

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW PROTOCOL

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A systematic map protocol: which components or attributes of biodiversity affect which dimensions of poverty?

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Abstract

Background: The assumption that biodiversity and ecosystem services can help in efforts to tackle poverty is implicit in international targets set for biodiversity conservation (by the Convention on Biological Diversity) and for poverty reduction (enshrined in the Millennium Development Goals). The 2010 United Nations General Assembly further stressed the linkage, claiming: “preserving biodiversity is inseparable from the fight against poverty.” Nevertheless the evidence-base on biodiversity – poverty links is not as robust as one might assume. Studies in the academic and “grey” literature have used diverse methods and metrics, different components of biodiversity and dimensions of poverty have been studied, and the scale of impact has rarely been assessed.

Methods/Design: This systematic map protocol sets out the proposed methodology for exploring the primary question: Which components or attributes of biodiversity affect (positively or negatively) which dimensions of poverty? The overall aim of our review is to unpack the broad claims and assumptions that are made about biodiversity-poverty links such as those above, and provide researchers, policy-makers and practitioners with a methodical overview of the type and quantity of evidence. The online databases SCOPUS and Web of Science will be searched for relevant peer-reviewed literature using search terms and Boolean search operators. Relevant grey literature will be identified through the membership and resources of the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group. The literature searches will be followed by a title and abstract level search using inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data will be extracted from the final list of papers using a questionnaire established through literature review and an expert workshop. A report and online database will be produced based on the results of the review.

Keywords: Biodiversity, Nature conservation, Wildlife conservation, Poverty, Livelihoods

Background

Biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation are both important societal goals demanding increasing international attention. At first glance they may appear to be separate policy realms with little connection. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), agreed in 1992, was drafted in response to escalating biodiversity loss and provides an international policy framework for biodiversity conservation activities worldwide. Similarly, the OECD International Development Targets of 1996 - reiterated as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000 – focus international development efforts on global poverty alleviation.

However, there is an explicit assumption that conserving biodiversity (or reducing the rate of biodiversity loss) can help in efforts to tackle global poverty [1]. Evidence of this assumption lies in the target that parties to the CBD agreed in 2002: “to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level *as a contribution to poverty alleviation* [emphasis added] and to the benefit of all life on earth” [2]. The development community also bought into this assumption: when the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were formulated in 2000, for example, Goal 7 included a target to “reverse the loss of environmental resources”, one indicator of which was the area of land under protection for biodiversity. Subsequently, the CBD “2010 Target” was included as a new

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target within MDG7 following the 2006 UN General Assembly [3] with additional biodiversity indicators [4].

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) published in 2005, earlier emphasised the link between biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction. The conceptual framework of the MA views biodiversity as underpinning the delivery of a range of ecosystem goods and services on which human well-being depends (poverty being “the pronounced deprivation of well-being” [5]. The MA further notes that “many aspects of biodiversity decline have a disproportionate impact on poor people” [6].

The reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss anticipated in the 2010 target was not achieved [7,8]. This continued loss of biodiversity is lamented not just for its own sake but for its implications for continued human wellbeing and poverty reduction. The 2010 progress report on the MDGs, for example, noted “The irreparable loss of biodiversity will also hamper efforts to meet other MDGs, especially those related to poverty, hunger and health, by increasing the vulnerability of the poor and reducing their options for development” [9]. A high level meeting at the September 2010 UN General Assembly further stressed the linkage, claiming: “preserving biodiversity is inseparable from the fight against poverty” [10]. The CBD’s new Strategic Plan (2011–2020), agreed at the 10th Conference of Parties in Nagoya, Japan in October 2010 continues to emphasise the link between achieving conservation goals and reducing poverty: its mission being to “take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication” [11].

Biodiversity conservation has no single relationship with poverty reduction. For example, six different relationships have been described between environment and poverty: from a vicious cycle of poverty leading to environmental degradation and thence to more poverty; to a win-win scenario where environmental conservation contributes to poverty alleviation [12] and the same is likely to hold for biodiversity and poverty. There is certainly no linear relationship – the MA demonstrates that while many millions of people have benefited from the transformation of ecosystems and exploitation of natural resources, the benefits have not been evenly or equitably distributed, with the poor being the biggest losers [13]. Other commentators have noted the dynamic and context-specific nature of the biodiversity conservation-poverty alleviation relationship [14–16]. In particular, cross-cutting determinants such as governance, policies on poverty and biodiversity protection, and population growth and density which are associated with the socio-

economic context and are critical in determining whether or not biodiversity leads to actual poverty reduction [17].

