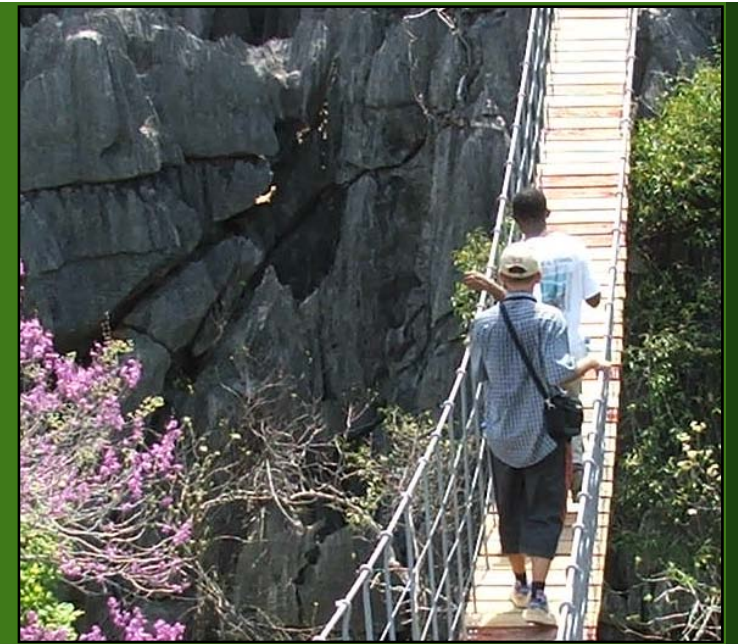


# Conservation agreements for biodiversity and poverty alleviation



# Conservation Benefits

- Clean water
- Resource productivity and sustainability
- Nature based tourism
- Climate change mitigation
- Cultural and spiritual resources
- Future values
- Others



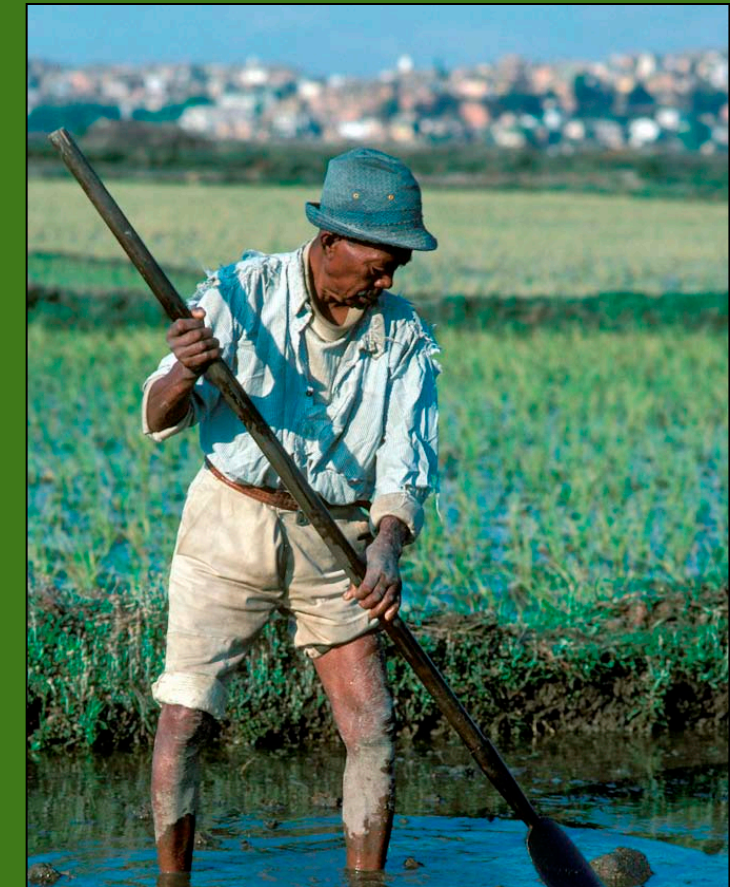
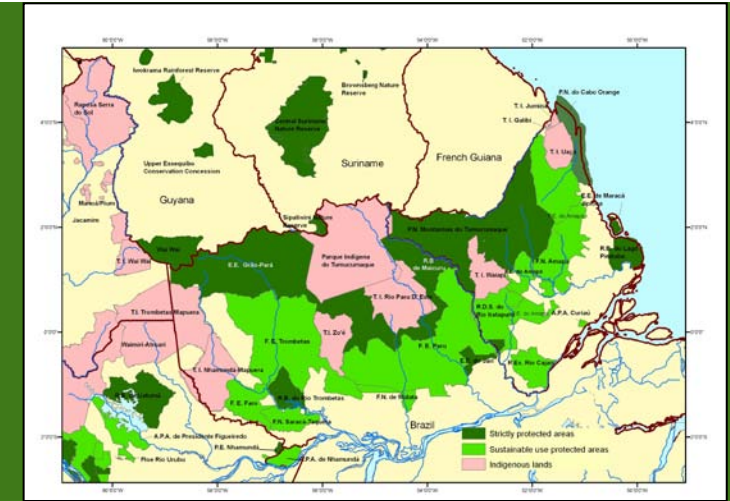
# But also...

