Beyond conservation

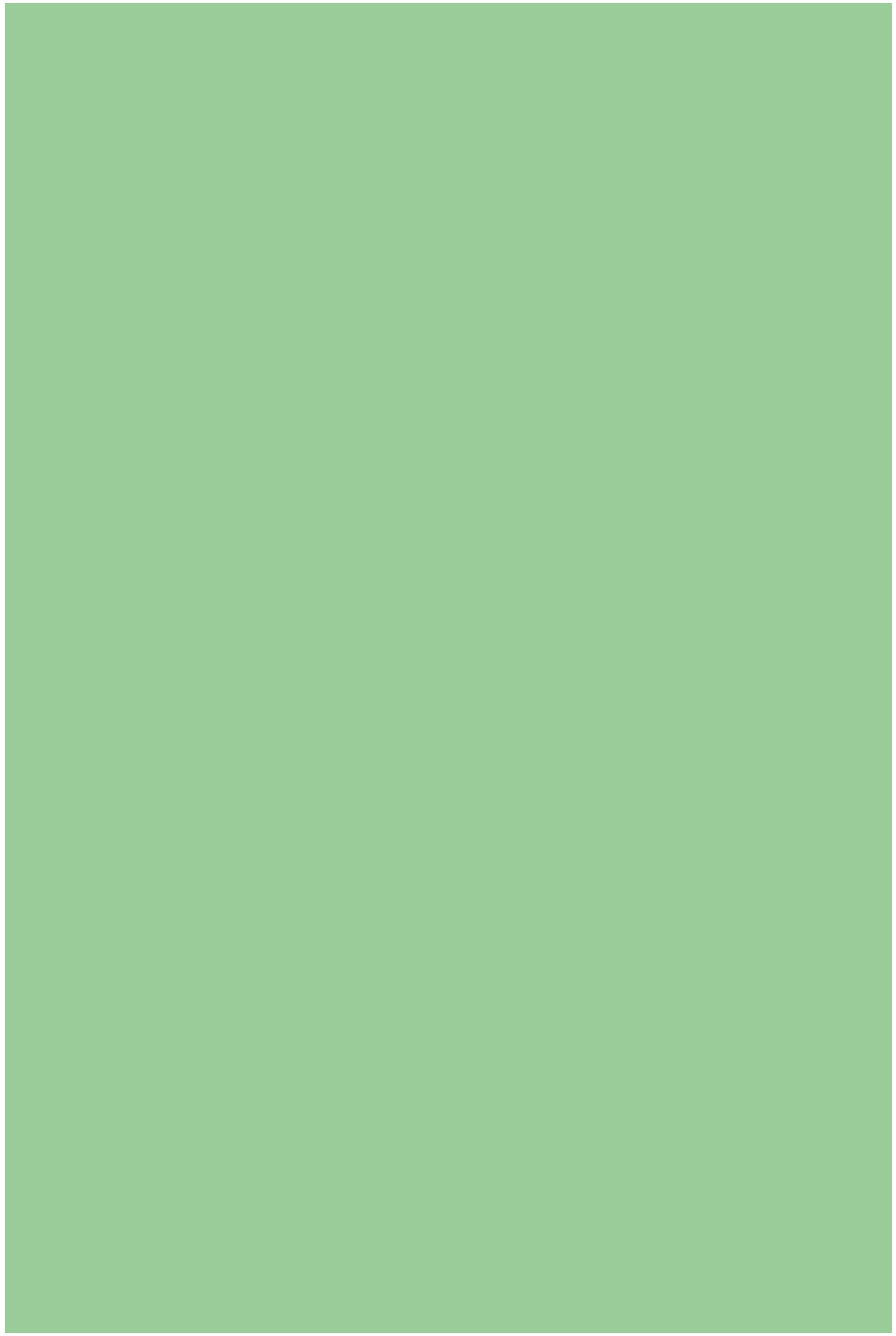
Many conservation's pro poor claims are either (a) not substantiated by on-the-ground facts; or (b) of marginal relevance in terms of poverty alleviation impact and replicability

(see the debate on parks and people)

Beyond pro poor

Many pro poor development policies are presented as pro-environment, yet (a) their actual impact may go in any direction and (b) their positive impact on the environment in general and on biodiversity in particular would, at best, be minimal.

