

Corrigendum

Page 29. (Chapter 2)

The original abstract was replaced with the abstract below.

This chapter provides an overview of the various forms and functions of natural resources. It highlights why the unique features of natural resources pose special challenges to their effective management.

Page 35. (Chapter 3)

The original abstract was replaced with the abstract below.

This chapter highlights the potential contribution of natural resources to incomes, employment, export and fiscal revenues. It provides an overview of policies and investments that can support pro-poor natural resource management and contribute to sustainable pro-poor economic growth.

Page 71. (Chapter 5)

The original abstract was replaced with the abstract below.

This chapter advocates and elaborates the following three-fold approach that policy makers in OECD countries can take to support sustainable natural resource management for pro-poor growth:

- i) Provide development co-operation support for improved natural resource management.
- ii) Enhance policy coherence for development.
- iii) Negotiate pro-poor multilateral environmental agreements.

Page 83 (Chapter 6)

The original abstract was replaced with the abstract below

Fisheries are an important source of wealth for many developing countries. However, in many coastal areas fish stocks are severely threatened by overfishing. Institutional weaknesses, lack of capacity for effective policy implementation as well as the migratory and open access character of fish resources all pave the way for overexploitation. This chapter provides an overview of the institutional and political dimensions of sustaining fisheries for pro-poor growth.

Page 95 (Chapter 7)

The following abstract was added:

The forestry sector contributes substantially to GDP and employment in many developing countries. A high percentage of people living in extreme poverty depend on forests for some part of their livelihoods. This chapter highlights management improvements that can help ensure long-term sustainability of the forestry sector and maximize its contribution to pro-poor growth.

Page 105 (Chapter 8)

The following abstract was added:

Nature-based tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors of the global tourism industry. At the same time, it is one of the few export or service sectors in which poor countries can develop a clear comparative advantage, given that they often possess a rich natural resource base. This chapter outlines strategies for maximising the poverty impact of nature-based tourism. It also explores the significance of the international wildlife trade and its potential for pro-poor growth, highlighting policies to combat over-exploitation and illegal trading in wildlife.

Page 117 (Chapter 9)

The following abstract was added:

Soil productivity is essential to agricultural growth, food security and support of the livelihoods of the poor. This chapter highlights policies and measures to encourage improved soil management for pro-poor growth and improved food security.

Page 123 (Chapter 10)

The original abstract was replaced with the abstract below

Water resources underlie the production of agricultural and industrial goods and services, and their careful development and management are essential to generate wealth, mitigate risks and alleviate poverty. This chapter outlines different mechanisms for effective water management and highlights some key lessons stemming from the experience of industrialised countries. Special attention is given to the politics of water management and institutional development.

Page 135 (Chapter 11)

The following abstract was added:

Access to minerals is essential to modern economies. As a result, in many developing countries the flow of foreign direct investments to the minerals sector by far exceeds aid flows. This chapter highlights strategies that can help poor countries harness their mineral wealth as a source of pro-poor growth. It demonstrates how good governance, strong institutions, effective regulatory frameworks and rigorous environmental and social safeguards can help ensure that the presence of mineral wealth represents a “blessing” rather than a “resource curse”.

Page 145 (Chapter 12)

The following abstract was added:

Access to energy is one of the keys to development and economic growth. However, current systems are not able to provide energy to all in a sustainable and affordable way. This chapter explores the role that renewable energy can play in providing a more sustainable and secure energy supply and support the achievement of the MDGs.