

Links between ecosystem services and poverty alleviation

What is known?

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Background

Aim:

To carry out a review of the existing literature to determine the extent of current knowledge on the links between ecosystem services and poverty alleviation.

Methods:

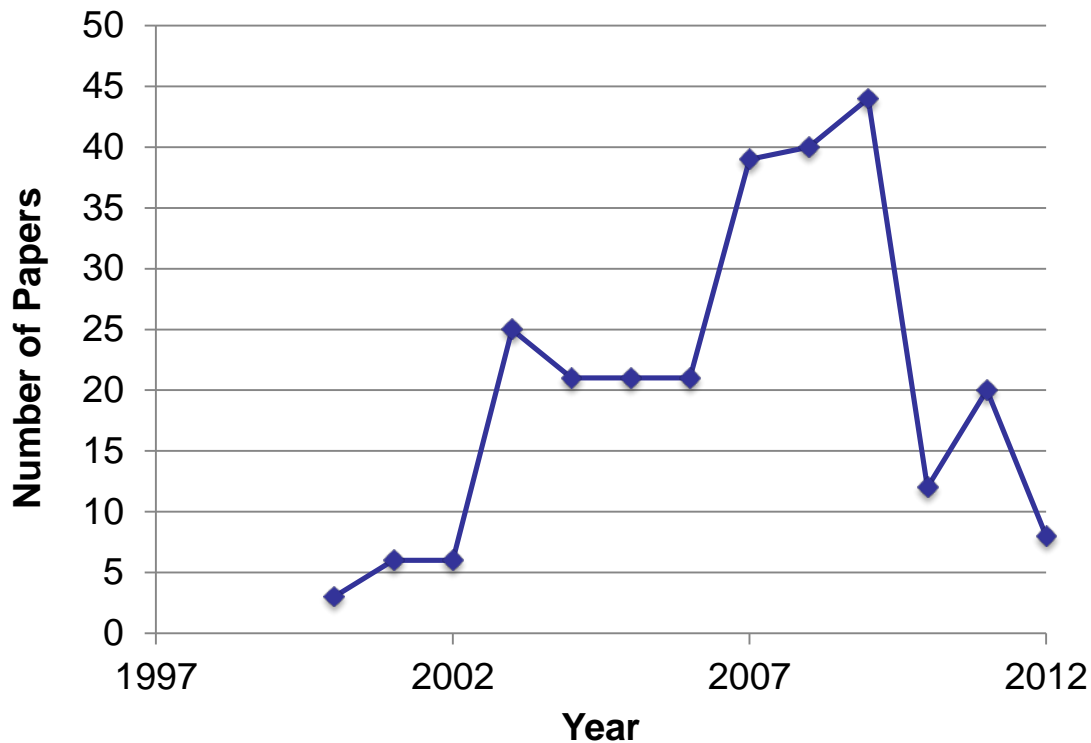
- Web of knowledge search on: 'ecosystem services and poverty alleviation' and 'ecosystem and poverty alleviation' between 2000 and 2012.
- 266 papers of which 203 were relevant or indirectly relevant.

