



## RESEARCH SUMMARY:

# A Scoping Assessment of Current Work on Payments for Ecosystem Services in Asia, Latin America, and East & Southern Africa<sup>1</sup>

*By Sissel Waage, Sara Scherr, Michael Jenkins and Mira Inbar*

## 1. Context & Objectives

Payments for ecosystem services (PES) offer a new approach to securing revenue streams for the maintenance, conservation, and restoration of ecological structures and functions globally. Yet, at this point in time, the uptake of PES is significantly hampered, particularly in developing countries. In many cases, the barriers relate to two core questions: (1) who are the buyers? and (2) how will the deals work on the ground?

This document presents the findings of a scoping exercise—conducted between late April and mid-August 2005—on the barriers to PES, capacity building needs, and current capacity building initiatives. The findings are based on document reviews, internet research, and 57 interviews, which represented a global sampling of NGO, government, and business people working on establishment of PES.

We begin by presenting an overview of the analytical framework that guided the assessment. Research findings on PES barriers and capacity building needs are then summarized. Finally, the document concludes with a list of current capacity building programs.

## 2. Analytical Framework

The scoping exercise began with the development of an analytical approach that delineated the key components of payments and markets for ecosystem services. Figure 1 offers a visual of the approach.

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<sup>1</sup> Adapted from the full report submitted to the UNDP-GEF project: “Institutionalizing Payments for Ecosystem Services,” Supplement III. Building National Capacity for PES.



*Figure 1: Schematic of essential components for ecosystem service payments and markets*

### 3. Overview of Current PES Work

Based on the research findings, a summary table was developed to provide an overview of current PES efforts within Latin America, Asia, and East and Southern Africa. While there has been greater experimentation with PES in Latin America, the approach is still very much in the pilot phase globally. Therefore, understanding barriers to its further growth is an essential prerequisite to serious consideration of both increased use of PES as well as its institutionalization.

<i>PES Essential Components</i>	<i>East &amp; Southern Africa</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>Central &amp; South America</i>
Identify Ecosystem Service Payments, Markets, and Mechanisms Currently Operating In Region	Water Carbon	Water	Water Biodiversity Carbon
Review Country-Level Legal, Regulatory, & Administrative Context for Ecosystem Service Payments	Few (if any) enabling legal, regulatory, and administration elements	Few (if any) enabling legal, regulatory, and administration elements	Some enabling legal, regulatory, and administration elements
Document Existence of and Need for Supporting Institutions	Ministries (Enviro & Finance) Community Dev't NGOs CBNRM orgs (some)	Ministries (Enviro & Finance) Community Dev't NGOs CBNRM orgs (some)	Ministries (Enviro & Finance) Community Dev't NGOs CBNRM orgs (some)
Assess Local Involvement in Payments for Ecosystem Services	Spanning from none to nascent efforts	Some nascent efforts and increasing NGO focus	Growing number of pilots and experiences with PES
Examine Market Information Flow	Non-existent (overall)	Little to non-existent (overall)	Emerging (in areas)
List Available Technical Assistance	Non-existent (overall)	Little to non-existent (overall)	Emerging (in areas)
Identify all Potential Sources of Financing	Most cited: Donors Municipal water services CDM	Most cited: Donors Municipal water services Hydroelectric companies	Most cited: Donors Municipal water services Hydroelectric companies CDM
Document Nationally-Available Support Services for Market Actors	N/A	N/A	N/A
List Standards and Guidelines	International Standards	International Standards	International Standards
Assess Awareness of Ecosystem Service Values, Payments and Markets	Low	Low to Medium	Medium

#### **4. Preliminary Assessment of Barriers:**

Based on the research, a set of barriers was identified related to fully realizing the potential of this alternative revenue engine for conservation. Overall, the barriers can be grouped into two basic areas: (1) identifying buyers, and (2) determining how the deals will work on the ground. Specific barriers are listed in the order that they need to be addressed.

