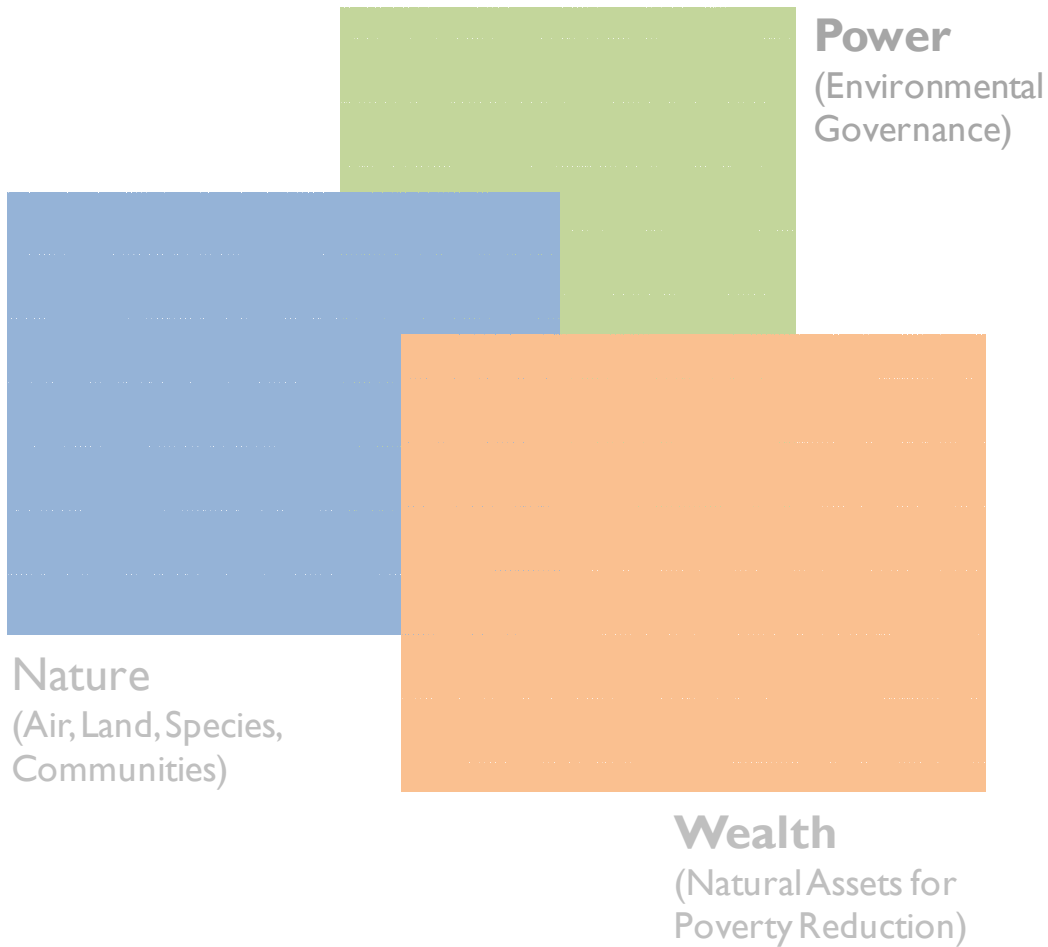


## TransLinks Annual Report for 2008

A Program of the Wildlife Conservation Society in partnership with the Center for Environmental Research and Conservation (CERC) of the Earth Institute (EI) at Columbia University, Enterprise Works/VITA (EWV), Forest Trends (FT), and the Nelson Institute/Land Tenure Center (NI/LTC) at the University of Wisconsin supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).



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## **TransLinks Background**

### **Program Goal**

The TransLinks project (short for Promoting Transformation: Linking Natural Resources, Economic Growth, and Good Governance) is designed to explore the relationships among good governance, poverty alleviation, conservation, and the sustainable management of natural resources. In so doing, we will help further knowledge on how to achieve conditions that mutually reinforce these multiple goals and how to avoid those conditions that lead to antagonisms among them. The project builds on the Nature, Wealth and Power (NWP) framework that evolved out of the work led by Jon Anderson, then Natural Resource Policy Advisor at EGAT.

Over the 5-year period of the project the Translinks partners will conduct a set of comparative case studies at places around the world that are influenced by different ecological, socio-political, and economic conditions. These case studies will be designed to identify best practices for integrating conservation and development policies and practices to enhance biodiversity conservation, natural resources governance, and poverty alleviation. Moreover, by undertaking these case studies, the TransLinks partners will gain experience integrating their different knowledge and skills in biodiversity conservation, resource governance and poverty alleviation into one another's respective projects and activities. Through this practical process we will be better able to identify and disseminate best practices in rural livelihoods, governance and conservation sectors. We will also draw critical lessons on the opportunities and constraints in achieving poverty alleviation, good governance and biodiversity conservation objectives simultaneously. These best practices and lessons learned will be captured and made available in highly accessible formats to Translinks partners, USAID and the broader conservation and development communities. Implementation of this project will greatly enhance the full exchange, sharing, absorption and institutional adoption of technical skills and expertise among the Translinks partners. This exchange will significantly improve each Translink partner organization's capacity to attain their institutional objectives and to better effect conservation and development in their projects around the world. Dissemination of best practices and lessons learned gleaned from the comparative field studies will provide USAID and the broader development and conservation communities with greater insight into how best to ensure that conservation, governance and poverty alleviation efforts are mutually reinforcing rather than militating against one another.