Definitions

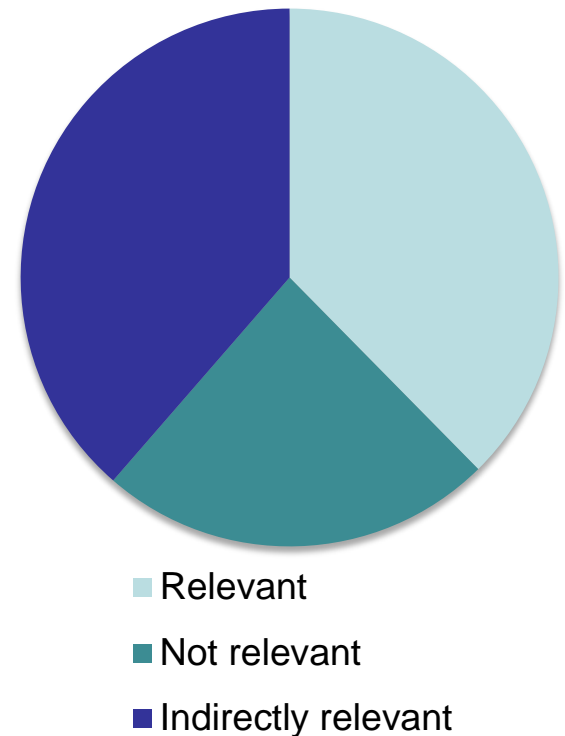
- **Relevance** – on reading the abstract we made the assumption as to whether the paper was relevant to ES to PA or not. In some cases papers talked tangentially about ES and PA and these papers were classified as indirectly relevant.
- **Type of study** – the papers were classified as conceptual, case-study or both to distinguish between more descriptive papers and those that carried out field-based studies.
- **Geographical scope** – includes global, regions and countries.
- **Ecosystem services discussed** – Table 2.2 from the UK NEA was used as a guide, however, in many cases ES were classified as 'none specified' as ES were discussed generally and not specifically.
- **Well-being/poverty dimension** – the ESPA Poverty Framework was used as a guide. Once again, many papers were 'None specified' as poverty and poverty alleviation was implied.
- **Major habitat types** – the WWF classification of 14 major biomes was used, however, in many cases it was unclear as to the precise location of the study, or the study was global in scope and therefore it was not possible to classify the habitat type precisely.
- **Links between ES and PA** – this was used to define whether the links between ecosystem services and poverty alleviation were discussed explicitly or not. In some cases, a link was implied but not discussed and these were classified as potential links.

