



# Global Challenges and Valuing Nature – Reflections from the Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation Programme

Kate Schreckenber, King's College London  
Valuing Nature Annual Conference, Cardiff, 13<sup>th</sup> Nov 2018

# ESPA was launched in response to the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment



**ESPA's goal was to ensure that ecosystems would be conserved and managed more sustainably – in ways that alleviate poverty and enhance wellbeing**



# ESPA's research approach...

- Aimed to achieve development impact
- Was highly interdisciplinary
- Employed systems thinking
- Involved partners in global South and North
- Used innovative methods for data collection and analysis
- Insisted on feedback to stakeholders



# ESPA in numbers

922

Researchers

50% from developing countries



53

Countries

where research has taken place



8,516

Citations

from 419 papers



125



Research Projects

supported by ESPA

£43.9m

Total value of ESPA programme



espa

ecosystem services  
for poverty alleviation



# Headline results of ESPA's research

earthscan  
from Routledge

## Ecosystem Services and Poverty Alleviation

Trade-offs and Governance



Edited by Kate Schreckenberg, Georgina Mace  
and Mahesh Poudyal

<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/e/9780429016295>

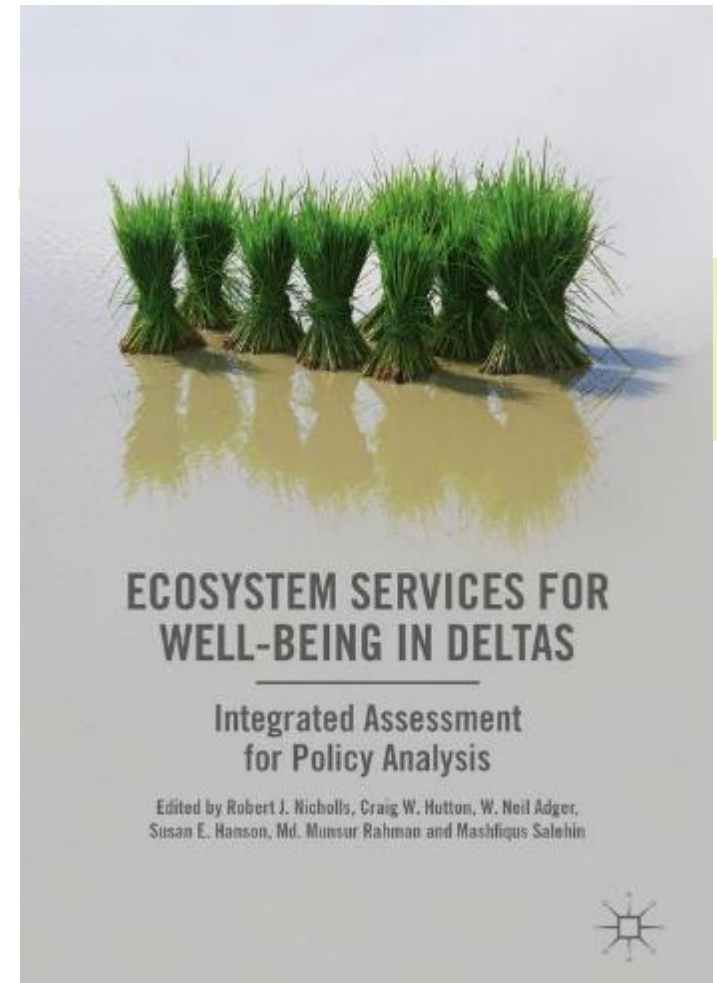
# 1. Hidden costs of environmental interventions – for the poorest

- Expect trade-offs!
- Environment-based policies and programmes will inevitably have implications for human wellbeing and may even bear hidden human costs – unless there is due assessment and care



# Impact: ESPA Deltas modeling society-ecology interactions in coastal Bangladesh

- Modelled impacts of different development interventions, e.g.
  - Sea wall
  - Mangrove strips
  - Polders
- Polders are most effective for poverty reduction but:
  - Displacement of flood risk
  - Poor forced off valuable land
  - Polders only work if maintained



<https://www.palgrave.com/us/book/9783319710921#aboutBook>



## 2. A focus on wellbeing is needed

- Different social groups use and value environmental resources differently
- A 'blind spot' around gender
- Wellbeing is a dynamic and multidimensional phenomenon incorporating objective, subjective and relational aspects
- More rounded and respectful term than 'poverty'



