

Contents

Part I Introduction

1	Poverty: Environmental Link	3
1.1	Understanding of the Concept of Poverty and Environment.	3
1.1.1	Poverty	3
1.1.2	Environment.	9
1.2	The Poverty: Environmental Link	10
1.2.1	Understanding the Poverty-Environment Linkages	10
1.2.2	Importance of the Poverty-Environment Linkages.	14
1.2.3	The Concept of Sustainability	17
1.3	Why 21st Century Solutions?	19
1.4	Objectives and Aims of the Book	21
1.5	Concluding Remarks	22
	References	23
2	Geospatial Analysis in Poverty-Environment Nexus	27
2.1	Need for Geospatial in Poverty-Environmental Nexus	27
2.2	Dimensions of Space, Time and Scale.	28
2.3	Geodata	31
2.4	Digital Earth Concept	33
2.5	Fundamentals of Geospatial	34
2.6	Concluding Remarks	36
	References	36

Part II Poverty

3	Theoretical Framework for Analyzing Poverty	41
3.1	Introduction: Analysis of the Concept of Poverty	41
3.2	Adjustment Poverty and Structural Poverty	42
3.3	Towards an Understanding of the Concept of Poverty	42
3.4	Concluding Remarks	48
	References	49

4	Economic Theories of Poverty and Poverty Eradication	51
4.1	Rigorous Theoretical Grounding	51
4.2	The Neoclassical Economic Theory of Poverty	52
4.3	Dual Labour Market Theory of Poverty	55
4.4	Radical Economic Theory of Poverty	55
4.5	The New Political Economy	56
4.6	Functional Theory of Poverty	57
4.7	Sen's Approach to Poverty Analysis	58
4.8	Concluding Remarks	58
	References	59
5	Traditional Measures of Poverty Lines	61
5.1	Introductory Remarks	61
5.2	Determination of the Poverty Line	62
5.2.1	Approaches to Defining a Poverty Line	63
5.2.2	Head-Count Ratio	64
5.2.3	Poverty Gap and the Income Gap	64
5.2.4	Sen's Measure of Poverty	65
5.2.5	Fishlow's Measure of Poverty Alleviation Through Redistribution	66
5.2.6	Ray's Measure	67
5.2.7	Decomposability and the Poverty Measures	69
5.3	Concluding Remarks	71
	References	71
6	Recent Developments	73
6.1	Introductory Remarks	73
6.2	Three Perspectives on Poverty	73
6.2.1	Measurement of Poverty and the Human Poverty Index	75
6.2.2	Sen's Approach to Poverty Analysis	75
6.3	Poverty Depends on the Context	76
6.4	The Three Indicators of the Human Poverty Index	77
6.5	Uses of the Human Poverty Index	78
6.6	Human Development Index	80
6.6.1	Contrast Between Human Development and Human Poverty	81
6.6.2	Construction of the Human Development Index	81
6.7	Concluding Remarks	82
	References	82

7	The Human Development Perspective	83
7.1	Many Dimensions of Poverty	83
7.1.1	Physical Quality of Life Index	84
7.1.2	Construction of the Physical Quality of Life Index	84
7.1.3	Human Development Index	84
7.1.4	Construction of the Human Development Index	85
7.1.5	Contrast between Human Development and Human Poverty	86
7.2	How Does Human Poverty Relate to Other Approaches?	86
7.3	The Human Development Index and the Human Poverty Index	87
7.3.1	Values and Ranking of the Human Poverty Index	88
7.4	How Does the HPI Compare with Income-based Measures of Poverty?	88
7.5	New Conceptual Issues in the Measurement of Poverty	89
7.5.1	Choice of Poverty Index	90
7.5.2	Poverty Lines	91
7.6	Measuring National Food Poverty Lines	93
7.6.1	Cost-of-Basic Needs Method	93
7.6.2	Food Energy Method	94
7.6.3	Food Share Method	94
7.6.4	Poverty Lines for International Comparisons	94
7.6.5	Equivalence Scales	94
7.7	Concluding Remarks	95
7.8	Footnotes	95
8	Emerging Conceptual Issues and Rural Urban Dichotomy	97
8.1	Major Conceptual Issues in Poverty Measurement	98
8.2	Accompaniments of Absolute Poverty	101
8.3	Measuring National Food Poverty Lines	102
8.4	Global Urban Poverty	103
8.5	Global Rural Poverty	106
8.6	Concluding Remarks	108
	References	109
9	Poverty Measures and Dichotomy of Urban-Rural Poverty	111
9.1	Overview	111
9.2	Why Poverty-Line Measure is Faulty	111
9.3	Major Conceptual Issues in Poverty Measurement	113
9.3.1	Choice of Poverty Index	113
9.3.2	Poverty Lines	114
9.3.3	Absolute Poverty	114
9.3.4	Accompaniments of Absolute Poverty	115
9.3.5	Relative Poverty	116

