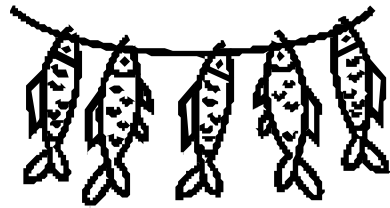
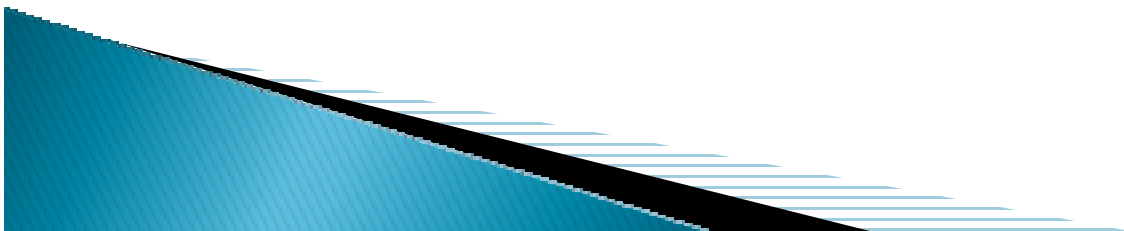


BIODIVERSITY AND POVERTY IN COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS



Jock Campbell and Philip Townsley

Integrated Marine Management Ltd



COASTAL DIVERSITY:

- 40% of globe on 20% of land within 100km
- 10% in coast below 10m
- 170mill fishers
- 520mill depend on fisheries
- Many different livelihoods



- 0.5-10 million species
- 300,000 identified
- Strong interaction between land and sea
- Reefs, mangrove and seagrass most diverse

LINKING COASTAL BIODIVERSITY AND POVERTY:

Hostile, dynamic
and high risk
environment
tolerated by the
poor

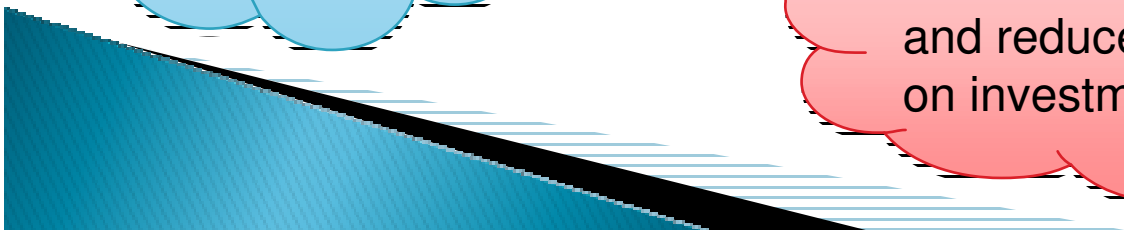
Diversity creates
opportunities for
different groups of
the poor