### **Four pathways to effective natural resource management for equitable and sustainable wealth generation.**

The project is organized around four core activities that will be implemented in overlapping phases over the life of the project. These are: 1) knowledge building, including an initial review, synthesis and dissemination of current knowledge, and applied comparative research in a number of different field locations to help fill gaps in our knowledge; 2) identification and development of diagnostic and decision support tools that will help us better understand the positive, negative or neutral relationships among natural resource conservation, natural resource governance, and alleviation of rural poverty; 3) cross-partner skill exchange to better enable planning, implementing and adaptively managing projects and programs in ways that maximize synergies between good governance,

conservation and wealth creation; and 4) global dissemination of knowledge, tools, and best practices for promoting wealth creation of the rural poor, environmental governance, and resource conservation.

Translinks will help improve natural resource management (NRM) and governance to enhance synergies between resource conservation and productivity. These synergies are the key to sustainable poverty reduction and economic growth. These goals will be achieved by implementing the series of integrated activities discussed above (knowledge building, tool development, cross-partner skill exchange and training, and global dissemination).

## **Annual Report for 2008**

### **Activity: 1 Knowledge building through applied multi-sectoral research**

Over the 5-years of the project this activity is designed to capture and make available current knowledge on the key relationships among environmental governance, natural resource conservation and poverty alleviation, and to conduct comparative case study analyses to help fill critical gaps in our knowledge. Key concepts, best practices and lessons learned will be made available in brief, accessible and engaging formats, with content being directly relevant to the conservation and development community for making future programming decisions.

To ensure that, over the 5-year life of the project, TransLinks develops a coherent, compelling and, most important of all, useful corpus of information about the value of, and approaches to, integrating Nature, Wealth and Power we have decided to focus our efforts around two core elements – payments for ecosystem services, and property rights and resource tenure.

We focus on the former, because Payments for Ecosystems Services, we believe, is a new and rapidly evolving approach to conserve biodiversity and secure livelihoods outside of protected areas over the long term and thus we need to learn more about when and why this approach may be effective. More specifically we are focusing on private sector enterprise approaches to PES as these are believed to be more economically sustainable in developing countries than donor or government financed approaches both of which rely on political willingness to allocate general tax revenues. We focus on the latter because without secure property and resource tenure rights PES mechanisms are unlikely to be effective in meeting their joint conservation and livelihood goals.

***Subactivity: 1.1 Private sector payments for ecosystem services– a cross-regional study of the enabling conditions for local income growth and biodiversity conservation through community-based resource use (Lead: WCS with Forest Trends and Enterprise Works/VITA) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$ 169,182; Match:\$52,000)***

***Private sector payments for ecosystem services: market analysis of community-based ecotourism enterprise development in Ruaha, Tanzania***

The Ruaha case study was designed to assess opportunities for establishing community-based photographic and hunting tourism as a mechanism for generating local income and conserving the region's wildlife and natural resources. In FY08, staff from Enterprise Works/Vita planned to assist the local community organization (BOMIPA) and WCS to develop and implement a process for assessing the feasibility (ecological, institutional and

socio-economic) of establishing photographic tourism within the community's wildlife management area. One proposed tangible outcome from this activity was a technical manual targeted at the local community organization level, for conducting market assessments of community ecotourism enterprise development. In the future, we planned to build on this experience to explore opportunities for establishing community-based trophy hunting. This was supposed to leverage support provided to the WCS-Ruaha project through USAID-Tanzania.

This activity was cancelled due to local level politics which prevented the workshop from happening. Due to the nature of continued political issues in the area, this workshop will not be rescheduled. Instead, the funding and resources designed for this workshop will be directed towards a similar "Value Chain Analysis Workshop" to be led at an EWW site in Africa in FY09.

***Private sector payments for ecosystem services: community forest conservation and the voluntary carbon offset market in Makira, Madagascar***

The Makira case study was started as a retrospective "stock taking" to document the process employed by WCS and CI to establish a forest carbon offset market that generates sustainable income for the local community and ensures forest conservation. Dr. Carter Ingram assisted Dr. Christopher Holmes and colleagues from WCS, the Ministry of Environment and USAID in Madagascar to capture the process so that other forest conservation projects can learn from and potentially adopt the Makira approach.

***FY08 Outputs:***

- Case study outlining the process by which the Makira carbon project was established with special attention given to the governance challenges and solutions posed by establishing a PES scheme in rural Madagascar. The case study involved meeting with WCS staff members in Madagascar; the Secretary General of the Ministry of the Environment, Forests and Tourism; representatives from the USAID mission in Madagascar and contractors from USAID funded projects. As part of the case study, Carter Ingram also attended a Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) readiness meeting hosted by the World Bank for Malagasy governmental officials and NGOs.
- A shorter brochure of 1-2 pages highlighting key aspects of the Makira case study will be developed from the longer case study in FY09.
- The Makira case study was used to help inform a paper on risk and the forest carbon market written by Carter Ingram and David Wilkie for a workshop on "Protected areas, ecological scale, and governance".

***Private sector payments for ecosystem services: wildlife tourism and direct incentives for community conservation in the Northern Plains, Cambodia***

In FY08, the Northern plains study was continued with documentation in case study of efforts to use direct payments for conservation by private sector tour operators as a mechanism for generating local income and conserving wildlife and wildlife habitat. Dr. David Wilkie and staff from Enterprise Works/Vita continued to work with Dr. Tom Clements and community representatives from Tmatboey to capture present practices, explore

opportunities for tracking their evolution in the future, and for extending the income opportunities to other ecosystem services.