Thus, the causal relationships are not so simple that one can say poverty causes biodiversity loss, or improvements in biodiversity reduce poverty. This suggests a need to be more specific in defining what types of poverty and biodiversity issues are being assessed [18,19]. Within the broad policy statements described above, this specificity does not exist. Biodiversity is defined by the CBD as “the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems”. This focus on variability is often missing, however, when assertions such as those above are made. The term biodiversity is often used to refer to the amount (in terms of abundance or biomass) of species and populations or to specific elements of biodiversity rather than variety *per se* [20,21]. Poverty is another term with many different definitions. The simplest usually relate to some level of material wealth – for example the Millennium Development Goal to “eradicate extreme poverty” refers to the billion-plus people whose income is less than US \$1 a day. However, poor people often do not define themselves in cash income terms – indeed the concept of cash is completely meaningless for some indigenous communities who live outside of the cash economy. In many cases, issues such as power and voice, opportunity and a healthy environment are valued more highly than money. It has therefore become increasingly recognised that poverty is multi-dimensional. The World Bank, for example, describes poverty as ‘a pronounced deprivation in well-being.... To be poor is to be hungry, to lack shelter and clothing, to be sick and not cared for, to be illiterate and not schooled’ [22].

Finally, some researchers and practitioners have expressed concern about the lack of empirical evidence on the biodiversity-poverty relationship [23]. Full understanding of the links between biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation in any given context requires systematic data collected using robust methods, including where appropriate historical baselines and counterfactual ‘control’ sites [23,24] – and very few studies are able to do this [20,21]. This is not to infer that ‘scientific’ evidence is the only source of useful information on the relationship between biodiversity and poverty [25]. Indeed, the sheer complexity of the relationship between poverty and biodiversity in particular contexts may limit the explanatory and predictive power of even the most sophisticated analysis [26]. Other forms of evidence/knowledge validity exist, yet how to incorporate traditional knowledge and anecdotal evidence into

“scientific” assessments and analyses remains a major challenge (e.g. see [27,28]).

Our research is stimulated by an interest in better understanding the evidence behind the broad claims made by the United Nations and others about the role of biodiversity in contributing to poverty alleviation. Disaggregating the terms and exploring which particular components/attributes of biodiversity affect which components/attributes of poverty will help achieve this understanding. Part of the funding for this study comes from a research programme on Ecosystem Services and Poverty Alleviation (ESPA)^a which is specifically concerned with the question of ‘How do ecosystem services contribute to sustainable poverty alleviation?’ Our focus on biodiversity-poverty linkages therefore provides some essential background in efforts to address this question.

Objective of the review

The overall objective of this systematic map is to describe the current state of the evidence base – the degree to which it disaggregates “biodiversity” and “poverty”, its representativeness, the types of linkages that have been found, the methods that have been used to analyse them. We do not seek to pre-judge the ‘quality’ of different types of evidence in our mapping process, recognising that the type of evidence required depends on the specific question being asked and on the motivation and discipline of the questioner. However, by describing the methods used by each study that we map - as well as the degree to which they have taken account of confounding factors, spatial and temporal considerations and so on – we will leave future researchers, practitioners and policy analysts better able to identify what evidence is and isn’t relevant for the specific questions they wish to answer.

We initially framed our research questions as:

- i. What evidence exists on the relationship between biodiversity and poverty alleviation?
- ii. What is the current state of that evidence?

And a number of sub questions:

- i. What is the geographical focus of the evidence base?
- ii. What components of biodiversity have been addressed?
- iii. What dimensions of poverty have been addressed?
- iv. What methods were used to collect the evidence?
- v. What can we say about the relative strength of the evidence given our understanding of what constitutes strong evidence?

