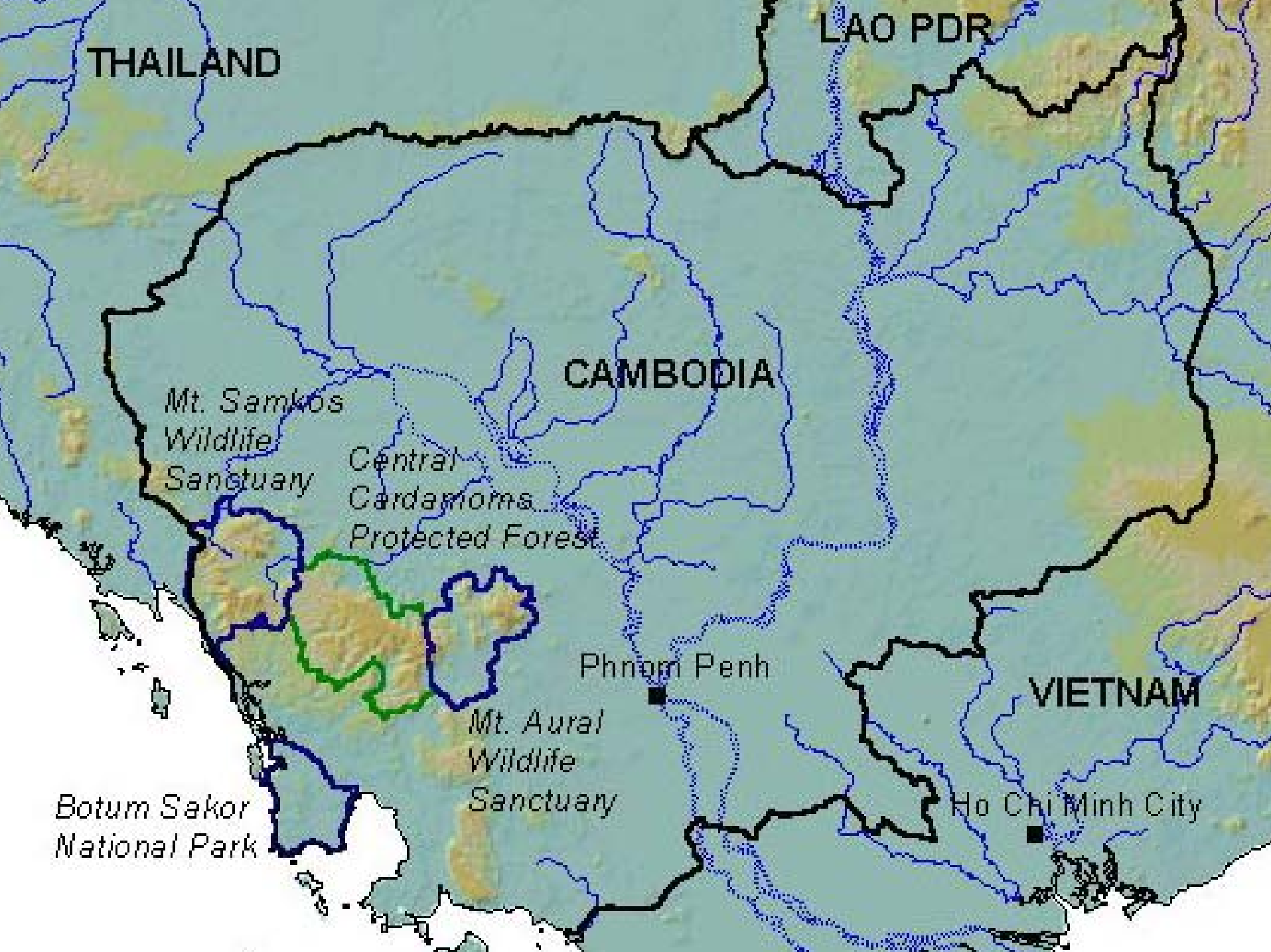


# Combining Conservation and Care in the Cardamom Mountains

- First health services
- First meaningful participation in NRM
- Foundation for conservation



