

**PRESENTATION GIVEN AT THE TRANS LINKS VALUE CHAIN
WORKSHOP ENTITLED:**

**“Value Chain Cases in the Context of Conservation
Marketing and Certification”**

**JUNE 25-27, 2009
ARUSHA, TANZANIA**

HOSTED BY ENTERPRISEWORKS/VITA



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TransLinks: Promoting Transformation by Linking Nature, Wealth and Power

Presented by Jane Carter Ingram



Core activities

- Analysing and documenting best practice
- Tool Development
- Training events and workshops
- Global Dissemination

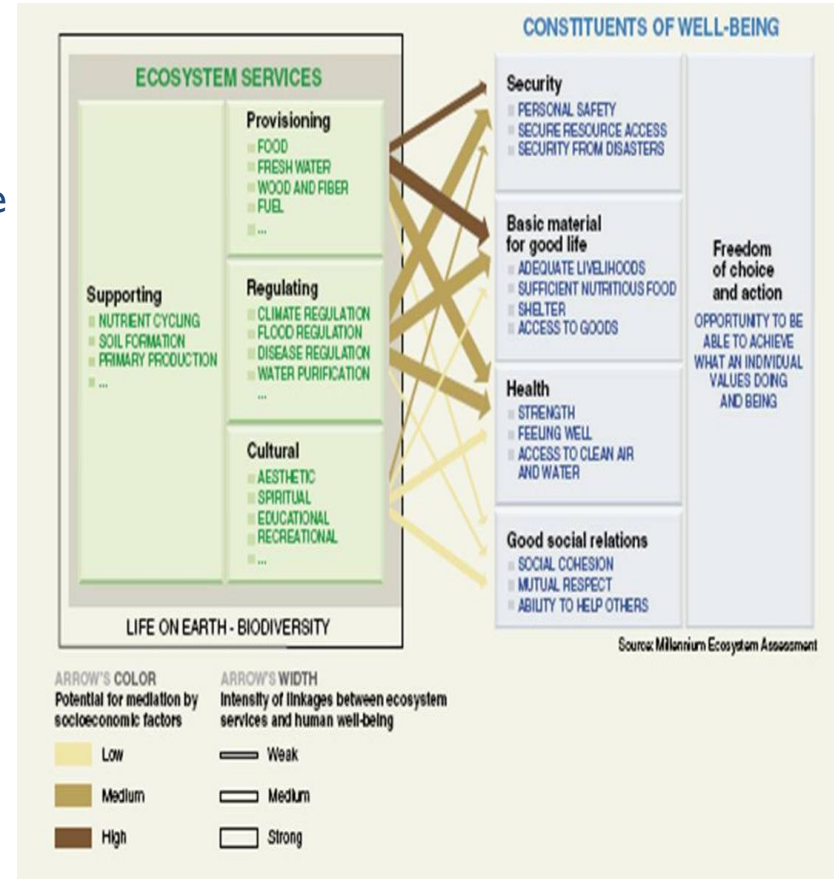


Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)

Key Criteria:

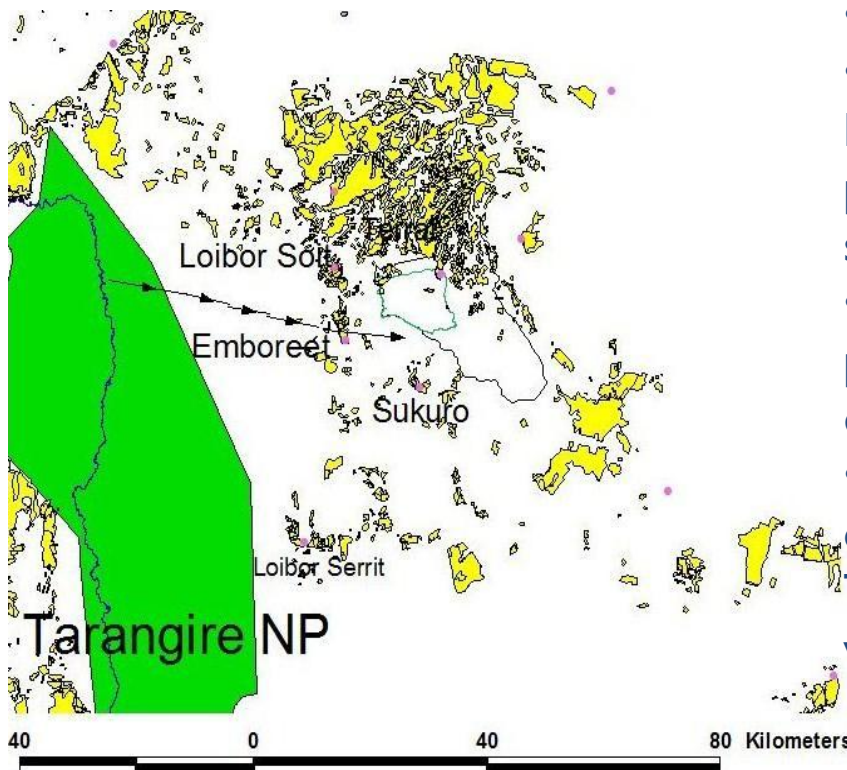
- (a) the mechanism must involve a voluntary transaction where;
- (b) a well-defined environmental service (or a land use likely to secure that service);
- (c) is being 'bought' by a (minimum of one) service buyer;
- (d) from a (minimum of one) service provider and
- (e) if and only if the service provider secures service provision (conditionality)

- (From Wunder , 2005)



Community land easements

Simanjiro, Tanzania (Nelson, 2008)



- 1 village of 2,500 people with monthly household expenditures of approximately \$10/household
- Area of interest: 9,300 ha
- Wildlife in Tarangire National Park need grasslands outside of park for grazing during wet season
- Agricultural expansion outside of park threatens key wildlife dispersal areas
- Agreement between private tour operators and community of Terrat to conserve grasslands for wildlife

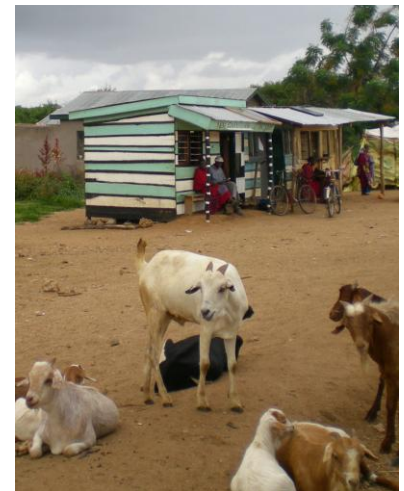
Community land easements

Simanjiro, Tanzania (Nelson, 2008)



Agreement:

- 4 private sector tour operators
- 5 year contract with Terrat village
- \$4500/year conservation easement
- \$3500/year for 4 village game scouts



Community-based ecotourism

Tmatbouey, Cambodia (Clements et al. 2008)

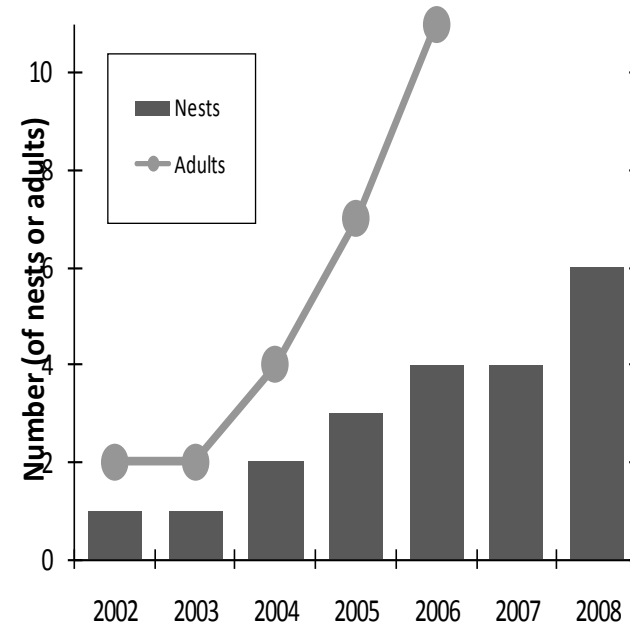


- 1 Village of 203 families with average household income of \$300-\$450/year
- Village located in Kulen Promthep Wildlife Sanctuary with a Community Protected area of approximately 1,711 ha
- Area is important habitat for rare bird species
- Ecotourism project developed for birdwatching and income for community
- Agreement between Community, WCS and Government to work together to conserve bird populations in the area for eco-tourism and generate revenue for the community
- Tourists pay \$30 to the community fund if they see an Ibis species and \$15 if they do not, in addition to other services

