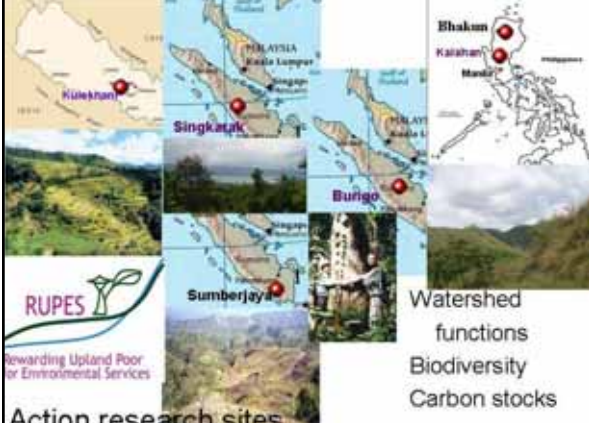


Lessons learnt in RUPES-I



Removing bottlenecks at local, national and international scale.


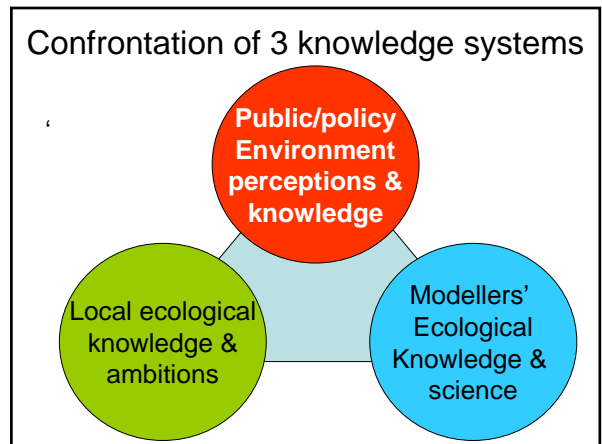
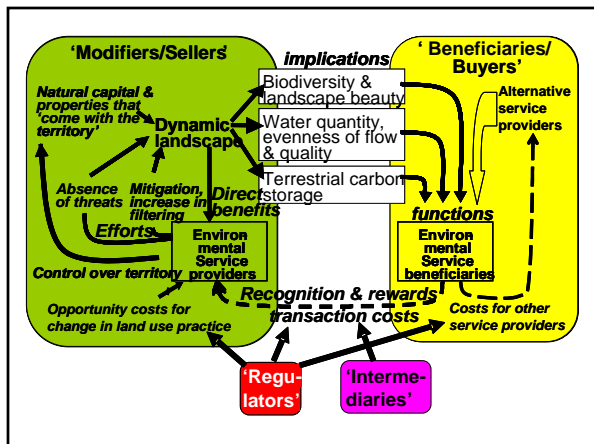
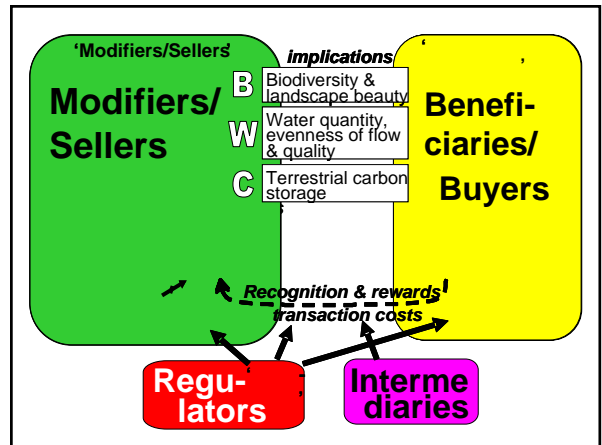


