

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

Annual Workplan and Budget for 2008

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World Agroforestry Centre
TRANSFORMING LIVES AND LANDSCAPES



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to overcome poverty

1. Workplan summary

The programme for '**Pro-poor Rewards for Environmental Services in Africa (PRESA)**' seeks to develop, test and adapt innovative market-based approaches aimed at inducing behavioural change among ecosystem stewards toward achieving the twin goals of poverty reduction and ecosystem conservation in the highlands of East and West Africa. Through this programme a multi-institutional effort is being made to recognize and appropriately reward stewards of ecosystem services to pursue land uses that have positive effects on ecosystem services available to the larger society. The programme's focus is on ensuring that hundreds of thousands of smallholder farmers and residents living in the highlands of East and West Africa are facilitated to benefit from fair and effective agreements between stewards and beneficiaries of ecosystem services.

PRESA seeks to: i) foster the development, implementation and assessment of workable environmental service agreements in three core and four associate landscapes in the highlands of East and West Africa, ii) catalyze policy support and private sector participation in environmental service agreements in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Guinea, and iii) provide proactive and responsive support to the dissemination and application of assessment tools, negotiation methodologies, prototype mechanisms and monitoring tools among a PRESA community of practice, including other IFAD projects, regional and national Katoomba networks, NGOs and national organizations active in the innovation of new approaches to pro-poor rewards for environmental services in the highlands of East and West Africa. Under each of these components, the programme includes several projects activities and associated outputs over a four-year period. PRESA priorities for 2008 will include activities already undertaken, ongoing and planned and will include *inter alia*:

- (1) Hold the project startup workshop and related activities in Entebbe, Uganda, April 28-29, 2008.
- (2) Develop and implement a communications strategy for PRESA, including internal and external communications. The internal communications strategy will ensure good and timely communication between ICRAF staff, key partners and IAC members on key issues relating to governance, workplans, funding and evaluating progress. Key elements of external communication will be a project brochure (in English and French), an electronic newsletter and a website.
- (3) Establish an information management protocol for the PRESA project and undertake an inventory of baseline information, design and monitoring methods, ecosystem trends and threats, and institutional innovation in all landscapes.
- (4) Compile spatial information for all sites and begin spatial analysis of land use and land cover change and hydrologic functions in some of the project sites.
- (5) Compile and adopt a set of scoping, negotiation support and prototype payment tools from RUPES and other PES projects.
- (6) Convene or make significant contributions to at least two training courses on key aspects of rewards for environmental services in the East African region.
- (7) Begin to assemble a database of promising technologies, enterprises and land uses for improved management of agro-ecosystems in the highlands of East and West Africa.
- (8) Develop and test prototype reward mechanisms with at least 100 farmers in at least one core landscape.
- (9) Provide targeted, responsive support to organizations involved in the development and implementation of environmental service rewards in at least 5 of the 7 PRESA landscapes.
- (10) Engage key business leaders and policy makers in dialogs on the business case for ecosystem management in at least two of the PRESA countries.

2. Activities and expected outputs

This section presents an output-by-output description of the different project activities and associated outputs for 2008. That description is based on the expected outcomes, outputs and activities as detailed in the original project document and reproduced as Table 1.

Table 1: Outcomes, outputs, activities and workplan for PRESA project

Expected Outcome	Outputs	Activities
Expected Outcome L: A set of landscapes in the highlands of East and West Africa have workable environmental service agreements providing fair rewards and livelihood options to ecosystem stewards.	L1. Baseline reports for all of the core and associate landscapes.	L11. Compile an inventory of baseline information, design and monitoring methods, and institutional innovation in all landscapes. Identify gaps in the information base and priorities.
	L2. Project teams in all landscapes are introduced to and supported in the application of a toolkit of methods for scoping, negotiation support and assessment.	L21. Compile a set of scoping, negotiation support and prototype payment tools from RUPES, other PES projects, land degradation and poverty assessment methods from ICRAF in Kenya, and other tools used in the PRESA landscapes.
		L22. Conduct training in the PRESA assessment, negotiation support, and prototype payment tools for project teams in all PRESA landscapes
		L23. Support partners to use PRESA assessment and negotiation tools to fill in key knowledge gaps and frame dialog among stakeholders.
	L3. Technology targeting tool developed	L31. Review literature and interview experts to establish a portfolio of candidate land use options for the highlands of East and West Africa.
	L4. Prototype reward mechanisms developed and tested with at least 100 farmers in every core landscape.	L41. Conjoint analysis and experimental economics studies of farmers' preferences for the various elements of environmental service contracts.
	L5. Workable reward mechanisms operational in at least 4 of the project landscapes, with at least one ES demander, one intermediary and 300 households involved in each landscape.	L51. Engage with public agencies concerned with environmental services in the project landscapes.
		L52. Engage with utilities, private firms and industry groups with interests in ecosystem services in the target landscapes
		L53. Support collective action and awareness raising among community groups
		L54. Identify and mobilize changes in institutions or regulations (statutory or bi-laws) necessary to support the establishment of mechanisms.
		L55. Support consultations, negotiations and agreements among stakeholders and the establishment of workable mechanisms

