

PAPIA

Protected Areas and Poverty in Africa



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Protected Areas and Poverty in Africa



Background:

- Large and increasing percentages of land areas in Africa are protected areas
- Tourism is increasing in Africa - much related to wildlife safaris
- Debates: The impacts of conservation on poverty

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Protected Areas and Poverty in Africa



Some hold: Protected areas provide means to reduce poverty

Sources of foreign revenues from tourism

Real and potential

Others: Protected areas increase poverty

Restrictions in resource uses

Costs associated with proximity

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Protected Areas and Poverty in Africa



Project aims

- To contribute to the understanding of the complex relationships between protected areas and poverty.
- To identify and examine factors causing protected areas to contribute to poverty alleviation as well as of factors that might turn protected areas into 'poverty traps'.

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Protected Areas and Poverty in Africa

- Schedule: Autumn 2007 – end of 2011
- Comparative analysis of four cases of national parks
 - Uganda: Bwindi and Mt. Elgon
 - Tanzania: Kilimanjaro and Mikumi
- Involves researchers from:
 - Norwegian Institute for Nature Research,
 - Noragric, UMB
 - Makerere University
 - University of Dar es Salaam

PAPIA project components

- Discourse analysis on protected areas and poverty on global level;
- Narrative analyses for each of the four cases (national and local levels);
- Examination of economic and social effects in each of the cases;
- Towards the end of the project: Scenario building on possible developments in two of the cases.

1. Discourse analysis

Discourse analysis on protected areas and poverty on global level

A study to establish how poverty and poverty alleviation are constructed as elements of leading discourses on protected areas

Analyses of written texts

Observations on selected events – e.g. the World Conservation Congress at Barcelona

2. Narrative analyses

- Look at the way the relationship bwn PA establishment and poverty is perceived by the different actors;
- Identify the reasons as to why the actors perceive the relationship in that way;
- Compare the four cases;

3. Economic and social benefits

Examples of indicators

- Total revenues from tourism
- Revenue sharing (forms and quantities)
- Park-related income share in local livelihoods
- Environmental services
- Job creation
- Multiplier effects
- Leakage

Economic and social costs ...

Examples of indicators

- Loss of property and access rights (land, resources, etc.)
- Conflicts (with park, resettled people - Batwa, tourists, etc.)
- Damage caused by wild animals (crops, livestock, etc.)

4. Scenario building

Towards the end of the project: Scenario building on possible developments in two of the cases.

- Aim: To imagine various plausible future situations and factors leading towards each of these situations.
- Important building blocks:
 - Results from the narrative analyses
 - Results from the economic and social investigations

Findings from the project ...



... will follow.