

# FAMILY PLANNING AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

As natural disasters and environmental crises become more frequent, there is an increasing recognition that building resilience and adapting to shocks and stressors caused by climate change requires coordination between various health and development sectors.

Population, Environment, and Development (PED) and Population, Health, and Environment (PHE) are integrated community-based approaches that strive to improve family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) and support conservation and natural resource management in communities living in ecologically rich areas of our globe.

**60 percent of the world's population will feel the adverse impact of rising temperatures.**

**200 million adolescent girls from low-and middle-income countries (LMICs) face heightened risks to climate impacts.**

## 1 CLIMATE CHANGE IS AN URGENT ISSUE THAT OVERWHELMINGLY AFFECTS LMICS



### CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS HEALTH IN MANY WAYS.

Harmful effects of climate change include impacts on access to food, water, shelter, financial stability, healthcare, education, and more.



### POPULATION DYNAMICS CAN AFFECT THE ABILITY OF COMMUNITIES TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE.

Climate vulnerability, population growth, and unmet need for family planning often occur together.

### FAMILY PLANNING IS GOOD FOR PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

Access to rights-based family planning and girls' education are among the most impactful climate solutions.



## 2 WOMEN AND GIRLS DISPROPORTIONATELY EXPERIENCE THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change-related displacement can worsen already entrenched gender inequalities. Women and girls can experience disruptions in access to essential health services, poor maternal health outcomes, and an increase in gender-based violence and child marriage.



The needs of women and girls are less likely to be recognized or met in immediate or ongoing climate-related disasters and crises, further exacerbating long-standing gender disparities.

## 3 PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO FAMILY PLANNING MAY BE BETTER EQUIPPED TO MITIGATE RISKS AND ADAPT TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE



### HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The ability to time and space pregnancies leads to healthier children and mothers. Healthy families are better prepared to withstand the disaster-driven food shortages and disease outbreaks.



### EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Family planning can help women reach higher levels of education. Women with more skills are better able to find work in the wake of disasters.



### ECONOMIC STABILITY

Good health, nutrition, education, and employment all contribute to economic stability, giving women and households more resources to draw on in the face of a climate crisis.



## FAMILY PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE IN ACTION

USAID's MOMENTUM Integrated Health Resilience works with the Government of Tanzania, Tanzania National Parks Authority, Nature Conservancy, Amref Health Africa, and others to forge partnerships that link family planning, conservation, and overall health in the the Greater Mahale Ecosystem and Northern Tanzania Rangelands. Among many activities, they are integrating family planning; maternal, newborn, and child health care; and other health messages into conservation activities, such as village game scouts management, women's leadership and rights forums, rangelands management, carbon offset, tree planting, and beekeeping.



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Data sources: 1) [The Unequal Burden Of Rising Temperatures: How Can Low-Income Countries Cope?](#) 2) [Education, Girls' Education and Climate Change](#)

Additional resources: 1) [Family Planning and the Path to Resilience](#), 2) [Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights \(SRHR\) is a climate issue: Recommendations for U.S. Foreign Policy and Assistance](#), 3) [Population, Environment and Development Integration at USAID](#), 4) [People-Planet Connection](#), 5) [MOMENTUM Integrated Health Resilience](#)