

APPENDIX: SUMMARY OF CASE STUDIES

Poverty, Livelihoods, and Ecosystems

1. Enhancing sustainable livelihoods in Puttalam Lagoon, Sri Lanka

Examines the socioeconomic characteristics of selected communities around Puttalam Lagoon on the north-western coast of Sri Lanka and demonstrates that income levels and livelihood strategies of poor households have an impact on the natural resource base, leading to food insecurity.

2. Poverty–environment links in the wetlands of Sanjiang Plain, People’s Republic of China (PRC)

Presents a peculiar case of poverty persisting in a relatively rich environment, which has abundant natural resources and biodiversity, and low population density. The case uncovers how policy decisions motivated by national concerns and dominated by the economic development drive and institutional failures, including market failures, created a mutually reinforcing cycle of poverty and environmental degradation.

3. Poverty and natural resource degradation: irrigation tanks in South India

Analyzes the nexus between poverty, livelihood options, and tank management. It challenges the existing notions regarding the factors leading to tank degradation, tank rehabilitation, and the handing over of tank management; and attempts to provide a modest agenda for future tank rehabilitation programs.

4. Community-based forest management in Nepal: reversing environmental degradation and improving livelihoods

Reviews the community forestry (CF) and leasehold forestry (LF) systems in terms of reversing forest degradation, and their contribution to poverty reduction. The study also revisits the theory of degradation and land-use change dynamics and their causes by investigating the (i) role of different stakeholders in the implementation of CF and LF policy; (ii) evolving livelihood strategies of forest-dependent communities; (iii) forest and protected area management in times of conflict; (iv) impacts of CF and LF policy; and (v) legislation aimed at improving livelihoods and empowering women.

Poverty, Health, and Ecosystems

5. Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and avian influenza: exploring the role of conservation and veterinary health in addressing zoonotic diseases in Asia

Examines the causes and impacts of and responses to two recent zoonotic disease outbreaks—avian influenza and SARS—in the Asia and Pacific region. The case demonstrates the close connections between animal and human health, how these connections can lead to zoonotic disease outbreaks that disproportionately affect the poor, and why this calls for new and more integrated approaches to dealing with public health issues.

6. Deforestation and the Nipah virus in Malaysia

Presents data suggesting that increasing deforestation led to an acute reduction in the availability of flowering and fruiting forest trees for foraging by fruit bats. This culminated in the unprecedented encroachment of fruit

bats into cultivated fruit orchards in 1997–1998. These anthropogenic events, in conjunction with the location of piggeries within orchards and the design of pigsties, allowed the transmission of the Nipah virus from its reservoir host to domestic pigs and, ultimately, to humans.

7. *Aquatic resources, food security, and nutrition in the Lao People's Democratic Republic: a case study from Attapeu Province*

Provides a better understanding of how people living in rice production areas use aquatic resources and the importance of these resources in improving food security and nutrition. The study was motivated by a concern that the production and value of aquatic resources are not often recognized fully, which results in missed opportunities for improving rural livelihoods through the wise management of aquatic resources. This case study is intended to contribute to a broad discussion on appropriate food security strategies for the Lao PDR.

Poverty and Biodiversity

8. *Improving poverty reduction and conservation outcomes in the grassland ecosystem of Mongolia*

Presents how a broad scale of human impacts on nature jeopardizes the life-support systems on which the poorest disproportionately depend, threatening to eliminate future, more sustainable options for natural resource management. The study also discusses poverty reduction in the context of the economic and environmental needs of the people inhabiting the temperate grassland system of Mongolia.

9. *Poverty reduction, forests, and conservation in Viet Nam: understanding the tradeoffs*

Assesses the possibilities of improving rural livelihood while reversing the loss of forest resources in Viet Nam. Continuing some forest conversions, combined with forest protection and restoration, can contribute to maintaining and improving livelihood. The challenge, however, is in distinguishing between the two uses of resources and by managing them optimally.

10. *Poverty reduction, increased conservation, and environmental protection through participatory breeding: a case study from India*

Analyzes the food situation in a tribal and rural area in India and identifies people-friendly and environmentally sound options for improving the yields of rice plant varieties preferred by farmers.

11. *From field to policy: linking livelihood, health, and conservation in Baimaxueshan Nature Reserve, People's Republic of China*

Presents the success of community-based natural resource management within the Baimaxueshan Nature Reserve in Yunnan Province and shows how the sustainable use of natural resources has had a positive impact on rural livelihood, while improving women's health through sound and equitable environmental management networking, policy dialogue on local rights, and institutionalizing the process.

Response Strategies

12. *Do decision makers hear and respond to what the poor say about poverty and the environment? Recent experience from Pakistan*

Analyzes two parallel processes that may have been instrumental in putting the poverty–environment agenda on the policy map of Pakistan—International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Pakistan-led advocacy on Pakistan's Poverty Reduction Strategy and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development-sponsored Pakistan participatory poverty assessment. The study shows how participatory processes have been useful in highlighting and addressing poverty–health–environment links across scales and sectors.

13. *Overcoming gender inequities in access to natural resources in Asia*

Focuses on gender differences in access to natural resources under various property and management regimes in Asia, and gender differentials in bargaining power over these resources. The study concludes that community-based natural resources management and comanagement has the potential not only to address some practical needs of women and include them in community decision making, but also to enhance their bargaining power over the long term.

14. *Community mangrove management in Pred Nai Village, Thailand*

Describes forest management activities undertaken in a mangrove forest by the Pred Nai Community Forestry Group. The case presents an example of how community members can empower themselves through local initiative and organization and how community action can help improve livelihood and reduce poverty.

15. *Wetland resource management in Bangladesh to improve livelihoods and sustain natural resources*

Discusses the importance of wetlands in the livelihood and health of the poor in Bangladesh, supporting up to 100 million people. The study also reviews the attempts to address the challenges that face wetland resource management in the country.

16. *Institutional reform linking poverty and the environment: experience from Yunnan Province, People's Republic of China*

Examines the lessons to be drawn from the Yunnan Environment Development Program, an integrated poverty reduction and environmental protection project in PRC, and recommends future policy on environmental protection and poverty reduction, including institutional requirements.