The barriers first and foremost stem from **finding willing and able buyers**. In many contexts there are not yet sufficient numbers of buyers. The reasons for this unrealized demand range from a lack of awareness through a sense that PES is too nascent and thus risky. Another key issue for buyers is the lack of clarity over what it is they are buying, as the linkages between specific management practices and ecosystem services outcomes are often unclear, particularly related to water and soil sequestration of carbon. Addressing this issue requires specific technical

skills. Ideally, a base of intermediaries would exist with the skills to assess linkages between management and ecosystem service outcomes, either in-country or at least in-region. However, this availability of technical assistance is more limited and tends to be costly.

Second, once willing and able buyers exist, then a barrier related to **creating connections between buyers and sellers** must be overcome. Today, the transaction costs for identifying sellers and assessing the services that they offer are significant. And once again, there are particular skills, contacts, and areas of experience that are essential for intermediaries to possess in order to assist with the due diligence process on both buyers' and sellers' sides. In order to address these issues, effective intermediary organizations are important for ensuring that transaction costs are greatly diminished for all parties involved.

Third, once buyers and sellers have identified one another, the issue of **negotiating and structuring deals** serves as another barrier as it requires knowledge of how specific natural resource management practices within particular ecological contexts would result in maintenance of the desired ecosystem services. Simply put, the question is whether particular practices will deliver real conservation benefits over time. One approach is by working with specialists and/or institutions that play the role of aggregators—of ecosystem services and deals—who assist with explaining how to “bundle” multiple ecosystem services for purchase by buyers. Such in-country or in-region specialists are few, however, particularly outside of Latin America.

The fourth barrier is related to the third, but important enough to flag separately, in that it focuses on **establishing the accountability and transparency mechanisms for money exchange and deal security over time**. These mechanisms may be merely sanctioned by government or could be run by ministries / agencies. Alternatively, NGOs, for-profit companies, or multi-entity hybrid models could emerge. The essential element is to create a context in which the parties entering into deals feel confident that revenues flowing in from the PES scheme will be administered appropriately and will go to the intended uses as outlined in the agreement.

## **5. Preliminary Assessment of Capacity Needs:**

Following from the same interview set described above, clear capacity building needs have emerged. These needs can be grouped into a few overall categories.

The first category of capacity building needs relates to enabling people to assess **PES opportunities, risks, and appropriateness of the tool** within a particular context and for specific audiences—of business people, community members, and government officials. This need does not relate to PES in general, but to the application of the tool within a specific context and for a particular group of people. The intention with this level of capacity is not general awareness raising, but rather creation of analytical capabilities to determine whether or not the tool is appropriate for the buyers and sellers at that point in time and in that place.

The second capacity building need relates to **undertaking and/or interpreting**—which will depend on the audience—**various ecological technical issues**, such as the relationship between management practices and maintenance of ecosystem services; baseline studies; and monitoring plans. People from the business, community, and government sectors will all have distinct interests, levels of expertise, and specific needs in terms of what they need to know and understand, given their different roles. Therefore, these capacity building efforts are likely to be related but distinct for the various audiences.

The third capacity building need focuses on **administering and managing the scheme** over time. As with the technical issues, various parties are likely to have a range of needs that will have to be tailored to specifics of certain services (water vs. biodiversity) and particular deals. For example, for private deals, government entities may only be concerned with enabling policies and laws. Communities may require much more detailed capacity building in terms of fund management, if they are to receive the revenues. For public schemes, complex questions related to moving earmarked funding in and out of the central treasury may emerge for government agencies. Therefore, the most effective capacity building will be audience and issue specific.

Fourth, and finally, capacity building is needed in **PES-related systems thinking**. This need stems from concerns that PES accrue positive impacts, which are not overburdened by transaction costs and do not result in unintended adverse consequences. The only way in which to really begin to allay this, very real, concern is to adapt the well-developed domains of work related to ecosystem dynamics, (human) community interactions (and participatory methods for identifying socio-economic dynamics, such as PRA and RRA), and institutional incentives (especially related to governments and businesses involved with deals).