Expected outcome P: Private companies become increasingly involved in a range of initiatives for ecosystem management, including policy dialog with public agencies and fair contracts for ecosystem management.	P1. Technical reports and synthesis documents that clarify the business case for ecosystem management in the highlands of East and West Africa.	P11. Conduct a study of private and parastatal firms to determine factors motivating and constraining participation in contracts for ecosystem services.
		P12. Work with selected private sector groups to evaluate the business case for rewards for environmental services.
	P2. Technical reports and synthesis documents identify policy and institutional options for enhancing environmental service reward mechanisms	P21. Identify policy and institutional factors constraining the business case for RES
		P22 Facilitate consultative and planning meetings for exchange of good business practice and policy reform.
		P23. Make presentations and convene side events in at least 3 international fora that are considering how to embrace pro-poor RES.
Expected Outcome C: Improved quality and increased number of environmental service reward mechanisms in place and operational in the highlands of East and West Africa.	C1. Technical advisory notes	C11. Adapt and disseminate selected RUPES Technical Advisory Notes (TANs)
	C2. Field and training manuals	C21. Identify best practices for transfer of experiences from existing and relatively successful RES schemes.
		C22. Develop field and training manuals on key topics
		C23. Provide responsive advisory services to project developers and researchers in the East and West African highlands
	C3. PRESA website	C31 Establish and periodically update a PRESA web site building upon RUPES and CRES websites and actively promote it with other web sites and e-networks
	C4. Workshop summaries	C4. Organize at least one national and a final project workshop in conjunction with annual meetings of Katoomba Group Africa on key topics emerging from PRESA landscape-level and policy engagements

L. Foster the development, implementation and assessment of workable environmental service agreements in three core and four associate landscapes in the highlands of East and West Africa

In 2008, ICRAF will undertake activities that support partner organizations working toward the realization of workable environmental services agreements in 7 previously-selected landscapes in the highlands of East and West Africa.

L11. An activity that will be undertaken in all landscapes is the compilation of baseline information, the design and monitoring methods used in the establishment of the environmental service agreement, and the state of institutional innovations for natural resource management. This information will serve multiple purposes, including identification of: 1. gaps of knowledge and implementation that can be filled through the link with PRESA; 2. stakeholders involved in ecosystem services and ecosystem management in the landscape; 3. economic and institutional opportunities and constraints affecting environmental service agreements; and 4. priorities for training and capacity building.

L21. ICRAF will compile and support partners to apply a set of scoping, negotiation support and prototype payment tools from RUPES as well as integrate lessons and experiences from other PES projects. Some of the PRESA partner organizations have already done considerable work on PES and have developed useful tools and approaches that can be further developed and / or shared with other PRESA partners.

L22 and L23. Four types of capacity building activities are planned for 2008: 1. small group training in economic analysis of agroforestry systems – conducted with students and selected PRESA partners; 2. group training in rapid hydrologic assessment – likely conducted as a training of trainers with a select group of analysts and modelers; 3. general knowledge training in PES in association with the Katoomba East and Southern Africa group; and 4. individual training of partners and students in specific types of analysis, likely including economic analysis and spatial analysis.

L31. The project will begin work in 2008 toward a technology advisory tool for identifying promising technologies, enterprises and land use options in different environmental and market conditions found in the highlands of East and West Africa. Three activities will be emphasized. The first will be a landscape-by-landscape description of existing technologies and land uses and identification of candidate land use options to be considered for greater promotion. The second activity will produce analyses of the economic and ecological implications of some candidate land use options, particularly agroforestry options. The third activity will be the compilation of GIS and land cover data for the landscapes. The first and second activities will be conducted in at least 3 PRESA sites, while the third activity will be started in all sites.

L41. Plans were to implement the first reverse auction prototype in the PRESA site in central Kenya in 2008 through a collaboration with the Sustainability Science group at Harvard University. The post-election violence and instability that gripped Kenya in early 2008 led to a decision to shift that work to a site in central Malawi. The results of that work will certainly be of use to PRESA. We now plan to implement the first reverse auction mechanism in the Uluguru site in Tanzania through a PhD student from Michigan State University. In 2008, his work will focus on survey work and economic studies to build the empirical foundation of a reverse auction to be implemented in 2009. In addition, the project will seek extra funds for this component of the project.

L5. Specific support for the development of prototype reward mechanisms will be provided in all sites. Because of the very different status of progress toward reward mechanisms, the specific activities will vary greatly from site to site.

L51 / L52 / L53. In three of the PRESA landscapes where reward mechanisms are least advanced, preliminary scoping studies will be undertaken to identify the potential for reward mechanisms in the locality. This will include an engagement with relevant public agencies and public utilities with interests in environmental services. In sites that are more advanced toward workable mechanisms, the emphasis will be on farmer surveys and economic studies of the returns to different land uses. In sites where working mechanisms are already in place, the emphasis will be on enhancing or expanding the mechanisms. Work will also be started in at least two sites on the carbon storage profile of selected agroforestry systems (eg fruit tree systems, shade coffee).

