

Presentation given at the Southeast Asia Katoomba meeting

Katoomba XVII

Taking the Lead: Payments for Ecosystem Services in Southeast Asia

June 23-24, 2010

Hanoi, Vietnam

Hosted by:

Forest Trends, the Katoomba Group, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Winrock International



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Payments for Marine Ecosystem Services marine conservation agreements



Coral Triangle

80% of World's
reef building corals

Scale: $\frac{2}{3}$ USA

1 Million km² of tropical coastal shelf

Reef Ecosystem Goods & Services Value: 60 Billion US\$ / yr



Globally Significant

Amazon



Congo Basin



Coral Triangle



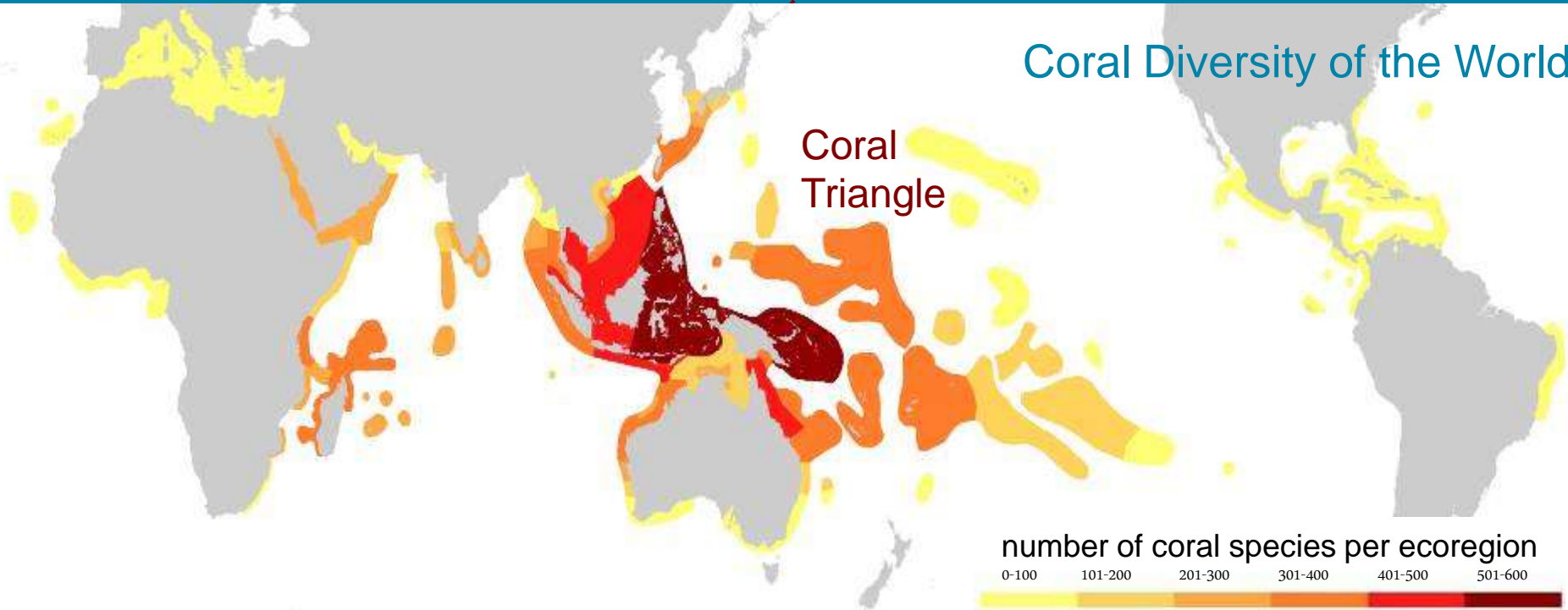
One of Three Most Ecologically Diverse Complexes on Earth

Value for Conservation

Global epicenter of marine biodiversity:

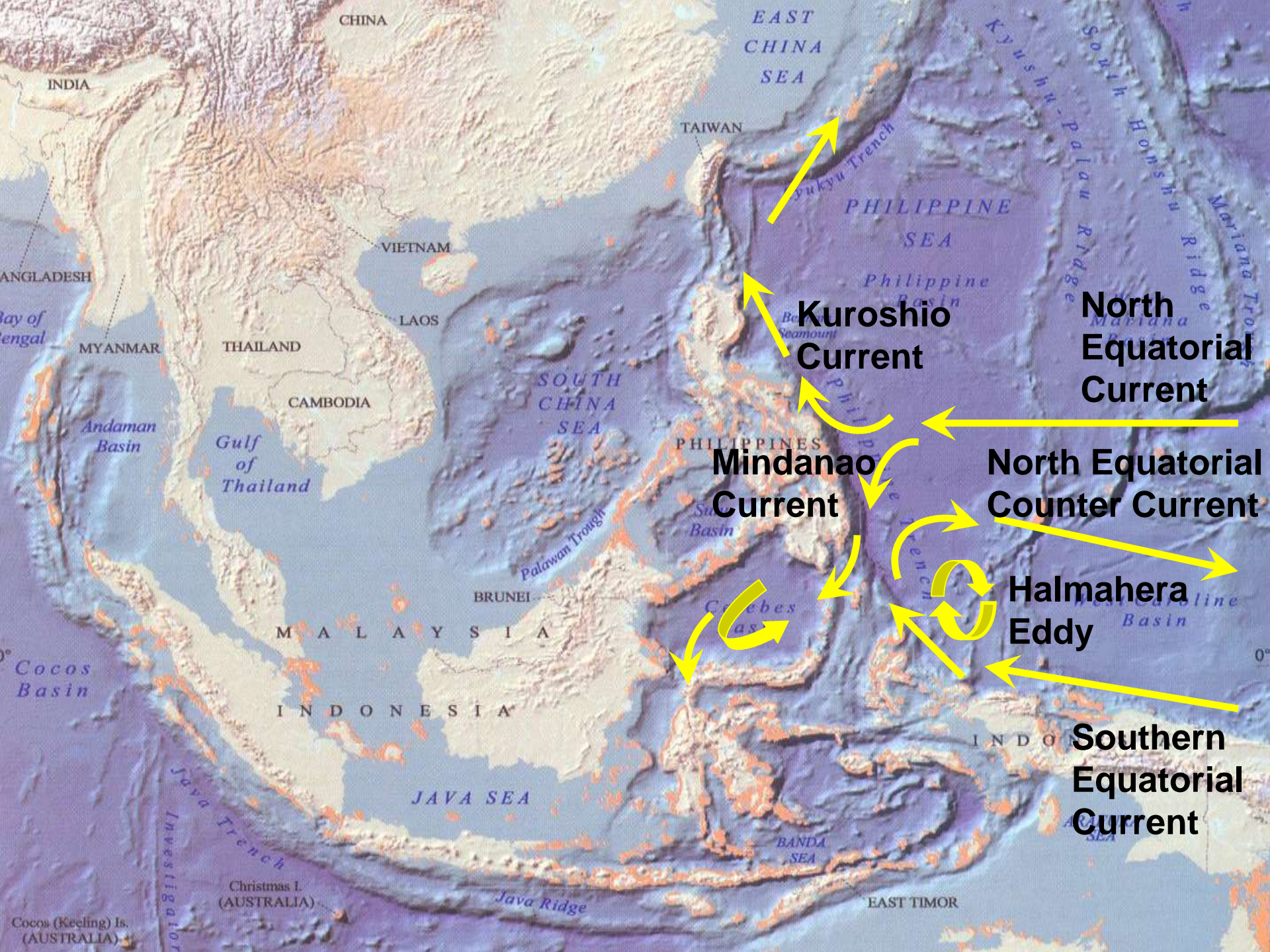
- <75% coral species, 30% of coral reefs, 37% reef fishes
- Survived climate change, resilient
- Greatest extent of mangrove forests

Coral Diversity of the World



Compiled from global distribution data of all coral species by Charlie Veron, Lyndon DeVantier and Emre Turak. Production by Stuart Kininmonth. A product of *Coral Geographic*, November, 2007

