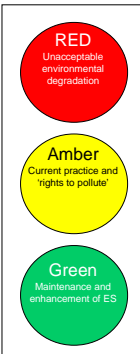
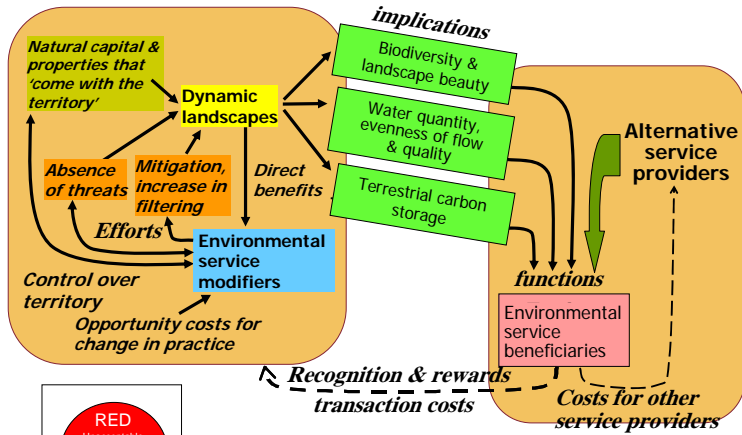


Realistic, conditional and voluntary -- but pro-poor? Criteria and indicators for environmental service reward and compensation mechanisms



Realistic



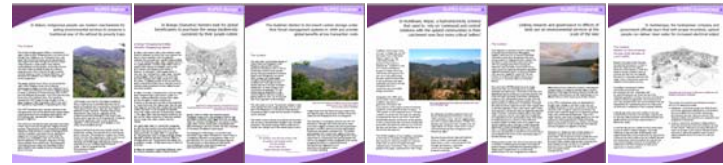
Voluntary

Conditional

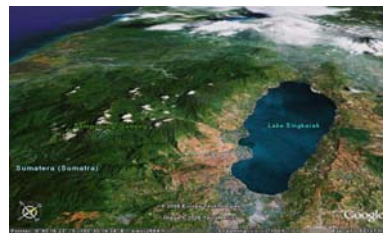


Pro-poor

The 'business case for pro-poor approaches' has not yet been made; will it lead to more sustainable, efficient, effective mechanisms? So far, pro-poor and pro-gender balance approaches are based on 'normative' agenda's...



| | Stage | Criteria | Sub-criteria |
|--|---|---|--|
| A. Effectiveness, Efficiency and Sustainability | | | |
| I. Realistic | Scoping | Effectively mitigates, reduces or avoids threats to ES for all parties involved | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A broadly shared perception of cause-effect relations links threats to ES or to the ecosystem that provides ES, to potential activities to reduce or avoid these threats by identifiable actors at a relevant temporal and spatial scale The value to ES-beneficiaries of reduction or avoidance of the threats, relative to alternative ways to meet their needs, is substantive (within the context of the key actors) There are opportunity costs and/or resource access con-strains for the potential 'ES providers' that can be off-set or overcome without major negative 'external effects' (leakage) The threat to the ES and its reduction (or avoidance) by ES providers can be assessed and monitored in a transparent way, as a basis for conditional incentives |
| II. Voluntary | Stakeholder analysis | Engagement involves choice rather than being the object of regulation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Legitimacy at individual level: representation is subject to checks and balances Effective voice of all stakeholders is heard; free and prior informed consent principles apply Adaptiveness of the mechanism includes a time frame for review and exit strategy |
| III. Conditional | Negotiation & implementation | Service and rewards or compensation are dynamically linked | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ES-reward agreements strike a balance between outcome-based rewards, targets for agro-ecosystem conditions, activity-centered incentives, support for community-scale resource management and estab-lish-ment of trust Sanctions exist to deal with non-com-pliance by contract partners, within the hu-man and legal rights of both sides (linked to exit strategy in 7) ES reward agree-ments acknowledge the potential of environ-men-tal variability and change, 'third-party roles' (incl. climate change) to affect the ecosystem and its ES provision |
| IV. Pro-poor | All stages | Mechanisms selected are positively biased towards disadvantaged stakeholders | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ES reward mechanisms support 'sustain-able development' pathways out of poverty for achieving Millennium Development Goals, by addressing the priorities (and criteria...) of 'poor' stakeholders ES reward mechanisms reduce asset insecurity (including access to land) |



KELESTARIAN HUTAN UNTUK MANUSIA DAN ORANGUTAN

"Hutan sebagai penyedia kebutuhan makanan seperti air bersih, makanan, dan tempat tinggal untuk manusia dan orangutan"