L54. In some sites, work will begin to identify specific regulations or bylaws that affect the establishment and operations of specific reward mechanisms. This will include, for example, an analysis of how property rights to land, trees, forests and carbon affect the potential for voluntary carbon contracts.

L55. The type of negotiation, and the involvement of PRESA in the negotiations, will vary from landscape to landscape in 2008. In some cases, the emphasis will be on the simple provision of information to relevant stakeholders. In other cases, the emphasis will be on the merits of specific types of payment arrangements.

P. Catalyze policy support and private-sector participation in environmental service agreements in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Guinea

P11. In order to enhance private sector and policy engagement at different levels, ICRAF and partners will initiate at least one country-specific study of private and parastatal firms to determine factors motivating and constraining their participation in ecosystem management, particularly for contracts for the provision of environmental services. The first set of studies will likely focus on the carbon market.

P12. The project will also work closely with selected private sector groups to evaluate the business case for rewards/transfer schemes for environmental services. In 2008, emphasis will be put on establishing a network of contacts with relevant private sector groups, particularly in Uganda where there has been most progress with the development of workable mechanisms.

P21. Two types of activities will be undertaken on the policy and institutional context for workable reward mechanisms. In some sites, the emphasis will be on the identification of important public policies and programmes that shape the potential for different types of reward mechanisms. Empirical work will include surveys of existing PES-like mechanisms as well as assessment of the policies and programmes that affect those mechanisms. In other sites, specific institutions and policies will be targeted and a strategy developed on how to influence positive changes in those policies. In Kenya, for example, the catchment management strategy of the Water Resource Management Authority has been identified as particularly important for the possibility of payment for watershed services.

P22. ICRAF will also facilitate consultative fora and planning meetings for the exchange of good business practices and policy review. This will be linked with periodic dialogues that ICRAF has been organizing with partners on the links between business and ecosystem management. This is expected to foster a good understanding of the intricate linkages between ecosystem management and business among business practitioners in different sectors. Workshop and technical reports will help to clarify the business case for ecosystem management as well policy and institutional options for enhancing business participation in environmental service reward mechanisms.

P23. In 2008, presentations about the PRESA project will be given at a regional meeting on PES in Tanzania and at Harvard University (Boston) and Conservation International (Washington DC).

C. Pro-active and responsive support to the dissemination and application of assessment tools, negotiation methodologies, prototype mechanisms and monitoring tools among a PRESA community of practice

The PRESA community of practice consists of diverse actors interested in different types of knowledge, tools and methods. We have already identified and mapped out the different levels and dimensions of our network and shared these maps with the IAC. We have been assessing needs have gained a good understanding of the types of knowledge and processes that people want. Recognizing that needs are dynamic and changing, we are developing a set of communications products to facilitate knowledge sharing. The outputs are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Plan for development of PRESA communication tools

Tool	Description and Status	Next Steps	Responsibility
Mailing list	Contacts database under construction	Strategize about how to best share and use the list	Communications officer
Newsletter	Planning phase	Design a template, develop a distribution list, work with partners to develop content	Communications officer with support from site partners and PRESA office in Nairobi
Simple brochure	Published a 2 pg overview brochure in English and French for distribution to prospective students, investors, donors and the interested public	Ensure that brochure stays timely	Communications officer
Detailed booklet	Planning phase. Design a colour booklet with stories from site level and case studies for use at site level, particularly for prospective private sector partners, and investors.	Investigate whether a student intern can assist with this project. Begin discussions with site leaders to collect information and stories. Develop a library of photos from each site.	Communications officer
Media contacts and protocol	Planning phase	Work with ICRAF director of communications and site leaders to determine strategy and contacts	Communications officer
Logo and Branding	In progress: preliminary logo designs have been developed and tested at IAC meeting.	Incorporate IAC feedback to further refine the logos. Make some test templates to see logo in context.	Communications officer with key support from publications and design unit at ICRAF
Website	Information Officer has been participating in a Knowledge Sharing course led by the CGIAR's Knowledge-Management and Information Technology Communications (KM-ITC) unit..	KM-ITC will support the information officer with designing and implementing web-based knowledge sharing tools over the next few months	Communications officer
Other: i.e. policybriefs	Pre-planning	Researching options and getting input from partners	Communications officer and PRESA staff

C11. Various outputs from the RUPES project will be disseminated through the PRESA community of practice in 2008, with particular emphasis on the recently-completed RUPES synthesis notes, the RUPES site profiles, and the guidelines for rapid hydrological appraisal and rapid biodiversity appraisal. In 2009, more emphasis will be put on adapting some of those outputs to conditions in East and West Africa, including possible translation of selected material to French.

C21. In 2006-2007, ICRAF led a pan-tropical scoping study of compensation and reward for environmental services that produced a series of issue papers. In 2008, the PRESA Coordinator is editing a special issue of the journal *Ecology and Society* that will include at least 6 papers that will update and further distill insights from the scoping study. The manuscripts will be circulated among the PRESA community of practice in 2009.

