
February 6th, 2019
Laura Cooper Hall, PACE-PRB, Facilitator

Laura is a policy analyst on the People, Health, Planet team in International Programs at PRB. Her focus is on making the case for family planning as a critical investment for sectors outside of health. Laura previously worked at the Women’s Environment and Development Organization, YouAct, and dance4life. Laura Cooper Hall holds a graduate degree from the Erasmus Mundus Masters Program in Public Policy and a Bachelor’s Degree in Anthropology from McGill University. She speaks Spanish fluently.
Before We Begin

Webinar will be recorded

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Visit our website: fphighimpactpractices.org
Today’s Panelists

Laura Cooper Hall
PACE-PRB

Yvette Ribaira
JSI Research & Training Institute

Caitlin Thistle
USAID, GHFP Fellow
Caitlin Newman Thistle, USAID GHFP Fellow

Caitlin is a Technical Advisor in the Research, Technology, and Utilization Division of the Office of Population and Reproductive Health at USAID. Caitlin leads efforts on production and dissemination of the HIPs in Family Planning, supports the management of the Passages Project, and backstops the family planning staff in Mozambique and Tanzania. Before joining USAID in 2013, Caitlin served as Site Director for a study abroad program based in Tanzania. Caitlin holds a graduate degree from the University of Pittsburgh’s Graduate School of Public and International Affairs and bachelor degrees from Susquehanna University.
Supporting Strategic Decision-Making in Family Planning: High Impact Practices
HIPs address three challenges.
HIPs are...

- Evidence-based family planning practices
- Vetted by experts against specific criteria
- Documented in an easy-to-use format.
HIPs are evidence-based practices.
Current High Impact Practices
Poll Question
Which of the following five High Impact Practices are of most interest to you? (select all that apply)

- Community Health Workers
- Mobile Outreach Services
- Community Group Engagement
- Mass Media
- Policy
HIPS are vetted by experts.

25 experts meet 2x per year.

Including representatives from the Co-Sponsors:
- USAID
- UNFPA
- World Health Organization
- IPPF
- FP2020
HIPs are based on specific criteria.

- Demonstrated impact
- Applicable across settings
- Scalable
- Sustainable
- Cost-effective
HIP Briefs

8 pages each

Available in 4 languages

define the practice,
identify challenges the practice can address,
summarize the evidence of impact, and
offer implementation tips
Potential Uses of HIPs in Your Work
Poll Question

Which use for the HIPs is most relevant for your work? (select all that apply)

• Advocacy
• Strategic Planning
• Program Management
• Exploration of Research Gaps
• To Inform Policies and Guidelines
Strategic Planning Guides

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3
HIP
Endorsing Organizations

# HIPsFP | FPHighImpactPractices.org
What is the Population, Health, and Environment (PHE) Approach?

How Can the FP HIPs Improve Outcomes for PHE Programs?

Laura Cooper Hall, PACE-PRB
What is the Population, Health, and Environment (PHE) development approach?

• Integrates solutions to persistent development challenges
  – Family planning/reproductive health
  – Primary health care
  – Natural resource management/conservation
  – Livelihoods and/or food security

• Recognizes that people do not live in “siloes”

• Reaches “last mile” communities
Why integrate population, health, and the environment?

- Increase men’s participation in health aspects and women’s in natural resource management
- Cost effective for organizations and time efficient for communities
- Respond to the priority needs of rural communities
- Family planning and conservation better received when “packaged” with other priority benefits
- Improve equity by reaching the hardest to reach populations
Policy Brief

FAMILY PLANNING HIGH IMPACT PRACTICES CAN IMPROVE OUTCOMES FOR POPULATION, HEALTH, AND ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMS

When population, health, and environment (PHE) projects are effective, they can protect the health of individuals and populations, and also support sustainable development. This is achieved by focusing on high-impact practices (HIPs) that are known to improve health, reduce poverty, and promote environmental sustainability. HIPs are strategies that address the root causes of health-related problems and aim to create lasting change.

Experts in the family planning sector have developed a set of evidence-based practices—known as Family Planning High Impact Practices (FP HIPs)—that can improve family planning and reproductive health program outcomes. HIPs can also be applied in development programs that integrate multiple sectors of the community, including family planning. This approach provides an opportunity to improve the use of HIPs within population, health, and environment (PHE) projects.