## 6. Current PES Courses, Workshops, and Materials,

<b>COURSES &amp; WORKSHOPS</b>				
<i>Organization that produced Material?</i>	<i>Training Product Name / Description?</i>	<i>Geographic Focus?</i>	<i>Target Audience?</i>	<i>Goal of the Material?</i>
CATIE (Costa Rica)	Training courses include: “Cambio Climatico y Diseno de Proyectos MDL en los Sectores Forestal y Bioenergia” “Bases Economicas para el Manejo y la Valoracion de Bienes y Servicios Ambientales”	Latin America	Professionals interested in the topic, with a minimum of a bachelor degree	Focus on carbon and economic issues related to PES (respectively).
CIFOR	Have held numerous workshops related to PES, such as a workshop on “Carbon Sequestration and Sustainable Livelihoods”	Global	Parties interested in implementing similar projects	To offer information on current theory and practice related to various PES issues.
CORDELIM – National CDM Promotion Office, Ecuador	Periodic Workshops Focused on Carbon, the Clean Development Mechanism, and Carbon-Related PES  ( <a href="http://www.cordelim.net/cordelim.php?c=421">http://www.cordelim.net/cordelim.php?c=421</a> )	Ecuador	Policy and project officials who are interested in the CDM and carbon-related PES	“The primary goal of CORDELIM is to provide information and capacity in technical, financial and socio-economic issues, concerning the certification of carbon in order to minimise the emission of

				greenhouse gasses”
EcoSecurities	<p>Forestry and Climate Change Policy Course</p> <p><a href="http://www.ecosecurities.com/100services/115capacity_building.html">http://www.ecosecurities.com/100services/115capacity_building.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.ecosecurities.com/100services/115capacity_building.html">http://www.ecosecurities.com/100services/115capacity_building.html</a></p>	Global	“All those interested in the carbon forestry market and its underlying policy and technical issues.”	One-day course that offers “a comprehensive overview of all aspects of policy and market developments in relation to carbon trading from and with forestry projects...[C]overs international rules and regulations regarding carbon forestry projects, as well as carbon finance issues and technical aspects such as carbon modelling and accounting.... discusses forestry based climate change mitigation measures under the Kyoto Protocol’s Flexibility Mechanisms (JI & CDM).
Makere University and the Ministry of Water (Uganda)	<p>Workshops on concepts related to carbon-related PES projects</p> <p>(funding from World Bank and UNEP for building CDM work)</p>	Uganda	Government and NGO officials	To introduce carbon-related PES projects
RECOFTC (Bangkok, Thailand)	<p>Hold PES session in one of the sustainable forestry training courses</p> <p>(<a href="http://www.recoftc.org/03region/courses/intro.html">http://www.recoftc.org/03region/courses/intro.html</a>)</p>	Asia and the Pacific	“Applicable to a broad range of target groups, ranging from government officials, policy makers, management personnel, researchers, trainers and field workers.”	“RECOFTC offers training courses and study tours on community forestry-related topics”
RUPES	<p>RUPES PES-Related Training</p> <p>See: <a href="http://www.worldagroforestry.org/sea/networks/rupes/">www.worldagroforestry.org/sea/networks/rupes/</a></p>	Asia and the Pacific	A range of stakeholders related to upland community PES work	Focused on people involved with projects related to “rewarding the poor upland communities for providing environmental

				services would enhance their livelihoods and reduce poverty”
UNDP / Costa Rica	PES Workshops	Latin America	Decision-makers in government and business	To introduce PES as a tool and approach for securing self-sustaining financial revenues for conservation
World Bank Institute (Washington, D.C.)	PES Module in Annual “Environmental Economics for Development Course” (Offered annually, current location is Paris, France)	Global	Decision-makers in government and business	To introduce PES as a tool and approach for securing self-sustaining financial revenues for conservation
<b>MATERIALS</b>				
Organization that produced Material?	Training Product Name / Description?	Geographic Focus?	Target Audience?	Goal of the Material?
AEMBAC	Guidelines on “How to Develop Effective Local Agri-Environmental Measures: Introductory Guidelines for Rural Development Planners and Administrators.” (2004)  Edited by R. Simoncini, S. Milward, A. Terry  (Based on work of the AEMBAC Partners and IUCN, Cambridge)	Europe	Rural development planners and local agricultural administrators	“A practical methodology on how to develop effective scientifically and economically verifiable local agri-environmental measures.”
Avalon and IEEP	Manual on “Developing Agri-Environment Programmes in Central and Eastern Europe”	Europe	All stakeholders interested in agri-environment policy (inside and outside of government)	- “To assist Candidate Countries with the process of preparation for accession to the EU through disseminating knowledge and experience with the preparation and implementation of agri-environment measures, as defined by the Rural Development Regulation; - To increase knowledge of agri-

