

Testing the Effectiveness of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) to Enhance Conservation in Productive Landscapes in Uganda

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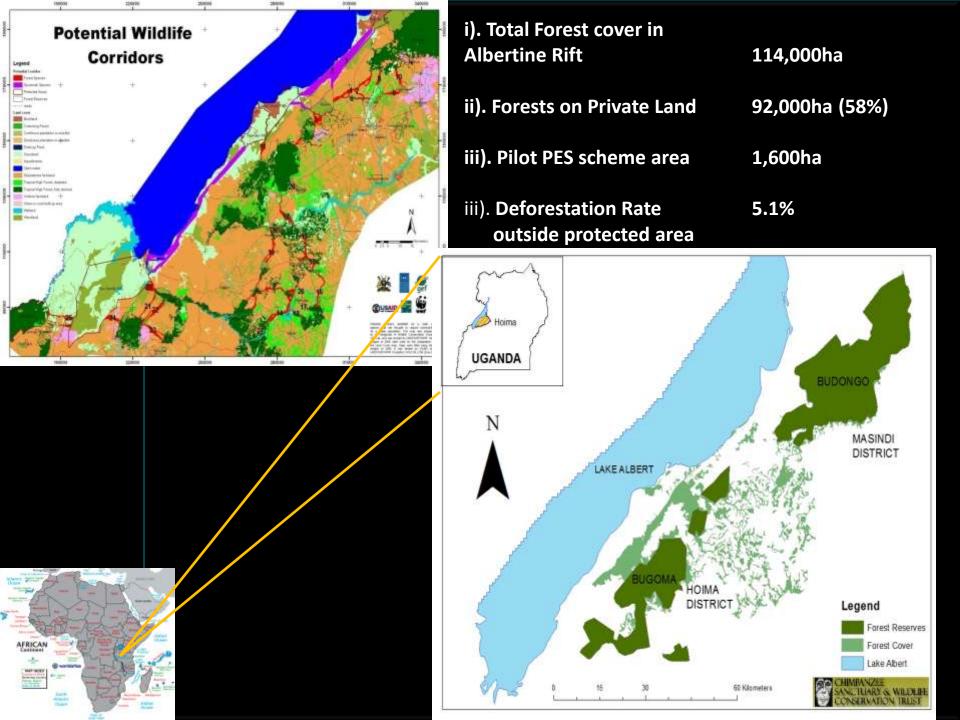
Presentation Outline

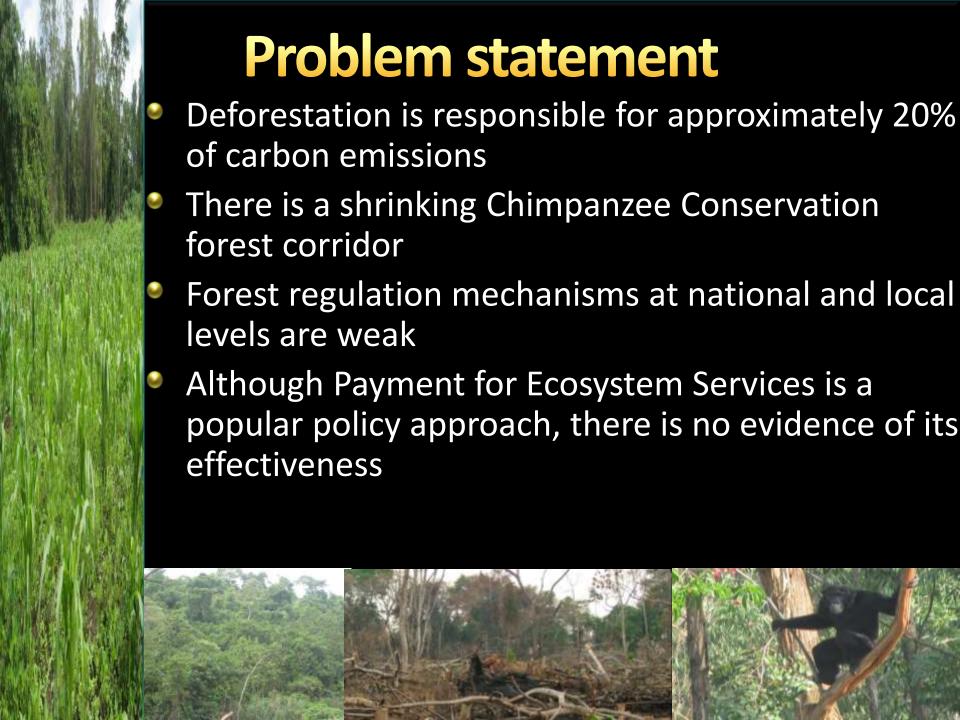
- Background
- Problem statement
- Project purpose and objectives
- Implementation
- Results
- Lessons learned
- Conclusion



Background

- The Albertine Rift Eco-Region is the most important forest system in Africa for biodiversity.
- It extends across Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi.
- Uganda has more species of primates than anywhere else on Earth of similar area.
- Uganda's deforestation rate is currently 92,000ha (approx. 2.6%). It is more than twice(5.1%) outside protected areas.
- Uganda has about 5000 wild chimpanzees . 10% are found outside protected forests in western Uganda (UWA, 2002)
- With about 120,000ha of natural forest left outside protected areas, it is estimated there would be no more forest ecosystem left in next 15 years.







