



Pro-poor Rewards for Environmental Services in Africa (PRESA)



Multi-stakeholders PRESA 2nd Policy workshop in Conakry, Guinea

Synthetic report

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Contents

List of abbreviations and acronyms.....	3
Introduction	4
Opening session.....	4
Highlights on presentations during the workshop	5
Outcomes of roundtable policy dialogue.....	6
Conclusion and Ways forwards.....	9
Annexes.....	11
1. Workshop program:	11
2. List of Participants and their institutions	12
3. Photo album of the round table	14

List of abbreviations and acronyms

ANPROCA	Agence National pour la Promotion Rurale et du Conseil Agricole
AU	African Union
BADAM	Banque Africaine de Développement Agricole et Minier
CEG	Compagnie des Eaux de Guinée
CERE	Centre d'Etude et Recherche en Environnement
DNDB	Direction Nationale de la Diversité Biologique
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (or World Agroforestry Centre)
IRAG	Institut de Recherche Agronomique de Guinée
MEH	Ministère de l'Energie et de l'Hydraulique
PGIRN	Projet de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources Naturelles
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
PNUD	Programme des Nations Unies pour Développement
PRAI	Programme Regional d'Aménagement intégré
PRESA	Pro Poor Rewards for Environmental services in Africa
UA	Union Africaine
UGAN	Université Gamal Abdel Nasser de Conakry

Introduction

The one-day workshop organized by PRESA/World agroforestry Centre under the IFAD-EU funding included an exciting set of research results sharing and a follow-up of the resolutions of the first event held in 2009. The aim was to provide an overview of the PES related tools for schemes management and a more detailed analysis of current international discussions on main issues around Payment of Ecosystems Services while catalyzing private sector engagement in piloting preliminary initiatives in serving Guinea degrading landscapes. Apart from the involvement of private sector in the PES and PES like processes, the event analyses willingness to pay and readiness of communities to maintain ecosystem services under their stewardship since centuries.

Opening session

The one-day multi stakeholder event started with the word of welcome by the Serge Ngendakumana, the PRESA Fouta Djallon core site coordinator who reminded the 25 participants about the main outcomes of the first workshop held in the same place highlighting the need to push further the initiated talks on PES in Guinea such that things could go beyond external expectations and towards self help ecosystem conservation. He ended by calling for more attention and for the people to make use of emerging opportunities at international levels.

This was followed by words of thanks from the UNDP, AU and Private sector representatives respectively who expressed the need to get more insights on the modalities of PES systems in Africa and elsewhere. The workshop was officially opened by the Director General of the Centre d'Etude et de Recherche en Environnement

(CERE), Prof. Ibrahima Boiro. He sincerely appreciated ICRAF-CERE partnership and the endeavor of researchers to get participatory solutions to the problems faced by our landscapes alongside poverty amongst the rural populations of Guinea.

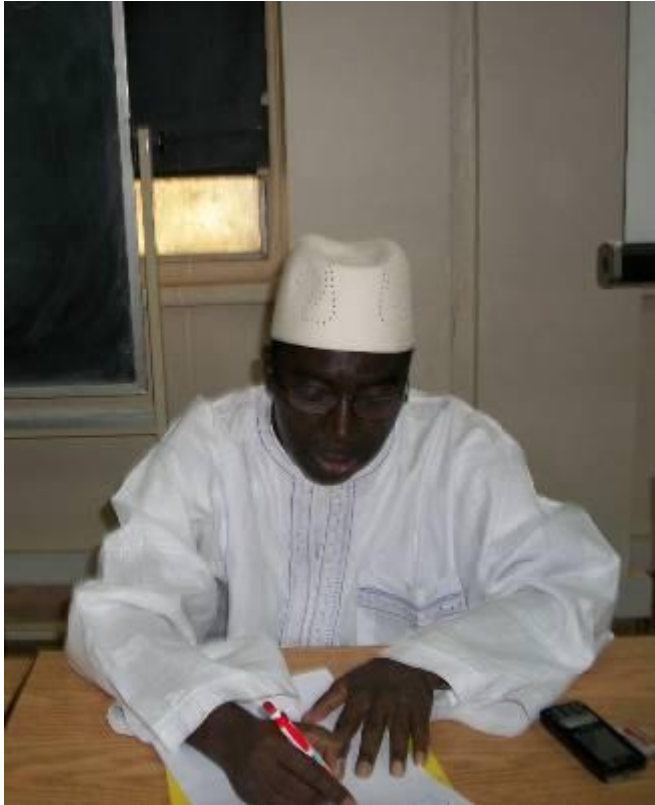


Photo: Prof. Ibrahima Boiro, reading his speech at the PRESA opening session, in the CERE conference hall, 28 May 2010.

