



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

Annual Work plan and Budget for 2009

IFAD Grant No. 953



1. Workplan summary

The programme for ‘**Pro-poor Rewards for Environmental Services in Africa (PRESA)**’ aims at facilitating smallholder farmers and residents living in the highlands of East and West Africa to benefit from fair and effective agreements between stewards and beneficiaries of ecosystem services. It promotes the development of agreements that are appropriate to unique local circumstances in pursuit of the twin goals of poverty reduction and ecosystem conservation. It adopts a multi-institutional approach aimed at recognizing and appropriately rewarding stewards of ecosystem services to pursue land uses that will have positive effects on ecosystem services available to the larger society.

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. Under each of these components, the programme includes several activities and associated outputs that will be conducted over a four-year period. PRESA priorities for 2009 build 2008 achievements.

Some of the key activities to be conducted in 2009 include:

- (1) Complete baseline studies started in 2008 and use protocols developed to guide baseline studies in other sites.
- (2) Undertake scoping and assessment activities in preparation for operational plans and reward mechanisms in at least 3 PRESA sites. Detailed assessments will address, inter alia, ecosystem services and their stakeholders, links between land use and ecosystem services, institutional arrangements and regulations shaping resource management, promising alternative land uses, and economic tradeoffs associated with alternative land uses.
- (3) Hold a two-week training course on “*Building Ecosystem Services Research Capacity in Semi-Arid Africa*,” involving more than 50 participants from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Guinea, Malawi and South Africa. The course will be held jointly with the Macaulay Land Use Research Institute, the University of Aberdeen, the Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa (CEEPA) at the University of Pretoria, and Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology.
- (4) Lay the foundations for a strong regional research network on ecosystem services and reward mechanisms, linked to UK and North American research institutions and universities.
- (5) Produce a training manual on carbon assessment of forestry and agroforestry systems.
- (6) Continue to compile inventories of promising technologies and PES and PES-like mechanisms for all sites.
- (7) Develop and test prototype reward mechanisms with at least 100 farmers in at least 3 PRESA sites.
- (8) Continue providing targeted, responsive support to organizations involved in the development and implementation of environmental service rewards in all PRESA sites.
- (9) Engage key business leaders and policy makers in dialogs on the business case for ecosystem management in at least three PRESA countries.
- (10) Provide technical advice and synthesized technical information for the articulation and harmonization of policies toward REDD (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation) and AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses) across

Africa, including the 3 East African countries covered by PRESA. Much of this activity will be supported by a new partnership between ICRAF and COMESA, under the banner of the Africa Bio-carbon Initiative.

- (11) Hold the project's third meeting of the International Advisory Committee in Nairobi, Kenya, March 23, 2009.
- (12) Deepen and build on successes made in 2008 with regards to internal and external communications and information management.

2. Activities and expected outputs

This section presents an output-by-output description of the different project activities and their associated outputs for 2009. This is based on the expected outcomes, outputs and activities as detailed in the original grant design document and here below reproduced (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 2009, ICRAF will continue to undertake activities that support partner organizations working towards the realization of workable environmental service agreements as well as share lessons learnt in 2008 in the 7 PRESA sites in the highlands of East and West Africa.

L11. Baseline information on ecosystem services, stakeholders, and PES-like initiatives has been assembled for the Mt. Kenya East, Sasumua, Western Kenya (Nyando and Yala River Basins) and Ulugurus sites. Baseline studies for the Ugandan sites are being finalized. In

2009 these studies will be finalized. The protocols developed will be shared and applied in the Fouta Djallon and Usambaras Mountain sites.

L21. ICRAF with the BESSA (Building Ecosystem Service research capacity in Semi-arid Africa) research consortium of UK and regional organizations will train and support partners to apply a set of scoping, negotiation support and prototype payment tools and integrate lessons and experiences from other PES projects implemented by partner organizations.

L22 and L23. In 2009 ICRAF and the BESSA consortium will conduct: i) a larger group training on building ecosystem service research capacity in semi-arid Africa that will mainly focus on training of researchers and project developers; and ii) individual training of partners and students in specific types of analysis, including economic analysis and watershed appraisal.

