

TO HELP YOU ON YOUR WAY

If you work for a conservation organization and are thinking about designing and implementing a health and conservation project, there are a number of questions you can ask yourself to make sure that you start off and continue on the right track.

First, ask about your own organization

- To what extent are we willing to get involved in health projects when we are a conservation organization?
- Do we have the staff necessary to design, manage, and monitor a health and conservation project?
- What are the threats we wish to address at the project site? Are they internal or external?
- Do we need to get approval from any government agencies or offices in order to develop and implement a health-related project? If so, what implications does this have for the project or program?
- What are our regional conservation objectives around the proposed site and how would an integrated health and conservation project help us to meet these objectives?

Ask about the communities where you would be working

- How do we know what the highest priorities are for the communities? Has there been a thorough needs assessment? Did it point to health?
- Are there natural linkages — perceived by us or the community that we can build on? If so, what are they?
- Does the community directly rely on biodiversity in a way that it may be possible to link health to conservation?
- Does the community receive health support from any other organizations? How effective is that support?
- Are there health or development workers in the community with whom we can work to promote our health and conservation project?
- Is there a history of successful or failed health projects in this community that may affect how our organization is perceived?
- Is the community fully aware that our organization's goal is biodiversity conservation?

Ask about the project activities you intend to implement

- What is the general approach to implementing a health and conservation project that we think we will want to take?
- How can we be sure that the health intervention we have selected adequately addresses the communities' problems?
- Can our project team clearly articulate the connection between the health project we wish to implement and the conservation outcome we wish to achieve?
- How will we know if our health and conservation project is successful? What will be our monitoring system?
- How will we incorporate environmental education into our project activities?
- If we do both health and conservation activities, how do we ensure that they remain integrated throughout the life of the project?
- What types of inputs are necessary to implement interventions related to the health priorities identified by communities? Will they require large inputs of staff and money or will they require relatively small investments? Is the proposed health intervention we have selected practical and sustainable?
- How can we design the project so that the communities take ownership?
- How can we design the intervention so that it builds the capacity of the communities to design and manage their own projects?

Ask about possible strategic alliances

- Are there health or development organizations with which we can partner on a health and conservation project?
- What health and development organizations have the best reputation in the area where we'll be working?
- If we choose to work in partnership with another organization, what is the best way to establish this partnership?
- How can we share the costs of a health and conservation project with a partner organization?

TO LEARN MORE

The authors of this study encourage others to continue learning more about what makes for effective health and conservation projects.

Suggested Readings

Caudill, D. 1998. Integration of population and environment: World Neighbors people-centered, capacity-strengthening approach. In *Lessons from the field: Integration of population and environment*, ed. D. Caudill, 11-20. Oklahoma City, OK: World Neighbors.

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Complete Literature Review




The complete documentation of the extensive literature review for this study (including material from project documents and interviews with key informants) is available online in the **publications** section of the BSP Web site at www.BSPonline.org.

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☞ Publications noted with this symbol are available to be downloaded, free of charge, in the **publications** section of the BSP Web site at www.BSPonline.org.

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Complete List of Projects Included in the Study

Key:

1. Conducted field visit of the project
2. Interviewed key informants in person, via telephone, and/or via e-mail and reviewed literature (including publications, project reports, and/or web sites)
3. Reviewed literature only

