

Can Ecosystem Services Contribute to Poverty Alleviation?



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Why ecosystem services for the poor?

- Lack of alternative means of livelihood for the poor
- Pressure of poor on resource base
- Sources of energy (biomass)
- Sources of foods (wild plants, fruits, fish...)
- Sources of incomes (NTFPs collection, boating, fishing...)
- Sources of recreation



But there are conflicts

- Human-wildlife conflicts
- Forests and Agro-ecosystem conflicts (land-use conflicts)
- Park-forest authorities conflicts
- Communities-Department conflicts

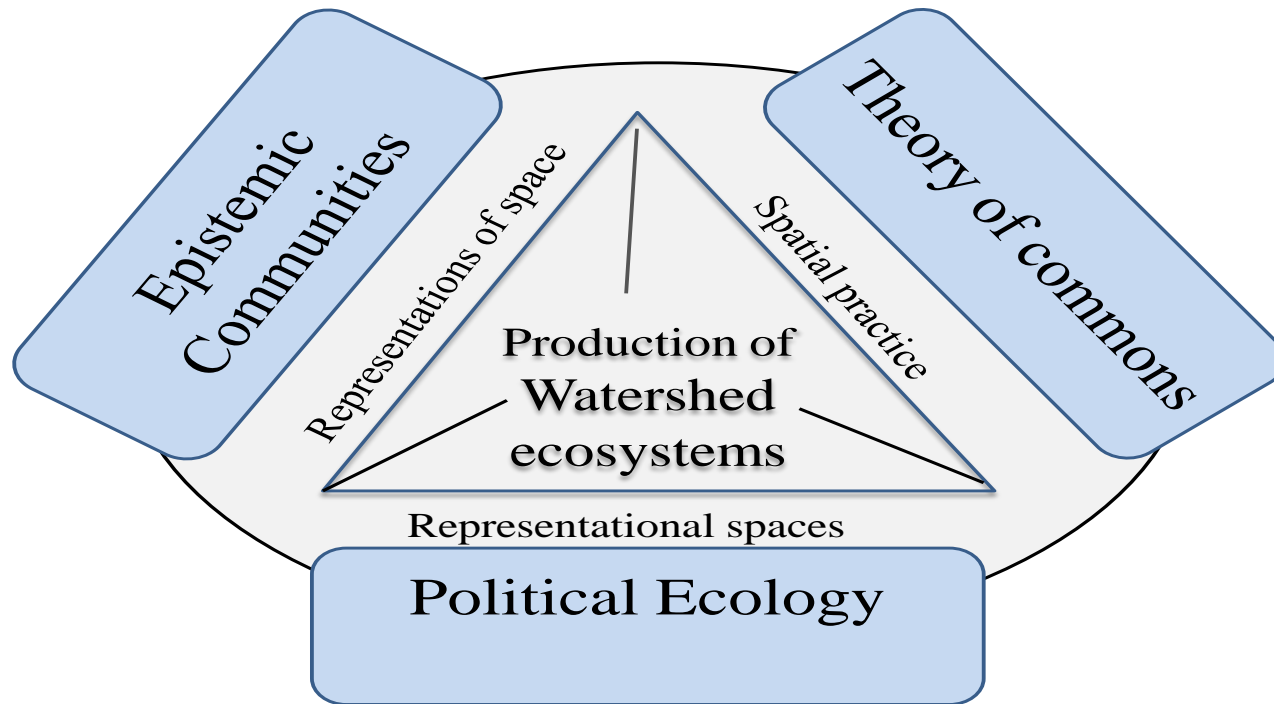


There are issues

- Tenure issues
- Market issues
- Partnership issues
- Land use change issues
- Timber versus NTFPs issues



How ecosystems are perceived, conceived and lived?



Source: Dhungana (2014) drawn on Lefebvre (1993)

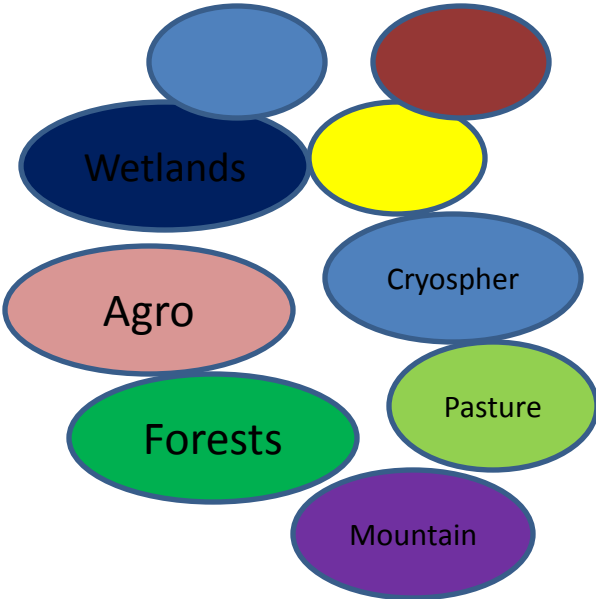
Promising initiatives

- Community-based ecosystem management
- Increased participation
- Sharing of benefits and costs
- Increased recognition of IPs in ecosystems
- Emerging vibrant civil societies and network

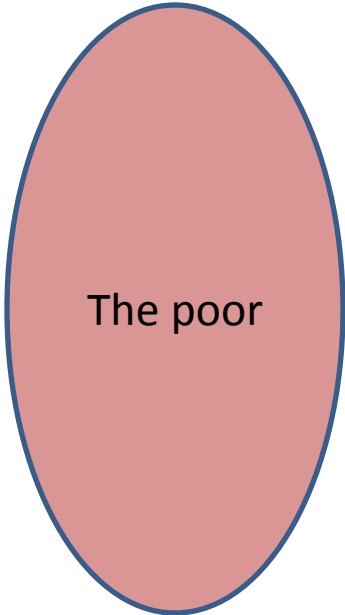


Can ecosystem commons contribute to poverty alleviation?

Ecosystem commons



Policies
Governance
Formal and informal
rules (Institutions)
Management
Conflicts
Tenure
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Thank you

Comments and suggestions: Most
welcome