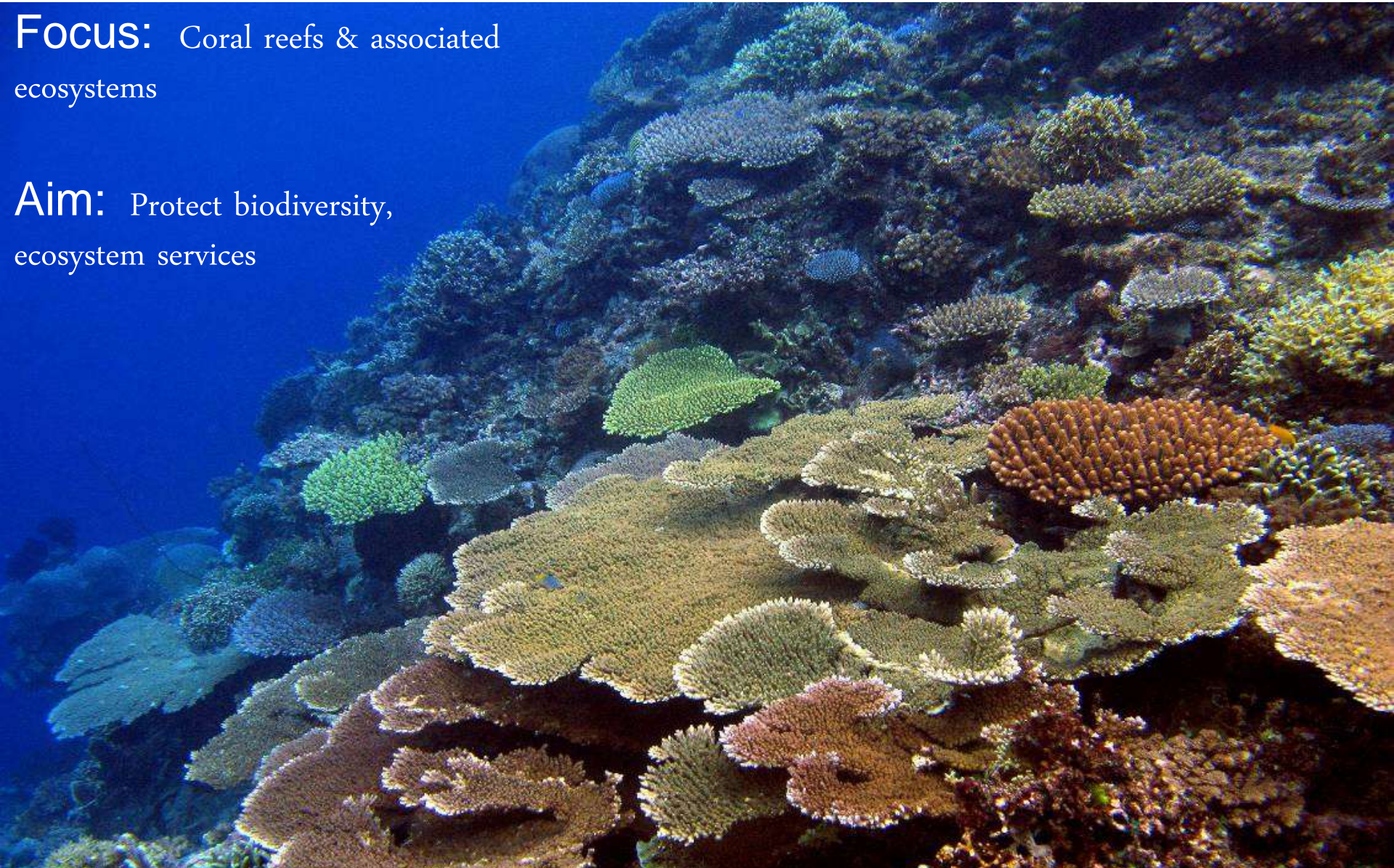




Conserving the Benefits

Focus: Coral reefs & associated ecosystems

Aim: Protect biodiversity, ecosystem services



Ecosystem Services

Supports world's largest tuna fishery (\$3b/yr)

Habitat/migration route for threatened species



Critical to Livelihoods

Provides food security, income & coastal protection to 126 million people



The defining decade



- Overfishing
- Destructive fishing
- Coastal development & land based impacts
- Climate change

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)



CTI SUMMIT

Coral Triangle Initiative
on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security

Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia
15 May 2009



Strategies

- MPA networks that are resilient to climate change
- Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)
- Building political will and commitment
- Training and capacity building