				environment policy beyond the circle of immediate Candidate Countries; and - to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and landscape on farmland in the region.”
Conservation Finance Alliance	Numerous papers related to payments for environmental services ( <a href="http://www.conservationfinance.org/CF-Papers.htm#PES">http://www.conservationfinance.org/CF-Papers.htm#PES</a> )	Global	- Government officials, - Protected area managers, - Conservation / enviro NGOs, - Technical consultants, and - Donor agencies.	To meet the global conservation funding challenge
Conservation International, GEF, GTZ, IUCN, National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA), The Nature Conservancy, RedLAC, UNEP, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Bank, World Wildlife Fund	“The Conservation Finance Guide” ( <a href="http://guide.conservationfinance.org/">http://guide.conservationfinance.org/</a> )  (including a section on “Payments for Watershed Services”)	Global	- Government officials, - Protected area managers, - Conservation / enviro NGOs, - Technical consultants, and - Donor agencies.	The document is “designed to help expand the use of sustainable finance mechanisms to support the conservation of biological diversity”
Conservation International	A graphic/visual agroforestry manual to be used in PES projects (currently in development)	Madagascar	Rural community members	Communicate agroforestry techniques and species mix
CORDELIM – National CDM Promotion Office, Ecuador	Materials focused on Carbon, the Clean Development Mechanism, and Carbon-Related PES  ( <a href="http://www.cordelim.net/cordelim.php?c=421">http://www.cordelim.net/cordelim.php?c=421</a> )	Ecuador	Policy and project officials who are interested in the CDM and carbon-related PES	“The primary goal of CORDELIM is to provide information and capacity in technical, financial and socio-economic issues, concerning the certification of carbon in order to minimise the emission of



				greenhouse gasses”
CSIRO	Numerous documents related to markets for ecosystem services ( <a href="http://www.ecosystemservicesproject.org">www.ecosystemservicesproject.org</a> ) including: “Market Based Instruments: A Rapid Assessment Technique for Identifying the Potential for MBI Application” (November 2004) <sup>2</sup>	Australia	Market-Based Instrument Users (buyers, technical assistants, sellers, etc.)	-Reports describe various concepts and cases related to PES, - Rapid assessment technique enables people to ask whether a market-based instrument should be used or not, based on ecological data (salinity, water quality, soil health and biodiversity) as well as biophysical hotspots, as well as social and economic data / landholder heterogeneity.
Ecological Society of America	Information and a poster on ecosystem services  ( <a href="http://www.esa.org/education/publications/order_form.pdf">http://www.esa.org/education/publications/order_form.pdf</a> )	U.S.	Scientists	“To engage the public in a dialogue on ecological research and issues,” and “to improve the quality of ecology education at all levels.”
Ecosystem Marketplace	Information and articles on markets and payment schemes for ecosystem services ( <a href="http://www.ecosystemmarketplace.com">www.ecosystemmarketplace.com</a> )  Extensive library of tools ( <a href="http://ecosystemmarketplace.net/pages/section_landing_tools.php">http://ecosystemmarketplace.net/pages/section_landing_tools.php</a> )	Global, with many specific country and regional materials	Individuals, government officials, organizations and business interested in PES	- “To provide solid and trust-worthy information on prices, regulation, science, and other market-relevant issues, markets for ecosystem services.”
Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Management	- Various technical documents related to carbon sequestration ( <a href="http://www.eccm.uk.com/publications.html">http://www.eccm.uk.com/publications.html</a> ) - Carbon Management Self-Assessment Tool ( <a href="http://www.eccm.uk.com/expertise_services/managing_carbon/corporate_advice.html">http://www.eccm.uk.com/expertise_services/managing_carbon/corporate_advice.html</a> )	Global	Individuals, organizations and business interested in carbon management	Technical, policy advice and expertise on climate change mitigation, adaptation in the land use/ rural sector and sustainable