Summary of Papers

Number of papers published per year



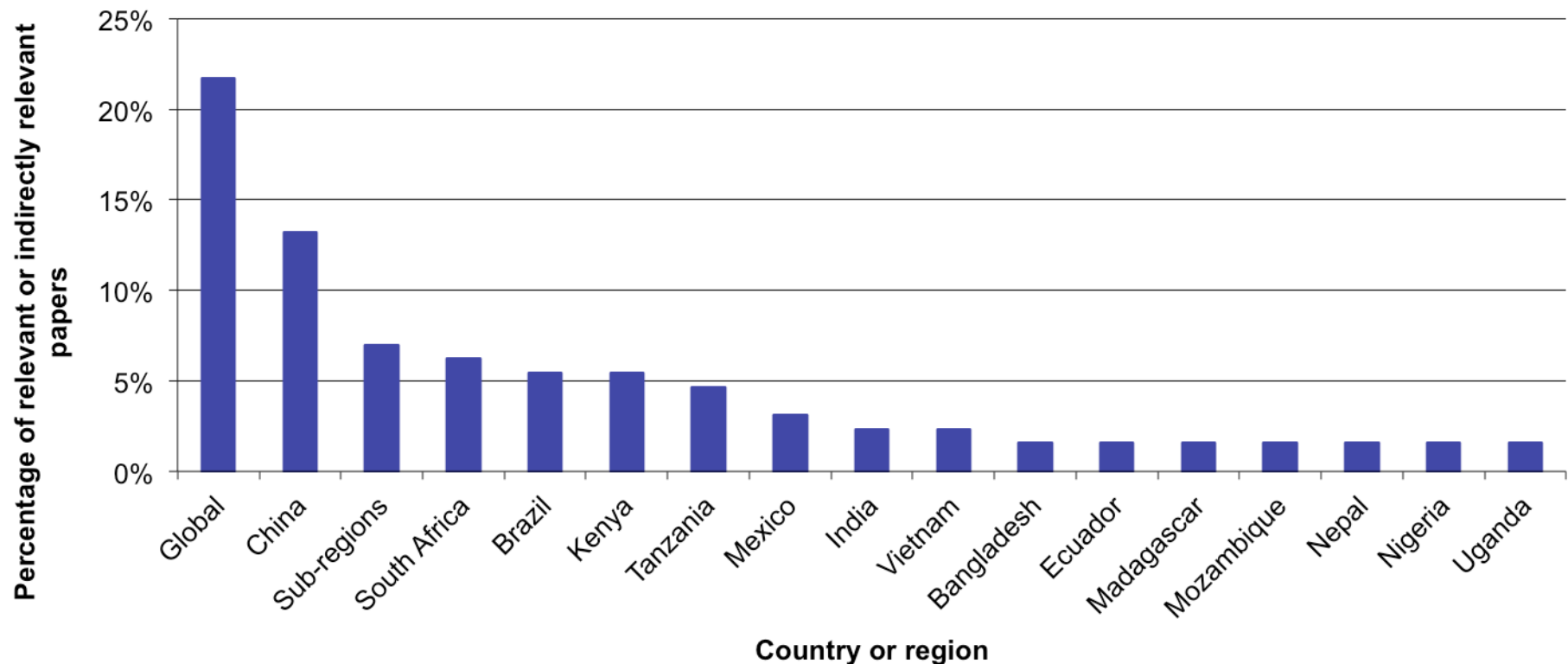
Number of relevant papers from abstract