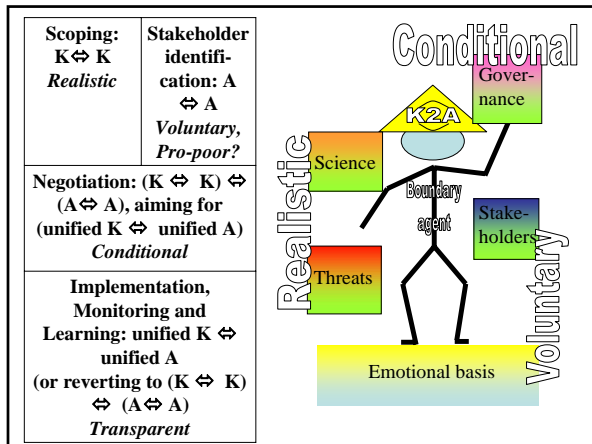
Watershed functions
Biodiversity
Carbon stocks

Action research sites

Lesson 1

- Complex adaptive system, learning at multiple levels



DEALING WITH MYTH-PERCEPTIONS: how to reduce communication and perception gaps before Rewards for Environmental Services negotiations can start?

Lesson 2

HIGHLIGHTS

Research for environmental services (RES) schemes should become community-based, participatory and transparent. It should be designed to be pro-poor and pro-women.

1. Policy design and implementation

Realistic

RHA = water

RUPES Synthesis Notes No.1

SECTION 4. RAPID HYDROLOGICAL APPRAISAL¹

Agriculture usually implies impacts on the complex of watershed functions, problems compared to a virgin natural forest. Forest protection is part of watershed management is often considered to provide downstream economic benefits. This

RaCSA = Carbon

RABA = (agro) biodiversity

Tools for negotiation support: TUL-SEA

Lesson 3

Social Mobilization and Local Awareness of Rights and Opportunities for Environmental Services Market

Voluntary

HIGHLIGHTS

Social mobilization is a crucial step in initiating a reward for environmental services (RES) scheme. Traditionally social mobilization is perceived as a community-based call to action for political and social commitment by strengthening

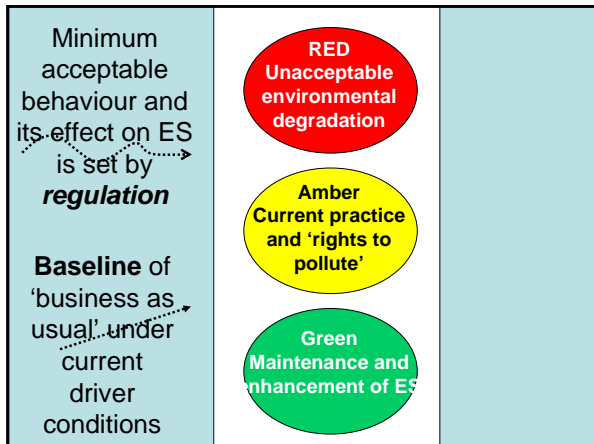
Lesson 4

National Policy Dialogue on Environmental Services Supply through Regulation, Voluntary Agreements and Markets

HIGHLIGHTS

environmental services (RES) schemes should become community-based, participatory and transparent. It should be designed to be pro-poor and pro-women.

Conditional



CONDITIONAL TENURE
as a Reward for Environmental Services

RUPES Synthesis Notes No.4

SECTION 1. LAND TENURE IS AN UNCONDITIONAL RIGHT

Land is the recipient of rainfall, the habitat of organisms, the substrate for vegetation storing carbon and the scenery appreciated in beauty. Control over land thus implies considerable influence on (if not control over) environmental services. Control, however, can be based on full land

Bakhun (CHARM)

Better use of the hydropower royalty...

The concept of Payments for Watershed Services is expected to work well in Bakhun since the essential ingredients are present: buyers of watershed services, represented by the two hydropower companies; sellers of watershed service, represented by the community upland farmers dwelling within the watershed area who apply their indigenous land-use practices; and an intermediary or broker of the reward mechanism, represented by the Bakhun Indigenous Tribe Organization (BITO), as a municipal-wide grassroots organization.

A. Spontaneous, voluntary ES friendly intensification

B. Government-enforced 'intensification'

C. Traditional land use still appropriate

Red arrows indicate relationships between A, B, and C.