L31 and L32. In 2008 ICRAF begun work towards a technology advisory tool for identifying promising technologies, enterprises and land use options in different environmental and market conditions found in Mt. Kenya East, Ulugurus Mountains and the Nyando basin. In 2009 those technology inventories will be finalized and shared with partners in other sites. PRESA teams in other sites will also undertake analyses of the economic and ecological implications of some candidate land use options, particularly agroforestry options. Compilation of GIS and land cover data for all PRESA landscapes will be completed and an electronic atlas compiled for at least 6 of the PRESA sites. These with the inventory and assessments of promising technologies will provide input for the development and refinement of a decision support tool for targeting land use options in different environmental and market conditions.

L41 and L42. In 2008, a prototype reward mechanism using the reverse auction approach was initiated in central Malawi (proposed, but not yet approved as a PRESA site) and the research base for a similar mechanism established for the Ulugurus site. The Malawi work involves collaboration with Harvard University, while the Ulugurus work is supported through collaboration with Michigan State University. In 2009, the prototype tree planting mechanism will be continued in Malawi and implemented in the Ulugurus. Other prototype mechanisms will also be explored for Mt. Kenya East, Western Kenya (Nyando and Yala River basins) and the Usambara sites. Individual and / or group rewards for adopting sustainable land management practices will be explored for the two sites in Kenya, while group rewards for maintenance of agroforestry systems will be explored in the Usambaras site.

L51 / L52 / L53. In three of the PRESA landscapes where reward mechanisms are least advanced, preliminary scoping studies initiated in 2008 will be finalized. Case studies will be undertaken to explore the possible prototype mechanisms for some of these sites. 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 finalizing 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 be started in at least two sites (Ulugurus and Albertine Rift) on the carbon storage profile of selected agroforestry systems (e.g. fruit tree systems, shade coffee etc).

L54. Work started in 2008 in Western Kenya to identify specific regulations or bylaws that affect the establishment and operations of specific reward mechanisms will be finalized with protocols shared with PRESA partners working in other sites. In 2009 we will focus on an analysis of how property rights to land, trees, forests and carbon affect the potential for voluntary carbon contracts as well as the case for a publicly driven PES scheme.

L55. The type of negotiation, and the involvement of PRESA in the negotiations, will vary from landscape to landscape and will be shaped by work undertaken in 2008. The COMESA Bio-carbon Initiative will also capitalize and deepen ongoing consultations and negotiations. 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 and policy sector 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 2009, PRESA will use a network of contacts established in 2008 to assess the business case. New collaboration with World Resources Institute will be explored to facilitate this.

P21. Two types of activities will be undertaken on the policy and institutional context for workable reward mechanisms. Work started in 2008 on review of PES and PES-like initiatives, policies and institutions that shape novel approaches like PES will be finalized and replicated in other sites. 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 and 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 elements for the formulation and implementation of Sasumua sub-catchment management plan will be finalized and rally key stakeholders around its implementation.

P22. ICRAF will also facilitate consultative fora and planning meetings for the exchange of good business practices and policy review. In 2009 this will be linked to the BESSA-PRESA training and the IAC meeting. This is expected to foster a good understanding of the 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 2009, presentations about the PRESA project will be given at the BESSA-PRESA training, during a meeting of the water sector in Kenya, at least 5 regional and international policy process meetings.

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 International Advisory Committee. We have been assessing needs and 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. In 2009 we will develop and share the following outputs (table 2) with members of the PRESA community of practice. These will build on the successes of and lessons learnt in 2008.