Type of study

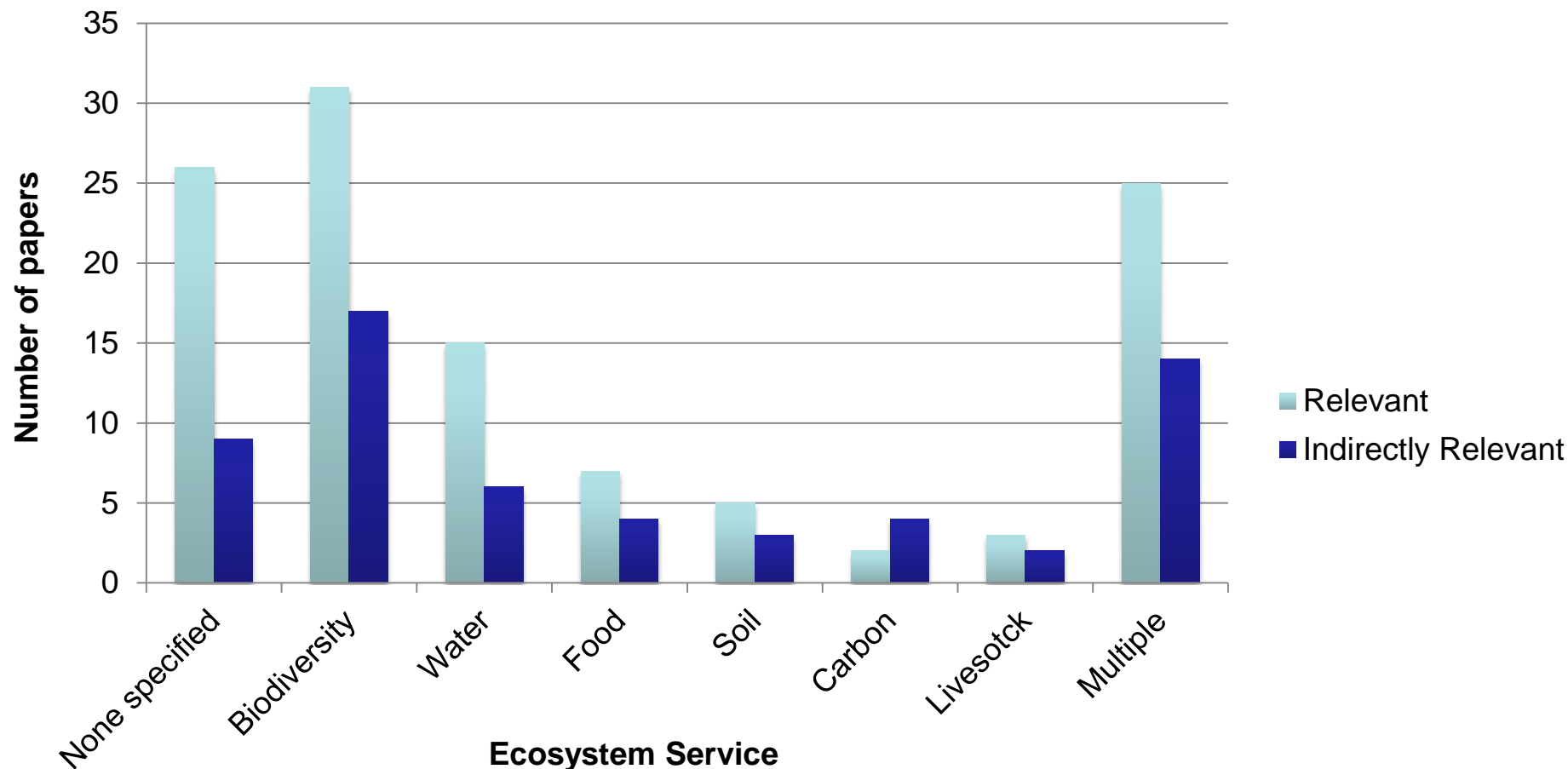
	Conceptual	Case Study	Both
Relevant	11%	40%	9%
Indirectly relevant	11%	25%	5%

