



Two questions:

1. How important are livestock and tourism to southern Africa's economies?

- a. National and Regional scales
- b. Local scales

2. What do answers to these questions mean for conservation and development in TFCAs?

National & Regional Scales

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment - 2004

“Assuming that nature based tourism is half of all tourism, and excluding the manufacturing sector knock on effects of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, the contribution by nature based tourism is nearly equal to the other natural resource sectors combined.”

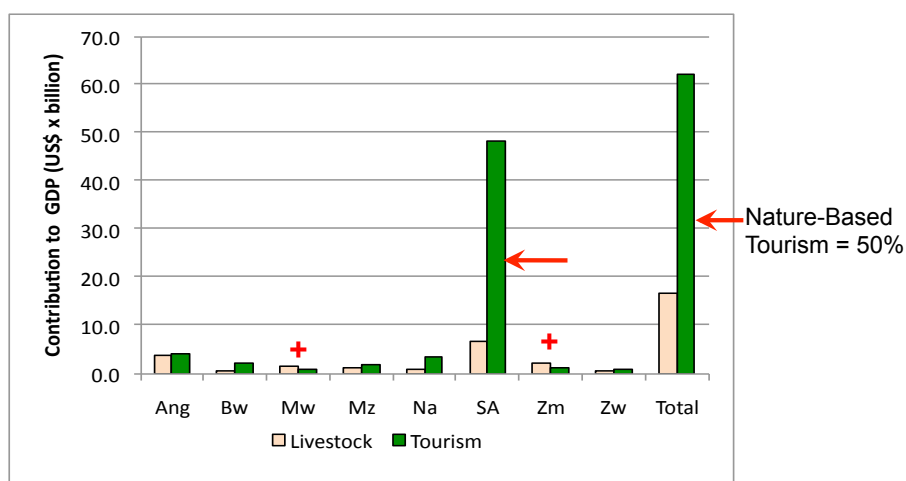
“Importantly, those sectors are growing slowly (1-3% pa) while tourism is growing rapidly (5-15% pa).”

Scholes and Biggs (eds) (2004) *Ecosystem Services in Southern Africa: A Regional Assessment*. The regional-scale component of the Southern African Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. CSIR, Pretoria