THAILAND

LAO PDR

CAMBODIA

*Mt. Samkos  
Wildlife  
Sanctuary*

*Central  
Cardamoms  
Protected Forest*

Phnom Penh

*Mt. Aural  
Wildlife  
Sanctuary*

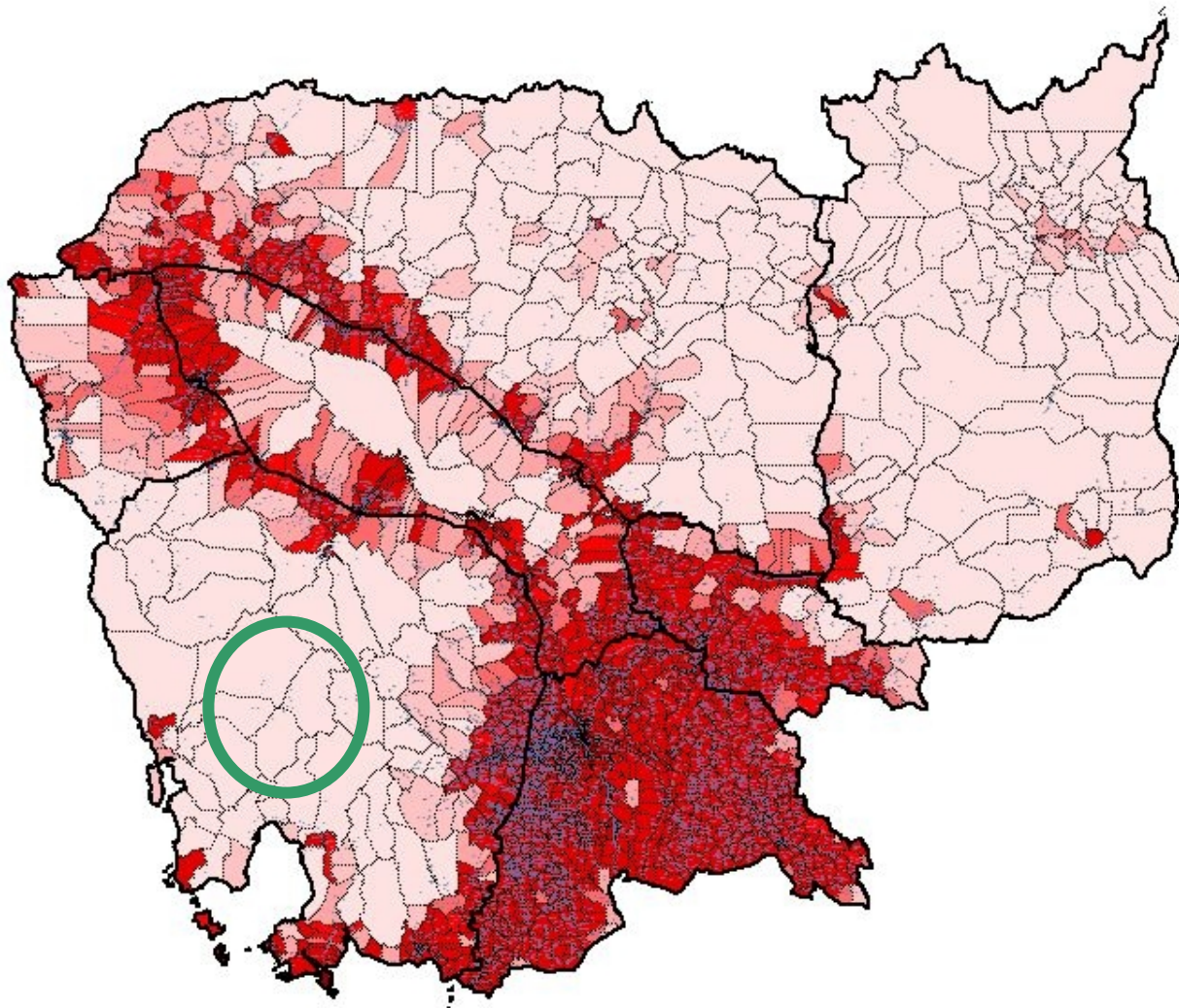
*Botum Sakor  
National Park*

VIETNAM

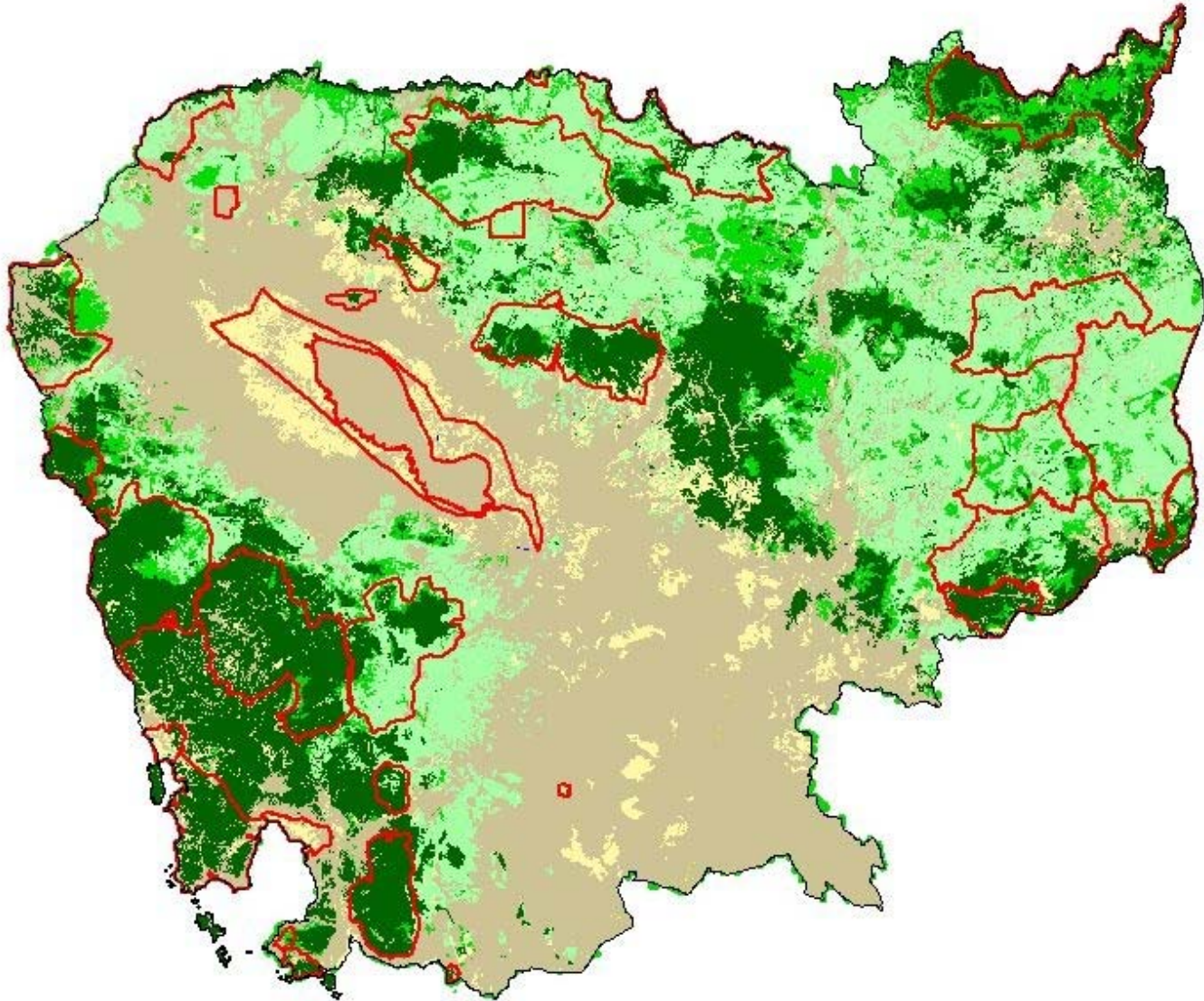
Ho Chi Minh City



# Population Density in Cambodia



# Forest Cover in Cambodia



# Why Link Health and Conservation?

- **Smaller and healthier families: less pressure on natural resources**
- **Reduce vulnerability: sustainable NRM**
- **Healthier people can participate in conservation**
- **Build relationships: “entry point”**
- **Service delivery in remote areas: cost effective and efficient**



