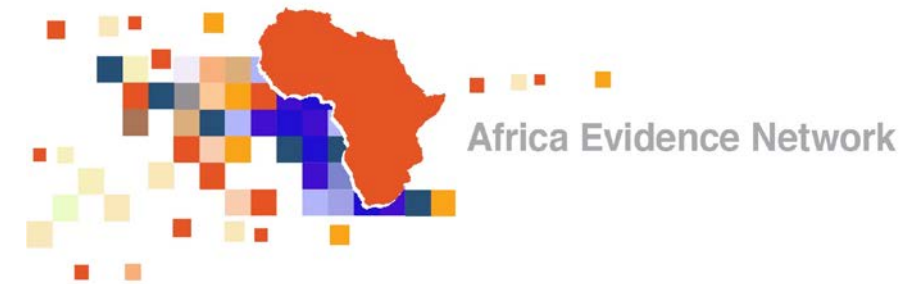


Rapid Evidence Assessments (REAs) on the impact of:

- (1) governance in protected areas
- (2) marine resource management

on multi-dimensional poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa

YVONNE ERASMUS AND LAURENZ LANGER



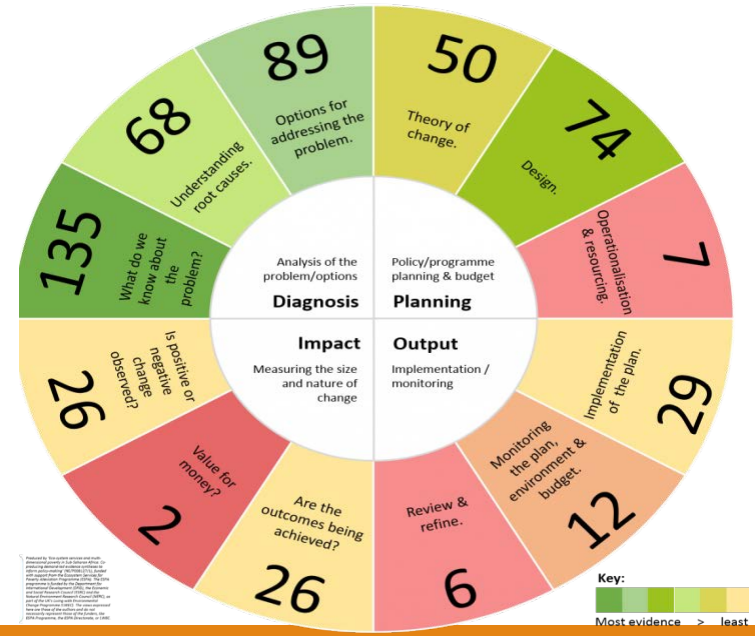
REAs as examples of evidence synthesis



Outputs from our ESPA synthesis project

		SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere						SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture		SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages		
		Assets	Income	Empowerment	Well-being	Social capital	Resilience	Livelihoods	Food security	Nutrition	Physical health	Mental health
Management	Processes	•	●	•	●	•	•	●	●	•	•	
	Actors	•	●	•	●	•	•	●	•			
	Areas	•	●	•	●	•	•	●	•			
Protection	Resources	•	•	•	•			•				

- 4 REAs**
- **Governance of PAs**
 - **Marine resource management**
 - **Decision-tools**
 - **Research methods**



Africa Centre for Evidence

DOES GOVERNANCE TYPE IN PROTECTED AREAS MATTER FOR POVERTY?

A Rapid Assessment of the
Evidence from sub-Saharan Africa

OCTOBER 2017



Africa Centre for Evidence

MARINE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: IMPACTS ON MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

A Rapid Evidence Assessment

OCTOBER 2017



Demand-led synthesis

- Support for synthesis at proposal stage
- Input into the framework for the map (e.g. SDGs)
- Piloted with key policy-makers in South Africa and the IPBES Technical Support Unit for Africa
- Consultations used to interrogate evidence-base and areas for synthesis
- Africa-wide poll to confirm synthesis questions
- Feedback on REAs
- Additional inputs / collaboration: ‘SA story’, workshop on synthesis, MoU

Does governance type in protected areas matter for poverty?

- **9493** search hits through systematic search, included **26** studies, **20** used in synthesis
- 26 studies conducted in **10 countries** concentrated in Southern (n=11) and Eastern Africa (n=11)
- Tanzania (n=7) and Namibia (n=5) had the highest number of studies
- Governance types: **local communities** (n=14); government (n=6); comparison of different types of governance (n=4); shared governance (n=2). No studies of privately governed PAs.
- Included studies cover **36 different protected areas** in SSA, 33 terrestrial
- Majority of studies assessed the effects of different types of governance structures on SDG 1: poverty reduction (n=18)

Does governance type in protected areas matter for poverty? (2)

Impacts on socio-economic outcomes

- Different governance types don't result in the alleviation of poverty, but increased livelihood insecurity
- Alternative livelihoods insufficient compensation of livelihood loss, and community organisation not proxies for community benefit
- Equity concerns and conflict, especially around livelihood loss
- Few differences in outcomes by type

Impacts on environmental outcomes

- Absence of evidence on the impact of different governance structures on environmental outcomes
- Ecosystem services and poverty reduction not both empirically assessed

Impacts on governance processes

- Similarity across governance types in the barriers to effective governance structures
- Participation by communities insufficient, communication inadequate, elite capture

What is the impact of marine resource management on poverty reduction in SSA?

- **9699** studies, filtered down to **21**; **14** studies' findings synthesised
- Evidence **concentrated** in 6 countries in **eastern and southern Africa**; **Tanzania** (n=10) and **Kenya** (n=6)
- Most studies (n=17) measured perceptions of impact rather than causality
- Most common marine resource management interventions: **MPAs** aimed at protecting marine resources (26 cases) and administering of marine resources through **fisheries management restrictions** (7 cases)
- Most studies measured the **impact** of marine resources management on **SDG 1: poverty reduction** (n=18)

What is the impact of marine resource management on poverty reduction in SSA? (2)

Findings on socio-economic impacts of MPAs

- National parks (IUCN cat. II): neutral to negative impacts
- IUCN cat. VI MPAs: negative impact (n=6) on the same outcomes
- Community-based MPAs: mostly negative perceived impacts on well-being and livelihoods

Socio-economic impacts of fisheries restrictions

- No-take zones: positive for livelihoods + food security; negative sense of displacement
- Gear restriction: positive impact on income (n=2)
- Evidence-base on other fisheries restrictions too limited to comment on impact

Management approaches

- Top-down: community involvement functional, gendered, elite capture, increased conflict
- Inclusionary approaches: evidence limited

Link between poverty reduction & biodiversity conservation

Whether intervention protection-focused or aims for both biodiversity conservation & poverty reduction, no significant difference to socio-economic outcomes

Dr Yvonne Erasmus

Africa Centre for Evidence (ACE), University of Johannesburg

yerasmus@uj.ac.za

<https://africacentreforevidence.org/>

Twitter: @y_erasmus