Following a meeting of the project team we refined our primary research question as follows:

Which components or attributes of biodiversity affect (positively or negatively) which dimensions of poverty? Table 1 summarises the different components of the question and Figure 1 provides a conceptual framework diagram for the review. Our secondary research question remains: What is the current state of the evidence? – although this question is already implicit in the nature of a systematic map as an overview of evidence.

Methods

Search terms

Searches will be conducted in English only. Because we are interested in disaggregating broad claims about biodiversity and poverty the search terms used will describe different components of biodiversity and different dimensions of poverty. A test set of terms were developed iteratively by the project team checking the numbers of hits scored and returns of a short list of key publications with different combinations of the terms. In a scoping exercise we tested the searches on SciVerse’s Scopus online bibliographic database [29]. The scoping highlighted the problems with biodiversity and poverty terminology in that simply combining the two terms only produced 574 hits, while using terms that are commonly used interchangeably with biodiversity (for example “wildlife”, “nature”) and combining these (using the Boolean operator “AND”) with “poverty” produced over 15,000 hits. Including separate elements of biodiversity (for example “forest”, “fish”, “species” (separated by the Boolean operator “OR”)) and combining with poverty produced over 27,000 hits, while adding in additional poverty concepts (for example “poor people”, “livelihoods”, “wellbeing”) brought the total to over 30,000 hits. As a result of this unmanageable number of articles, the search string was modified in several ways:

1. we added an additional tier of terms that emphasised a human element (for example, “household”; “farmer”; “dweller”);
2. we added in different dimensions of poverty (for example, “income”; “health”; “assets”);
3. we limited the search to selected subject areas within the Scopus database (for example, “environment”; “economics” and “agriculture” and then further excluded more precise subjects within these broad areas (for example “nursing”; “dentistry”; “mathematics”).

These combined actions provided us with a search string that generated just over 5000 hits which we then presented to experts working on biodiversity-poverty linkages who participated in a workshop at IIED’s office in London in August 2012. Focus groups were held

Table 1 Elements of the systematic map question

Subject	Intervention	Comparators	Outcomes
Human individuals, households or communities, or nation states in developing countries	Direct or indirect use or conservation of one or more component of biodiversity	No use or conservation of biodiversity	Positive or negative effects on the multi-dimensional poverty status of people using biodiversity in developing countries

during the workshop to further refine the search terms – including adding extra poverty terms and extra biodiversity terms. These new terms were further tested by the project team – testing any additional hits generated by the new terms for relevance at each stage. Additional file 1: Annex 1 summarises the search terms scoping and evolution of the final search string.

Publication database searches

Two peer-reviewed publication databases will be searched - SciVerse’s SCOPUS, and ISI’s Web of Science [30] both of which cover natural and social sciences. The search string described in Additional file 1: Annex 1 will be used in Scopus to search titles, abstracts and keywords. Within Web of Science the equivalent field code is “Topic” which also includes title, abstract and keywords. The search string will be slightly modified when applied to Web of Science because of the different way it structures subject areas and hence the subjects which the search can be limited to or which can be excluded. In Scopus, each journal is assigned one or more of the 335 ‘subject areas’ each of which falls under one of 27 major subject areas and it is these major subject areas which can be used to refine the search results – as documented in Additional file 1: Annex 1. Web of Science, by contrast, allocates individual articles to one or more of 156 “research areas” which can be included or excluded in order to refine the search. There are many overlaps between the Web of Science research areas and the Scopus subject areas but they are not directly

comparable. Additional file 2: Annex 2 describes the subject areas that were used in the search terms scoping exercise and highlights the equivalent research areas that would need to be included or excluded in Web of Science in order to achieve a comparable result. The results from the Scopus search will be combined with the Web of Science results and screened for duplicates using bibliographic software Endnote and Zotero.

Search engine searches

Google Scholar will also be searched just using the terms: "biodiversity" OR "wildlife" AND "poverty" OR "livelihoods" OR "poor". The first 50 ‘hits’ will be compared with the Web of Science and Scopus search returns to test their comprehensiveness. References returned by the Google Scholar search, but not found in the Web of Science and Scopus searches, will be added to the reference list.

