

# What is the evidence on the links between ecosystem services and poverty alleviation in Africa? A demand-led evidence map

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# Outline

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1. How did we develop the map?
2. Main findings from the map
3. Overlap between map and priorities in the NBRES, NDP and SDGs
4. Promoting science-policy interface

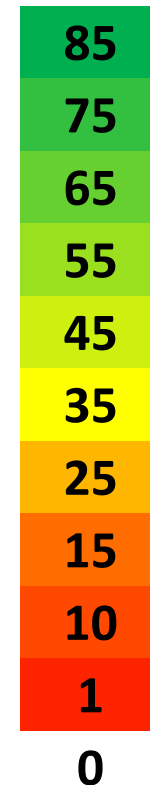
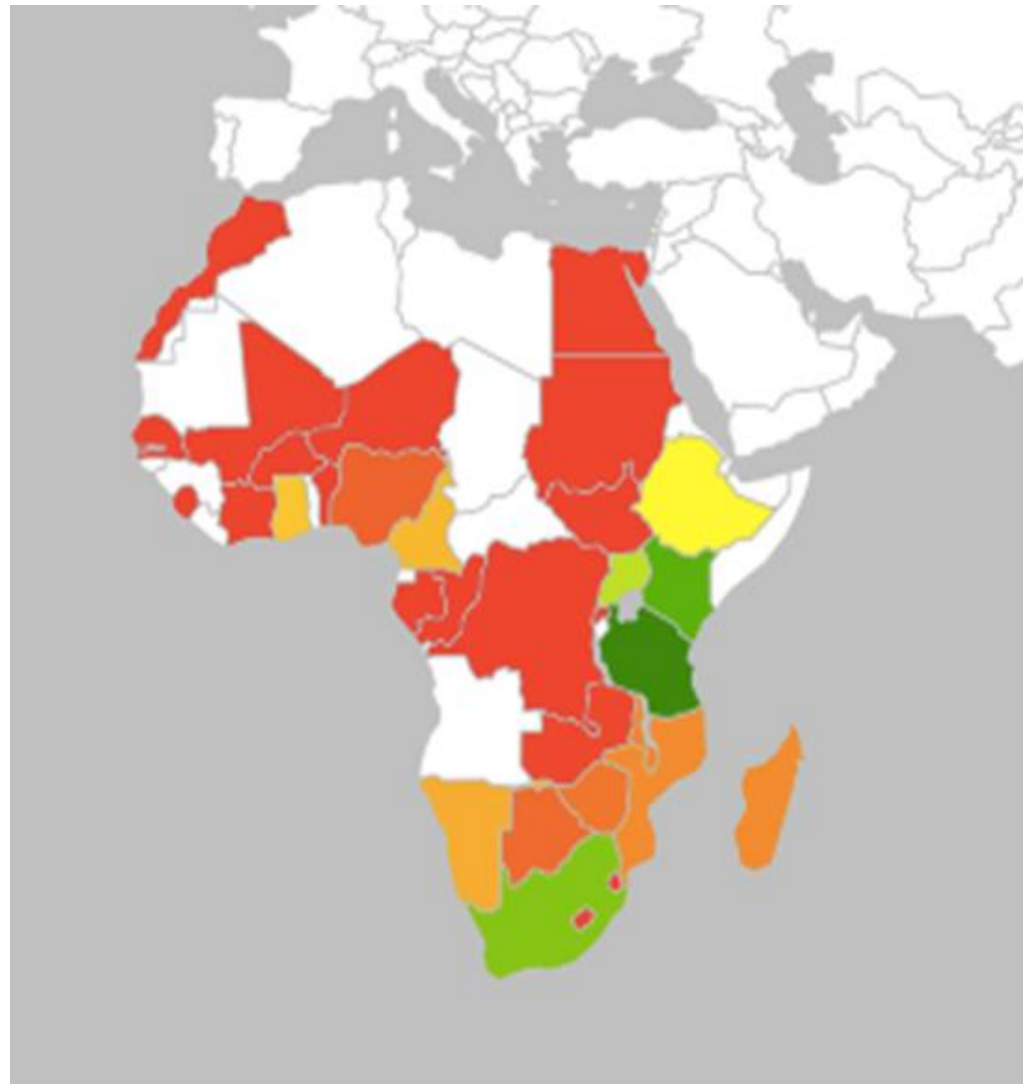
# How did we develop the map?

