

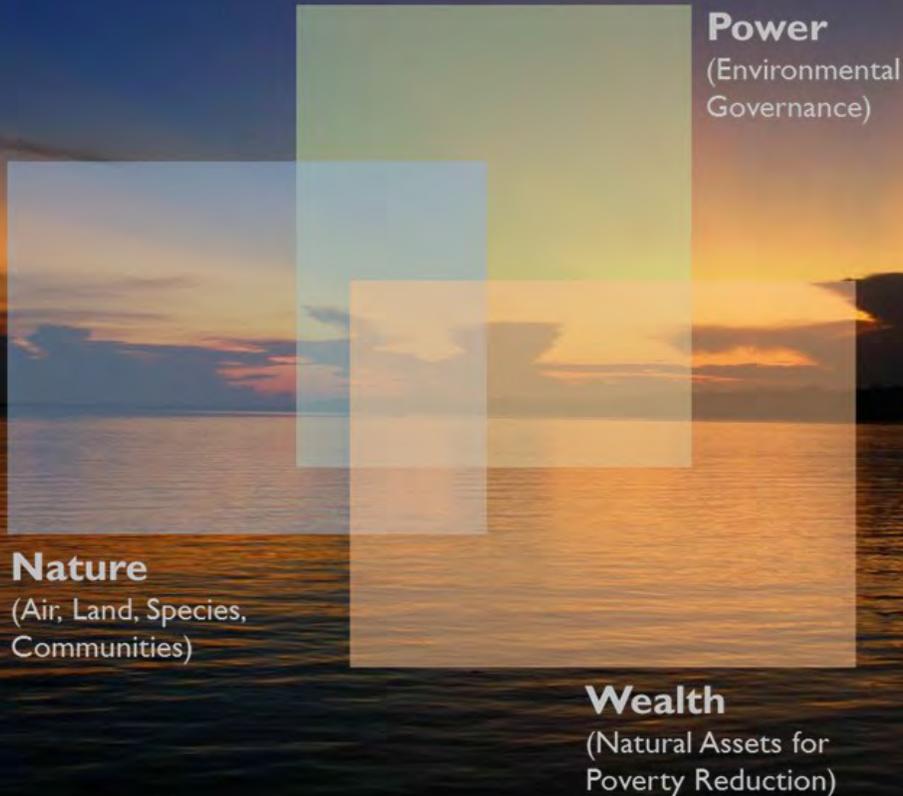


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TRANSLINKS

*Promoting Transformations
by linking
Nature, Wealth and Power*



Final Technical Report
Cooperative Agreement No.EPP-A-00-06-000 | 4-00
July 2012

Promoting Transformation: Linking Natural Resources, Economic Growth and Governance (TransLinks)

A Program of the Wildlife Conservation Society in partnership with Forest Trends, Enterprise Works/VITA - a division of Relief International, the Nelson Institute/Land Tenure Center at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and the Earth Institute/Center for Environmental Research and Conservation at Columbia University. Supported by USAID/ E3/ LTRM (Office of Land Tenure & Resources Management)

Final Report for Cooperative Agreement No.EPP-A-00-06-00014-00

September 30, 2006 – June 30, 2012

Total Level of Effort: \$9,365,212 (USAID¹ \$6,525,452, Match \$2,839,760)

Background

With humanity already consuming the lions share of the planets resources and increasingly degrading natural systems and the ecosystem services they provide, the 7 billion people alive today must ask – “How can we transform our global society so that, in the not too distant future, we have all learned to sustainably govern natures services, grow durable economies and raise the poor permanently out of poverty.”

A valuable step in this transformation has been the work accomplished during the [TransLinks](#) program (2006-2012) - a major initiative of the United States Agency for International Development, Office of Land Tenure and Resource Management within the Bureau of Economic Growth, Education and Environment. Over the last 5.5-years, the Wildlife Conservation Society with its partners, Forest Trends, Enterprise Works/VITA (a division of Relief International), the Nelson Institute/Land Tenure Center at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and the Earth Institute/Center for Environmental Research and Conservation at Columbia University, identified, developed, and disseminated lessons, best practices, and tools from projects that promote the integration of nature, wealth and power around the world.

A primary focus of TransLinks was on projects that have attempted to apply the new approach of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) including Wildlife FriendlyTM enterprise certification, to support people living in threatened ecosystems, through conservation and sustainable use of the natural resource base upon which they depend. By understanding better how these conditional incentive mechanisms work, development practitioners and policy makers will increase their ability to promote more equitable natural resource governance that conserves ecosystems and the vital services they contribute to the welfare and livelihoods of poor families.

At WCS we believe that PES offers a tantalizing transformational pathway to alter the incentives that drive how people interact with nature, and help reverse the destruction of natural systems that threaten the welfare of billions of poor families. Using conditional payments to change environmental governance has huge potential to conserve the environment, and thus retain food production, flood regulation, water filtration, coastal erosion, climate regulation and other services that flow from nature, and provide a durable foundation for sustained economic growth and poverty alleviation.

¹ TransLinks and Standing Forest Conservation Market Initiative

Through the work of TransLinks we are learning that PES can work to improve governance, conserve nature and grow peoples incomes. In the 50 nations where WCS works, most governments are cash-strapped and PES programs financed by national treasuries would be non-starters or unsustainable. WCS and its partners within TransLinks have shown that a more entrepreneurial approach to PES in developing countries is not only possible but effective with funds coming from the private sector rather than the government..

In the African grasslands of northern Tanzania, private tour operators are paying Maasai land owners to keep their land as pasture rather than converting it to wheat cultivation which fails more years than not. Keeping these Maasai lands as pasture is vital to the wildlife that migrate out of Tarangire National Park in the wet season. Without these breeding and feeding areas, wildlife populations in Tarangire would decline as would tourist income, tax revenue for the state and jobs for local people. This PES program financed by private sector entrepreneurs strengthens traditional management of Maasai pasture, conserves wildlife, and increases household income both as a direct result of the conditional cash payments and indirectly through wage labor in the tourism sector. Rice farmers in northern Cambodia, and poor forest families in Nepal and Guatemala are also seeing tangible economic benefits from private sector financed PES. These are just a few of the many examples, brought to light by TransLinks. Each demonstrate that entrepreneur financed conditional incentive programs are having a measurable impact on the interdependent triumvirate of biodiversity, livelihoods, and governance.

Interest in PES has been increasing rapidly since the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment were launched on March 30, 2005. Building on this momentum, TransLinks has been in the vanguard of generating the evidence base for evaluating the efficacy of PES and identifying the challenges to establishing these conditional payment mechanisms within poor rural, natural resource dependent communities. Through TransLinks, WCS and its partners have produced over 130 case-studies, research reports, and syntheses, and have conducted over 37 trainings, workshops and seminars on PES, spanning a range of ecosystem services, in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the United States. A 26-minute film produced by the Wildlife Conservation Society presents lessons from six case studies highlighting some of TransLinks most interesting findings and outcomes. The video and entire catalog of TransLinks products and events is accessible at <http://rmportal.net/translinks>.

With the evidence mustered through TransLinks it seems likely that, if Payments for Ecosystem Services programs can mobilize the vast resources of the business sector, and link natural resources, economic growth and governance through smartly aligned incentives, they have enormous potential to transform millions of poor peoples lives, reverse degradation of our environment, and fuel demand for local and national government that is fair, transparent and democratic. Getting PES to scale will be a challenge, but not finding ways to do so would be to deny the evidence, and ignore the transformative potential of this business focused approach to sustaining the environment and helping the poor to grow out of poverty.

Summary of accomplishments

Over the 5.5 years of the TransLinks program, WCS and its partners have conducted 10 technical trainings, 22 workshops and 8 seminars on different aspects of PES. These activities have raised the awareness and technical skills of at least 3010 men and 2168 women, across Asia, Africa, and the Americas. The TransLinks library on the USAID NRM and Development Portal <http://rmportal.net/translinks> now contains over 148 new resources on ecosystem services and markets for ecosystem services, that were created by WCS and its partners. These include: 13 technical manuals and primers on ecosystem services and market-based approaches to paying for ecosystem services; 31 case-studies from around the world that use real world examples to document the ecological and livelihood benefits that can accrue, and the challenges to implementing, effective Payments for Ecosystem Services schemes; 11 peer-reviewed journal articles; and over 80 reports.

The following report constitutes a brief annotated bibliography of TransLinks accomplishments. The full product catalog is available on the USAID NRM and Development Portal <http://rmportal.net/translinks>.

Performance Monitoring Plan

Indicator 1 – Funds leveraged

USAID funding for TransLinks leveraged almost \$3 million in matching support and generated over \$30 million in Associate Awards.

Indicator 2 – Number of men and women trained

	FY07		FY08		FY09		FY10		FY11		FY12		Grand Total	
Number of people trained	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Men	126	27	323	748	529	1407	250	541	228	287	0	14	1456	3010
Women	123	23	313	466	526	1175	250	387	173	117	0	11	1385	2168
Total	249	50	636	1214	1055	2582	500	928	401	404	0	25	2841	5178

Indicator 3 – Changes in implementation of policies, laws, regulations

	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	Total
Target							0
Actual			1				1

Indicator 4 – Special studies completed

	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	Total
Target	13	20	46	16	20	12	127
Actual	23	22	77	32	15	15	184

Table of Contents

Background	1
Summary of accomplishments	3
Performance Monitoring Plan	4
Table of Contents	5
Synthesis Papers (11)	6
Tools (13)	14
REDD Project Status (5 projects)	21
Case studies (31)	27
Other research and reports (40)	45
Seminars (8)	68
Trainings (10)	72
Workshops (22)	76
Videos (6)	84
Brochures (11)	87
Briefs (32)	90

Synthesis Papers (11)

Two sets of synthesis papers were produced by TransLinks partners. A set of six papers were submitted by the Land Tenure Center to World Development as a Special Section on Land Tenure, Forest Carbon and Governance. These papers have been peer reviewed and are now awaiting a final publication decision. A set of four papers were submitted by WCS to Ecosystem Services and are presently in peer review. A synthesis paper drawn from discussions during the TransLinks “Bundling and Stacking” workshop in Washington, D.C., April 5-6, 2012, has been drafted and is being reviewed by workshop participants. We expect to submit it for publication by the end of the year. The author list for this publication has still to be finalized.

World Development as a Special Section on Land Tenure, Forest Carbon and Governance (6 papers).....	7
1. Forest commons, REDD and tenure security in Africa.....	7
2. Different Contexts, Similar Strategies: Learning from Four Incipient REDD+ Initiatives in the Brazilian Amazon.....	7
3. Complex tenure and deforestation: implications for conservation incentives in the Ecuadorian Amazon.....	8
4. Protected--Area Governance, Location and Deforestation Impact: protection type affects development--environment tradeoffs & site selection.....	8
5. Can the existing tenure system foster effective REDD+ implementation? Reflections from five REDD+ projects in Indonesia.....	9
6. How are REDD+ proponents addressing tenure problems? Evidence from Brazil, Cameroon, Tanzania, Indonesia, and Vietnam.....	9
Ecosystem Services (4 papers).....	10
1. Evidence of Payments for Ecosystem Services as a Mechanism for Supporting Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihoods.....	10
2. Nested Approaches to REDD+: An Overview of Issues and Options.....	11
3. Evaluation of the natural science foundations of payment for ecosystem services projects.....	11
4. Enterprise Development for Vulnerability Reduction in Rural Areas: Reducing Human and Ecosystem Vulnerability.....	12
Bundling and Stacking Ecosystem Services (1 paper).....	12
1. Developing a Common Language and Guidance for Optimizing Social, Ecological, and Economic Resilience through Bundling and Stacking of Ecosystem Services.....	12

World Development as a Special Section on Land Tenure, Forest Carbon and Governance (6 papers)

1. Forest commons, REDD and tenure security in Africa

Anteneh Teesfaw, University of Wyoming, USA

Edward Barbier, University of Wyoming, USA

Abstract: Limited research has been conducted on the economic relationships determining tenure, forest commons and potential REDD+ payments for carbon sequestration in Africa, and more importantly, this literature lacks a formal organizing framework. This paper fills this gap by offering such a framework, which provides important new insights and formalize familiar results in the literature. By distinguishing between endogenous and exogenous forest tenure, we demonstrate how variation in tenure arrangements affects management of the forest commons under REDD+. We also show how optimal REDD+ payments may vary under these differences in tenure security. Finally, our results lead to a number of recommendations concerning additional policy and institutional mechanisms for REDD+ that are especially relevant to Africa.

Keywords: REDD+, forest common, customary tenure, tenure security, Africa

2. Different Contexts, Similar Strategies: Learning from Four Incipient REDD+ Initiatives in the Brazilian Amazon

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Marina Cromberg, State University of Santa Catarina, Florianopolis, Brazil

Maria Fernanda Gebara¹, Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Tadeu Melo, Federal University of Acre, Rio Branco, Brazil

Anne Larson, Center for International Forestry Research, Managua, Nicaragua

Peter Cronkleton, Center for International Forestry Research, Santa Cruz, Bolivia

Jan Börner, Center for International Forestry Research, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Galia Selaya, University of Florida, Gainesville, USA

Erin Sills, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, USA

Simone Bauch, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Norway

Peter May, Center for International Forestry Research, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Sven Wunder, Center for International Forestry Research, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

William D. Sunderlin, Center for International Forestry Research, Bogor, Indonesia

Raissa Guerra¹, University of Florida, Gainesville, USA

Abstract: REDD+ has been proposed as a win---win tool for mitigating global climate change and bolstering local livelihoods in developing countries. In Brazil, a key challenge for REDD+ is pervasive tenure insecurity, even on lands where tenure is allegedly well--- defined. We assessed local land tenure and livelihoods in four REDD+ project sites in the Brazilian Amazon, along with proponent strategies for project design and implementation. Our findings highlight that despite different local contexts, similar strategies of prioritizing tenure clarification to pave the way for a mix of regulatory enforcement and incentive--- based REDD+ mechanisms hold promise for effective and equitable REDD+ implementation.

Keywords – Latin America, Brazil, climate change, deforestation, forest degradation, property rights

3. Complex tenure and deforestation: implications for conservation incentives in the Ecuadorian Amazon

Margaret B. Holland, University of Maryland, Baltimore County and Conservation International, Arlington, VA, USA

Free deKoning, Conservación Internacional---Ecuador, Ecuador

Manuel Morales, Ecolex, Ecuador

Lisa Naughton, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Luis Suarez, Conservación Internacional---Ecuador, Ecuador

Brian Robinson, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis---St Paul

Abstract: This paper provides a novel assessment of deforestation in areas of overlapping land categories and tenure claims in the northern Ecuadorian Amazon. We use a random coefficients model to test for differences in forest cover change over different tenure categories and across two time periods. Tenure categories were significantly associated with variation in deforestation rate, even after controlling for multiple factors (e.g. distance to roads, rivers, and oil production wells). Unsurprisingly, the model results demonstrate that protected areas are associated with reduced deforestation over time. More interestingly, so are lands where indigenous territories overlap with parks and restricted forest management areas. Our results suggest that Ecuador's conservation incentive program, Socio Bosque, could improve its definition of where to prioritize contracts by including tenure in its assessment of deforestation threat. With Socio Bosques' current focus on community contracts, our results point to specific areas where additionality in the context of REDD would be easier to justify.

Keywords: land tenure, deforestation, protected areas, indigenous territory, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Ecuadorian Amazon

4. Protected--Area Governance, Location and Deforestation Impact: protection type affects development--environment tradeoffs & site selection

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Juan Robalino, CATIE: Environment for Development Initiative; Turrialba, Costa Rica

Luis Diego Herrera, Duke University

Eirivelthon Lima, Inter---American Development Bank

Catalina Sandoval, CATIE: Environment for Development Initiative; Turrialba, Costa Rica

Abstract: Development--environment tradeoffs are central to the locations and thereby also the impacts of protected areas. Protections governance type can affect the locational tradeoffs involved. Analyzing 2000---2004 and 2004---2008 deforestation for Acre State, in the Brazilian Amazon, we find that protection types differ in their locations and, thus, also in deforestation impacts. We evaluate protections forest impacts using matching, or apples---to---apples

comparisons, which helps to address the potential bias from the types having different spatial distributions. Combining all types, we find that matching lowers estimated impact as protection on average is relatively far from threat. Within each type, the areas closer to threat have more impact. Comparing types, we find that sustainable---use areas that allow production and deforestation still, on net, avoid more deforestation than do the integral areas which do not allow clearing. Location helps explain this. Integral areas appear to be feasible only in places far from threat, where the counterfactual rate of deforestation that is prevented by protection is close to zero, while of all the protection types sustainable---use areas are located closest to clearing threats.

Keywords: deforestation, protected areas, livelihoods, extraction, REDD, additionality, Brazil, Acre

5. Can the existing tenure system foster effective REDD+ implementation? Reflections from five REDD+ projects in Indonesia

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Pangestuti Astri, CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia
Stibniati Atmadja, CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia
Andini Desita Ekaputri, CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia
Yayan Indriatmoko, CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia
Dian Y. Intarini, CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia

Abstract: Can the realities of tenure in Indonesia foster effective implementation of REDD+ projects? This paper draws on the Global Comparative Study on REDD+ of the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR). Survey---based research was carried out at five sites in Sumatera and Kalimantan in 2010. We propose a conceptual model linking tenure with REDD+ effectiveness. Community tenure may influence REDD+ effectiveness in different ways, since tenure security equally protects the right to reduce and to increase emissions. We find that existing tenure conditions are inadequate for effective implementation of REDD+.

Keywords --- tenure, REDD+, effectiveness, forest, Indonesia.

6. How are REDD+ proponents addressing tenure problems? Evidence from Brazil, Cameroon, Tanzania, Indonesia, and Vietnam

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Abdon Awono, Center for International Forestry Research, Yaoundé, Cameroon
Therese Dokken, University of Life Science, Ås, Norway
Amy E. Duchelle, Center for International Forestry Research, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Thu Ba Huynh, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia
Anne Larson, Center for International Forestry Research, Managua, Nicaragua
Ida Aju Pradnja Resosudarmo, Center for International Forestry Research, Bogor, Indonesia

Abstract: This paper assesses proponent activities to address tenure insecurity in light of the actions required for the effective and equitable implementation of REDD+ initiatives. Field research was carried out at 19 project sites and 71 villages in Brazil, Cameroon, Tanzania, Indonesia, and Vietnam where REDD+ incentives are planned. The results show that while all proponents took action to address the problem of pervasive tenure insecurity, it is unlikely that these actions are sufficient to resolve tenure insecurity in advance of REDD+. To reduce ill-preparedness when REDD+ begins, it is necessary to implement national policy actions to facilitate REDD+ tenure readiness, integrate national and local efforts to clarify tenure, clarify international and national REDD+ policies, and assure conflict resolution mechanisms are in place.

Key words: deforestation, forest degradation, climate change, REDD+, tenure security, property rights, livelihoods, equity

Ecosystem Services (4 papers)

1. Evidence of Payments for Ecosystem Services as a Mechanism for Supporting Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihoods

David Wilkie, Wildlife Conservation Society
Jane Carter Ingram, Wildlife Conservation Society
Tom Clements, Wildlife Conservation Society
Roan Balas McNab, Wildlife Conservation Society
Fred Nelson, Maliasili Initiatives
Erick Hogan Baur, Proyecto Pavo
Hassanali T. Sachedina, BioCarbon Partners
David Dean Peterson, Dorobo Safaris Tanzania
Charles Andrew Harold Foley, Wildlife Conservation Society

Abstract: Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) represent a mechanism for promoting sustainable management of ecosystem services, but can also be useful for supporting rural development. However, few cases have demonstrated quantitatively the benefits for biodiversity and rural communities resulting from the implementation of PES projects. This paper reviews three case studies in Guatemala, Cambodia, and Tanzania that were designed to support the conservation of biodiversity through the use of community-based PES. Each case study documents the utility of PES mechanisms for conserving biodiversity and enhancing rural livelihoods and, from these examples, we distill general lessons learned about the use of PES for conserving biodiversity and supporting poverty reduction in rural areas of tropical, developing countries.

Keywords: payments for ecosystem services, biodiversity, poverty reduction, Guatemala, Tanzania, Cambodia

2. Nested Approaches to REDD+: An Overview of Issues and Options

Thiago Chagas, Climate Focus
Jacob Olander, Forest Trends
Charlotte Streck, Climate Focus
Robert OSullivan, Climate Focus
Joerg Seifert-Granzin, Forest Trends
Slayde Hawkins, Forest Trends

Abstract: Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change are negotiating incentives for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable forest management, conservation, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+). Greenhouse gas benefits under the emerging REDD+ framework will eventually be accounted for on the national level. However, while developing countries build capacity to implement and manage national REDD+ systems, subnational programs and projects are evolving rapidly. Integrating subnational activities into national accounting will be crucial.

Nesting subnational activities within national REDD+ accounting provides an integrated framework while allowing for effective targeting of incentives and creating opportunities for early action, private sector engagement and direct community-level participation. Nested REDD+ systems may be implemented through progressive steps – independent project accounting, followed by projects nested within subnational programs, then by a national accounting system. This approach gives governments time to build capacity while learning from early subnational and project-level experiences.

Keywords: REDD+, nesting, carbon, deforestation, policy

3. Evaluation of the natural science foundations of payment for ecosystem services projects

Paige Olmsted, University of British Columbia
Jane Carter Ingram, Wildlife Conservation Society
Shahid Naeem, Columbia University
Case Mahone Prager, Columbia University
Rae J. Wynn-Grant, Columbia University
Cathryn Freund, Columbia University
Megan Elizabeth Cattau, Columbia University

Abstract: As payments for ecosystem services (PES) projects proliferate globally, it is timely to explore how effective and sustainable these approaches for conserving ecological functions may be in delivering benefits to society. Of particular concern is the degree to which ecological principles have been integrated into the development of PES projects and how this influenced the projects effectiveness. We examined PES programs for the inclusion of natural science principles in their design, implementation, and management. Our study encompassed a global set of PES programs the most mature environmental markets: carbon, water, and biodiversity. Only 85 programs provided sufficient information for analysis. Lack of uniformity in reporting hinders

the ability to evaluate the effectiveness of a PES program, its ability to scale up, and the sustainability of the project. Development of a guidance template for assessing PES programs would benefit project managers and the wider environment and development communities.