Table 2: Deepening communications among the PRESA community of practice

Tool	Description and Status	Next Steps	Responsibility
Detailed booklet	Design a colour booklet with stories and case studies from the site level, particularly for prospective private sector partners and investors. A student intern was engaged to assist in this effort.	Develop a good draft by March 2009 and finalize in April 2009.	Communications officer and intern
Media contacts and protocol	Planning phase	Work with ICRAF director of communications and site leaders to determine the most appropriate strategy for reaching out to the media.	Communications officer
Policy briefs	Policy briefs will be prepared for the Africa BioCarbon Initiative that will be shared with the PRESA community of practice.	Preparing material in conjunction with partners in the COMESA project.	Communications officer, PRESA staff
Protocols	Pre-planning	Developing protocols for student attachments in the PRESA project	Communications Officer with PRESA core team
Face-to-face meetings	Piloting phase	Methodologies developed and PRESA core team trained on. Will be tried out during the BESSA-PRESA training workshop (March 24-April 4, 2009).	Communications Officer and PRESA Core team
E-news	Implementation	Assess the effectiveness of the e-news issue 1	Communications Officer
Site-level stories	Implementation	Share site-level stories already finalized	Communications Officer with PRESA staff
Translating materials	Planning	1-page flyer will be translated into Kiswahili and disseminated	Communications Officer, PRESA staff and Care Tanzania
Video interviews	Planning/implementation	Plan to capture brief unscripted video responses from BESSA training participants about their perspectives on PES	Communications officer

C11. In 2009 apart from disseminating outputs from the RUPES project, we will synthesize and disseminate results of technical studies and PRESA site profiles through the PRESA community of practice. Some of the RUPES outputs that PRESA will continue to adapt and disseminate include 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. Research reports and journal articles on PES will be circulated among the PRESA community of practice. This includes manuscripts forthcoming in a special issue of *Ecology and Society*, edited by the PRESA project leader.

C22. Through the BESSA-PRESA training, a variety of training materials will be produced. The largest of these will be a training manual on landscape carbon stock measurement and monitoring for community forestry and agroforestry systems.

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 advice on application of advanced analytical tools e.g. soil and water assessment tool (SWAT) for hydrological modelling.

C31. A web site has been established to promote the project and its outputs, building upon and linking with the RUPES and CRES websites (presa.worldagroforestry.org). The website will facilitate communication among 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. In 2009 we are focussing on finalizing implementation of the website including improved virtual link library, and option to subscribe to blog postings via email. We will continue ongoing development of stories for the website and encouraging partner contributions (via interviews or guest postings).

C4. The IAC meeting will be held in Nairobi Kenya on March 23, 2009 and will include a dialog on March 27, 2009 that will involve members of the business and private sector as well as scientists from the UK and East Africa. Reports will be compiled for all workshops.

3. Coordination, communications and data management

PRESA will continue to be coordinated from ICRAF's Global Research Project (GRP) 6 coordination office in Nairobi. 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 Conakry / Freetown (Guinea, Sierra Leone). 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 clarity 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.

Specifically project activities in the Kenyan sites will be coordinated from the PRESA coordination office in Nairobi by the PRESA core teams. In the Western Kenya site, we will work with a consortium of interested institutions, including Maseno University, Victoria Institute for Research and Development (VIRED), CIAT, World Neighbours, Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Lake Victoria Basin Commission and several government agencies and projects. In the Sasumua catchment we will be working closely with Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, University of Pretoria, Macaulay Institute for Land use Research, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Water Resources Management Authority, relevant government departments (e.g. Agriculture, Planning, Local Government, Water, Forest Services etc), Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company (NCWSC), the Farmers Forum, Water Resource Users Association, and Greenbelt Movement. In Mt. Kenya East, the PRESA Core team will be working closely with MKEPP and the GWC to achieve project outputs planned for 2009. Activities in the Ulugurus site will be coordinated through ICRAF Tanzania country office which will be working closely with

CARE Tanzania in the implementation of project activities in Kibungo and Kinole sub-catchments. In the Usambaras ICRAF will be implementing some of the activities, but in close collaboration with the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group and the Selian Agricultural Research Institute (SARI). In the Usambaras, outputs associated with project activities in East and west Usambaras will be the responsibility of ICRAF and SARI respectively. In the Albertine Rift, Nature Harness Initiatives and Ecotrust will be responsible for PRESA 2009 outputs on different aspects in different landscapes of interest. The ICRAF node in Guinea will be held responsible for PRESA outputs planned for the Fouta Djallon highlands in 2009 with support from the PRESA Core team in Nairobi. Overall, the PRESA core team will provide technical support to PRESA activities across the different core and associate sites.