***FY08 Outputs:***

- Case study detailing the process and preconditions necessary to put in place the Tmatboey community-based ecotourism project.
- A practical and low-cost framework has been developed and implemented for community monitoring of livelihood and conservation impacts of direct payment projects. The first phase of the monitoring was started in FY08 and is proposed to be conducted again in FY10.
- A preliminary analysis of the potential for development of other enterprises based upon ecosystems services in the Northern Plains was conducted. Ann Koontz of EWV visited the Cambodian site to work with WCS staff to assess furthering the ecotourism initiatives and developing Wildlife Friendly product, such as Ibis rice.

***Private sector payments for ecosystem services: protocols for assessing the economic value of the Eastern Steppe, Mongolia***

The Eastern Steppe study will explore approaches for assessing the present and potential economic value of steppe ecosystem services. .

***FY08 Outputs:***

- A research framework for a pilot assessment of the ecological potential and economic value of the mosaic of ecosystems that characterize the Eastern Steppe has been developed by Karl Didier and Ochiroo Lkhamjav of WCS/Mongolia. This be implemented in FY09.
- TransLinks supported Ochiroo Lkhamjav's attendance at the Society for Conservation GIS (SCGIS) 11th Annual Conference and at the 28th Annual ESRI International User Conference, where he received GIS training on scholarship he was awarded.

***Private sector payments for ecosystem services: wildlife tourism and direct incentives for community conservation in the Simanjiro Plains, Tanzania***

The Simanjiro, Tanzania case study documented a unique payment for ecosystem services scheme. Wildlife in Tarangire National Park migrate outside of the park boundaries during the wet season to graze on grasses rich in phosphorous, a nutrient critical for lactating females. The local community is paid by a group of Tarangire private-sector tourism operators to maintain community pasture lands in areas outside of the park that are also critical for wildlife migration and grazing during the wet season, and not convert them to agriculture.

***FY08 Outputs:***

- Case study detailing the process and steps taken and preconditions necessary to put in place the private sector conservation easements program in Simanjiro.
- An Ecosystem Market (EM) Place article was developed from the longer case study and posted on the EM website. This shorter version was also used in the conference information pack for the Katoomba meeting in Tanzania.

***Private sector payments for ecosystem services: community-based ocellated Turkey (Meleagris ocellata) trophy hunting***

This case study documented how the regulated sale of wild turkey's to US sport hunters in community forest concessions in the Maya Biosphere Reserve has successfully integrated income generation, sound resource governance and biodiversity conservation

***FY08 Outputs:***

- A case study was produced outlining the process that was undertaken to create this initiative, how the payments from hunters are distributed throughout the community, the governance system that is in place to sustainably manage turkey populations, and an assessment of the effectiveness and sustainability of the program with respect to livelihoods and conservation benefits.

***Private sector payments for ecosystem services (PES): Improving information flow along a market chain to enhance economic efficiencies and the sustainable use of natural resources in the Philippines***

This Translinks activity developed and documented how actors along a value chain, especially the lowest end (producer groups, harvesters of forest products, indigenous groups, etc.) and the upper most ends of the chain - manufacturers and exporters can better coordinate to not only bring about more economic efficiencies and returns to the lower ends of the chain, but also to institute more effective resource management. In the Philippines, the furniture sector is in decline and one of the key factors is lack of quality raw materials due to unsustainable forest resource use. The Furniture Industry Association of Cebu is interested in how they can better support sustainable harvesting as most industry members have little understanding of how the bottom of the supply chain operates. Conversely, the bottom of the chain knows little to nothing about how their raw materials are used, which means forest resource harvests are often indiscriminate, forest goods have high reject rates, and wild stands are often rapidly depleted with little long-term return to the harvesters.

***FY08 Outputs:***



- A training workshop was held in Cebu and led by Ann Koontz of EWV, which brought together the stakeholders from along the forest product-furniture market chain to exchange information and identify longer-term opportunities for enhancing economic efficiencies and promoting sustainable use practices involved in the furniture value chain in Cebu.
- Workshop proceedings were produced that document discussions on how to best facilitate information exchange and co-ordination among all stakeholders for securing profits at both ends of the chain while insuring sustainable forest management and forest conservation.

***Subactivity: 1.2 Property rights and resource tenure for income security and resource conservation: a cross-regional study of livelihood best practices (Lead: Land Tenure Center with WCS) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$75,780; Matching Funds: \$22,000)***

Starting in FY08 and continuing through the life of the project, WCS and our Translinks and host country partners began a series of applied case studies on property rights and governance. These will capture and share what we are learning through practical field experience about identifying and promoting the most appropriate tenure and property systems for sustainably managing natural resources under a range of ecological and livelihoods regimes.

***Property rights and resource tenure for income security and resource conservation: governance systems for pastoralist livelihoods in Tanzania, Mali and Mongolia***

Much work has been undertaken to understand and define the most appropriate systems for governing farming livelihood systems where natural resources are predictably localized and can be privatized by individuals, groups or firms. Less work is available to guide governance of fugitive (transient and/or seasonally variant) resources (e.g., grass and water for pastoralists) and the livelihoods upon which they depend. This comparative set of action research activities is designed to explore, given the highly mobile nature of pastoralist landuse practices, what property and resource rights systems and resource management obligations would be most appropriate for securing livelihoods and maintaining the ecological integrity of grazing systems.