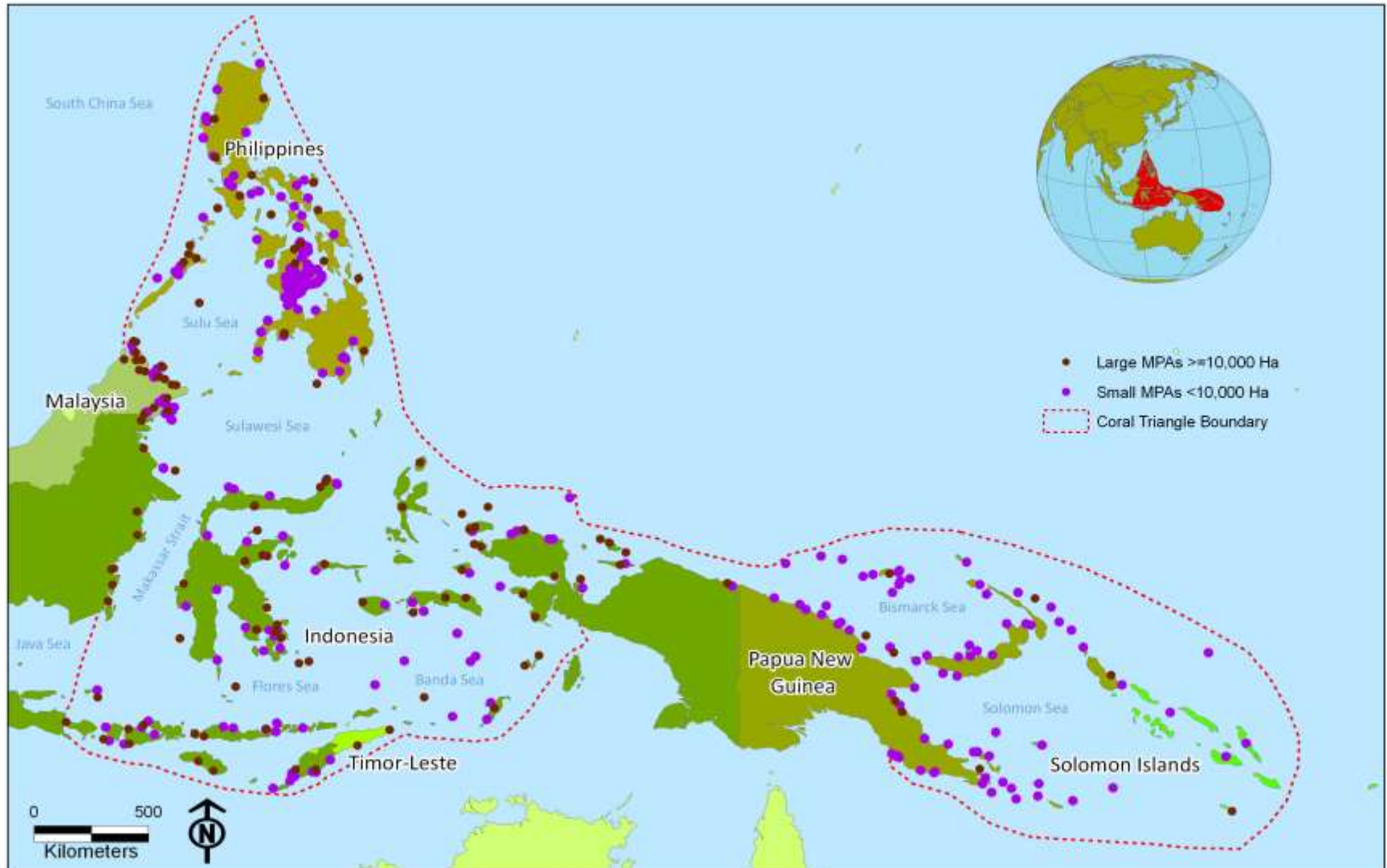


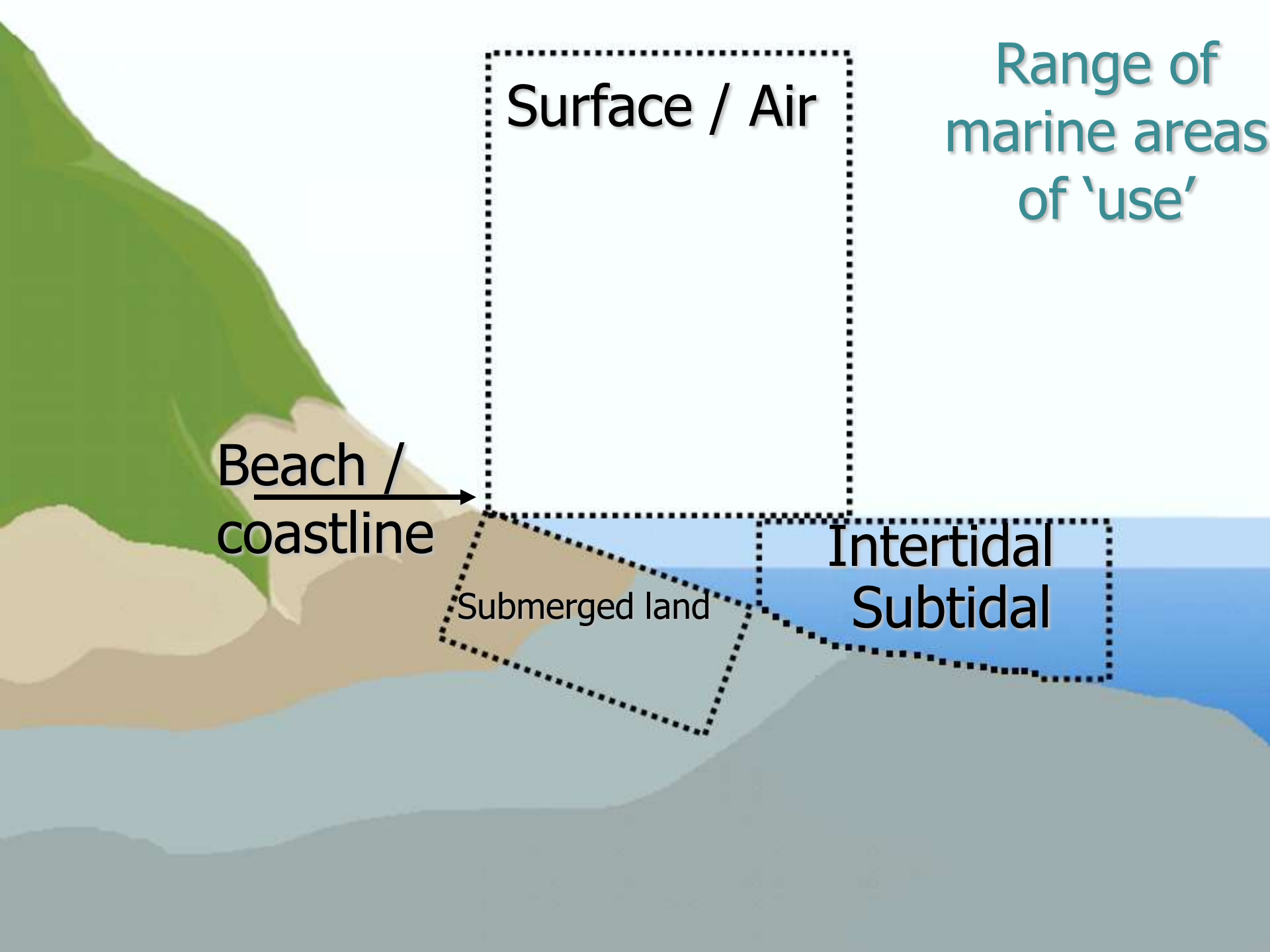
Ecosystem approach to Fisheries (EAF)