<sup>2</sup> A report for the RIRDE/Land and Water Australia/FWPRDC Joint Venture Agroforestry Program  
By Dave Shelton, Art Langston, and Stuart Whitten. (Contact: [stuart.whitten@csiro.au](mailto:stuart.whitten@csiro.au))

				development.
<p>FLWS News on Payments for Watershed Services</p>	<p>Monthly news on Payments for Watershed Services (<a href="http://www.flowsonline.net/">http://www.flowsonline.net/</a>)</p>	<p>Global (English and Spanish)</p>	<p>Individuals, organizations and business interested in payments for watershed services</p>	<p>“A monthly review of selected topics that pertain to assessment of the effectiveness of payment arrangements for watershed services and lessons being learned.”</p>
<p>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest and Climate Change Project CD rom (Nov 2002) (focal countries: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras)</li> <li>- FAO Central America work on Carbon Sequestration <a href="http://www.fao.org/regional/honduras/pbcc/">http://www.fao.org/regional/honduras/pbcc/</a></li> <li>- Effects of poverty on deforestation: Distinguishing behavior from location <a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/007/ae401e/ae401e00.htm">http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/007/ae401e/ae401e00.htm</a></li> <li>- Valuation Methods for Environmental Benefits in Forestry and Watershed Investment Projects <a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/007/ae056e/ae056e00.htm">http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/007/ae056e/ae056e00.htm</a></li> <li>- Will Buying Tropical Forest Carbon Benefit The Poor? Evidence from Costa Rica... <a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/007/ae402e/ae402e00.htm">http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/007/ae402e/ae402e00.htm</a></li> <li>- Land use change, carbon sequestration and poverty alleviation <a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/007/ae046e/ae046e00.htm">http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/007/ae046e/ae046e00.htm</a></li> <li>- Smallholder agroforestry projects: Potential for carbon sequestration <a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/007/ae039e/ae039e00.htm">http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/007/ae039e/ae039e00.htm</a></li> </ul>	<p>Latin America</p>	<p>Individuals, government officials, organizations and business interested in payments for watershed services</p>	<p>Specific project information on PES-related work</p>

	<p>- Environmental Services for Poverty Reduction and Food Security  <a href="http://www.fao.org/es/ESA/Roa/agenda_en.asp">http://www.fao.org/es/ESA/Roa/agenda_en.asp</a></p> <p>-  <a href="http://www.fao.org/forestry/foris/webview/forestry2/index.jsp?siteId=3284&amp;sitreeId=28360&amp;langId=1&amp;geoId=0">http://www.fao.org/forestry/foris/webview/forestry2/index.jsp?siteId=3284&amp;sitreeId=28360&amp;langId=1&amp;geoId=0</a></p>			
Forest Trends	<p>Numerous publications on PES from around the world (<a href="http://www.forest-trends.org/resources/publications.htm">http://www.forest-trends.org/resources/publications.htm</a>)</p>	Global, with many specific country and regional materials	Individuals, government officials, organizations and business interested in PES	“To develop markets and market-based instruments and policies that value standing forests and the economic development needs of communities that depend directly on those forests.”
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (U.K.)	<p>Numerous publications on PES from around the world (<a href="http://www.iied.org/eep/pubs/MarketsforEnvironmentalServicesseries.html">http://www.iied.org/eep/pubs/MarketsforEnvironmentalServicesseries.html</a>), including:</p> <p>- Greig-Gran, M. and C. Bann. 2003. “A Closer Look at Private Sector-Community Partnerships,” in P. Gutman, (editor). 2003. “From Goodwill to Payments for Environmental Services: A Survey of Financing Options for Sustainable Natural Resource Management in Developing Countries.” Washington D.C.: World Wildlife Fund, Macroeconomics for Sustainable Development Program Office (pp. 41-56.)</p>	Global	Project designers and managers	“To promote the provision and maintenance of environmental services in ways that are equitable and beneficial for poor people, through market creation, compensation mechanisms, fiscal incentives and other market-based instruments.”
KfW (Germany)	<p>“Payments for Environmental Services in German Financial Cooperation. Discussion Papers”</p> <p>(<a href="http://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/Textversion/EN/Service/Onlinelibr23/AMD_34_Landwirtschaft.jsp">http://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/Textversion/EN/Service/Onlinelibr23/AMD_34_Landwirtschaft.jsp</a>)</p>	Latin America	Donors and others interested in PES in Latin America	Highlights three major challenges: “(1) the institutional requirements of setting up such mechanisms, (2) the sustainability of impacts on the farm level, and (3) the potential to expand