Benefits
the poor

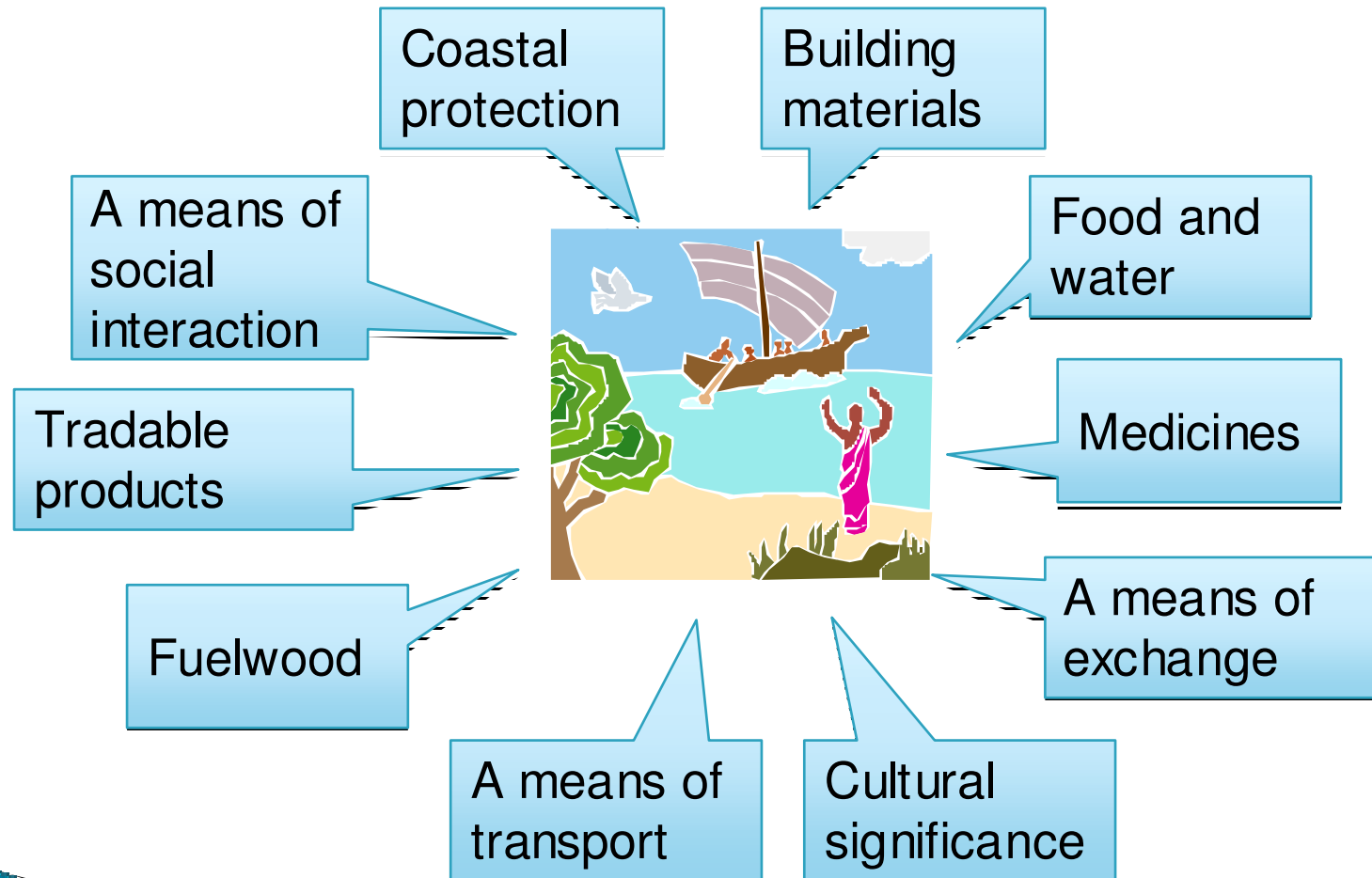
Diversity
provides
different
opportunities
over time

Access was
often poorly
controlled by
formal
institutions

Diversity removes
economies of scale
and reduces returns
on investment



COASTAL ECOSYSTEM SERVICES TO THE POOR INCLUDE:



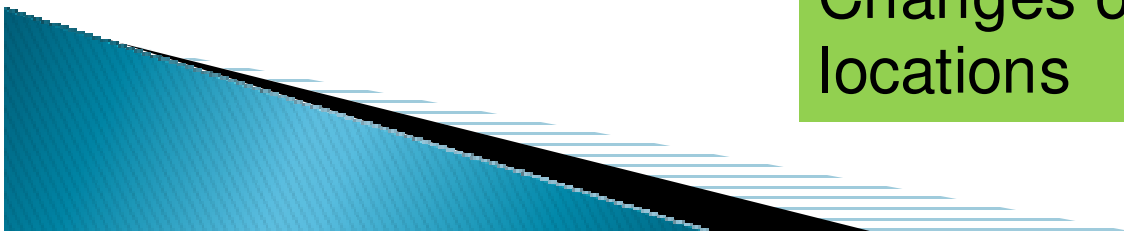
DIFFEREING ACCESS TO AND USE OF COASTAL BIODIVERSITY :

Seasonal, part-time, periodic
safety net - often migratory

Socially differentiated by age, gender,
religion, social status, wealth, health, mobility,
education, location (urban-rural)