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- Framework development (intervention-to-outcome configuration)
- Defining what constitutes evidence
- Searching for evidence - scientific search: academic databases (7) and organizational websites (29)
- Accessing and screening evidence
  - 15,781 records screened and 600 included in the evidence map
- Visualizing the evidence-base: evidence coded according to key characteristics. Possible to create multiple evidence maps

			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											
	Protection	Areas											
		Resources											

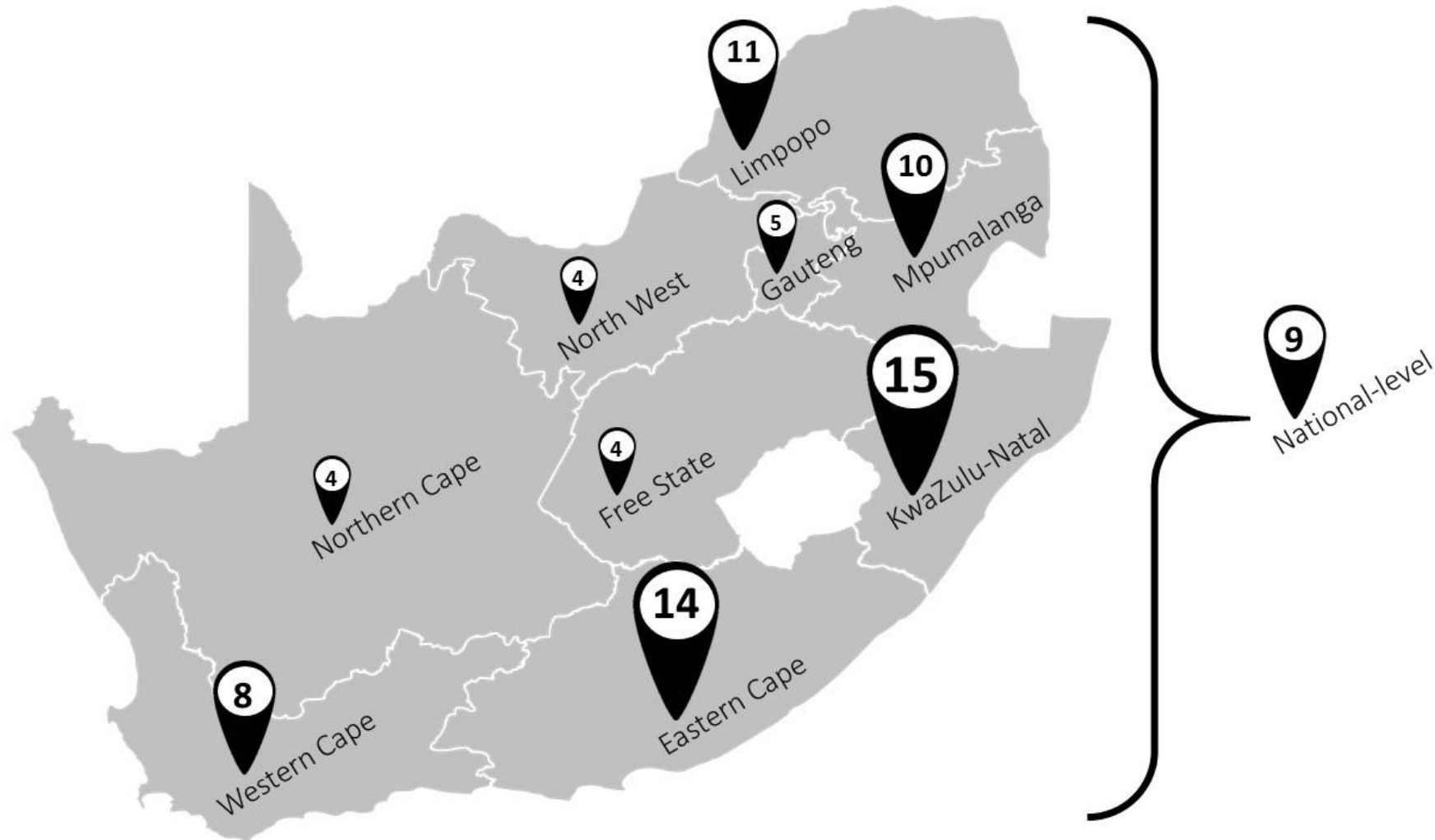
# Main findings from the map



The majority of research evidence focusses on sub-Saharan Africa with Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa, and Uganda as the countries with the highest concentration in research evidence

