

A socio-economic analysis of livelihood strategies in rural forest depending communities in lowland Bolivia under a changing climate



Research Proposal
By Tina Bauer

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. J. Pretzsch



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1. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK (1)

- INCA network
- GIZ
- Natura Bolivia
- Wildlife Conservati

Conservation Society

Network?

- Madidi: Biodiversity Hotspot
- Chiquitano Dry Forest: most threatend dry forest ecoregions in the world

proportion of the world's rural population.
These products are particularly important to the forest-dependent poor in the tropical and subtropical regions where people rely on them for their livelihoods and for meeting domestic energy, food- and health-security needs."

"Local knowledge about and management practices for the sustainable production of NWFPs

"Fuelwood, charcoal and non-wood forest products (NWFPs) [and timber] sustain or

contribute to the livelihoods of significant

"Local knowledge about and management practices for the sustainable production of NWFPs [and timber] may be an important element in the response of forest-dependent people to climate change and can contribute to the development of adaptation strategies."

"A decline in forest ecosystem services reduces the ability of forest-dependent people to meet their basic needs for food, clean water and other necessities and can lead to deepening poverty, deteriorating public health and social conflict." (IUFRO 2009)

Where?

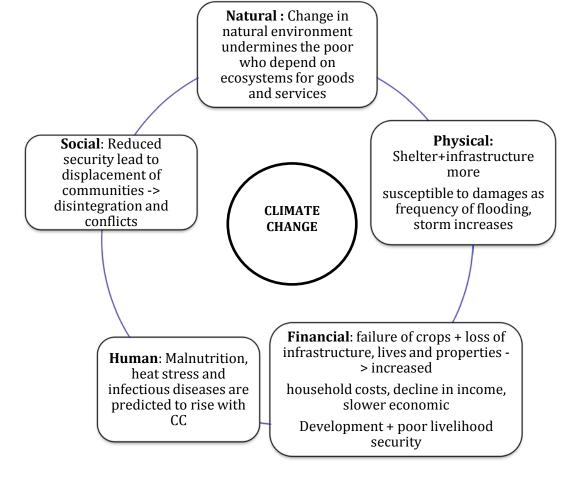


Why livelihood strategies of forest-depending people?



1. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK (2)

Effects of climate change on the livelihood assets:





2. STUDY AREA I



"...it [the Chiquitano Dry Forest] plays **a key role in mitigating the negative effects of climate change** on the continent." (UNESCO 2011)

"On the periphery of the Amazon Basin these forests are expected to be particularly **vulnerable to replacement by savanna** due to seasonal drought and high flammability (Hutyra et al. 2005), as well as **documented sensitivity to climate change** (Mayle et al. 2000)." (Williams 2010)



CHIQUITANO DRY FOREST (San Ignacio de Velasco, Santa Cruz)

Climate change effects:

- more rain ->floodings
- soil erosion
- more intense periods of drought -> desertification
- increasing rate of forest fires

A WORKSHOP



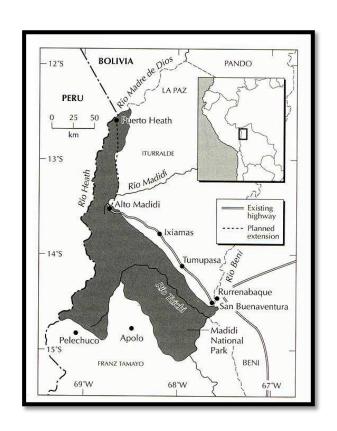
2. STUDY AREA II

MADIDI NATIONAL PARK

Climate Change effects

- drastic increase of forest fires ("focos de calor")
- Floods







3. TENTATIVE OBJECTIVES

Overall objective

To understand and describe livelihood portfolios of households in selected forest depending in two different ecoregions in lowland Bolivia with respect to climate change interrelated and influencing factors

- To describe past climatic conditions (precipitation, temperature) and evaluate future scenarios (A1B,B2) for the selected research areas
- To investigate the local experience with climate change and climate change impacts on selected communities
- To describe livelihood portfolios of households in selected forest depending communities