# Impact: Integrating the environment into poverty measures to influence policy

- Expanding poverty measures to include the role played by nature in relation to human wellbeing
- 'Proof of concept' - focus on the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
- Working with the UN Poverty Environment Initiative to inform policy thinking in Rwanda and Malawi

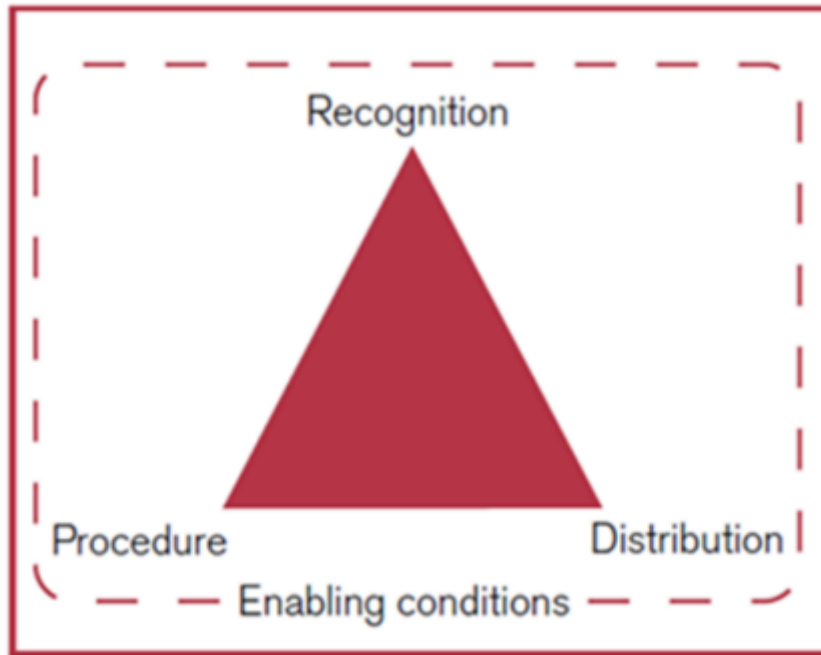


# 3. Core principles of good governance can highlight and address trade-offs fairly

- Accountability, transparency, participation...
- Adaptive processes & learning
- An environmental justice framework can help reconcile diverse perspectives on environmental management and change
  - Recognition
  - Fair procedures
  - Distribution of benefits, costs, risks



# Impact: Enhancing justice and equity in the context of protected areas



# Impact: Influencing policy and practice on water management in Peru

- Mountain Evo project used inexpensive, replicable and traditional technologies to improve water management in the Peruvian highlands, including the restoration of pre-Inca canals.
- Lima's water company is now investing in 'green infrastructure', including restoration of traditional canals - benefitting the livelihoods of people in rural upstream communities and Lima.