National & Regional Scales

Contribution of Livestock and Tourism to National & Regional GDP

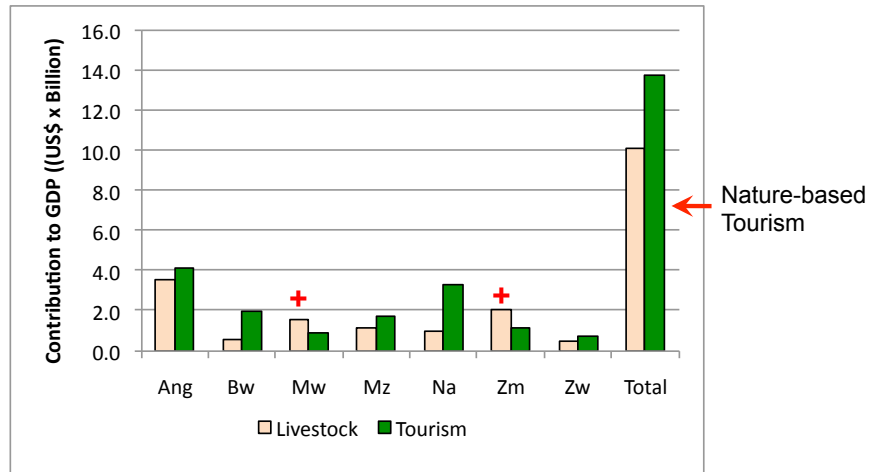
Billions of US\$



Sources: FAO Country profiles, World Travel & Tourism Council

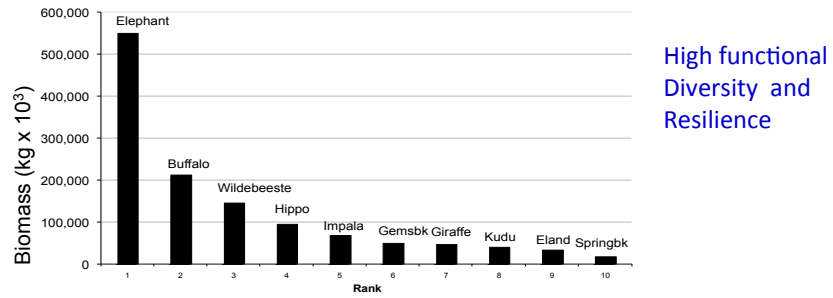
National & Regional Scales

Contribution of Livestock and Tourism to GDP:
Billions of US\$ - less SA

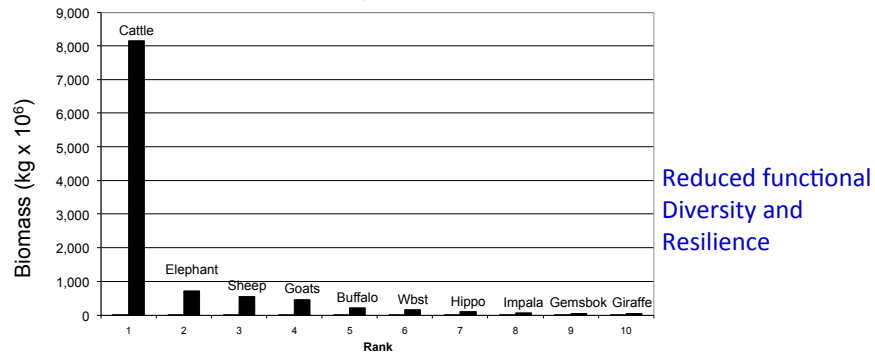


Sources: FAO Country profiles, World Travel & Tourism Council

Biomass profiles of large herbivores in SADC Region



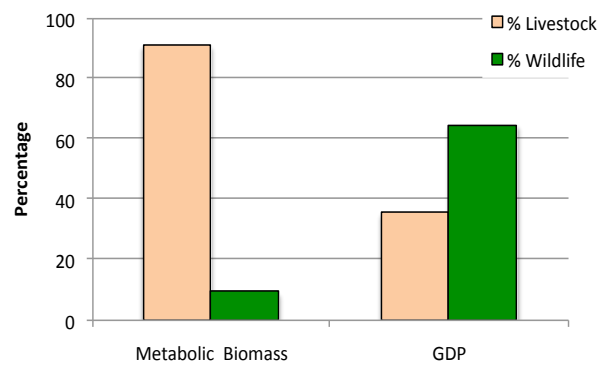
High functional
Diversity and
Resilience



Reduced functional
Diversity and
Resilience

National & Regional Scales

Relative % contribution of wild & domestic large mammal biomass to GDP



Rates of growth:

Livestock 2 – 3% pa

Nature based tourism 5 – 15% pa

Support to Livestock > wildlife sector

National & Regional Scales

So, how important are livestock and nature tourism to southern Africa's economies at national and regional scales?

National & Regional Scales

Conclusions:

1. Nature-based tourism contributes as much as livestock to GDP in southern Africa, but from c. 10% of large mammal biomass and it is growing more rapidly
2. Both sectors are important to national and regional economies and together contribute c. \$50 billion or 6.5% of GDP

But there are difficulties with the data

Tourism data:

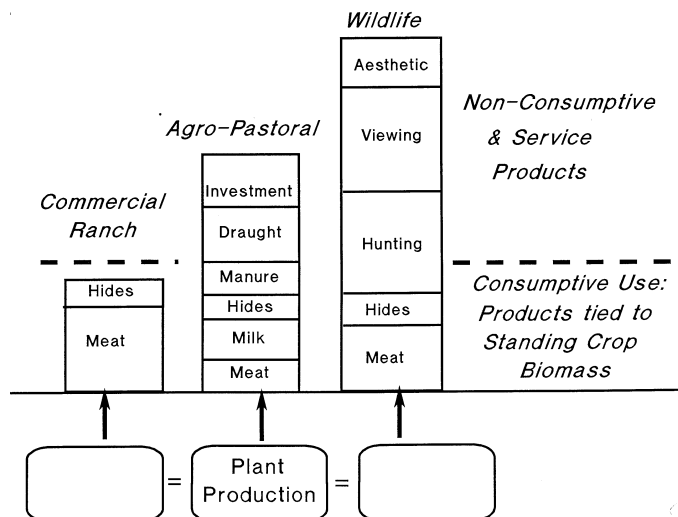
Precise national data for nature based tourism are not available

Livestock data:

Live sales in traditional agro-pastoral systems are generally less than 10% of animals, but are the values of traction, draught, manure, milk, etc. included in GDP?