(see MDG 7 targets 10 and 11)




WWF

Size: 832,680 Km^2

Pop: 2 M

Pop. Density: 2 per Km^2

Environment: arid and semi arid, forests <10%, agricultural areas <50%. Outstanding biodiversity and mega fauna

Per capita GNI $ 2,370 (Atlas) $ 6,960 (PPP)

Unemployment: broad 33% narrow 20%

Population below $1 a day: 35%

(2005 figures)

Conservancy

: Ministry of Environment and Tourism / NACSO/ USAID / GEF / WWF/IRDNC and many more

Giving rights over wildlife to rural communities

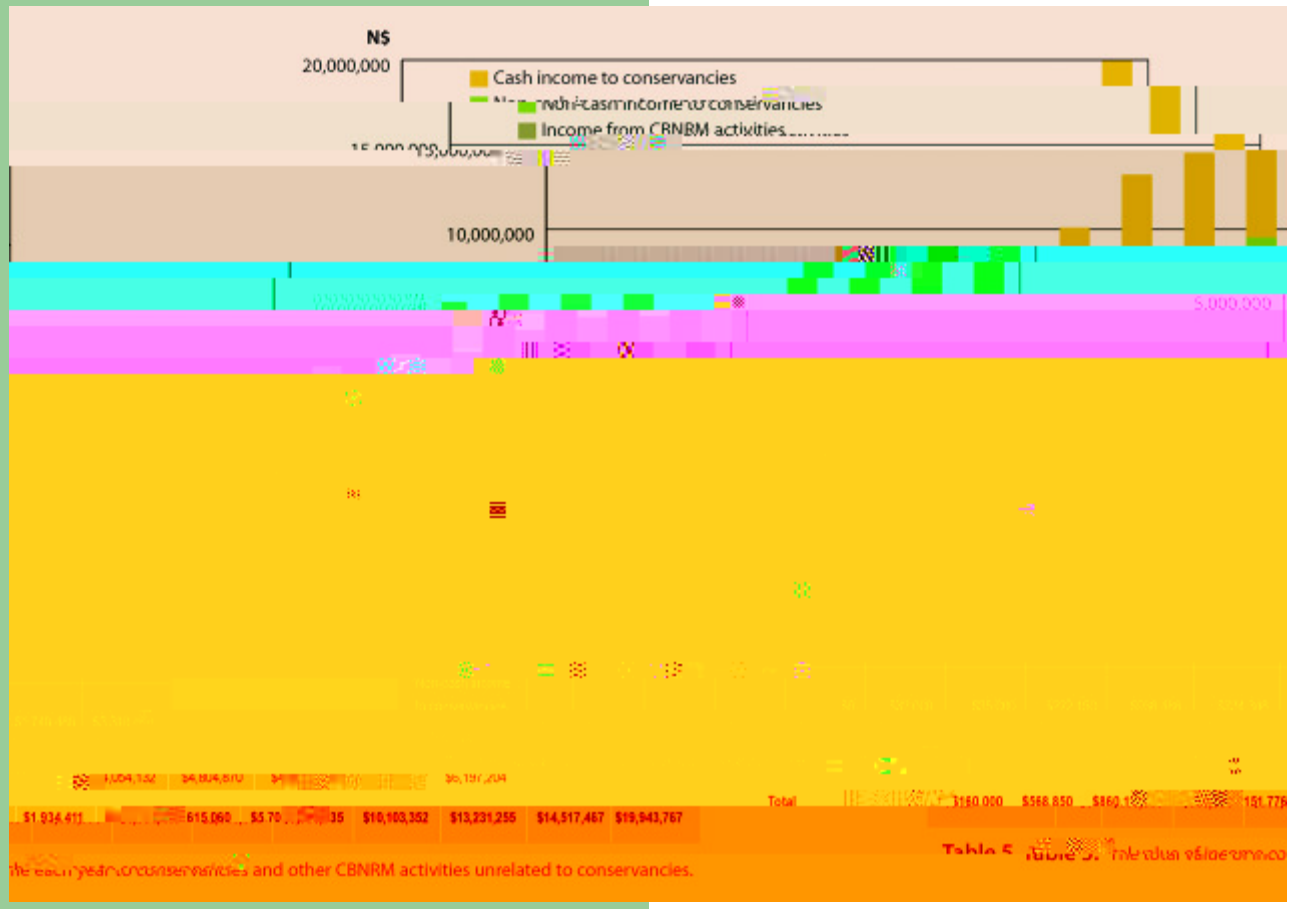
Conservancies

Biodiversity: substantial increases in wildlife population documented

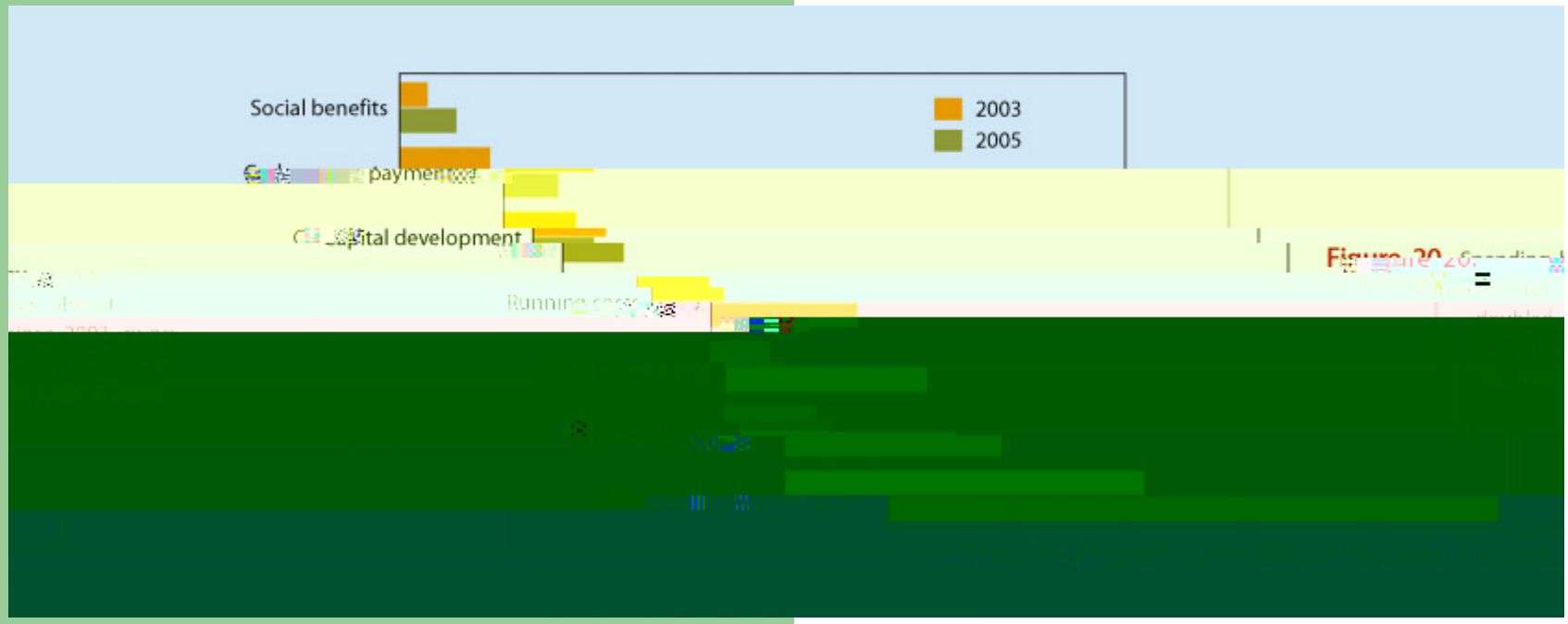
Poverty reduction active focus and positive impact documented