Specialist searches – searches of grey literature

A limited selection of ‘grey’ literature (i.e. published and unpublished documents that do not pass through the scientific peer-review system) will be identified in a number of ways. First, a call will be issued to the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (PCLG) - an international network of conservation and development organisations coordinated by IIED [31]. Members of the network will be asked to identify key pieces of grey literature produced by their organisation. Second, the websites of organisations that are members of the PCLG

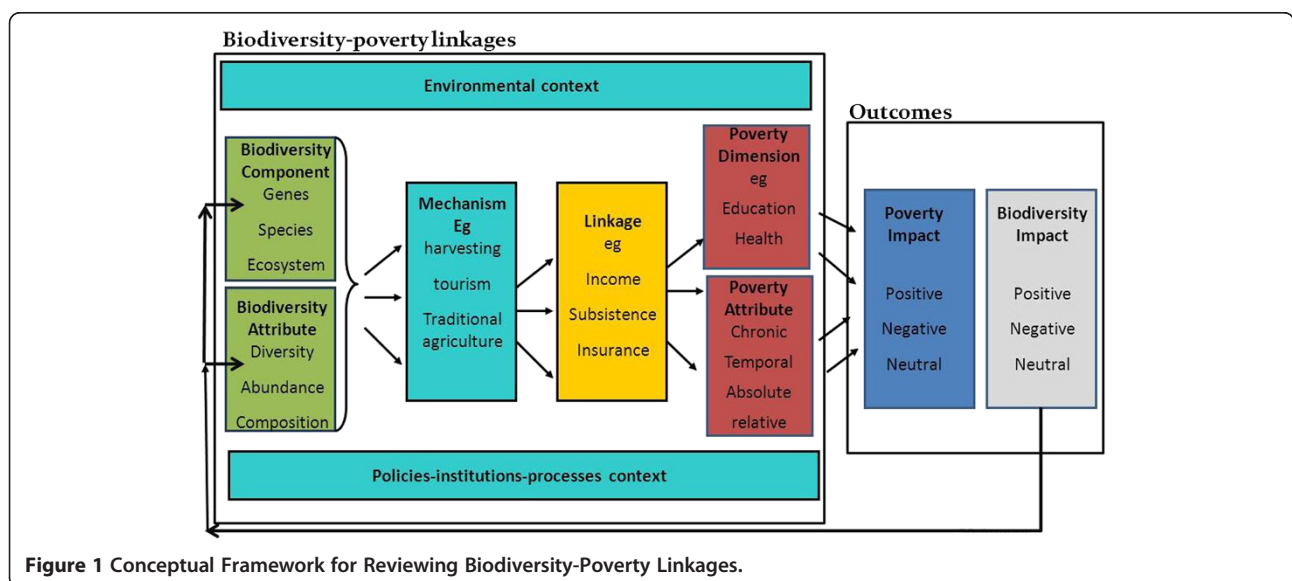


Figure 1 Conceptual Framework for Reviewing Biodiversity-Poverty Linkages.

and listed in its online database [32] will be screened (Table 2 details the organisations and websites to be reviewed). Thirdly, the PCLG bibliographic database [33] will be searched using the search terms- “poverty” OR “livelihoods” AND “biodiversity”, OR “wildlife” OR “nature” OR “species”. Fourthly, participants at the experts workshop held in August 2012 will be invited to review the final list of publications and to identify any further key publications they feel are missing from our list.

Estimating the comprehensiveness of the search

Our use of disaggregated poverty and biodiversity terms in the search string will ensure a comprehensive search. During the search terms scoping exercise we reviewed the number of additional returns generated by adding new search terms and continued to add search terms if they returned relevant articles not previously captured. Indeed the broad nature of the terms means that our search is likely to return many irrelevant papers – making the article screening process particularly important - but this is considered an acceptable risk to ensure that the search is comprehensive and does not overlook relevant articles from non-traditional sources.

