

Poverty and Conservation Learning Group
Monthly Journal Digest
Issue 6: April 2013

This Journal Digest is a Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (PCLG) information service intended to keep readers up to date with new journal articles on issues relating to biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation as they are published. This is produced on a monthly basis, covering articles that have been published in the previous month. Please note that the summaries provided are *not* the official abstracts of the articles.

Our current journal watch list includes: African Journal of Ecology; Agricultural Sciences News; Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment; AMBIO; Animal Conservation; Antipode; Biodiversity; Biodiversity and Conservation; Biological Conservation; Conservation and Society; Conservation Biology; Conservation Evidence; Conservation Letters; Development and Change; Diversity and Distributions; Ecological Economics; Ecology; Ecology and Society; Ecosystem Services; Environment and History; Environment and History; Environmental Conservation; Environmental Ethics; Ethics and the Environment; Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment; Global Environmental Change; Human Dimensions of Wildlife; International Journal of Biodiversity Science, Ecosystem Services & Management; International Journal of Environmental Studies; Journal for Nature Conservation; Local Environment; Management of Environmental Quality; Natural Resources Forum; Nature; Oryx; PNAS; Science; Society & Natural Resources; The Journal of Environment & Development; The Journal of Environment Development; Trends in Ecology and Evolution; Wildlife Research; World Development.

We would welcome your feedback on the usefulness of this service and your suggestions on key journals that we should add to our watch list to ensure we provide the most comprehensive service possible. Please contact us at pclg@iied.org

Conservation, Ecosystem Services and Poverty Alleviation

Kari, S. & Korhonen-Kurki, K. (2013); **Framing local outcomes of biodiversity conservation through ecosystem services: A case study from Ranomafana, Madagascar**; *Ecosystem Services* 3: 32–39.

This article assesses local perceptions of changes in ecosystem service flows that occur as a result of conservation interventions around the Ranomafana National Park in Madagascar. People living in the area are highly dependent on ecosystem services provided by the forest. The study showed that there are trade-offs between different types of ecosystem services, and the goals of conservation and development, conservation providing some long term benefits to human well-being but also causing short term costs. The authors conclude that local perceptions need to be taken into account when planning conservation interventions, and that future negotiations about conservation and development efforts in Ranomafana need to take these trade-offs into account.

Elsevier; <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2012.12.003>

Ninan, K.N. and Inoue, M. (2013); **Valuing forest ecosystem services: Case study of a forest reserve in Japan**; *Ecosystem Services*; Advance Online Publication: 28 March 2013.

This paper assesses the importance of the forest ecosystem services of Oku Aizu forest reserve in Japan in per hectare terms, finding that the value of the ecosystem services ranged from US\$ 1.427–1.482 billion or about US\$ 17,016–17,671 per ha. If governments were to properly account for value of these ecosystem services, policy makers would be able to make more informed decisions that would improve human well-being and sustainable development when trade-offs have to be made between development and conservation.

Elsevier; <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2013.02.006>

Willemsen, L., Drakou, E.G., Dunbar, M.B., Mayaux, P. and Egoh, B.N. (2013); **Safeguarding ecosystem services and livelihoods: Understanding the impact of conservation strategies on benefit flows to society**; *Ecosystem Services*; Advanced Online Publication: 19 March 2013.

This study looks into the impact that protected areas and other forms of conservation measures have on the flow of ecosystem services to different members of society, focusing on the impact on poor community members who are highly dependent on ecosystem services. The study mapped the direct beneficiaries of five ecosystem services in the Democratic Republic of Congo, including food production, tourism, timber, carbon, and fuel wood, using spatial landscape indicators both within and outside protected areas. The results of the study were discussed at the fourth Ecosystem Service Partnership Conference held in the Netherlands. As a result, the authors argue that ecosystem service maps can play an important role in managing and understanding trade-offs in ecosystem service flows between conservation and local livelihoods.

Elsevier; <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2013.02.004>

Conservation, Tourism and Poverty Reduction

Muchapondwa, E. and Stage, J. (2013); **The economic impacts of tourism in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa: Is poverty subsiding?**; *Natural Resources Forum*; Advanced Online Publication: 1 April 2013.

This study examines how tourism in Southern Africa (much of which is based on the region's wildlife and natural capital) contributes to sustainable development objectives, such as poverty eradication and overall income generation by assessing social accounting

matrices to compare to the economic impact of tourism in South Africa, Botswana and Namibia. Although tourism's contribution to GDP ranged from 6% in South Africa to 9% in Namibia, South Africa's economy was found to be the most diversified, more of the goods and services to the tourism industry being provided domestically, making the impact per rand larger for tourism in South Africa than the other two countries. In all three countries poorer people received a smaller share of tourist income than their overall share of national income.