Keywords: standards, payments for ecosystem services, carbon, water, biodiversity, markets

4. Enterprise Development for Vulnerability Reduction in Rural Areas: Reducing Human and Ecosystem Vulnerability

Ann Koontz, EnterpriseWorks/VITA - a division of Relief International

Abstract: Use it or lose it. Its the economy stupid! If they harvest some, they will harvest it all. Economic development and conservation goals have often been at odds keeping rural communities vulnerable. Yet, when done strategically, enterprise development can be one of the most effective and sustainable methods of reducing vulnerability for humans and ecosystems (Butler and Oluoch-Kosura 2006; Schroth and McNeely 2011; Yusuf 2009). But not all enterprise development is created equal. Providing jobs and increasing incomes are not enough to reduce vulnerability in rural areas. To reduce vulnerability, enterprise development must: 1) increase tenure security that supports rural economic growth and conservation of ecosystem services; 2) shift dynamics of important value chains to rural populations and build a portfolio of economic options; and 3) integrate local monitoring and enforcement to protect the production base; building rural capacity to address threats that undermine households ecosystem services and biodiversity (c.f., Barbier 2011).

Keywords: enterprise development, vulnerability reduction, value chain, monitoring, nature, wealth, power

Bundling and Stacking Ecosystem Services (1 paper)

1. Developing a Common Language and Guidance for Optimizing Social, Ecological, and Economic Resilience through Bundling and Stacking of Ecosystem Services

Jane Carter Ingram, Wildlife Conservation Society
David Wilkie, Wildlife Conservation Society
and several others drawn from the workshop participants

Abstract: This paper and associated workshop stemmed from the recognition that ecosystems provide multiple services with markets and payments emerging based on the value of these services, as evidenced by growing carbon, biodiversity, and water markets and payments. Ideally, investments in natural capital would be founded upon multiple ecosystem service values, so, as to create sufficient incentives to stimulate conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, not just one component of an ecosystem. Bundling, the integration of multiple ecosystems services provided at the same location into one credit type, and stacking, the generation of individual ecosystem service credits types from the same location, represent

opportunities to optimize the different benefits provided by a landscape or seascape through ecosystem service markets and payments. Both approaches represent unique challenges and opportunities, which vary across ecological, social, economic, and political contexts. In light of the potential opportunities and challenges of bundling and stacking, the objectives of this workshop and resulting working paper are: to clarify terms and concepts related to bundling and stacking; to assess the key challenges and opportunities of bundling and stacking approaches in different regulatory contexts and from various perspectives, including the buyer, seller, investor, and/or donor; to exchange lessons learned from practitioners, researchers, and policy makers working around the world on the implementation of bundling and stacking; and to identify a common framework and guiding principles for project developers working in different regulatory contexts that help them overcome challenges and realize opportunities with respect to bundling and stacking.

Keywords: ecosystem service payments; conservation incentive mechanisms, bundling and stacking PES

Tools (13)

During the implementation of TransLinks, WCS and our partners developed a series of manuals and tools to help practitioners design and implement effective PES programs. All 13 tools are can be downloaded at the USAID RM portal <http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/tools>. Brief summaries of each tool are provided below.

1. Conservation Marketing Equation: A Manual for Conservation and Development Professionals (English and Arabic).....	15
2. Ecosystem Services: A Primer for Biodiversity Conservation	15
3. Green Marketing Trends - Guidance for Wildlife Friendly Products to Understand and Access Green Markets	16
4. Learning about Ecosystem Services (Portuguese and Spanish)	16
5. Livelihood Surveys: A tool for conservation design, action and monitoring.....	16
6. New and Evolving Web-based Marketing - How to Find a Market Outlet for your Wildlife Friendly Products	17
7. Payments for Ecosystems Services & Environmental Markets: Training Modules	17
8. Payments for Ecosystem Services: Getting Started - A Primer (English, Portuguese, Spanish and Vietnamese).....	18
9. Payments for Ecosystem Services: Getting Started in Marine and Coastal Ecosystems - A Primer.....	18
10. REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise (ROSE): A Tool for Prioritizing Sub-national REDD+ Activities - Case Studies from Ghana, Tanzania, and Uganda.....	18
11. Social and Biodiversity Impact Assessment (SBIA) Manual for REDD+ Projects: Part 1, 2 and 3 (English and Spanish)	19
12. WCS REDD Project Development Guide (English, French and Portuguese).....	20

1. Conservation Marketing Equation: A Manual for Conservation and Development Professionals (English and Arabic)

Authors: Koontz, Ann, **Partners:** EnterpriseWorks

Abstract: The Conservation Marketing Equation manual is designed as a decision support tool to be used by an individual or project team whose goal is to better understand product development and marketing that promotes conservation and social equity. As a decision support tool, the manual is intended to assist conservation and development professionals in choosing business opportunities (products or services) that conserve biodiversity while reducing poverty for marginalized rural people. The assumption is that the proposed opportunity needs to be financially sustainable and this tool provides specific information and product worksheets to assess product market readiness. The manual allows you to prioritize your product development efforts in the areas in which you lack information, and aims to provide valuable insight on where to find this information. The examples used throughout the text incorporate actual product development and marketing lessons from a decade of field work by EnterpriseWorks/VITA and its partners in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Publication year: 2008

Keywords: Global; Wildlife-friendly Enterprise, Manual, EnterpriseWorks/Vita - Relief International, TransLinks, Trainings & Tools

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/enterpriseworks-vita-relief-international/ConservationMarketingEquation_Manual_EWV_2008.pdf

2. Ecosystem Services: A Primer for Biodiversity Conservation

Authors: Shahid Naeem, Paige Olmsted, Jason Sircely, Meha Jain, Sean Smukler, Carter Ingram
Partners: The Earth Institute

Abstract: Ecosystem services: A Primer for Biodiversity Conservation - Why development success depends on the conservation of plant, animal, and microbial diversity and the services they provide. This primer is designed to help clarify what ecosystem services are, what is meant by biodiversity, why the two are inextricably linked, and how sustainable development is ultimately tied to these concepts.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: ; The Earth Institute EI, The Earth Institute, Sustainable Land Management, Tool, TransLinks, Trainings & Tools, Ecosystem Management, USAID, Natural Resource Science, Primer, Climate Change and Ecosystem Services, Biodiversity Conser

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/EarthInstitute/Manual_ESPrimer.pdf

3. Green Marketing Trends - Guidance for Wildlife Friendly Products to Understand and Access Green Markets

Authors: Julie Stein, Ann Koontz **Partners:** EnterpriseWorks

Abstract: This guidance tool is intended to provide an overview of green market trends using the language, research findings, and market segmentation of U.S. based markets. For many development and conservation professionals, the language of these green markets may be new, but endeavor to learn the marketing language as it will assist you in finding opportunities to best position your conservation products.

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: ; Brochures & Briefs, Wildlife-friendly Enterprise, Guide, TransLinks, EnterpriseWorks/Vita - Relief International

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/enterprise-works-vita-relief-international/casestudy_greenmarketingtrends.pdf

4. Learning about Ecosystem Services (Portuguese and Spanish)

Authors: Marina T. Campos, **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: Guide outlining Payments for Ecosystem Services and creating a framework for developing forest carbon projects.

Publication year: 2009 , 2010

Keywords: ; PES General, TransLinks, Forest Trends, Guide, Trainings & Tools

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/forest-trends/manual_learningaboutes_portuguese.pdf

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/Manual_LearningAboutPES_Spanish.pdf

5. Livelihood Surveys: A tool for conservation design, action and monitoring

Authors: David Wilkie, **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: Manual on designing livelihoods surveys to document how conservation actions impact and influence the welfare of local people and demonstrate co-benefits of conservation.

Publication year: 2007

Keywords: Global; Wildlife Conservation Society, TransLinks, Manual, PES General, Trainings & Tools

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2007/wildlife-conservation-society/LivelihoodSurveys_Manual_WCS_2007.pdf

6. New and Evolving Web-based Marketing - How to Find a Market Outlet for your Wildlife Friendly Products

Authors: Julie Stein, Ann Koontz **Partners:** EnterpriseWorks

Abstract: This tool provides guidance to accessing web-based and distributor assisted markets for your wildlife friendly and other conservation-based, green products

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: ; Guide, Workshops, EnterpriseWorks/Vita - Relief International, TransLinks, Wildlife-friendly Enterprise

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/enterprise-works-vita-relief-international/casestudy_webbasedmarketing.pdf

7. Payments for Ecosystems Services & Environmental Markets: Training Modules

Authors: Forest Trends and The Katoomba Group **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: A manual produced by Forest Trends and the Katoomba Group to provide capacity building materials for specific audiences regarding payments for ecosystem services and environmental markets. This manual outlines training modules for specific audiences with subject matter and learning objectives specific to that audience; public sector, private sector, public and non-profit sector, and rural communities.

Publication year: 2008

Keywords: Global; PES General, TransLinks, Forest Trends, Primer, Trainings & Tools

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/Manual_PESandEnviroMarketsModules.pdf

8. Payments for Ecosystem Services: Getting Started - A Primer (English, Portuguese, Spanish and Vietnamese)

Authors: The Katoomba Group, Forest Trends, United Nations Environment Programme UNEP
Partners: Forest Trends

Abstract: This primer forms part of the activities implemented within the Global Strategy for the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Follow-Up, and offers a starting point from which to assess the potential for PES in specific communities around the world. It also provides pointers for designing and planning PES transactions. Community-benefit driven, or pro-poor PES, is the main focus of this work. Specifically, this primer describes: The opportunities and risks of PES schemes for rural community residents in order to enable accurate feasibility assessments for applying these new market-based mechanisms, steps to developing PES projects, and resources for additional reference and reading. Also published in Spanish, Portuguese and Vietnamese.

Publication year: 2008

Keywords: Global; PES General, TransLinks, Forest Trends, Primer, Trainings & Tools

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/forest-trends/PESPrimer_Report_KatoombaForestTrends_2008.pdf

9. Payments for Ecosystem Services: Getting Started in Marine and Coastal Ecosystems - A Primer

Authors: Forest Trends, The Katoomba Group **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: A manual compiled by Forest Trend and the Katoomba Group explaining what payments for ecosystem services (PES) are and how PES deals work in the marine environment. The primer is divided into 3 sections, the first reviews basic PES concepts, the second section details a step-by-step approach to developing Marine PES Deals and the third section outlines opportunities, risks and ideal conditions for poverty reduction.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Global; Forest Trends, Primer, PES Marine, TransLinks, Trainings & Tools

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/Manual_MarinePESPrimer.pdf

10. REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise (ROSE): A Tool for Prioritizing Sub-national REDD+ Activities - Case Studies from Ghana, Tanzania, and Uganda

Authors: Michael Richards, Rebecca Asare, Sara Namirembe, Jacob Olander, Matt Quinlan
Partners: Forest Trends

Abstract: The ROSE was developed by the Katoomba Ecosystem Services Incubator as a tool for classifying and prioritizing potential REDD+ sub-national activities and for assessing critical constraints to project development. The ROSE tool was developed and improved during 2009 by conducting case studies in Tanzania, Uganda and Ghana. The tool has two main phases; a 2-3 day expert workshop and an analysis of policy, legal and institutional constraints by a small in-country team following the workshop. This report report by Michael Richards, Rebecca Asare, Sara Namirembe, Jacob Olander and Matt Quinlan explains the ROSE methodology and process, and summarizes the key findings of the case studies.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Ghana, Tanzania, and Uganda; PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Forest Trends, Country Study, Research Papers & Reports, Trainings & Tools, Report, Guide

http://rportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/Report_REDDOpportunitiesScopingExercises.pdf

11. Social and Biodiversity Impact Assessment (SBIA) Manual for REDD+ Projects: Part 1, 2 and 3 (English and Spanish)

Authors: Michael Richards, Steven Panfil, Forest Trends/Katoomba Incubator, Conservation International **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: The Climate, Community & Biodiversity (CCB) Standards, used to assess multiple benefits of the majority of forest carbon projects, provide robust standards; however, until now there has been limited guidance on how to undertake credible and cost-effective impact assessment. Forest Trends, the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA), Fauna & Flora International (FFI) and Rainforest Alliance have developed a user-friendly manual that enables land-based carbon project proponents to undertake cost-effective social and biodiversity impact assessment (SBIA). The SBIA Manual is oriented to the CCB Standards, but the approach described is applicable to other multiple benefit carbon standards, as well as to other types of payments for ecosystem services (PES) projects. This is version 2 of the Manual, released in October and launched via a webinar on November 22. There are three (3) parts to the manual 1-Core Guidance for Project Proponents, 2-Social Impact Assessment Toolbox, and 3-Biodiversity Impact Assessment Toolbox). In Spanish (Manual para la Evaluación de Impacto Social y sobre la Biodiversidad (EISB) de los Proyectos REDD+: Parte 2 - Caja de Herramientas para la Evaluación de Impacto Social). French versions also available.

English

Part 1

<http://rportal.net/library/content/translinks/2011/forest-trends/social-and-biodiversity-impact-assessment-sbia-manual-for-redd-projects-part-1-version-2-2013-core-guidance-for-project-proponents/view?searchterm=SBIA>

Part 2

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/2011/forest-trends/social-and-biodiversity-impact-assessment-sbia-manual-for-redd-projects-part-2-2013-social-impact-assessment-toolbox/view?searchterm=SBIA>

Part 3

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/2011/forest-trends/social-and-biodiversity-impact-assessment-sbia-manual-for-redd-projects-part-3-2013-biodiversity-impact-assessment-toolbox/view?searchterm=SBIA>

French

Part 1

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/2011/forest-trends/manuel-sur-l2019evaluation-des-impacts-sociaux-et-sur-la-biodiversite-eisb-pour-les-projets-de-redd-premiere-partie-2013-directives-de-base-a-l2019intention-des-initiateurs-de-projets/view?searchterm=SBIA>

Spanish

Part 1

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/2011/forest-trends/social-and-biodiversity-impact-assessment-sbia-manual-for-redd-projects-part-1-2013-core-guidance-for-project-proponents/view?searchterm=SBIA>

Part 2

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/2011/forest-trends/social-and-biodiversity-impact-assessment-sbia-manual-for-redd-projects-part-2-2013-social-impact-assessment-toolbox-spanish/view?searchterm=SBIA>

12. WCS REDD Project Development Guide (English, French and Portuguese)

Authors: Ingram, J. Carter, Stevens, Todd, Clements, Tom, Hatchwell, Matthew, Krueger, Linda, Victurine, Ray, Holmes, Christopher, Wilkie, David **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: Guide on designing REDD projects. 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. Also available in French and Portuguese.

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: ; PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Manual, Trainings & Tools, Wildlife Conservation Society, Guide

English

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/manual_reddprojectdevelopmentguide.pdf

French

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/manual_reddprojectdevelopmentguide_french.pdf

Portuguese

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/manual_reddprojectdevelopmentguide_portuguese.pdf

REDD Project Status (5 projects)

A small but valuable component of the TransLinks project, using monies from the Standing Forest Conservation Market Initiative, was partial funding for a small set of pilot REDD+ projects. TransLinks financial support was important as it helped project proponents to advance project activities but most importantly leverage the much larger sums of money needed to develop the Project Design Documents for the Verified Carbon Standard and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standard. The following is a brief, final update on each supported project.

1. REDD+ pilot project development in Takamanda-Mone landscape, Cameroon – Wildlife Conservation Society	22
2. REDD+ pilot project development in Seima Protection Forest, Cambodia – Wildlife Conservation Society	22
3. REDD+ pilot and regional baseline, Maya Biosphere Resereve, Guatemala – Wildlife Conservation Society	23
4. Community REDD+ in Nepal Project - EnterpriseWorks/VITA – Relief Interational	25
5. Surui indigenous community REDD+ pilot project, Brazil – Forest Trends.....	26

1. REDD+ pilot project development in Takamanda-Mone landscape, Cameroon – Wildlife Conservation Society

Since 2009, WCS has partnered with the Cameroonian government and the wider donor community to assess the potential for development of a pilot landscape-level approach to REDD+ in the Takamanda-Mone Landscape Project Technical Operations Unit (TOU) in southwestern Cameroon. The feasibility assessment completed in December 2011 explored potential REDD+ interventions and recommended three key responses to addressing the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the landscape across multiple land use zones: 1) Improve management and control of new protected areas with high biodiversity value through the development of conservation contracts with local communities and planning for set-asides in already existing (FMU 11004) or planned future concessions (Mone Forest Reserve) through a landscape-wide integrated process; 2) Improve legal logging practices implemented in current and future logging concessions as well as in community and/or council forests to be created, including securing agreements from companies to comply with FSC standards after a certain number of years of operation; and 3) Increase capacity for sustainable community-based natural resource management through participatory land use planning, transfer of forest management rights to local communities and council, and measures to increase agricultural production. The Ministry of Environment and the MINFOF have issued a “go-ahead agreement” for the REDD+ project, which will be developed by WCS. WCS is also supporting the process to operationalize a landscape-wide multi-stakeholder project in Takamanda-Mone through its longtime membership in the Programme for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the SW Region of Cameroon (PSMNR-SWR), a multi-disciplinary team of government, NGO and private sector partners co-financed by KfW.

With the governmental agreement in place WCS is now in the position to move ahead with development of a PDD for both the Verified Carbon Standards and the Climate Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Standards.

2. REDD+ pilot project development in Seima Protection Forest, Cambodia – Wildlife Conservation Society

WCS is working with the government of Cambodia to conduct a REDD project in the Seima Protection Forest, a former logging concession that has been converted into a protected area. Income from the sale of carbon credits will go to ensure long-term support to protect the forests through increased enforcement as well as provide financial incentives to local communities and government agencies to participate in conservation. Seima is one of two sites adopted by the Cambodian government as demonstration sites under the national REDD readiness process.

Translinks funds have been used to draft sections of the Project Document required to meet the Climate Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Standards. Matching support has also been received from a number of other donors during project development. CCB requirements include analyses of the current social and biodiversity conditions in the project area and drivers of change, projections of future trends in the with- and without- project cases, design of project activities to address these trends, assessment of High Conservation Values, resolving land tenure issues, obtaining free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) from participating local communities and design and testing of monitoring systems for both social and biodiversity indicators. The FPIC

process was particularly critical and required several iterations of the formal written community agreement in order to satisfy all parties. Consent has now been given by all 20 communities and the final formalities are being undertaken, with a final signing ceremony scheduled for December 2012. Biodiversity monitoring systems are in place and formal social monitoring began in April 2012.

The REDD project builds on a smaller, pre-existing conservation project and the framework for expansion using future REDD performance payments has now been put in place, with a strong, systematic annual planning cycle, well-trained core staff and tested methods for law enforcement, community engagement, alternative livelihood development and many aspects of monitoring. Government buy-in continues to be strong and a major piece of supporting legislation was passed in late 2009 to confirm commitment to REDD objectives.

Quantification of the carbon benefits of the project has proved difficult due to the difficulty of interpreting satellite images in deciduous forest landscapes and to the need for a fairly elaborate model of future business-as-usual trends as a result of the rapidly rising deforestation rates in this frontier landscape. An initial reliance on draft methodologies that changed over time introduced further difficulties, which have now been overcome by switching to a different, more appropriate methodology. Carbon stock assessments are now completed and modeling future trends is nearly so. With this last piece in place it is expected to complete and submit the PDs for both VCS and CCB for government approval by the end of 2012.

Evans, T, Arpels, M., Clements, T. (2012) Pilot REDD activities in Cambodia are expected to improve access to forest resource use rights and land tenure for local communities. pp 73-82 in Naughton-Treves, L. and C. Day. (eds.) *Lessons about Land Tenure, Forest Governance and REDD+. Case Studies from Africa, Asia and Latin America*. Madison, Wisconsin: UW-Madison Land Tenure Center. www.rmpportal.net/landtenureforestsworkshop

3. REDD+ pilot and regional baseline, Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala – Wildlife Conservation Society

The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) is supporting the Guatemalan Parks Service (CONAP), Rainforest Alliance (RA), and the Association of Forest Communities of Peten (ACOFOP) in the creation of a sub-national pilot for reducing emissions for deforestation and degradation (REDD+) in the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR), Guatemala.

Human induced forest fires and agricultural expansion threaten the MBR, accelerating forest loss at an historical rate of approximately 1% per year. The underlying causes of this deforestation are varied and complex including land speculation, weak enforcement capacity, illegal activities, and poverty. WCS's experts are contributing to the scientific investigation needed to calculate and monitor emissions for both the region and more specifically the GuateCarbon REDD+ Project in the MBR Multiple Use Zone (MUZ). WCS is also helping design activities that reduce deforestation and benefit local people, including the development of an endowment to help fund initial project activities and ensure the long-term sustainability of financing for the reserve.

The MBR is a 2.1 million hectare protected area complex spanning 19% of the surface area of Guatemala. This reserve contains 40% of the forested area in the country. Together with the adjacent forest patches in Mexico and Belize, it makes up the biggest wild land in Mesoamerica.

The MBR is located in the northern Department of Petén, which is home to vast lowland tropical forests, wetlands, and the epicenter of the ancient Maya civilization. The reserve is divided into three zones, each with different protected status. It contains 7 “Core Zones” including National Parks, Biotopes and a Cultural Monument covering 36% of the reserve, an expansive Multiple Use Zone mainly let out to local communities for sustainable forest management (40%), and a Buffer Zone on the reserve’s southern border (24%). The GuateCarbon project area which will generate credits for avoided deforestation covers nearly all of the Multiple Use Zone (i.e. 35% of the reserve), as well as additional buffer areas where activities will be undertaken to reduce the possibility of “leakage.”

The MBR is the most ecologically intact and archaeologically important region in Guatemala and one of the most important conservation areas in the Western Hemisphere. It was created in 1990 to improve local livelihoods while conserving its biological and cultural heritage. Despite land use planning and existing management activities in the MBR, the threats from deforestation and fire continue at an alarming rate. REDD+ represents an opportunity to scale up existing initiatives to address some of these threats and contribute to the long-term financial sustainability of the MBR.

REDD+ activities in the MBR are being developed simultaneously on two scales: regional and project specific. WCS is involved in a number of REDD+ related activities across the entire MBR including the creation of a regional baseline and monitoring system, development of an endowment for the MBR linked to REDD+ funding, and the design and field testing of pilot activities to reduce deforestation including improved field protection and community-based conservation agreements. At a project level, WCS is also part of the technical steering committee for the GuateCarbon REDD+ Project, which also includes CONAP, RA and ACOFOP. The GuateCarbon Project was born out of the need to reduce deforestation in the forest concessions of the MUZ of the MBR. It is a market-based REDD project that is being designed according to both the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the Climate Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Standard. PDDs for both the VCS and the CCB Standards were completed in April 2012.