9.4	Measuring National Food Poverty Lines	116
9.4.1	Cost-of-Basic Needs Method	117
9.4.2	Food Energy Method.	117
9.4.3	Food Share Method.	117
9.4.4	Poverty Lines for International Comparisons	117
9.4.5	Equivalence Scales	118
9.5	Global Urban Poverty	118
9.5.1	Poor Governance as a Cause of Urban Poverty in Asia and Africa	119
9.5.2	Example of Initiative to Deal with the Urban Poverty: Britain Launches an Urban Project.	120
9.6	Global Rural Poverty.	121
9.6.1	Analysis of Rural Poverty	122
9.7	Concluding Remarks	124
	References	124
10	Poverty and Income Inequality: Global Perspective	125
10.1	Overview.	125
10.1.1	Issues for Consideration in Poverty Elimination	127
10.2.2	Targets Set by the British Government for Eliminating Poverty	127
10.2	Extent of Poverty in the World.	128
10.3	Setting the Global Poverty Agenda: Brief Historical Perspective.	131
10.4	The Population Factor in Poverty Analysis	133
10.5	Global Poverty in the Midst of Growing Wealth.	134
10.6	Comparing the Per Capita Incomes of Countries of the World	137
10.7	Concluding Remarks	141
	References	142
11	Review of Global Poverty Eradication Solutions	143
11.1	Specific Observations	143
11.2	General Observations and Issues to Review	156
11.2.1	The Role of Non-governmental Organizations	156
11.2.2	Macro Public Private Partnerships Versus Micro Public Private Partnerships	157
11.2.3	Rise of Social Entrepreneurship	157
11.2.4	Core Principles for Anti-poverty Policy and Action	158
11.3	Action at the National Level	159
11.3.1	Empowerment of People	159
11.3.2	Gender Equality and Poverty Eradication.	160
11.3.3	Gender Equality and Poverty Eradication.	160
11.3.4	Actions for the Rural and Urban Poor	161

11.4	Action at the Global Level.	161
11.4.1	Globalization and Opportunities	161
11.4.2	Middle Class Population is Predominantly in Employed Labor.	162
11.4.3	Partnerships for Change.	163
	References	163
12	Innovative Solutions to Poverty.	165
12.1	Why Innovation Matters for Poverty Solutions.	165
12.2	21st Century Innovative Solutions to Poverty.	166
12.3	Conclusion.	185
	References	186
 Part III Environment Link		
13	Water in the Poverty-Environment Nexus	189
13.1	Water in Relationship to Poverty and Environment.	189
13.2	Diminishing Fresh Water Resources	190
13.2.1	Status	190
13.2.2	Water Scarcity	191
13.3	Need for Geospatial Monitoring of Water Resource	193
13.4	Geospatial Monitoring of Stored Water at Basin Scales.	196
13.4.1	Gravity Field Changes and the Hydrological Processes.	197
13.4.2	Sensing Changes in Stored Water Using Temporal Gravity Field.	197
13.5	Monitoring the Dwindling Water Stock.	199
13.5.1	Groundwater Depletion in Northern India	199
13.5.2	Understanding the Decline of Lake Naivasha, Kenya.	201
13.5.3	Water Challenges Facing the Nile Basin	207
13.5.4	Decline in Lake Victoria Water Level.	217
13.5.5	Water, a Critical Dwindling Australian Resource	220
13.6	Concluding Remarks.	226
	References	227
14	Environmental Pollution.	233
14.1	Concept of Pollution	233
14.1.1	Pollution: Poverty-Environmental Nexus	234
14.1.2	Geospatial Applications to Pollution	235
14.2	Water Pollution	236
14.2.1	Point and Non-point Sources	236
14.2.2	Eutrophication of Lakes.	238