In FY08, the possibility of conducting a set of comparative case studies on resource rights in pastoralist societies was explored in Mongolia, Mali and Tanzania by Dr. Amanda Fine of WCS in the Eastern Steppe of Mongolia, Dr. Matt Turner of LTC in the Inner Niger River Delta of Mali and Dr. Pete Coppolillo of WCS in Ruaha in Tanzania. These discussions led to the documentation of the governance systems at the three sites, highlighting policies and practices that a) promote and militate against sustainable management of natural resources, and b) help secure local livelihoods or ensnare rural families in a poverty trap. From these initial discussions, it was apparent that information was lacking at some of the sites, particularly in Mongolia. In Tanzania, local level politics that affected other activities proposed for FY08, also prohibited finishing this case study. To fill the information gaps in Mongolia, David Wilkie and Carter Ingram are working closely with WCS/Mongolia staff to begin collecting data on pastoralist governance systems that can be used in a comparative framework in FY10 and FY11. Pete Copollilo has left Tanzania and relocated to a WCS site in North America, but will continue to advise on this project and will write up his preliminary work on this. Matt Turner has continued to move forward on his research in this area and will continue to advise on the project.

***FY08 Outputs:***

- The new pastoral development paradigm: “Engaging the realities of property institutions and livestock mobility in dryland Africa” was written by Matt Turner of the Land Tenure Center.
- A logical framework that details key interdisciplinary questions to ask with respect to governance in pastoral settings.

***Property rights and resource tenure for income security and resource conservation: indigenous land management and protected area establishment in the Gran Chaco of Bolivia***

This case study was led by the LTC and WCS and built on over 15 years of experience of an indigenous territorial organization and an international NGO working collaboratively in the eastern Bolivian lowlands to put in place durable mechanisms for economic development through sustainable community-based management of natural resources. Among the outcomes of this collaboration, the Iroso Guarani, in negotiations with the Bolivian state, have established the Kaa Iya National Park and the Iroso Tierra Comunitaria de Origen (TCO) within the larger Gran Chaco area of Bolivia.

The objective of this case study was two-fold: 1) to document the evolution of the role of women within the Iroso indigenous people’s organization CABI (Capitanía del Alto y Bajo Iroso) and characterize their growing influence on the governance of natural resources for sustainable economic development within the Iroso TCO; and 2) to help inform the direction of the next five-year Management Plan for the Indigenous Territory, development of which is due to commence in the coming months.

***FY8 Outputs:***

- A case study that documents the evolution of the role of women within the Iroso indigenous people’s organization CABI (Capitanía del Alto y Bajo Iroso) and characterizes their growing influence on the governance of natural resources for sustainable economic development within the Iroso TCO; and helps inform the direction of the next five-year Management Plan for the Indigenous Territory, development of which is due to commence in the coming months.

***Property rights and resource tenure for income security and resource conservation: Voluntary displacement for protecting endangered species, mitigating human-wildlife conflicts and improving human livelihoods in the Nagarhole National Park, India***

This case study is addressing the issue of voluntary resettlement as a conservation option for protecting endangered species, mitigating human-wildlife conflicts and improving human livelihoods in the Western Ghats region of Karnataka State in India. Specifically, this case study is drawing upon experiences of WCS staff and their local community partners who have been working in the region and will capture the unique suite of ongoing resettlement issues characterizing the Nagarhole National Park, where 250 households of tribal people have been relocated voluntarily and 1300 people have yet to relocate. Guidance is being provided by Dr. Lisa Naughton and Dr. Adrian Treves from the Land Tenure Center, WCS regional staff and Dr. Ullas Karanth, who together will document how the process of voluntary resettlement as a conservation and poverty reduction tool evolved in Nagarhole; identify the incentive structures and governance systems necessary to make such a process fair and equitable for local people

and effective for conservation; and will analyze the costs and benefits that have resulted from the resettlement process.

***FY8 Outputs:***

- A research plan was drafted in FY08 by Ullas Karanth, Dr. Lisa Naughton and Dr. Adrian Treves. This case study will continue into FY09, when the field work will be implemented.

***Subactivity: 1.3 Small livestock health– a gender-focused approach to income security and wildlife conservation in Ruaha Tanzania and Luangwa, Zambia (Lead: WCS) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$38,234; Matching Funds: \$11,000)***

This comparative case study was designed to explore the income and conservation impacts of enhancing small livestock husbandry through a program to vaccinate chickens against Newcastle Disease. Small livestock such as chickens seldom fulfill their livelihood and dietary potential within the economies of rural households. They are ever-present in villages, but disease reduces their productivity to almost zero, which is, of course, a significant disincentive to invest in their husbandry. Improving chicken husbandry through a women's cooperative network for Newcastle disease vaccination and marketing will have multiple benefits for communities and natural resources: First, animal-source protein is critical for children's cognitive development and general health, and chicken could become a significant source of animal protein. Second, chicken management and husbandry are the purview of women, so improvements in productivity are more likely to be directed to women and children. Finally, improvement in chicken husbandry may benefit wildlife, by making protein more widely available and reducing the motivation for bushmeat hunting. This comparative case study was led by Dr. David Wilkie in collaboration with Dr. Peter Coppolillo (Ruaha) and Dr. Dale Lewis (Zambia). This study is building upon work undertaken across southern Africa by the International Poultry Research Centre, and will help share lessons from a pilot being undertaken by COMACO in Zambia (Dr. Dale Lewis) with Cornell University supported by USAID through the WCS/AHEAD project (directed by Dr. Steve Osofsky), and the GL-CRSP work on Newcastle Disease control in preparedness for prevention and response to H5N1 HPAI, lead by Dr. Carol Cardona, UC Davis Veterinary Extension and Dr. Peter Msoffe, Veterinary Medicine and Public Health, Sokoine University of Agriculture and Dr. Paul Mkonyi, Veterinary Investigation Center, Mwanza in collaboration with Dr. Pete Coppolillo, WCS Tanzania.