Highlights on presentations during the workshop

Presentations were made by selected scientists from various institutions involved in the PRESA project in the Fouta Djallon Highlands. Dr Mamadou Kabirou Bah gave noteworthy presentation on key ecosystem services with prioritization made with communities in the studied landscapes of Balayan Souroumba and Nyalama, while Serge ngendakumana gave an overview of more tools developed and tested in the sub region and in East Africa under PRESA. Participants were given web sites (PRESA-ICRAF hosted web-pages) to get more details on the on MRV methodologies and perspectives emphasizing the fact that African continent still lags behind other tropical areas in terms of carbon projects and Ecosystem services payment schemes. Good to note is that tools

used are affordable to every African research team. He ended by highlighting the need to work on emerging research questions related to the impact of tree planting on watershed health, the best PES options for biodiversity conservation, drivers of deforestation in Fouta Djallon. The other interrogation under this section was “what should be the role of policy and laws in mainstreaming PES by public and private sectors and how to work with private sector in the PES mechanism in context of Guinea highlands?”. The last but not the least concern was how the private sector has been addressing deforestation linked to the causes and threats? The later was the subject of a series of partners meetings held at the eve of this reported event with the Guinea Water Company based at Coyah in the Conakry neighborhoods, the Banque Guinéenne de Promotion Agricole et Minière (BADAM), and BH Billton consoltium of Aluminium & SMFG.

With regards to policy issues, research package would focus on institutional set ups, policy frameworks and shortcomings analysis. This calls to more attention to cease emerging opportunities at regional and international levels. The challenges remain to *Design strategies & link solutions for climate change to food security alongside realigning Institutional frameworks while involving multi stakeholders and generating scientific based evidences to capture the interest of buyers and sellers.* The practicability of Fouta Djallon highlands is worth a deal: the PRESA team and partners on board such as UNDP, FAO-AU, some banks and mining companies are united to work towards common goal: *“Storing increasing water quantities while reversing forest degradation through better land uses options with local communities , private sector and government engagement in conservation.”*

Outcomes of roundtable policy dialogue

After the rich informative session followed by some clarifications of arising questions and concerns from participants, it was unanimously agreed that Mrs Diallo Salamata Télivel , representative of the private sector should chair the roundtable session with Mr Abou Keita and Atigou Baldé as reporters. The roundtable appeared to be very efficient

in idea sharing and partners' view especially on the possibility to combine efforts gearing towards reversing watershed degradation in the Fouta Djallon highlands and elsewhere in Guinea. The following four points were the focus of the exchanges among the 25 actors who were present to move forwards PES related pilot initiatives to test and operationalise payments and rewards in at least one site:

1. Sensing key actors identified in the first workshop (August 2009)
2. Discussing inter-stakeholders synergies around PES schemes in Guinea
3. Getting commitment as precursors of contracts between buyers and sellers of ecosystem services
4. Highlighting the role played by intermediaries in the PES process from PRESA East Africa and RUPES based lessons

From this roundtable, it has been noticed that:

- Most stakeholders are willing to get engaged in the pilot testing of PES as community representatives still showed high commitment to forest stewardship and watershed conservation in their landscapes. The prioritization exercise was reviewed once more including the clear identification of buyers/sellers and intermediaries as indicated in the table below.

Table: FD ecosystem services and involved stakeholders

Sellers/Suppliers	Buyers /beneficiaries of ES	Intermediaries	Priority ranking
-Local communities/CBOs and CRD -Government(in integral protected areas)	-World Bank -SEG : Société des Eaux de Guinée -EDG : Electricité de Guinée -CEG : Compagnie des Eaux de Guinée et autres sociétés privées	-Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development -Ministry of Hydraulic - Research institutions and universities - NGOs -International agencies	Water : 1 st Rank
-Local communities -State (classified forests) -Private sector (forest plantations)	-Local and international banks -EU: European Union -World Bank -AfDB : African Development Bank - Air Travel Companies (Air France, RAM, etc.) - Mining companies	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development -Ministry of Hydraulic - Research institutions and universities - NGOs -International agencies	Carbon stocks or Biocarbon: 2 nd Rank
-Communities -Private stakeholders	-Pharmaceutical companies -Mining or water companies -Seed production industries -Paper production companies	-UNESCO - Research institutions and universities -Ministry of Tourism	Biodiversity : 3 rd Rank

- New orientations may be given by the movement if policy-makers are well informed on the PES mechanism with direct connection to climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.
- UNPD, Guinea Water Company (CEG) and the Agricultural and Mining Development Bank (BADAM) are committed to collaborate with ICRAF and CERE in testing the payment options. Further negotiations building the case for watershed degradation and the business needs for further water enterprise development in Guinea permitted SEG to express the desire to receive a concept note for consideration as an assurance of the feasibility of the initiative (see CN in Annex). The PES mechanism is to apply in conjunction with agroforestry

innovations to conserve Coyah watershed where the CEG is mostly operating with needed capacity estimated at 50m³ per hour. In fact, CEG costumership is increasing nationwide and the company is afraid not to continue ensuring enough supply following to the growing demand. Acknowledging the importance of water as ecosystem service, the CEG Technical director said that “investment in terms of automated machines won’t be efficient enough if efforts are not deployed to increase water quantities as raw material in the existing and future catchment points around Coyah”. On the other hand, UNDP has indentified an ongoing project on which to link PES concept in collaboration with CERE.