C22. A mini-training course on economic analysis of agroforestry systems will be held with selected PRESA partners. A training manual will be prepared on the basis of the course outcomes.

C23. Responsive advisory services will be provided to a number of PRESA collaborators and members of the Community of Practice. Services provided will range from basic information about REDD, the CDM, and biofuels, to specific technical information about the eligibility of certain areas of land for the CDM, to research advise on application of advanced analytical tools.

C31. A web site will be established to promote the project and its outputs, building upon and linking with the RUPES and CRES websites. The website will facilitate communication exchange with a research group extending well beyond the highlands of East and West Africa. We will actively promote the website among with other web sites and e-networks. By the end of the first year, ICRAF will have produced a project brochure, a range of electronic newsletters covering various PRESA related topics, adapted RUPES technical advisory notes, a periodically updated PRESA website and workshop proceedings / summaries.

C4. The PRESA startup workshop was held in Uganda in April 2008. This included a two-day meeting of the International Advisory Committee (IAC), a half-day dialog on business and ecosystem management, a half-day field trip for IAC members, and a 2-day field trip to the work of PRESA partners (Ecotrust and Nature Harness Initiatives) in the Albertine Rift landscape. PRESA will hold a second regional workshop in conjunction with meetings of Katoomba Group Africa on key topics emerging from PRESA landscape-level and policy engagements. Reports will be compiled for all workshops.

3. Coordination, communications and data management

PRESA will be coordinated from ICRAF's Global Research Project (GRP) 6 coordination office in Nairobi. This is because PRESA falls in ICRAF's Global Research Project 6 on "*Policies and Incentives for Multi-functional Landscapes with trees that are managed to support environmental services.*" The project will benefit from ICRAF's global scientific capacity – including scientists working in Southeast Asia, East Africa and West and Central Africa. Logistical and administrative support will be provided by ICRAF headquarters in Nairobi, as well as its country and site offices in Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), Meru (Kenya), Kisumu (Kenya), and Labe (Guinea). Some administrative responsibilities will also be undertaken by partners at different sites. This will mainly be linked to PRESA activities that will be implemented by partners.

Field-based activities will be implemented with a range of partners at each landscape, as indicated in Tables 3 and 4. For clarify of expectations and roles, a contact organization has been identified for each landscape, with responsibilities for handling communications and logistical arrangements between ICRAF and the landscape. Policy and private-sector engagement will be done in liaison with a contact organization in each country, Katoomba Group national coordinators in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania and the East and Southern Africa Katoomba Group coordination office hosted by National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Uganda.

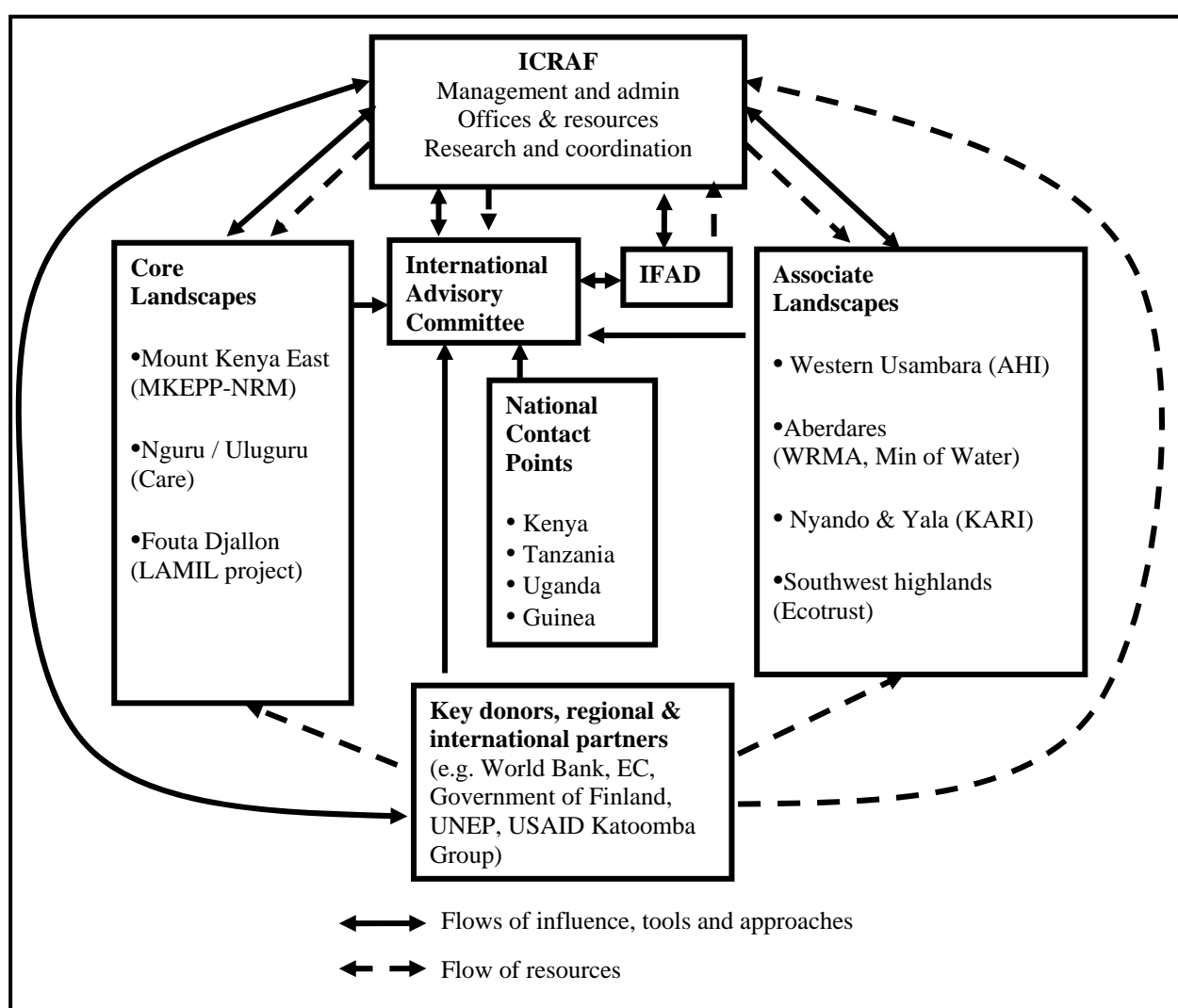
An International Advisory Committee (IAC)¹ provides advise, guidance and strategic direction to the planning, implementation, communication and evaluation of the project. The International Advisory Committee will comprise IFAD, ICRAF, representatives of the landscape and national contact organizations (see Figure 1), representatives of the private sector, and key donor agencies and international organizations involved in the project including the European Commission, World Bank, UNEP, USAID, the Government of