“As a card-carrying economist, I cringe when  
“green economy” enthusiasts insist that protecting  
the environment would be all gain, no pain”  
(Krugman, NYTimes Op-Ed, 5/1/09)



# Clear Costs

- Protected area management
- Human-wildlife conflict
- Loss of access to natural resources
- Displacement
- Foregone opportunities



# Distribution challenges

Examples of benefits and costs at different scales

	Benefits	Costs
<b>Global</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Carbon sequestration</li><li>- Existence values</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Protected area management</li></ul>
<b>National</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Clean water</li><li>- Nature-based tourism</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Forgone tax revenue</li></ul>
<b>Local</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Consumptive resource uses</li><li>- Cultural and spiritual values</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Human wildlife conflict</li><li>- Foregone activities</li></ul>

Often:

- Costs focused, benefits dispersed
- Costs short term, benefits long term
- Costs palpable, benefits not

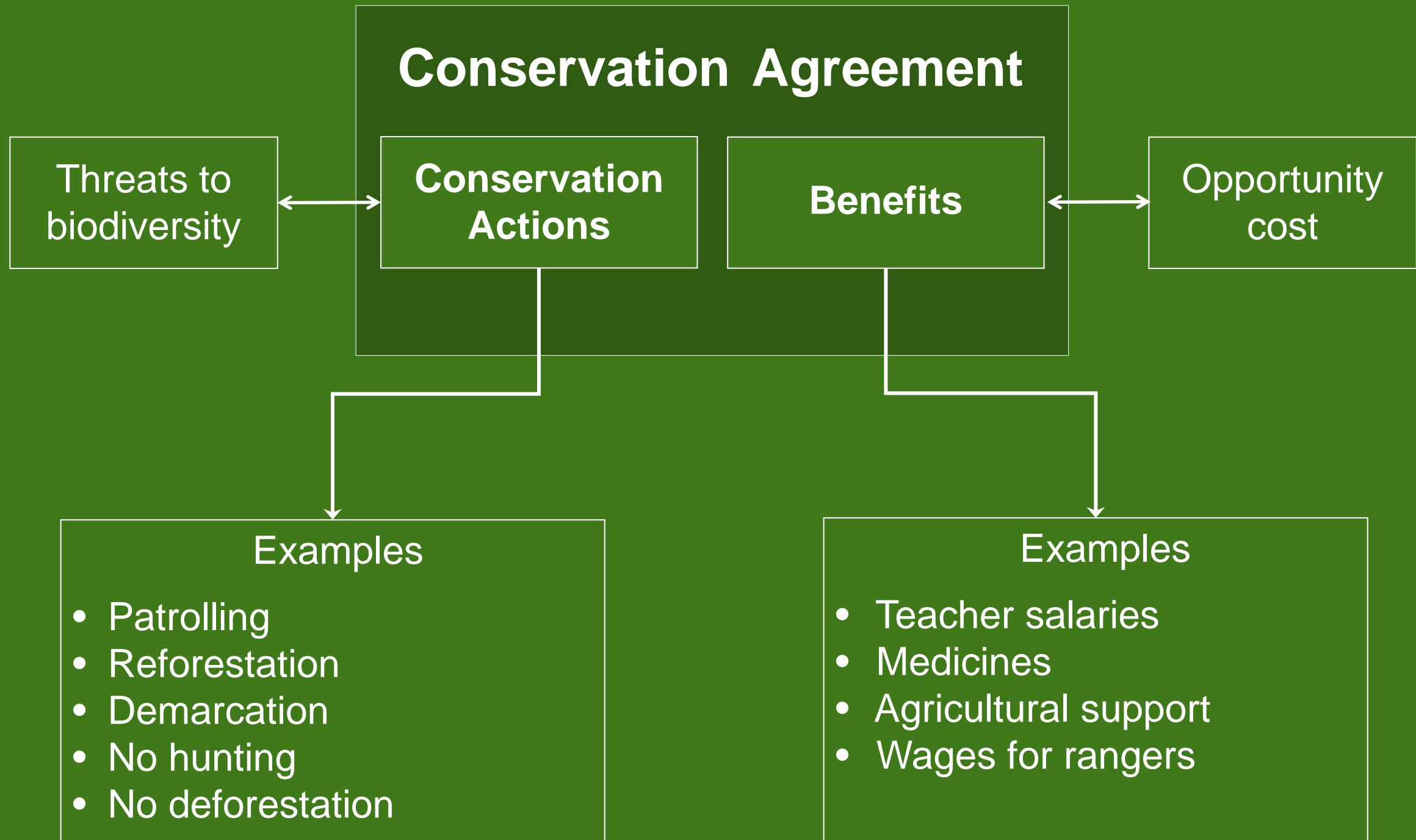
Improved information is not enough – Need to get incentives right !