HIPs are integrated community-based projects that focus on improving health outcomes for populations in neglected areas with limited access to essential services. They are designed to address the needs of specific communities and to involve all stakeholders, from local government to international organizations.

HIPs are organized into three categories: HIPs for family planning, HIPs for health, and HIPs for the environment. These categories address different aspects of community development and help to ensure that all sectors contribute to the improvement of health outcomes.

PHE projects already use elements of HIPs. Most PHE projects carry out activities that align with the goals of HIPs, even if they are not identified as HIPs. The following examples highlight how HIPs can be integrated into PHE projects:

1. **Improving Access to Family Planning Information and Services**: HIPs can improve the availability, accessibility, and quality of family planning services. By integrating HIPs into existing family planning programs, PHE projects can enhance access to essential services.

2. **Social and Behavior Change HIPs**: HIPs can influence knowledge, beliefs, and social norms associated with the use of contraception. By incorporating HIPs into social and behavior change programs, PHE projects can promote the use of contraception and improve overall health outcomes.

3. **Gender Sensitivity HIPs**: HIPs can improve gender sensitivity in the delivery of family planning services. By incorporating HIPs into gender-sensitive programs, PHE projects can ensure that all members of the community benefit from these services.

Implementation of HIPs requires coordination and collaboration among different stakeholders. This can be achieved through partnerships and the establishment of networks that link HIPs and other PHE projects.

Web Feature

https://thepaceproject.org/fp-HIPS-PHE/
PHE Projects Already Use Elements of HIPs

- PHE projects carry out activities that align with elements of select HIPs

### Examples of PHE Projects That Include Activities From Two Enabling Environment HIPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>HIP</th>
<th>PHE PROJECTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enabling</td>
<td><strong>Educating Girls</strong></td>
<td>• The Guraghe People’s Self-Help Development Organization (Ethiopia).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>- Keep girls in school to promote health and development.</td>
<td>• Health in Harmony (Indonesia).</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Gender, Health, and Conservation Program of the Jane Goodall Institute (multiple countries).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td><strong>Policy</strong></td>
<td>• Mahefa Miaraka Community Capacity for Health Program of JSI (Madagascar).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Develop, implement, and monitor supportive government policies.</td>
<td>• HoPE-LVB Project of Pathfinder International (Kenya and Uganda).</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Poll: Which HIP do you think was referenced most by PHE practitioners in the practitioner survey?

a) Community Health Workers
b) Digital Health for Social and Behavior Change
c) Social Franchising
d) Educating Girls
PHE Projects Could Strengthen Impact by Intentionally Using HIPs

• HIPs can be used to strategically consider how to leverage and strengthen project activities
  – Example: Community Health Workers
• Projects should measure and report on HIPs
PHE Projects Enhance the HIP Evidence Base

• PHE projects present a unique learning opportunity for the family planning community
• Analysis could contribute to both the HIP and PHE evidence base
• Intentionally using, measuring, and reporting could increase the recognition of PHE projects’ results
PHE Projects’ Intentional Use of HIPs Can Achieve Greater Impact and Build the Evidence Base

Work must be done to:

• Strengthen awareness of the HIPs among PHE implementers and advocates
• Advance the best practices of HIP implementation
• Measure and report on HIP results within PHE projects
A Number of PHE Projects Implement Elements of the HIPs, But Even They Can Do More

- Tuungane, implemented by TNC and Pathfinder in Tanzania
- Safidy, implemented by Blue Ventures in Madagascar
- HoPE LVB, implemented by Pathfinder in the Lake Victoria Basin
- Mahefa Miaraka, implemented by JSI in Madagascar
Yvette Ribaira, JSI - Madagascar

Yvette is the Chief of Party for USAID funded Community Capacity for health Program. She has nearly three decades of public health service delivery and program management experience. Yvette brings with her exceptional experience in both public and private settings, as a renowned researcher on issues related to family planning, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH), and nutrition, and as a respected leader of public health projects, including the Population, health and Environment Approach in Madagascar. Yvette is a Medical Doctor and has a Master’s degree in Public Health.
USAID Community Capacity for Health Program (Mahefa Miaraka)