¹ The costs associated with IFAD participation (evaluation reports, attendance at annual or supervision meetings) shall not be financed from the grant resources

Finland, the Katoomba Group and ISRIC. The IAC will be involved in all three levels of monitoring through annual review of progress and workplans. Its responsibilities will include the following:

- ◇ Review progress and work plans;
- ◇ Support high quality outputs by providing comments, technical knowledge and building capacity;
- ◇ Provide independent comment on PRESA to IFAD and respond to IFAD evaluation reports
- ◇ Represent PRESA at national, regional and international conferences and events;
- ◇ Develop joint projects and initiatives to complement the PRESA program;
- ◇ Facilitate activities in project landscapes and target countries.

Figure 1: Structure of the PRESA project



IAC's annual meetings will be held in conjunction with Katoomba Group meetings whenever convenient. The first meeting of the IAC was held in Kampala, Uganda, in April 2008. At

the end of the meeting, the IAC elected Dr. Thapa Balaram, Care-Tanzania, to be its first Chair.

Good internal and external communication is required to achieve PRESA's objectives. Internal communications will focus on communication within the PRESA "core team" of the International Advisory Committee, the PRESA team at ICRAF in Nairobi, plus key advisors from within ICRAF, IFAD and at site level. We will develop a strategy to ensure good and timely communication between these members on key issues relating to governance, workplans, funding and evaluating progress. The objective of this strategy is to enable better informed decision-making, promote awareness, and promote greater integration with ICRAF and IFAD initiatives. We will develop a set of detailed roles and responsibilities for internal communications. This strategy will be developed by the PRESA communications officer with assistance from the PRESA coordinator, PRESA research officer, and administrator.

PRESA will generate a great deal of data that will need to be managed effectively for maximum benefit. ICRAF has a data management policy and procedures that will be followed in this project. For this purpose, the concept of *data* is interpreted broadly to include proposals, grant agreements, workplans, contacts, technical and financial reports, posters, powerpoint presentations, trip reports, brochures, maps, GIS data layers, household survey data, and climate / weather data. Good data management will also make it easier for IFAD and other investors to track progress.

Within ICRAF, PRESA programme will be coordinated by the Leader of GRP 6 with support from the project's Research, Administrative and Communication Officers and technical oversight from other scientists including the RUPES team in Southeast Asia and ICRAF's science advisor². The programme's Coordinator will ensure timely and effective progress towards the project objectives, approval of annual workplans and budgets, and optimizing collaborative links with key partners in the project. The programme's staff will work closely with scientists in the centre to ensure that appropriate methods are used, research is of high quality, and that results are fed into appropriate regional and international processes. The project coordinator with assistance from project's staff will efficiently manage the project by undertaking planning and reporting duties, facilitating landscape outputs, facilitating synthesis of lessons learnt and coordinating monitoring and evaluation activities.

D. Equipment and co-financing

PRESA will benefit from the use of already existing equipments within ICRAF and among partner institutions like computers and printers bought under ongoing or previous programmes. It will also benefit from the services of existing programme staff who will take up extra responsibilities under this programme. Recently, ICRAF acquired two vehicles and a motorcycle for use in the Kenyan and Tanzanian sites. These were purchased using funds provided to ICRAF from the European Union, which is co-financing this programme. Visibility rules for each of the donors will be observed accordingly.

