



# Capacity Building Program for the development of a system of **Payment for Environmental Services** in Rwanda

November 23,  
2020

Introductory Presentation

Ricardo Ulate, Conservation  
International



CONSERVATION  
INTERNATIONAL



FUNBAM  
Fundación Servicio Ambiental



FBS



SwedBio  
A programme at Stockholm Resilience Centre



# Program



## AGENDA

1. Technical issues (Ignacio Solís, Milenio Comunicaciones)
2. Introductions by participants
3. Welcoming messages
  - Ricardo Ulate, Global Policy and Govt. Affairs, Conservation International
  - Christina Ender, Africa Regional Director for Climate Change, Conservation International
  - Marshall Banamwana, Environment and Climate Change Office, Acting General Director. Ministry of Environment, Rwanda
  - Jorge Mario Rodriguez, Executive Director, FONAFIFO
  - Manuel Ramírez, Executive Director, FUNBAM
4. Description of the training program. Ricardo Ulate, Conservation International.
  - Objective
  - Methodology and contents
5. Nature-based Solutions and Payment for Environmental Services. Ricardo Ulate



# Training Program Objective



Support the Government of Rwanda on its efforts to “institutionalize, pilot and upscaling a National Program of Payment for Ecosystem Services in the Republic of Rwanda”.



# Methodology



1. Presentations by FONAFIFO's and other Partners focusing on key elements and modalities of the PES program, including: Planning, technical, operational and modalities; monitoring and control schemes; legal framework; administrative and financial elements, special programs, PES and the REDD+ strategy, among others.
2. Presentation of experiences by different stakeholders: NGO's, local associations, community and indigenous peoples' groups)
3. Beneficiaries (4 experiences/short videos)
4. Reading Materials
5. Follow up and feedback sessions
6. Group discussion on the PES Plan of Action



# Nature-based solutions and PES



1. Current global trends suggest to address the challenges of sustainable development in a way that highlights the potential contribution of natural solutions in addressing climate change and the capacity of our natural resources to sustainably provide critical goods and services (CBD, UNFCCC, SDG's).
2. Studies show that natural solutions (including the protection, restoration and sustainable Management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, grasslands and agricultural lands, wetlands, etc.) can generate 30-40% of the global effort needed to achieve agreed global targets to tackle Climate change while also contributing to other social, economic and environmental co-benefits (resilience, adaptation, poverty alleviation). In order to unhide and catalyze such contributions, strategic policy planning frameworks are required.




# Nature-based solutions and PES



3. A pathway to advance in this direction is by taking advantage of ongoing processes for the update of National Determined contributions (NDC's) and to help identify and enhance the role of nature-based solutions as suggested in different proposal developed by organizations such as IUCN and Conservation International.
4. Also relevant to gain awareness on the need to link financing and natural solutions, however not all countries are prepared and lack of assessments, information, implementation costs, national integrated policy planning efforts to address landscapes combining conservation and production approaches, and there are not accessible and systematized experiences to be shared.

# BASIC ELEMENTS TO LINK FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND POLICY DESIGN

<b>Policies (Asses &amp; adjust)</b>	<b>Economic instruments</b>	<b>Institutional Capacity</b>
Identify national policies, objectives and goals and legal framework.	Fiscal incentives, taxes, tariffs and fees for users, seals, environmental services, environmental damage	Design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback of policies and actions (Information systems)
<p> <b>Environment: Water resources, Climate change, soils, biodiversity, etc.) &gt;</b>  <b>Social</b> (Poverty alleviation, rural and agricultural development)  <b>Economics</b> (Competitiveness: transportation, energy, incentives and subsidies, public debt)                     </p>	<p>                         Usefulness / ability to achieve goals and objectives                           (Valuation, charging, distribution, funding)                     </p>	<p>                         Existing technical, operational and administrative capacities to manage the system                     </p> <p style="text-align: center;">  </p>

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT





# Nature-based solutions



5. Each country should find its own solution, there are no magic recipes!
- The conservation agendas should not be seen as an obstacle for development! There is already clear evidence that it is possible to achieve economic growth and advance in improving natural capital.
  - Costa Rica doubled its population, triplet its per capita income and doubled its forest cover during the last 30 years!
  - PES has been a key tool to achieve these objectives and is clearly embedded into broader policy and strategic frameworks that every country should discover according to its own circumstances.





THANK YOU

Comments and feedback appreciated!

[Rulate@conservation.org](mailto:Rulate@conservation.org)