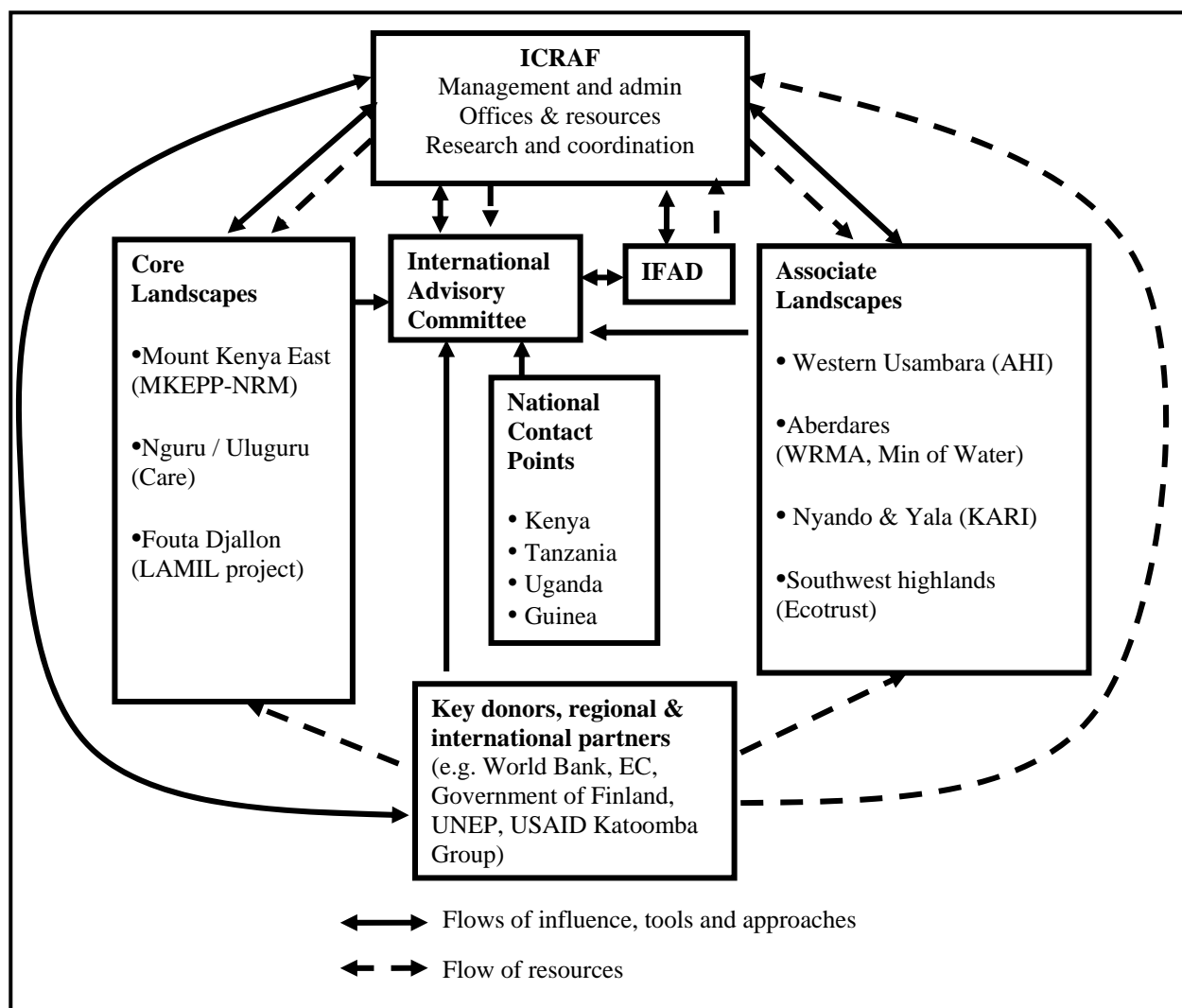
Policy and private-sector engagement will be done in liaison with a contact organization in each country, Katoomba Group national coordinators in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania and the East and Southern Africa Katoomba Group coordination office hosted by National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Uganda. A major component of the policy work will be implemented through the Africa BioCarbon Initiative.