PRESA has also received co-financing from the Government of Finland, the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme, and the United States Agency for International Development. Support from the Government of Finland takes the form of financial support for an associate expert in spatial analysis who is based in the ICRAF GIS lab in Nairobi. World Bank support is targeted to the development of a reward mechanism in the PRESA site in the Aberdare range of Kenya, while UNEP support focused on ecosystem valuation and the

² Meine van Noordwijk formerly Regional Coordinator, Southeast Regional Office and RUPES project coordinator has taken up new roles in ICRAF as science advisor and will be involved in providing advice and direction for the PRESA program

potential for environmental service rewards in the Yala and Nyando basins in Western Kenya. USAID funds will primarily be used to support graduate students from US universities to conduct research in conjunction with PRESA.

In addition, we are currently exploring financial support towards the design, testing and scaling up of prototype mechanisms in the three core sites from the Government of Finland. Other funding possibilities include FAO and the Lake Victoria Programme of the East African Community.

E. Workplan summaries by regional and in-country activities and associated budgets

The workplan is organized by site for objective on landscape engagement (L), by country for objective on policy and private sector engagement (P), and for the project as a whole for objective on community of practice (C).

Table 3: Workplan for landscape-level engagement by site

Outputs	Activities	Specific activities in 2008	Uluguru and Ngurus, Tanzania	Mt Kenya East, Kenya	Fouta Djallon, Guinea	West Usambaras, Tanzania	Upper Aberdare, Kenya	Nyando / Yala basins, Kenya	Albertine Rift, Uganda
Core or associate site			Core	Core	Core	Associate	Associate	Associate	Associate
Level of priority in 2008			High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Comments on workplan development			Agreed with CARE that PRESA should initially focus on the Kibungo sub-catchment of the Uluguru site	Developed in consultation with the GreenWater Credits project (GWC), also funded by IFAD.	This is the least developed site. Ongoing discussions with UNDP-DDC on the possibilities for collaboration .	A relatively under-developed site with several donors and partners doing different things in different sites.	Good progress in this site expected in 2008 with World Bank support. Also link with Greenwater Credits.	Good progress in this site in 2007, expected again in 2008, with UNEP + EU support.	Only PRESA site where mechanisms already in place. PRESA will work with two contact organizations : Ecotrust and Nature Harness Initiatives.
L1. Baseline reports for all of the core and associate landscapes.	L11. Compile an inventory of baseline information, design and monitoring methods, and institutional innovation in all landscapes. Identify gaps in the information base and priorities.	Undertake baseline syntheses that will include documentation of pro-poor rewards and or incentives (existing & potential), mapping & analysing land use/land cover change, characterizing socio-economic-ecological situations/impact analysis, documenting experiences with carbon trading in the Ugandan site etc	Complete by Dec 2008.	Complete by Dec 2008.	Complete by Dec 2008.	Complete by Dec 2008.	Complete by Dec 2008.	Complete by July, 2008 and use as guide for other sites.	Complete by Dec 2008

<p>L2. Project teams in all landscapes are introduced to and supported in the application of a toolkit of methods for scoping, negotiation support and assessment.</p>	<p>L21. Compile a set of scoping, negotiation support and prototype payment tools from RUPES, other PES projects, land degradation and poverty assessment methods from ICRAF in Kenya, and other tools used in PRESA landscapes.</p>	<p>PRESA and RUPES II core teams in conjunction with site teams compile a set of scoping, negotiation support and prototype mechanism tools for scoping buyers and sellers' needs, identifying and characterizing environmental services etc.</p>	<p>This will be global syntheses and compilation of tools and best practices for scoping, negotiation support and prototype payment –to be completed by August, 2008.</p> <p>PRESA and RUPES II core teams will take lead on the syntheses and compilation of different tools and approaches with input from PRESA site teams and other organizations like International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Forest Trends, and Katoomba Group among others.</p>
	<p>L22. Conduct training in the PRESA assessment, negotiation support, and prototype payment tools for project teams in all PRESA landscapes</p>	<p>Four types of capacity building activities are planned for 2008:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. small group training in economic analysis of agroforestry systems – conducted with students and selected PRESA partners; 2. group training in rapid hydrologic assessment – likely conducted as a training of trainers with a select group of analysts and modelers; 3. general knowledge training in PES in association with the Katoomba East and Southern Africa group; and 4. Individual training of partners and students in specific types of analysis, likely including economic analysis and spatial analysis. 	

