

A CASE FOR INTEGRATED POPULATION, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT (PHE)

Case study from Rwanda and DRC (2014-2015)

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ELEMENTS OF POLICY AND PRACTICE INTEGRATION: WHICH APPROACH?



There is a **need to integrate policies and practices** to prevent common and lifestyle associated diseases (CDs & NCDs) for healthy communities, and Sustainable development.

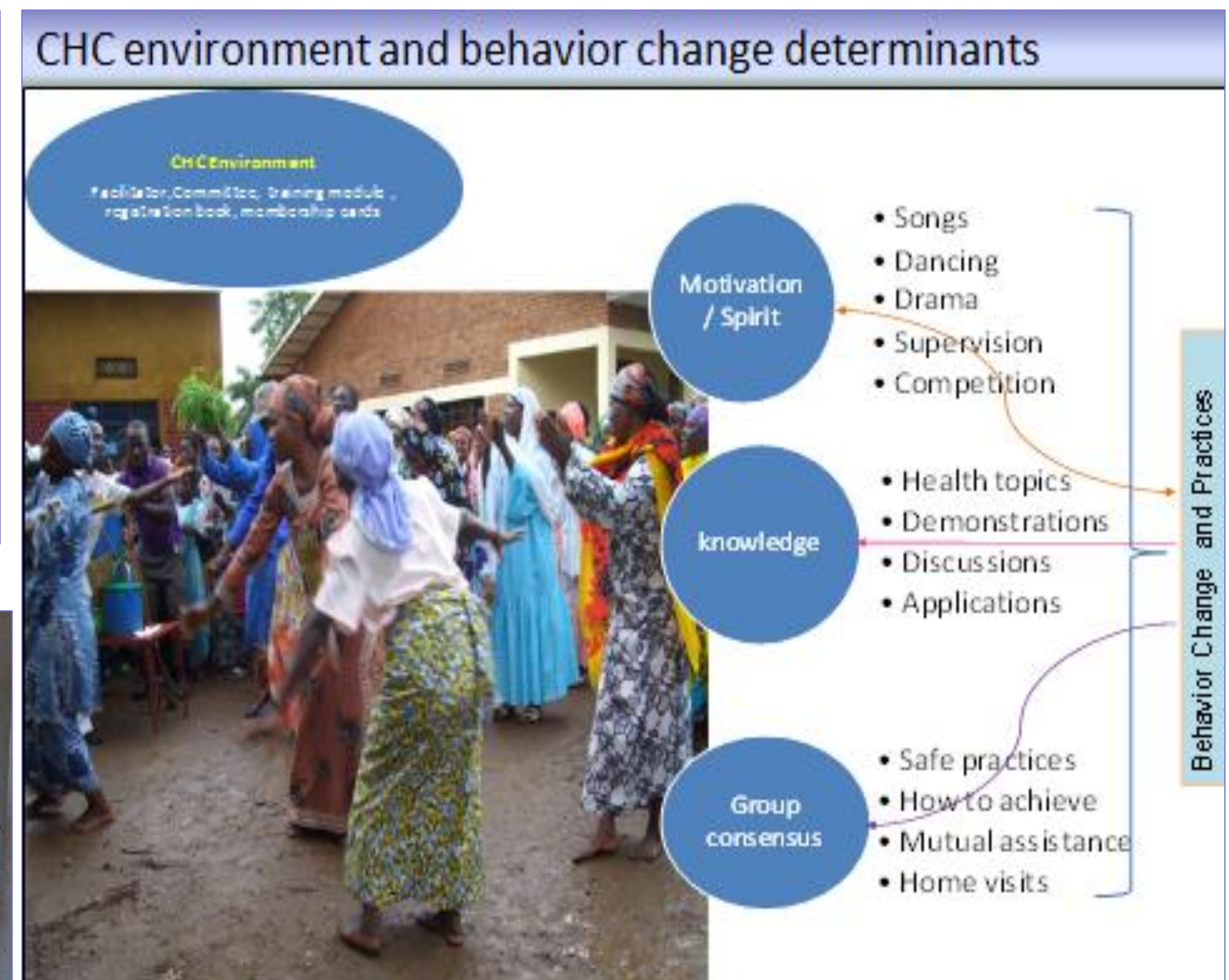
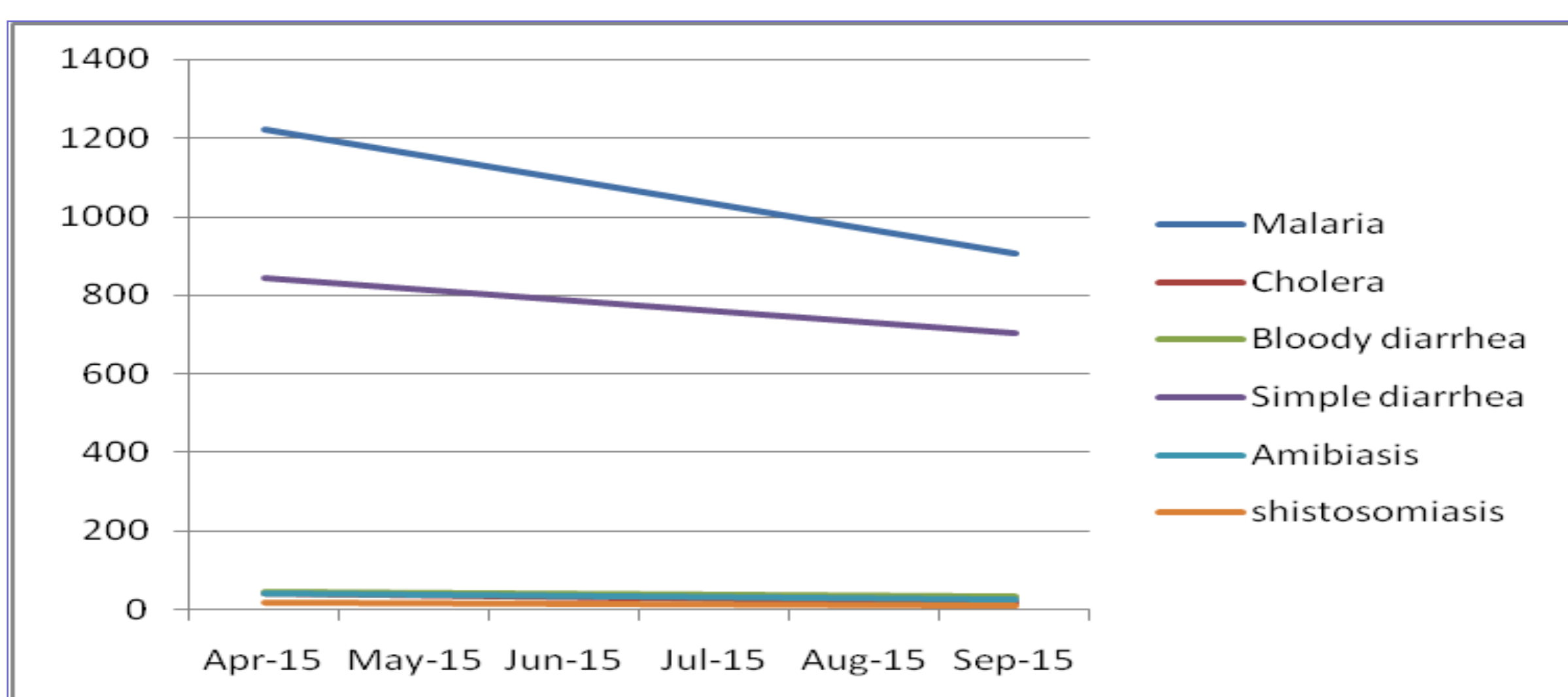
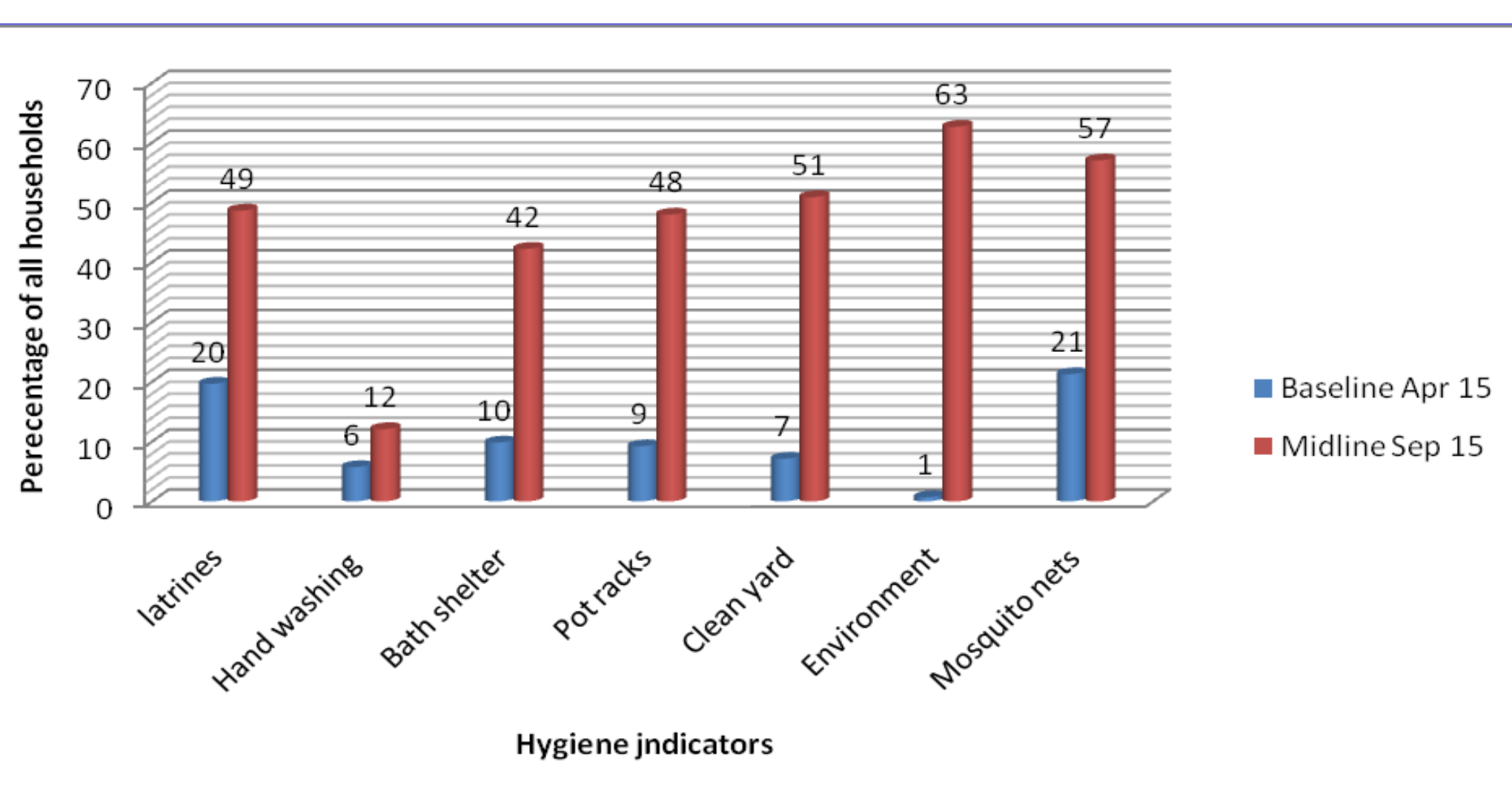