Project Purpose and Objectives

To test the effectiveness of PES as a viable means for financing and procuring biodiversity conservation outside protected areas in Uganda using an experimental methodology

- 1. Piloting of PES scheme(s) based on experimental methodology
- Updating local institutions' scientific and monitoring programs and strengthening capacity for PES
- 3. Generating, disseminating, and replicating good practices



Project Institutional Structure

Main Donors Co-Financing Donors













Project Executing &Implementi ng Partners





CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY & WILDLIFE CONSERVATION TRUST



International Institute for Environment and Development

the katoomba group

Impact Evaluation Partners

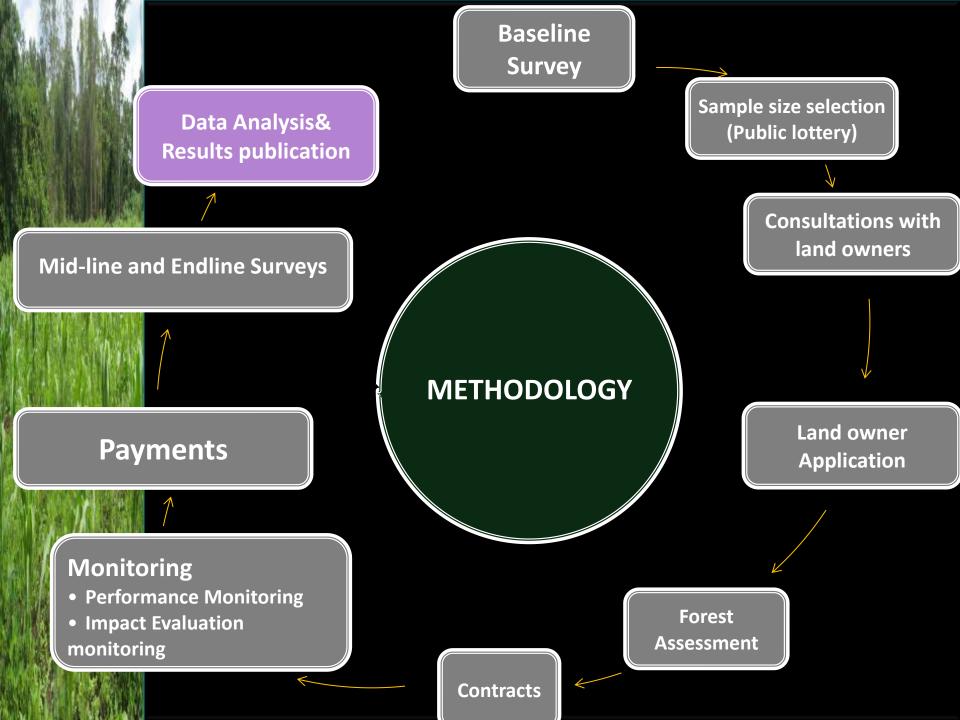






PES scheme Implementation and Impact Evaluation







Participants characteristics

- 1,275 respondents in study sample
- Average household size: 7
- 93% of household heads are male
- Half of household heads completed primary school
- Average per capita weekly income: 4 USD
- Self-reported forest ownership study sample:
 - Average: 5.5 ha, median: 2 ha

Typical households and Village consultations







Incentive Package

- Conservation based on agreed forest management interventions e.g.,
 - Regulated harvesting
 - Enrichment planting
 - Re-forestation
 - No opening new land for agriculture

- Incentive cash payment \$35 (Approx-70,000)/ha/year
- Sensitize, createawareness, train
- Monitor and advise PFOs
- Seedlings for reforestation/enrich ment planting

Results **Compliance Monitoring - Year 1** Complied Partly Complied ■ Didn't comply **7%** 42% **Compliance Performance-Year 2** Complied Partly Complied ■ Didn't Comply **51%** 8% 38% **54%**



Explanations for performance

Non compliance;

- Low survival of planted seedlings in year 1
- Family and community land use management disagreements with contracted PFOs.
- Most non complying PFOs have small forest area & would rather convert to agriculture

(In Year 1, average was 1.92ha & In year 2, average is 2.07ha)

Improvement in performance;

- Improved trust and confidence in project
- Community monitoring and extension support
- High motivation to get withheld payment (25%)



Lesson's learnt

- Land Ownership: In areas where land documentation is not in place, land-based conflicts may affect level of participation. Working with local leaders to verify landownership increased confidence
- Community Monitoring: Working with community based monitors improves trust and provides effective feedback to participants
- Conservation Cost: The project interventions have cost to participants and non participants. Not integrated in clculation
- Partnerships: Identification of proper capacity needs for scheme implementers e.g. Post Bank executing payments, NEMA/CSWCT
- Design of Randomized Experiments: Randomized controlled experiments require very close collaboration between implementers and evaluators to minimize contamination and ensure consensus e.g. mode of payment was feared to affect the study
- Leveraging funding: Collaboration with IIED and impact evaluation specialists helped leverage funding for the research projects
- Private Sector Investment: Private sector would like to commit funding but is carefully waiting for evidence
- CSO, Gov't, Donor & Research Partnership: Promotes win-win collaboration



Payment process

&
PFO experience shared



Next Steps

Analysis of research findings

Presentation of project results in national and international fora

Generating policy documents/briefs

Lobbying government commitment for PES policy and allocation of funding

Marketing the PES scheme based on evidence generated

Scaling up



Conclusion

 Government-Civil society partnership has delivered effectiveness of the project implementation

From our field experience, the PES scheme is working.

We are looking forward to analysis and publication of results on PES effectiveness in mid 2014.

Thank you