# People in the Cardamom Mountains

- Target population around 3000
- 80 – 90% indigenous
- Dispersed, remote communities
- High fertility
- High infant mortality
- Life expectancy around 50 years
- 10% literacy



# National Context: Demographics

- Population will double in 35 years
- Highest HIV/AIDS prevalence in SE Asia
- Young, mobile population
- Highly natural resource dependent
- Development indicators deteriorating





# Conservation Values of Cardamom Mountains

- Forest wilderness inside a hotspot (war)
- Over 30 globally threatened species: Siamese crocodile, dragon fish, tiger, elephant, elongated tortoise
- Watershed services





# Threats

- Local livelihoods: agriculture, hunting
- Population growth
- Migration

- Wildlife trade
- Illegal logging: military
- Weak governance, corruption
- Powerful outside interests



# Partnerships



- Conservation International Cambodia
- CARE International
- Save Cambodia's Wildlife (IEC)
- Government (local, provincial, national)
- Local and indigenous communities





# Reduced vulnerability



- District Health Post: Huge unmet demand
- Improved health: Vaccinated babies and mothers
- Safe deliveries: TBA training, Emergency Referral
- ANC / PNC, Birth Spacing, Child Health

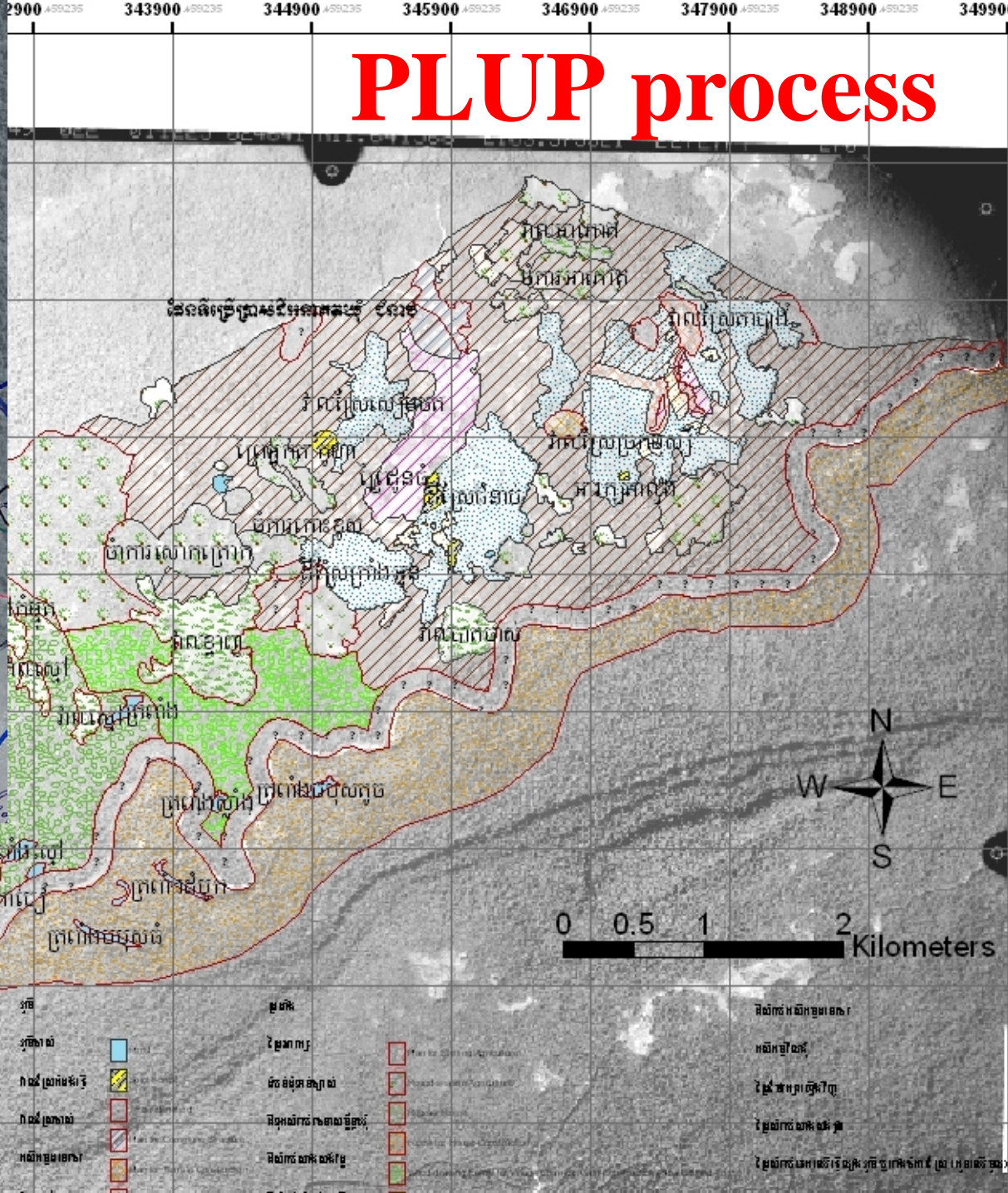
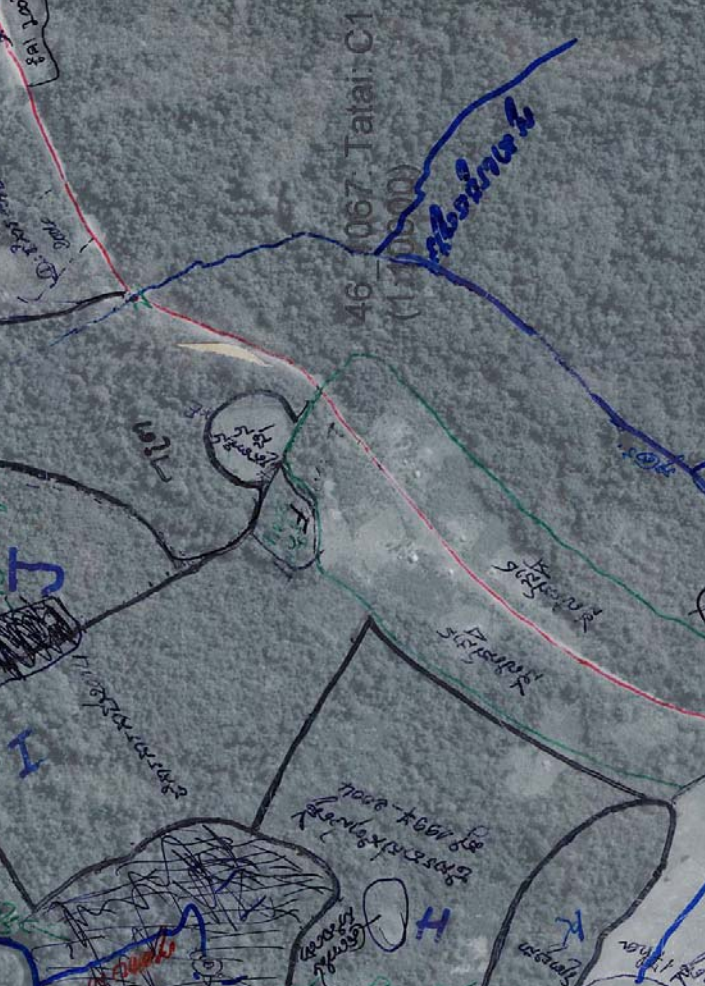
# Fostering Stewardship



- Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)
- Resource rights
- Local institutions
- Building capacity



# PLUP process





# Livelihoods



- Food security, diversification
- Negotiate conservation outcomes
- Women's Associations: income generation, demand for health services



# Monitoring and Evaluation

- Health indicators
- Environment indicators
- Livelihood indicators
- Demonstrate links
- Partner integration and motivation





# Sustainability and Scale

Creating change:

- Community
- Local Government
- Provincial Government
- NGO Partners
- Donors: USAID, ADB

Leveraging resources





# Lessons Learned

- People need to see the benefits of conservation
- Communities have the answers
- Building relationships requires leadership, commitment and persistence









**Thank you**

**Population and Environment  
CAMBODIA**