Diverse partners are supporting CONAP to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation in the MBR. To date, the GuateCarbon Project is the most advanced REDD project, but two other projects, Oro Verde and Laguna Lachuá are also making progress towards developing REDD+ are located in the region. A REDD+ Project Steering Committee has been formed for the GuateCarbon Project, responsible for drafting the general guidelines of the project development document (PDD) for VCS and CCBA certification, and presenting them to the project proponents and relevant stakeholders. Steering committee members include CONAP, RA, ACOFOP, and WCS. Below is a description of the role of current partners.

- **The Guatemalan Park Service (CONAP)** is leading an initiative to evaluate the potential of REDD+ financing to support national protected area management, beginning with the MBR. Protected areas comprise 32% of national territory, and 53% of Guatemala’s forest cover;

hence, a future national REDD+ strategy for Guatemala must include the national parks system. CONAP's monitoring division, CEMEC, has been responsible of the creation of basic data for the emissions baseline and is actively engaged in the discussions related to the establishment of a national monitoring verification and reporting system (MRV).

- **WCS** is one of four institutions within the official GuateCarbon REDD+ Project Steering Committee. WCS has supported CEMEC for its baseline and monitoring system development and is also leading a multi-stakeholder initiative to develop an endowment for the Maya Biosphere, entitled the MBR Patrimonial Fund.
- **Rainforest Alliance (RA)** has led the development of the GuateCarbon Project and as a member of the project's Steering Committee they work closely with CONAP, ACOFOP, and WCS. They have also been working with the Ministry of the Environment (MARN) on the national strategies and to clarify issues related to carbon rights, as well as their traditional work on community forestry and certification.
- **The Association of Forest Communities of Peten (ACOFOP)** members live and work in the Multiple Use Zone. Carbon payments could help them increase their capacities for local vigilance and protection, while also expanding their existing programs for sustainable forest management to ensure long-term financial sustainability.
- **Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)** is leading institution for all REDD related issues. They developed the national climate change strategy including introducing key legislation related to carbon rights and the preparation of the R-PP, which outlines Guatemala's intention to develop sub-national baselines to achieve national reference level.
- **Conservation International** has supported MARN in the creation of a national strategy, and is working with WCS to continue initiatives of conservation payments with communities.
- **Asociación Guatemalteca de Exportadores (AGEXPORT)** has helped channel funds to cover the cost of REDD planning. They are interested in the potential of carbon as a non-traditional product for Guatemala.
- **Carbon Decisions International (CDI)** has been hired as a consultant to provide technical support in the creation of a baseline and to draft the project document for the VCS and CCBA standards.
- **Defensores de la Naturaleza (FDN)** have led the development of the "Oro Verde" REDD+ project working with financing from the German sources to implement a pilot project to reduce deforestation in the important Sierra del Lacandon National Park, also within the MBR.

4. Community REDD+ in Nepal Project - EnterpriseWorks/VITA – Relief Interational

The Project Design Document (PDD) under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) is nearing completion for the "**Community REDD+ in Nepal**" project. The project includes three watersheds in Dolakha, Gorkha and Chitwan districts. The total area of three watersheds is 27,789 hectares. Forest area represents nearly 65% of the total area of the watersheds (land cover analysis report 2010). Of the total forest area in the watersheds, about 60% (10,266 ha) is under community forest that is being managed by 104 Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs). The project has annual estimated emission reductions (ERs) or removal of 48,627 tCO₂e over a 20 year crediting period.

As of September 2012, the project is in an active process to secure carbon credits and has completed most of the items required in a project design process (PDD) to be able to start selling carbon credits. The Translinks support has helped the stakeholders to evaluate options and move forward on a VCS deal. It has also informed how smaller projects that are community led can best participate in the carbon markets. One issue for community led REDD+ is achieving a transaction size large enough to justify the large up-front costs of a VCS deal as well as the ongoing annual monitoring and verification costs. For this reason, Plan Vivo has been explored for the Nepal context and still remains a good option for groups in Nepal that will not be able to aggregate across CFUGs the way this project has. Translinks has complemented a NORAD project, which continues to support the VCS PDD process. The Translinks work guided the VCS process to develop the **Community REDD+ in Nepal project** as a “grouped project approach” according to the VCS definition. This follows Nepal’s pioneering work in securing Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification that established the first group certification for non-timber forest products in Asia and was supported by USAID. Generally, the area of REDD activities in the three watersheds is very small for REDD projects and might not be attractive for marketing given the small size. But using the grouped approach will leverage the investment of Translinks and NORAD so other CFUGs may join the carbon crediting in the future under the one mechanism.

5. Surui indigenous community REDD+ pilot project, Brazil – Forest Trends

In April 2012, the Surui project achieved dual validation under both the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Gold Standard. Validation under VCS ensures that the project is following recognized procedures for measuring carbon emissions reductions, while CCB validation ensures the project is being carried out in a way which preserves biodiversity and provides benefits to the community.

With the validation, the Surui are able to sell carbon credits and have received term sheets from interested buyers. A few unfortunate circumstances have prevented them from doing so, however. First, illegal loggers invaded and occupied part of the territory, extracting logs and seeking to exploit divisions between the clans which were present before the project began. As the conflict has intensified, the Surui have requested immediate action on the part of the Federal Police and the National Indigenous Foundation (FUNAI), but neither group responded sufficiently. Almir Surui, chief of the Surui people, says that the government is actually encouraging this type of invasion due to the uncertainty surrounding the Forest Code. These actions can have an effect on the number of carbon credits that can be verified and sold.

A second issue is the lack of legislation within the country to regulate REDD markets(<http://www.estadao.com.br/noticias/vidae,tribo-obtem-certificado-mas-falta-regulamentacao,922809,0.htm>). This creates uncertainty about the approval process. However, work with the Surui, including Social Impact Assessment, fire-fighting training and contact with potential buyers continues as the challenges are being resolved.

Case studies (31)

During the implementation of TransLinks, WCS and our partners generated 31 case studies to help practitioners and policy makers better understand the benefits from and challenges to implementing effective PES programs. All 31 case studies are can be downloaded at the USAID RM portal <http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/case-studies>. Brief summaries of each case study are provided below.

1. Bird Nest Protection Program in the Northern Plains of Cambodia.....	29
2. Budongo-Bugoma Landscape REDD+ Project: Feasibility Assessment.....	29
3. Bundling Agricultural Products With Ecosystem Services: Case Studies.....	29
4. Challenges to Establishing Payments for Ecosystem Services in Gabon: A Case study of the Mbé River Basin	30
5. Community-Based Ocellated Turkey (Meleagris ocellata) Sport Hunting in the Petén, Guatemala	30
6. Conservation of Sulawesi Endangered Mascot - the Maleo - through Conservation Incentive Agreements	31
7. Developing Alternative Frameworks for Community-based Conservation: Piloting Payments for Environmental Services (PES) in Tanzanias Simanjiro Plains.....	32
8. Elephant Pepper: Establishing Conservation-Focused Business	32
9. Finding the Linkages between Wildlife Management and Household Food Consumption in the Uplands of Lao Peoples Democratic Republic: A Case Study from the Nam Et-Phou Louey National Protected Area (English, Lao).....	33
10. Forest Carbon Financing for Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Change Mitigation and Improved Livelihoods: the Makira Forest Protected Area, Madagascar	33
11. Impacts of Payments for Ecosystem Services on Deforestation in Mexico: Preliminary Lessons for REDD	34
12. Improving Poultry Production for Sustainability in the Ruaha Landscape, Tanzania.....	34
13. Lessons Learned, Opportunities and Innovations in Human Wildlife Conflict Compensation and Insurance Schemes.....	35
14. Lessons on Land Tenure, Governance and REDD+. Case Studies from Africa, Asia and Latin America.	36
15. Leveling the Playing Field: The Effects of Institutional Controls on Common Pool Resource Extraction	36
16. Participatory Land Use Zoning in the Okapi Wildlife Reserve, Democratic Republic of Congo.....	36
17. Participatory Wildlife and Natural Resource Assessment with Herder Communities in Eastern Mongolia.....	37
18. Payment for Ecosystem Services: Developing Forest Carbon Projects in Nepal.....	37

19. Payments for Biodiversity Conservation in the Context of Weak Institutions: Comparison of Three Programs from Cambodia	38
20. Surui Carbon Fund-Brazil (English and Portuguese)	38
21. The Potential for Intensive Crop Production in the Eastern Steppe of Mongolia: History, Current Status, Government Plans, and Potential Impacts on Biodiversity (English and Mongolian).....	39
22. Tmatboey Community-Based Ecotourism Project, Cambodia.....	39
23. Women of Isoso - Livelihoods, Governance and Natural Resources in the Gran Chaco, Bolivia.....	40
24. The REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise: A Tool for Prioritizing Sub-National REDD Opportunities and Constraints - Experiences in Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda - Briefing.....	40
25. Getting Started on REDD in Tanzania: A Scoping Study for the Katoomba Incubator.....	40
26. REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise for Ghana Identifying Priorities for REDD Activities on the Ground: Preliminary Review of Legal and Institutional Constraints.....	41
27. Implications of the Legal and Policy Framework for Tree and Forest Carbon in Ghana: REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise.....	41
28. Legal Frameworks for REDD - Design and Implementation at the National Level (IUCN Environmental Policy and Law Paper No. 77)	42
29. Payments for Ecosystem Services - Legal and Institutional Frameworks (IUCN Environmental Policy and Law Paper No. 78)	42
30. REDD Opportunity Scoping Exercise (ROSE) for Ghana: ROSE Expert Workshop Report	43
31. REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise (ROSE): A Tool for Prioritizing Sub-national REDD+ Activities - Case Studies from Ghana, Tanzania, and Uganda.....	43

1. Bird Nest Protection Program in the Northern Plains of Cambodia

Authors: Tom Clements, Lucy Garrett, Ashish John, Omaliss Keo, Kongkim Sreng, Pech Bunnat, Rours Vann, Tan Setha, Thong Sokha, Hugo Rainey **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: This case study describes a direct payment program that was established for nine Globally Threatened bird species in the Northern Plains of Cambodia, including five listed as Critically Endangered

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Northern Plains, Cambodia; Community-based Natural Resources Management CBNRM,

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/casestudy_birdnestprotectionprogramcambodia.pdf

2. Budongo-Bugoma Landscape REDD+ Project: Feasibility Assessment

Authors: Johannes Ebeling and Sara Namirembe **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: Report by Johannes Ebeling and Sara Namirembe, Katoomba Incubator regarding the Budongo-Bugoma Landscape REDD+ Project feasibility assessment. This REDD+ Project aims to reduce deforestation and degradation and to promote regeneration of forests in the Budongo-Bugoma Landscape in Western Uganda. The project focuses on private and community forests in 3 districts (Hoima, Kibaale and Kyenjojo).

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Sustainable Land Management, Community-based Forest Management (CBFM), Forest Trends, Assessment

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/Report_BudongoBugomaLandscapeREDDProject.pdf/at_download/file

3. Bundling Agricultural Products With Ecosystem Services: Case Studies

Authors: Meike S. Andersson , Sara J. Scherr , Seth Shames , Lucy Aliguma , Adriana Lucía Arcos D. , Byamukama Biryahwaho , Sandra Bolaños , James Cock , German Escobar , José Antonio Gómez , Florence Nagawa , Thomas Oberthür , Leif Pederson , Alastair Taylor
Partners: Ecoagriculture Partners

Abstract: This paper examines how bundling of ecosystem services into agricultural products (BESAP) markets are actually being set up on the ground, drawing lessons learned from six cases in Africa and Latin America

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Africa and Latin America; Gender, Education, Health, Community-based Natural Resources Management CBNRM

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/casestudy_bundlingagriculturalproductswithes.pdf

4. Challenges to Establishing Payments for Ecosystem Services in Gabon: A Case study of the Mbé River Basin

Authors: Christina Connolly, Joe Walston, Michel Masozera, Martin Hega, and Malcolm Starkey. **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: WCS is working with the Government of Gabon on a new Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) initiative to secure long-term protection of the high conservation value of the Mbé watershed in Gabon. The project is exploring ways to remunerate these upstream land managers for maintaining their land-use practices to secure the continued provision of a year round supply of high quality water. More broadly, the project also aims to address key barriers to developing sustainable PES mechanisms in Gabon and is being designed to maximize lesson learning and replicability.

Publication date: 2009

Keywords: Mbe River Basin, Gabon, TransLinks, Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, Case Study, Case & Country Studies, Research Papers & Reports, Report, PES Freshwater/PWS

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/casestudy_challengestoestablishingpesgabon.pdf

5. Community-Based Ocellated Turkey (*Meleagris ocellata*) Sport Hunting in the Petén, Guatemala

Authors: Baur, Erick H., McNab, Roan B., Ramos, Victor Hugo, Strindberg, Samantha, Williams, Lovett E. **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: Case study of a community-based payment for ecosystem (PES)/trophy hunting scheme for conservation in Guatemala. This case study reviews the establishment of an ocellated turkey hunting enterprise in the Petén of Guatemala that was designed to generate profits to support local livelihoods and, thus, to motivate local communities to sustainably manage the

forest and its wildlife resources. This paper was updated in the journal of Forest Ecology and Management in 2012, also in the portal library.

Publication year: 2008

Keywords: Peten, Guatemala; TransLinks, Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, Case Studies, Case & Country Studies, NWP For Review, Nature, Wealth, and Power NWP, Community-based Wildlife Management

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/wildlife-conservation-society/TurkeySportHuntingGuatemala_CaseStudy_WCS_2008.pdf

6. Conservation of Sulawesi Endangered Mascot - the Maleo - through Conservation Incentive Agreements

Authors: Tom Clements **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) established the Maleo Conservation Project in northern Sulawesi in 2001. Initially, the project focused on the protection of the nesting grounds, recruiting local rangers and maleo hunters as nest guardians. Similar approaches have been used for marine turtles (Ferraro 2007) and breeding waterbirds (Clements et al. 2007; Clements et al. 2009). Recruitment of hunters as nest protectors does, however, rely on being able to make annual payments, which is unsustainable given the nature of conservation funding. Consequently in 2007, WCS began to explore a new model, whereby the nesting sites and surrounding land was purchased by an Indonesian partner and managed in a sustainable manner in order to protect the birds and to generate revenue to pay for management costs. Locally managed privately-owned protected areas are commonplace in developed nations, but have rarely been attempted in Southeast Asia. The model has proved highly popular with local people because it ensures livelihoods in addition to protecting the maleo.

Publication date: 2009

Keywords: Sulawesi, TransLinks, Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, Case Studies, Community-based Wildlife Management, PES Biodiversity, NWP For Review, Nature, Wealth, and Power NWP

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/casestudy_incentiveagreementsmaleoconservationsulawesi.pdf

7. Developing Alternative Frameworks for Community-based Conservation: Piloting Payments for Environmental Services (PES) in Tanzania's Simanjiro Plains

Authors: Nelson, Fred, **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: Case study on piloting payments for environmental services (PES) in the Simanjiro Plains, Tanzania - The Simanjiro plains provide a key wet season dispersal area for wildebeest and zebra migrating from northern Tanzania's Tarangire National Park. The plains lie within the boundaries of the lands of three villages occupied by Maasai pastoralists. Wildlife populations have declined substantially over the past two decades, largely as a result of illegal over-hunting and the spread of agricultural land uses in the area. Efforts to enlist local community support for wildlife conservation have, since the 1970s, been undermined by conflicts over land tenure and resource use. In order to address the deteriorating status of wildlife populations and their habitat on the Simanjiro plains, an alternative framework for community-based conservation was developed starting in 2005 through a payments for ecosystem services (PES) agreement. This agreement emerged from the collaboration of local communities with a diverse group of NGOs and private tourism companies, several of which have extensive and long-term experience in the area. The agreement builds on customary pastoralist land use practices to build village-level incentives for wildlife conservation. The agreement has produced an important new framework for community-based conservation in Tanzanian village lands by overcoming existing institutional impediments to community involvement in wildlife conservation through a cost-effective and administratively simple PES structure.

Publication year: 2008

Keywords: Simanjiro Plains, Tanzania; CBNRM For Review, Case & Country Studies, Sustainable Land Management, TransLinks, Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, Case Studies, linking Nature, Wealth and Power, Promoting Transformations, PES Biodiversity, NWP For Review, Nature, Wealth, and Power NW

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/wildlife-conservation-society/ConservationEasementsPES_CaseStudy_TanzaniaSimanjiroPlains_WCS_2008.pdf

8. Elephant Pepper: Establishing Conservation-Focused Business

Authors: Hetu Patel, Sara Nelson, Jesus Palacios, Alison Zander, Helen Crowley. **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: This case study examines the development of a commercial product at the intersection of biodiversity conservation, economic development and improvement in the livelihoods of poor African farmers. It shows how a market-based initiative can drive positive change.

Publication date: 2009

Keywords: Africa, TransLinks, Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, Case Studies, Wildlife-friendly Enterprise, NWP For Review, Nature, Wealth, and Power NWP

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/casestudy_elephantpepperconservationfocusedbusiness.pdf

9. Finding the Linkages between Wildlife Management and Household Food Consumption in the Uplands of Lao Peoples Democratic Republic: A Case Study from the Nam Et-Phou Louey National Protected Area (English, Lao)

Authors: Arlyne Johnson, Jutta Krahn, Sengvilay Seateun **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: Case study on wildlife hunting and human nutrition in Nam Et-Phou Louey (NEPL) National Protected Area, Lao PDR.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Nam Et-Phou Louey National Protected Area, Lao PDR; TransLinks, Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, Case Studies, Community-based Wildlife Management, PES General, Case & Country Studies

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/wildlife-conservation-society/CaseStudy_Household_Food_Consumption_in_LaoPDR

10. Forest Carbon Financing for Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Change Mitigation and Improved Livelihoods: the Makira Forest Protected Area, Madagascar

Authors: Holmes, Christopher, Ingram, Jane Carter, Meyers, David, Crowley, Helen, Victurine, Ray **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: Case study of the forest carbon project in Makira Forest, Madagascar. Wildlife Conservation Society, the Government of Madagascar and other partners have been working with local communities living in the Makira plateau in north-eastern Madagascar to establish a protected area which will be financed by the marketing and sale of CO₂ emissions reductions credits. The funds from carbon sales, generated through the avoided deforestation of the Makira forest, will be used to finance the longterm conservation of the forests, improve community land stewardship and governance, and support sustainable livelihood practices leading to improved household welfare. This study outlines the process and key steps that have been taken to develop this novel and innovative approach towards forest conservation and poverty reduction in one of the world's most biologically rich and economically poor countries.

Publication year: 2008

Keywords: Makira Forest, Madagascar; PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, Payments for Ecosystem Services PES, Community-based Forest Management CBFM, Case Studies, Case & Country Studies, REDD, PES General, NWP For Review, Nature, Wealth, and Power NWP

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/wildlife-conservation-society/ForestCarbonFinancingMakira_CaseStudy_WCS_2008.pdf

11. Impacts of Payments for Ecosystem Services on Deforestation in Mexico: Preliminary Lessons for REDD

Authors: Alix-Garcia, Jennifer M., Shapiro, Elizabeth N., Sims, Katharine R.E. **Partners:** Land-Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin at Madison

Abstract: This case study summarizes an evaluation of the environmental effectiveness of Mexico's national Payments for Hydrological Services program, which compensates rural landowners for avoided deforestation. The evaluation found that in an early year of implementation Mexico's program had a small to moderate but significant effect in reducing deforestation, indicating that financial compensation policies can be effective in preventing environmental degradation. The research also suggests that some slippage of deforestation may have occurred, implying that avoided deforestation is best accounted for at a regional or national level.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Land Tenure Center, Brief, Case Study, Country Study, Case & Country Studies, NWP For Review, Nature, Wealth, and Power NWP, Brochures & Briefs

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/land-tenure-center/Paper_ImpactOfPESonDeforestationMexico.pdf

12. Improving Poultry Production for Sustainability in the Ruaha Landscape, Tanzania

Authors: Danielle Knueppel , Peter Coppelillo , Ayubu Omari Msago , Peter Msoffe , David Mutekanga , Carol **Cardona** **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: Shortages in protein availability are a well-known problem in village economies, especially in Africa, and the neurological and nutritional importance of animal-source protein is increasingly being recognized. A Newcastle disease vaccination program for chickens was undertaken to increase livestock productivity and to preemptively rule out Newcastle disease so that highly-pathogenic avian influenza would be more readily detected. This intervention offered an opportunity to examine how chicken vaccination affects household economies, and to test whether increased livestock productivity could reduce illegal hunting for bushmeat. We found that vaccinations did increase chicken production and egg and meat consumption but did not

reduce the frequency of bushmeat consumption at the household level and, furthermore, that bushmeat consumption was not related to food security. Our findings suggest that bushmeat likely supplements (rather than substitutes) domestic meat, and its supply is driven by hunters demand for cash rather than household demand for protein.

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Tanzania, TransLinks, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Case Study, Health, Case & Country Studies, Research Papers & Reports, Report, NWP For Review, Nature, Wealth, and Power (NWP)

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/casestudy_improvingpoultryproductiontanzania.pdf

13. Lessons Learned, Opportunities and Innovations in Human Wildlife Conflict Compensation and Insurance Schemes

Authors: Danielle Knueppel, Peter Coppolillo, Ayubu Omari Msago, Peter Msoffe, David Mutekanga, Carol Cardona **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: Shortages in protein availability are a well-known problem in village economies, especially in Africa, and the neurological and nutritional importance of animal-source protein is increasingly being recognized. A Newcastle disease vaccination program for chickens was undertaken to increase livestock productivity and to preemptively rule out Newcastle disease so that highly-pathogenic avian influenza would be more readily detected. This intervention offered an opportunity to examine how chicken vaccination affects household economies, and to test whether increased livestock productivity could reduce illegal hunting for bushmeat. We found that vaccinations did increase chicken production and egg and meat consumption but did not reduce the frequency of bushmeat consumption at the household level and, furthermore, that bushmeat consumption was not related to food security. Our findings suggest that bushmeat likely supplements (rather than substitutes) domestic meat, and its supply is driven by hunters demand for cash rather than household demand for protein

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Tanzania; TransLinks, Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, Case Study, Health, Case & Country Studies, Research Papers & Reports, Report, NWP For Review, Nature, Wealth, and Power NWP

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/casestudy_improvingpoultryproductiontanzania.pdf

14. Lessons on Land Tenure, Governance and REDD+. Case Studies from Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Authors: Naughton-Treves, Lisa, Day, Cathy, Editors **Partners:** LTC

Abstract: An edited set of case studies based on presentations at the LTC/Translinks sponsored Workshop in October 2011. The volume is 112 pages and contains 9 case studies, an introductory chapter and a preface by USAID s Michael Colby.

