainstreaming of P and H services into environmental conservation projects
- Facilitation of PHE advocacy dialogue platforms
LVBC’s PHE future outlook

i. Develop PHE curricula for implementation at all levels of education

ii. Facilitate review and harmonization of national health and environmental conservation policies and strategies through the PHE lens

iii. Document and share PHE best practices and success stories

iv. Mainstream PHE into LVBC hotspots- through existing and future projects

v. Enhance resource mobilization
But does PHE really make sense? YES!

The Health of People and the Environment (HOPE) LVB project

HOPE-LVB - Project Goal

To reduce threats to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem degradation in the LVB while simultaneously increasing access to FP/RH to improve maternal and child health.
Men engage in family planning and reproductive health

Women engage in sustainable livelihoods and natural resource management

Youth engage in income generating activities to improve their future
Model Households

- Practice sustainable agriculture and resource planning
- Have access to clean water for drinking, cooking, and washing
- Additional livelihood sources
- Have healthy understanding of reproductive health and family planning
Number of deliveries at health facilities in HoPE-LVB Uganda project sites

Deliveries at HFs

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries at HFs</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of new FP clients—HOPE LVB Uganda (at the health facility and community level)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>New FP Clients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jun-12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul - Sept 2012</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct - Dec 2012</td>
<td>1258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan - Mar 2013</td>
<td>3369</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
“I wish we got this FP education earlier we would have made better decisions about our family sizes. We are now faced with all these problems as we do not have enough resources to take care of our big families. Our children should not be like us”

Fisherman - Jaguzi Island
i. Measuring synergies and cost-effectiveness of integration

ii. Mainstreaming PHE into existing vertical health and environmental conservation projects that are mainly donor supported

iii. Political buy-in for policy review and integrated approaches
Lessons learnt so far

i. Advocacy is a powerful tool for propagating adoption of PHE in the EAC region - RECs

ii. A top-down approach to PHE advocacy is most appropriate but must be backed by evidence

iii. Propagation of PHE requires strong partnerships

iv. A clear coordination structure is key to successful implementation of PHE interventions at regional level

v. Political buy-in is key to the success of PHE programming
Acknowledgements

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- LVBC environmental conservation projects
- USAID EA
THANK YOU