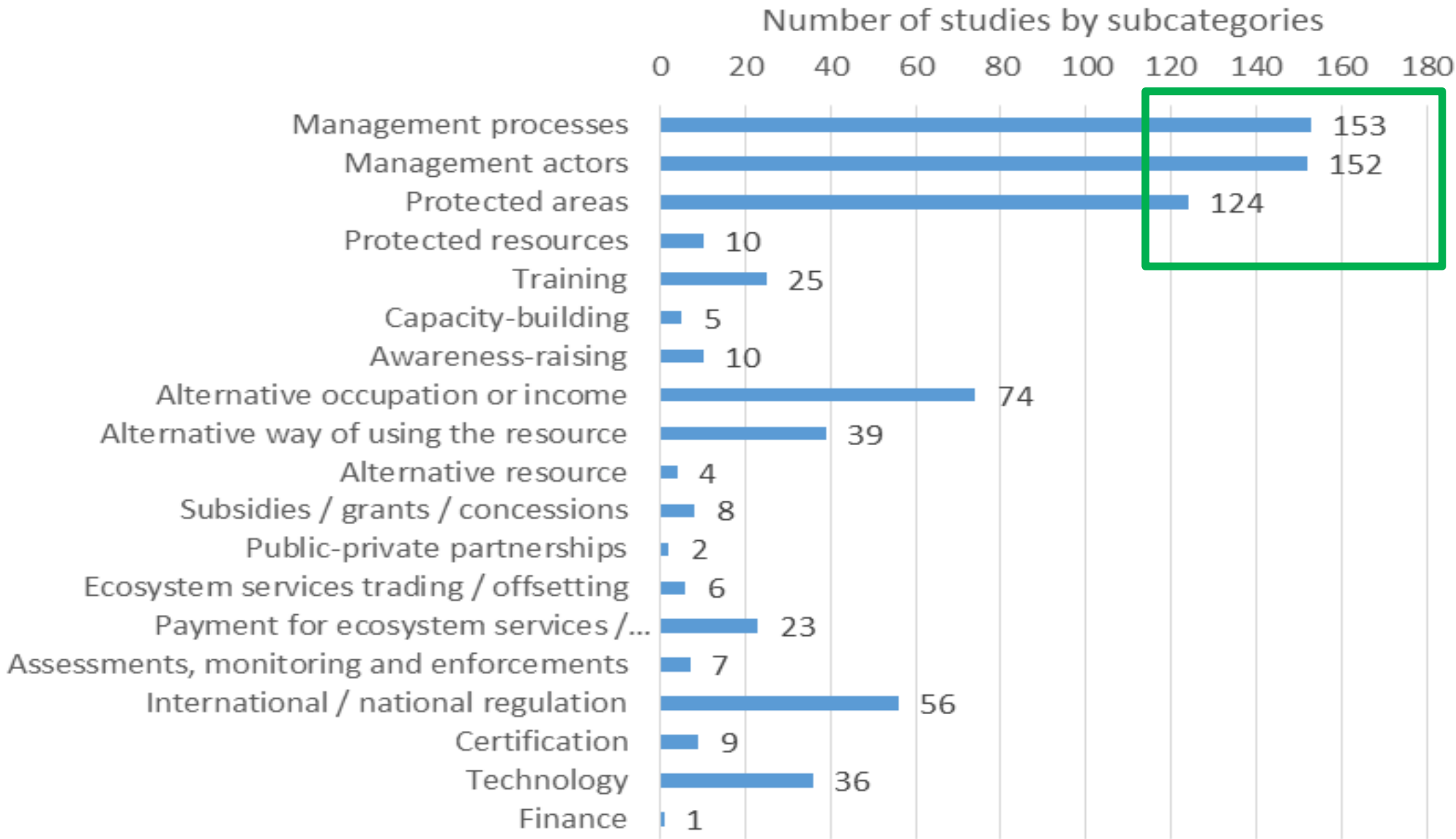
North Africa has a deficit of research evidence with studies having taken place in only five of the eight countries in this region