Publication year: 2012

Keywords: ; Synthesis Documents, Land Tenure and Zoning, PES Carbon, TransLinks, Case Study, Land Tenure Center LTC, Case & Country Studies, Report

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/2011/land-tenure-center/lfc-mgmt-workshop/lessons-on-land-tenure-governance-and-redd-.case-studies-from-africa-asia-and-latin-america/>

15. Leveling the Playing Field: The Effects of Institutional Controls on Common Pool Resource Extraction

Authors: Henry Travers, Tom Clements, Aidan Keane, E.J. Milner-Gulland **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: In this study a simple behavioral game was used to measure the response of groups of Cambodian farmers to a range of different policy interventions in a CPR dilemma, including enforcement, provision of individual and communal incentives, and opportunities for collective action

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Cambodia; TransLinks, Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, Case Study, Case & Country Studies, Research Papers & Reports, Report, PES Biodiversity, NWP For Review, Nature, Wealth, and Power NWP

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/casestudy_effectsofinstitutionalcontrolsoncprextraction.pdf

16. Participatory Land Use Zoning in the Okapi Wildlife Reserve, Democratic Republic of Congo

Authors: Ellen Brown, **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: This case study describes a practical but rigorous approach to zoning that was piloted in the Okapi Wildlife Reserve (OWR), a protected area in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Democratic Republic of the Congo; CBNRM For Review, Land Tenure and Zoning, TransLinks, Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, Case Studies, Community-based Wildlife Management, Nature, Wealth, and Power NWP

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/casestudy_participatorylandusezoningdrc.pdf

17. Participatory Wildlife and Natural Resource Assessment with Herder Communities in Eastern Mongolia

Authors: Ann Winters, S. Bolortsetseg, Amanda Fine **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) strives to support the sustainable management of natural resources and conserve wildlife by further developing natural resource stewardship in community-managed areas on the grasslands of Mongolia's Eastern Steppe. To achieve this goal, the WCS Mongolia Program and the Eastern Mongolian Community Conservation Association (EMCCA) facilitated workshops at 10 different locations with participants from 11 herder communities from July 17th to August 15th, 2008, in Khentii, Dornod and Sukhbaatar aimags. Community leaders, volunteer rangers and community members participated in the workshops. The goal of these field visits was to more clearly understand Eastern Steppe livestock herders' perceptions of wildlife abundance, wildlife use and natural resource management capacity.

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Mongolia; Case Studies, Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, TransLinks, Natural Resource Science

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/casestudy_participatorynaturalresourceassessmentmongolia.pdf

18. Payment for Ecosystem Services: Developing Forest Carbon Projects in Nepal

Authors: De Gryze, Steven, Durschinger, Leslie, Koontz, Ann, Pandey, Shiva, Subedi, Bhishma. **Partners:** EnterpriseWorks

Abstract: This case study identifies the potential for forest carbon projects in Nepal; summarizes the eligibility requirements under the various carbon markets and registries - Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS), Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), and Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA); and provides a specific case example from Dolakha District in Nepal

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Nepal, PES Carbon/REDD, Case Studies, EnterpriseWorks/Vita - Relief International, TransLinks

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/enterprise-works-vita-relief-international/casestudy_forestcarbonprojectsnepal.pdf

19. Payments for Biodiversity Conservation in the Context of Weak Institutions: Comparison of Three Programs from Cambodia

Authors: Clements, Tom, John, Ashish, Nielsen, Karen, An, Dara, Tan, Setha, Milner-Gulland, E.J. **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: Implementing any conservation intervention, including Payments for Environmental Services (PES), in the context of weak institutions is challenging. The majority of PES programs have been implemented in situations where the institutional framework and property rights are strong and target the behaviors of private landowners. By contrast, this paper compares three PES programs from a village in a forest landscape in Cambodia, where land and resource rights are poorly defined, governance is poor, species populations are low and threats are high. Featured in News: USAID RM Portal, November 22, 2011. A revised version of this paper was published in the Journal of Ecological Economics, vol 69 (2010), pp. 1283-1291.

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Cambodia; CBNRM For Review, TransLinks, Community-based Tourism Management, Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, Case Studies, Community-based Wildlife Management, PES Biodiversity, NWP For Review, Community-Based Enterprises

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/casestudy_paymentsforbiodiversityconservationcambodia.pdf

20. Surui Carbon Fund-Brazil (English and Portuguese)

Authors: Forest Trends, The Amazon Conservation Team, **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: New mechanisms of assigning economic value to natural resources, with the objective of keeping the forest standing in order to produce environmental services, have spurred the development of the Surui Carbon Project. First conceived by the Metareil Indigenous Association of the Surui people, with the support of environmental and indigenous institutions, the project will finance monitoring and protection activities, sustainable production and improvement of local human resources, contributing to environmental conservation and cultural strengthening.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Brazil; PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Forest Trends, Brief, Case Study, Case Studies, Case & Country Studies, Brochures & Briefs

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/brazil-surui-carbon-fund-english-and-portuguese/>

21. The Potential for Intensive Crop Production in the Eastern Steppe of Mongolia: History, Current Status, Government Plans, and Potential Impacts on Biodiversity (English and Mongolian)

Authors: Karl Didier Wildlife Conservation Society, Ochirkhuyag Lkhamjav Wildlife Conservation Society **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: The Potential for Intensive Crop Production in the Eastern Steppe of Mongolia: History, Current Status, Government Plans, and Potential Impacts on Biodiversity (in Mongolian)

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Mongolia; TransLinks, Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, Case Study, Case & Country Studies, Research Papers & Reports, Report, Governance

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/casestudy_intensivecropproductionmongolia_mongolian.pdf

22. Tmatboey Community-Based Ecotourism Project, Cambodia

Authors: Tom Clements, Ashish John, Karen Nielsen, Chea Vicheka, Ear Sokha, Meas Piseth **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: Case study of the Tmatboey Ibis Project which aims to conserve the globally threatened large waterbirds found at Tmatboey, Cambodia using the ibises as “flagships”, by establishing a local community-based tourism enterprise that directly links revenue received to long-term species conservation.

Publication year: 2008

Keywords: Tmatboey, Cambodia; Case Studies, TransLinks, Case & Country Studies, Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, Wildlife-friendly Enterprise

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/wildlife-conservation-society/CommunityEcoTourismTmatboey_CaseStudy_WCS_2008.pdf

23. Women of Isoso - Livelihoods, Governance and Natural Resources in the Gran Chaco, Bolivia

Authors: Susana Lastarria-Cornhiel, Zulema Barahona, Leticia Orti **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: The Women of Isoso: Livelihoods, Governance and Natural Resources in the Gran Chaco, Bolivia.

This TransLinks case study builds on over 15 years of experience of an indigenous territorial organization and an international NGO (Wildlife Conservation Society) working collaboratively in the western Bolivia 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 Isoso Guarani, in negotiations with the Bolivian State, established the Kaa Iya National Park and the Isoso Comunitaria de Origen (TCO) within the larger Gran Chaco area of Bolivia. The case documents the evolution of the role of women within the Isosonyo indigenous peoples organization CABI, and their growing influence on the governance of natural resources for sustainable economic development within the Isosonyo TCO. This initiative received USAID/Bolivia funding from 1995 to 2003.

Publication year: 2008

Keywords: Gran Chaco, Bolivia; CBNRM For Review, TransLinks, Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, Case Studies, Governance, Case & Country Studies

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/wildlife-conservation-society/WomenOfIsosoBolivia_CaseStudy_WCS_2008.pdf

24. The REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise: A Tool for Prioritizing Sub-National REDD Opportunities and Constraints - Experiences in Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda - Briefing

Authors: Forest Trends, **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: This briefing presents the ROSE approach and process as applied in Tanzania, Uganda and Ghana in 2009.

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda; PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Brief, Country Study, Research Papers & Reports, Forest Trends FT

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/forest-trends/brochure_reddopportunitiescopingexercise.pdf

25. Getting Started on REDD in Tanzania: A Scoping Study for the Katoomba Incubator

Authors: East & Southern Africa Katoomba Group. **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: This Incubator Scoping Study was undertaken prior to more site-specific studies of potential Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) projects to be considered for support by the Katoomba Ecosystem Services Incubator. Analysis of a range of criteria, including key legal and institutional constraints to REDD projects, resulted in the identification of REDD project types with the best market potential as well as responding to the criteria of the Incubator, e.g., community benefits

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Tanzania, PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Country Study, Case & Country Studies, Research Papers & Reports, Report, Forest Trends FT

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/forest-trends/casestudy_reddscopingstudytanzania_.pdf

26. REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise for Ghana Identifying Priorities for REDD Activities on the Ground: Preliminary Review of Legal and Institutional Constraints

Authors: Forest Trends. **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: As in other countries, there is strong interest in Ghana from the Government, NGOs and other stakeholders in developing Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) projects or demonstration activities. In developing a portfolio of REDD+ or now REDD plus - demonstration activities it is desirable that project selection be undertaken in a systematic way, resulting in a representative and balanced portfolio coherent with strategic and sectoral priorities. It is also vital to understand the legal, institutional and policy framework for REDD, in order to assess what complementary progress is needed at the macro level

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Ghana, PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Forest Trends, Country Study, Case & Country Studies, Research Papers & Reports, Report

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/forest-trends/paper_ghanareddlegalreview.pdf

27. Implications of the Legal and Policy Framework for Tree and Forest Carbon in Ghana: REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise

Authors: Rebecca Ashley Asare, Katoomba Incubator, Forest Trends **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: This report presents an analysis of the legal and policy framework for tree and forest carbon in Ghana in an effort to contribute to this process. It shows that the current legal and

regulatory structure for forestry and lands in Ghana provides indications of how carbon rights and benefits might be managed and distributed. The report also argues that realizing the full ecological and economic potential of REDD+ will require meaningful legal reforms and innovative application of existing mechanisms so as to effectively address the real drivers of deforestation and ensure permanence in any REDD+ activities.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Ghana; PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Country Study, Case & Country Studies, Research Papers & Reports, Report, Forest Trends FT

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/Report_LegalPolicyFrameworkforForestCarbonGhana.pdf

28. Legal Frameworks for REDD - Design and Implementation at the National Level (IUCN Environmental Policy and Law Paper No. 77)

Authors: Costenbader, John, **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: Supplementary material for Forest Trends Payments for Ecosystem Services Training Modules and Resources. Paper written by John Costenbader (Ed.), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). This paper provides a detailed overview of regulatory design and implementation options specifically for a non-lawyer audience. This paper is based on the findings from four case studies (Brazil, Cameroon, Guyana and Papua New Guinea), each representing varying geographies, forest cover and deforestation rates and stages of REDD preparation. The study questions whether legal clarity is an essential component for successful national REDD programs.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Global; PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Forest Trends, Country Study, Research Papers & Reports, Report

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/Paper_LegalFrameworksforREDD.pdf

29. Payments for Ecosystem Services - Legal and Institutional Frameworks (IUCN Environmental Policy and Law Paper No. 78)

Authors: Greiber, Thomas, International Union for Conservation of Nature IUCN, The Katoomba Group **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: Supplementary material by Thomas Greiber (Ed), IUCN and the Katoomba Group for Forest Trends Payments for Ecosystem Services Training Modules and Resources. This paper serves as a diagnostic tool to better understand the necessary legal and institutional basis for

water-related PES schemes. The paper provides a background of PES, understanding water-related ecosystem services, the importance of legal frameworks for PES, the scope and context of PES-related legislation, understanding and realizing the importance of property rights for PES, enabling public and private institutions and their roles in PES and the importance of governance for watershed PES. This paper also includes reports from Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Global; Forest Trends FT, TransLinks, Paper, Country Study, Research Papers & Reports, Report, PES Freshwater/PWS

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/Paper_PESLegalandInstitutionalFrameworks.pdf

30. REDD Opportunity Scoping Exercise (ROSE) for Ghana: ROSE Expert Workshop Report

Authors: Michael Richards, Katoomba Incubator, Forest Trends **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: The Katoomba Ecosystem Services Incubator developed the tool ROSE (REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise) in order to assess how and where to engage with REDD+ in a given country. The Ghana ROSE was one of three ROSE country case studies conducted in 2009 and provided the Katoomba Incubator a solid basis for strategic engagement with REDD+ in Ghana. This report highlights the first part of the ROSE methodology and the expert workshop, which was attended by 20 key informants from a range of sectors and backgrounds. The group came up with a set of criteria for prioritizing REDD+ project types and reviewed legal, institutional and policy barriers or challenges which would result in a boost for REDD+ in Ghana.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Ghana; PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Country Study, Case & Country Studies, Research Papers & Reports, Report, Forest Trends FT

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/Report_REDDOpportunitiesScopingExerciseGhana.pdf

31. REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise (ROSE): A Tool for Prioritizing Sub-national REDD+ Activities - Case Studies from Ghana, Tanzania, and Uganda

Authors: Michael Richards, Rebecca Asare, Sara Namirembe, Jacob Olander, Matt Quinlan.

Partners: Forest Trends

Abstract: The ROSE was developed by the Katoomba Ecosystem Services Incubator as a tool for classifying and prioritizing potential REDD+ sub-national activities and for assessing critical constraints to project development. The ROSE tool was developed and improved during 2009 by conducting case studies in Tanzania, Uganda and Ghana. The tool has two main phases; a 2-3 day expert workshop and an analysis of policy, legal and institutional constraints by a small in-country team following the workshop. This report report by Michael Richards, Rebecca Asare, Sara Namirembe, Jacob Olander and Matt Quinlan explains the ROSE methodology and process, and summarizes the key findings of the case studies.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Ghana, Tanzania, and Uganda, PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Forest Trends, Country Study, Research Papers & Reports, Trainings & Tools, Report, Guide

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/Report_REDDOpportunitiesScopingExercises.pdf

Other research and reports (40)

During the implementation of TransLinks, WCS and our partners completed 40 studies and reports on PES related topics. All 40 reports can be downloaded at the USAID RM portal <http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/other-research-papers-reports>. Brief summaries of each report are provided below.

1. Biogeochemistry of Human wellbeing. Understanding Ecosystem Functioning, Ecosystem Services, and Biogeochemical processes.....	47
2. Building Bridges: State of the Voluntary Carbon Markets 2010.....	47
3. Bundling and Stacking for Maximizing Social, Ecological, and Economic Benefits: A Framing Paper for Discussion at the “Bundling and Stacking Workshop”, April 5-6, 2012 ...	48
4. Capital on the Move: The Changing Relation between Livestock and Labor in Mali, West Africa	49
5. Casting for Conservation Actors. Picking Partnerships for Effective Conservation	49
6. Challenges to Establishing Payments for Ecosystem Services in Gabon: A Case study of the Mbé River Basin	50
7. Collaborative Planning for Land Use: Zoning for Conservation and Development in Protected Areas (Spanish).....	50
8. Costs of Titling and Registration Projects	51
9. Ecosystem Services for 2020	51
10. Getting Started on REDD in Tanzania: A Scoping Study for the Katoomba Incubator.....	52
11. Governance of the Global Carbon Market: Does Scale Matter?	52
12. How much does land titling cost?.....	52
13. Implications of the Legal and Policy Framework for Tree and Forest Carbon in Ghana: REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise.....	53
14. Improvement of Village Poultry Production by Communities in Limpopo National Park Support Zone in Gaza Province, Mozambique and the Ruaha Landscape, Tanzania	53
15. Knowledge Gap: Slippage Effects in Incentive-based Conservation Policies.....	54
16. Land tenure and deforestation research update.....	54
17. Legal Frameworks for REDD - Design and Implementation at the National Level (IUCN Environmental Policy and Law Paper No. 77)	55
18. Leveling the Playing Field: The Effects of Institutional Controls on Common Pool Resource Extraction	55
19. New Pastoral Development Paradigm: Engaging the Realities of Property Institutions and Livestock Mobility in Dryland Africa	56
20. Parks and Poverty: Lessons from a decade of forest loss and economic growth around Kibale National Park, Uganda	56
21. Participatory Planning of Interventions to Mitigate Human-Wildlife Conflicts	57

22. Paying for Results	57
23. Payments for Ecosystem Services - Legal and Institutional Frameworks (IUCN Environmental Policy and Law Paper No. 78)	58
24. Protected Areas, Ecological Scale, and Governance-A Framing Paper	58
25. Realising REDD: Implications of Ghanas Current Legal Framework for Trees	59
26. REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise (ROSE): A Tool for Prioritizing Sub-national REDD+ Activities - Case Studies from Ghana, Tanzania, and Uganda	59
27. REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise for Ghana Identifying Priorities for REDD Activities on the Ground: Preliminary Review of Legal and Institutional Constraints	60
28. REDD Opportunity Scoping Exercise (ROSE) for Ghana: ROSE Expert Workshop Report	60
29. Report for the Conservation Finance Alliance: National REDD+ funding frameworks and achieving REDD+ readiness – findings from consultation.....	61
30. Research on land tenure, forest governance, and land use change in the northern Ecuadorian Amazon.....	61
31. Security in land tenure and incentives for forest conservation (Spanish).....	62
32. Soil Carbon and Land Use Change in the Tropics: an Updated Meta-Analysis.....	62
33. State of Biodiversity Markets: Offset and Compensation Programs Worldwide	63
34. State of Watershed Payments: An Emerging Marketplace.....	63
35. Strategic tradeoffs for wildlife-friendly eco-labels.....	64
36. Sweetening the Deal for Shade-Grown Cocoa: A Preliminary Review of Constraints and Feasibility of Cocoa Carbon in Ghana.....	65
37. The Ecological and Economic Impact of Siberian Marmots in the Eastern Steppe of Mongolia	65
38. The Potential for Intensive Crop Production in the Eastern Steppe of Mongolia: History, Current Status, Government Plans, and Potential Impacts on Biodiversity (Mongolian)	66
39. The REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise: A Tool for Prioritizing Sub-National REDD Opportunities and Constraints - Experiences in Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda - Briefing.....	66
40. Uganda Water Sector and Domestic Rainwater Harvesting Sub-Sector Analysis	67

1. Biogeochemistry of Human wellbeing. Understanding Ecosystem Functioning, Ecosystem Services, and Biogeochemical processes.

Authors: Shahid Naeem **Partners:** The Earth Institute

Abstract: This document is the outcome of the National Science Foundation funded Nitrogen Working Group which met in Segou, Mali, in 2008, in conjunction with the Millennium Villages Project (<http://www.millenniumvillages.org/>) and TransLinks. Under the auspices of the United Nations, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA), with over thirteen hundred social and natural scientists, in cooperation with decision and policy makers, spent five years in assessing the state of our planet. The central framework of this endeavor was straightforward. Simply stated: *Biodiversity* → *Ecosystem Function* → *Ecosystem Services* → *Human Wellbeing*. This framework united biodiversity conservation with ecosystem science and linked these to the services nature provides for humans (Duraiappah and Naeem 2005). Unfortunately, each of these elements of this MEA framework is complex and difficult to define. As important as this framework is for guiding conservation biology, sustainable development, and poverty alleviation programs that seek to improve human wellbeing in lasting ways, its opacity remains a major deterrent for informing decision making. Another complication is that both ecosystem functions and services are not independent and often interact with one another. An increase in one is often accompanied by a decrease (or increase) in another. Such interactions are known as *tradeoffs* (negative correlations) and synergies (positive correlations) and add a layer of complexity that further makes the MEA framework rather unwieldy. In this document, we provide some devices that can help to clarify and provide a means for understanding and implementing the MEA framework in decision making. Because nitrogen based fertilizer amendments in agro-ecosystems are a common element to food securitization, economic development, and poverty alleviation programs, but can have negative impacts on water quality, disease, and sustainability, we focus on the nitrogen as a means for illustrating the importance and utility of this framework. However, any other ecologically important element, compound, or nutrient, could be used. Indeed, it would be beneficial to develop a more comprehensive analysis that considers carbon, phosphorous, sulfur, potassium, water, and other biogeochemically active materials.

Publication year: 2008

Keywords: Global; The Earth Institute, Paper, Research Papers & Reports, TransLinks, Natural Resource Science

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/earth-institute/TheBiogeochemistryHumanWellbeing_Report_EarthInstitute_2008.pdf

2. Building Bridges: State of the Voluntary Carbon Markets 2010

Authors: Katherine Hamilton, Milo Sjardin, Molly Peters-Stanley, Thomas Marcello, Ecosystem Marketplace, Bloomberg New Energy Finance **Partners:**

Abstract: This report is compiled by Ecosystem Marketplace and Bloomberg New Energy Finance and reviews the state of the voluntary carbon markets in 2010. Specifically highlighting the methodology for capturing the data, an introduction an explanation of voluntary carbon markets in 2010, standards and recent trends, including an overview of voluntary market standards and certification programs, registries and transaction platforms and voluntary market customers.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Global; Community-based Forest Management CBFM,

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/Report_StateoftheVoluntaryCarbonMarkets2010.pdf

3. Bundling and Stacking for Maximizing Social, Ecological, and Economic Benefits: A Framing Paper for Discussion at the “Bundling and Stacking Workshop”, April 5-6, 2012

Authors: Carter Ingram, Wildlife Conservation Society **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: Framing paper for the Bundling and Stacking Workshop held April 5-6, 2012 in Washington, D.C., convened by the TransLinks partnership, with support from USAID through the TransLinks Cooperative Agreement. This paper explores some of the risks and benefits of bundling and stacking approaches to payments for ecosystem services (PES) and identifies key questions that need to be answered to support the successful use and adoption of these mechanisms. It will focus on these issues with respect to two categories of ecosystem service markets and payment programs: (1) offsets and mitigation credits and (2) conservation payments and incentives (also known as payments for ecosystem services (PES)). THIS IS A DRAFT DOCUMENT.