***FY08 Outputs:***

- A practical framework for community-based monitoring of the livestock, livelihood, and conservation impacts of a Newcastle disease inoculation program. This monitoring has been started in Zambia.
- A case study of the impacts of Newcastle disease vaccinations on bushmeat consumption in Tanzania was completed and presented as a poster at the TransLinks session of the World Conservation Congress in October 2008.
- A similar comparative study is being started by Robin Alders of the International Rural Poultry Centre in Mozambique with TransLinks support and in collaboration with the WCS/AHEAD program led by Steve Osofsky.

***Subactivity: 1.4 Deforestation and poverty in Uganda (Lead Partner: LTC) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$1,701; Matching Funds: \$3,000)***

This activity offers rigorous time-series analysis of the relationship between forest degradation and local livelihoods. Specifically, Dr. Lisa Naughton will draw on long term field data linked to satellite image analysis to document the causes and socioeconomic consequences of rapid deforestation around Kibale National Park, 1996-2006.

Preliminary analysis suggests that although most households are now better off, the lower quintile has slid into deeper poverty. These very poor households rely on natural forests and consequently suffer immediately from deforestation, some having to sell off their land entirely and move to urban areas. The Kibale study suggests that the disproportionate presence of poor people close to a protected area does not necessarily indicate the park is a 'poverty trap'. Rather the park may be buffering the very poor from subsistence crises rooted in uncertain forest access rules, agroindustrial expansion and urban demand for charcoal. Dr. Naughton will publish this study during FY08, will travel to Uganda to share results with policy makers and NGOs.

***FY08 Outputs:***

- A publication entitled "Deforestation vs. Poverty at Kibale National Park, Uganda: A Ten-year Perspective" in the WCS working paper "Protected areas and human livelihoods".

***Subactivity: 1.5 Changing urban investment patterns and how this influences regional livestock populations (Lead Partner: LTC) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$6,561; Matching Funds: \$2,000)***

A major store of material wealth in semi-arid Africa has historically been livestock. Livestock have proven to be a particularly voracious form of wealth particularly when livestock mobility is restricted. Over the past three decades, recurrent drought has contributed to a shift in livestock ownership from livestock-rearing specialists to outside investors (often living in urban areas). Previous research has shown that this shift has negative implications for grazing management with greater ecological harm per livestock head. In these ways, the investment strategies of urban-based investors have significant environmental implications by affecting the growth of the regional herd and by affecting the prevalence of investor-owned animals in management herds.

Trends in countries such as Mali suggest an increase in alternative investments to urban-based peoples in the last ten years. In the capital city of Bamako, banking institutions have become much more reliable and investments into real estate and business enterprises much lucrative and accessible. This research has investigated the question of how these trends may influence the prevalence of investor-owned livestock in the major livestock-producing region in the country: the Inner Niger Delta of Mali. This research addresses this question by the combined analysis of two pieces of empirical work: 1. a 15-year return survey of the ownership of livestock herds in the Maasina area of the Inner Niger Delta of Mali; and 2. A survey of migrants from the same Maasina district who live and work in Bamako concerning their changing investment preferences and their views of the costs and benefits of buying livestock and entrusting them "back home" in the Maasina district. Implications of the findings for the region are discussed.

***FY08 Outputs:***

- A journal publication “Capital on the move: the changing relation between livestock and labor in Mali, West Africa” in a special issue of *Geoforum*.

***Subactivity: 1.6 Common property institutions and rangeland management in the Sahel (Lead Partner: LTC) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$3,561; Matching Funds:\$2,000)***

The ecological effects of livestock grazing in semi-arid Africa are influenced by: 1. the size of the regional livestock herd (wealth); and 2. the spatio-temporal distribution of livestock as it relates to vegetative resources (grazing management and herd mobility). This paper analyzes the contrasting institutional requirements of these two parameters: livestock population and herd mobility. The paper concludes by arguing that the context within which common pastures are managed is very important. Overly-abstracted common property theory has proven not to provide the necessary guidance for real-world management problems.

***FY08 Outputs:***

- A peer-reviewed journal publication entitled “The new pastoral development paradigm: Engaging the realities of property institutions and livestock mobility in dryland Africa” by Matt Turner of LTC, which is the publication also presented in activity 1.2. This work is critical for informing and developing the comparative study of governance systems in pastoralist societies.

***Subactivity: 1.7 Decentralization and protected area governance in Ecuador (Lead Partner: LTC) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$8,401; Matching Funds:\$3,000)***

As in many developing countries, environmental governance is under reform in Ecuador, including the management of the vast protected area network. To a varying degree, central government has been gradually transferring management authority and responsibility for Ecuador’s parks and reserves to provincial and municipal governments, so as to improve efficiency and give local communities a greater voice in natural resource decisions. This reform is stirring considerable debate. To better understand the promise and risk of decentralizing protected areas, Dr. Lisa Naughton (LTC) is working with Ecuadorian colleagues [including EcoCiencia, Fulbright Ecuador and Conservacion Internacional-Ecuador] to document outcomes of decentralized management. Specifically, she gathered data on the enforcement of environmental law in 9 protected areas which vary in the form of decentralization.

***FY08 Outputs:***

- A policy brief on this subject for government and donor decision makers has been started and will be completed in FY09.
- A peer-reviewed journal publication is in process and will be completed in FY09.

***Subactivity: 1.8 Survey of Wildlife Friendly Enterprise approaches to income growth and resource conservation (Lead Partners: LTC and WCS) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$25,348; Matching Funds: \$3,000 )***

This activity leverages TransLinks funds and staff support to capture and analyze best practices and lessons learned from over 30 wildlife friendly private-sector enterprises that formed a trade group called the called WEN (Wildlife Enterprise Network) after discussions at a workshop held at the White Oak Conservation Center in March 2007.