Geographical scope

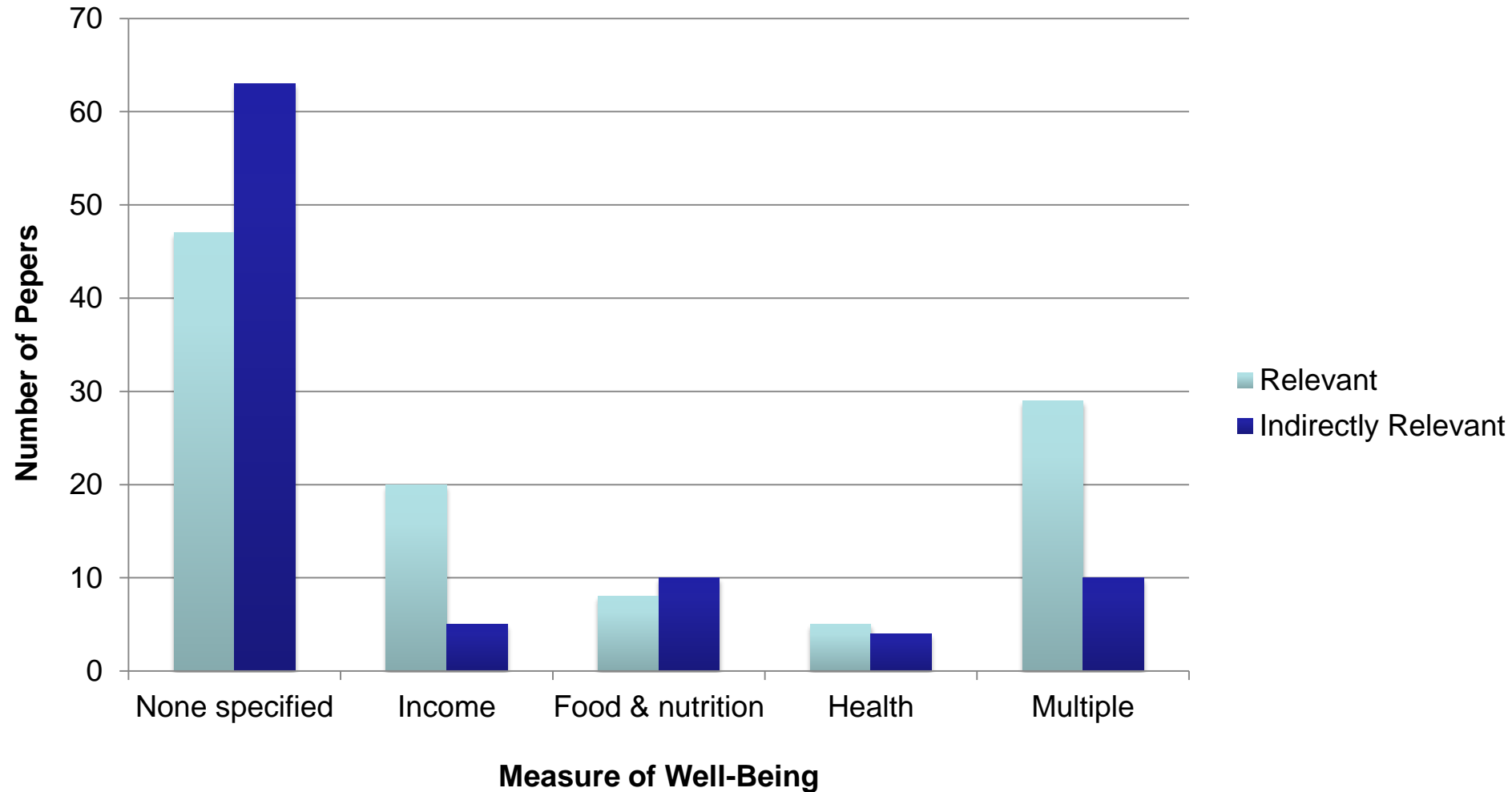


Other (1 each): Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Cambodia, Colombia, Congo, Democratic Republic of the, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Peru, Samoa, Senegal, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Zambia.