- EAF at three level: policies, legislation, and site-based management plans / fishing practices.

MPAs in the Coral Triangle (1500)





Surface / Air

Range of
marine areas
of 'use'

Beach /
coastline

Submerged land

Intertidal
Subtidal

Mechanisms for securing marine areas

Lease

Easement

License

Permit

Covenant

Concession

Contract

Historically / traditionally
used for Destructive or
Extractive practices



How can we use these mechanisms for ‘Conservation’ Good?

What is the potential Scale, Scope,
replicability and reliability of
‘Marine Conservation Agreements’?

What is an MCA?

Marine Conservation Agreements –

any formal or informal understanding in which one or more parties commit to delivering **explicit incentives** *in exchange* for one or more other parties committing to take certain actions, refrain from certain actions, or transfer certain rights and responsibilities to achieve **agreed-upon ocean or coastal conservation goals** i.e. **mutually beneficial arrangements**.

Explicit
Incentives



Agreed upon
ocean / coastal
conservation goals

What is an MCA?

MCAs

can be entered into by governments, local communities, indigenous groups, and private parties (including nongovernmental organizations).

can include, but are not limited to, leases, easements, management agreements, purchase and sale agreements, concessions, and contracts.

Example: Papua, Kofiau

2007: TNC + 3 villages & Seacology

Explicit incentives =
school and medical
supplies and
appliances to three
villages



Agreed upon
conservation goals =
establishment of
16,738-hectare NTZ for
a 10-year period.



MCA through 3
separate
village
covenants.



