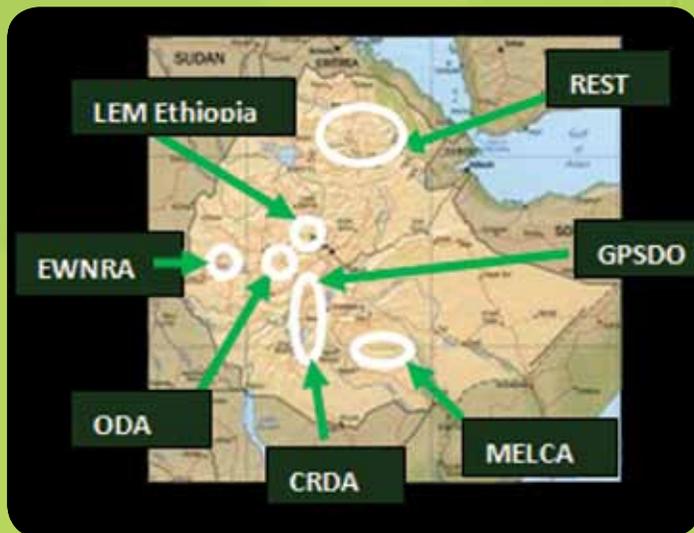


PHE PROJECT SITES



Here is a list of some PHE projects currently taking place:

- **Ethio Wetland Natural Resources Assoc. (EWNRA)**

www.ewnra.org.et

Integrating water shade management, agricultural productivity and livelihood activities with community-based family planning distribution in Illubabor Zone, Metu Woreda

- **Guraghe People's Self Development Org. (GPSDO)**

www.gpsdo.org.et

Integrating youth livelihood with environmental protection in Guraghe Zone

- **LEM Ethiopia**

www.lemethiopia.org.et

Implementing PHE-Awareness workshops and new technology interventions at the project level in North Shoa of Amhara, Oromia, and Wenago Woreda in Gedeo Zone

- **MELCA Mahiber**

www.melca-ethiopia.org

Training communities and schools on PHE to preserve biodiversity and culture, and improve livelihoods in Bale Zone, Dinsho Woreda

- **Oromia Development Assoc. (ODA)**

www.oda.org.et

Integrating adolescent environmental and livelihoods program with reproductive health community education in West Oromia, Wenchi Woreda

- **Relief Society of Tigray (REST)**

www.rest-tigray.org.et

Added to existing livelihoods and environmental component an adolescent reproductive health program in Raya Zone, Tigray

- **Consortium of Christian Relief Development Assoc. (CCRDA)** www.crdaethiopia.org

Recently began PHE awareness raising among existing youth program in five zones: Hadia, Gurage, Silete, Kambata and Welaita

PHE INTERVENTIONS

Integrated PHE programs may include a wide variety of interventions, depending on community needs and local capacity. Some examples include:

- Sustainable agriculture for improved food security and livelihoods
- Community micro-finance groups
- Community-based distribution of family planning commodities through health extension workers and development agents
- Malaria prevention through bio-environmental controls and promotion of insecticide-treated bednets,
- Reduction of indoor air pollution through promotion of fuel-efficient stoves
- Improved access to safe water for household use through local water pumps
- Improved access to appropriate latrines and promotion of other hygiene behaviors
- Improved management of protected areas
- Land productivity through new technologies like vetiver grass, fruit trees, and agroforestry
- Awareness creation from community to federal level

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**P H E
ETHIOPIA
consortium**

**POPULATION, HEALTH, and
ENVIRONMENT (PHE)
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT APPROACH
IN ETHIOPIA**

“HEALTHY FAMILIES



HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT”

WHAT IS PHE?

Population, health and environment (PHE) approach acknowledge and address the complex connections between humans, their health, and their environment. PHE evolved from the recognition that communities cannot exercise adequate stewardship over their natural resources and environment if their health, nutrition and economic needs are not met. In addition, the population growth and unsustainable resource use can lead to loss of habitats and resources, deepening poverty and adversely affecting health.

Central to the PHE approach is improving access to family planning information and services, which works in a complementary fashion with basic health and environmental management activities to improve rural livelihood in Ethiopia. The underlying philosophy is one of integration and multi-sectoral partnerships, that creates synergies that enable more effective achievement of health and conservation outcomes.

PHE-Ethiopia's members are intervening in areas where lack of comprehensive health services, including reproductive health, threaten long-term sustainable development; where population growth places pressure on the environment; where degraded natural resources impact the health and livelihoods of local communities; and where climate change impacts are high.

Definition:

PHE interventions in Ethiopia are a holistic, participatory development approach where by issues of environment, health and population are addressed in an integrated manner for improved livelihoods and sustainable well being of people and ecosystems (November 2009 General Assembly Meeting).

P = Population

(Family Planning, Reproductive Health)

H = Health

(Water and Sanitation, Malaria, HIV/AIDS)

E =Environment

(Natural resources, Climate change)

Additional Sectors +E =

- Education (non-formal education)
- Energy (improved cook stove, biogas)
- Eco-tourism development
- Environment-friendly enterprise development (EED)
- PHE also includes gender and livelihoods

GLOBAL PHE CHALLENGES

Our planet is now home to over 6.8 billion people, and the largest-ever generation of youth-over half the world's population is coming of age. The choices this generation makes will impact our lives, families, and world for years to come. Yet, too many people lack the power and the means to make real choices about their health and their livelihoods. At least 200 million women worldwide would like family planning and safe motherhood services, but are unable to obtain them. Meanwhile, environmental crises like climate change and water scarcity threaten our collective future.

ETHIOPIA'S PHE CHALLENGES

Ethiopia faces compound challenges of high population growth, land degradation, deforestation, and poverty, which climate change impacts will exacerbate. Below are some statistics to highlight population, health and environment challenges, which illustrate the need for an integrated development approach.

Population

- Ethiopia has 80 million people with 2 million added per year
- 47% of Ethiopians are younger than 15 years
- 34% of women want to prevent or space childbearing but don't have access to family planning or safe motherhood services

Health

- 80% of morbidity in Ethiopia is due to preventable communicable and nutritional diseases
- 1 in 14 women faces the risk of death during pregnancy and childbirth, and 1 in 8 children dies before age 5
- Malaria is the leading cause of outpatient visits in Ethiopia

Environment

- Ethiopia is one of the top twelve vulnerable countries to climate change impacts, such as drought, floods, erratic rainfall, increased spread of malaria, and desertification
- Soil erosion is extensive with an estimated 2 billion tons of soil washed away from agricultural land every year
- 15% of Ethiopians use adequate sanitation with only 6% in the rural areas

ADVANTAGES OF PHE

Integrated PHE initiatives are cost efficient, and reduce operating expenses by strengthening cross-sectoral coordination at the local level. They also galvanize and maintain greater community goodwill and trust, and increase women's status and self-perception, especially when programs include micro-credit or other livelihood activities. These advantages are described below.

Programmatic synergy:

The outcomes of an integrated PHE program are greater than what could be achieved if the activities were carried out in a non-integrated fashion.

Operational efficiency:

PHE programs frequently benefit from efficiencies such as greater community receptivity and program cost-sharing.

Added-value benefits:

PHE programs often encourage additional positive outcomes in reaching non-traditional audiences and addressing gender inequities.

Climate Change Adaptation Approach:

Harmonize relationship between people & nature, and help improve livelihoods & sustainability.

PHE projects are “conceptually” and “operationally” linked, i.e. interventions in one sector support the other sector and vice versa