Local Scales

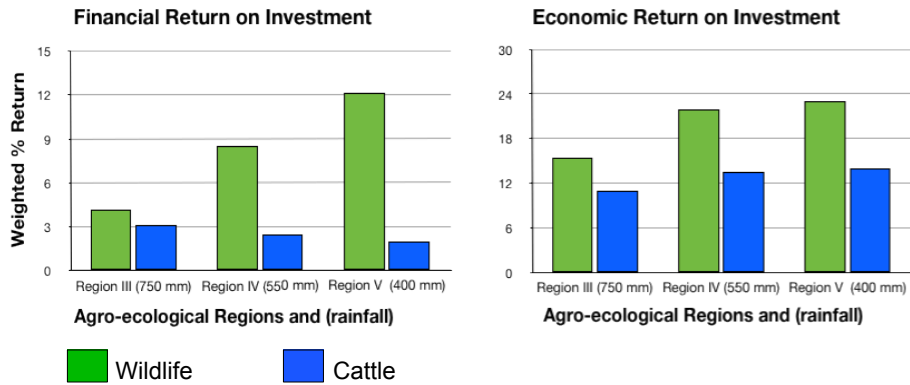
Consumptive and non-consumptive use of rangelands



Source: Child & Child 1986

Local Scales – Commercial Ranches

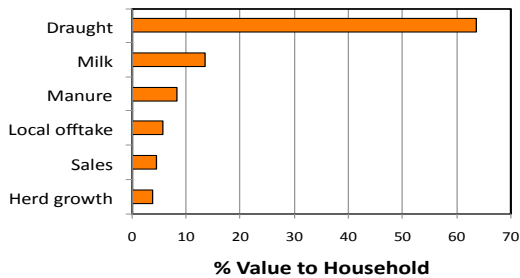
Economics of Multispecies Systems



? Adaptation to Climate Change

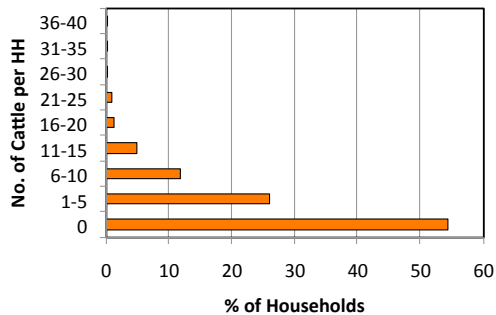
Results from 150+ Zw Ranches (Jansen, Bond and Child, 1993)

Local Scales – Cattle in Communal Lands



Value of livestock products to Households (Barrett 1991)

Annual gross value of annual output per animal = approx \$50 or about \$4/ha



Percentage of Households with Cattle (Jackson 1989)

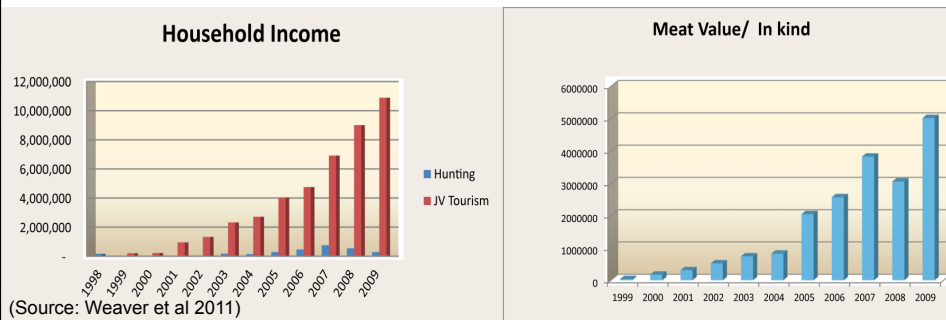
Av. No. Cattle/HH = 2.75
Gross value from cattle = \$137.5/HH

Local Scales – Wildlife in Communal Lands

CAMPFIRE in Zimbabwe

Household Dividends from Wildlife - Between \$10 and \$80/HH in 1992 in 14 wards in 8 districts (Bond 1993)

Communal Conservancies in Namibia c. \$38 per household in 2009



Systems of Wildlife + Livestock in Namibia and Zimbabwe provide major returns from non-consumptive use of animals

Tentative Conclusions

Question 1: How important are livestock and tourism to southern Africa's economies at national and local scales?

1. National and regional scale:

Both livestock and nature-based tourism are economically important and contribute about 6% or more to GDP

2. Local scales:

On commercial ranches wildlife systems can provide greater returns on investment than cattle production at lower rainfall

In communal farming systems the major returns from livestock and wildlife are from non-consumptive use values (e.g. draught, milk, investment & tourism) that are *partially decoupled from NPP*

Tentative Conclusions

Question 2: What do these answers mean for conservation and development in TFCAs?

TFCA Context

1. Most TFCAs in southern Africa are located in agriculturally marginal lands
2. Most include both protected areas and adjacent areas under small-scale traditional farming that need to develop diversified production systems that do not depend directly on primary and secondary production

Answer:

Multispecies systems of animal production in TFCAs can capture values of both livestock and nature based tourism and contribute to diversified livelihood strategies in marginal lands

CAVEAT: Much better data and analyses than are presently available are required to take this forward

THANK YOU

MERCI

OBRIGADO