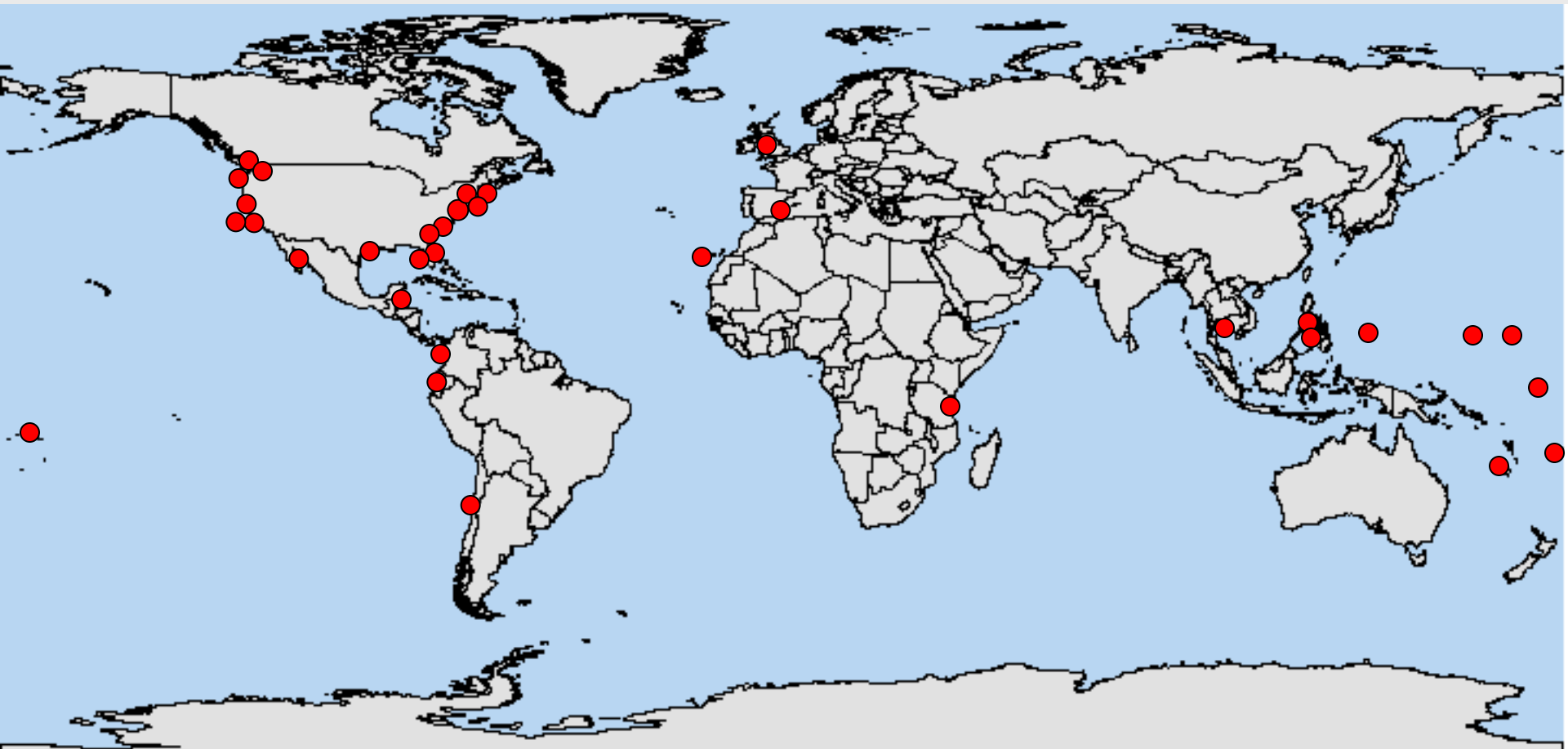
“Incentives” are not only \$\$\$\$

Other incentives can include (e.g):

- Fuel for vehicles (boats) and equipment (generators)
- Transportation
- Utilities (electricity)
- Training, skills building for livelihood trades
- Health provisions (clinic/ visiting doctor)
- Libraries
- Education / scholarships
- Employment
- Food provisions



MCAs around the world



Numerous Examples

The Nature Conservancy – Leasing/Ownership

Conservation International – Management Agreements and Concessions

Seacology – Formal Community Agreements

LMMA Network – Informal Community Agreements

Ecotourism Companies – Leases

How is it different from what we already do?

In most places....

.... we already provide ‘INCENTIVES’ for communities / stakeholders to support conservation

NGOs

Conservation orgs

Institutions



- Alternative livelihood schemes
- Grants
- Loans / micro-financing
- Etc etc



Incentives are “one-way”



No mutually beneficial agreement

No firm agreement or commitment



Provision of Goods &
Services



Long-term
compliance to the
conservation
agreement



A triple bottom line for marine protected areas: Komodo National Park

environmentally sound

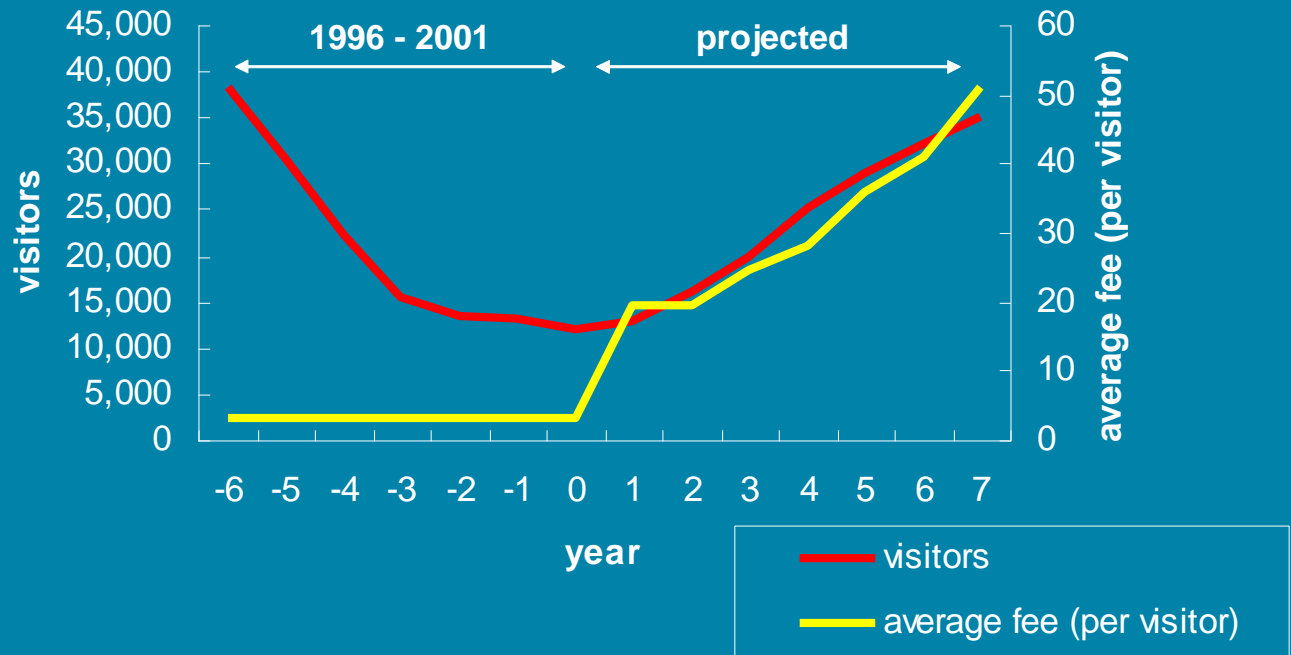


economically viable



socially responsible

Komodo tourism revenues



CONTRIBUTION TO CONSERVATION FUND (CCF)