Table 2 List of websites to be searched for grey literature

Organisation	Website
A Rocha International	www.arocha.org
BirdLife International	www.birdlife.org
CARE International	www.careinternational.org
Caribbean Natural Resources Institute	www.canari.org
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)	www.cafod.org/uk
Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)	www.cifor.org
Convention on Biological Diversity	www.cbd.int
Department for International Development (DFID), UK	www.dfid.gov.uk
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	www.fao.org
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	www.iied.org
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	www.iucn.org
United Nations Environment Programme	www.unep.org
United Nations Environment Programme – World Conservation Monitoring Centre	www.unep-wcmc.org
United Nations Development Programme	www.undp.org
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	www.usaid.gov
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	www.wcs.org
World Bank	www.worldbank.org
Worldwide Fund for Nature International (WWF)	www.panda.org

Limitations of the review’s comprehensiveness are that we will only be including material written in English. Furthermore, depending on the total number of articles that we identify for review at the end of our search we may – due to time and resources available – have to select a subset for detailed review. If that is the case the subset will be selected according to some agreed criteria – e.g. focussing on studies from one region of the world only; or one element of biodiversity or poverty. The criteria will be decided once basic information (sections 1 and 2 of the data extraction strategy) have been collected and a clearer idea of the scope of the literature obtained. In the event of this happening, the full list of papers before the subset is decided upon will be made available in the results paper.

Study inclusion/exclusion criteria

In order to be included, an article needs to fulfil each of the following criteria:

- **Relevant population(s):** the study makes mention of poverty in human populations, and is based in a non-OECD country.
- **Relevant exposure(s):** the study makes mention of a link between biodiversity conservation/use and an effect on poverty/local livelihoods
- **Relevant outcomes:** the study describes an effect on poverty – or a specific dimension of poverty – or human wellbeing (including assessments of contribution to local livelihoods)
- **Relevant study design:** all study designs will be included with a few exceptions (see exclusion criteria below)

In addition, the following exclusion criteria will be applied:

- **Irrelevant countries:** studies that are focussed on OECD countries
- **Irrelevant interventions:** studies must address the effects of biodiversity use/conservation on poverty. Studies that assess the effects of poverty on biodiversity or on the effectiveness of conservation interventions will be excluded.
- **Irrelevant study design:** theoretical studies such as models, scenarios, attitudinal reviews.

The inclusion/exclusion process will take place through a number of stages. Firstly all the article titles will be reviewed and articles will be excluded if their titles are considered to be irrelevant according to the criteria above. Secondly, all the abstracts of the articles passing the first stage of title review will be read and any

which do not meet the criteria excluded. In both stages, if there is any doubt about the relevance of an article it will be retained.

The title review and abstract review stages will be undertaken by two researchers and a kappa test [34] performed at each stage in order to check consistency in the interpretation of the inclusion/exclusion criteria. The two reviewers will review a common, random 10 per cent sample of the titles and abstracts (up to a maximum of 500 of each). The level of agreement between the number of articles rejected or accepted by each of the reviewers will be calculated using the Kappa statistic which adjusts the proportion of records for which there was agreement by the proportion that you would expect by chance alone [34]. Values can range from +1 (perfect agreement) to -1 (perfect disagreement). As recommended by the CEE guidelines [35] if the kappa test returns a value indicating less than substantial agreement (less than 0.5) then the researchers will review the differences in their application of the inclusion/exclusion criteria and re-test against a further set of articles until a satisfactory score is obtained.

Once articles have been excluded or included based on the abstracts, reasonable effort will be made to secure paper or electronic copies of full articles. However, it may not be feasible within the time and resources available to secure all the articles and any not secured will also be excluded from the final list of articles. If this is the case, a full list of relevant articles will be provided in the results paper.

The final stage of inclusions/exclusion will take place during the process of data extraction (see below).

Study quality assessment

We do not plan to assess the quality of included studies as we recognise that different stakeholders have different interpretations of what constitutes quality [28]. As part of our data extraction strategy, however, we will collect information that will enable users of our research to draw their own judgements as to the quality of each study and the evidence base as a whole (see data extraction strategy below and details of the data extraction questionnaire provided as Additional file 3). We will therefore provide details about the research design, the type of data collected, sample size, duration of study and so on as part of the mapping process and will use descriptive statistics to summarise this information.

Data extraction strategy

Each article will be interrogated against a standard questionnaire and the data extracted using a custom made programme which provides a user-friendly interface and exports data into either Excel or Access. The questionnaire was developed based on the project team's combined professional experience and literature review and was refined through discussion with experts at the August 2012 workshop (Additional file 3: Biodiversity-Poverty Evidence Assessment Framework).