				environmental impacts by improving cost effectiveness.”
National Environmental Management Authority, Uganda	PES training materials are <i>currently in development</i>	Uganda	Individuals, government officials, organizations and business interested in PES	To introduce PES and potential for application in Uganda
Network on Nature Valuation and Financing	Numerous publications on PES - related topics  ( <a href="http://topshare.wur.nl/naturevaluation/70976/71100">http://topshare.wur.nl/naturevaluation/70976/71100</a> )	Global	Individuals, government officials, organizations and business interested in PES	“To stimulate the development of practical tools for proper valuation of the goods and services provided by ecosystems and biodiversity, so that decisions about economic development are made with the full understanding of all the costs and benefits involved.”
Plan Vivo System	“The Plan Vivo Manual” ( <a href="http://www.planvivo.org/manual/manual.html">http://www.planvivo.org/manual/manual.html</a> )	Global	Governments, industries and other organizations are seeking ways of reducing their emissions of carbon to the atmosphere	The manual outlines “a system for managing the supply of verifiable emission reductions from rural communities in a way that promotes sustainable livelihoods.”
PRISMA	Numerous publications on PES - related topics  ( <a href="http://www.prisma.org.sv/pubs/pubs_s.htm">http://www.prisma.org.sv/pubs/pubs_s.htm</a> )	El Salvador	Stakeholders interested in PES, with a focus on rural communities	To convey learnings about ecosystem services and compensation for rural communities
RUPES	Numerous publications related to PES, including: - RUPES PES-Related Training - RUPES Rapid Hydrological Assessment - RUPES/IUCN-Sri Lanka “Economic Valuation Framework for PES” - RUPES-ICRAF “Property Assessment Tool” - Adapting PRISMA materials for use in SE Asia For more information see:	Asia (with an emphasis on Indonesia)	Stakeholders interested in PES, with a focus on rural communities	To enable “rewarding the poor upland communities for providing environmental services would enhance their livelihoods and reduce poverty”

	<a href="http://www.worldagroforestry.org/sea/networks/rupes/">www.worldagroforestry.org/sea/networks/rupes/</a>			
Scolec Te (Chiapas, Mexico)	Introductory project information <a href="http://unfccc.int/kyoto_mechanisms/aij/activities_implemented_jointly/items/1785.php">http://unfccc.int/kyoto_mechanisms/aij/activities_implemented_jointly/items/1785.php</a>	Mexico	Rural community members	Sustainable Forestry Introduction
Uganda National Forest Authority	Currently working on the development of toolkits for carbon sequestration through forestry	Uganda	Stakeholders who would be involved with a carbon sequestration project	To convey information about carbon sequestration through forestry
Winrock International	- A Guide to Preparation for CDM Materials - MacDicken, K.G. 1997. A Guide to Monitoring Carbon Storage in Forestry and Agroforestry Projects. ( <a href="http://www.winrock.org/what/ecosystem_pubs.cfm">http://www.winrock.org/what/ecosystem_pubs.cfm</a> ) ( <a href="http://www.winrock.org/what/ecosystem_pubs.cfm">http://www.winrock.org/what/ecosystem_pubs.cfm</a> )	Global	Project designers, managers, and government officials	“To offer a full complement of affordable and sophisticated products and services developed with sound science and field tested for accuracy.”
World Wildlife Fund	- “From Goodwill to Payments for Environmental Services” ( <a href="http://www.panda.org/downloads/policy/financingalts.pdf">http://www.panda.org/downloads/policy/financingalts.pdf</a> ) - “Promoting the Role of Ecosystem Services in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers” ( <a href="http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/what_we_do/policy/macro_economics/poverty/PRSPs.cfm">http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/what_we_do/policy/macro_economics/poverty/PRSPs.cfm</a> )	Global	Project designers, managers, and government officials	To describe and explain PES as well as “to recommend mechanisms by which a strong case can be made for the development value of ecosystem services.”
World Bank’s Biocarbon Fund	See: <a href="http://carbonfinance.org">http://carbonfinance.org</a>	Global	Decision-makers in government and business	“To ensure that developing countries and economies in transition can benefit from international efforts to address climate change, including the emerging carbon market for greenhouse gas emission reductions”
<b>POWERPOINT PRESENTATIONS</b>				
Organization that produced the Presentation	Power Point Name	Geographic Focus	Target Audience	Website / Location of Power Point

