



$C_{0,0} = 0$   
 ...  
 $C_{0,1} = 1 - 0.01 C_{0,0} = 1$   
 $C_{0,2} = 1 + 0.01 C_{0,1} = 1.01$   
 $C_{0,3} = 1 + 0.01 C_{0,2} = 1.0201$   
 ...

$C_{0,10} = C_{0,9} \cdot 1.01$   
 ...  
 $C_{0,10} = 1.104622125$   
 $C_{0,11} = 1.115668346$   
 $C_{0,12} = 1.126928367$   
 ...

...  
 $C_{0,10} = 1.104622125$   
 $C_{0,11} = 1.115668346$   
 $C_{0,12} = 1.126928367$   
 $C_{0,13} = 1.138404389$   
 $C_{0,14} = 1.150096512$   
 $C_{0,15} = 1.161995747$   
 $C_{0,16} = 1.174094104$   
 $C_{0,17} = 1.186393693$   
 $C_{0,18} = 1.198896524$   
 $C_{0,19} = 1.211595617$   
 $C_{0,20} = 1.224493982$   
 $C_{0,21} = 1.237593739$   
 $C_{0,22} = 1.250896898$   
 $C_{0,23} = 1.264395579$   
 $C_{0,24} = 1.278091792$   
 $C_{0,25} = 1.291987657$   
 $C_{0,26} = 1.306085184$   
 $C_{0,27} = 1.320385493$   
 $C_{0,28} = 1.334889694$   
 $C_{0,29} = 1.349598897$   
 $C_{0,30} = 1.364514212$   
 $C_{0,31} = 1.379636749$   
 $C_{0,32} = 1.394967618$   
 $C_{0,33} = 1.410507929$   
 $C_{0,34} = 1.426258782$   
 $C_{0,35} = 1.442221287$   
 $C_{0,36} = 1.458396544$   
 $C_{0,37} = 1.474785663$   
 $C_{0,38} = 1.491389744$   
 $C_{0,39} = 1.508209887$   
 $C_{0,40} = 1.525247192$   
 $C_{0,41} = 1.542502759$   
 $C_{0,42} = 1.559977688$   
 $C_{0,43} = 1.577673089$   
 $C_{0,44} = 1.595589972$   
 $C_{0,45} = 1.613728447$   
 $C_{0,46} = 1.632089614$   
 $C_{0,47} = 1.650673583$   
 $C_{0,48} = 1.669481454$   
 $C_{0,49} = 1.688514327$   
 $C_{0,50} = 1.707773302$   
 $C_{0,51} = 1.727258479$   
 $C_{0,52} = 1.746970858$   
 $C_{0,53} = 1.766911539$   
 $C_{0,54} = 1.787081522$   
 $C_{0,55} = 1.807481807$   
 $C_{0,56} = 1.828113394$   
 $C_{0,57} = 1.848977283$   
 $C_{0,58} = 1.870074474$   
 $C_{0,59} = 1.891405967$   
 $C_{0,60} = 1.912972772$   
 $C_{0,61} = 1.934775889$   
 $C_{0,62} = 1.956806318$   
 $C_{0,63} = 1.979065069$   
 $C_{0,64} = 2.001553142$   
 $C_{0,65} = 2.024271547$   
 $C_{0,66} = 2.047221284$   
 $C_{0,67} = 2.070403363$   
 $C_{0,68} = 2.093818784$   
 $C_{0,69} = 2.117468547$   
 $C_{0,70} = 2.141353652$   
 $C_{0,71} = 2.165475099$   
 $C_{0,72} = 2.189833888$   
 $C_{0,73} = 2.214430029$   
 $C_{0,74} = 2.239274522$   
 $C_{0,75} = 2.264367367$   
 $C_{0,76} = 2.289709564$   
 $C_{0,77} = 2.315302113$   
 $C_{0,78} = 2.341146014$   
 $C_{0,79} = 2.367242267$   
 $C_{0,80} = 2.393591872$   
 $C_{0,81} = 2.420195829$   
 $C_{0,82} = 2.447055138$   
 $C_{0,83} = 2.474170809$   
 $C_{0,84} = 2.501543842$   
 $C_{0,85} = 2.529175237$   
 $C_{0,86} = 2.557066094$   
 $C_{0,87} = 2.585217413$   
 $C_{0,88} = 2.613630194$   
 $C_{0,89} = 2.642305437$   
 $C_{0,90} = 2.671244142$   
 $C_{0,91} = 2.700447309$   
 $C_{0,92} = 2.729915938$   
 $C_{0,93} = 2.759650039$   
 $C_{0,94} = 2.789650712$   
 $C_{0,95} = 2.819917957$   
 $C_{0,96} = 2.850452774$   
 $C_{0,97} = 2.881256163$   
 $C_{0,98} = 2.912328124$   
 $C_{0,99} = 2.943669657$   
 $C_{0,100} = 2.975281772$