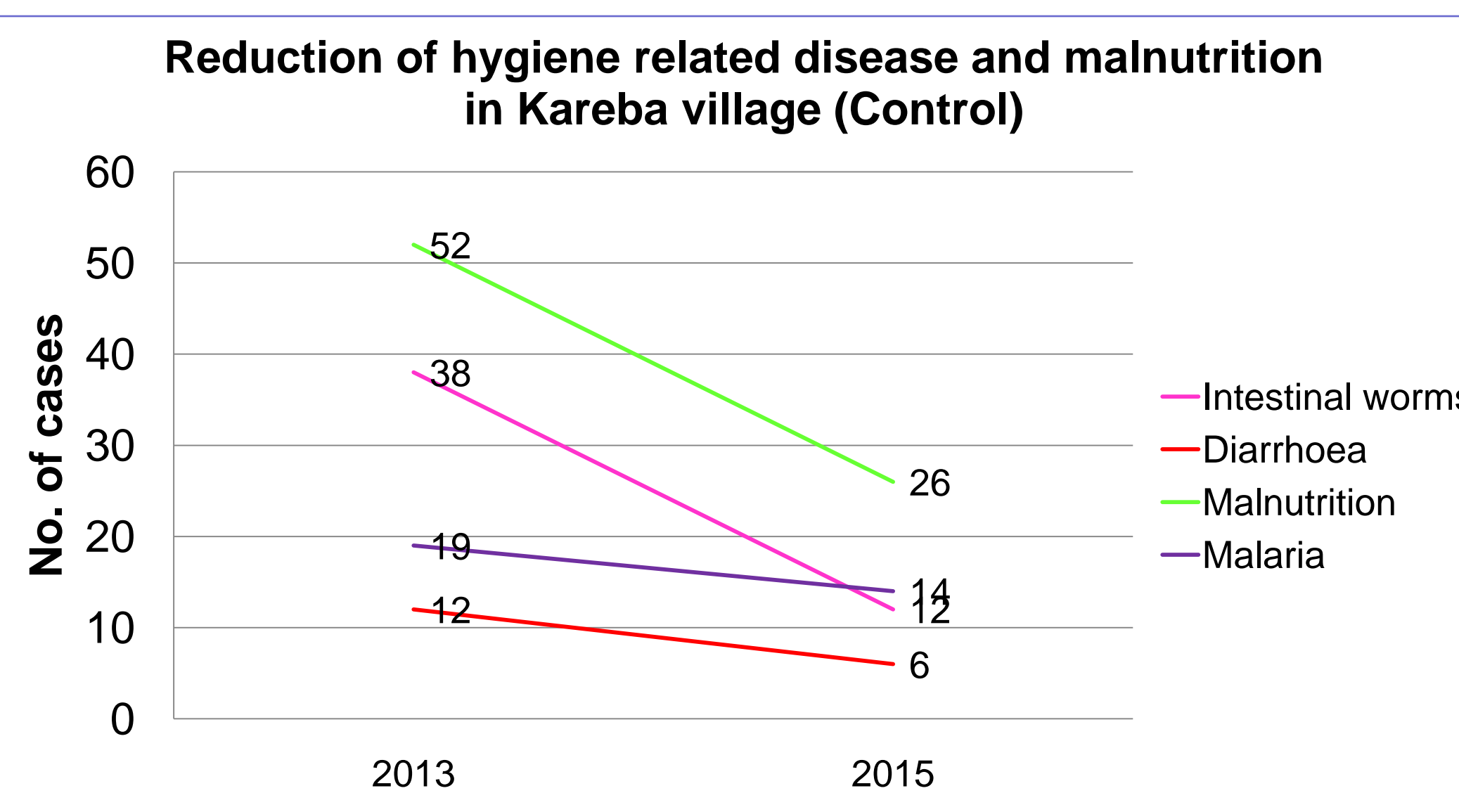
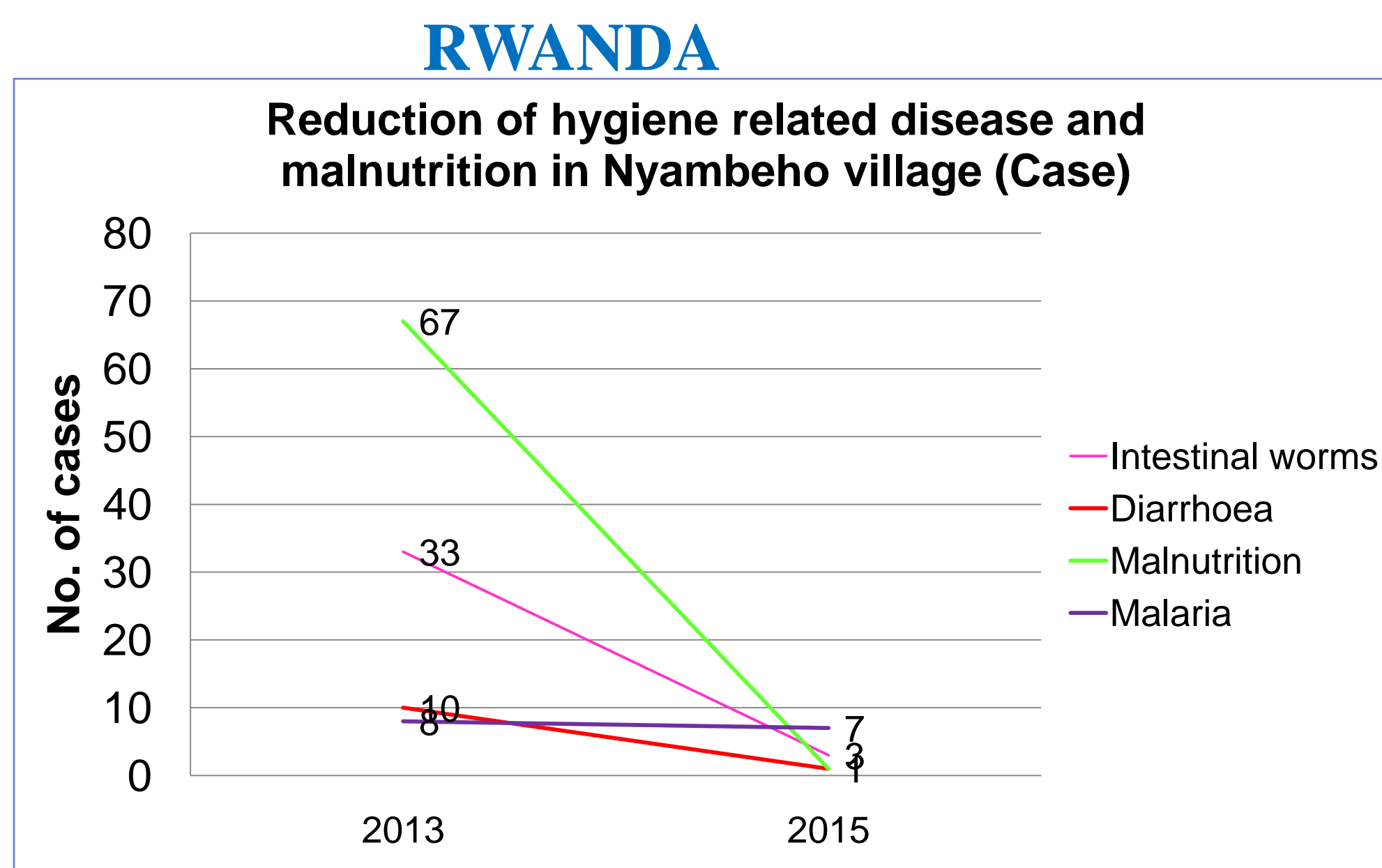
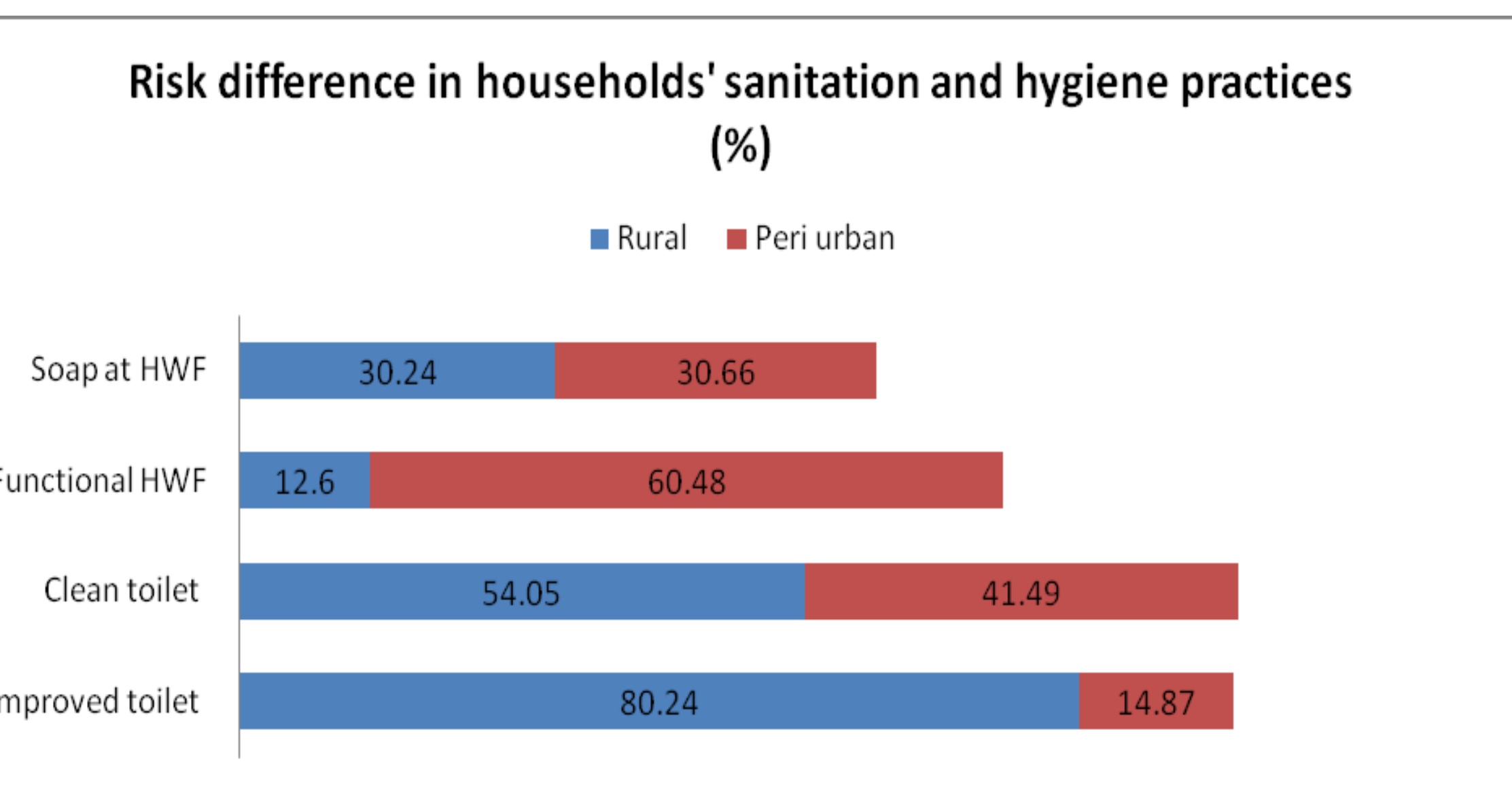
Beneficial effect of safe practices on reducing disease is well established, but **most of population is not regularly active** (Addy et al., 2004) because community rules and organizational relationships influence the peoples' behavior and practices (Cohen, 2014)].