Mixed with other activities and mixed
across and between households

Changes over time and between
locations



THREATS TO LINKAGES:

Population,
migration and
urbanisation

Policies and
legislation

Coastal
resource/habitat
degradation

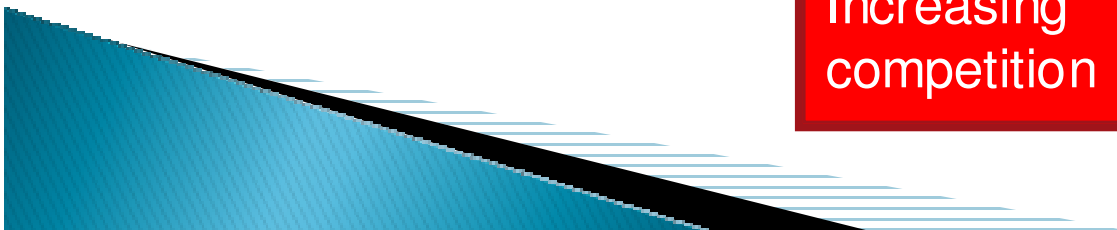
Changes in
availability and
access to service
provision

Climate change
(resources,
floods, storms,
TEK)

Development
exclusion

Political and
market
exclusion

Increasing
competition



THE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE COASTAL POOR:

Opportunities and access for some groups decline
– for some they may increase

Conflict increases between groups

The poor can become squeezed out

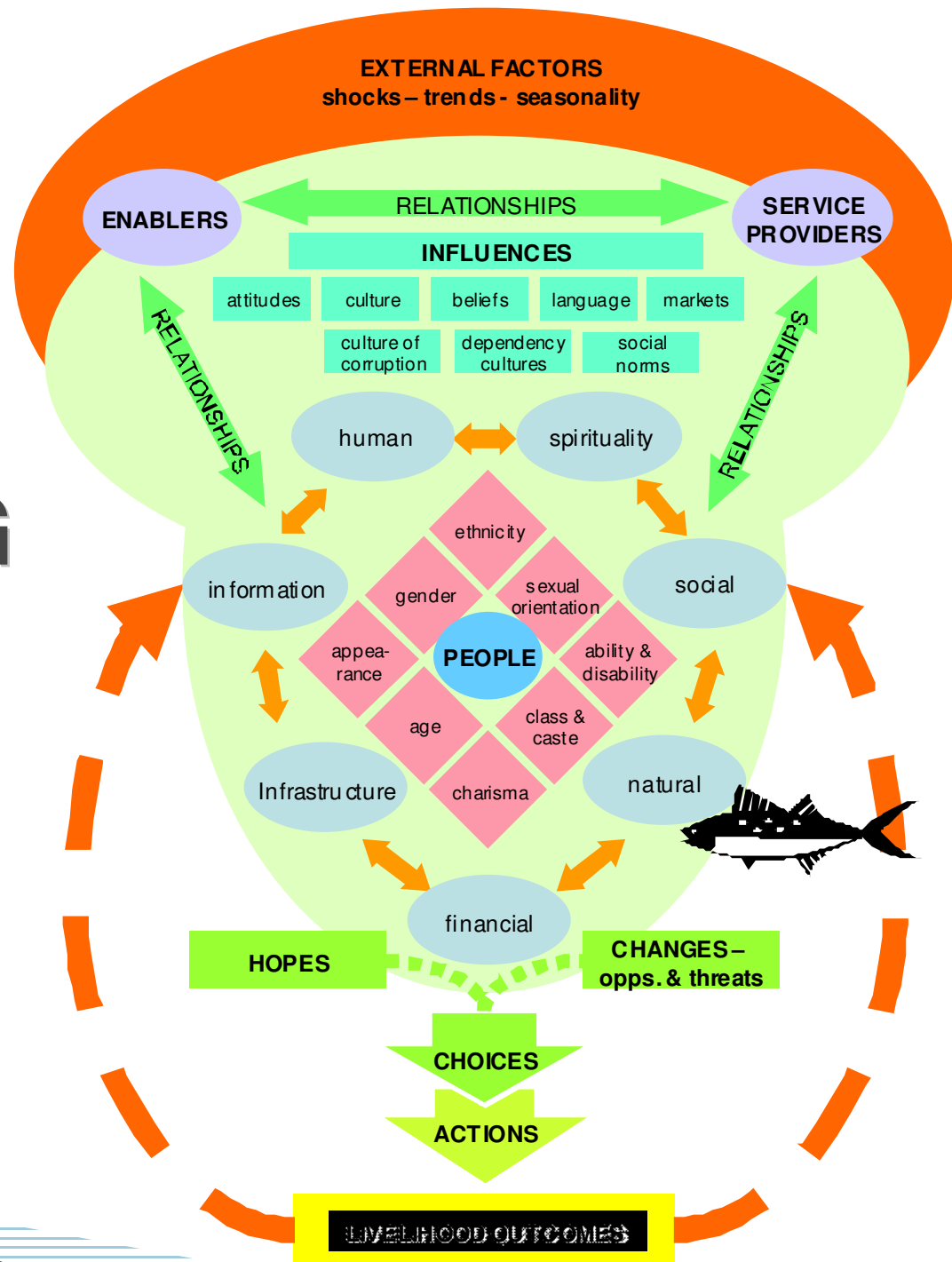
Risks increase as does livelihood insecurity