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 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

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



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. In 2008 we developed a strategy to ensure good and timely communication between these members on key issues relating to governance, workplans, funding and evaluation of progress. The objective of this strategy is to enable better informed decision-making, promote awareness, and promote greater integration with ICRAF and IFAD initiatives. This will further be deepened in 2009.

PRESA has and 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 Global Research Project 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 the 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 benefits from the use of already existing equipments within ICRAF and among partner institutions like computers and printers bought under ongoing or previous programmes. It also benefits from the services of existing programme staff who will take up extra responsibilities under this programme. The project has at its disposal two vehicles and a motorcycle for use in the Kenyan and Tanzanian sites.

PRESA will continue receiving co-financing from the Government of Finland, the World Bank, the Government of Great Britain (DFID and NERC) and United States Agency for International Development. We are still exploring co-finance from other institutions including the International Development and Research Centre (IDRC). 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. USAID funds will primarily be used to support graduate students from US universities to conduct research in conjunction with PRESA. Funds from DFID and NERC are supporting the BESSA project, led by the Macaulay Institute.

Other funding possibilities for 2009 will include *inter alia*: i) financial support towards the design, testing and scaling up of prototype mechanisms in the three core sites from the Government of Finland; and ii) collaborative research projects which will be linked to PRESA with 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). We have provided more specific details on different activities under the different activities in different sites.

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

Table 3: Workplan for landscape-level engagement by site

Outputs	Activities	Specific activities in 2009	Ulugurus Tanzania	Mt Kenya East, Kenya	Fouta Djallon, Guinea	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 2009			High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate
Site-by-site Comments on workplan development			Agreed with CARE that PRESA should initially focus on the Kibungo sub-catchment and will include Kinole sub-catchment in 2009	Developed in consultation with the GreenWater Credits project (GWC), also funded by IFAD. PRESA will work closely with MKEPP and GWC (ISRIC)	This is the least developed site. There are ongoing discussions to explore collaborative links but this site will also be discussed during the 2009 IAC meeting	PRESA already undertook a preliminary scoping study. Will deepen our work in 2009 and involve private sector already identified	Will GWC starting its activities and PRESA work of 2008 we expect more progress in this site in 2009	Good progress in this site in 2007, expected again in 2008, with UNEP + EU support.	Ongoing baseline studies. Existing mechanisms and PRESA expects to leverage on existing mechanisms to make good progress in 2009.
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 July 2009-will focus mainly on appraisal of different land use systems.	June 2009-finalizing inventory and assessment of technology assessments and PES and PES-like inventories	Complete by June 2009-protocols used in other sites will be shared with site level partners	Complete by August 2009-preliminary scoping was already undertaken in 2008 and will lay the foundation for the scoping in 2009	Complete by August 2009-will focus more on the socio-economic and institutional tracks of phase II and formulation of a catchment management plan	Completed by June 2009-Finish up the inventory of PES and PES-like initiatives and share protocols/ approaches and methodologies.	Complete by May 2009-finish up ongoing baseline studies by Nature Harness Initiatives and Ecotrust, Uganda