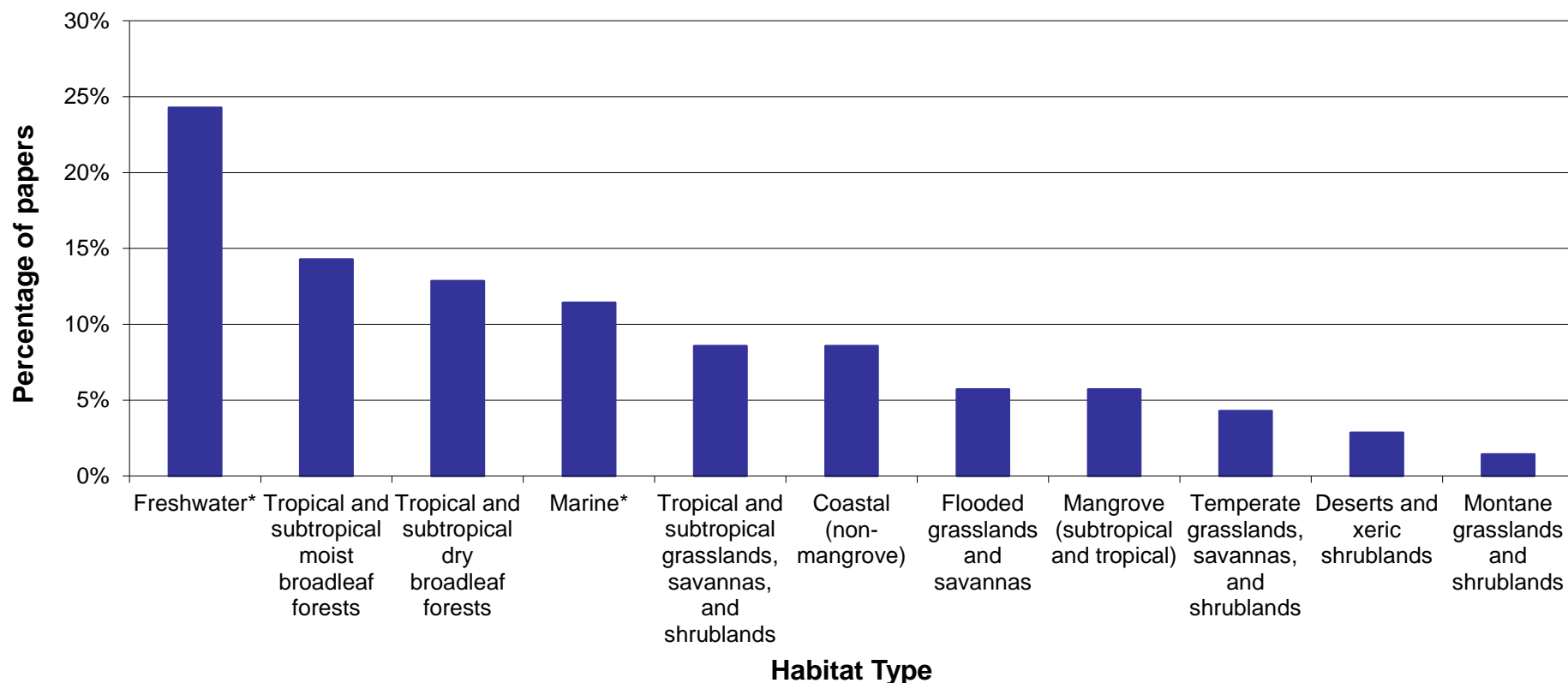
Ecosystem services identified



Well-being and poverty dimensions



Habitat types

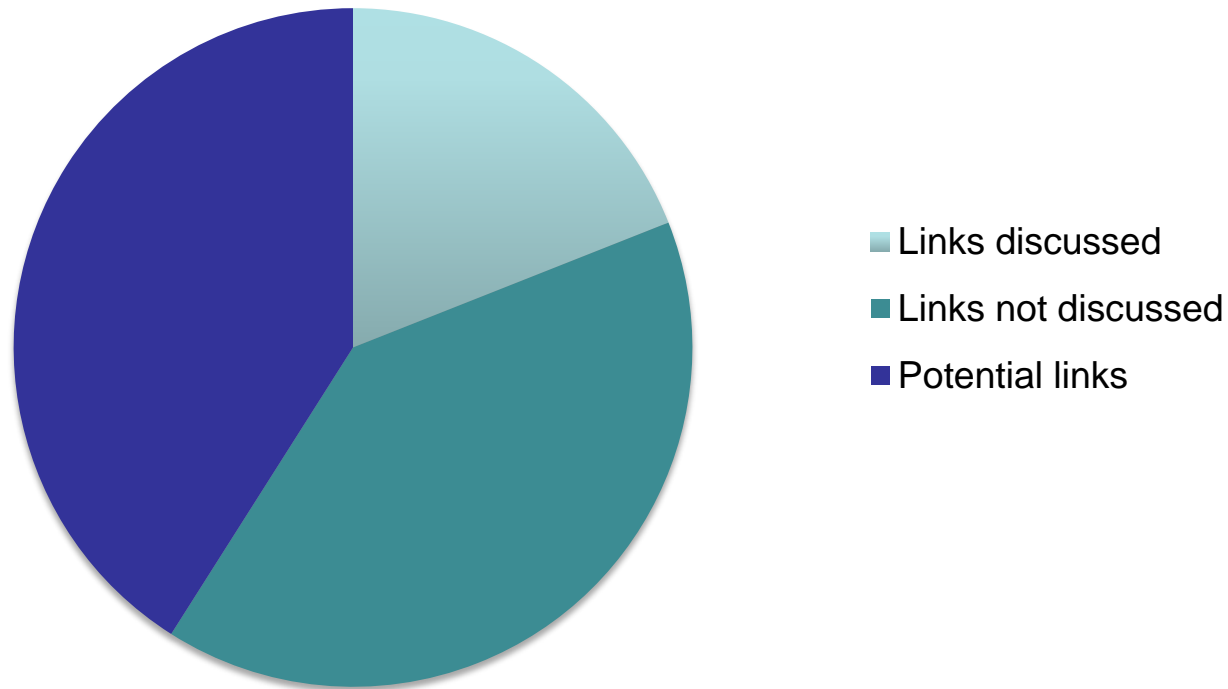


* Not a WWF habitat type.