E/S alternatives increase in price

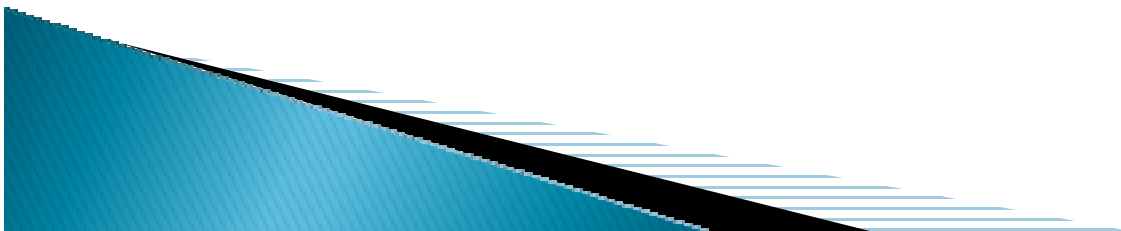
Biodiversity conservation only addresses some
of these issues

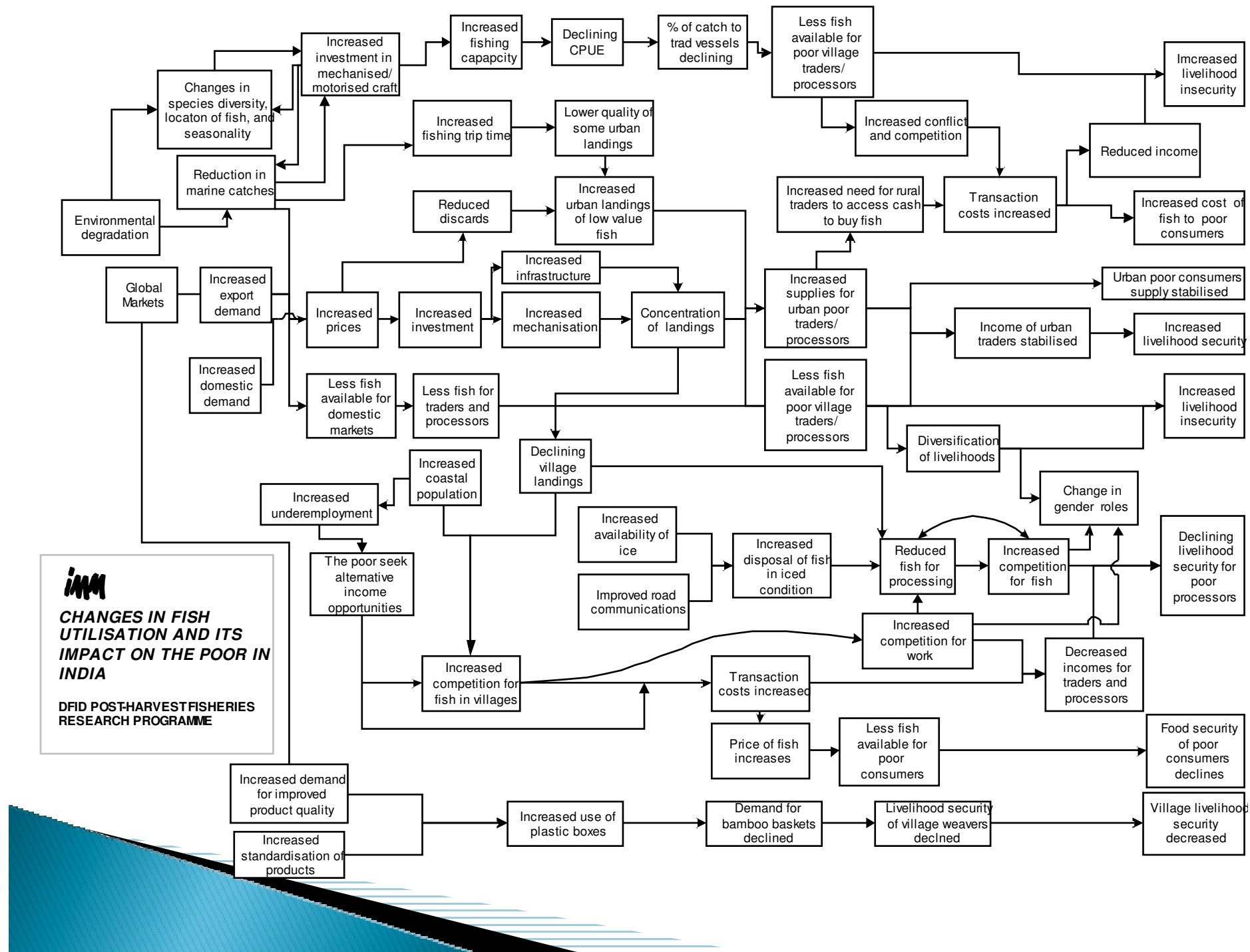


FACTORS INFLUENCING LIVELIHOOD CHANGE:



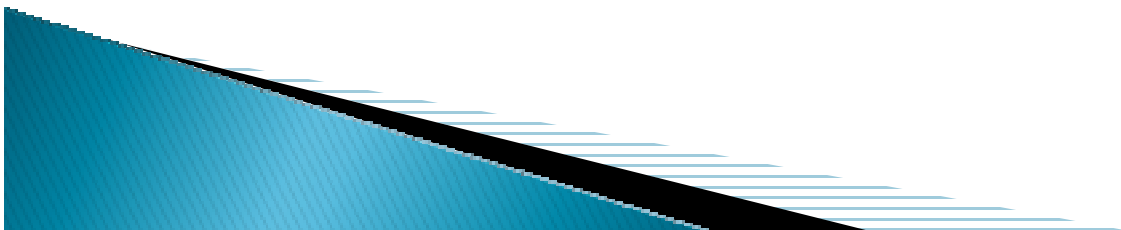
- ▶ These many factors that influence livelihood change extend far beyond direct linkages with biodiversity.
- ▶ They create complex interactions that can have unforeseen consequences.
- ▶ The next diagram shows a summary of some linkages between resource degradation and global markets on the one hand, and the livelihoods of the poor on the other:





IN SUMMARY:

- ▶ Many poor people do depend upon coastal biodiversity
- ▶ Access to coastal ecosystem services by the poor is falling for a number of reasons
- ▶ Biodiversity conservation can only address some of these – they are part of a wider development process
- ▶ Conservation potentially engages with a complex network of interacting factors that influence livelihood change
- ▶ For biodiversity conservation to be pro-poor it needs to understand and respond to social diversity and the factors that support or inhibit livelihood change



WHAT CAN WE DO?

Embrace, understand and respond to coastal complexity

Involve the poor from the start – especially in monitoring the success of change

Integrate pro-poor conservation into wider economic development

Avoid too many generalisations, learn globally - react locally

Make change a vision rather than a response

Gain commitment to change rather than compliance

Ensure benefits are immediate and accessible by different groups – ensure livelihood change benefits **precede** conservation



THANK YOU