Sustainability: In 2005 1/3 of the conservancies covered all their costs

Employment: 794 full time; 5,100 part time (in 2006)


N$
20,000,000
10,000,000
Cash income to conservancies
Income from CBNRM activities
$1,934,411
$10,103,352
$13,231,255
$14,517,467
$19,943,767
Total
and other CBNRM activities unrelated to conservancies.


WWF


Social benefits
2003
2005
payment
Capital development


WWF

o o , n o wn wo

‘So far the program has been successful at generating incomes at the community level but has been less successful at providing income for a large number of households. This situation can improve particularly in those conservancies with abundant wildlife resources and significant tourism attractions, However, conservancies with high human population, low wildlife numbers and few tourism attractions will never be able to generate significant incomes for households. These conservancies can however deliver other important benefits for their members”

[illegible]

A great success. Important contribution to biodiversity conservation and in a more modest scale, to poverty alleviation

Fully integrated into the country's development and poverty alleviation strategies (national target for 2030: 65 conservancies and 100 M dollars of employment and tourism incomes)

A lot of NR and a very low population densities are critical for this model success.

Good governance, skilful program design, and significant capacity building challenges.

[illegible]

So A

Size: 1,221,000 Km^2

Pop: 47 M

Pop. Density:39 per Km^2

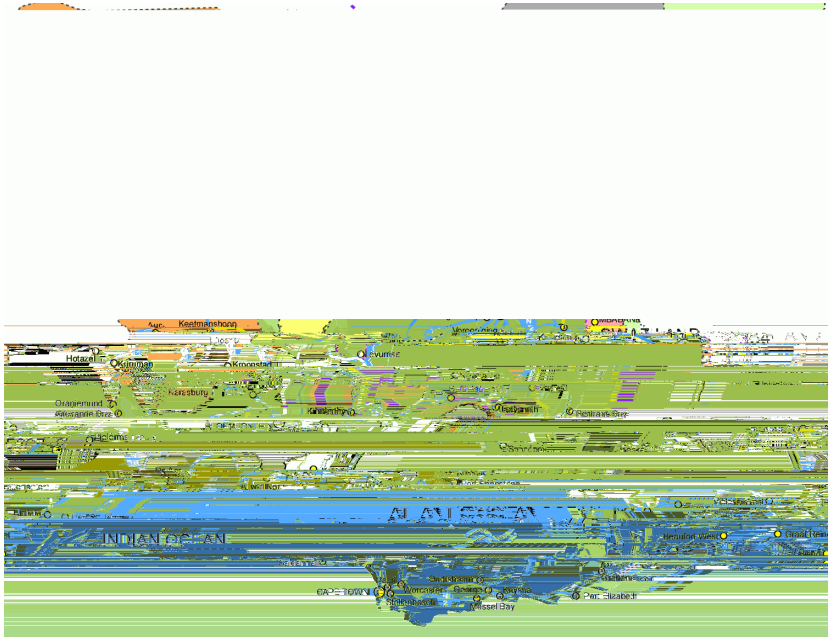
Environment: semi arid, forests <10%
agricultural areas >80%
Outstanding biodiversity and mega fauna

Per capita GNI $ 4,770 (Atlas) $ 11,000 (PPP)

Unemployment: broad 40%, narrow 27%

Population below $1 a day: 11%

(2005 figures)



n : S.A. Departments of Water; Environment; and Agriculture, and Mondi Wetlands

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Project (WWF-SA); MAZDA

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2,000 full time jobs per year

30 - 40% of the annual budget spent on laborers' wages

Focus on the poorest of the poor: recruiting among youth, women, single parent families and families with an HIV infected member.