<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 will finalize the suit of tools compiled in 2008, share and build the capacity of site level teams to test and apply them</p>	<p>Finalization of the tools and best practices for scoping, negotiation support and prototype mechanisms will involve drawing upon RUPES experience, partner projects and then disseminated to partners for testing and application in all the PRESA sites. This will be finalized by August, 2009. This however is a moving target for 2009. PRESA and RUPES teams are responsible for synthesis with input from site level teams and partners</p> <p>PRESA and RUPES II core teams will still take lead on the finalization of the different tools with input from PRESA site teams, other organizations like the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Forest Trends, and Katoomba Group and networks/organizations that form the PRESA community of practice.</p>						
	<p>L22. Conduct training in the PRESA assessment, negotiation support, and prototype payment tools for project teams in all PRESA landscapes</p>	<p>In 2009 PRESA will jointly with Macaulay Institute, Pretoria University and Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology and RUPES will undertake a training on BESSA which will involve use of the different tools and approaches developed by RUPES as well as individual training of partners and students in specific types of analysis and is likely to include economic analysis and spatial analysis.</p>	<p>The BESSA-PRESA training was held between March 24 through April 4, 2009 in ICRAF Nairobi and Embu, Mt. Kenya East site. It was aimed at: i) strengthening the capacity of research partners and research agenda for PRESA; ii) enhancing links between the PRESA community and UK research institutions, iii) further develop the evidence base for PRESA, iv) identify future research needs and gaps, and v) submit a journal article reviewing approaches and the limitations to capacity building in ecosystem services. In 2009 BESSA consortium will work with PRESA to implement case study activities in the Sasumua catchment.</p> <p>Responsible institutions of the consortium: Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) and Pretoria University.</p>						
	<p>L23. Support partners to use PRESA assessment and negotiation tools to fill in key knowledge gaps and frame dialog among stakeholders.</p>	<p>Targeted support to partners for the application of economic analysis, spatial analysis, and carbon accounting tools.</p>	<p>Ongoing support to spatial analysis in the Ulugurus site and capacity building for partners.</p>	<p>Ongoing mapping and support to the MKEPP and Green Water Credit Projects</p>	<p>Completed in July 2009</p>	<p>Completed by July 2009</p>	<p>Finalized by May 2009 - Compiling an electronic database map using outputs of ongoing technical studies</p>	<p>Spatial analysis already completed. Begin to apply economic methods in mid 2009</p>	<p>Ongoing mapping for two landscapes- will be deepened in 2009</p>

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 August 2009 2. Started preliminary work with Care in 2008-this will be followed through by July 2009. 3. Ongoing work & will be completed by May 2009.	1. Ongoing and will be completed by May 2009 and will provide lessons for other sites. 2. Completed by May 2009. 3. Ongoing mapping work will PRESA providing technical support to GWC & MKEPP.	3. Completed by Sept 2009	1. Completed by May 2009. 3. Completed by May 2009	1. Completed by July 2009. 2. Work on the ecological impacts of land use options completed by June 2009. 3. Completed and now compiling an electronic map database.	1. Completed by June 2009. 2. Ongoing analysis of the economic and water use implications of tree systems. 3. Ongoing compilation of GIS and land cover data.	GIS and land cover data compilation is ongoing.
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.	Deepening and completing reverse auction experiment conducted in one site as well as exploring other prototypes mechanisms in at least 4 sites.	i) Follow-up activities to evaluate the ongoing reverse actions through a PhD student ii) Undertake preliminary impact assessment	Explore and build the case for a prototype for water modelled on the 'Water Care' Program in 2 sub-catchments	Lay foundations for a prototype mechanisms for biodiversity	Lay the foundations for a REDD as well as biodiversity prototype mechanism by undertaking a scoping study for REDD as well as inventory and institutional contexts for PES-like mechanisms	Finalize on a framework for multi-institutional effort towards catchment conservation to build the foundation for the design and implementation of prototype mechanism	Ongoing exploration of a publicly funded PES initiative by adopting a two-pronged approach: i) Analysis of boundary organizations and ii) Forming a consortium of organizations to market public-led PES.	i) Synthesize lessons and experiences from trees for carbon project and disseminate in other sites ii) Undertake carbon accounting for different agroforestry systems mainly shade coffee