# Main findings from the map



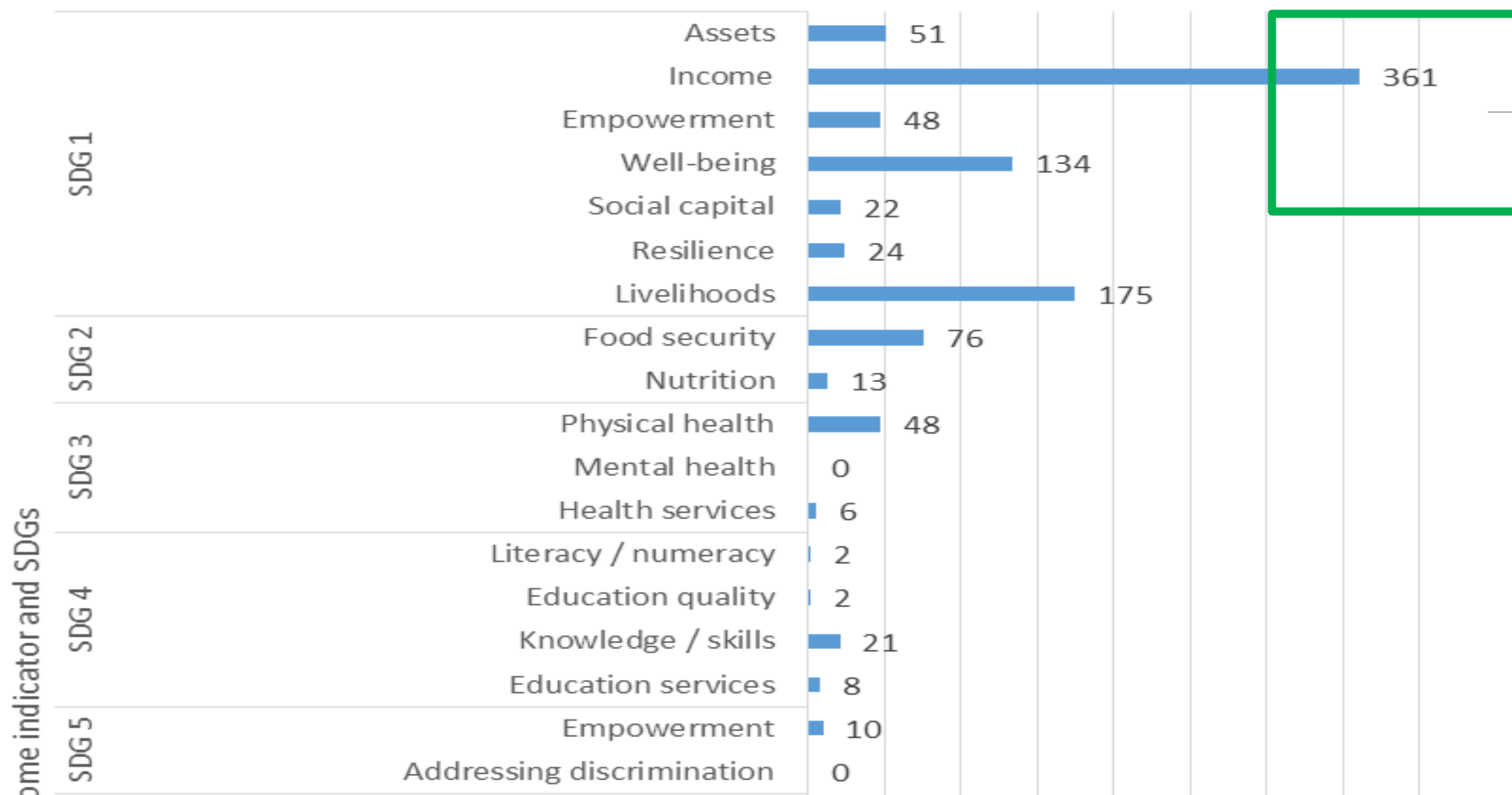
SOUTH AFRICA: 63  
PIECES OF EVIDENCE

Intervention subcategories

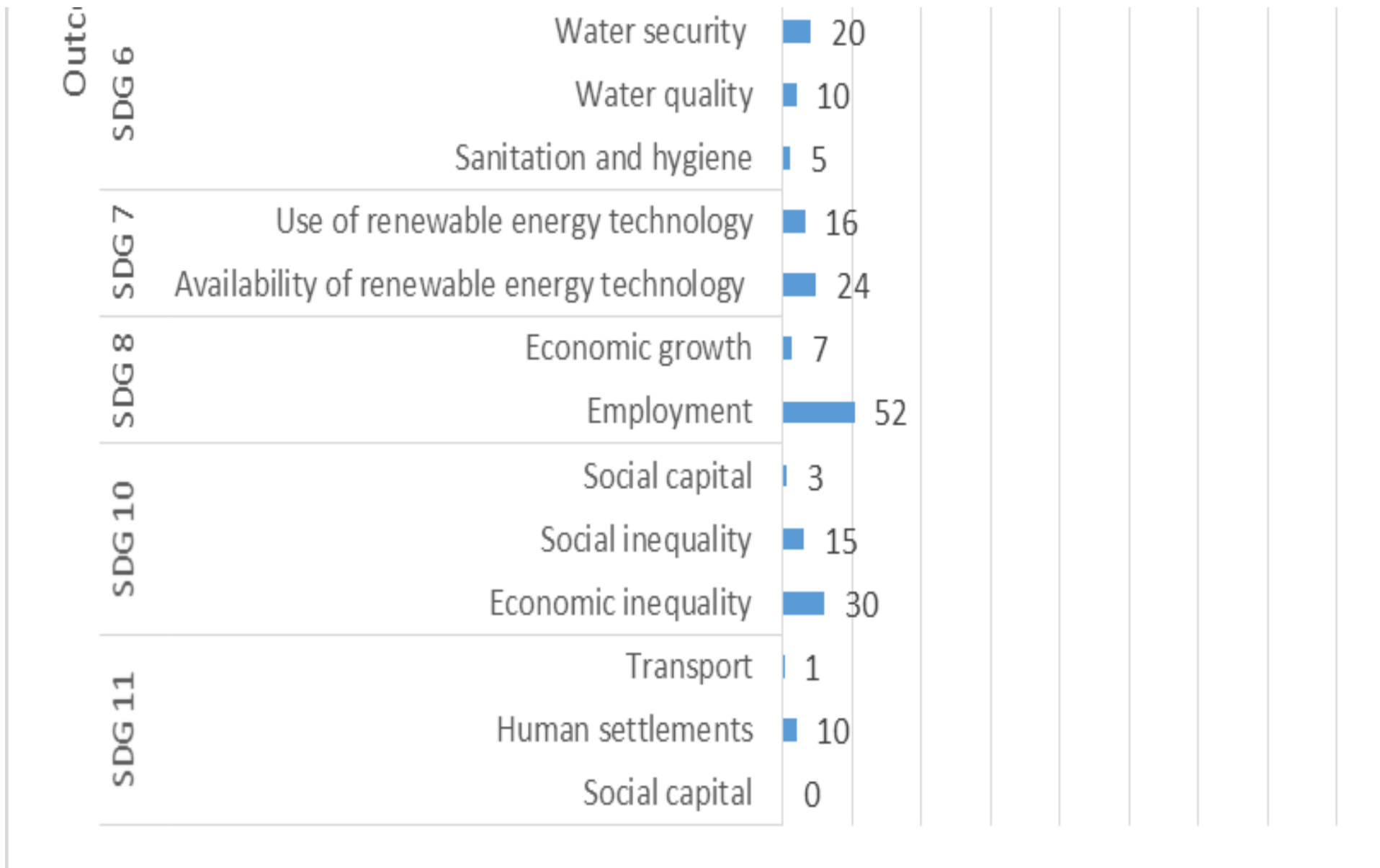


Number of studies

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400



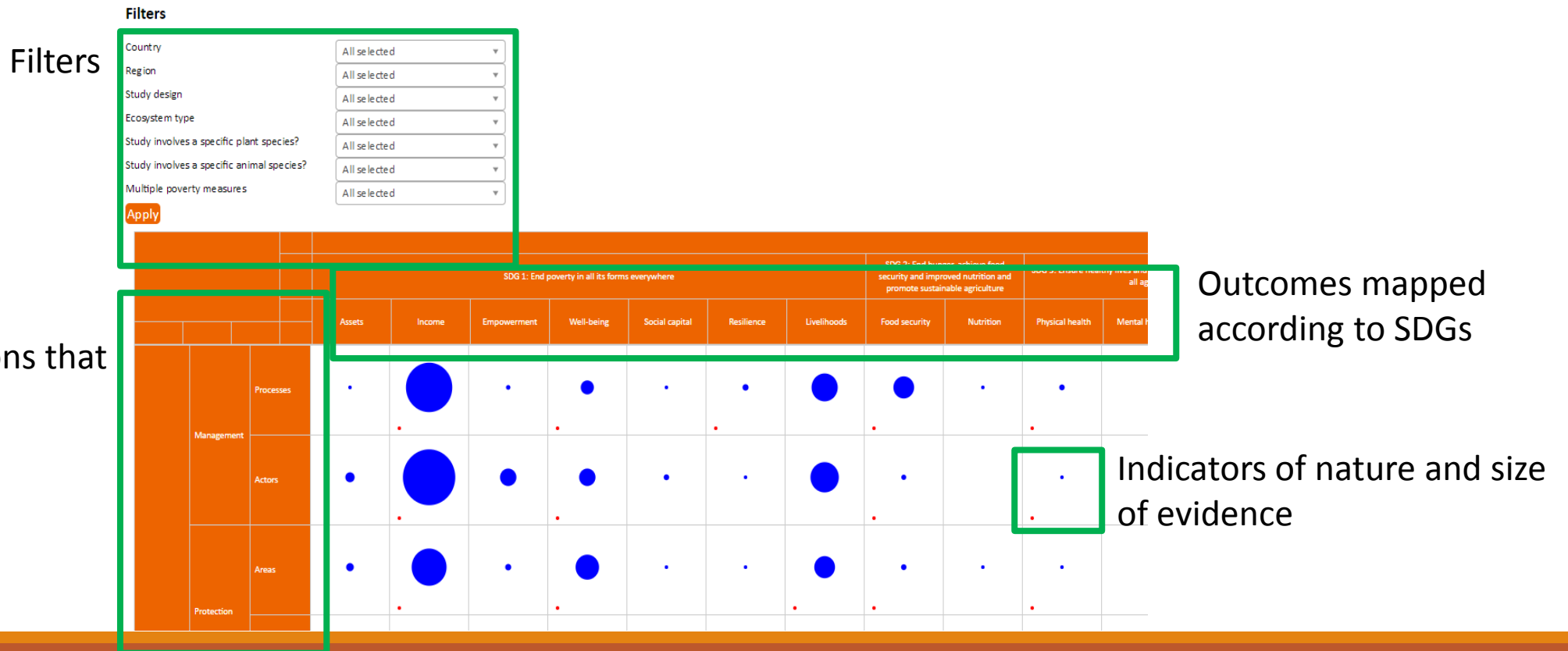




# Overlap between map and policy priorities: creating different maps

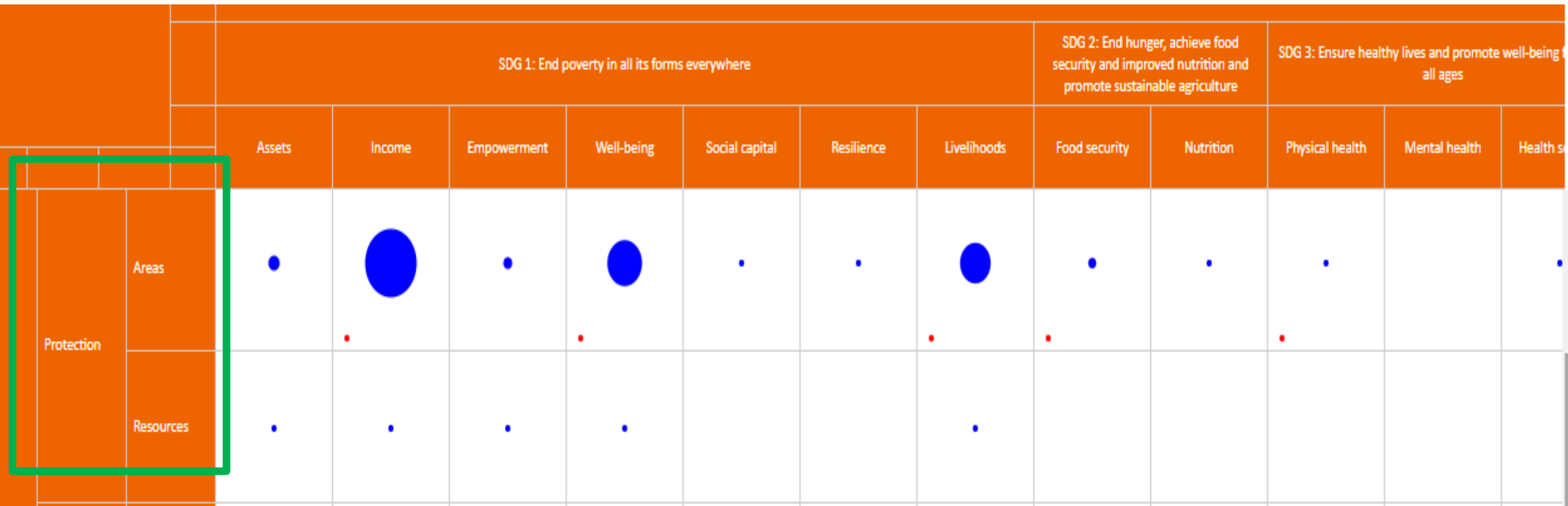


## Evidence on the links between ecosystem services and poverty alleviation in Africa



# Objective 1.3: The impact of policies and management actions is assessed

The impact on fish numbers and local communities of opening/closing a marine protected area to certain activities



# Objective 1.3: The impact of policies and management is assessed

Studies

Show  entries

Search:

"The ocean is our farm": marine conservation, food insecurity, and social suffering in south-eastern Tanzania	Journal, Article	Kamat VR ;
Effectiveness of marine protected areas in managing the drivers of ecosystem change: a case of Mnazi bay marine park, Tanzania	Journal, Article	Machumu M ; Yakupitiyage A ;
Marine conservation and coastal communities: who carries the costs? A study of marine protected areas and their impact on traditional small-scale fishing communities in South Africa	Journal, Article	Sunde S ; Isaacs M ;
Social-ecological changes, livelihoods and resilience among fishing communities in Mafia island Marine Park, Tanzania	Journal, Article	Moshy VH ; Bryceson I ; Mwaipopo R ;
The socio-economic impact of Africa's oldest marine park	Journal, Article	Oberholzer S ; Saayman M ; Saayman A ; Slabbert E ;

Showing 1 to 5 of 5 entries (filtered from 64 total entries)

Previous  Next

# Overlap between map and policy priorities: creating different maps

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- Alternative livelihoods and infrastructure
  - (Objective 2.2 The economic benefits of biodiversity infrastructure and interventions are understood.)
- Aspects of the biodiversity economy such as eco-tourism
  - (Objective 1.3 The impact of policies and management actions is assessed / Objective 3.2 Opportunity for mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into other sectors are identified and understood)

# Promoting science-policy interface

## DIFFERENT APPLICATIONS OF EVIDENCE MAPS TO INFORM DECISION-MAKING

A **scoping tool** to set policy objectives and outline policy direction, background, and evaluation.

A **decision-making tool** to inform policy design and implementation.

An **engagement tool** to facilitate policy conversations with different actors from a mutual basis.

An **organisational tool** to raise awareness for evidence-based policy-making and to facilitate its process.

A **knowledge management tool** providing a repository of easily accessible and policy-relevant evidence tailored to decision-makers' needs.

A **research tool** to identify gaps, coverage, and patterns in the available evidence on a policy question.

An **accountability tool** to record the evidence behind a decision and the construction of different evidence-bases and narratives for future decisions.

A **research commissioning tool** to target funding for new primary and secondary evidence.

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