Publication year: 2012

Keywords: ; Community-based Natural Resources Management CBNRM,

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2012/Wildlife%20Conservation%20Society/2012%20PES%20Bundling%20and%20Stacking%20Workshop%20%28Washington%2C%20DC%2C%20USA%29/Paper_PESBundlingandStacking.pdf

4. Capital on the Move: The Changing Relation between Livestock and Labor in Mali, West Africa

Authors: LTC, **Partners:** LTC

Abstract: In dryland areas of Africa, livestock play important economic roles as commodities, wealth stores, producers of products, and agents of environmental change. Conventional depictions of livestock economies in this region have focused (in support or against) on the need for greater engagement of livestock producers with markets supplying meat to urban areas. This paper argues this singular focus has led analysts to ignore two important aspects of livestock economies: livestock as a preferred store of wealth across a wide range of social groups and the need for specialized labor to manage these livestock across open pastures to maintain their productive capacity and limit their negative environmental impacts. In the West African Sahel, the capital-like nature of livestock wealth has become more clear with a growing fraction of the region's livestock owned by investors with little connection to livestock husbandry. Livestock investments are maintained on a day-to-day basis by hired herders who facilitate access to ephemeral pastures and water. A particular concern is the changing geographies of livestock ownership and the herding labor in relationship to regional pastures (to economic and environmental ends). This relationship will be explored using the case study of the Maasina region of central Mali – a historically important livestock region, which is now undergoing significant labor emigration. Building from a long-term ethnographic engagement with local livestock owners and herders, the results of ownership surveys of livestock herds across a 14-year period and interviews of urban-based emigrants from the study area about investment decisions will be used to analyze the changing geographies of livestock investment and herding labor in the Maasina.

Publication year: 2008

Keywords: Mali, West Africa; Report, TransLinks, Land Tenure Center, Research Papers & Reports, PES General

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/land-tenure-center/CapitalOnTheMove_Report_LTC_2008.pdf

5. Casting for Conservation Actors. Picking Partnerships for Effective Conservation

Authors: Wildlife Conservation Society **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: Here, we offer a modest step in articulating the logic underlying the identification of the most appropriate mix of actors for wildlife conservation under different contexts. This paper is a descriptive representation of that logic, derived from the point of view of field practitioners who focus specifically on wildlife. While this description distills some best practices, it is not intended to be a prescriptive methodology for choosing management actors with whom to work. Instead, it is offered as a heuristic device to help those who practice, participate in, and fund

conservation to talk more explicitly about these issues, and thus enable more effective groups of conservation actors.

Publication year: 2007

Keywords: Global; Community-based Natural Resources Management CBNRM,

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2007/wildlife-conservation-society/CastingConservationActors_WCS_2007.pdf

6. Challenges to Establishing Payments for Ecosystem Services in Gabon: A Case study of the Mbé River Basin

Authors: Christina Connolly, Joe Walston, Michel Masozera, Martin Hega, and Malcolm Starkey. **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: WCS is working with the Government of Gabon on a new Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) initiative to secure long-term protection of the high conservation value of the Mbé watershed in Gabon. The project is exploring ways to remunerate these upstream land managers for maintaining their land-use practices to secure the continued provision of a year round supply of high quality water. More broadly, the project also aims to address key barriers to developing sustainable PES mechanisms in Gabon and is being designed to maximize lesson learning and replicability.

Publication date: 2009

Keywords: Mbe River Basin, Gabon, TransLinks, Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, Case Study, Case & Country Studies, Research Papers & Reports, Report, PES Freshwater/PWS

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/casestudy_challengestoestablishingpesgabon.pdf

7. Collaborative Planning for Land Use: Zoning for Conservation and Development in Protected Areas (Spanish)

Authors: Land Tenure Center, **Partners:** LTC

Abstract: Guidelines for collaborative land use zoning within protected areas for conservation and development with examples from Kaa-Iya national park in Bolivia, Tambopata national reserve and Bahuaja Sonene national park in Peru, and Monte Pulag national park in the Philippines.

Publication year: 2007

Keywords: Global; Land Tenure and Zoning, Sustainable Land Management, TransLinks, Brief, Land Tenure Center, Brochures & Briefs

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2007/land-tenure-center/CollaborativeLandUsePlanningZoningProtectedAreas_Briefing_LTC_2007.pdf

8. Costs of Titling and Registration Projects

Authors: Susana Lastarria-Cornhiel, **Partners:** LTC

Abstract: Neo-liberal economic theory is based on the foundation of private property and the market. Private property is the only to make sure that property ends up in the hands of the most efficient producers. And, a property system based on private and individual property rights makes the transactions of property and land (the land market) efficient. With this in mind, donor agencies since the 1980s have promoted and funded the creation of private property land markets in developing countries.

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: ; Report, TransLinks, Land Tenure and Zoning, Land Tenure Center, Research Papers & Reports

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/land-tenure-center/paper_titlingandregistrationprojectscosts.pdf

9. Ecosystem Services for 2020

Authors: Perrings, C., Naeem, S., Ahrestani, F., Bunker, D. E., Burkill, P., Canziani, G., Elmqvist, T., Ferrati, R., Fuhrman, J., Jaksic, F., Kawabata, Z., Kinzig, A., Mace, G. M., Milano, F., Mooney, H., Prieur-Richard, Anne-Helene, Tschirhart, J., Weisser, W. **Partners:** The Earth Institute

Abstract: This 2 page policy forum article published in Science Magazine (15 October 2010) notes that CBD 2020 targets though congruent with an ecosystem-services approach they do not address four major issues: 1) functional diversity, 2) environmental uncertainty, 3) interactions between targets, and 4) trade-offs between targets. Journal Article published by American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) in Science Magazine, Vol. 330, 15 October 2010.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: ; PES Biodiversity, Paper, TransLinks, Research Papers & Reports, The Earth Institute

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/EarthInstitute/Paper_ESFor2020.pdf

10. Getting Started on REDD in Tanzania: A Scoping Study for the Katoomba Incubator

Authors: East and Southern Africa Katoomba Group **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: This "Incubator" Scoping Study was undertaken prior to more site-specific studies of potential Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) projects to be considered for support by the Katoomba Ecosystem Services Incubator. Analysis of a range of criteria, including key legal and institutional constraints to REDD projects, resulted in the identification of REDD project types with the best market potential as well as responding to the criteria of the Incubator, e.g., community benefits.

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Tanzania, PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Country Study, Case & Country Studies, Research Papers & Reports, Report, Forest Trends (FT)

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/forest-trends/casestudy_reddscopingstudytanzania.pdf

11. Governance of the Global Carbon Market: Does Scale Matter?

Authors: Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: This report uses a series of case studies (Bushenyi, Uganda; Makira, Madagascar; and the nation of Guyana) to explore how spatial and temporal scale likely influence the management of standing forest and thus the risks that forest carbon investors might face.

Publication year: 2008

Keywords: Global; Report, Wildlife Conservation Society, TransLinks, Governance, Research Papers & Reports

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/wildlife-conservation-society/GovernanceGlobalCarbonMarket_WorkingPaper_WCS_2008.pdf

12. How much does land titling cost?

Authors: Susana Lastarria-Cornhiel, **Partners:** LTC

Abstract: This nine page paper reviews the cost of land titling in 14 countries between 1990 and the early 2000s

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: ; Report, TransLinks, Land Tenure and Zoning, Land Tenure Center, Research Papers & Reports

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/land-tenure-center/Paper_LandTitlingCost.pdf

13. Implications of the Legal and Policy Framework for Tree and Forest Carbon in Ghana: REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise

Authors: Rebecca Ashley Asare, Katoomba Incubator, Forest Trends **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: This report presents an analysis of the legal and policy framework for tree and forest carbon in Ghana in an effort to contribute to this process. It shows that the current legal and regulatory structure for forestry and lands in Ghana provides indications of how carbon rights and benefits might be managed and distributed. The report also argues that realizing the full ecological and economic potential of REDD+ will require meaningful legal reforms and innovative application of existing mechanisms so as to effectively address the real drivers of deforestation and ensure permanence in any REDD+ activities.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Ghana; PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Country Study, Case & Country Studies, Research Papers & Reports, Report, Forest Trends FT

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/Report_LegalandPolicyFrameworkforForestCarbonGhana.pdf

14. Improvement of Village Poultry Production by Communities in Limpopo National Park Support Zone in Gaza Province, Mozambique and the Ruaha Landscape, Tanzania

Authors: Tanya Radosavljevic, Ana Zandamela, Robyn Alders **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: Shortages in protein availability are a well-known problem in village economies, especially in Africa, and the neurological and nutritional importance of animal-source protein is increasingly being recognized. A Newcastle disease vaccination program for chickens was undertaken to increase livestock productivity and to preemptively rule out Newcastle disease so that highly-pathogenic avian influenza would be more readily detected. This intervention offered an opportunity to examine how chicken vaccination affects household economies, and to test whether increased livestock productivity could reduce illegal hunting for bushmeat. We found that vaccinations did increase chicken production and egg and meat consumption but did not reduce the frequency of bushmeat consumption at the household level and, furthermore, that bushmeat consumption was not related to food security. Our findings suggest that bushmeat likely supplements (rather than substitutes) domestic meat, and its supply is driven by hunters demand for cash rather than household demand for protein

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Gaza Province, Mozambique; Report, Wildlife Conservation Society, TransLinks, Health, Research Papers & Reports

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/report_improvementofpoultryproductionmozambique.pdf

15. Knowledge Gap: Slippage Effects in Incentive-based Conservation Policies

Authors: Jennifer M. Alix-Garcia, Jennifer M. Alix-Garcia, Katharine R.E. Sims **Partners:** LTC

Abstract: Payments for environmental services (PES) programs aim to compensate landowners in exchange for land-use practices that protect or enhance environmental services. While incentives can induce conservation, environmental benefits will be substantially reduced if environmental damages are simply displaced to other locations. This potential problem for any PES program, known as “slippage” or “leakage,” occurs when providing incentives to conserve in one location unintentionally increases incentives to degrade in other areas. Slippage is theoretically predicted to occur as a result of any PES program, yet little has been done to test for it. Our research of Mexico’s national Payments for Hydrological Services program (see results in *LTC Brief 11*) developed methods to test for two types of slippage: *substitution slippage* and *price slippage*. Substitution slippage occurs when households remove one parcel of land from production to enroll it in the program, but then switch production to another parcel on their property. Price slippage occurs if the introduction of payments or the removal of multiple parcels of land from production changes market prices, inducing land use change on other, unenrolled pieces of land. Whether or not deforestation due to price slippage will occur close to enrolled lands depends on the size of the relevant markets.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: ; Report, TransLinks, Land Tenure Center, Research Papers & Reports, PES General

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/land-tenure-center/Paper_SlippageIncentivebasedConservation.pdf

16. Land tenure and deforestation research update

Authors: Lisa Naughton, Brian Robinson, Margaret Holland **Partners:** LTC

Abstract: Conventional wisdom in the last few decades suggested that tenure enables land users to value the future benefit streams of forests, which they would not do otherwise, and limits the desire to clear forest and stake a claim on land. A review of dozens of cases from studies linking changes in forest cover with land tenure it is clear that well-defined tenure, while perhaps a necessary condition for policy to reduce deforestation rates, is far from sufficient.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: ; Report, TransLinks, Land Tenure and Zoning, Land Tenure Center, Research Papers & Reports

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/land-tenure-center/Report_LandTenureandDeforestationUpdate.pdf

17. Legal Frameworks for REDD - Design and Implementation at the National Level (IUCN Environmental Policy and Law Paper No. 77)

Authors: Costenbader, John, **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: Paper written by John Costenbader (Ed.), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). This paper provides a detailed overview of regulatory design and implementation options specifically for a non-lawyer audience. This paper is based on the findings from four case studies (Brazil, Cameroon, Guyana and Papua New Guinea), each representing varying geographies, forest cover and deforestation rates and stages of REDD preparation. The study questions whether legal clarity is an essential component for successful national REDD programs.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Global; PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Forest Trends, Country Study, Research Papers & Reports, Report

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/Paper_LegalFrameworksforREDD.pdf

18. Leveling the Playing Field: The Effects of Institutional Controls on Common Pool Resource Extraction

Authors: Henry Travers, Tom Clements, Aidan Keane, E.J. Milner-Gulland **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: In this study a simple behavioral game was used to measure the response of groups of Cambodian farmers to a range of different policy interventions in a CPR dilemma, including enforcement, provision of individual and communal incentives, and opportunities for collective action

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Cambodia; TransLinks, Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, Case Study, Case & Country Studies, Research Papers & Reports, Report, PES Biodiversity, NWP For Review, Nature, Wealth, and Power NWP

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/casestudy_effectsofinstitutionalcontrolsoncprextraction.pdf

19. New Pastoral Development Paradigm: Engaging the Realities of Property Institutions and Livestock Mobility in Dryland Africa

Authors: Matthew Turner University of Wisconsin-Madison, **Partners:** LTC

Abstract: The confluence of new understandings of dryland ecology and common property resource management has arguably led to a “new pastoral development paradigm” -- a paradigm that incorporates a widespread acceptance of the ecological and economic importance of livestock mobility within the context of devolving greater rangeland management authority to local groups. Despite over a decade of interest and attention generated by this new paradigm, little progress has been achieved on the ground. A major premise of this paper is that this impasse results from persistent conceptual difficulties surrounding the relationship between livestock mobility, nonequilibrium ecology, and common property institutions. These difficulties are best resolved through work grounded in the social and ecological realities of particular regions. The promise of such engagements is illustrated through case material from the annual grasslands of Sahelian region of West Africa. The policy implications resulting from a reconceptualization of the relationship between property and dryland ecology are presented.

Final version printed in *Society & Natural Resources: An International Journal*, Volume 24, Issue 5, 2011.

Publication year: 2008

Keywords: Africa; Paper, Land Tenure and Zoning, TransLinks, Research Papers & Reports, Land Tenure Center LTC

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/land-tenure-center/NewPastoralParadigm_LTC_2008.pdf

20. Parks and Poverty: Lessons from a decade of forest loss and economic growth around Kibale National Park, Uganda

Authors: Lisa Naughton-Treves, Jennifer Alix-Garcia, Colin A. Chapman **Partners:** LTC

Abstract: Field data linked to Landsat ETM and ASTER image analysis reveals the patterns and biodiversity impacts of deforestation in western Uganda between 1995 and 2006. Communal forest patches were reduced by nearly half during this period and we observed marked declines in species richness of both canopy level trees and primates. Deforestation was significantly slower within Kibale National Park where commercial forest extraction and agricultural clearing were prohibited. Yet a bad decade for the forest proved a prosperous one for most local residents. Longitudinal data for 252 households show substantial improvements in welfare indicators, with the greatest increases found among those with the highest initial assets; as a result wealth inequalities increased over time. Nearly a quarter of households sold land, an economic strategy of last resort in rural Uganda, and 10% lost their land altogether. The risk of land loss amongst

the poor was inversely correlated with proximity to the park, initial farm size, and decline in communal forests. We conclude the current disproportionate presence of poor households at the edge of the park does not signal that the park is a poverty trap.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Kibale National Park, Uganda; Report, Governance, TransLinks, Land Tenure Center, Research Papers & Reports

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/land-tenure-center/Paper_ParksAndPovertyUganda.pdf

21. Participatory Planning of Interventions to Mitigate Human-Wildlife Conflicts

Authors: Treves, A., Wallace, R.B., White, S. **Partners:** LTC

Abstract: Conservation of wildlife is especially challenging when the targeted species damage crops or livestock, attack humans, or take fish or game. Affected communities may retaliate and destroy wildlife or their habitats. We summarize recommendations from the literature for 13 distinct types of interventions to mitigate these human-wildlife conflicts. We classified eight types as direct (reducing the severity or frequency of encounters with wildlife) and five as indirect (raising human tolerance for encounters with wildlife) interventions. We analyzed general cause-and-effect relationships underlying human-wildlife conflicts to clarify the focal point of intervention for each type. To organize the recommendations on interventions we used three standard criteria for feasibility: cost-effective design, wildlife specificity and selectivity, and sociopolitical acceptability. The literature review and the feasibility criteria were integrated as decision support tools in three multi-stakeholder workshops. The workshops validated and refined our criteria and helped the participants select interventions. Our approach to planning interventions is systematic, uses standard criteria, and optimizes the participation of experts, policy makers, and affected communities. We argue that conservation action generally will be more effective if the relative merits of alternative interventions are evaluated in an explicit, systematic, and participatory manner.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: ; Report, TransLinks, Land Tenure Center, Research Papers & Reports, Wildlife-friendly Enterprise

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/land-tenure-center/Report_ParticipatoryPlanningofHWCInterventions.pdf

22. Paying for Results

Author: Karin Svadlenak-Gomez **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: This paper explores the concept of direct incentives for conservation, and summarizes current discussion on their benefits and potential drawbacks. It then highlights the current experience at the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) with various forms of more or less direct incentives for wildlife conservation. A short analysis of the potential these schemes have to achieve the desired results is also presented.

Publication year: 2007

Keywords: Report, Wildlife Conservation Society, TransLinks, Research Papers & Reports, PES General

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2007/wildlife-conservation-society/DirectPaymentsForConservation_Briefing_WCS_2007.pdf

23. Payments for Ecosystem Services - Legal and Institutional Frameworks (IUCN Environmental Policy and Law Paper No. 78)

Authors: Greiber, Thomas, International Union for Conservation of Nature IUCN, The Katoomba Group **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: Supplementary material by Thomas Greiber (Ed), IUCN and the Katoomba Group for Forest Trends Payments for Ecosystem Services Training Modules and Resources. This paper serves as a diagnostic tool to better understand the necessary legal and institutional basis for water-related PES schemes. The paper provides a background of PES, understanding water-related ecosystem services, the importance of legal frameworks for PES, the scope and context of PES-related legislation, understanding and realizing the importance of property rights for PES, enabling public and private institutions and their roles in PES and the importance of governance for watershed PES. This paper also includes reports from Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Global; Forest Trends FT, TransLinks, Paper, Country Study, Research Papers & Reports, Report, PES Freshwater/PWS

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/Paper_PESLegalandInstitutionalFrameworks.pdf

24. Protected Areas, Ecological Scale, and Governance-A Framing Paper

Authors: Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: This paper focuses on the ways in which conservation action has been informed, and should be informed, by the interaction between ecological scale and governance. The published literature does not provide much guidance – work on the biological dimensions is largely modeling, done at small scales, or largely silent on the challenges of implementation. Social science work is largely critical of the work done by conservationists and offers little guidance about how best to proceed. This paper lays out a heuristic framework for analyzing where and

with whom to work outside the boundaries of protected areas to achieve the conservation of specific elements of biodiversity. It is designed to help frame the work of practitioners who have been engaged in this work already and enable informed comparison of work done across sites. Ultimately, it is hoped that this analysis will provide tools to enable more effective conservation outcomes – for both biodiversity and people.

Publication year: 2008

Keywords: Global; Report, Wildlife Conservation Society, TransLinks, Governance, Research Papers & Reports

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/wildlife-conservation-society/ProtectedAreaEcoScaleGovernance_FramingPaper_WCS_2008.pdf

25. Realising REDD: Implications of Ghanas Current Legal Framework for Trees

Authors: Forest Trends, **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: Based on the current legal framework for forestry in Ghana, which is mainly oriented towards commercial timber production, it seems most likely that carbon stored in trees, the focus of many REDD strategies, will be classified as a natural resource and managed as an economic commodity, similar to timber. Other options for classifying or defining carbon are possible, and may be more appropriate given that significant amounts of carbon are also emitted from disturbed agricultural soils and from the destruction of aquatic ecosystems like wetlands and mangroves.