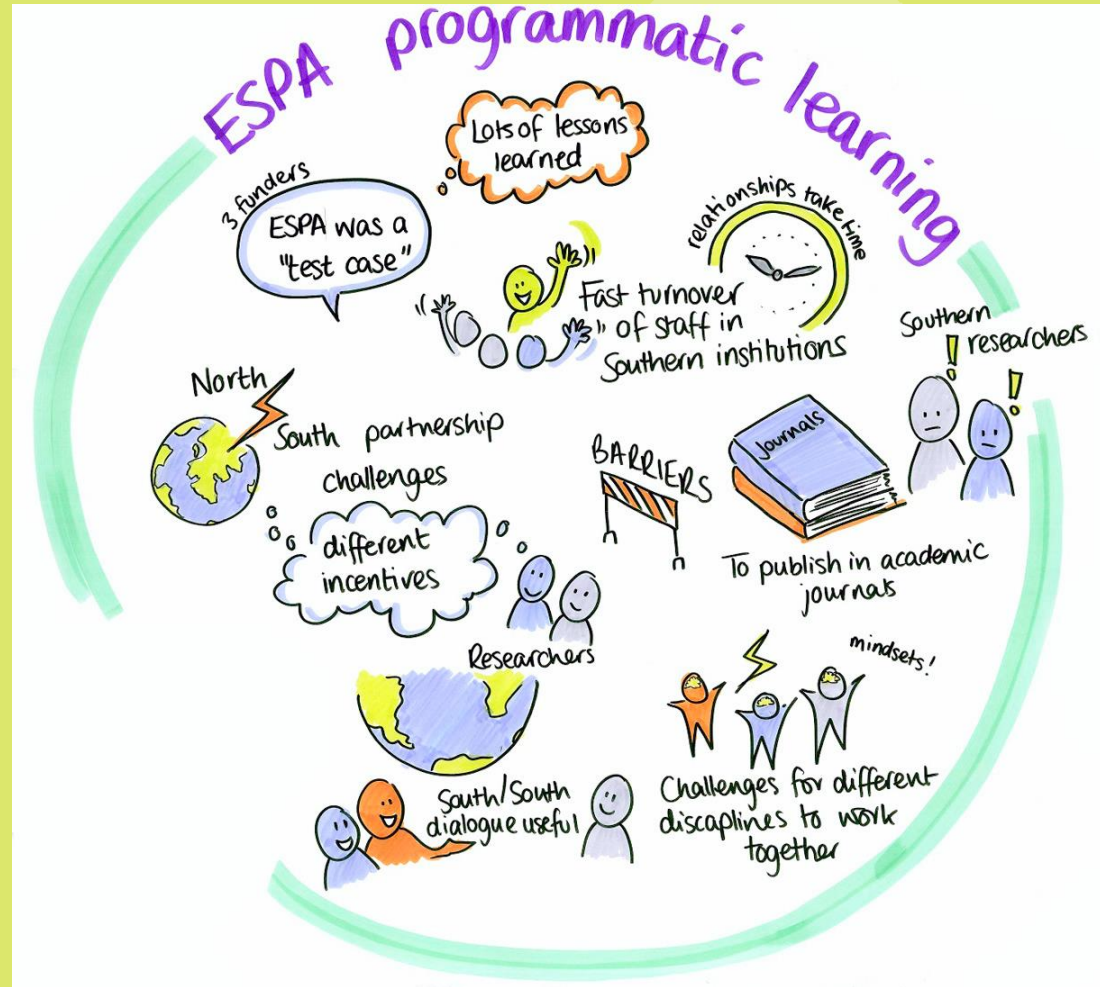
# Ecolimits: Promoting sustainability and wellbeing in Ghana's cocoa forests

- Highlights issues around:
  - Whose values count?
  - What constitutes wellbeing?
  - Local to global governance challenges
- Highly interdisciplinary
- Systems approach
- Research in partnership with communities, NGO, govt and private sector