- Revenue will directly support and benefit conservation, community development, ecotourism, marketing and promotion.
- The amount of CCF depends on the length of stay in the Park:

Length of Stay	Foreign	Indonesian /KITAS	NTT Resident	Indonesian Student
1 - 3 days	US\$ 15	Rp. 75,000,-	Rp. 10,000,-	Rp. 1,000,-
4 - 8 days	US\$ 25	Rp. 125,000,-		
9 - 15 days	US\$ 35	Rp. 175,000,-		
16 days or more	US\$ 45	Rp. 225,000,-		

- In addition to CCF, visitors must also pay a Komodo National Park Entrance Fee (Rp.20.000,-) and a West Manggarai Compensation Fee (Rp.20.000,-).

MARINE CONSERVATION AGREEMENTS

-A Practitioner's Toolkit

Expand All | Collapse All

Membantu

Tinjauan
Field Guide
Bidang Proyek
Analisis Negara
US State Analisa
US State Maps
Resources

Peta Situs

Google Translate

Select Language

Gadgets powered by Google

Ini Praktisi's Toolkit untuk Konservasi Laut Perjanjian menyediakan informasi untuk lokal, nasional, dan organisasi internasional mengenai strategi yang menjanjikan untuk melindungi keanekaragaman hayati laut dan pesisir dari degradasi dan deplesi.

Tujuan Toolkit

The Praktisi's Toolkit untuk Konservasi Laut Perjanjian (MCAs) telah dikembangkan untuk membantu organisasi konservasi menentukan:

- Apa yang MCAs
- Ketika MCAs dapat membantu mereda ancaman terhadap spesies laut dan pesisir, habitat, dan ekosistem
- Bagaimana merencanakan dan melanjutkan dengan proyek-proyek AMK

Kesepakatan Konservasi Laut yang Ditetapkan

Perjanjian Konservasi Laut (MCAs) mencakup pengertian formal maupun informal antara dua atau lebih pihak di mana pihak-pihak wajib sendiri, untuk pertukaran manfaat, untuk mengambil tindakan tertentu, menahan diri dari tindakan-tindakan tertentu, atau mentransfer hak-hak tertentu dan tanggung jawab untuk mencapai disepakati pesisir laut atau tujuan konservasi.

MCAs juga telah dipanggil dan seringkali masih berhubungan dengan:

www.mcatoolkit.org

Google Custom Search

BERITA EVENTS PELUANG

November 2009: Apakah konservasi yang "menggunakan" dari lingkungan laut yang harus diakui, direncanakan untuk, dan, dalam beberapa kasus, tujuan utama dari sewa? Tentu saja. Cari tahu lebih lanjut dengan mengamati Konferensi Submerged Lands presentasi tentang **Penggunaan Air-dependent** (sistem Windows saja), dan dengan membaca edisi terbaru dari **dan Pengelolaan Ekosistem Kelautan Newsletter**.

Daftar email: Berita dan peluang yang terkait dengan konservasi laut secara berkala perjanjian akan didistribusikan ke daftar email. Klik jika Anda ingin **menerima pembaruan email**.

[Diarsipkan item>>](#)

LIHAT JUGA ...



