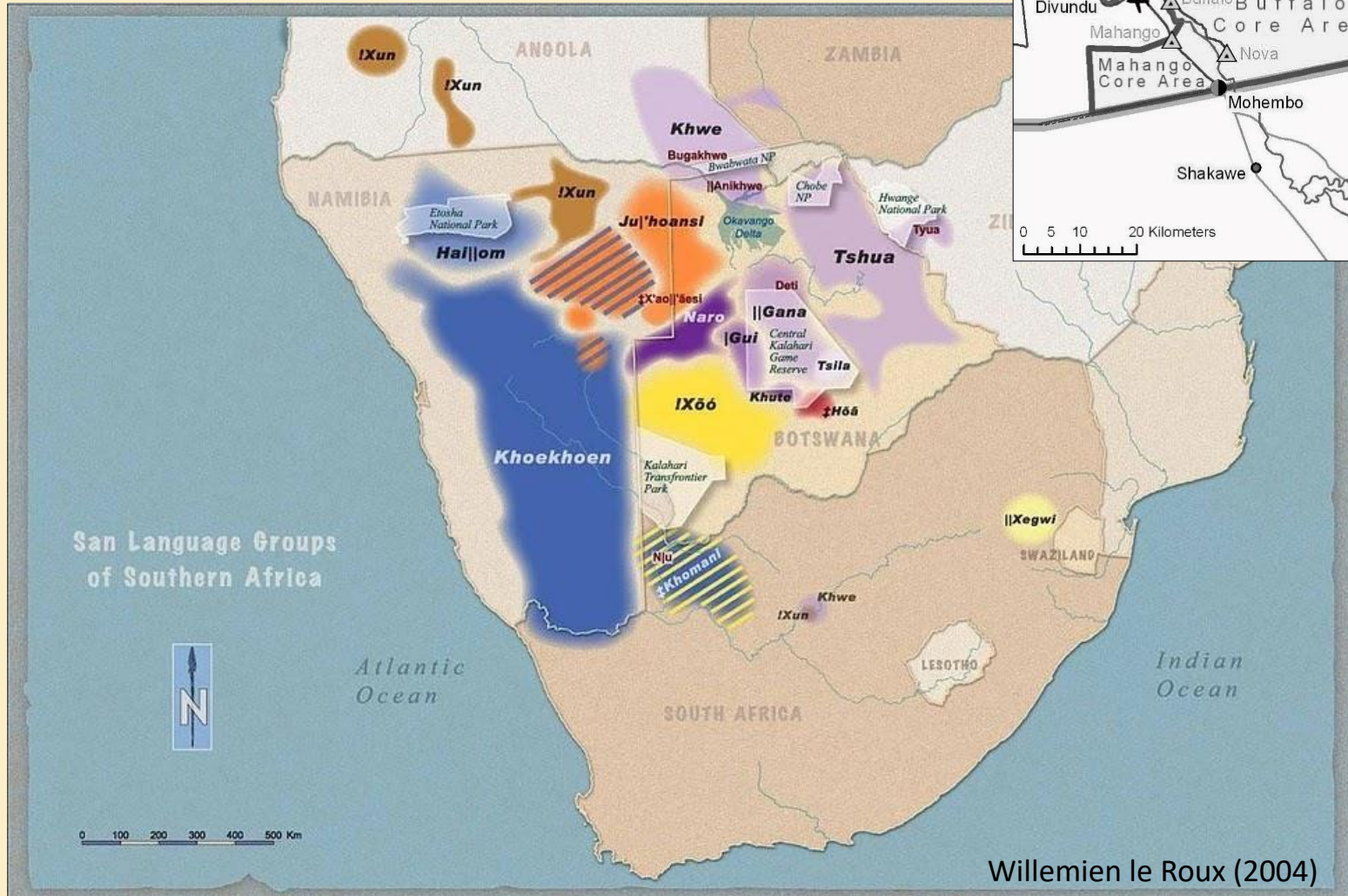
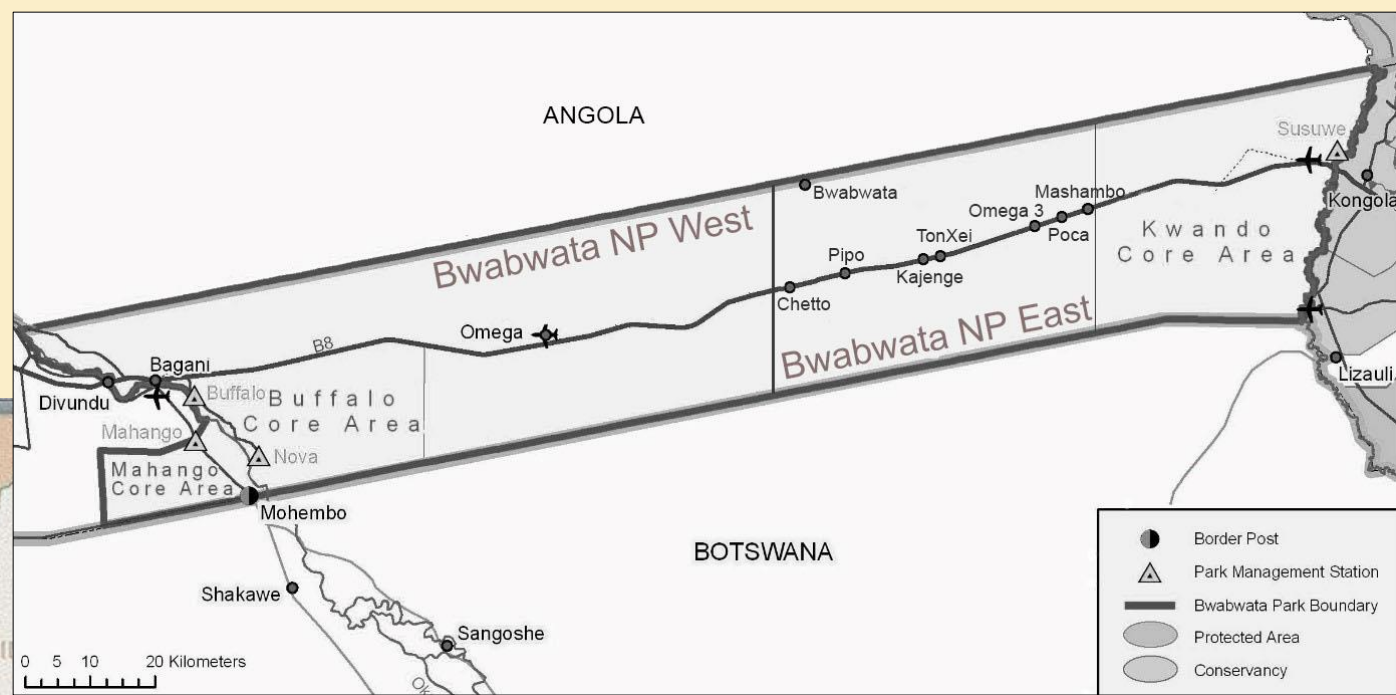


