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Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Remuneration of Positive Externalities (RPE)/ Payments for Environmental Services (PES)

Gathering evidence on PES and other incentive mechanisms for sustainable land and water management

12-13 September, 2013 FAO Headquarters, Rome

Guidelines for Speakers, Chairs and Rapporteurs

Objective of the project and your contribution during the multi-stakeholder dialogue

The main goal of the project is to establish the basis for informed decision-making by public and private actors on incentives for improved provision of ecosystem services and food security, as a contribution to sustainable agriculture and rural development. The research team strives to build a tool kit for the development of better investments in agriculture environmental services. Therefore, the state of knowledge on bottlenecks of Payment for Environmental Services and associated incentive schemes, is analysed, both based on literature review as well as by learning about experiences made in concrete case studies. The guiding framework of the analysis is made up of five key criteria that represent crucial components in the design of RPE/PES schemes to enhance the financial sustainability of such schemes. Financial sustainability ensures the permanence of the provision of environmental services. It requires not just incentives for the private sector to invest in RPE/PES schemes but also an enabling environment for innovation and entrepreneurship, the key ingredients for the creation of local markets for environmental goods and services (fig.1 at the end of this document).

On September 12-13, experts from around the world will gather in Rome, at FAQ headquarters, to share their experience about effective and long-term investments in sustainable natural resource management. Factsheets documenting each case study have been prepared for this purpose and will be made available online prior to the meeting in the project website. The output of this stakeholders' meeting will be crucial in defining further research and the content of the adaptive tool kit. This may include a variety of methodologies and capacity building materials in the form of journal articles and technical guidelines, that allow us to provide technical assistance to partner projects and detect areas for follow up activities on selected aspects.

A report of the meeting will be prepared and submitted to participants who will be kept informed on the on the following activities of the project. Some of the participants will also be invited to join the project advisory board. The board will reconvene in early 2014 to review the work plan of the project until 2015.

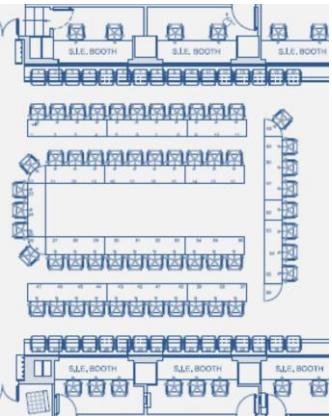
Structure of the event

At the beginning of each day, the intervention of a keynote speaker will raise key questions related to the design of incentives for improved natural resource management, including PES and other market-based mechanisms and policy choices.

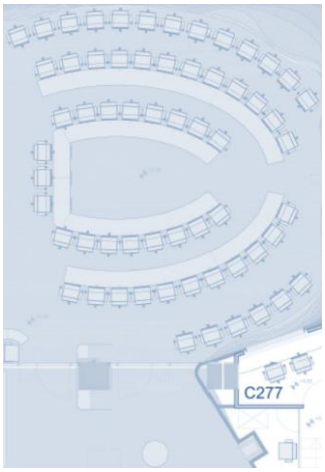
As mentioned in the agenda, the core of this multi-stakeholder dialogue will be made of four thematic parallel sessions (A, B, C, D) where various case studies will be discussed.

The afternoon of the second day will be devoted to the consolidation of the findings and recommendations of the meeting, to guide the creation of an adaptive toolbox for policy makers, which will be the main output of the Project. It is expected that the chairs will actively participate in this discussion too.

Guidelines for session chairs and rapporteurs– plenary sessions and reporting



German Room- C269 (89 seats)



Philippines Room- C277 (61 seats)

Guidelines for presenters at parallel sessions

The time assigned to each presentation is maximum 15min (10 minutes of presentation – 5 minutes of questions/clarifications), followed by 30min discussion at the end of the session. Considering that the case study has been documented in the corresponding factsheet, alternatives to Powerpoint presentations would be welcome. If speakers prefer to give their presentations in a different format, they may contact their respective Chairs to propose an alternative to the classic power point presentation. Parallel sessions will be held in meeting rooms with a central table (see Figure 1) that could favor round table formats, where presenters discuss one or two of the key criteria illustrated by the case studies (see page 3 of these guidelines).