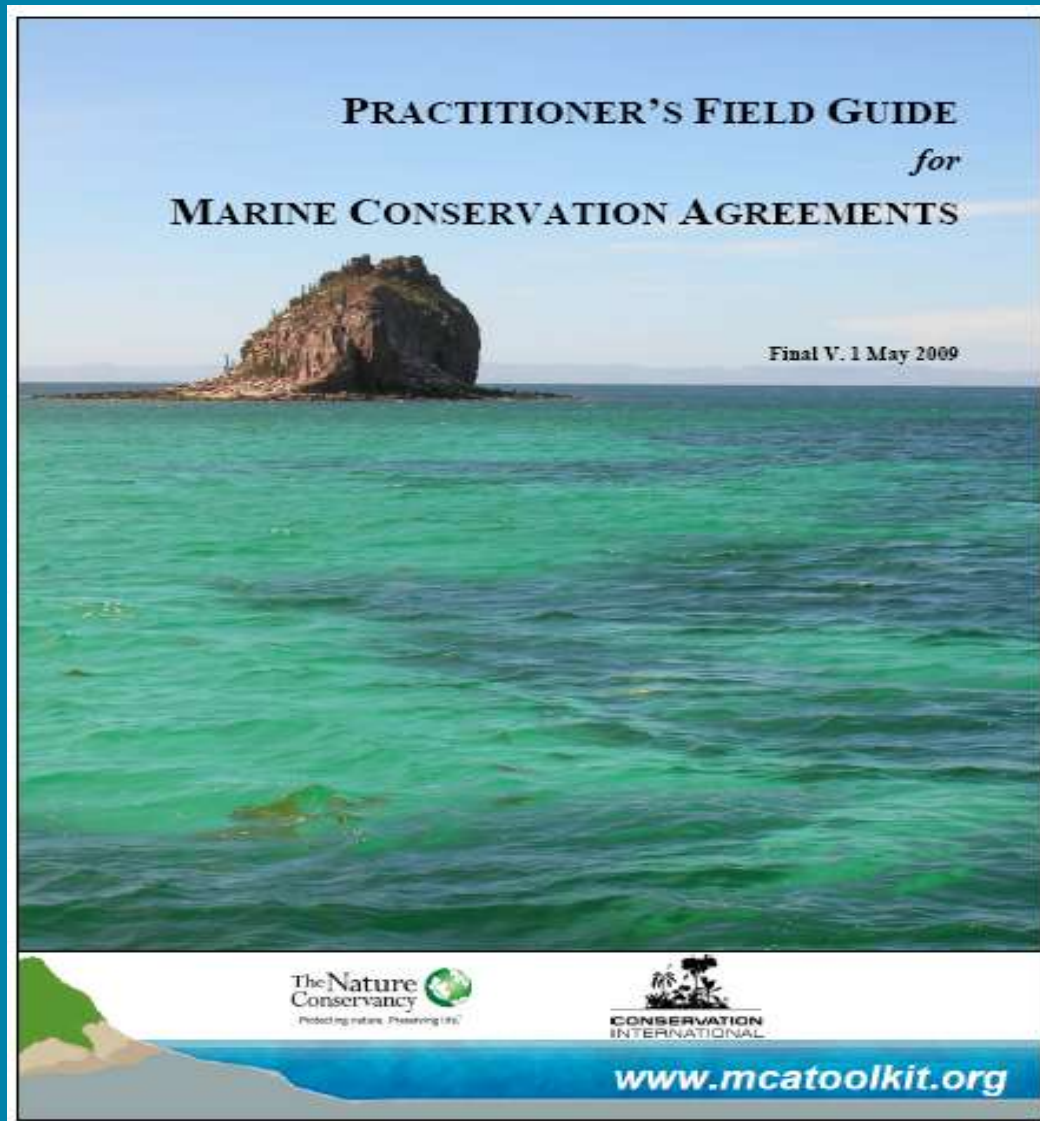
Case Study Sites

1. What is the two-way agreement?
2. Who are the parties to the agreement?
3. What is the legal framework / support for that agreement?
4. What is working well, and what is challenging about the MCA?
5. Is it achieving conservation goals?

Coral Triangle Center in Bali

Training and Learning





Phase 1: Feasibility Analysis

- Targets
- Threats/Strategies
- Own/Man/Users
- Laws/Policies
- Implementers
- Stakeholders
- Financing

Phase 2: Engagement

- Select Team
- Develop Plan
- Exchange Ideas
- Verify Agreement

Phase 3: Agreement Design

- Commitments
- Benefits
- Compliance
- Sanctions
- Permits
- Final Actions

Phase 4: Implementation

- Admin
- Planning
- Outreach
- Science
- Enforcement
- Public Uses
- Livelihoods
- Habitat Mgmt
- Maintenance
- Funding

MCA Role & Feasibility Analysis

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

- Coral Triangle: Indonesia
- Gulf of California: Mexico
- Gulf of Mexico: U.S. EEZ
- Eastern Tropical Pacific: Panama and Costa Rica

OBJECTIVES

- Management frameworks
- MCA feasibility & roles
- In-water MCA projects & implementers

TIMING

- Sept 2009 – Aug 2010
- > CT: Oct – Dec 2009.
 - > GCA: Feb – Apr 2010
 - > GMX: May 2010
 - > ETP: Jun – Aug 2010

PROCESS:

- Outreach & communication
- Information collection
- In-person interviews & meetings
- Interim reports
- Final reports & recommendations



Blue Carbon



55% of all biological carbon stored in the world is captured by marine living organisms, not on land (i.e., blue carbon)

Blue carbon sinks (mangroves, seagrasses, and saltmarshes) account for 0.05% of the plant biomass on land, but store a comparable amount of carbon per year, and thus rank among the most intense carbon sinks on the planet.



The Blue Carbon UNEP report (Nellemann et al. 2009) makes the case for the importance of protecting, managing, and restoring blue carbon sinks (mangroves, saltmarshes, and seagrasses) to mitigate the impacts of climate change



Policy options



The report ends with five policy options:

- 1) establish global blue carbon fund,
- 2) protect 80% of remaining seagrasses, saltmarshes, and mangroves
- 3) improve management of blue carbon sinks;
- 4) implement EBA approaches to support resilience of human and natural systems and maintain ecosystem values; and
- 5) implement win-win mitigation strategies in ocean based sectors

Benefits in perpetuity

