

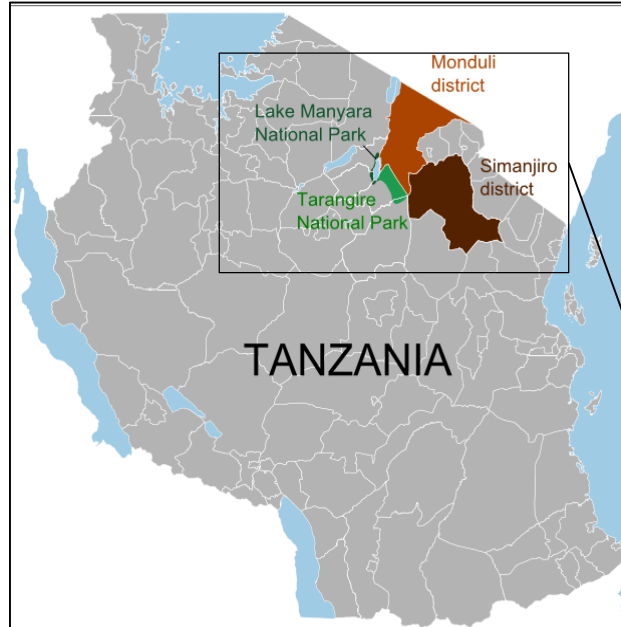


Pastoralism and landscape preservation

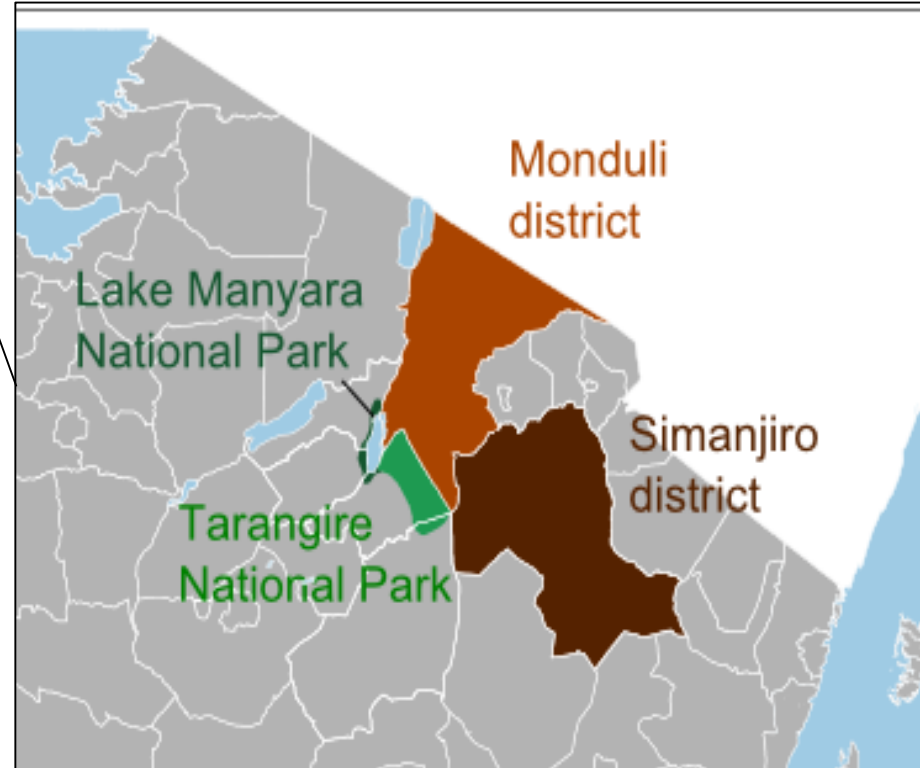
Natural capital in the Maasai steppe,
Tanzania