Community-based ecotourism

Tmatbouey, Cambodia (Clements et al. 2008)

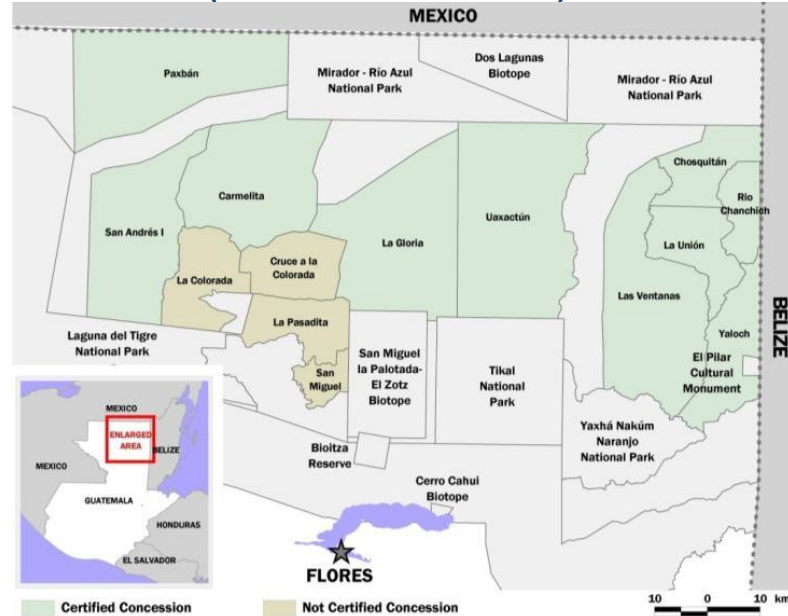
Year	Total	Services	Fund	Average Service Payment/Tourist	% revenue for village
2003	\$0	\$0	\$0		
2004	\$498	\$128	\$370	\$ 10	11.4%
2005	\$2,588	\$1,058	\$1,530	\$ 21	14.1%
2006	\$3,553	\$1,453	\$2,100	\$ 21	14.1%
2007	\$5,961	\$3,641	\$2,320	\$ 47	19.9%
2008	\$12,271	\$8,491	\$3,780	\$ 67	23.9%



Wildlife population trends: White-shouldered Ibis (*Pseudibis davisoni*).

