

Space for Nature

Nature-Based Livelihoods

“For hundreds of millions of people, biodiversity is about eating, staying healthy, and finding shelter. Such needs, in addition to those of the tiger and other endangered species, must also be considered a conservation priority. Clearly it is not a question of ‘either/or,’ but rather of finding a better balance.” (Kaimowitz and Sheil 2007)

What are nature-based livelihoods?

Different types :

- 1) Directly reliant on using “wild nature” (bushmeat hunters, NTFP collectors, fisherfolk etc)
- 2) Directly reliant on domesticated nature (farmers, pastoralists etc)
- 3) Indirect users of nature (tourist guides and enterprises; protected area workers etc)

Nature supports livelihoods not just through products but also services and safety nets



How many people rely on nature for their livelihoods?

We all do to some extent but:

- Over 70 % of the world's poor live in rural areas
- Three-quarters of the 2.6 billion people who live on less than US\$2 a day are dependent upon local natural resources for their livelihoods (WRI 2008)

Some indicative figures

Forests	Approx 240 million people live in predominantly forested ecosystems Approx 1.6 billion rural people are dependent on forests to some extent
Mangroves	Millions of people in developing countries rely on mangroves for all or part of their livelihoods
Fisheries	Over 38 million fishers in developing countries Up to 150 million (particularly women) in associated processing and marketing In Africa, 30–45 million people depend on fish for their livelihoods
Coral Reefs	About 500 million people have some level of dependence upon coral reefs
Rangelands	1 billion people live in arid and semi arid rangelands. In Africa, 10% of the population, and a much higher proportion of those considered poor, derives all or most of their livelihoods directly from these lands

But not all about “wild nature”

Agriculture is the foundation of rural livelihoods

In Africa, 65 per cent of the population (more than 80 per cent in some countries), depend on farming as their primary source of livelihood.

Without expensive external inputs, productive agriculture depends on a healthy natural resource base and functioning ecosystem services



Agriculture and Nature



So, how much nature should we protect?

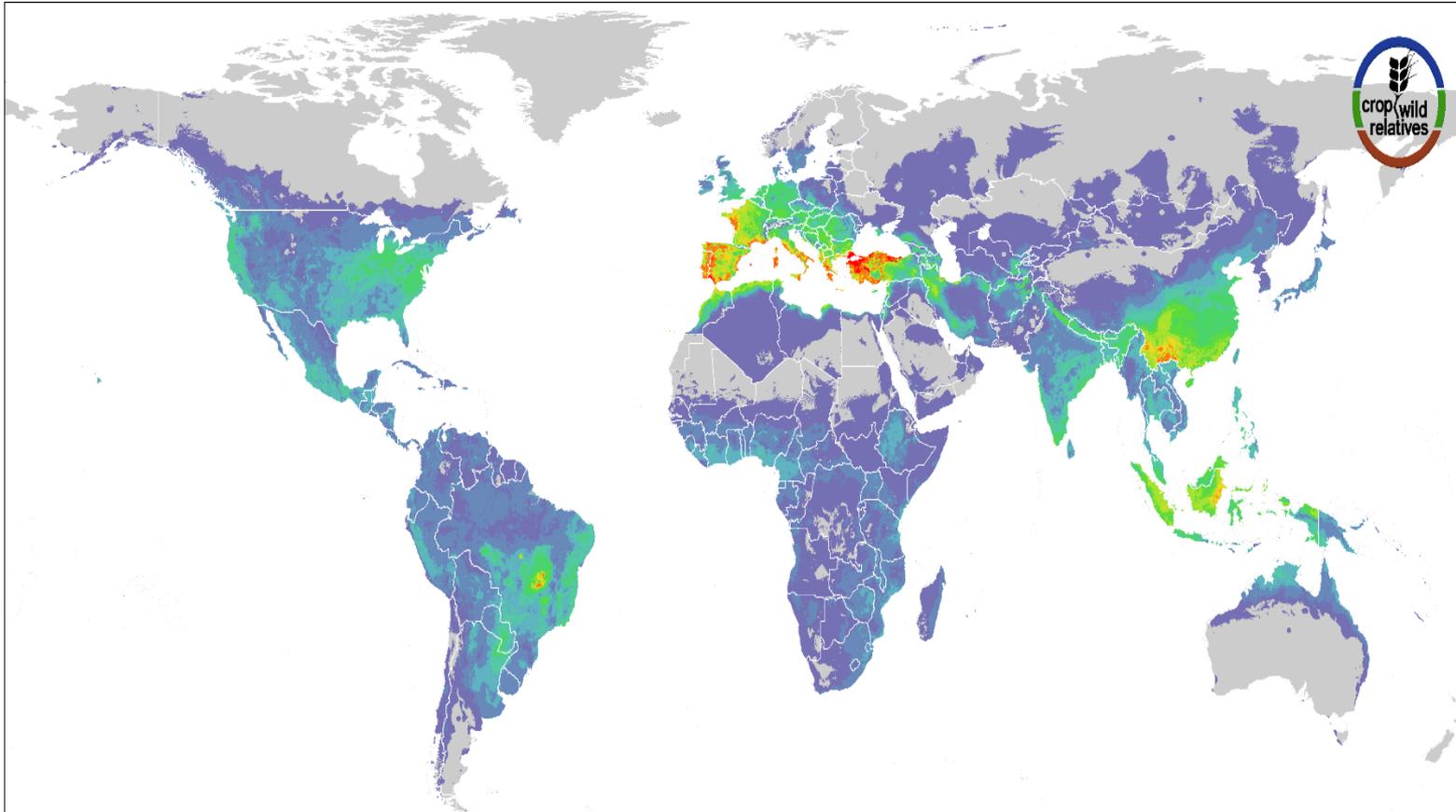
Depends on:

- What, and
- Where, and
- How we go about protection

What?

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Where?



Collecting hotspots for high priority species from all crop gene pools combined

Project: Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change: collecting, protecting and preparing crop wild relatives

International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Global Crop Trust Diversity (GCDT), Millennium Seed Bank Partnership Kew, University of Birmingham

of taxa



How should we protect nature ?

- Protection does not necessarily mean formal protected areas that currently contribute to the 17% target
- Approx 2/3 of world land area under customary tenure and accounts for 80% of the worlds biodiversity
- Protection does not necessarily mean set-aside – excellent examples exist of multi-functional landscapes

Space for Nature?

If we are concerned about both nature and nature based livelihoods *governance* of nature is the key issue to address.

If we get the governance right the space for nature will follow.

Thank You



Wildlife/Livestock/Human Interface Scene © Irène