14.3	Air Pollution	240
14.3.1	Background	240
14.3.2	Pollution from Transportation Sector.	241
14.4	Land Pollution	244
14.4.1	Solid Waste Collection and Management.	244
14.4.2	Role of Geospatial in Solid Waste Management.	245
14.4.3	Solid Waste from Transportation Sector	245
14.4.4	Acid Mine Deposit Sites	248
14.5	Concluding Remarks	249
	References	250
15	Poverty–Environment–Agriculture Interactions	253
15.1	Agriculture and Land Degradation	253
15.2	Geospatial Monitoring of Land Resource.	255
15.3	Reconnaissance and Validation.	256
15.4	Monitoring of Land Conditions	256
15.4.1	Soil Landscape Mapping	256
15.4.2	Provision of Point Data	258
15.4.3	Provision of Polygon Data	258
15.5	Monitoring of Land Degradation	259
15.5.1	Soil Erosion Monitoring	259
15.5.2	Salinity Monitoring: The Catchment Approach.	260
15.6	Role of Geospatial in Precision Farming	264
15.6.1	Precise Farming	265
15.6.2	Farm Topographic Maps	266
15.7	Vegetation	269
15.7.1	Forests.	269
15.7.2	Geospatial-based Aid to Forest Management	271
15.7.3	Wetlands	273
15.7.4	Lake Victoria’s Wetlands: Overexploitation.	276
15.8	Concluding Remarks	285
	References	285
16	Geospatial Monitoring and Management of Disasters.	291
16.1	Introductory Remarks	291
16.2	Definition and Scope.	292
16.3	Geosensor Networks in Disaster Monitoring.	294
16.4	Floods	298
16.4.1	Geospatial Mapping of Flood Risk Zone Mapping	299
16.4.2	Geospatial Monitoring and Forecasting of Floods	299
16.4.3	Geospatial Applications to Flood Response and Mitigation	300
16.4.4	Geospatial Support of Flood Management	301
16.4.5	Monitoring of ENSO and IOD	304

16.5	Droughts	306
16.5.1	Early Warning of Drought	307
16.5.2	Geospatial Monitoring and Assessment of Drought	308
16.5.3	Combating Drought	309
16.6	Vector-Borne Diseases and Outbreak	309
16.7	Earthquakes	312
16.8	Changing Sea Levels	318
16.8.1	Impacts of Rise in Sea Level	319
16.8.2	Tide Gauge Monitoring	320
16.8.3	GNSS Monitoring	321
16.9	Tsunami Early Warning System	323
16.10	Land Subsidence and Landslides	326
16.11	Concluding Remarks	330
	References	330
17	Environmental Impact Assessment	337
17.1	Role of Geospatial in EIA, SEA, and SA	337
17.1.1	Impact Assessments and the Need for Monitoring	337
17.1.2	Geospatial Applications	338
17.2	Impact Monitoring to Detect Change	339
17.3	Project EIA	341
17.3.1	Geospatial in Support of EIA Process	341
17.3.2	Geospatial and Multi-Criteria Analysis	344
17.3.3	Example of Gngangara Mound Groundwater Resources	350
17.4	Strategic Environmental Assessment	358
17.4.1	Geospatial and Cumulative Impacts Assessments	359
17.4.2	Example of Marillana Creek (Yandi) Mine	360
17.5	Sustainability Assessment	362
17.6	Concluding Remarks	363
	References	363
	Index	367