Habitat types not considered: Tropical and subtropical coniferous forests; Temperate broadleaf and mixed forests; Temperate coniferous forests; Boreal forests/taiga; Tundra (Arctic); Mediterranean forests, woodlands, and scrub or sclerophyll forests

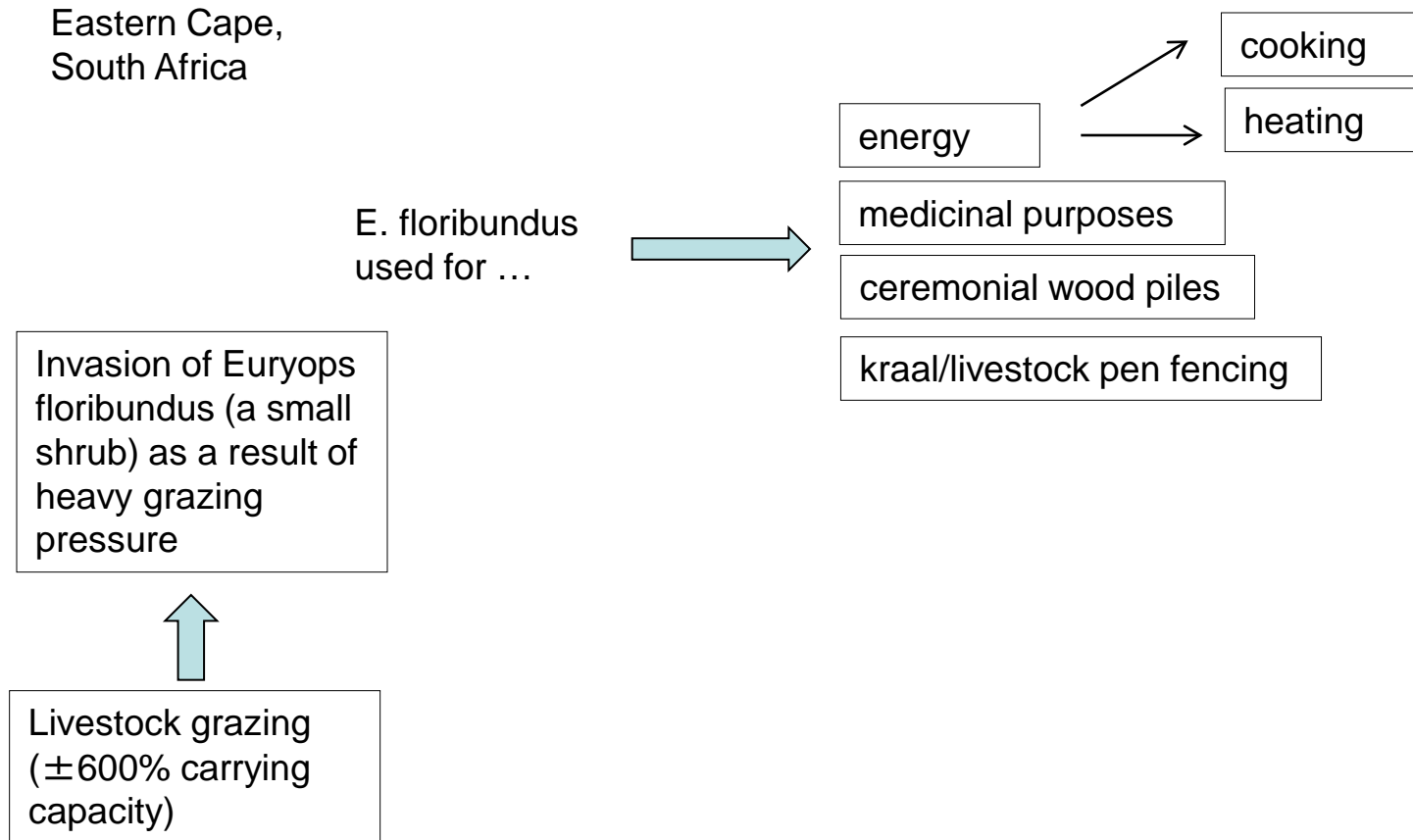
Links

Number of papers with links discussed

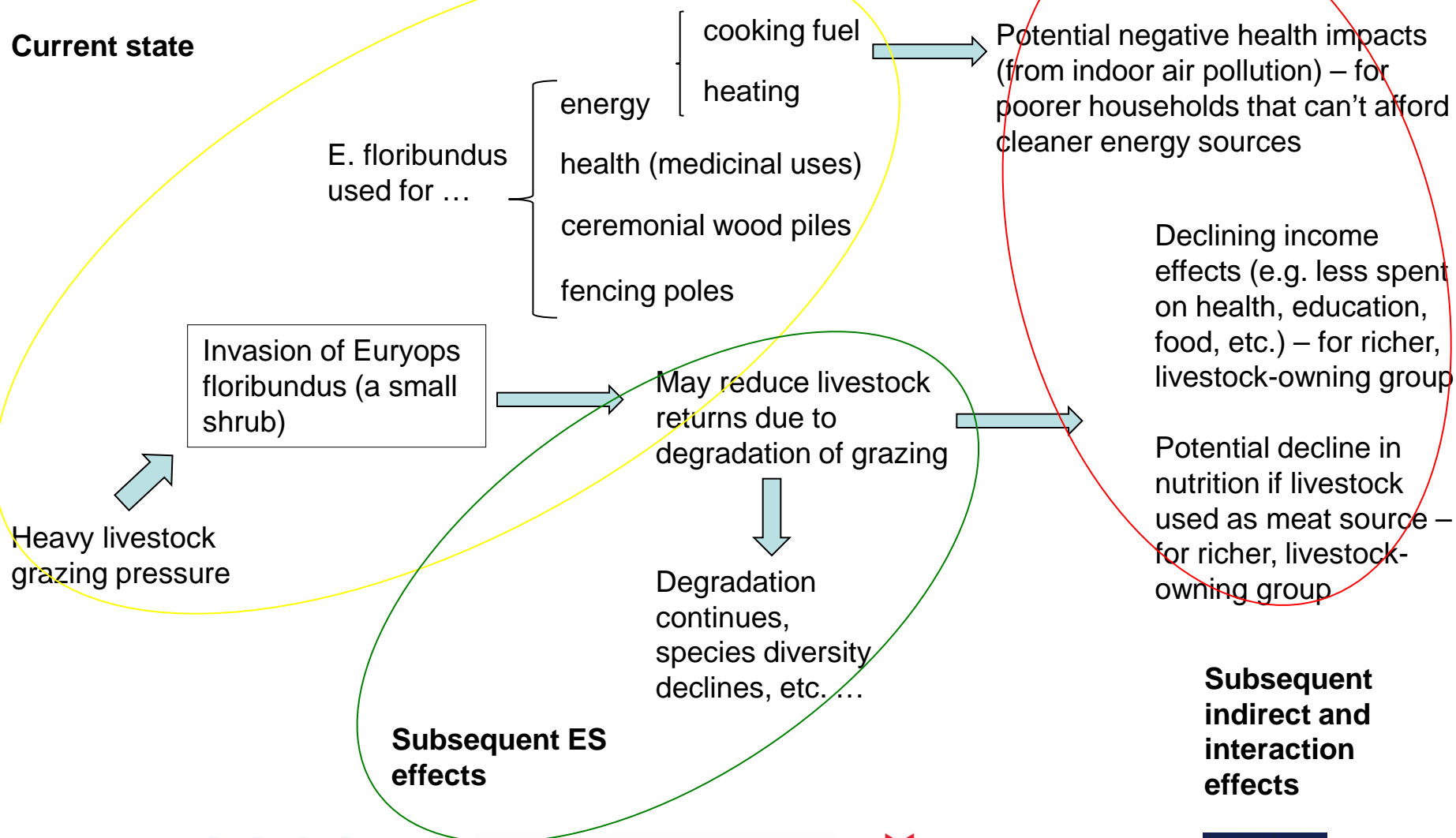


Links (2): Example

Current situation (Shackleton & Gambiza 2008):



Impacts on poverty dimensions & ES



Acknowledgements

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Key Reference:

- Shackleton, C.M. and Gambiza, J. (2008) Land degradation and Development 19: 454-464

Thank you!



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