Maasai Steppe



The scope of the analysis is the coloured area

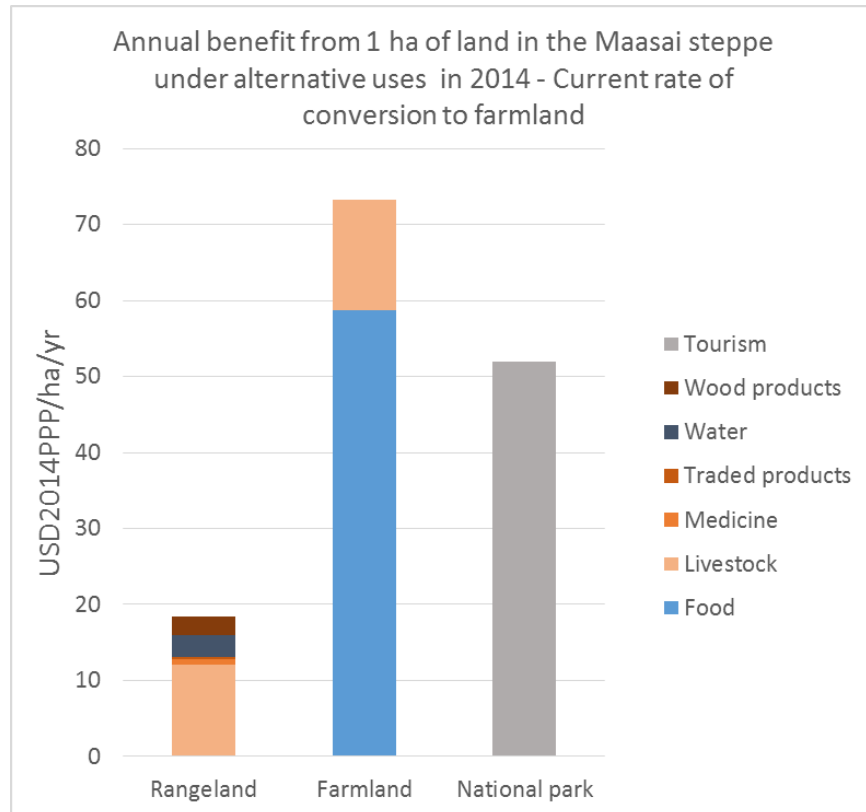


Land use change in the Maasai steppe

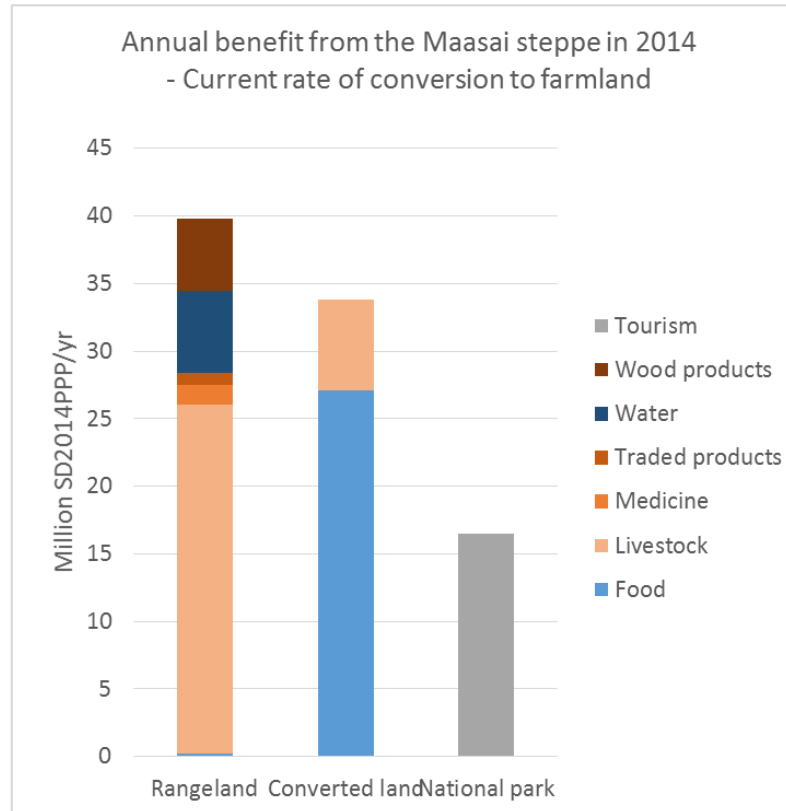
- Shift from pastoralism to sedentary agriculture
- Land degradation
- Encroachment
- Loss of value for tourism



Key results: Annual benefits



- Farmland creates the higher value from nature per hectare, followed by tourism.
- In rangeland livestock is the main source of value from ecosystems.