# Conservation agreements: Linking supply and demand for conservation through negotiated agreements

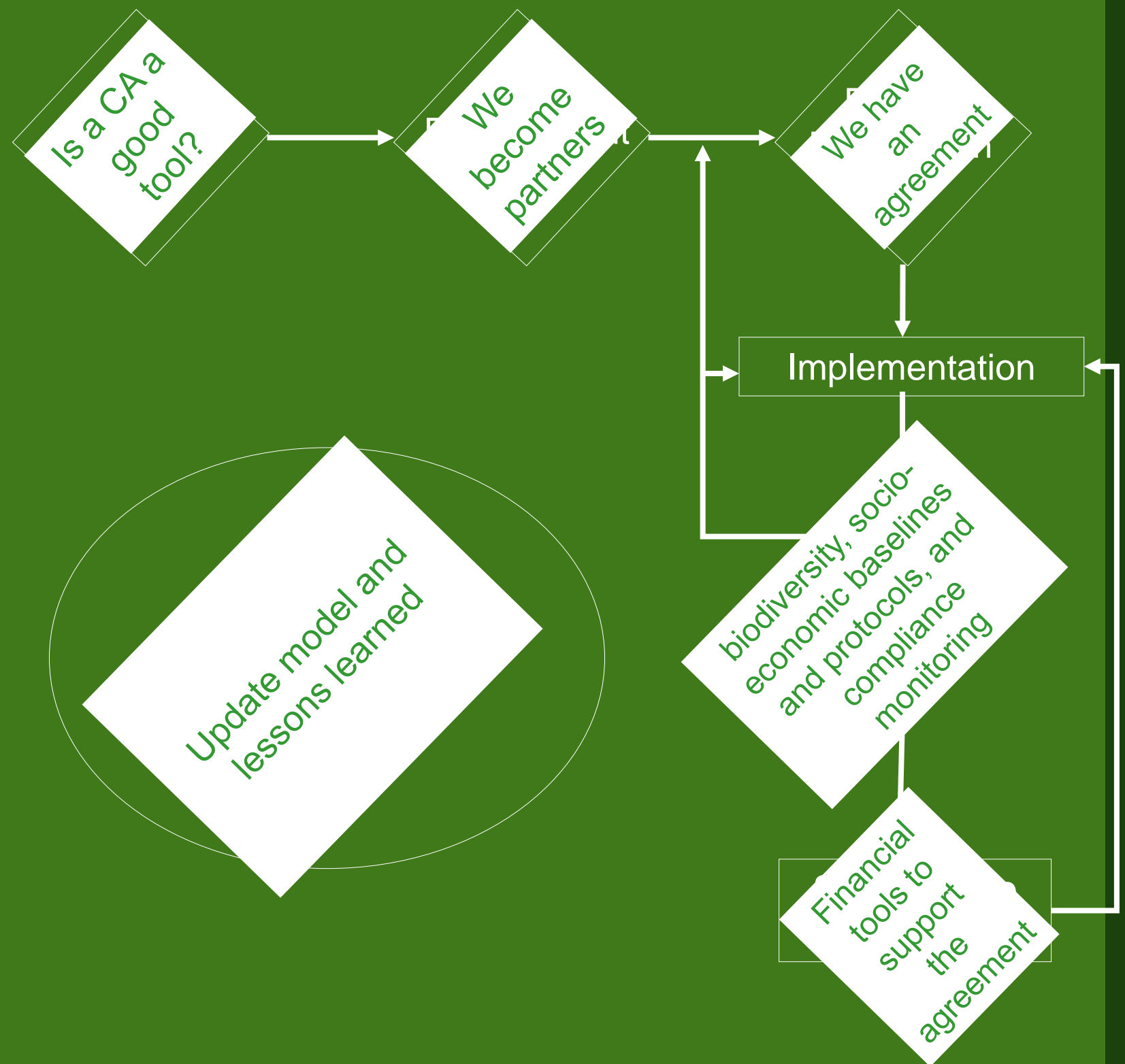


# Conservation agreement model





# Model Steps





# Example – Siamese crocodiles and rice, Cambodia



# Chumnoab Commune 2005

## Community aspirations

- Increased rice production/food security
- Improved education
- Increased income/economic opportunities