***FY08 Outputs:***

- A guidance brief is being developed by Adrian Treves of LTC on developing eco-labels for Wildlife Friendly enterprises.
- A journal publication has been submitted by Adrian Treves of LTC on “Strategic trade-offs for wildlife-friendly eco-labels”.
- A Wildlife Friendly steering committee meeting was supported by TransLinks in FY08 to plan and prioritize next steps for the network.
- Two interns have started working with Ray Victorine of WCS on developing a marketing scheme for WFEN products and website design.

***Subactivity: 1.9 South Africa PES case studies and round-table discussion (USAID/EGAT: \$7,092; Matching Funds \$40,000)***

The South Africa PES roundtable was convened as an important component of the broader work on case study documentation of payments for ecosystem services. Specifically, South Africa has been the site of a significant amount of experimentation and expertise related to adapting PES to an African context. While South Africa has a unique economic, political and cultural relative to other countries in the region, it is still a key site of ongoing piloting and innovation related to PES and therefore worth learning from and assessing how this approach is being applied in ecosystems within the region.

***FY08 Outputs:***

- Meeting proceedings produced of South Africa case studies and presented as a technical manual of general PES problems and solutions.

***Subactivity: 1.10 Natural resource governance as a practical entry point to building demand and the skills needed for national level political reform (Lead: WCS with Land Tenure Center and the Earth Institute). Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$0; Matching Funds: \$2,000)***

Current donor efforts to encourage free and fair elections, enhance rule-of-law and reduce corruption at the national level are critical to democracy building in many developing nations. However, on their own they may not be enough for democracy to take root and to flourish. Experience from TransLinks partner field activities suggest that there is also an important role for local (bottom-up) approaches, implemented by NGOs, that help foster citizen knowledge of and demand for representative, transparent, accountable and effective government. Local efforts will in turn help democratic governance systems at all jurisdictional levels to evolve more quickly and sustain

themselves, thus laying the foundation for more equitable economic growth and sustainable natural resource management.

This comparative study has drawn examples from WCS and partners' community-based conservation projects to demonstrate how NRM NGOs can play a key role in helping enhance and leverage local understanding and experience of democratic governance and, thus, build grass-roots pressure for national democratic reforms.

***FY08 Outputs:***

- A briefing document is being finished by WCS including 3-4 case studies demonstrating how NRM NGOs have helped promote enhanced local understanding of, experience with, and demand for, transparent, representative and accountable governance systems, and how this fosters democratization at local to national levels.

**Activity: 2      Tool development: decision support systems for more effective planning and adaptive management**

This activity is designed to tailor, refine and make broadly available to Translinks institutions and their national partners newly developed analytical frameworks and decision support tools. Dissemination of these tools will greatly enhance the ability of Translinks project staff to design and plan NWP-based programs.

***Subactivity: 2.1 Toolkit for assessing the present and potential economic value of ecosystem services across the landscape (Lead partner: Earth Institute with EW/VITA, WCS and Forest Trends) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$99,654; Matching Funds:\$35,000)***

This tool is being designed to help practitioners and community members make decisions about development and resource management interventions that would be most needed and appropriate across a given landscape. The tool is integrating field measurements and satellite data to classify the type and percentage of different land use practices across an area of interest and to identify the ecosystem services associated with various land uses. From this analysis, maps and scenarios will be generated that can help the community assess livelihood based natural resource problems at a landscape scale, identify the ecosystem service trade-offs and benefits for various stakeholders practicing different land uses, develop potential solutions for those challenges and target the natural resource management and development interventions that would be needed to most effectively address these problems.

***FY08 Outputs:***

- In FY08, the development of the first aspect of the tool has been started, which will quantify the relationship of different land cover classes and ecosystem services (such as carbon storage, nitrogen content of soils, and water filtration rates of soils) and the spatial distribution of these services across the landscape in select MVs. In future



years, this tool will be combined with socio-economic value of different land use practices and ecosystem services.

- Framework on the flows of ecosystem services in MVs with different land-use practices.
- A briefing document on nutrition as an ecosystem service in the MVs. This is in preparation and should be completed in early FY09.
- A power point presentation on the relationship between biodiversity and ecosystem services in the MVs.

***Subactivity: 2.2 Tools for overcoming hurdles for selling carbon in the voluntary offset market (Lead: WCS with Forest Trends). Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$7,750; Matching Funds: \$5,000)***

In parallel with activity 3.7 this toolkit will provide Translinks partners and field staff with guidelines and technical tools on how to assess the feasibility of selling carbon in the voluntary carbon market and the practical details on how to start this type of program. This tool will be developed from the training modules offered at the workshop hosted by WCS in sub-activity 3.7

***FY08 Outputs:***

- This is currently being developed from the presentations given at the workshop in early September 2008 and will be completed in early FY09.

### **Activity: 3 Cross-partner exchange, training and capacity building**

This activity is designed to engage TransLinks program staff and local partners (as well as, interested USAID staff) in learning and information sharing activities related to nature, wealth and power. Outreach mechanisms will include regional training workshops on selected topics in some of the case study site countries. Relevant distance learning opportunities will also be identified and made available to interested parties.

***Subactivity: 3.1 Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) training workshop (Lead Partner: Forest Trends). Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$201,085; Matching Funds: \$60,000)***

In FY08, Forest Trends sponsored two PES workshops. The first was designed to introduce USAID Washington staff and Translinks partners to the concept of PES, the mechanisms behind these programs; how they are established and monitored; and the benefits, impacts and implications of PES for livelihoods, security and/or biodiversity. The second workshop was held in Tanzania and targeted host-country policy makers, African nationals working in this area and TransLinks partner organizations.