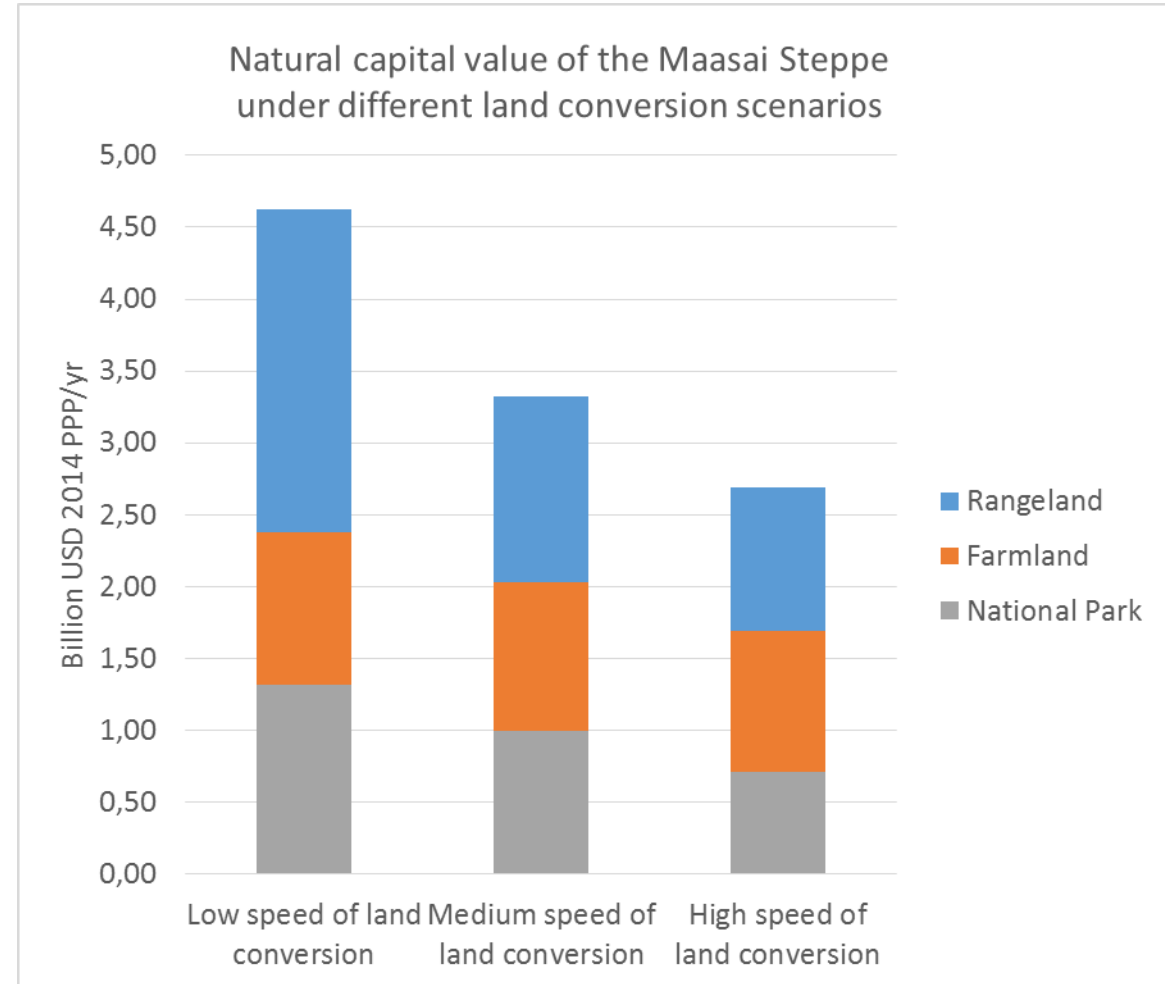


- Because of its sheer size rangeland is the largest producer of ecosystem services in the region.

Key results: Natural capital (internal value)



- However, increasing the area of farmland will not increase the value of Natural Capital in the region as it will threaten both livestock herds of pastoralist populations and wild animals that attract tourists in National parks.
- Natural capital results are based on the current value of ecosystem benefits and a modelling of whether these benefits are sustainable over time.



Data requirements

- Farm economics
- Direct ecosystem services (food, materials, energy, water)
- Time trends in ES supply: growing, shrinking

