

Poverty 1

Poverty reduction:

- “The long-term decline in the incidence of poverty as a result of an increase in the ability of poor households to help themselves, through increasing subsistence output or gaining employment”.
- “Lifting people permanently out of poverty”

Poverty alleviation:

- “The short-term relief from the symptoms of poverty”
- Which is biodiversity contributing to?

Poverty 2

- Not just income poverty, material deprivation, lack of health & education
- Also: vulnerability & exposure to risk & shocks, lack of voice & lack of rights/power
- Implications
- Remedies need to look beyond income & access to health & education to enhancing security vs shocks; building assets, livelihood diversification, governance & empowerment – focus also on institutions
- Measuring Biodiversity contribution to poverty reduction/alleviation needs to cover more than just income and jobs

Poverty 3

- Absolute poverty:
 - Internationally defined measure, e.g. dollar a day, UNDP's HPI
- Relative poverty (North-south; intra community):
 - E.g. how communities define rich and poor
 - Caprivi Namibia: Poor person has less than 10 head of cattle, no full-time job, small crop field
- Which are we measuring? Which should we be measuring?

Poverty 4

- Need clarity on:
 - Our understanding of poverty
 - Our understanding of the links between biodiversity and poverty
 - What we really mean by “pro-poor”
 - What aspects we can realistically target with biodiversity conservation:
 - income, access to services, building assets, building resilience to shocks, power and rights, institutions?
 - What aspects can we measure? What aspects have we the capacity to measure? Are there proxy indicators?