Both the Washington D.C. and East Africa USAID trainings will include 2 components. First, a tailored training session for USAID staff with senior Forest Trends / Katoomba Group and Ecosystem Marketplace experts on markets and payments for ecosystem services. Second, an invitation to participate in an invite-only Katoomba Group meeting -- in the Chesapeake Bay region and East African region, respectively -- in order to enable deeper learning about both current regional applications and debates related to opportunities and risks associated with market-based mechanisms for conservation.

***FY8 Outputs:***

- Proceedings of the two PES training workshops compiled. The proceedings from the Chesapeake event have been published on the Ecosystem Marketplace website at [http://www.katoombagroup.org/~katoomba/event\\_details.php?id=20](http://www.katoombagroup.org/~katoomba/event_details.php?id=20) and proceedings from the Tanzania meeting will be published on the Ecosystem Marketplace shortly.

***Subactivity: 3.2 Katoomba Workshop (Lead Partner: Forest Trends) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$47,362; Matching Funds:\$200,000)***

The Katoomba Group is an international working group of leading experts from forest and energy industries, research institutions, the financial world, and environmental NGOs dedicated to advancing markets for some of the ecosystem services. At Katoomba workshops, participants hear expert speakers talking about some of the most interesting examples of the use of environmental markets from around the world. Two Katoomba workshops were offered in FY08, including:

- Chesapeake Bay/Washington,DC Katoomba Group Meeting
- East Africa Katoomba Group Meeting

***FY8 Outputs:***

- TransLinks partner and host country partner staff have increased understanding of PES issues and challenges. In total, over 500 people have been trained in PES through both meetings.
- Proceedings of two Katoomba workshops compiled and published on the Ecosystem Marketplace website at [http://www.katoombagroup.org/~katoomba/event\\_details.php?id=20](http://www.katoombagroup.org/~katoomba/event_details.php?id=20) (Chesapeake/Washington meetings) and [http://www.katoombagroup.org/~katoomba/event\\_details.php?id=18](http://www.katoombagroup.org/~katoomba/event_details.php?id=18) (Tanzania meeting).

***Subactivity: 3.3 Market chain analysis training (Lead partner: Enterprise Works/VITA with WCS) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$72,072; Matching Funds: \$9,000 )***

Representatives from EW/V planned to hold a workshop on market chain analysis training in Africa for Translinks and host-country partner staff. Due to local level politics surrounding Ruaha, this event was cancelled in FY08. The

funding and materials developed for this workshop will be redirected to a workshop to be hosted by EWV in FY09 at an EWV site in East Africa.

***Subactivity: 3.4 Millennium Village thematic workshops (Lead partner: Earth Institute) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$26,839; Matching Funds: \$5,000)***

TransLinks sponsored the participation of Shahid Naeem and Jason Sicerly in multiple MV workshops. The data and information gathered at these workshops were used to develop products in FY08 and are being used to support the development of the ecosystem service tool being developed in activity 2.1.

***Subactivity: 3.5 Land Tenure Center “writing workshop” (Lead partner: LTC) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$47,369; Matching Funds: \$5,000)***

In Spring '08, LTC convened a workshop to engage multi-disciplinary expertise on “Designing Pro-poor Rewards for Ecosystem Services”. Participants will included University of Wisconsin-Madison researchers, TransLinks partners and other selected outside experts. The workshop addressed how and if PES projects can benefit the poor in a context of uncertain resource tenure and small landholdings, which is commonplace in Africa and SE Asia.

***FY8 Outputs:***

- Two case studies on PES: “Designing pro-poor rewards for ecosystem services: lessons from the United States?” by Harvey Jacobs and “Rewards for Ecosystem services and collective land tenure: lessons from Ecuador and Indonesia” by Kelly Wendland.
- Journal publication entitled “ Incentive-compatible institutional design: Who’s in charge here?” by Daniel W. Bromley
- Approximately, 160 people participated in one or more parts of the program.
- Program agenda and presentations are available at <http://www.ies.wisc.edu/ltc/springforum.htm>.
- Seven TransLinks partners, in addition to LTC, attended the event. All members of the TransLinks partnership were represented. Of the seven attendees, five gave presentations or were on discussion panels.

***Subactivity: 3.6 Overcoming hurdles to selling carbon in voluntary offset markets (Lead partner: WCS with Forest Trends) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$69,141: Matching Funds:\$20,000)***

WCS has been a leader in the field of reducing carbon emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD) through its Makira project, which will result in the reduced emissions of 9.5 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent over 30 years (as verified by an independent Winrock study). We have received agreement from the government of Madagascar to market this carbon, and have constructed a revenue-sharing system that provides 50 % of the gross income to local communities, another 25% to local management, and 10% to the national government's carbon finance unit. WCS is now planning to develop projects at even larger scales through a series of sites in 8 countries. We have a number of buyers -- mostly carbon aggregators, who have already expressed interest in purchasing whatever forest carbon we may have available. Most are interested in CCBA-certified carbon. A big stumbling block to moving these projects forward is in training WCS staff and their local partners on how to evaluate the REDD potential of various sites and what data needs to be assembled (it's almost always available) to begin that process.

To help overcome this barrier, in FY08 we conducted a workshop that brings together key staff and trains them on how to make REDD carbon finance work for them. In addition to REDD, this workshop will also address carbon payments for tree planting and forest restoration through the voluntary market as an alternative to payments through the clean development mechanism, CDM, which does not allow for easy participation from small scale producers. Tim Pearson from WinRock International and Lucio Pedroni from CATIE with Linda Krueger and Ray Victrine from WCS moderated this meeting.

### ***FY8 Outputs:***

- Approximately 24 TransLinks partner and host-country partner staff trained on how to set-up projects to receive payments for tree planting, forest restoration and avoided deforestation through the voluntary carbon offset market.