Strong investment on training for the job market, through skills provision (minimum10% of the work time devoted to training)

Other benefits: Self esteem/confidence boosted; reduced vulnerability through increased food security

Innovative management approaches to ensure that people deliver (brigades with task related payments) and do not overstay (2-3 years time limit, salaries below market minimum)

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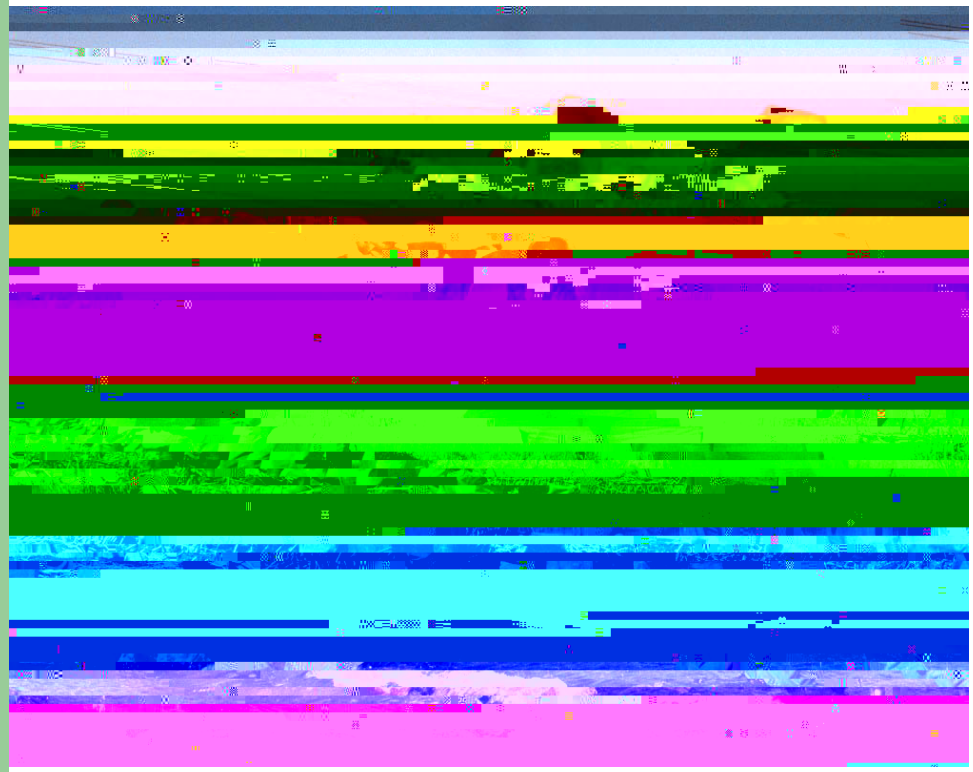

Solution

- Important contribution to poverty alleviation and improving water security in a water scarce country
- Fully integrated into the country's development and poverty alleviation strategies (PRSP)
- Ecosystem restoration is a clear example of labor intensive pro-poor investment that can deliver biodiversity conservation.
- Still, some one needs to pay for it. It is a short term job, lasting until the restoration is completed or the funds are exhausted.
- Good governance, long term commitment, and skilful project design to ensure that people deliver (brigades) and do not overstay (time limits) are all needed.

o o w v n o w n o o

- o where biodiversity is high and population densities are very low traditional conservation with a pro-poor focus can work and be sustainable.
- o labor intensive ecosystem restoration can quickly deliver jobs and biodiversity; but some one has to foot the bill and even then it may not be sustainable.
- o w n new labor-intencitut5g2 en w4(i)2.41608(v) cane2.41608(v)-4.042.41608 4934(e)-.2.5744

growing

In 2005 sales of organic food where $30 billion and

MACROECONOMICS

For more information on:

www.panda.org

www.wetlands.org.za

www.panda.org/mpo