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Ghana; Report, PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Forest Trends, Research Papers & Reports

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/forest-trends/paper_ghanareddlegalframework.pdf

26. REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise (ROSE): A Tool for Prioritizing Sub-national REDD+ Activities - Case Studies from Ghana, Tanzania, and Uganda

Authors: Michael Richards, Rebecca Asare, Sara Namirembe, Jacob Olander, Matt Quinlan
Partners: Forest Trends

Abstract: The ROSE was developed by the Katoomba Ecosystem Services Incubator as a tool for classifying and prioritizing potential REDD+ sub-national activities and for assessing critical constraints to project development. The ROSE tool was developed and improved during 2009

by conducting case studies in Tanzania, Uganda and Ghana. The tool has two main phases; a 2-3 day expert workshop and an analysis of policy, legal and institutional constraints by a small in-country team following the workshop. This report by Michael Richards, Rebecca Asare, Sara Namirembe, Jacob Olander and Matt Quinlan explains the ROSE methodology and process, and summarizes the key findings of the case studies.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Ghana, Tanzania, and Uganda; PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Forest Trends, Country Study, Research Papers & Reports, Trainings & Tools, Report, Guide

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/Report_REDDOpportunitiesScopingExercises.pdf

27. REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise for Ghana Identifying Priorities for REDD Activities on the Ground: Preliminary Review of Legal and Institutional Constraints

Authors: Katoomba Incubator, Forest Trends **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: As in other countries, there is strong interest in Ghana from the Government, NGOs and other stakeholders in developing Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) projects or demonstration activities. In developing a portfolio of REDD – or now REDD plus - demonstration activities it is desirable that project selection be undertaken in a systematic way, resulting in a representative and balanced portfolio coherent with strategic and sectoral priorities. It is also vital to understand the legal, institutional and policy framework for REDD, in order to assess what complementary progress is needed at the macro level

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Ghana; PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Country Study, Case & Country Studies, Research Papers & Reports, Report, Forest Trends FT

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/forest-trends/paper_ghanareddlegalreview.pdf

28. REDD Opportunity Scoping Exercise (ROSE) for Ghana: ROSE Expert Workshop Report

Authors: Michael Richards, Katoomba Incubator, Forest Trends **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: The Katoomba Ecosystem Services Incubator developed the tool ROSE (REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise) in order to assess how and where to engage with REDD+ in a

given country. The Ghana ROSE was one of three ROSE country case studies conducted in 2009 and provided the Katoomba Incubator a solid basis for strategic engagement with REDD+ in Ghana. This report highlights the first part of the ROSE methodology and the expert workshop, which was attended by 20 key informants from a range of sectors and backgrounds. The group came up with a set of criteria for prioritizing REDD+ project types and reviewed legal, institutional and policy barriers or challenges which would result in a boost for REDD+ in Ghana.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Ghana; PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Country Study, Case & Country Studies, Research Papers & Reports, Report, Forest Trends FT

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/Report_REDDOpportunitiesScopingExerciseGhana.pdf

29. Report for the Conservation Finance Alliance: National REDD+ funding frameworks and achieving REDD+ readiness – findings from consultation

Authors: Chis Knight, Jim Stephenson, PricewaterhouseCoopers **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: 2010 report for the Conservation Finance Alliance (CFA) from PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) on how REDD+ funding is currently, or could in the future, be managed and disbursed to developing countries. The report includes six case study country reports - Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Madagascar and Peru- resulting from interviews conducted by RWC with stakeholder representatives from government, civil society, academia and the private sector in 2010; and an analysis report on the role of environmental funds and civil society in REDD+, based on interviews carried out in the six countries mentioned above and six additional countries (Costa Rica, Tanzania, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Uganda) in 2009. Report was made possible by USAID through the TransLinks cooperative agreement.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: ; Report, PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Wildlife Conservation Society, Research Papers & Reports

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/wildlife-conservation-society/Report_NationalREDDFundingFrameworks.pdf

30. Research on land tenure, forest governance, and land use change in the northern Ecuadorian Amazon

Authors: Margaret Holland, **Partners:** LTC

Abstract: As part of our overall engagement with partners in Ecuador, we are performing research in the provinces of Sucumbios and Orellana, in the northern Ecuadorian Amazon, referred to locally as the “Oriente”. We explore the relationship between land tenure and land use change in this region, looking specifically at land tenure security, deforestation, and the varying impacts of different forms of forest management and land tenure on forest cover outcomes. Our two main studies, along with information on our partners, are outlined below. A primary objective of this overall body of research is to help inform the ongoing implementation, monitoring, and amplification of Ecuador’s national PES program, SocioBosque.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Ecuador; Report, Governance, TransLinks, Land Tenure Center, Research Papers & Reports

http://rportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/land-tenure-center/Report_ForestGovernanceAmazon.pdf

31. Security in land tenure and incentives for forest conservation (Spanish)

Authors: Manolo Morales, Lisa Naughton-Treves, Luis Suarez **Partners:** LTC

Abstract: ECOLEX Report (in Spanish). Title: Seguridad en la tenencia de la tierra e incentivos para la conservacion de bosques). A report by ECOLEX in Ecuador on the role that land tenure security plays as an incentive for natural resource conservation.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: ; Report, TransLinks, Land Tenure and Zoning, Land Tenure Center, Research Papers & Reports

http://rportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/land-tenure-center/Report_SecurityinLandTenure_Spanish.pdf

32. Soil Carbon and Land Use Change in the Tropics: an Updated Meta-Analysis

Authors: Emily E. Atkinson, Erika Marin-Spiotta, Sapna Sharma **Partners:** LTC

Abstract: Soil carbon stocks are a vital component of ecosystem services, particularly in the tropics. Recent attention has focused effects of land-use change in the tropics on soil carbon stocks to better understand how human activities have influenced the release of carbon from soils. We conducted an updated meta-analysis of data from 144 studies that measured soil carbon under different land uses across the tropics. Mean soil carbon stocks vary between dry (55 MgC/ha, <1000 mm MAP), moist (67 MgC/ha, 1000-2500 mm MAP), and wet (85 MgC/ha, >2500 mm MAP) climates with wet climates having the highest mean stocks for each land use. Overall, grasslands (60, ±4 MgC/ha) and cultivated sites (59, ±4 MgC/ha) have statistically

significant lower soil carbon stocks than pastures (68i,±4 MgC/ha), which do not differ significantly from unconverted forests (80i,±3 MgC/ha) and secondary forests (84i,±2 MgC/ha). Using a regression tree analysis, we show that soil type and climate are the most influential factors in determining the fate of soil carbon during conversion from one land use to another. Hence, understanding a site s environment is crucial for predicting the loss or gain of soil carbon. Our soil carbon meta-analysis revealed a number of challenges for comparing soil carbon stocks across studies. These include comparing soil carbon concentrations when differences in bulk density are unknown, variation in sampling depths and replication, and incomplete knowledge of site land use history. Addressing these challenges will enhance our understanding of rates of soil carbon sequestration and factors contributing to the fate of soil carbon.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: ; Report, PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Land Tenure Center, Research Papers & Reports

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/land-tenure-center/Paper_SoilCarbonAndLandUseInTropics.pdf

33. State of Biodiversity Markets: Offset and Compensation Programs Worldwide

Authors: Becca Madsen, Nathaniel Carroll, Kelly Moore Brands, Ecosystem Marketplace.

Partners: Forest Trends

Abstract: This report highlights the spectrum of biodiversity markets aimed at reducing development impacts to biodiversity, a practice referred to as compensatory mitigation. Some countries are in the early stages of implementation or identification of this practice, while others have mature systems. This report describes the background, scope and methods of compensatory mitigation and examples of compensation programs in North America, Central & South America, Europe, Asia, Australia & New Zealand, and the developing programs in Africa.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Global, Report, PES Biodiversity, Forest Trends, Research Papers & Reports, TransLinks

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/Report_StateofBiodiversityMarkets.pdf

34. State of Watershed Payments: An Emerging Marketplace

Authors: Tracy Stanton, Marta Echavarria, Katherine Hamilton, Caroline Ott **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: A global research effort conducted by Ecosystem Marketplace identified a total of approximately 288 payments for watershed services (PWS) and water quality trading (WQT)

programs in varying stages of activity over the past 30 years. In 2008, the baseline year, about 127 programs were actively receiving payments or transacting credits. The total transaction value from all programs actively engaged in 2008 is estimated at US\$9.3 billion. Over the entire time span of recorded activity, total transaction value is estimated at slightly more than US\$50 billion, impacting some 3.24 billion hectares. This report has 3 objectives, 1) to use project-level data to estimate the overall size and scope of the payments directed to protect or restore watershed services; 2) to account for the full spectrum of watershed services activities and track changes going forward, and 3) to look ahead at the opportunities and challenges based on the current level of transactions, experimentation, and lessons learned. Featured in News: USAID RM Portal Featured Stories, September 7, 2010.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Global; Report, Forest Trends FT, TransLinks, PES Freshwater/PWS, Research Papers & Reports

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/state-of-watershed-payments-an-emerging-marketplace/>

35. Strategic tradeoffs for wildlife-friendly eco-labels

Authors: Adrian Treves, Stephanie Michelle Jones **Partners:** LTC

Abstract: Labels on products are meant to influence consumer behavior. Consumers buying products labeled as ecofriendly may hope to help conserve the environment, but eco-labels vary in their claims and credibility. We define three types of wildlife-friendly eco-labels, according to their potential to conserve wildlife, and describe barriers to convincing consumers of their claims. Eco-labels we term “Supportive” donate revenues to conservation organizations and are, at best, indirect interventions, opaque to consumer scrutiny. “Persuasive” eco-labels certify manufacturing/collection practices, under the assumption that wildlife will benefit as a result. “Protective” eco-labels certify wildlife conservation, which can gain the highest level of credibility, but require the greatest verification effort. Proving that producers conserved wildlife is costly, time-consuming, and technically challenging, because wild animals ignore property boundaries and experience mortality and dispersal irrespective of people, but their population dynamics often obscure the role of human activities and economic practices. Nevertheless, wild animals are among the most inspiring and marketable components of the environment.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: ; Report, TransLinks, Land Tenure Center, Research Papers & Reports, Wildlife-friendly Enterprise

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/land-tenure-center/Paper_StrategicTradeOffsforWildLifeFriendlyEcoLabels.pdf

36. Sweetening the Deal for Shade-Grown Cocoa: A Preliminary Review of Constraints and Feasibility of Cocoa Carbon in Ghana

Authors: Forest Trends, the Katoomba Group **Partners:** Forest Trends

Abstract: Recent research reveals a pronounced trade-off between short-term cocoa productivity and ecosystem health as well as biodiversity – this research shows that the higher yielding short cycle hybrid cocoa varieties grown under full sun or minimal shade exhaust soil nutrients (due partly to the loss of the arboreal nutrient cycle) and degrade the ecosystem so that it becomes unsuitable for further cocoa farming or other productive agriculture. This is placing the long-term future of cocoa farming, and its related rural livelihoods in Ghana, in some doubt – a concern which is now being discussed by the major cocoa buyers. This report explores the feasibility of using shade grown cocoa to generate double benefits from the sale of cocoa and carbon.

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Ghana; Report, PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Forest Trends, Research Papers & Reports

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/forest-trends/paper_ghanacocoacarbon.pdf

37. The Ecological and Economic Impact of Siberian Marmots in the Eastern Steppe of Mongolia

Authors: Erika Reuter **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: This paper reviews available literature to determine the ecological functions of marmots on the steppe, their economic value, and an exploration of how changing marmot populations would be expected to affect ecosystem services and local livelihoods.

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Mongolia, Report, Wildlife Conservation Society, TransLinks, Research Papers & Reports, Natural Resource Science

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/report_ecologicalandeconomicvaluemongolianmarmots.pdf

38. The Potential for Intensive Crop Production in the Eastern Steppe of Mongolia: History, Current Status, Government Plans, and Potential Impacts on Biodiversity (Mongolian)

Authors: Karl Didier Wildlife Conservation Society, Ochirkhuyag Lkhamjav Wildlife Conservation Society **Partners:** WCS

Abstract: This report examines the trade-offs associated with the likely expansion of industrial scale crop production in the Eastern Steppe of Mongolia and impacts on wildlife and local livelihoods.

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Mongolia; TransLinks, Wildlife Conservation Society WCS, Case Study, Case & Country Studies, Research Papers & Reports, Report, Governance

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/casestudy_intensivecropproductionmongolia_mongolian.pdf

39. The REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise: A Tool for Prioritizing Sub-National REDD Opportunities and Constraints - Experiences in Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda - Briefing

Authors: Michael Richards, Rebecca Asare, Sara Namirembe, Jacob Olander, Matt Quinlan
Partners: Forest Trends

Abstract: The ROSE was developed by the Katoomba Ecosystem Services Incubator as a tool for classifying and prioritizing potential REDD+ sub-national activities and for assessing critical constraints to project development. The ROSE tool was developed and improved during 2009 by conducting case studies in Tanzania, Uganda and Ghana. The tool has two main phases; a 2-3 day expert workshop and an analysis of policy, legal and institutional constraints by a small in-country team following the workshop. This report by Michael Richards, Rebecca Asare, Sara Namirembe, Jacob Olander and Matt Quinlan explains the ROSE methodology and process, and summarizes the key findings of the case studies.

Publication year: 2010

Keywords: Ghana, Tanzania, and Uganda; PES Carbon/REDD, TransLinks, Forest Trends, Country Study, Research Papers & Reports, Trainings & Tools, Report, Guide

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/Report_REDDOpportunitiesScopingExercises.pdf

40. Uganda Water Sector and Domestic Rainwater Harvesting Sub-Sector Analysis

Authors: Kerstin Danert, Nigel Motts **Partners:** EnterpriseWorks

Abstract: This report presents the findings of a study which assessed the potential for promoting domestic rainwater harvesting on a commercial basis in rural Uganda. The report provides recommendations on how this might be achieved.

Publication year: 2009

Keywords: Uganda; Paper, PES Freshwater/PWS, EnterpriseWorks/Vita - Relief International, TransLinks, Workshops

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/enterprise-works-vita-relief-international/paper_ugandadomesticrainwaterharvesting.pdf

Seminars (8)

During the implementation of TransLinks WCS and partners contributed to a series of PES related seminars at USAID, the United Nations, and the IUCN World Conservation Congress. All 8 presentations are available at <http://rmpportal.net/library/content/translinks/seminars>. Brief summaries of each presentation are provided below.

1. 2008 Carbon Markets, Conservation, and Poverty Reduction Panel and Side Event- Opportunities and Challenges of REDD (New York, USA)	69
2. 2008 Carbon Markets, Conservation, and Poverty Reduction Panel Event - The Role of Law in REDD (New York, USA)	69
3. Environment and Poverty Efforts in Kenya to Get the Policy Right (Poster)	69
4. Private sector payments for conservation and livelihoods in the Simanjiro Plains, Tanzania (Poster)	69
5. Protein Substitution or Supplementation? Improving Poultry Production for Sustainability in the Ruaha Landscape, Tanzania (Poster)	70
6. Madagascar Bamboo A Sustainable Business Model for Conservation (Poster)	70
7. What makes this picture possible – Bono and Jesse Helms discuss poverty and health Millennium Development Goals? (Presentation).....	70
8. Conservation Certification and Product Branding - The Case of Wildlife Friendly Certification	70

1. 2008 Carbon Markets, Conservation, and Poverty Reduction Panel and Side Event- Opportunities and Challenges of REDD (New York, USA)

Panel and side event on "Carbon Markets for Climate Change, Conservation and Poverty Reduction: Opportunities and Challenges of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)" held on May 8, 2008 at the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) meeting at the United Nations. The event was organized by the United Nations Development Programme, Equator Initiative, the Leitner Center for International Law and Justice at Fordham Law School and Wildlife Conservation Society, with support from USAID through the TransLinks cooperative agreement. Event was part of the People & the Environment Spring 2008 Lecture Series.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/wildlife-conservation-society/2008-UN-Carbon-Markets-Panel-Law/TheRoleofLawCarbonMarkets_PeopleAndEnvSpringLectureSeries_CSDWCS_2008.pdf

2. 2008 Carbon Markets, Conservation, and Poverty Reduction Panel Event - The Role of Law in REDD (New York, USA)

Panel event on "Carbon Markets for Climate Change, Conservation and Poverty Reduction: The Role of Law in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)" held on April 16, 2008 at Fordham Law School in New York. The event was organized by the United Nations Development Programme, the Leitner Center for International Law and Justice at Fordham Law School and Wildlife Conservation Society, with support from USAID through the TransLinks cooperative agreement. Event was part of the People & the Environment Spring 2008 Lecture Series.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/wildlife-conservation-society/2008-UN-Carbon-Markets-Panel-Law/un-video-2>

3. Environment and Poverty Efforts in Kenya to Get the Policy Right (Poster)

Poster presented at the Alliances Workshop at the IUCN World Conservation Congress entitled "Following the Nature, Wealth and Power Trinity to Healthy Environments and Healthy People" held October 6-9, in Barcelona, Spain. The event was sponsored by Wildlife Conservation Society with support from USAID through the TransLinks cooperative agreement.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/wildlife-conservation-society/environment-and-poverty-efforts-in-kenya-to-get-the-policy-right>

4. Private sector payments for conservation and livelihoods in the Simanjiro Plains, Tanzania (Poster)

Poster on on private sector payments for conservation and livelihoods in the Simanjiro Plains, Tanzania. This poster was presented at the Alliances Workshop at the IUCN World Conservation Congress entitled "Following the Nature, Wealth and Power Trinity to Healthy Environments and Healthy People" held October 6-9, in Barcelona, Spain. The event was sponsored by

Wildlife Conservation Society with support from USAID through the TransLinks cooperative agreement.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/wildlife-conservation-society/TransLinksSimanjiroPlains_Portrait_WCC_2008.pdf

5. Protein Substitution or Supplementation? Improving Poultry Production for Sustainability in the Ruaha Landscape, Tanzania (Poster)

Poster on chickens, nutrition and bushmeat in Tanzania. This poster was presented at the Alliances Workshop at the IUCN World Conservation Congress entitled "Following the Nature, Wealth and Power Trinity to Healthy Environments and Healthy People" held October 6-9, in Barcelona, Spain. The event was sponsored by Wildlife Conservation Society with support from USAID through the TransLinks cooperative agreement.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/wildlife-conservation-society/TransLinksRuaha_Portrait_WCC_2008.pdf

6. Madagascar Bamboo A Sustainable Business Model for Conservation (Poster)

Poster on bamboo and carbon offsets in Madagascar. Poster was presented at the Alliances Workshop at the IUCN World Conservation Congress entitled "Following the Nature, Wealth and Power Trinity to Healthy Environments and Healthy People" held October 6-9, in Barcelona, Spain. The event was sponsored by Wildlife Conservation Society with support from USAID through the TransLinks cooperative agreement.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/wildlife-conservation-society/TransLinksBamboo_Portrait_WCC_2008.pdf

7. What makes this picture possible – Bono and Jesse Helms discuss poverty and health Millennium Development Goals? (Presentation)

Presentation given at 2010 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Side Event - New York

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/EarthInstitute/MDG7SideEvent/Presentation_WhatMakesThisPicturePossible.pdf/view?searchterm=bono%20jesse%20helms

8. Conservation Certification and Product Branding - The Case of Wildlife Friendly Certification

Combined panel presentation in the USAID Biodiversity and Forestry Seminar Series, by members of the Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network (WFEN) and partners of the USAID-WCS-led TransLinks Leader-with-Associates program. Also see the video of the presentation in NRM&D Portals video spotlight attached below.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/wildlife-conservation-society/eco-labeling-and-market-based-financing-of-wildlife-conservation>

Trainings (10)

During the implementation of TransLinks WCS and partners organized and conducted a series of technical trainings on a range of PES topics. Materials used at each training are available at <http://rmpportal.net/library/content/translinks/trainings>. Brief summaries of each training are provided below.

1. Forests, Climate Change, and Ecosystem Services Training Pretoria, South Africa	73
2. Payments for Ecosystem Services and REDD for Community Leaders Course (Puerto Maldonado, Madre de Dios, Perú) (Spanish).....	73
3. PES Training - Regional Workshop on Compensation and Payments for Ecosystem Services (La Ceiba, Honduras) (Spanish).....	73
4. E3B Graduate Seminar - Ecological Foundations of Payment for Ecosystem Service Schemes (New York, USA).....	73
5. Training on Land Change Modeling for REDD (Bronx, New York, USA).....	74
6. CERC Course - Ecosystem Services (ES) for Conservation and Poverty Reduction (New York, USA).....	74
7. Modeling and Managing Watersheds Workshop/Training (Kigali, Rwanda)	74
8. The Potential for REDD and PES in Honduras (Siguatepeque, Honduras)	74
9. Training Private Sector and Government Decision Makers on Payment for Ecosystem Services in Uganda (Kampala and Hoima, Uganda)	75
10. Capacity-Building Clinic: Basic elements of designing PES projects in Mexico	75

1. Forests, Climate Change, and Ecosystem Services Training Pretoria, South Africa

May 11-13, 2009, Pretoria, South Africa - Workshop on Ecosystem Services, Forests, and Climate Change. The event was organized by Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), World Agroforestry Centre (aka ICRAF), Forest Trends, the Katoomba Group and USAID/EGATs Climate Change, Forestry, and Land Team, and was made possible by support from USAID through the TransLinks Cooperative Agreement.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/forest-trends/2009-forests-climate-change-and-ecosystem-services-training-pretoria-south-africa/2009-Climate-Change-Training-South-Africa>

2. Payments for Ecosystem Services and REDD for Community Leaders Course (Puerto Maldonado, Madre de Dios, Perú) (Spanish)

May 24• - 27, 2010, Puerto Maldonado, Madre de Dios, Perú - Course on Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) and REDD for Community Leaders (Curso: Pago por Servicios Ambientales y REDD para Lideres Comunitarios). The training was hosted by Forest Trends, Initiative for the Conservation of the Andean Amazon (ICAA), Institute for Amazonian Environmental Research (IPAM), Association for the Conservation of the Amazonian Basin (ACCA), Peruvian Society for Environmental Law (SPDA) and the Organization for Tropical Studies (OTS); In collaboration with the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF) and the National Service for Protected Areas (SERNAP); With support from the Moore Foundation, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Co•]Operation (NORAD).

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/2010-pes-redd-course-peru/agenda-for-payments-for-ecosystem-services-and-redd-for-community-leaders-course-puerto-maldonado-madre-de-dios-peru-spanish>

3. PES Training - Regional Workshop on Compensation and Payments for Ecosystem Services (La Ceiba, Honduras) (Spanish)

August 9-13, 2010, La Ceiba, Honduras - Regional Workshop on Compensation and Payments for Ecosystem Services (Taller Regional: Compensación y Pago por Servicios Ambientales). Event was hosted by Forest Trends, the Environmental Leadership and Training Initiative (ELTI), EcoLogic Development Fund and the Rainforest Alliance.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/2010-pes-workshop-la-ceiba-honduras/regional-workshop-on-compensation-and-payments-for-ecosystem-services>

4. E3B Graduate Seminar - Ecological Foundations of Payment for Ecosystem Service Schemes (New York, USA)

E3B Graduate Seminar, Fall 2010. Department of Ecology, Evolution & Environmental Biology (E3B), Columbia University, New York, NY. This seminar was a collaboration between The Earth Institute, Columbia University and the Wildlife Conservation Society and was supported by USAID through the TransLinks cooperative agreement.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/EarthInstitute/2010-E3B-PES-Seminar-Fall-USA/2010-E3B-PES-Seminar-Fall-USA>

5. Training on Land Change Modeling for REDD (Bronx, New York, USA)

October 25– 29, 2010, Bronx Zoo, Bronx, New York, USA - Training workshop on land change modeling (LCM) for REDD analysis for Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) technical staff. Workshop was hosted by Clark Labs and WCS and was made possible by support from USAID through the TransLinks Cooperative Agreement.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/wildlife-conservation-society/LCMforREDDCourse/LCM-for-REDD-Workshop-NY>

6. CERC Course - Ecosystem Services (ES) for Conservation and Poverty Reduction (New York, USA)

January 19 - February 16, 2011, Center for Environmental Research and Conservation (CERC), Columbia University, New York, New York, USA. This course, entitled "Ecosystem Services for Conservation and Poverty Reduction", was a collaboration between The Earth Institute, Columbia University and the Wildlife Conservation Society and was supported by USAID through the TransLinks cooperative agreement.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/2011/earth-institute/2011-es-for-conservation-and-poverty-reduction-course-new-york-usa/2011-CERC-PES-Course-USA>

7. Modeling and Managing Watersheds Workshop/Training (Kigali, Rwanda)

September 13 - 16, 2011, Kigali, Rwanda - Umubano Hotel, Boulevard de lumuganda. This workshop was hosted by the Wildlife Conservation Society, the United States Forest Service and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and was made possible by support from USAID through the TransLinks Cooperative Agreement and the US Forest Service.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/2011/wildlife-conservation-society/2011-Watershed-Modeling-and-Management-Workshop-Rwanda>

8. The Potential for REDD and PES in Honduras (Siguatepeque, Honduras)

January 25, 2011 – January 28, 2011, Siguatepeque, Honduras - USAID and Forest Trends jointly offered two courses on ecosystem services in Siguatepeque, Honduras in January of 2011. The 50+ participants received an introduction to ecosystem services, payments for ecosystem services, and markets such as Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation. Presentations also included an overview of the legal framework in Honduras compared to that of Costa Rica. Attendees discussed the importance of socio-environmental standards in PES and REDD+ projects through the lens of a case study in Bosque Pico Bonito. Overall, participants demonstrated high interest in the course topics as many of them are currently involved in incentive-based projects related to watershed services. The exchange of experience related to successes and challenges on the ground was valuable. Participants had the opportunity to communicate frustrations with the Honduran legislative environment to representatives of the ICF and SERNA and brainstorm about productive changes for successful PES in Honduras.