REGION	PROJECT	LOCATION	PRIMARY IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION(S)	KEY
HCI PROJECTS				
	Health Promoter and Midwife Training in Paso Caballos	Paso Caballos, Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala	Healthy Communities Initiative, Conservation International	1,2
	Health and Conservation in the Machiguenga Community of Mayapo	Apurimac Reserve Zone, Peru	Healthy Communities Initiative, Conservation International	1,2
	The Kayapo Health Project	Pará, Brazil	Healthy Communities Initiative, Conservation International	2
ADDITIONAL PROJECTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD				
Africa and Madagascar	Bioresources Development and Conservation Program	Cameroon and Nigeria	Bioresources Development and Conservation Program	3
	Protecting Guinea's Forests through Co-Management	Yemouna, Guinea	Winrock International	3
	Lake Tanganyika Catchment Reforestation and Education Project (TACARE)	Communities located between Mahale and Gombe National Parks, Tanzania	The Jane Goodall Institute	2
	Development through Conservation	Bwindi Impenetrable the Mgahinga Gorilla National Park, Uganda	CARE	3
	Voahary Salama/ Integrated Programs Initiative (VS/IPI)	Fort Dauphin, Zahamena and Betioky and the buffer zones of two environmental corridors, Moramanga and Fianarantsoa, Madagascar	VS/IPI, Environmental Health Project	2
	Integrated Health Care and Conservation Program	Manongarivo Special Reserve, Madagascar	World Wildlife Fund	3
	APPROPOP: Appui au Programmes de Population (Population Support Project)	Zahamena Integral Reserve, Ranomafana National Park, and Andohahela National	Conservation International, The Madagascar Institute for the Conservation of Tropical Environments, State University of New York at Stony Brook, World Wildlife Fund, Association Santé Organisation Secours	3

REGION	PROJECT	LOCATION	PRIMARY IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION(S)	KEY
Asia and Pacific	Mothers and Nature	Arunachal Pradesh, India	Future Generations	3
	Environment and Health	Indian Sundarbans, India	Asian Development Bank	2
	Integrated Ecological Development Program around the Ranthambhore National Park	Ranthambhore National Park, India	Ranthambhore Foundation	3
	Central Sulawesi Integrated Area Development and Conservation	Lore Lindu National Park, Indonesia	Central Sulawesi government offices	2
	Proyek Pesisir (Coastal Resources Management Project), North Sulawesi Sub-Program	North Sulawesi, Indonesia	Coastal Resources Center of the University of Rhode Island	2
	Sea Water Desalination Project	Southern Sulawesi, Indonesia	Lembaga Pengkajian Pedesaan Pantai dan Masyarakat: (Institute for Rural, Coastal and Community Studies)	2
	Food Security and Conservation	Lao People's Democratic Republic	The World Conservation Union (IUCN)	2
	Annapurna Conservation Area Project	Annapurna, Nepal	World Wildlife Fund, King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation	3
	Four Great Rivers Nature Preserve	Four Great Rivers Nature Preserve, Tibet	Future Generations	3
	Pendebeba program	Qomolangma National Nature Preserve, Tibet	Management Bureau of Qomolangma National Nature Preserve, Future Generations, Tibet Academy of Social Sciences, Tibet Department of Health, World Concerns, Trace Foundation	2
Local efforts to conserve medicinal plants	Ba Vi National Park, Vietnam	Local communities	2	
Latin America and Caribbean	Health and the Environment	Grande Sertao National Park, Brazil	Pathfinder International, FUNATURA	3
	Environmental health and community organization	Guaraqueçaba, Brazil	The Nature Conservancy, Society for Wildlife Research and Environmental Education	2
	Medicinal plant utilization and conservation in Eastern Amazonia	Paragominas, Brazil	Mulheres da Mata	2
	Saude e Alegria (Health and Happiness)	Santarem, Brazil	Saude e Alegria	3
	Health, Environment and Women's Empowerment	Una Biological Reserve, Brazil	Pathfinder International, Jupara, World Wildlife Fund	3