Successfully Integrating High-Impact Family Planning Practices into Population, Health, and Environment Projects

Presented by
Yvette Ribaira, MD, MPH
Outline

• Background
• Program Approach
• Key Findings
• Recommendations.
Background

- 80% endemic species
- 80% of the population is rural
- 76% of the population is poor
- 2.7% population growth
- Lack of access to FP services

Sources: DHS, 2008/09 – WB, 2017
Program Approach

4,885 villages and 6.1 million people
Community health forms the foundation of the health system

Community health to improve geographical access to primary care

Community health to reach UHC and achieve SDG

Institutional framework to standardize health interventions
Community members select CHVs.

Local coordination committee (health hut building, planning) support CHVs.

FP Training, skills certification, supervision by health facility.

Provision of FP counseling and service job aids, management and IEC tools.
Program Approach (cont’d)

- Community-level health promotion and sensitization
- Capacity of community stakeholders to assess community needs, develop key messages and advocate for improved services
- Innovations to promote adolescent and youth health
Key Findings
In Policy Development HIP

- NPCH updated (2017)
- FP law available (2018)
- Norms guideline reviewed
- CHVs curricula standardized
Key Findings
CHV Service Delivery
(n = 6,093)

- 92% CHVs in environmental areas trained in FP service delivery.
- 54% CHVs male.
- 72% coverage.

Source: Mahefa Miaraka, database, oct 2013 - sept 2018
Key Findings (cont’d):
Evolution of Coverage in Local Services by CHVs

New Family Planning Users

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% of CHV's contribution</th>
<th>New users at CHV</th>
<th>New users at Health Facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>94,097</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>142,502</td>
<td>48,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>246,619</td>
<td>152,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>289,923</td>
<td>194,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>202,632</td>
<td>34,722</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>221,866</td>
<td>55,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>204,467</td>
<td>68,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>281,818</td>
<td>111,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>294,124</td>
<td>111,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>306,430</td>
<td>111,700</td>
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Sources: CCHP, Activity Reports 2012 – 2018
Key Results (cont’d):
Trend in Contraceptive Prevalence and FP Unmet Need

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate</th>
<th>% with unmet need in Family Planning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>41.3%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>46.4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>62.0%</td>
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### Key Results (cont’d):
Unintended Pregnancy Averted and Cost Saving in Vaccination

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unintended pregnancy averted</td>
<td>11,520</td>
<td>19,932</td>
<td>34,847</td>
<td>10,714</td>
<td>20,419</td>
<td>48,816</td>
<td>51,552</td>
<td>57,888</td>
<td>57,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost saving in vaccination of children (USD)</td>
<td>171,300</td>
<td>296,385</td>
<td>518,175</td>
<td>159,315</td>
<td>303,630</td>
<td>725,895</td>
<td>766,575</td>
<td>860,790</td>
<td>860,790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Findings:
People Reached by SBCC Channels
(n = 4,987,099)

- Radio broadcast: 59%
- Reached by CHVs activities: 29%
- High Visibility Events: 12%

Source: Mahefa Miaraka, annual report, sept 2018
Recommendations for HIPs

• **Enabling environment:** integrating the application of FP law in the health and environment policy.

• **Service delivery:** universal health coverage in part through task shifting to CHVs.

• **Behavior Change Communication:** targeting youth and men.
Thank you for Your Attention!

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How Can Population, Health, and Environment Projects Learn From Family Planning High Impact Practices?

Questions & Answers
Kickoff Questions

• Do you think most PHE projects are using the HIP briefs to implement project activities? If use is not common, what barriers do you think prevent PHE practitioners from implementing them?

• Clearly the FP HIPs can strengthen PHE projects. Can learning from PHE projects be used to strengthen the HIPs?

• What next steps for HIP implementation and project strengthening do you suggest to PHE practitioners and decisionmakers?
How Can Population, Health, and Environment Projects Learn From Family Planning High Impact Practices?

Questions & Answers
Before We Close:

Recording will be shared tomorrow. Also find it here:


Presentation available here:

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