Expected outcomes

- livelihood portfolios of households in selected forest depending communities
- interrelated constraints and opportunities to and for joint adaptation-mitigation activities
- scenarios including more sustainable alternatives towards climate change adaptation/mitigation



4. SIGNIFICANCE & PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

- understand livelihood strategies of local people in forest depending communities in two ecological regions in lowland Bolivia under a changing climate
- point out linkages between effects of climate change, adaptation and mitigation activities, human well being and interrelated constraints and opportunities of livelihood strategies
- will conclude the outcomes in different scenarios and thereby contribute to an improved understanding of opportunities and hindrances towards climate change adaptation / mitigation and sustainable livelihood strategies



5. METHODOLOGY

Scale of analysis

Variables & data

Methods

Household level

Socio-economic household profile & organization

- demographic characteristics
- farming ownership and characteristics
- livelihood assets & strategies (on-/out-/off farm)
 - climate change sensitivity



- semi-structured interviews
 - secondary data
 - household survey

Community level

Spatial and temporal dimension

- land rights (land resources use, access, management, spatial distribution, protection activities)
 - use of forest products (fuel wood, economic value)



- stakeholder analysis
- field laboratories
- expert interviews

Subnational-Landscape level

Socio-environmental dimension

- effects of extreme weather events on community
- Joint Adaptation Mitigation potentials
- interrelated factors (eg shifting cultivation)



- expert interviews
- evaluation of relations





6. PLANNING

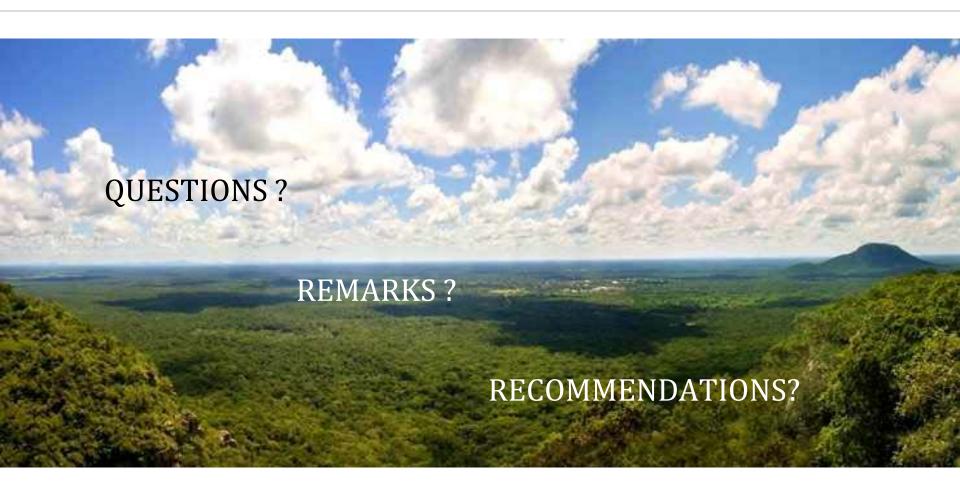
Time planned	Objective	Tool
July – September 2012 Tharandt	Literature studyFormulation of tentative objectives	Review of secondary dataContact of local NGOs/institutions
October – December 2012 Bolivia	 Provide orientation for the research Indicator selection Collection of secondary data 	 Visit of three communities preparatory meetings with households and municipality representatives reconnaissance (and "listening") survey Stakeholder analysis
January – June 2013 Tharandt	-Survey preparation	adaption of questionnairespreparation of field laboratories
July – December 2013	Conduction of household surveysField laboratories	• Investigation in 2-3 communities
2014 Bolivia + Tharandt	-Data processing - Scenario development	Multivariate analysis
2015 T Vharande n, 04.02.2013	-Writing up Tina Bauer - INCA WORKSHOP	10



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THANK YOU - MUCHAS GRACIAS