## **Activity: 4 Global dissemination**

This activity is designed to disseminate lessons learned and new knowledge acquired on the nature-wealth-power nexus beyond consortium partners, with the intention of informing knowledge leaders and stimulating debate, as well as to identify any knowledge gaps that need to be addressed. In general, our dissemination policy will include posting all of our products on the TransLinks website ([www.translinks.org](http://www.translinks.org)) and the USAID NRM portal. We will also distribute relevant products on the Ecosystem Marketplace website. Publications, presentations at meetings and the following activities will also be key components of our evolving dissemination strategy. We will also develop a TransLinks email distribution list of TransLinks partners', USAID and other relevant organizations to which we will send regular announcements of TransLinks activities and outputs.

### ***Subactivity: 4.1 Conservation of Biodiversity and Poverty Reduction Discussion series, (Lead Partner: WCS with all TransLinks partners) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$10,706; Matching Funds: \$3,000)***

In the spring of 2008, we hosted a series of discussions in New York with the UNDP/Equator Initiative and Fordham Law School on cutting edge issues surrounding how to achieve both conservation and poverty reduction goals simultaneously. The focus of the discussions were on the emerging forest carbon market, specifically Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation. The first panel addressed “Carbon markets for climate, conservation, and poverty reduction: The Role of Law in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)” and was held at Fordham Law School and the speakers included: Robert O'Sullivan, Executive Director for North America, Climate Focus; Jill Blockhus, Senior Policy Advisor, The Nature Conservancy; Xueman Wang, Senior Counsel, Project Finance and Cofinancing, Legal Department, World Bank; Jake Werksman, Program Director, Institutions & Governance, World Resources Institute; and Moderated by Rubén Kraiem, Partner, Covington & Burling LLP & Adjunct Professor of Law, Fordham Law School. The second panel was held at the United Nations as a side event during the Commission on Sustainable Development meeting. The title of the panel was “Carbon Markets for Climate Change, Conservation and Poverty Reduction: Opportunities and Challenges of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)” and speakers included Agnes Kiss

Lead Ecologist and Regional Safeguards Coordinator, Europe and Central Asia, World Bank; Linda Krueger, Director of Global Policy, Wildlife Conservation Society; Charles McNeill, Senior Advisor, Environment and Energy Group, United Nations Development Programme; Michelle Passero, Business Development Executive,

Forests and Land Use, EcoSecurities; and David Singh, Executive Director of Guyana Program, Conservation International.

***FY8 Outputs:***

- Approximately 150 people participated in the two panel discussions on Nature, Wealth and Power issues
- Video broadcast of the CSD discussion that will be made available on the TransLinks website. The DVD of the first panel held at Fordham Law School will be finished shortly.

***Subactivity: 4.2 International Conferences (Lead partner: WCS) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$8,550; Matching Funds: \$3,000)***

In FY07, TransLinks staff and partners will attend and/or present at international conferences on topics relevant to the workplan to disseminate work, to gain feedback on the program and to stay abreast of current topics and issues in the field.

***FY08 Outputs:***

- David Wilkie and Carter Ingram attended and presented work at a WCS hosted workshop held at the White Oak Conference center entitled, “Protected Areas, Ecological Scale, And Governance”. Papers prepared and/or presented were 1) Protected Areas, Ecological Scale, And Governance – A Framing Paper by W. M. Adams, K. H. Redford and D. S. Wilkie and 2) Governance of the Global Carbon Market: Does Scale Matter? By J. Carter Ingram and David Wilkie.
- TransLinks supported multiple partners and staff to attend and present at the LTC Spring Forum, Katoomba Events in Washington, DC and in Tanzania.
- TransLinks sponsored a session entitled “Following the nature, wealth and power trinity to healthy environments and healthy people” at the World Conservation Congress in Barcelona in October, 2008. Although, this event occurred in FY09, the preparation took place in FY08. Four case studies were prepared as posters for this event. Case study presenters and panel discussants interactively debated the integration of nature, wealth and power into their work.

***Subactivity: 4.3 The Evolution of Nature, Wealth and Power: Linking past and present projects (Lead partners: WCS) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$2,640, Matching Funds: \$3,000)***

This activity is planned in two parts at the beginning of FY09 and will be hosted by USAID. .

***Subactivity: 4.4 High profile panel to discuss Nature, Wealth and Power (Lead Partner: WCS) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$0; Matching Funds: \$2,000)***

This event will take place in the fall of 2011, before the termination of the project, but preparation will be ongoing over the next three years. This panel will aim to bring together a few of the world's most renowned thinkers and leaders in natural resource conservation, poverty reduction and governance to further the broad-scale debate on how the integration of nature, wealth and power can help/hinder global goals towards poverty reduction, environmental conservation, and peace/security. The format will be similar to the actor's studio on PBS and will be moderated by an interviewer of the caliber of Nicholas Kristoff. Potential panelists would include Joe Stiglitz (or Jeffrey Sachs), George Soros, Walt Reid (Wangarii Matthai or Jane Goodall), Muhammad Yunus and/or Mary Robinson.

**Activity: 5      Project Coordination**

***Subactivity: 5.1 Project Coordination (All partners) Level of Effort (USAID/EGAT: \$132,707; Matching Funds: \$ 7,156)***

Project coordination includes inter alia: a) guidance and oversight of all comparative case studies and training efforts; b) development of new opportunities for TransLinks learning and dissemination of best practices; c) organization of and participation in TransLinks partners and USAID meetings; d) preparation of annual implementation plans and budgets; e) quarterly budget and annual technical report preparation; f) preparation, printing and dissemination of TransLinks products, g) website management.