Community-based trophy hunting

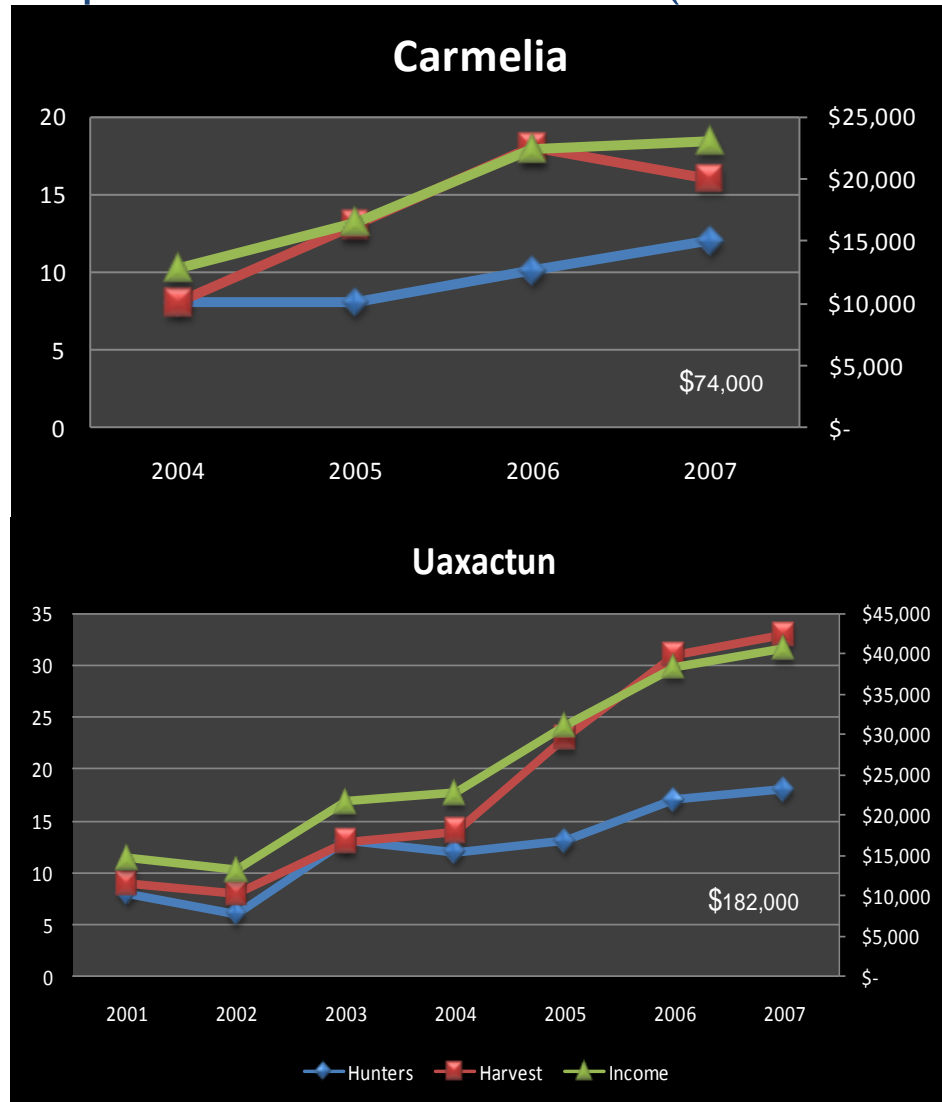
Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala (Baur et al. 2008)



- 2 Villages located in the Multiple Use Zones of the Maya Biosphere Reserve:
 - Uaxactún: 1,000 people in an area of 835 km²
 - Carmelita: 388 people in an area of 562 km²
- Natural resource based economies
- Controlled hunting of the Ocellated Turkey provides additional income to community and encourages sustainable wildlife management
- Hunters pay \$1,450/turkey and \$700/one additional turkey, in addition to other services provided by the community

Community-based trophy hunting

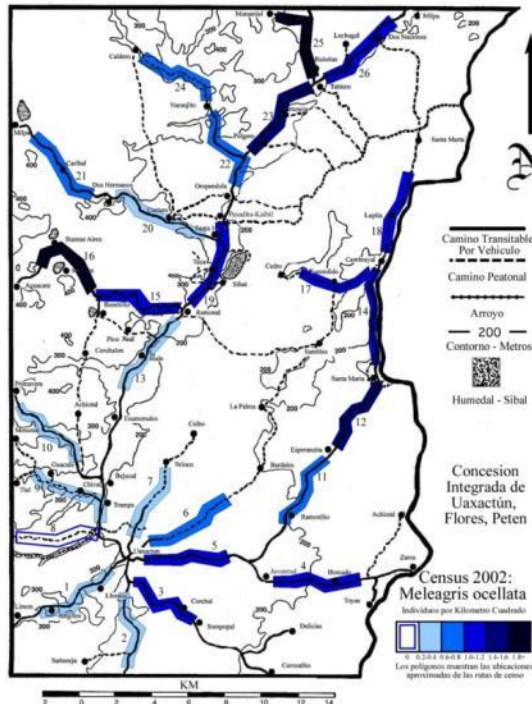
Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala (Baur et al. 2008)