Social and environmental factors have influence on safe practices (Addy et al., 2004), on life style practices (Cohen, 2014; Addy et al., 2004, Hernandez & Blazer, 2006) and morbidity (Wilkinson & Pickett, 2011).

Social support (the way we are connected) includes emotional, instrumental, informational and appraisal support and contributes to the improved practices (MOUSAVI & ANJOMSHOA, 2014), prevention, management and treatment of diseases cases (Chavez, 2013) at community level.

Key social support providers are families, friends, and healthcare providers and play a significant role in clients' behavior change, practices and well being (Paz-Soldán et al., 2013).

FINDINGS ON SAFE PRACTICES AND HEALTH DATA IN CHC INTERVENTION AND CONTROL AREAS



CONCLUSIONS

The findings of this research showed the potentiality of the CHC approach to engage and empower communities from rural and peri urban contexts for safe practices, Further studies on the CHC approach from different eco socio economic environments as well as Its scientific comparison with other approaches in similar conditions for an informed choice or complementality.

SOCIAL CHANGE IMPLICATIONS

Additional trials where needed, scale up by USAID –Unicef Rwanda
Potential in the supply chain to link communities and the private sector

“The CHC approach encourages partnerships and collaboration amongst club members, strengthening the social fabric where it may not historically be present. Thus **making a social capital** helping to build community cohesion and **self development** in post conflict communities”, said the WASH Coordinator Nathanael Hollands, Tearfund DRC (2015)