Wiley; <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1477-8947.12007>

Hassanali, K. (2013); **Towards sustainable tourism: The need to integrate conservation and development using the Buccoo Reef Marine Park, Tobago, West Indies**; *Natural Resources Forum*; Advanced Online Publication: 24 March 2013.

This article looks into the synergies between sustainable tourism, conservation, economic development and social well-being around Tobago's Buccoo Reef Marine Park (BRMP), one of the island's main tourist attractions. Poor regulation of the coastal area has been seen as a threat to the Buccoo Reef. The authors assess the livelihood impacts of the Buccoo Reef and development in Tobago, taking into account the importance of a competitive tourism industry. The authors propose ways in which the reef ecosystem can be conserved while promoting economic growth and making better use of Tobago's coral reef resources.

Wiley; <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1477-8947.12004>

Forests, Conservation and Poverty Alleviation

Nolte, C. Agrawal, A., Silviu, K.M. and Soares-Filho, B.S. (2013); **Governance regime and location influence avoided deforestation success of protected areas in the Brazilian Amazon**; *PNAS* 110 (13): 4956-4961.

This article examines the effectiveness of different forest governance in avoiding deforestation in Brazil. In particular, it assesses the claim that sustainable use areas and indigenous lands can reduce deforestation levels by looking at data from 292 protected areas in the Brazilian Amazon, taking into account that the success of the protection strategy will depend on the level of deforestation pressures and the intensity of government enforcement. The results showed that for every level of deforestation pressure, protected areas were more effective in reducing deforestation than sustainable use areas, indigenous areas being very effective in areas with high deforestation pressure. The results also showed that all forms of protection in the Brazilian Amazon were effective in reducing deforestation.

PNAS; <http://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1214786110>

Hogarth, N.J., Belcher, B., Campbell, B. and Stacey, N. (2013); **The Role of Forest-Related Income in Household Economies and Rural Livelihoods in the Border-Region of Southern China**; *World Development* 43: 111–123.

The authors examine the links between forest related income and rural livelihoods in Southern China by assessing quarterly socioeconomic data from 240 households. The results show that 31.5% of income is derived from forestry resources, most of these being from non-timber products. Poor community member were the most dependent on forest related income, although income from forests was important for all income levels, wealthier households tending to monopolise off-farm resources as well as land. More income could be made from forests in the area by improving productivity, making the forests more accessible and aiding small-holder access to timber marketing.

Elsevier; <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2012.10.010>

Pouliot, M. and Treue, T. (2013); **Rural People's Reliance on Forests and the Non-Forest Environment in West Africa: Evidence from Ghana and Burkina Faso**; *World Development* 43: 180–193.

Examining data from 1014 households in Burkina Faso and Ghana, the authors show the importance of non-forest products in the livelihoods of women and the poor, although wealthier men gain greater income overall. Households were found to use environmental income as a safety net when there is illness or death of a working household member, but were not found to use it when a harvest failed. Finally, the paper argues that the reliance of rural people on non-forest as supposed to forest products in Ghana and Burkina Faso is a result of inequitable forest policies.

Elsevier; <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2012.09.010>

BOOK

Community Biodiversity Management: Promoting resilience and the conservation of plant genetic resources

Edited by de Boef, W.S., Subedi, A., Peroni, N., Thijssen, M. and O'Keeffe, E. (2013)

Community biodiversity management (CBM) is a methodology that consents to pursue the conservation of plant genetic resources while contributing to the empowerment of local farming communities. This book focuses on CBM and covers the concepts and theories behind CBM, its methodology, and how it is carried out in practice. A number of CBM case studies, from Brazil, Ethiopia, France, India, and Nepal, help to illustrate how communities around the world have used CBM methodologies to cope with change, while conserving agrobiodiversity and improving their resilience. Contributors to this volume include farmers, leaders of farmers' organizations, professionals from conservation and development organizations, students and scientists – who offer a variety of experiences, voices, and points of view and help better understand the value of CBM. In conclusion, this book offers inspiration to all those involved in the conservation and use of agrobiodiversity within livelihood development, and presents good examples of how communities have been able to use CBM to cope with change –

something very valuable in the face of the unpredictable changes communities are facing today as a result, for example, of climate change.

www.routledge.com/9780415502207