- In order to attempt a quick influence on policy-makers and stimulate more investors in this prominent sector, a task force comprising five organizations (UNDP, CERE, FAO-AU, CEG and ICRAF) was created to advocate for the promotion of PES under the leadership of Mrs Diallo Telivel, Director of Resources at CEG.

Conclusion and Ways forwards

The policy dialogue ended with full satisfaction from both private and public sectors representatives with a vote of thanks for ICRAF and CERE for piloting PES related events in Fouta Djallon. All participants showed interest and willingness to see the pilot project on PES under PRESA and commit themselves to source for concrete investments in research and development to promote PES mechanisms in Fouta Djallon and in Guinea as a whole. ICRAF-WCA should link up with UNDP and CERE to facilitate the replication of the documented initiative to pilot sites in Guinea. It would be very instrumental to package and bring the current experiences as best practices to policy makers and shapers. This could be done in forms of guidelines, books and policy briefs. Capacity building involving key stakeholders in the process could boost the take off of

the PES related mechanisms alongside lobbying wider donors' community to invest more on PES and REDD in the sub region.

The roadmap for the promotion of PES mechanism in Guinea will be developed by the task force put in place following the recommendations hereafter:

1. Intensify collaboration with African Union/FAO alongside other interested institutions of the domain of NRM and environment
2. Define urgently the roadmap per institution with clear timeframes
3. The operationalisation of the task force through regular concertation and internet links to exchange information on ecosystem services(tools, models, approaches, lessons and new experiences): The members of the task force have been given as follow: (5) institutions (CERE; CEG ; PNUD; BADAM; and the consortium BCI-UA/PRAI-PGIRN-MFD/MEH)
4. Continue facilitate negotiations between ecosystem service stewards and beneficiaries;
5. Build capacity of stakeholders on tools and approaches to set up baselines and monitor ecosystem services dynamics especially water supplies and Biodiversity

Annexes

1. Workshop program:

2^{ème} Atelier Multi partenaires sur les Mécanismes de Paiements pour les Services Écosystémiques en Guinée

Programme: VENDREDI 28/05/2010

Lieu : Salle de conférence du CERE, Université GAN de Conakry

	HEURE	THEME
1	08:30 – 09:15	Enregistrement, Mots de Bienvenue Directeur CERE et Rep. ICRAF Ouverture par Monsieur le Recteur de l'UGAN
2	09:15 – 09:30	Introductions des participants et Présentation du programme de travail de l'atelier
3	09:30 – 9:45	Suivi des Recommandations des réflexions précédentes Importance du Concept PES dans les mécanismes REDD et REDD+ après Copenhague: que vaut notre carbone et d'autres SE de nos paysages.
	9:45 - 10:00	Présentation de Projet recherche en cours et Tendances préliminaires Cartographie des incidences sur les PES: Cas de la Guinée
4	10:00 – 10:30	Processus de développement et de mise en œuvre des projets PES et REDD : Implications institutionnelles et nouvelles perspectives pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest Identification des acteurs clés pour des initiatives pilotes et
	10:30 – 11:00	Pause Café

	HEURE	THEME
5	11:00 – 13:00	Table ronde sur les Enjeux et Défis l'opérationnalisation des options de Payment des Services Écosystémiques : - --- Identification des acteurs clés pour des initiatives pilotes, - Synergies inter-partenariats autour du PES en Guinée - Acheteurs et Vendeurs des biens et services écosystémiques - Rôle des intermédiaires dans le processus comme les ONGs, OAs.etc - Aperçu de la chaîne de valeur du PES
	13:00 – 14:00	Dejeuner et Prière
6	14:00 – 15:00	Sessions plénière : Rôle de la recherche et le secteur privé dans le développement des projets pilotes PES-REDD Synthèse des opportunités de collaboration et les synergies
7	15:00 – 15:45	Développement d'une feuille de route et les idées de plaidoyer envers les services publics et privés
8	16:30 – 17:00	Clôture de l'Atelier et Départ des participants

2. List of Participants and their institutions

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3. Photo album of the round table



Cross section of participants



Representatives of the GoG, UNDP and Private sector during opening session



Cross section of community leaders during discussions