Community-based trophy hunting

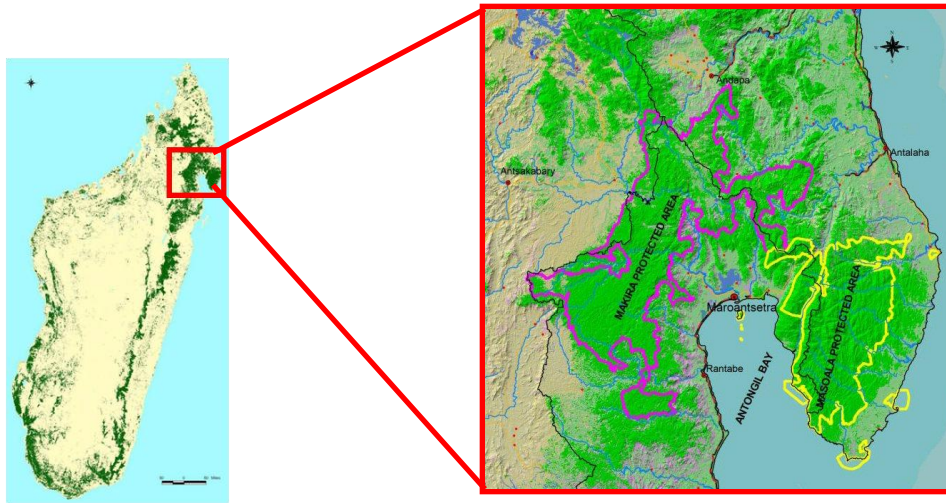
Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala (Baur et al. 2008)

	Uaxactún		Carmelita	
Years	2000 - 2004	2005 - 2007	2002 - 2004	2005 - 2007
Mean Density	0.48	0.76	0.37	0.63
Range	0.32-0.54	0.60 - 0.84	0.24 - 0.45	0.41 - 0.81
St. Dev.	0.083	0.136	0.114	0.204



Financing forest conservation through the carbon market

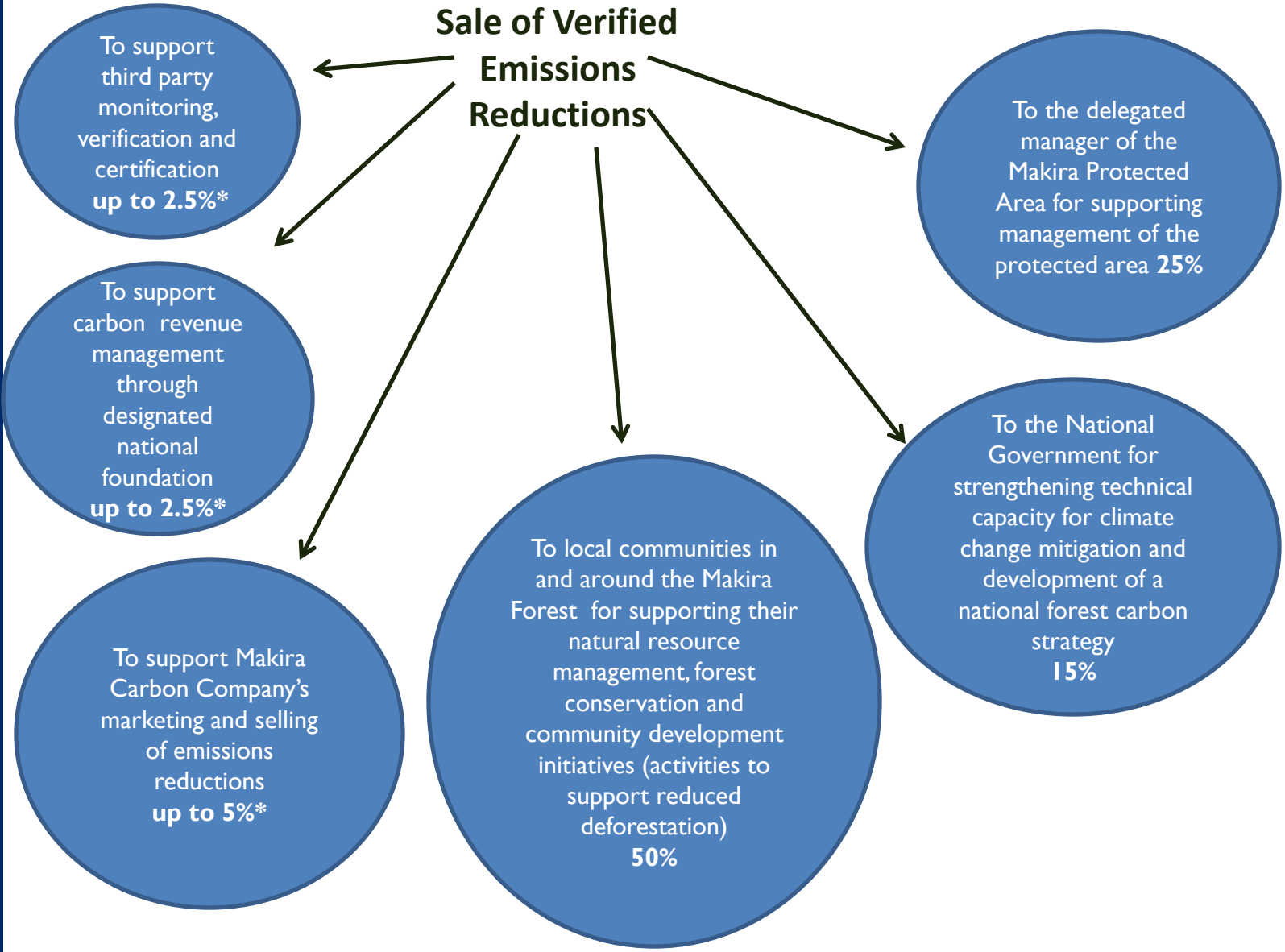
Makira, Madagascar (Holmes et al. 2008)



