



Training Workshop on Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)

**By
ICRAF, Forest Trends, and the International Katoomba Group**

August 8 - 9, 2011
Nairobi, Kenya

With support from



Introduction

Can payments (or rewards) for environmental services (PES) create new incentives for sustainable land use management in Africa? Where are the opportunities? And what risks exist, for whom? How does the PES approach fit with on-going natural resource management approaches, including command and control, participatory mechanisms, and others?

This workshop is being offered to African public policy makers, private sector representatives, and NGOs. Participation will be limited to 30 people. The aim is to increase understanding of the opportunities associated with payments for ecosystem services highlighting its potential to create incentives for natural resource management practices that take into consideration benefits from carbon sequestration, water quality and quantity, and biodiversity. Specifically, the workshop seeks to provide participants with:

- An introduction to PES and the related areas of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+);
- A discussion of policy, legal, and institutional supports that can enable, or prohibit, PES transactions at a national or sub-national level;
- An explanation of what PES and REDD+ both entail for all parties to an agreement;
- An overview of how PES can be most effectively designed and implemented, including:
 - Selection of promising PES and REDD+ sites;
 - Assessment of potential 'value' of ecosystem services;
 - Provision of cost estimates, as well as current 'pricing' and realistic revenues that on-the-ground land managers can expect;
 - Discussion of potential implementation risks,
 - Community involvement/participation in the formulation and implementation of PES, and
 - Consideration of key legal issues associated with agreements and contracts.
- A set of case studies from Africa, Asia and Latin America that illustrate key details of past transactions.

At the end of the workshop, participants will be familiar with assessing prospects for PES in their countries.

The organizers have led work on ecosystem services in Africa and around the world for over a decade. Trainers and resource people will be drawn from ICRAF, Forest Trends, and the International Katoomba Group network.

Agenda

August 8, 2011		
Time	Activity	Resource Person
8.45 – 9.00	Welcome and Introductions	ICRAF Michael Richards, Forest Trends & Katoomba Group
9.00 – 9.20	Official opening	Kenya Government
9.20 – 9.30	Program overview	Godfrey Mwaloma ICRAF
	<i>Session 1: Introduction to PES</i>	
9.30 – 10.00	Introduction to PES and REDD+ Implications for participating land managers	Sara Namirembe & Peter Minang, ICRAF
10.10 – 10.30	Discussion	All
10.30-11.00	<i>Tea break</i>	
	<i>Session 2: PES implementation</i>	
11.00 – 11.30	Guide to structuring a PES project	Michael Richards, Forest Trends & The Katoomba Group
11.30 – 12.00	Discussion	All
12.00 – 12.30	Ideal conditions for PES: Selecting the most promising PES and REDD+ sites	Michael Richards, Forest Trends & The Katoomba Group
12.30 – 1.00	Discussion	All
1.00 - 2.00	<i>Lunch</i>	
2.00 – 2.30	Potential 'value' of ecosystem services vis-à-vis cost of project implementation, buyers, current 'pricing' and realistic potential revenues	Delia Catacutan and Florence Bernard, ICRAF with Forest Trends & The Katoomba Group
2.30 – 3.00	Discussion	
3.00 – 3.20	<i>Tea</i>	
3.20 – 4.10	Key legal elements of PES and REDD+ agreements / contracts	Michael Richards and Slayde Hawkins Forest Trends & The Katoomba Group
4.10 – 4.30	Discussion	

August 9, 2011		
Time	Activity	Resource Person
	<i>Session 3: Case studies</i>	
8.45 – 9.15	Evidence that land use interventions including agroforestry can deliver quantifiable environmental services – case studies from Kenya and Asia	John Mwangi and Gathenya Mwangi (ICRAF/JKUAT)
9.15 – 9.40	Discussion	
9.40 – 10.10	Evidence that PES can be cost effective – business case – Case studies from Sasumua and Asia	Sara Namirembe, John Mwangi & Delia Catacutan, ICRAF
10.10 – 10.30	Discussion	All
<i>10.30-11.00</i>	<i>Tea break</i>	
11.00 – 11.30	Evidence of voluntary transactions: how much has been paid for what kinds of transactions, who has paid and who has received funds, what forms of payment, with what conditionality.	Leimona Beria, ICRAF With Forest Trends & The Katoomba Group
11.30 – 12.00	Discussion	All
12.00 – 12.30	Evidence of voluntary transactions (continued).	
12.30 – 1.00	Discussion	All
<i>1.00 - 2.00</i>	<i>Lunch</i>	
2.00 – 2.30	National and sub-national policy issues for PES REDD RPPs	Florence Bernard, ICRAF with Michael Richards, Forest Trends & The Katoomba Group
2.30 – 3.00	Discussion	
3.00 – 3.30	Next steps for PES work	Delia Catacutan, ICRAF Michael Richards, Forest Trends & The Katoomba Group
<i>3.30 – 4.30</i>	<i>Tea and departure</i>	

Materials

ICRAF

- Site level flyers from PRESA, RUPES and other sites in Latin America
- PES research publications
- Policy briefs – Alternatives to Slash and Burn

International Katoomba Group

- Recent material from training sessions in Uganda
- *Getting Started with PES Guidebook*
- *Step by Step Guide to Developing Carbon Projects*
- *REDD Opportunities Scoping Exercise – a tool for prioritizing sub-national REDD+ activities*

Organizing Institutions

ICRAF

The World Agroforestry Centre is part of the alliance of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) centres, dedicated to generating and applying the best available knowledge to stimulate agricultural growth, raise farmers' incomes and protect the environment. The Centre's vision is a rural transformation in the developing world as smallholder households strategically increase their use of trees in agricultural landscapes to improve food security, nutrition, income, health, shelter, energy resources and environmental sustainability. The World Agroforestry Centre is guided by the broad development challenges pursued by the CGIAR. These include poverty alleviation that entails enhanced food security and health, improved productivity with lower environmental and social costs, and resilience in the face of climate change and other external shocks.

Forest Trends

Forest Trends is an international non-profit organization that works to expand the value of forests to society; to promote sustainable forest management and conservation by creating and capturing market values for ecosystem services; to support innovative projects and companies that are developing these markets; and to enhance the livelihoods of local communities living in and around those forests.

The Katoomba Group

The Katoomba Group seeks to address key challenges for developing markets for ecosystem services, from enabling legislation to the establishment of new market institutions, to strategies of pricing and marketing, and performance monitoring. It seeks to achieve the goal through strategic partnerships for analysis, information-sharing, investment, market services and policy advocacy. The Katoomba Group includes over 180 experts and practitioners from around the world representing a unique range of experience in business finance, policy, research and advocacy.

UNDP

UNDP is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. We are on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners. In environment, UNDP works with communities, countries and regions throughout the developing world to help them secure the environmental conditions crucial to reducing poverty and achieving all the Millennium Development Goals. Our primary focus is on climate change, biodiversity, energy, water, drylands, chemicals and ozone. Through our offices in 135 developing countries, we help build our partners' capacity to integrate environment into development strategies, build partnerships, secure resources, and implement programmes in the transformation of their societies to sustainable, low-carbon, climate-resilient paths of development