9. Training Private Sector and Government Decision Makers on Payment for Ecosystem Services in Uganda (Kampala and Hoima, Uganda)

April 4- 8, 2011, Kampala, Uganda - On April 4 2011, technocrats, government officials, private sector representatives, academics, and civil society professionals gathered for a one-day training event held in Kampala, Uganda. In total, thirty nine (39) participants and eleven (11) instructors took part in this workshop. The purpose was to outline the steps to establishing robust Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) deals to support biodiversity maintenance in Uganda.

This one-day course was complemented by a three-day course for local landholders held in Hoima, Uganda. On April 6-8, 2011, 44 community leaders from the region and 14 instructors and organizers met at the Hoima Kolping Conference Center. The purpose of the workshop was to increase capacity of private landowners and local communities to make informed decisions about participation in PES schemes and to better interact with PES project developers.

Organizers and instructors provided foundational information on ecosystem services, markets, and payments. At the end of the three days, participants had a strong understanding of the basic components of project design, contracts, and associated land use change commitments. The participants chosen to take part in this training were selected due to their ability to learn this new information and share it within their areas of influence, outreach to other community based organizations. The intent was to create a multiplier effect whereby many people who could not attend the original training will also learn about payments for ecosystem services (PES) and related concepts.

10. Capacity-Building Clinic: Basic elements of designing PES projects in Mexico

November 16-17 2011, Mexico City, Mexico - This event was organized by the Comisión Nacional Forestal (CONAFOR), Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (FMCN), Forest Trends and The Katoomba Group. The event was completed in coordination with the [2do Encuentro Nacional de Mecanismos Locales de PSA en Mexico](#). It brought together 35 representatives of more than 15 local PES projects in Mexico to build knowledge in the following areas:

- Ecosystem services types, significance for human development, international trends and future perspectives
- Definition of ecosystem services: financial mechanisms and global PES markets
- The Programa de Mecanismos Locales de PSA de CONAFOR (Local PES Mechanisms Program): experiences, results, risks, and opportunities
- Key elements to implementing a PES project: contracts, fund management, business plans, monitoring and evaluation processes
- International PES experiences: the cases of FONAG in Ecuador, Fundación Natura in Bolivia, Ecologic in Guatemala, and Empresa de Servicios Públicos de Heredia in Costa Rica
- Creating business plans for PES projects
- Opportunities for local PES mechanisms projects to increase benefits

Workshops (22)

During the implementation of TransLinks WCS and partners organized and conducted a series of technical and policy workshops on a range of PES topics. Materials used at each workshop are available at <http://rmpportal.net/library/content/translinks/workshops>. Brief summaries of each workshop are provided below.

1. TransLinks "Nature, Wealth, & Power Workshop" Quezon City, Philippines	78
2. Land Tenure Center Spring Forum: Designing Pro-Poor Rewards for Ecosystem Services 78	
3. Katoomba Developing an Infrastructure Fund for the Planet Private Meeting (Chesapeake Bay, MD, USA)	78
4. Value Chain Workshop - Value Chain Cases in the Context of Conservation Marketing and Certification (Cebu City, Philippines)	78
5. Katoomba XIII Meeting - Taking Stock and Charting a Way Forward for Payments for Ecosystem Services in Africa A Meeting of the East & Southern Africa Katoomba Group (Dar-es-salaam and Morogoro, Tanzania)	79
6. TransLinks Rattan Value Chain Workshop (Palawan, Philippines).....	79
7. Katoomba Meeting XIV-Avoiding Deforestation in the Amazon: REDD & PES Markets (Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, Brazil)	79
8. Value Chain Workshop - Value Chain Cases in the Context of Conservation Marketing and Certification (Arusha, Tanzania)	79
9. Katoomba XV Meeting - Integrated Solutions: Water, Biodiversity and Terrestrial Carbon in West Africa (Accra, Ghana)	79
10. Health as an Ecosystem Service (ES) Workshop (Bronx, New York, USA)	80
11. Marine Katoomba Meeting XVI (Palo Alto, California, USA).....	80
12. South East Asia Katoomba Meeting XVII- Taking the Lead: Payments for Ecosystem Services in Southeast Asia (Hanoi, Vietnam).....	80
13. South East Asia Katoomba Meeting XVII Workshop Side Event - Coastal Management, Mangroves and Carbon Sequestration (Nam Dinh Province, Vietnam).....	80
14. Nested Approaches to REDD+ Workshop (Miami) and Publication	81
15. Marine and Coastal Katoomba Group Meeting, Private Event: Moving Market-based Strategies for Protection of Marine and Coastal Ecosystem Services from Concept to Reality (La Paz, Mexico).....	81
16. Modeling and Managing Watersheds Workshop/Training (Kigali, Rwanda)	81
17. Central Africa REDD+ Workshop Series (Goma, Democratic Republic of Congo)	82
19. Land Tenure and Forest Carbon Management Workshop (Madison, WI, USA)	82
20. Bundling and Stacking Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) Workshop (Washington, DC, USA).....	82
21. Establishing A Global Standard for Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) Workshop 1 and 2 (Columbia University, New York, USA).....	82

22. The Surui Case: Indigenous Peoples and Carbon – Reflections on the intersection of Rights, Jurisdictions, and Markets (Washington, D.C. and Palo Alto, CA, USA) 83

1. TransLinks "Nature, Wealth, & Power Workshop" Quezon City, Philippines

June 20-21, 2007, Quezon City, Philippines. This workshop entitled “Translinks: Linking Natural Resources, Economic Growth and Good Governance Workshop” was hosted by EnterpriseWorks/VITA and was made possible by support from USAID through the TransLinks Cooperative Agreement.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2007/enterpriseworks-vita-relief-international/2007-translinks-nwp-workshop-quezon-city-philippines/2007-TransLinks-NWP-Workshop-Quezon-City-Philippines>

2. Land Tenure Center Spring Forum: Designing Pro-Poor Rewards for Ecosystem Services

A two day forum (7-8 April 2008) with presentations and discussion on the use of incentives for sustainable management of ecosystem services.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/land-tenure-center/designing-pro-poor-rewards-for-ecosystem-services>

3. Katoomba Developing an Infrastructure Fund for the Planet Private Meeting (Chesapeake Bay, MD, USA)

June 11-12, 2008, Chesapeake Bay, MD, USA - Private event for the Katoomba "Developing an Infrastructure Fund for the Planet" meeting on "How to Design and Implement Market Mechanisms to Improve Water Quality Throughout the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. The event was hosted by the Katoomba Group, Forest Trends and the Smithsonian Institute, with support from USAID through the TransLinks cooperative agreement.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/forest-trends/2008-katoomba-market-mechanism-meeting-chesapeake-bay-md-usa/2008-Katoomba-Private-Meeting-Chesapeake-Bay>

4. Value Chain Workshop - Value Chain Cases in the Context of Conservation Marketing and Certification (Cebu City, Philippines)

July 2 – 3, 2008, Cebu City, Philippines - Workshop on “Improving Value Chain Dynamics for Natural Products in the Furniture, and Gifts and Home Décor and Fashion Accessories Industry” was hosted by Enterprise Works/Vita and the Cebu Furniture Industries Foundation (CFIF).

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/enterpriseworks-vita-relief-international/2008-value-chain-workshop-cebu-city-philippines/2008-Value-Chain-Workshop-Philippines>

5. Katoomba XIII Meeting - Taking Stock and Charting a Way Forward for Payments for Ecosystem Services in Africa A Meeting of the East & Southern Africa Katoomba Group (Dar-es-salaam and Morogoro, Tanzania)

September 16-18, 2008, Dar-es-salaam, Tanzania and September 18-20, 2008, Morogoro, Tanzania - This 2008 East and Southern African Katoomba Group meeting was hosted by the Katoomba Group and Forest Trends, with support from USAID through the TransLinks Cooperative Agreement.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/forest-trends/2008-katoomba-xiii-meeting-dar-es-salaam-and-morogoro-tanzania/2008%20Katoomba%20XIII%20Meeting%20Tanzania>

6. TransLinks Rattan Value Chain Workshop (Palawan, Philippines)

December 2 – 3, 2008, Palawan, Philippines - TransLinks Rattan Sourcing Workshop: A Visit to the Rattan Harvesters in Palawan, hosted by EnterpriseWorks/VITA.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/enterpriseworks-vita-relief-international/2008-rattan-value-chain-workshop-palawan-philippines/2008-Rattan-Value-Chain-Workshop-Philippines>

7. Katoomba Meeting XIV-Avoiding Deforestation in the Amazon: REDD & PES Markets (Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, Brazil)

April 1–2, 2009, Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, Brazil - The meeting explored how ecosystem service payments and markets in carbon, water and biodiversity are quickly becoming key solutions to the urgent environmental problems of climate change, fresh water pollution, biodiversity loss, soil erosion and the destruction of our coastal and marine systems. A private side event also took place on April 3-4, 2009 in Mato Grosso, Brazil.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/forest-trends/2009-katoomba-meeting-xiv-cuiaba-mato-grosso-brazil/2010-Katoomba-Meeting-XIV-Brazil>

8. Value Chain Workshop - Value Chain Cases in the Context of Conservation Marketing and Certification (Arusha, Tanzania)

June 25 – 27, 2009, Arusha, Tanzania - The “Value Chain Cases in the Context of Conservation Marketing and Certification” This event, sponsored by EnterpriseWorks/VITA, with support from USAID through the TransLinks Cooperative Agreement.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/enterprise-works-vita-relief-international/2009-value-chain-workshop/2009-Value-Chain-Workshop-Tanzania>

9. Katoomba XV Meeting - Integrated Solutions: Water, Biodiversity and Terrestrial Carbon in West Africa (Accra, Ghana)

October 6-10, 2009, Accra, Ghana - The meeting on "Integrated Solutions: Water, Biodiversity and Terrestrial Carbon in West Africa" was hosted by the Katoomba Group, Forest Trends, and the Nature Conservation Research Center (NCRC) and was made possible by support from the

Global Environment Facility (GEF), Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, NORAD, Rockefeller Foundation, Rainforest Alliance, Price Waterhouse Coopers and USAID through the TransLinks Cooperative Agreement.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/forest-trends/2010-katoomba-xv-meeting-accra-ghana/2009%20-katoomba-xv-meeting-accra-ghana>

10. Health as an Ecosystem Service (ES) Workshop (Bronx, New York, USA)

December 3-4, 2009, Bronx Zoo, New York, USA. Workshop convened to examine the question of health as an ecosystem service and to create framework for identifying opportunities for innovative finance/public support for the conservation of ecosystems that directly provide human health services. The event was hosted by the Wildlife Conservation Society with support from the Rockefeller Foundation and USAID through the TransLinks cooperative agreement.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/2009-health-as-an-es-workshop-new-york-usa/2009-Health-as-an-ES-Workshop-USA>

11. Marine Katoomba Meeting XVI (Palo Alto, California, USA)

February 9-10, 2010, Palo Alto, California, USA - Workshop entitled "Katoomba XVI: Building a Blueprint to Harness New Investment for the Protection of Marine and Coastal Ecosystem Services". Event was hosted by the Katoomba Group, Forest Trends, The Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation and the Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature and was made possible by support from USAID through the TransLinks Cooperative Agreement.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/2010-Katoomba-Meeting-XVI-Marine/2010-Katoomba-Meeting-XVI-Marine>

12. South East Asia Katoomba Meeting XVII- Taking the Lead: Payments for Ecosystem Services in Southeast Asia (Hanoi, Vietnam)

June 23-24, 2010, Hanoi, Vietnam - Workshop entitled "Katoomba XVII: Taking the Lead: Payments for Ecosystem Services in Southeast Asia" was hosted by Forest Trends, the Katoomba Group, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) of Vietnam, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) of Vietnam, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Winrock International, and was made possible by support from USAID through the TransLinks Cooperative Agreement.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/2010-southeast-asia-katoomba-meeting-xvii-hanoi-vietnam/2010-Katoomba-Meeting-XVII-Vietnam>

13. South East Asia Katoomba Meeting XVII Workshop Side Event - Coastal Management, Mangroves and Carbon Sequestration (Nam Dinh Province, Vietnam)

June 25-27, 2010, Xuan Thuy National Park, Giao Thuy District, Nam Dinh Province, Vietnam. The event was a joint initiative of Mangroves for the Future, Forest Trends, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) of Vietnam, and the Ministry of Natural Resources

and Environment (MONRE) of Vietnam, as a contribution to the Katoomba XVII Meeting: Taking the Lead: Payments for Ecosystem Services in Southeast Asia held in Hanoi, Vietnam on June 23-24, 2010.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/2010-southeast-asia-katoomba-meeting-xvii-hanoi-vietnam/KatoombaXVIIVietnamMangroveCarbon/2010-Katoomba-Meeting-XVII-Vietnam-Side-Event>

14. Nested Approaches to REDD+ Workshop (Miami) and Publication

March 16-17, 2011, Miami, USA. Interest in “nested” approaches to REDD+ has grown steadily as policy makers, practitioners and investors seek to reconcile approaches to reducing, and rewarding, emissions reductions at different scales – national, subnational and project. The 16th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Cancun marked the UNFCCC’s formal acknowledgement of subnational approaches to REDD+ accounting and monitoring. National “readiness” processes for REDD+ in many countries explicitly seek to incorporate nested projects or demonstration activities, as do state or provincial mechanisms under the Governors’ Task Force on Climate and Forests.

<http://rmportal.net/news/news-usaid-rmp-featured-stories/nested-approaches-to-redd-an-overview-of-issues-and-options>

15. Marine and Coastal Katoomba Group Meeting, Private Event: Moving Market-based Strategies for Protection of Marine and Coastal Ecosystem Services from Concept to Reality (La Paz, Mexico)

November 1-4, 2010, La Paz, Mexico - The goal of this workshop was to develop the “blueprint” for realizing markets and other innovative financing mechanisms in the marine and coastal realms. The meeting built on the significant momentum generated during the inaugural Marine and Coastal Katoomba Meeting held in Palo Alto, CA in February 2010. At the La Paz meeting, experts and practitioners discussed moving forward with three specific objectives related to marine and coastal PES, including: (1) Development of a “Marine Environmental Markets Matrix” to track and project market potential for marine and coastal ecosystem services protection and conservation; (2) Establish process and platform for identifying and tracking marine PES and PES-like pilot development globally that can feed into the Marine Matrix and serve as a “live” tracking tool co-hosted by the National Ocean Economics Program and Ecosystem Marketplace/Forest Trends as well as linked directly with partner organizations; and (3) Develop the tools and strategies needed to capture the value of mangroves and their ecosystem services, in particular carbon sequestration, fish nursery functions, and biodiversity.

16. Modeling and Managing Watersheds Workshop/Training (Kigali, Rwanda)

September 13 - 16, 2011, Kigali, Rwanda - Umubano Hotel, Boulevard de lumuganda. This workshop was hosted by the Wildlife Conservation Society, the United States Forest Service and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and was made possible by support from USAID through the TransLinks Cooperative Agreement and the US Forest Service.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/2011/wildlife-conservation-society/2011-Watershed-Modeling-and-Management-Workshop-Rwanda>

17. Central Africa REDD+ Workshop Series (Goma, Democratic Republic of Congo)

September 20 - 26, 2011, Goma, North Kivu Province, Democratic Republic of Congo - Forest Trends and its partners organized a series of four workshops in the Goma, North Kivu Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo from 20 to 26 September 2011 to outline a regional framework for sustainable development of forest carbon projects and the evaluation of their social impacts. The workshops explored methodologies for launching collaborative REDD+ activities in key provinces of the DRC. A REDD+ Opportunities Scoping Exercise (ROSE) helped stakeholders to prioritize opportunities and constraints to managing the implementation of REDD+ within their jurisdictions. Participants were trained in the steps to developing REDD+ projects and conducting social impact assessments of REDD+ projects. During these sessions, developers in the DRC were equipped with information and skills necessary to design and implement forest carbon projects that incorporate multiple benefits for their stakeholders. Following these workshops, a dialogue with national REDD+ policy makers in the DRC explored the integration of sub-national initiatives within national policy frameworks through what is known as a nested approach.

19. Land Tenure and Forest Carbon Management Workshop (Madison, WI, USA)

October 21-22, 2011. Workshop hosted in Madison, WI by the University of Wisconsin Land Tenure Center, Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies, and Department of Geography, with funding through USAID's "TransLinks" project with the Wildlife Conservation Society.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/2011/land-tenure-center/lfc-mgmt-workshop/2011-LT-Forest-Carbon-Workshop-USA>

20. Bundling and Stacking Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) Workshop (Washington, DC, USA)

April 5-6, 2012, Washington, DC, USA - This workshop on bundling and stacking approaches to payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes was convened by the TransLinks partnership and was made possible by support from USAID through the TransLinks Cooperative Agreement.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2012/Wildlife%20Conservation%20Society/2012%20PES%20Bundling%20and%20Stacking%20Workshop%20%28Washington%2C%20DC%2C%20USA%29/2012%20PES%20Bundling%20and%20Stacking%20Workshop%20USA>

21. Establishing A Global Standard for Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) Workshop 1 and 2 (Columbia University, New York, USA)

Workshop I: Envisioning and scoping Global Science Standards for PES Projects. March 26th-28th, 2012, Columbia University, NY. This workshop brought together a select group of practitioners, policy makers, business managers, and scientists to review the issues. The

objectives were to develop a framework for creating a global, science-based standard for PES programs and produce the agenda for a larger workshop to refine the framework and produce a draft of possible science standards. Participants addressed critical questions aimed at assessing if and how such a standard could be developed, what the content might be and what are some of the challenges associated with developing and implementing a science standard.

Workshop II. Global Science Standards for PES Projects. May 20th-23rd, Wildlife Conservation Society, NY. This workshop was attended by a larger group of scientists, practitioners and business managers and built on the general principles developed in the first workshop to create the first draft of criteria for PES standards.

22. The Surui Case: Indigenous Peoples and Carbon – Reflections on the intersection of Rights, Jurisdictions, and Markets (Washington, D.C. and Palo Alto, CA, USA)

14 May 2012, The Aspen Institute, Washington, D.C. and 15 May 2012, The Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, Palo Alto, CA - The Surui Tribe, Forest Trends, the State of Acre, and other partners hosted two unique discussions on the complex array of ingredients for successful indigenous-led REDD+ projects. One on May 14 at The Aspen Institute in Washington, DC, and the other May 15 at the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation in Palo Alto, DC. The panels were a successful reflection on how the Surui REDD+ project (a USAID-TransLinks supported initiative) can be brought to scale in future Brazilian REDD+ frameworks. Pathways for public-private partnerships to address land use and climate challenges in Brazil in accordance with social and environmental safeguards were also considered.

Videos (6)

During the implementation of TransLinks WCS and partners produced a series of video presentations on a range of PES topics, and two short films highlighting successful PES projects. All 6 videos are available at <http://rmpportal.net/library/content/translinks/Videos>. Brief summaries of each video are provided below.

1. 2008 Carbon Markets, Conservation, and Poverty Reduction Panel and Side Event- Opportunities and Challenges of REDD (New York, USA) (Video).....	85
2. 2008 Carbon Markets, Conservation, and Poverty Reduction Panel Event - The Role of Law in REDD (New York, USA) (Video).....	85
3. Introduction to Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO) [Video].....	85
4. TransLinks - Lessons about Payments for Ecosystem Services and Wildlife-Friendly Enterprise [Video].....	85
5. Biodiversity & Forestry Seminar: Conservation Certification and Product Branding–The Case of Wildlife-Friendly Certification [Video].....	86
6. Overview of environmental markets [Video]	86

1. 2008 Carbon Markets, Conservation, and Poverty Reduction Panel and Side Event- Opportunities and Challenges of REDD (New York, USA) (Video)

Video of "Carbon Markets for Climate Change, Conservation and Poverty Reduction: Opportunities and Challenges of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)" panel event held on May 8, 2008 at the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) meeting at the United Nations. The event was organized by the United Nations Development Programme, Equator Initiative, the Leitner Center for International Law and Justice at Fordham Law School and Wildlife Conservation Society, with support from USAID through the TransLinks cooperative agreement. Event was part of the People & the Environment Spring 2008 Lecture Series.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/wildlife-conservation-society/2008-UN-Carbon-Markets-Panel-REDD/un-video-1-1>

2. 2008 Carbon Markets, Conservation, and Poverty Reduction Panel Event - The Role of Law in REDD (New York, USA) (Video)

Video of the "Carbon Markets for Climate Change, Conservation and Poverty Reduction: The Role of Law in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)" panel event held on April 16, 2008 at Fordham Law School in New York. The event was organized by the United Nations Development Programme, the Leitner Center for International Law and Justice at Fordham Law School and Wildlife Conservation Society, with support from USAID through the TransLinks cooperative agreement. Event was part of the People & the Environment Spring 2008 Lecture Series

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/wildlife-conservation-society/2008-UN-Carbon-Markets-Panel-Law/un-video-2>

3. Introduction to Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO) [Video]

Video on Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO) produced by the Wildlife Conservation Society and General Mills. COMACO is a non-profit company that pioneers innovative, market-based approaches to reducing human hunger and poverty while saving wildlife and ecosystems. It is stewarded by the WCS Zambia program in close consultation with Community Resources Boards of Luangwa Valley, Producer Group Cooperatives, District Council authorities, and key Government institutions, such as Zambia Wildlife Authority and Ministries of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Local Government.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/comaco-video>

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/comaco-excerpt-from-translinks-video>

4. TransLinks - Lessons about Payments for Ecosystem Services and Wildlife-Friendly Enterprise [Video]

To promote transformation by linking natural resources, economic growth, and good governance (or "Nature, Wealth and Power"), the United States Agency for International Development

(USAID) partnered with the Wildlife Conservation Society, Forest Trends, Enterprise Works/VITA, the Land Tenure Center of the University of Wisconsin, and the Earth Institute of Columbia University, to create TransLinks. This five-year program was tasked with identifying best practices and lessons from the partners projects around the world that have attempted to apply the new tools of payments for ecosystem services (PES) and Wildlife Friendly enterprise/value chain certification to support people living in threatened ecosystems, through conservation and sustainable use of the natural resource base upon which their livelihoods depend. Produced by the Wildlife Conservation Society, the programs lead organization, this 26-minute film presents lessons from six case studies highlighting TransLinks most interesting findings and outcomes.