	L23. Support partners to use PRESA assessment and negotiation tools to fill in key knowledge gaps and frame dialog among stakeholders.	Partners will be supported in the application of economic analysis, spatial analysis, and carbon accounting tools.	Ongoing support to spatial analysis in the Ulugurus site, co-financed by Care.	Start in late 2008	May be delayed until 2009.	May be delayed until 2009.	Start in mid 2008.	Spatial analysis already well advanced. Begin to apply economic methods in mid 2008.	Start in mid 2008.
L3. Technology targeting tool developed	L31. Review literature and interview experts to establish a portfolio of candidate land use options for the highlands of East and West Africa.	Three activities will be emphasized in 2008. 1. A landscape-by-landscape description of existing technologies and land uses and identification of candidate land use options to be considered for greater promotion. 2. Analyze the economic and ecological implications of some candidate land use options, particularly agroforestry options. 3. Compilation of GIS and land cover data for the landscapes.	1. Completed by Sept 08 and used as a guide for other sites. 2. Started in second half of 08 in conjunction with Care. 3. Completed by Dec 08.	1. Completed by Dec 08. 2. Started in 08. 3. Completed by Dec 08.	3. Completed by Dec 08.	1. Completed by Dec 08. 3. Completed by Dec 08.	1. Completed by Dec 08. 2. Work on the ecological impacts of land use options completed by Dec 08. 3. Completed by Nov 08.	1. Completed by Dec 08. 2. Analysis of the economic and water use implications of tree systems initiated. 3. Completed by June 08 and used as a guide for other sites.	GIS and land cover data compiled by Dec 08.
L4. Prototype reward mechanisms developed and tested with at least 100 farmers in every core landscape.	L41. Conjoint analysis and experimental economics studies of farmers' preferences for the various elements of environmental service contracts.	Preliminary work toward a reverse auction experiment conducted in one site, plus a related site in Malawi. Fund raising to finance additional prototypes.	Preliminary economic, technical and institutional studies conducted through a PhD student.						

<p>L5. Workable reward mechanisms operational in at least 4 of the project landscapes, with at least one ES demander, one intermediary and 300 households involved in each landscape.</p>	<p>L51. Engage with public agencies concerned with environmental services in the project landscapes.</p>	<p>Identify and engage with public agencies regarding interests and policy opportunities for environmental reward mechanisms.</p>	<p>Engagement is ongoing, led by Care.</p>	<p>Engagement with public agencies will be led by ISRIC / GWC project.</p>	<p>This will be a major activity starting from June 2008 as part of a scoping exercise. A seminar on environmental service mechanisms may be held at a convenient date.</p>	<p>Engagement with public agencies will begin through an initial scoping exercise.</p>	<p>There has already been considerable engagement with public agencies in this landscape. This will intensify in 2008.</p>	<p>There has already been individual and group engagement with public agencies. This will continue in 2008.</p>	<p>Engagement is ongoing, led by Ecotrust.</p>
	<p>L52. Engage with utilities, private firms and industry groups with interests in ecosystem services in the target landscapes</p>	<p>Initiate discussions with environmental service users who are yet to be involved in an environmental service transfer scheme.</p>	<p>Engagement with water users is ongoing, led by Care.</p>	<p>Engagement with private sector and utilities (eg Kengen) will be led by ISRIC / GWC project.</p>	<p>Initial discussions will be held in conjunction with scoping.</p>	<p>Initial discussions will be held in conjunction with scoping.</p>	<p>Some engagement with the Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company has begun. Will increase these interactions and include other water users later in 08.</p>	<p>Some engagement with private sector and public utilities has begun.</p>	<p>Will continue to build relations with private sector groups interested in the Albertine Rift.</p>

	L53. Support collective action and awareness raising among community groups	Support and facilitate awareness raising to promote collective learning and action among community groups	Engagement with communities is ongoing, led by Care.	Engagement with private sector and utilities (eg Kengen) will be led by ISRIC / GWC project.	Initial discussions will be held in conjunction with scoping.	Initial discussions will be held in conjunction with scoping.	The first engagement with community groups will focus on joint planning for pollution and sediment control.	Greater involvement with communities will be delayed until we have more specific ideas about payment mechanisms.	Will interact with communities through Ecotrust, Nature Harness Initiatives, and Uganda Carbon Bureau.
	L54. Identify and mobilize changes in institutions or regulations (statutory or bi-laws) necessary to support the establishment of mechanisms.	In some sites, work will begin to identify specific regulations or bylaws that affect the establishment and operations of specific reward mechanisms. This will include, for example, an analysis of how property rights to land, trees, forests and carbon affect the potential for voluntary carbon contracts.	A graduate student will initiate a study of how forest and land management institutions affect potential for PES. Another student will initiate a study of how PES might undermine customary institutions.	No activity planned.	Initiate a study of the institutional potential for REDD.	Considerable work on bylaws has previously been completed. A paper will be drafted on lessons for PES.	No activity is planned in 08. This will be a major emphasis in 09.	An analysis of the institutional and policy foundations of PES will be completed by July 08.	A study of the impacts of tree carbon projects on local institutions will be initiated through a PhD student from the Univ of East Anglia.