CSIRO (Australia)	“Markets for Ecosystem Services: Direct Payments for Biodiversity in Australia” By David Shelton	Australia	Decision- makers in government, business, and NGOs	<a href="http://ecosystemmarketplace.net/documents/cms_documents/Shelton041117-837-09.pdf">http://ecosystemmarketplace.net/documents/cms_documents/Shelton041117-837-09.pdf</a>
Ecosystem Marketplace	Numerous presentations on a variety of PES topics	Global, with specific regional and country- level cases cited	Decision- makers in government, business, and NGOs	<a href="http://ecosystemmarketplace.net/pages/section_landing_library.php?component_class_name=presentation">http://ecosystemmarketplace.net/pages/section_landing_library.php?component_class_name=presentation</a>
Forest Trends (Washington, D.C.)	-Numerous presentations including, for example: - <b>Establishing Property Rights in Environmental Services</b> (2001) ( <a href="http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/meetings/brazil_2001/SaraScherr.pdf">http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/meetings/brazil_2001/SaraScherr.pdf</a> ) - <b>Markets for Environmental Services from Forests: Local Perspectives</b> (2000) ( <a href="http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/meetings/sydney_2000/market1.pdf">http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/meetings/sydney_2000/market1.pdf</a> ) - <b>A New Role for Forests in the Green Economy</b> (2000) ( <a href="http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/meetings/sydney_2000/michaeljenkins.pdf">http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/meetings/sydney_2000/michaeljenkins.pdf</a> ) - <b>Factors to Consider in Choosing Instruments to Promote Environmental Services</b> (2002) ( <a href="http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/meetings/Beijing_2002/scherr_carbon_bjg.ppt">http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/meetings/Beijing_2002/scherr_carbon_bjg.ppt</a> )	Global, with specific regional and country- level cases cited	Decision- makers in government, business, and NGOs	<a href="http://www.forest-trends.org/resources/presentations.htm">http://www.forest-trends.org/resources/presentations.htm</a>
IUCN	“Stimulating Private Investment in <b>Biodiversity</b> Conservation” By Josh Bishop	Global	Decision- Makers in government, business, and NGOs	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/35/34/35026777.pdf">http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/35/34/35026777.pdf</a>
World Bank, Environment Program (Washington, D.C.)	“Payments for <b>Watershed</b> Protection Services of Protected Areas: Theory and Practice” By Stefano Pagiola	Global	Decision- Makers in government, business, and NGOs	
World Bank, Environment Program (Washington, D.C.)	“Selling Environmental Resources to Finance <b>Reforestation</b> ” By Stefano Pagiola	Global (with Latin American examples)	Decision- Makers in government, business, and NGOs	<a href="http://research.yale.edu/prorena/documents/IIIer_encuentro_presentacion_pagiola.pdf">http://research.yale.edu/prorena/documents/IIIer_encuentro_presentacion_pagiola.pdf</a>