Home distance on forest ecosystem services valuation in SLR papers

Order of the paper	Number of papers on SLR, title, text at paper indicate distance analysis	Distance from village / home to forest	Distance to market, road, town, urban area	Compare between the village	Distance impact (positive, negative, no effect, not tested)
1	16: Assessing Natural Resource Use by Forest-Reliant Communities in Madagascar Using Functional Diversity and Functional Redundancy Metrics. distance from village, 400m, 800m Tree size at increasing distance from villages. We used Generalized Linear Models (GLM) to analyze the relationship between utilitarian redundancy (as reflected by the Index of Variance [IV] from the null model) and six predictor variables: basal area, number of felled trees, canopy height, distance from village, number of trails and elevation. We used a regression tree approach to test the association of utilitarian properties with tree size at different distances from the village Index of variance decreased with increasing distance from village, suggesting that assemblages closer to villages were more likely to have low utilitarian redundancy than those farther away	1	0	0	positive impact on utilitarian diversity/ redundancy values of the trees, tree size
2	18: Assessing the importance of woodland landscape locations for both local communities and conservation in Gorongosa and Muanza Districts, Sofala Province, Mozambique. Distance to access resources	1	0	1	- Not tested statistically, as site characteristics
3	20: Awareness and perceptions of ecosystem services in relation to land use types: Evidence from rural communities in Nigeria. village Distance to tarmac road and all-weather road (km) Finally, the combined distance to tarmac road and all-weather road was positively correlated with village awareness of cultural services, implying that cultural services may be more important for people who reside in less accessible (or more remote) areas.	0	1	-	Positive impact on village awareness of cultural services. Not significant for provisioning regulating and supporting, or all services combined
4	25: Changing governance, changing inequalities: Protected area co-management and access to forest ecosystem services: a Madagascar case study. distances to roads, towns and markets from forest Distance from forest was considered likely to affect frequency of forest access and reliance on forest	1	1	-	Distance positive impact on importance of FES to local livelihood

	resources, and therefore kept as similar as possible between villages. Study villages were similar distances from the forest, but differed in distances from roads, towns and markets Effect on ES access The results from our study illustrate the importance of forest ES to local livelihoods in this area, particularly in the village most remote from roads, towns and markets				
5	26: Community Perceptions of Mangrove Ecosystem Services and Their Determinants in the Rufiji Delta, Tanzania distance from household homes to mangroves Distance from household homes to mangroves and residence time were significant predictors of the local communities' awareness of all identified MES. Very clear paper	1	0	1	Distance impact the communities' awareness of mangrove ecosystem services Negative on Provisioning Services and Cultural Services. Positive on Regulating Services, Supporting Services
6	27: Contrasting perceptions of ecosystem services of an African forest park. Distance to Park (km) Focusing on comparing two different sampling techniques: a community census and a geographic sample, the distance was continuous, mentioned among Factors hypothesized to influence perceptions of benefits and ecosystem services, not mentioning if significant or not	1	0	1	site characteristics not analysis
7	28: Contribution of forest provisioning ecosystem services to rural livelihoods in the Miombo woodlands of Zambia. Distance to the nearest urban markets, 75, 20, village These losses are likely to be reduced with distance to markets, explaining why villages near urban markets are more involved in the sale of fresh products (i.e. mushrooms, wild vegetables, and wild fruits).	0	1	1	Negative on selling forest products
8	32: Deforestation and child diet diversity: A geospatial analysis of 15 Sub-Saharan African countries. Distance of cluster to nearest road, km	0	1	-	Negative on diet diversity
9	42: Ecosystem service importance and use vary with socio-environmental factors: A study from household-surveys in local communities of South Africa. Distance to forest (km) The frequency of collection of provisioning ESs declined with increasing distance to the forest and	1	0	-	Negative impact on frequency of collection PES

	presence of foothills in landscape, which formed natural barriers				
10	50: Environmental incomes sustained as provisioning ecosystem service availability declines along a woodland resource gradient in Zimbabwe. Distance to tarred road (m)	0	1	-	Not showing significance on Household Organic Environmental Income, and Household Environmental Dependence
11	68: Local perceptions and factors determining ecosystem services identification around two forest reserves in Northern Benin. village-forest distance (D), the distance from the village to the forest edge Close, far, medium, identification rate	1	0	-	Negative impact on identifying provisioning ecosystem services
12	69: Location of forest plantations in Mozambique: Gains and losses in water, firewood and land availability. village distance to farm plot , not included because is not forest	1	0	-	Negative effect of farm accessibility
13	102: The role of forest provisioning ecosystem services in coping with household stresses and shocks in Miombo woodlands, Zambia. Distance to the nearest urban markets, 75 km, 20 km , compare between two villages , Mentioned as site characteristics not in the analysis FPES rural people cope with household shocks and stresses	0	1	1	as site characteristics
14	103: The Socioeconomic Benefits of Fragmented Forests to Local Communities: A Case Study in the Central Highlands of Ethiopia. distance to forest, distance market. There is a weak association between distance to the forest and forest product collected. For example, the amount of firewood collected by households was weakly correlated with the nearest distance from the forest to the household (r=0.15; $p < 0.01$)	1	1	-	Not significant, weakly correlated on firewood collection , as all the household at the same distance ,
15	105: Towards transferable functions for extraction of Non-timber Forest Products: A case study on charcoal production in Tanzania. distance to nearest road, distance to the forest buffer in a 10 km buffer, weighted by the distance to the village, has a negative effect on the probability that a household produces charcoal.	1	1	-	Negative effect on charcoal production by household
16	124: Economic Valuation of Forest Ecosystem Services in Kenya: Implication for Design of PES Schemes and Participatory Forest Management.	1	0	-	Distance have a negative impact on economic value of

	Distance from household to the nearest edge of the forest in km				the forest ecosystem services
17	129: Promoting private forests for biodiversity conservation and ecosystems restoration in the Sahel region distance to the forest. they mentioned the distance but it wasn't significant in their results (Statistical analyses revealed no influence of both the respondent's age and location (distance to the forest) on their perception regarding ecosystem services)	1	0	-	Distance is not significant impact on perception regarding ecosystem services
18	136: Local perceptions of changes in mangrove ecosystem services and their implications for livelihoods and management in the Rufiji Delta, Tanzania. village distances from the respondents' home to mangrove forests for the DM and CM were estimated to be 2000 m and 700 m People from villages close to mangroves rated the status of MES higher than those in villages distant from mangroves. Provisioning services (P) were often perceived to be in a worse and more declining state than regulating (R), cultural (C) and supporting services (S)	1	0	1	Negative impact on rating the status of mangrove ecosystem services MES They identify different drivers of changes, distant village rice farming, close village illegal exploitation