	L55. Support consultations, negotiations and agreements among stakeholders and the establishment of workable mechanisms	The type of negotiation, and the involvement of PRESA in the negotiations, will vary from landscape to landscape in 2008. In some cases, the emphasis will be on the simple provision of information to relevant stakeholders. In other cases, the emphasis will be on the merits of specific types of payment arrangements.	Consultations and negotiations ongoing, led by Care.	Will be initiated in 08, led by ISRIC / GWC.	Provision of information to stakeholders on potential and experience of ES rewards.	Provision of information to stakeholders on potential and experience of ES rewards.	Main negotiations are expected in 2009.	Provision of information to stakeholders on potential and experience of ES rewards.	Will support expansion and improvement of existing mechanisms through responsive research.
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Table 4: Workplan for expected outputs P (private and public sector engagement) and C (community of practice)

Expected Outcome	Outputs	Activities	Specific activities in 2008	Specific outputs in 2008
Expected outcome P: Private companies become increasingly involved in a range of initiatives for ecosystem management, including policy dialog with public agencies and fair contracts for ecosystem management.	P1. Technical reports and synthesis documents that clarify the business case for ecosystem management in the highlands of East and West Africa.	P11. Conduct a study of private and parastatal firms to determine factors motivating and constraining participation in contracts for ecosystem services.	Study initiated by a PhD student on the factors motivating and constraining private sector participation in the carbon market.	Proposal, detailed workplan, and interim report on study.
		P12. Work with selected private sector groups to evaluate the business case for rewards for environmental services.	Establish a network of private sector groups interested in environmental service mechanisms.	Contacts list.

	P2. Technical reports and synthesis documents identify policy and institutional options for enhancing environmental service reward mechanisms	P21. Identify policy and institutional factors constraining the business case for RES	Two types of activities will be undertaken on the policy and institutional context for workable reward mechanisms. 1) Inventory of PES and PES-like mechanisms and policies and programmes affecting those mechanisms conducted in at least 2 countries. 2) In at least two countries, specific policies and institutions will be identified as having particular emphasis on PES and a strategy developed on how to influence positive changes in those policies.	Draft paper(s) reporting inventory of PES mechanisms and policies. Papers justifying a focus on particular policies and laying out strategies for influencing them.
		P22 Facilitate consultative and planning meetings for exchange of good business practice and policy reform.	Dialogs on business and ecosystem management held in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.	Meeting reports.
		P23. Make presentations and convene side events in at least 3 international fora that are considering how to embrace pro-poor RES.	i) Participate in regional meeting on PES convened by FAO; ii) Presentations at Harvard and Conservation International iii) Actively participate in Katoomba Regional meeting in Dar es Salaam Tanzania in September 2008	Presentation materials
Expected Outcome C: Improved quality and increased number of environmental service reward mechanisms in place and operational in the highlands of East and West Africa.	C1. Technical advisory notes	C11. Adapt and disseminate selected RUPES Technical Advisory Notes (TANs)	Disseminate selected RUPES materials through PRESA community of practice, particularly the RUPES synthesis notes and appraisal methods.	Distribution lists
	C2. Field and Training manuals	C21. Identify best practices for transfer of experiences from existing and relatively successful RES schemes.	Prepare papers from a Pan-tropical scoping study of compensation and reward for environmental services for a special issue of Ecology and Society.	Papers published in the free on-line journal.
		C22. Develop field and training manuals on key topics	Mini training course on economic analysis of agroforestry systems contributes to the development of a training manual.	Course report. Training manual.

	C3. PRESA website	C31 Establish and periodically update a PRESA web site building upon RUPES and CRES websites and actively promote it with other web sites and e-networks	i) Establish and run a PRESA website and periodically update it ii) Design and implement different communication tools for the project	Functional and frequently updated project website A package of different communication tools to realize different project objectives
	C4. Workshop summaries	C4. Organize at least one national and a final project workshop in conjunction with annual meetings of Katoomba Group Africa on key topics emerging from PRESA landscape-level and policy engagements	i) Start-up workshop and IAC meeting in April 2008 ii) Contributions to one training / networking opportunity in September 2008 led by Katoomba	Workshop and meeting Reports

Table 5: Coordination and in-country activities and budget for the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008**Contact person:** Dr. Brent Swallow, Project Coordinator and Leader of Global Project 6, World Agroforestry Centre, Box 30677, Nairobi Kenya

MTP Output Target	total staff costs	Professional services	Training	Travel costs	Supplies	General expenses	Support to other institutions	Capital expenditure	Total
Total: Site Level Engagement	14996	16,300	23,700	19,000	6,000	18,000	7,000	15,000	119,996
Policy and private sector	0	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,000			22,000
communtiy of practice	18290	4,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	4,500			38,790
Project management	27027	4,000		20,000		3,500		5,000	59,527
Total operational	75309	28,300	33,700	49,000	13,000	29,000	7,000	20,000	240,313
Admin & overhead	9790	3679	4381	6370	1690	3770	910	2600	31,240.69
	85099	31,979	38,081	55,370	14,690	32,770	7,910	22,600	271,554

Total budget requested from IFAD for the implementation of PRESA related project activities in 2008 is USD 271,554.

MTP Output Target	total staff costs	Professional services	Training	Travel costs	Supplies	General expenses	Support to other institutions	Capital expenditure	Total
Total: Site Level Engagement	14996	16,300	23,700	19,000	6,000	18,000	7,000	15,000	119,996
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	85099	31,979	38,081	55,370	14,690	32,770	7,910	22,600	271,554