If using standard Powerpoint presentation, please limit the amount of text and ensure that font size is large enough to be visible by the audience in a large meeting room. The presentation should take no more than 10 minutes and contain no more than 5 slides in total:

- Introduction (showing a map with the project location) (1 slide)
- History and milestones (1 slide)
- Market for the provision of environmental services (illustrated by means of a model with "buyers/sponsors, mediators sellers/providers" of the environmental services in question) and showing the terms of the agreement between them (1 slides)
- Lessons learned (focusing on two or three relevant criteria and the associated challenges that still have to be addressed to ensure financial sustainability) (1-2 slides)

Session Chairs will play a crucial role in facilitating and guiding the discussion in the respective session. It is very important to ensure that presenters respect the time frame allocated, allowing enough time for discussion. At the end of each session, the chair should narrow in on the lessons learned section of each case study, focusing on the relevant criteria mentioned and distill recommendations for follow up activities by this project and its toolkit. *As preparation, we would like to invite session chairs for a short briefing during the morning coffee break of each day, in Philippines room.*

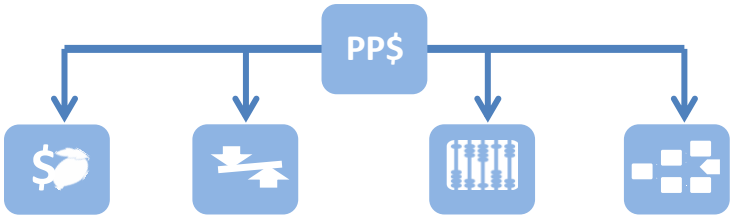
Chairs will also actively lead the discussion with participants. The outcome and conclusions of the discussion within the session help to define next steps of the project. The session chairs are therefore asked to report these findings in the closing plenary sessions of each day (10'). This summary at the end of the day is followed by a general discussion in which the individual contributors are also expected to actively contribute.

Session rapporteurs will additionally be appointed to each session to facilitate the compilation of the meeting report. Key aspects to consider in their report include:

1. Key issues raised: Please report this in a timeline, according to the various parts of the session, and note what were people mostly interested in during the discussion, what seemed to be the hot topics in the discussion in. If possible, try to note which of the participants noted those aspects, so we can follow up when needed.
2. How did this session address the key criteria of the event (see page 3)
3. Strengths and weakness of the session.

Feedback forms will be distributed and collected by rapporteurs in each session. These are to be delivered to the organizing team at the end of the session.

Criteria for analysis of the case studies being presented



Private sector Engagement

Innovation addresses the well-known trade-offs between environmental and development objectives. It can be encouraged by providing incentives for entrepreneur to make use of new knowledge to invest environmental innovation that also meets the needs of local people in other ways. PES projects may increase the likelihood of local entrepreneurship for innovation since they bring together different local stakeholders that previously did not interact. This can lead to unexpected new responses to local needs.

Incentives

Farmers can protect and provide more environmental services to the wider society, while improving their own productivity and resilience. But what types of support packages are needed to support this transition? How best to combine technical assistance with additional incentives to try new practices, compensate setting aside certain areas and offering long-term to improve access to (other) markets and get higher revenues?

Negotiation

Investment in environmental services is most often supply-driven. Donors and governments look for new and additional sources of funding to improve land, forest and water management. The private sector and ultimately the end users of this improvement in environmental service protection or provision, were expected to be the main source of this additional resources, as co-investors in something from which they benefit from. But do they? Can PES schemes, or other initiatives to reward good environmental stewardship, really offer an attractive investment opportunity for the private sector? What type of arguments and agreements would elicit such collaboration, and go beyond CSR and into operation budget allocations? On the supply side, are farmers and local governments ready to engage more closely with the private sector, as service providers and business partners?

MRV

Demonstrating additional environmental service provision has remained a key obstacle in making the case for additional investments, both from public and private sources. Activity-based methodologies were expected to a simpler, lower cost, option that would enable farmers to capture carbon revenues and more clearly show upstream-downstream linkages. Has this expectation materialized? How can we continue to argue for water users to contribute for watershed management, if we cannot demonstrate improvements, due to the small scale and short-time frame of pilot interventions? What combination of modeling estimations and participatory monitoring can help balance costs and rigor in MRV of environmental services?