## Protecting globally important biodiversity makes no sense locally

- Advancing agriculture frontier
- Hunting (tigers, sun bears, pangolins, etc.)
- By-catch of Siamese crocodiles (pop. 200)





# The agreement





# biodiversity

conserved



20,000 ha of forest  
patrolled, zoned +  
protected

# biodiversity

conserved



10% of global  
Siamese crocodile  
population hatched  
in year 1



# biodiversity

conserved



Rare endangered  
species returning



# people

## engaged



Community supporting  
conservation and  
monitoring activities



# livelihoods

## improved



Increased rice  
production



# livelihoods

## improved



Teachers in schools  
year round

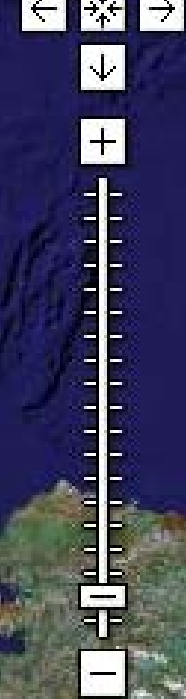


# livelihoods

improved



Buffalos and tools  
for agriculture



10 countries  
60+ communities engaged

indigenous groups

creation of MPAs

municipal areas

co-management of protected areas

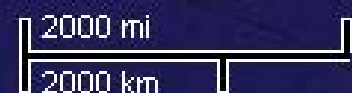
private farmers

communal lands

public lands

# Conservation agreement portfolio today

- 2002 -- 1
- 2005 -- 4
- 2006 -- 10
- 2007 -- 28
- 2010 -- 56







90% reduction in  
respiratory problems  
\$12/family/month savings  
in firewood costs



Reviving old Tibetan  
traditions



- 2002 -- 1
- 2005 -- 4
- 2006 -- 10
- 2007 -- 28
- 2010 -- 56

# human wellbeing





1.5m ha. new communal  
protected areas  
750,000 ha existing protected  
areas under co-management

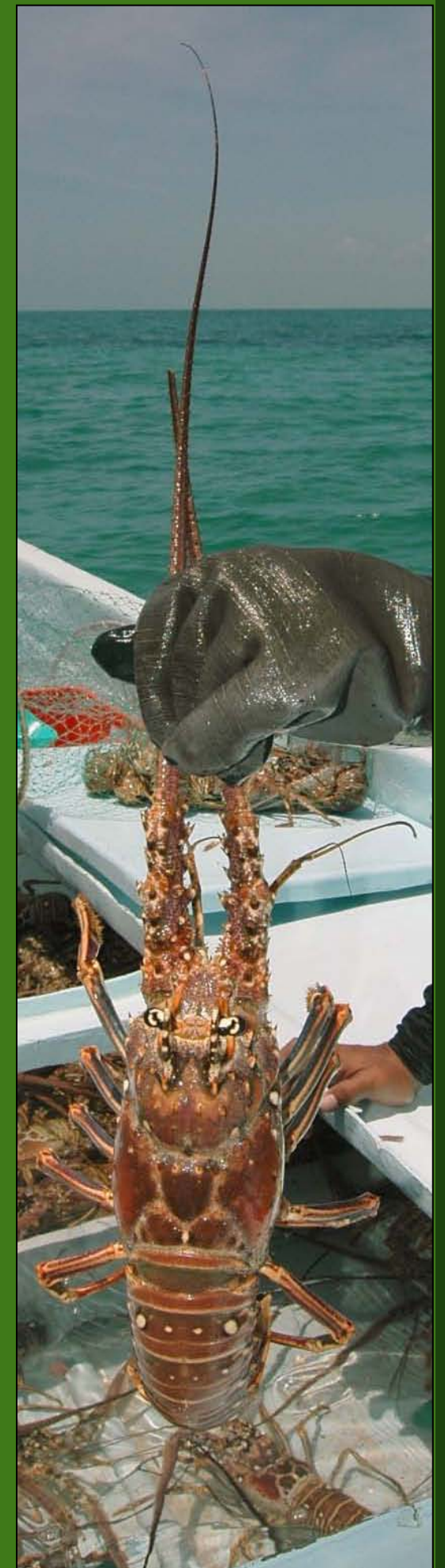


- 2002 -- 1
- 2005 -- 4
- 2006 -- 10
- 2007 -- 28
- 2010 -- 56

**biodiversity**

# Some thoughts for blue carbon

- Potential to scale from successful demonstration
- Stack blue carbon with other ecosystem services in a single contract (biodiversity existence, storm protection, spawning grounds...)
- Link sustainable economic activity with agreements (e.g., fish stock recovery, development alternatives)
- Tie into national/sub-national payment for ecosystem service programs





# Thank you