<http://rmportal.net/news/news-usaid-nrmd-video-spotlight/translinks-lessons-about-payments-for-ecosystem-services-and-wildlife-friendly-enterprise>

5. Biodiversity & Forestry Seminar: Conservation Certification and Product Branding—The Case of Wildlife-Friendly Certification [Video]

Video of the presentation by Ann Koontz and Steven DuPuis, et al., on Wednesday May 12, 2010, at the USAID Information Center. Related PowerPoint, Tenure Brief #10, Web-Based and Green Marketing guidance tools, and eight Certified Wildlife Friendly(TM) Product/Company Brochures attached, and in Portal Library. Also see <http://www.wildlifefriendly.org/>

<http://rmportal.net/news/news-usaid-nrmd-video-spotlight/biodiversity-and-forestry-seminar-series-conservation-certification-and-product-branding-2013-the-case-of-wildlife-friendly-certification>

6. Overview of environmental markets [Video]

In this video Ecosystem Marketplace Director Kate Hamilton provides an overview of environmental markets, including the water report presented at the 17th Katoomba Meeting in Hanoi. The report includes information on how cash-strapped governments around the world are using market mechanisms to keep water clean and prevent a threat that rivals climate change.

<http://rmportal.net/news/news-usaid-nrmd-video-spotlight/video-kate-hamilton-presents-watershed-report>

Brochures (11)

During the implementation of TransLinks WCS and partners produced a series of brochures on a range of PES topics.

Each is available at <http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/Brochuresbriefs>. Brief summaries of each brochure are provided below.

1. Certified Wildlife Friendly(TM) Product Brochures	88
2. Payments for Ecosystem Services	88
3. TransLinks Promoting Transformation by Linking Nature, Wealth and Power	88
4. Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network: All Things Alpaca.....	88
5. Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network: Anne Kent Taylor Fund	88
6. Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network: Aroma Forest Essential Oils	88
7. Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network: Community Markets for Conservation	89
8. Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network: Elephant Pepper	89
9. Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network: Himalayan Bio Trade Pvt. Ltd.	89
10. Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network: Ibis Rice	89
11. Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network: Wildlife Works	89

1. Certified Wildlife Friendly(TM) Product Brochures

Combined 8 product/company brochures in packet of materials for May 12 USAID Biodiversity and Forestry Seminar Series panel on Conservation Certification and Product Branding.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/Brochures>

2. Payments for Ecosystem Services

Brochure on Payments for Ecosystem Services programs and resources available through Forest Trends and the Katoomba Group.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/forest-trends/PES_Brochure_KatoombaForestTrends_2008.pdf

3. TransLinks Promoting Transformation by Linking Nature, Wealth and Power

Overview of USAID TransLinks Program

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/wildlife-conservation-society/TransLinksProgram_Portrai_WCC_2008.pdf

4. Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network: All Things Alpaca

All Things Alpaca Ecuador produces exclusive garments from select alpaca fibers while protecting endangered Andean (spectacled) bear and other wildlife that share the land.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/brochure_wfenallthingsalpaca.pdf

5. Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network: Anne Kent Taylor Fund

Assisting individuals, communities and corporations to conserve, protect and restore biodiversity in Kenya through sound economic activities that are ecologically sustainable.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/brochure_wfenannekenttaylorfund.pdf

6. Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network: Aroma Forest Essential Oils

Aroma Forest produces a range of essential oils. International cosmetic and aromatherapy companies such as Chanel and Yves Rocher purchase these products from the company. Aroma Forest products are not only Certified Wildlife Friendly™ but are also certified organic and satisfy international fair trade requirements. Aroma Forest markets through the Internet as well as through national and international retail and wholesale sales.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/brochure_wfenaromaforestessentialoils.pdf

7. Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network: Community Markets for Conservation

COMACO operates through a community-owned trading centre, registered as a non-profit company, called the Conservation Farmer Wildlife Producer Trading Centre

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/brochure_wfencommunitymarketsforconservation.pdf

8. Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network: Elephant Pepper

Elephant Pepper aims to promote the livelihood of farmers living in elephant range through training, the deployment of appropriate conflict mitigation methods and development of agricultural techniques which promote elephant conservation.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/brochure_wfenelephantpepper.pdf

9. Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network: Himalayan Bio Trade Pvt. Ltd.

HBTL promotes responsible resource management that protects endangered species and maximizes benefits to the communities, while producing the highest quality natural products.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/brochure_wfenhimalayanbiotradeptvlttd.pdf

10. Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network: Ibis Rice

Protecting wildlife in Cambodia...one grain at a time.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/brochure_wfenibisrice.pdf

11. Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network: Wildlife Works

Wildlife Works mission is to harness the power of the global consumer to create innovative and sustainable solutions for wildlife conservation – Consumer Powered Conservation.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/wildlife-conservation-society/brochure_wfenwildlifeworks.pdf

Briefs (32)

During the implementation of TransLinks WCS and partners produced a series of brief reports on a range of PES topics.

Each is available at <http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/Briefs>. Summaries of each brief report are provided below.

1. Balancing the Needs of People and Wildlife: When Wildlife Damage Crops and Prey on Livestock.....	92
2. Biodiversity Conservation and Carbon Sequestration Services of Silvopastoral Practices, Matiguás Río Blanco, Nicaragua	92
3. Case Study Executive Summary: Reserve Project of the Juma Sustainable Development: Reduction of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases from Deforestation in Amazonas State, Brazil - PORTUGUESE.....	92
4. Changing Incentives for Environmental Services and Collective Tenure of the Earth: Lessons from Ecuador and Indonesia (Spanish).....	92
5. Community Based Joint Forest Management in Tanzania	92
6. Credible Conservation: Using biodiversity monitoring to support incentive programs that protect endangered wildlife.....	93
7. Deforestation vs. Poverty at Kibale National Park, Uganda: A Ten-Year Perspective	93
8. Designing Pro-poor Rewards for Ecosystem Services: Lessons from the United States? ...	93
9. Ecological Complexity and the Management of Common Property Resources.....	93
10. Forest Restoration for Climate, Community, and Biodiversity in Tengchong County, China	94
11. Fostering Ecosystem Services in the Danube Basin	94
12. Gender and Shifting Water Governance: Differential Effects of Privatization, Commodification, and Democratization.....	94
13. Impacts of Payments for Ecosystem Services on Deforestation in Mexico: Preliminary Lessons for REDD	94
14. Incentive-Compatible Institutional Design: Whos in Charge Here?	94
15. Joint CARE WWF Scheme: Equitable Payments for Watershed Services, Tanzania, Africa	95
16. Katoomba Incubator: Pro-Poor REDD - How Will We Know: Social Impact Assessment of Land-based Carbon Activities	95
17. Ecosystem services of the forest (Spanish).....	95
18. Market Financing for Biodiversity Conservation and Strategic Tradeoffs for Wildlife-friendly Eco-labels	95
19. Mgahinga Bwindi Impenetrable Forest Conservation Trust.....	95
20. Monitoring and Enforcing Payment for Ecosystem Services Programs: Lessons Learned	96

21. PES Bundling in Forest Communities: Watershed Management and Carbon Offsetting, Pico Bonito, Honduras	96
22. Product Marketing Chains for Conservation	96
23. Protecting the Sierra Gorda Biosphere Reserve in Queretaro, Mexico	96
24. Rewarding Upland Poor for Ecosystem Services in Indonesia	96
25. Rewards for Ecosystem Services and Collective Land Tenure: Lessons from Ecuador and Indonesia	97
26. Rights and Conservation	97
27. Strategic Trade-Offs for Wildlife Eco-Labels	97
28. Surui Carbon Fund-Brazil (English and Portuguese)	97
29. The REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise: A Tool for Prioritizing Sub-National REDD Opportunities and Constraints - Experiences in Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda - Briefing.....	98
30. Tropical Land Use Change and Soil Carbon: Implications for REDD Policies	98
31. Whom to pay? Key Concepts and Terms Regarding Tenure and Property Rights in Payment-based Forest Ecosystem Conservation	98
32. Working for Water Program, South Africa.....	98

1. Balancing the Needs of People and Wildlife: When Wildlife Damage Crops and Prey on Livestock

This brief draws from experience on three continents to outline recent advances in understanding and managing human-wildlife conflicts, with twin objectives of biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2007/land-tenure-center/HumanWildlifeConflict_Briefing_LTC_2007.pdf

2. Biodiversity Conservation and Carbon Sequestration Services of Silvopastoral Practices, Matiguás Río Blanco, Nicaragua

The Silvopastoral Project aimed to increase the use of silvopastoral techniques through technical assistance and payments for ecosystem services (PES) schemes

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/earth-institute/casestudy_silvopastoralecosystemmanagementnicaragua.pdf

3. Case Study Executive Summary: Reserve Project of the Juma Sustainable Development: Reduction of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases from Deforestation in Amazonas State, Brazil - PORTUGUESE

Case study presented by Fundação Amazonas Sustentável (FAS) at the Regional Workshop on Compensation and Payments for Ecosystem Services, August 9-13, 2010 in La Ceiba, Honduras. Case study in Portuguese.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/2010-pes-workshop-la-ceiba-honduras/Conference_HandoutJumaREDDProjectExecSummary_Portuguese.pdf

4. Changing Incentives for Environmental Services and Collective Tenure of the Earth: Lessons from Ecuador and Indonesia (Spanish)

In an attempt to help protect the environment and stimulate economic development, programs that provide incentives for conservation of environmental services offer theoretical advantages over other mechanisms used in the past. However, these programs face several challenges, including determining who should be compensated and how to structure the incentives for conservation of environmental services are communal or state property. Case studies in Ecuador and Indonesia highlight the need to consider disputes over land tenure in planning programs that offer incentives in exchange for ecosystem services.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/land-tenure-center/paper_resandcollectivelandtenureecuadorindonesia.pdf

5. Community Based Joint Forest Management in Tanzania

The strength of this program is its focus on partnerships with local communities to protect the biodiversity of Tanzanias Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro and Tanga districts. Community participation informs all decisions that are made to protect biodiversity, ensure sustainable land management, and reduce poverty.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/earth-institute/casestudy_forestmanagementtanzania.pdf

6. Credible Conservation: Using biodiversity monitoring to support incentive programs that protect endangered wildlife

Market-based, economic incentive programs reward land users for conserving environmental services, habitat, or biodiversity. Such programs can be instrumental in protecting endangered wild animals persisting on private lands. To ensure success, these programs must be accompanied by effective monitoring strategies that can reveal whether conservation is occurring or not.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/land-tenure-center/Paper_CredibleConservation.pdf

7. Deforestation vs. Poverty at Kibale National Park, Uganda: A Ten-Year Perspective

An 8-page Land Tenure Center report excerpted from WCS Working Paper No. 32 assessing the drivers of deforestation and the role of governance in forest conservation surrounding Kibale National Park in Uganda

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/land-tenure-center/DeforestationVsPovertyKibale_Report_WCSLTC_2008.pdf

8. Designing Pro-poor Rewards for Ecosystem Services: Lessons from the United States?

The United States has experimented with its version of rewards for ecosystem services for close to 80 years. In general, market forces are used to reward land users for protecting the environment. This LTC Brief examines the US experience and investigates if the lessons can be adapted to tenure regimes in the developing world.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/land-tenure-center/ProPoorRewardsLessonsFromUS_Paper_LTC_2008.pdf

9. Ecological Complexity and the Management of Common Property Resources

Many community-based conservation programs are designed without carefully considering goals, community capacities, and the ecology of the common property resource. This LTC Brief outlines factors that can improve common property management.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2007/land-tenure-center/ecological-complexity-and-the-management-of-common-property-resources>

10. Forest Restoration for Climate, Community, and Biodiversity in Tengchong County, China

Both the Forestry Farm and local farmers hold a view that the proposed CDM project activity will contribute to poverty alleviation and environmental benefice (biodiversity conservation and soil erosion control), and lead to sustainable development.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/earth-institute/casestudy_forestrestorationtengchong.pdf

11. Fostering Ecosystem Services in the Danube Basin

The One Europe More Nature (OEMN) initiative was created in 2003 to promote integrated river basin management (IRBM) in order to restore floodplains and stimulate sustainable rural development in the region.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/earth-institute/casestudy_fosteringesdanubebasin.pdf

12. Gender and Shifting Water Governance: Differential Effects of Privatization, Commodification, and Democratization

Trends in water governance emphasize devolution to local users and market-oriented policies. These trends influence how donors, policymakers, and international lending institutions approach water management. This LTC Brief reviews current knowledge of the consequences for gender equity, summarizes how the trends have played out in various locales, and identifies gaps in our understanding.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2007/land-tenure-center/GenderAndShiftingWaterGovernance_Briefing_LTC_2007.pdf

13. Impacts of Payments for Ecosystem Services on Deforestation in Mexico: Preliminary Lessons for REDD

The brief summarizes an evaluation of the environmental effectiveness of Mexico's national Payments for Hydrological Services program, which compensates rural landowners for avoided deforestation. The evaluation found that in an early year of implementation Mexico's program had a small to moderate but significant effect in reducing deforestation, indicating that financial compensation policies can be effective in preventing environmental degradation. The research also suggests that some slippage of deforestation may have occurred, implying that avoided deforestation is best accounted for at a regional or national level.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/land-tenure-center/Paper_ImpactOfPESonDeforestationMexico.pdf

14. Incentive-Compatible Institutional Design: Whos in Charge Here?

A 14-page key address by Daniel Bromley at the "Designing Pro-Poor Rewards for Ecosystem Services" conference sponsored by the Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, April 7, 2008.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/land-tenure-center/IncentiveCompatibleInstituionalDesign_Paper_LTC_2008.pdf

15. Joint CARE WWF Scheme: Equitable Payments for Watershed Services, Tanzania, Africa

In an effort to bridge development and conservation, CARE/WWF have formed a joint partnership, exclusively establishing the first corporate framework supporting Payments for Watershed Services (PWS).

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/earth-institute/casestudy_equitablepwstanzania.pdf

16. Katoomba Incubator: Pro-Poor REDD - How Will We Know: Social Impact Assessment of Land-based Carbon Activities

This briefing presents an initiative to support the cost-effective design of land-based carbon projects by developing a user-friendly manual for cost-effective social impact assessment of multiple-benefit carbon projects. The initiative is being developed by a partnership of Forest Trends, the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance, Rainforest Alliance, and Fauna and Flora International, who combine expertise and experience in carbon finance, standard setting, auditing, and project development.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/forest-trends/manual_reddsocialimpactassessment.pdf

17. Ecosystem services of the forest (Spanish)

A 31-page graphical novel about the value of forest ecosystem services and the need for their protection.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2007/forest-trends/INECommunity_Comic_ForestTrends_2007.pdf

18. Market Financing for Biodiversity Conservation and Strategic Tradeoffs for Wildlife-friendly Eco-labels

Consumers buying products labeled “eco-friendly” may hope to help conserve the environment, yet the credibility of eco-labels varies. Wildlife conservation poses special challenges for eco-label claims because wild animal populations fluctuate naturally and field verification of impacts can be slow, complex, and costly. This brief defines three types of eco-labels according to their potential to conserve wildlife, and examines the obstacles to convincing consumers of eco-label claims.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/land-tenure-center/paper_marketfinancingwildlifefriendlyecolabels.pdf

19. Mgahinga Bwindi Impenetrable Forest Conservation Trust

Ugandas Bwindi Impenetrable (BINP) and Mgahinga Gorilla (MGNP) National Parks protect some of the most biologically diverse tropical forests in East Africa. Both parks conserve rare montane and alpine forests.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/earth-institute/casestudy_bwindimgahingaconservationtrust.pdf

20. Monitoring and Enforcing Payment for Ecosystem Services Programs: Lessons Learned

Private landowners and other community members should be rewarded for protecting ecosystem services and biodiversity locally. To be sustainable, such incentive schemes must include training for community members to monitor and enforce compliance. An ongoing project in Ecuador is developing cost-effective, long-term monitoring strategies for a program aimed at protecting large and endangered animals. This brief summarizes the lessons learned.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/land-tenure-center/Paper_MonitoringandEnforcingPESPrograms.pdf

21. PES Bundling in Forest Communities: Watershed Management and Carbon Offsetting, Pico Bonito, Honduras

The Earth Institute Brief on the Pico Bonito community initiatives which strive to accomplish: 1) the stimulation of local economies; 2) community-level conservation; 3) promotion of sustainable livelihoods; and 4) community-level management and empowerment.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/earth-institute/casestudy_pesbundlinginforestcommunitieshonduras.pdf

22. Product Marketing Chains for Conservation

A 25-page graphical guide to market chain analysis

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2007/earth-institute/ProdMarketingChainsforCons_MarketingBrochure_EWV_2007.pdf

23. Protecting the Sierra Gorda Biosphere Reserve in Queretaro, Mexico

In 2003, Mexico's National Forest Commission (CONAFOR) started the "Mexican Forest Fund". This government run program pays Mexican landowners \$30-\$40 per hectare per year to protect watershed and provide watershed services by keeping their forest cover intact. This compensation creates a real opportunity for local residents to preserve forests.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/earth-institute/casestudy_protectingsierragordabiospherereservemexico.pdf

24. Rewarding Upland Poor for Ecosystem Services in Indonesia

RUPES (Rewarding Upland Poor for Environmental Services) works with the hydropower producer and Nagaris to draw attention to the land use changes caused by the degradation of the lakes resources, and to create incentives that will curtail these land use changes and facilitate the development of an appropriate land use management framework.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/earth-institute/casestudy_rewardinguplandpoorforesindonesia.pdf

25. Rewards for Ecosystem Services and Collective Land Tenure: Lessons from Ecuador and Indonesia

Attempts to conserve biodiversity and other ecosystem services have been carried out through a number of policy instruments over time.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/land-tenure-center/paper_resandcollectivelandtenureecuadorindonesia.pdf

26. Rights and Conservation

This brief is intended primarily for conservation practitioners as a framework for considering and integrating human rights issues that arise in biodiversity conservation contexts. It purposely avoids an academic or legal treatment of the subject. Rather, it provides a general introduction on human rights concepts and how they have evolved over time, and then raises some of the human rights issues that may be of concern in conservation programs.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2007/wildlife-conservation-society/TranslinksBriefsHumanRights_Briefing_WCS_2007.pdf

27. Strategic Trade-Offs for Wildlife Eco-Labels

Labels on products aim to influence consumer behavior. Consumers buying wildlife-friendly, labeled products may hope to help conserve wildlife, but eco-labels vary in their claims and credibility. We define three types of wildlife-friendly eco-labels, according to their potential to conserve wildlife, and obstacles to convincing consumers of their claims. Supportive eco-labels donate revenues to conservation organizations and are at best indirect interventions, opaque to consumer scrutiny. Persuasive eco-labels certify manufacturing / collection practices under the assumption wildlife will benefit as a result. Protective eco-labels directly assess wildlife conservation by certified businesses, which can attain the highest credibility but demand the highest verification standards. Verifying whether producers conserved wildlife is costly, time-consuming, and technically challenging because wildlife ignore property boundaries and experience stochastic demographic events that obscure the role of human economic practices, among other reasons.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2008/land-tenure-center/StratTradeOffEco-Labels_Report_LTC_2008.pdf

28. Surui Carbon Fund-Brazil (English and Portuguese)

New mechanisms of assigning economic value to natural resources, with the objective of keeping the forest standing in order to produce environmental services, have spurred the development of the Surui Carbon Project. First conceived by the Metareilá Indigenous Association of the Surui people, with the support of environmental and indigenous institutions, the project will finance monitoring and protection activities, sustainable production and improvement of local human resources, contributing to environmental conservation and cultural strengthening.

<http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/forest-trends/brazil-surui-carbon-fund-english-and-portuguese>

29. The REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise: A Tool for Prioritizing Sub-National REDD Opportunities and Constraints - Experiences in Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda - Briefing

This briefing presents the ROSE approach and process as applied in Tanzania, Uganda and Ghana in 2009.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/forest-trends/brochure_reddopportunitiescopingexercise.pdf

30. Tropical Land Use Change and Soil Carbon: Implications for REDD Policies

The release of soil carbon due to changes in land use can be a major source of greenhouse gases. This brief illustrates the distribution and scale of soil carbon in the humid tropics, an area with high concentrations of carbon soil stocks. The brief further analysis the impact that various land use changes have on these stocks, and the implications for climate change.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/land-tenure-center/Paper_TropicalLandUseandSoilCarbon.pdf

31. Whom to pay? Key Concepts and Terms Regarding Tenure and Property Rights in Payment-based Forest Ecosystem Conservation

We define key tenure terms related to forests and highlight concepts likely to be encountered in the design, implementation or evaluation of incentive-based conservation programs—such as payments for ecosystem services (PES) or Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD). Additionally, we discuss policy options that can clarify property rights and strengthen tenure security.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2010/land-tenure-center/Paper_TenureConceptsandTerms.pdf

32. Working for Water Program, South Africa

The aim of the program is to eradicate invasive plants that pose a direct threat not only to South Africa's biological diversity but also to its water security.

http://rmportal.net/library/content/translinks/translinks-2009/earth-institute/casestudy_workingforwaterprogramsouthafrica.pdf

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<http://rmportal.net/translinks>

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This report is 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 Cooperative Agreement No.EPP-A-00-06-00014-00 to The Wildlife Conservation Society. TransLinks is a partnership of WCS, The Earth Institute, Enterprise Works/VITA, Forest Trends and The Land Tenure Center. The contents are the responsibility of the partnership and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States government.