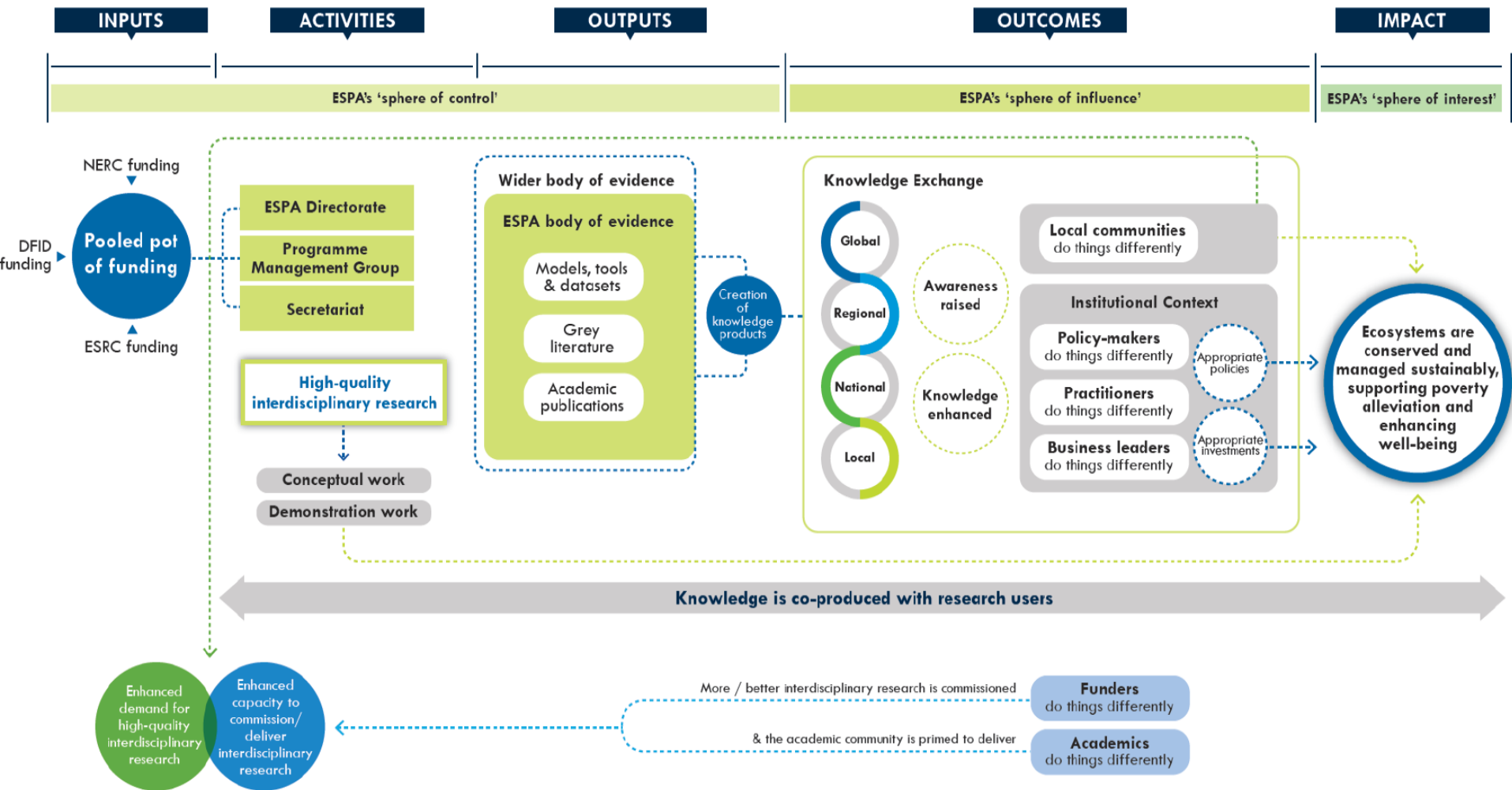


<https://www.espa.ac.uk/multimedia/video/promoting-sustainability-and-wellbeing-ghanas-cocoa-forests>

# Doing research with development impact



# Start with a Theory of Change





# How do we go....

...from here...

...to here?

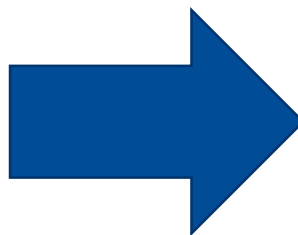


## Agent-Based Modelling to Assess Community Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods

Samantha Dobbie<sup>1</sup>, Kate Schreckenberg<sup>1</sup>, James G Dyke<sup>1</sup>, Marije Schaafsma<sup>1</sup>, Stefano Balbi<sup>2</sup>



Understanding trade-offs in upscaling and integrating climate-smart agriculture and sustainable river basin management in Malawi



Co-production of knowledge with research users



# Project lessons: equitable research partnerships that deliver impact

- Building partnerships is a long-term process
  - **Recognition** of partners' different incentive structures
  - Clear **procedures** for all to have a voice – on data-sharing, authorship, dispute resolution
  - **Distribution** of money affects power relations among partners
- Impact is not an add-on
- Projects can only go so far...

*“... the fact that we built our ESPA project on the back of an existing longstanding professional relationship was a massive advantage. We had existing trust and credibility within our key team members from the start.”*

# Programme lessons: Creating a whole that is greater than the sum of its parts

- A 'central unit' can help to:
  - Enhance impact potential of individual projects
  - Facilitate collaboration and sharing among projects
  - Build capacity among researchers (North and South)
  - Synthesise academic findings to support larger scale policy impact
  - Plan legacy and learning
- Special skill set needed at project and programme level:
  - Impact officers, including regional evidence advisers
  - Knowledge management (communications)
  - (Interdisciplinary) facilitation skills
  - 'Critical friends' (research users)

# Global challenges and valuing nature: Taking an ESPA approach

- Develop (and use) a theory of change
- Go beyond a narrow sectoral focus to integrate the natural and the social
- Embrace the real-life complexity of social-ecological systems, including local to global interactions
- Recognise different people's rights and values
- Understand how different people access and use the environment to achieve their wellbeing
- Explicitly address trade-offs in environmental decision-making through open, just and democratic processes

Find these projects and more about how ecosystem services can support people's wellbeing:

[www.espa.ac.uk](http://www.espa.ac.uk)

[www.espa.ac.uk/impact](http://www.espa.ac.uk/impact)