Natural Resource Use within Khwe San Food System - past and present



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Traditional Management of Resources for Foods

As nomadic HG group, they responded to changes in the ecosystem

- E.g.: burn vegetation for renewal, feed the wildlife & increase hunting success

Followed ancestral rules, taboos and cultural beliefs to suit specific circumstances*:

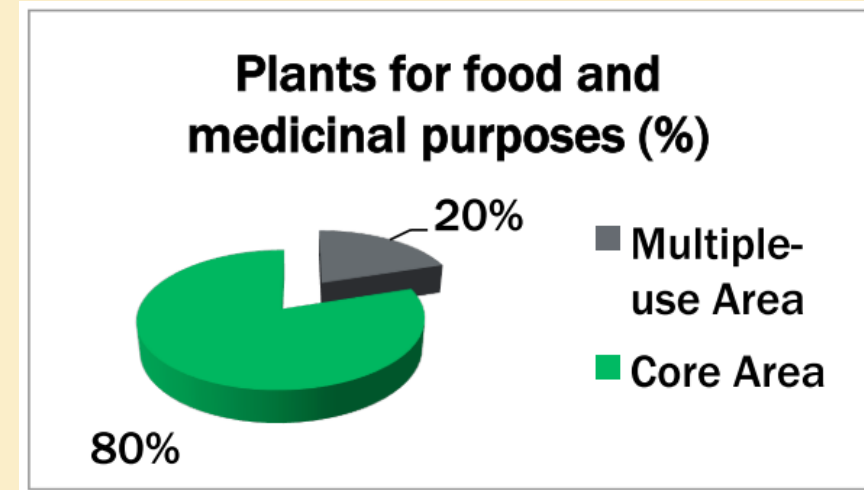
- Hunting older male game (enable reproduction to produce more meat)
- Harvest without chopping trees/branches (enable regrowth of food)
- Approval of harvesting by elders (no unripe food waste; allow sharing)
- Timing of burning (not damaging trees/bushes)
- Honey extraction (not destroying hive/queen)



** Biocultural Community Protocol of the Khwe Community*

Changes and Challenges

1. State proclaimed land (strict conservation rules)
 - Ban on hunting
 - Zoning of NP
2. Illegal encroachment by pastoral tribes (transforming bushfood habitat)
3. Ancestral resource management rules disobeyed
4. Transition of livelihoods and diets (new food sources fail to provide balanced diet)



Changes and Challenges

5. Bushfood yield is declining due to extreme dry years
6. Firewood is scarce (no adoption to alternative energy production methods)
7. Present setting + population size → traditional ways alone are not adequate for subsistence.

Yet, without the access to natural resources, severe food and nutrition insecurity persist.



Recommendations

- Ensure recognition and provision of access to land and natural resources (through sustainable management practices)
- Intensify involvement of IPs in natural resource management decisions and practices, building on Indigenous values and social structures
- Prioritization of traditional custom revitalization to enable sustainable harvesting practices (e.g.: institutions - supporting TK transmission, and research partnerships)