

Review of: "Ecosystem Services Inequality Driven by Agroextractivism in Salamina, Colombia: A Critical Institutional Analysis"

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The article is very interesting and presents an important discussion about the ecosystem services' access.

Bellow, I will highlight some suggestions or points that I believe could be further detailed to better understand the article

I believe the text could be clearer in item 2 if the author explained what the cascade approach is. Alternatively, Figure 1 can be used to show and explain the cascade approach.

Some information presents Suarez et al. (n.d.) as the reference. But there is a lack of quantitative data that difficults the understanding. For example:

1. "Salamina, which has the highest number of complaints against corporate growers" – It is important to provide numbers to make it easier to understand that this represents.
2. "The loss extends to intangible benefits offered by nature, such as the appreciation of the natural landscape and recreational opportunities. Another dimension to consider pertains to the revenue-sharing model. Corporate growers maximize the land's potential for Hass avocado cultivation, capitalizing on factors like soil fertility and heightened food production. In contrast, rural residents frequently find themselves transformed into rural laborers." – It is not possible to understand the extent of this process, what types of rural producers are involved (peasants and/or livestock farmers) and how many.
3. "In this context, employment dynamics take center stage, with approximately 800 direct jobs in Salamina (Suarez et al., n.d.). While large-scale avocado-growing companies contribute to employment, the conditions for workers can be precarious." – What does 800 direct jobs represent face to Salamina total population or rural population? Information on precarious working conditions is important in this text, so it should be more detailed.

What was the land concentration like in the region before the expansion of Hass avocado cultivation, and what did this mean to peasants? Didn't the situation of land concentration already exist before, when most of the land belonged to livestock farmers? So, what is different about the relationships between livestock farmers and corporate growers with peasants that will be reflected in access to ecosystem services?