The following data will be extracted:

1. Bibliographic information: author, year, title, publication, place published, publisher
2. Basic information: dimension of poverty, aspect of poverty, component of biodiversity, attribute of

Table 3 Systematic map - categories of data to be included in overview

Nature of evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources of evidence (journal types and subjects, grey literature) • Types of evidence (study design, data sources, scale of analysis) Producers of evidence (location of primary authors/institutions)
Representativeness and coverage of evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic coverage (countries, regions) • Ecological coverage (biomes, habitats) • Components/attributes of biodiversity studied Dimensions/aspects of poverty studied
Types and nature of linkages between biodiversity and poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of mechanism employed (eg tourism, harvesting, adaptive agriculture) and occurrence of each type Types of linkage to poverty (eg income generation, subsistence support, risk management) and occurrence of each type
Poverty impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures of impacts used • Nature of impacts identified (positive, negative, neutral) and relative proportions of each type • Scale of impacts (no's of beneficiaries identified) and no's of studies that address scale • Distribution of impacts - no's of studies that consider distributional issues Sustainability of impacts - no's of studies that consider sustainability issues
Policy, institutions and governance	Attention paid to underlying policy, institutional and governance issues – no's of studies addressing key issues

biodiversity, type of intervention, type of mechanism, location of study, habitat studied, measure of poverty impact

3. Details of evidence type: source, location of primary author, study design, methodology, type of data, unit of analysis, duration of study
4. Relevant detail considered by study: biodiversity status of site, poverty status of site, natural resource governance regime, resource rights regime, land tenure regime, power relations, trade-offs.
5. Details of outcomes: poverty measure used, distribution of impacts, duration of impacts, replicability, thresholds/tipping points, spatial distribution of impacts, sustainability.

All articles will be reviewed to the end of section 2 of the data extraction questionnaire. If the answer to the final question in section 2 “Does the study include a measure of poverty impact?” is no, this will be deemed as not qualifying as evidence of a link between biodiversity and poverty and so no further analysis of the study will be undertaken. Examples of measure of poverty impact might include income generated, improvements in education provision or enrolment, uptake of social services and so on. All articles that do include some measure of poverty impact will be subject to the full data extraction questionnaire. Section 3 is intended to facilitate a description of the quantity and type of evidence. Sections 4 and 5 provide some insights into the degree to which the evidence covers issues that an expert workshop and literature review determine necessary to make a comprehensive assessment of biodiversity-poverty linkages

Wherever possible fixed answers will be selected from a drop down list and entered into the spreadsheet in numerical format in order to allow for subsequent analysis with descriptive statistics. Where not possible, qualitative narrative data will be collected. A full list of the questions and answer codes is provided as supplementary information.

Data mapping and presentation

We plan to provide a narrative mapping of all the articles that were reviewed in full. The main method employed to map the collected data will be descriptive statistics which will be used to summarise quantitative trends, map the quantity and type of articles reviewed, and highlight their relevance to the primary question. The statistical analysis will be supplemented by a summary analysis of any qualitative information collected. The narrative report will therefore be supplemented with graphs and charts which show, for example, relative geographical distribution of studies, relative proportions of studies addressing different dimensions of poverty and employing different components of biodiversity, numbers of studies using different

types of research design, and so on. Table 3 summarises the main categories of data that will be analysed to provide an overview of the evidence on biodiversity-poverty linkages.

Endnotes

^aEcosystem Services and Poverty Alleviation (ESPA) programme of the UK Department for International Development, Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) and Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC).

Additional files

Additional file 1: Annex 1. Scoping of search terms and evolution of search string.

Additional file 2: Annex 2. Comparison of Scopus subject areas and Web of Science research areas. Scopus - Subject Areas Limited To In Search String Evolution.

Additional file 3: Biodiversity-Poverty Evidence Assessment Framework.

Competing interests

No competing interests have been identified.

Authors' contributions

DR jointly – with CS and BSH - conceived the study and secured the funding support. DR, MF and RM co-drafted the manuscript while CS, BSH and MS provided comments. DR, CS and BSH jointly developed the data extraction strategy. DR will coordinate the review and the analysis and presentation of results. MF, MS and RM will participate in the review. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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