<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 with DAWASCO and is led by Care.</p>	<p>PRESA will work with GWC and MKEPP to build the case for public agencies to be involved in the design and implementation of PES</p>	<p>This will be a major activity starting from May 2009 as part of a scoping exercise. A seminar on environmental service mechanisms will be held at the beginning of the scoping study.</p>	<p>Engagement with public agencies will begin through an initial scoping exercise.</p>	<p>Ongoing engagements with Tanzanian Electricity Company, Pangani Water Authority and other partners interested in RES.</p>	<p>There has already been individual and group engagement with public agencies. This will continue in 2009 as we lay the foundation for exploring the potential of a public funded RES.</p>	<p>Engagement is ongoing, led by Ecotrust and Nature Harness Initiatives.</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. Exploring carbon offsetting with Safaricom</p>	<p>Initial discussions will be held in conjunction with the scoping study.</p>	<p>Initial discussions started with a preliminary scoping study in 2008-this will be deepened in 2009 and will be linked to planned scoping study.</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 2009.</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 and learn from Uganda Carbon Bureau.</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 (e.g. Kengen) will be led by ISRIC / GWC project.	Initial discussions will be held in conjunction with scoping.	Initial discussions linked with preliminary scoping and will be deepened in 2009 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.	Ongoing 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.	Initiate a study on the institutional potential for PES	Initiate a study of the institutional potential for REDD.	In May 2009 start synthesis of lessons for PES from previous work on by-laws and share these with site level partners in other PRESA sites	The institutional and social-economic tracks of the phase I of the scoping study will be started in 2009.	Ongoing analysis of the institutional and policy foundations shaping RES will be finalized by June 2009	Ongoing study of the impacts of tree carbon projects on local institutions through a PhD student from the Univ of East Anglia will be finalized.
	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 depending on the state of reward schemes for environmental services.	Consultations and negotiations ongoing, led by Care.	Ongoing discussions on implementing PES initiatives led by the ISRIC/ GWC	Provision of information to stakeholders on the potential and experience of ES rewards.	Provision of information to stakeholders on potential and experience of ES rewards.	Negotiations are ongoing using technical results of a scoping study.	Provision of information to stakeholders on potential and experience of ES rewards.	Will support expansion and improvement of existing mechanisms through responsive research.

Table 4: Workplan for expected outputs P (private and public sector engagement) and C (community of practice)

Expected Outcome	Outputs	Activities	Specific activities in 2009	Specific outputs in 2009
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.	Continue with a PhD study on the factors motivating and constraining private sector participation in the carbon market.	Progress report on this study.
		P12. Work with selected private sector groups to evaluate the business case for rewards for environmental services.	Share information amongst a network of private sector groups interested in environmental service mechanisms.	Contacts list, reports.
	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) Finalize the inventory of PES and PES-like mechanisms and policies and programmes affecting those mechanisms conducted 2 countries in 2009. 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.	Papers 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.	Periodic dialogs on business and ecosystem management	Meeting reports.
		P23. Make presentations and convene side events in at least 3 international/regional fora that are considering how to embrace pro-poor RES including REDD.	i) Participate and provide consistent leadership in regional meetings on REDD through COMESA Bio-carbon Initiatives; ii) Presentations at different institutions at different levels; iii) Actively participate in Katoomba Regional meeting in Brazil in 2009	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 manuals from the BESSA-PRESA training and share these through the PRESA community of practice.	Manuals, training materials.
		C22. Develop field and training manuals on key topics	BESSA-PRESA training course on several topics aimed at building ecosystem services research capacity in Semi-Arid Africa.	Training report. Training manuals/materials.
	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) Finalize implementation of Phase 2 of the website including improved virtual link library, and option to subscribe to blog postings via email ii) ongoing development of stories for the website and encouraging partner contributions (via interviews or guest postings); iii) Strengthening links with IFADAfrica Network for sharing information –build synergies between the IFADAfrica Network and the PRESA community of practice	project website Site level profiles Contact lists and lists of information share across through this network
	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) IAC meeting held in March 23, 2009. ii) Contributions to Katoomba activities in 2009	IAC meeting report Katoomba Group meeting report

Budget