- Approximately 150,000 people in 120 villages and household income of approximately \$250/year from cash crops
- Area of 401,000 ha for avoided deforestation/forest carbon conservation surrounded by an area of 276,387 ha of community managed lands
- Assessments demonstrated that 9,486 ha of forest could be protected from deforestation over a thirty year time period
- Agreements between the Government and local communities to sustainably manage forest resources and agreements between Government and WCS to manage forests for conservation and to market CO₂ emissions reductions

Revenue from the

Sale of Verified Emissions Reductions



Analysis and Documentation of Best Practice

TRANSLINKS



Herder Community Based Nature Conservation Project:
Mini-workshops with Herder Communities
in the Eastern Steppe of Mongolia

FIELD TRIP REPORT

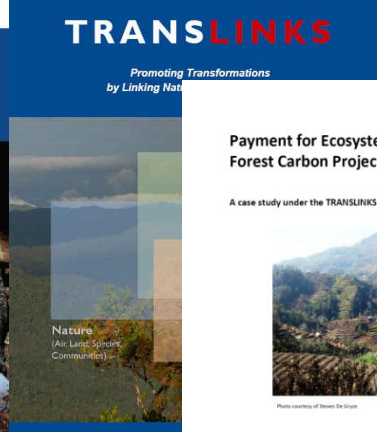
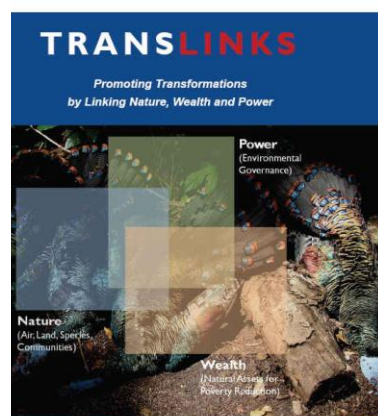


Facilitated by the
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Mongolia Program
Eastern Mongolian Community Conservation Association (EMCCA)

July 17th – August 11th, 2008
Eastern Mongolia



Ulaanbaatar 2008



Payment for Ecosystem Services: Developing
Forest Carbon Projects in Nepal

A case study under the TRANSLINKS program, EnterpriseWorks/VITA



Prepared by:
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With contributions from Ann Koontz (EnterpriseWorks/VITA), Shiva Pandey (ANSAB), and
Bhishma Subedi (ANSAB)



Case Study:
Community-based Ocellated Turkey (*Meleagris ocellata*) Sport Hunting
in the Petén, Guatemala