REGION	PROJECT	LOCATION	PRIMARY IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION(S)	KEY
Latin America and Caribbean (continued)	Health and Sustainable Agriculture	Guaranda, Ecuador	World Neighbors, Center for Medical Guidance and Family Planning (CEMOPLAF)	3
	Integrated Reproductive Health and Conservation Project	Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve, Honduras	World Neighbors, World Wildlife Fund, The World Conservation Union (IUCN)	3
	Integrated Conservation and Development Project	Calakmul Biosphere Reserve, Mexico	World Wildlife Fund, Pronatura Península de Yucatan	3
	Jocotepec Development Center	Lake Chapala, Mexico	Jocotepec Development Center, CEDPA	3
	Medical assistance to the Ache of Mbaracayu	Mbaracayu Nature Reserve, Paraguay	Anthropologists, government, Fundación Moises Bertoni, doctors, priests and missionaries	2
	Promoting community fisheries and palm management to protect biodiversity and improve nutrition, health and food security	Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve, Peru	The Nature Conservancy and Pro Naturaleza	2
	Reproductive Health Services	Rio Abiseo National Park, Peru	World Wildlife Fund, Peruvian Association for Nature Conservation (APECO)	3
	Traditional Medicine	Costa Rica	Amazon Conservation Team (ACT), Fundación Tierras Unidas Vecinales por el Ambiente (TUVA), and indigenous peoples.	2

About the Biodiversity Support Program

The Biodiversity Support Program (BSP) is a consortium of World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy, and World Resources Institute, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). BSP's mission is to promote conservation of the world's biological diversity. We believe that a healthy and secure living resource base is essential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations. BSP began in 1988 and will close down in December 2001.

A Commitment to Learning

Our communications activities are designed to share what we are learning through our field and research activities. To accomplish this, we try to analyze both our successes and our failures. We hope our work will serve conservation practitioners as a catalyst for further discussion, learning, and action so that more biodiversity is conserved. Our communications programs include print publications, Web sites, presentations, and workshops.

BSP Web Sites

We invite you to visit our general and program-specific Web sites even after the program closes down.

***Biodiversity Support Program...**

www.BSPonline.org

***Biodiversity Conservation Network...**

www.BCNet.org

CARPE: Central African Regional Program for the Environment...

<http://carpe.umd.edu>

* Until the end of 2006, these two sites will be available at the addresses above. WWF-US will be hosting these sites on the WWF site at www.worldwildlife.org. BSP thanks WWF for providing this service.

BSP Listserv

Through June 2001, you can receive e-mail updates about BSP through www.BSPonline.org. To join our listserv, click on **stay informed** and enter your e-mail address. We will keep you posted on project highlights, upcoming events, and our latest publications.

BSP Publications

Many of our print publications are now also available online at www.BSPonline.org. On our home page, click on **publications**. You can view publications online until the end of 2006. You may contact us by mail, phone, or fax until December 2001.

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About Conservation International

Conservation International (CI) believes that the Earth's natural heritage must be maintained if future generations are to thrive spiritually, culturally and economically. Our mission is to conserve the Earth's living heritage, our global biodiversity, and to demonstrate that human societies are able to live harmoniously with nature.

CI is a global nonprofit organization, working in 32 countries on four continents. Practical and people-centered, CI recognizes conservation will only be successful with the support and involvement of local communities. We draw upon a unique array of scientific, economic, awareness and policy tools to help inhabitants of Earth's biologically richest ecosystems improve the quality of their lives without depleting natural resources.

For more information on CI's programs, please visit www.conservation.org.



Foundations of Success – Carrying BSP's Work Forward

Foundations of Success (FOS) is a legacy of BSP, born out of its Analysis and Adaptive Management (AAM) Program and the Biodiversity Conservation Network (BCN). FOS is a non-profit organization dedicated to improving the practice of conservation by working with practitioners to develop and communicate tested knowledge about what works, what doesn't, and why. FOS works with conservation practitioners around the world to clearly define conservation success, develop guiding principles, and build the capacity to do adaptive management. FOS operates as a network of learning portfolios – clusters of projects focused on testing specific conservation tools or strategies. FOS partners share and document lessons learned and contribute to building capacity throughout the FOS network. For more information on Foundations of Success, go to www.FOSonline.org or send an e-mail to info@FOSonline.org.