Ownership

Enabling environmental service initiatives to remain active for long enough for ecological change to reveal itself, has been a major challenge for project-based investments. Engaging the institutions with mandate to support improved natural resource management, strengthening their skills and technology could in build the required conditions for long-term survival of investments, and led to mainstreaming of pilot activities in government policies, programs and budgets that deliver long-term results. What are the best strategies to build these long-term relationships?

List of Case Studies

Achermann J., Gisler,S., BLW, Switzerland	Promotion of Standard Fruits Trees generating numerous ecosystem services and local revenues in the region of Seetal, Switzerland
Bauche P., independent consultant, ex-CONAFOR, Mexico	A review of 10-year long experience with PES in Mexico
Beria L, Pasha R., ICRAF Indonesia	Co-investment in protecting watershed functions of Sumberjaya, Way Besai, Indonesia
Drucker A., Pascual U., Bioversity International, Italy	No free lunches: PES and the funding of agricultural biodiversity conservation in Bolivia and Peru
Duperret Diane, Nestlé Nespresso, Switzerland	The Nespresso AAA Sustainable Quality™ Program: The unique Nespresso sustainable approach to coffee sourcing, Colombia
Fales M., Stricker R. A. , Coca Cola	Ensuring groundwater recharge in a sensitive Michigan watershed via PES and local farmers, USA
Finn Davey, Wajibu Group Conservation Agriculture	CSR linkage with smallholder agriculture, Kenya
Gelburd D. Perry, J., Holzworth J, Schweitzer-Meins Laura, USDA	A USDA Approach to Ecosystem Conservation in Agriculture: the Conservation Stewardship Program, USA
Hissa H., Teixeira, N. Rio de Janeiro State Sec Agri, Brazil	Rio Rural sustainable rural development: strategy for financial sustainability , Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil
Lepeshkin E., Chuvasov E. WWF Russia	Bikin Tiger Carbon Project - Permanent protection of otherwise logged Bikin Forest, in Primorye, Russia
Namirembe, S., Mwangi, J. Gathenya J., ICRAF Kenya	Implementing PES within public watershed management structure, Kenya
Niesten E. T., Conservation International, Canada	Conserving Biodiversity and Commercializing Non-timber Forest Products in Venezuela's Caura Basin
Njenga N., WWF, Kenya	Lake Naivasha – Malewa Basin PES Project, Kenya
Osano P., McGill Univ, Kaelo D. Nairobi Univ, Said M. ILRI, Kenya	The Olare Orok Conservancy PES Scheme: Reconciling wildlife with pastoralism to address land fragmentation in the context of rangeland privatisation
Perrot-Maître D., independent consultant, ex-IUCN, France	The Vittel Case revisited: A public-private partnership in the mineral water industry, France
Pirard R., IDDRI, & de Buren G. (IDHEAP), France	Payments for watershed services in Lombok: Uncovering actors' strategies in a "success" story, Indonesia
Porou T., Ngāti Porou, Ngāti Tuwharetoa, New Zealand	Enduring Land and Cultural Sustainability for Ngāti Porou through Afforestation Subsidies, New Zealand
Quintero M. CIAT, Peru	Rewarding water-related ecosystem services in the Canete River Basin, Peru
Scotto C. Africa Felix Juice company, Sierra Leone	Africa Felix Juice Project: increasing productivity for fair-trade, Sierra Leone
Todorova M. WWF, Bulgaria	Responsible tourism for Rusenski Lom - payments for cultural ecosystem services, Bulgaria
Tresierra J.,WWF, Netherlands	Equitable Payments for Watershed Services: financing conservation and development, Tanzania
Veiga F. The Nature Conservancy, Brazil	Water for Life and Sustainability Water Fund, Colombia
Veneri P. OECD, France	Rural-urban partnership for sustainable development
Weiss P. Syngenta, Switzerland	Operation Pollinator – Multifunctional Landscapes in Europe
Wekesa A., VI Agroforestry, Kenya	Can carbon credits support long-term agriculture development? -The experience of the Kenya Agriculture Carbon project
Wen C., University of Leeds, UK	Policy Experiment of Trans-boundary Watershed Management of the Xin'an River in China
Zimmermann C., Thünen-Institute of Baltic Sea Fisheries, Germany	Reduction of the environmental impact on ETP species (endangered, threatened, protected) of a coastal passive fishery in the Baltic Sea