Forest Carbon Financing for
Change Mitigation and Improved
Protected



Sharing t

Tools and Training Materials



Payments for Ecosystem Services: Getting Started

A Primer



TRANSLINKS

Promoting Transformations
by Linking Nature, Wealth and Power

the
katoomba
group

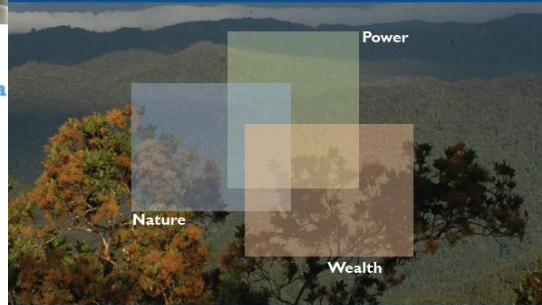


Photo: © David Lees, AMNH

WCS REDD Project Development Guide

This document draws upon information presented at a REDD workshop hosted by the TransLinks program of the Wildlife Conservation Society in Lima, Peru, September 10-12, 2008

Workshop presenters: Tim Pearson, Lucio Pedroni, Linda Krueger, Ray Victorine, Tom Clements, Tom Evans, Christopher Holmes, Ricardo Muza, Rob Wallace and David Wilkie

This document was written and compiled by: J. Carter Ingram, Todd Stevens, Tom Clements, Matthew Hatchwell, Linda Krueger, Ray Victorine, Christopher Holmes and David Wilkie



TRANSLINKS Livelihood Surveys

August 2007

A tool for conservation design, action and monitoring

A need for rigorous science

Conservation actions are typically undertaken to preserve a nation's spectacular wildlife and wild ecosystems, and to promote the livelihood security of rural families who depend for their subsistence on a nation's natural resources. Documenting how conservation actions influence the welfare of local people is important because it can help demonstrate the benefits of conservation or allow us to design ways to minimize adverse impacts.

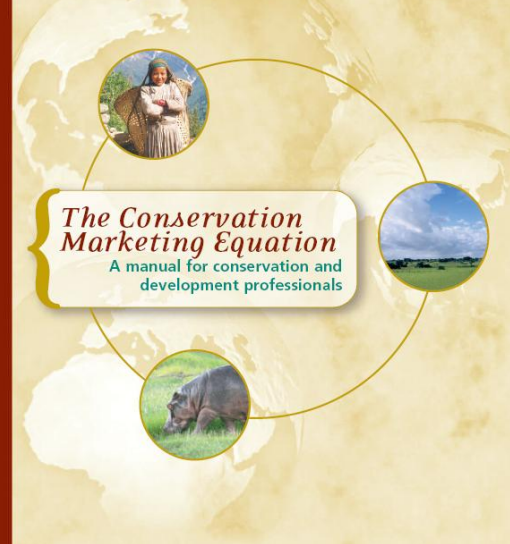
What data should we collect?

Though many things could be measured to assess the welfare of families, there is broad consensus within the development community that health, wealth, income, consumption and access to services are the most important attributes to track. Moreover, it is not enough to track the ongoing well-being of a household; we must also attempt to promote or mitigate a household's well-being. That village-level factors such as the availability of social services and the impact of social services on these matters are also important to conservation.

Consequently, if we are to assess both the welfare of families and the factors most instrumental in determining family wellbeing, we need to gather data on both village and household level variables.

Village level factors

The most important attributes of a village that influence the welfare of families are: proximity to markets, access to natural resources, and availability of social services. Isolation from markets means that families can't sell their produce or the transportation costs erase their profits, and that the price of imported manufactured goods, medicines and educational materials may be prohibitively expensive. Natural resources provide families with food, fuel, construction materials, and income. For many poor families, natural resources are the only assets they own, and they often serve as insurance to help them



Training Events and Workshops

- **“Developing Forest Carbon Projects” Workshops, WCS**
- **The Legal, Ecological, Social and Economic Dimensions of REDD, WCS with UNDP and Fordham University**
- **Payment for Ecosystem Service Workshops, Forest Trends**
- **Designing Pro-Poor Payment for Ecosystem Services Programs, Land Tenure Center**
- **Conservation Marketing Workshops, Enterprise Works/VITA**

Thank You!
www.translinks.org

This publication was made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), under the terms of the TransLinks Leader with Associates Cooperative Agreement No.EPP-A-00-06-00014-00 to the Wildlife Conservation Society. TransLinks is a partnership of The Wildlife Conservation Society, The Earth Institute, EnterpriseWorks/VITA, Forest Trends and The Land Tenure Center. The contents are the responsibility of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States government.