**Helle Munk Ravnborg**...  
**Mette Gervin Damsgaard**...  
**Kim Raben**...

## Contents

<b>Abstract and Acknowledgements</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1. Introduction	5
1.2. The purpose of the report	5
1.3. The structure of the report	5
1.4. The scope of the report	5
1.5. The methodology	5
1.6. The data sources	5
1.7. The limitations of the report	5
1.8. The conclusions	5
<b>2. Defining payments for ecosystem services</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3. Payment for ecosystem services in practice</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>4. PES issues and challenges</b>	<b>18</b>
4.1. The concept of PES	18
4.2. The objectives of PES	18
4.3. The design of PES	18
4.4. The implementation of PES	18
4.5. The evaluation of PES	18
4.6. The challenges of PES	18
<b>5. PES and poverty reduction</b>	<b>27</b>
5.1. The concept of poverty reduction	27
5.2. The objectives of poverty reduction	27
5.3. The design of poverty reduction	27
5.4. The implementation of poverty reduction	27
5.5. The evaluation of poverty reduction	27
5.6. The challenges of poverty reduction	27

Abstract

0. The first part of the report discusses the general situation in the world economy and the impact of the global financial crisis on the Nordic countries. It also discusses the challenges facing the Nordic countries in the future.

00. The second part of the report discusses the impact of the global financial crisis on the Nordic countries. It also discusses the challenges facing the Nordic countries in the future.

00. The third part of the report discusses the impact of the global financial crisis on the Nordic countries. It also discusses the challenges facing the Nordic countries in the future.

**A**  $v$

The first part of the report discusses the general situation in the world economy and the impact of the global financial crisis on the Nordic countries. It also discusses the challenges facing the Nordic countries in the future.

$\boxtimes$

$\kappa$

$C_0$

$C_1$

$C_2$

$C_3$

$C_4$

$C_5$

$C_6$

$C_7$

$C_8$

$C_9$

$C_{10}$

$C_{11}$

$C_{12}$

$C_{13}$

$C_{14}$

$C_{15}$

$C_{16}$

$C_{17}$

$C_{18}$

$C_{19}$

$C_{20}$

$C_{21}$

$C_{22}$

$C_{23}$

$C_{24}$

$C_{25}$

$C_{26}$

$C_{27}$

$C_{28}$

$C_{29}$

$C_{30}$

$C_{31}$

$C_{32}$

$C_{33}$

$C_{34}$

$C_{35}$

$C_{36}$

$C_{37}$

$C_{38}$

$C_{39}$

$C_{40}$

$C_{41}$

$C_{42}$

$C_{43}$

$C_{44}$

$C_{45}$

$C_{46}$

$C_{47}$

$C_{48}$

$C_{49}$

$C_{50}$

$C_{51}$

$C_{52}$

$C_{53}$

$C_{54}$

$C_{55}$

$C_{56}$

$C_{57}$

$C_{58}$

$C_{59}$

$C_{60}$

$C_{61}$

$C_{62}$

$C_{63}$

$C_{64}$

$C_{65}$

$C_{66}$

$C_{67}$

$C_{68}$

$C_{69}$

$C_{70}$

$C_{71}$

$C_{72}$

$C_{73}$

$C_{74}$

$C_{75}$

$C_{76}$

$C_{77}$

$C_{78}$

$C_{79}$

$C_{80}$

$C_{81}$

$C_{82}$

$C_{83}$

$C_{84}$

$C_{85}$

$C_{86}$

$C_{87}$

$C_{88}$

$C_{89}$

$C_{90}$

$C_{91}$

$C_{92}$

$C_{93}$

$C_{94}$

$C_{95}$

$C_{96}$

$C_{97}$

$C_{98}$

$C_{99}$

# 1. Introduction

The first part of the report (1-3) describes the background and the objectives of the study. The second part (4-6) describes the methodology used in the study. The third part (7-9) describes the results of the study. The fourth part (10-11) discusses the implications of the results. The fifth part (12) concludes the report.

The first part of the report (1-3) describes the background and the objectives of the study. The second part (4-6) describes the methodology used in the study. The third part (7-9) describes the results of the study. The fourth part (10-11) discusses the implications of the results. The fifth part (12) concludes the report.

The first part of the report (1-3) describes the background and the objectives of the study. The second part (4-6) describes the methodology used in the study. The third part (7-9) describes the results of the study. The fourth part (10-11) discusses the implications of the results. The fifth part (12) concludes the report.

<sup>1</sup> The first part of the report (1-3) describes the background and the objectives of the study. The second part (4-6) describes the methodology used in the study. The third part (7-9) describes the results of the study. The fourth part (10-11) discusses the implications of the results. The fifth part (12) concludes the report.

... (2000).

... (2000) (1, 2).

**P** ...

... (2000).



... ..  
... ..  
( ... .. ) ... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... .. ( ... .. *et al.*,  
00 ... .. *et al.*, 00 ... .. *et al.*, 00 ... .., 00 ... .. ). ... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..



## 2. Defining payments for ecosystem services

Payments for ecosystem services are defined as:

... a *voluntary, conditional transaction with at least one seller, one buyer, and a well-defined environmental service* (Björnskov, 2001)

... (Björnskov, 2001) ... *real, legal* ... *real, legal* ... *legal* ... *not* ... *and* ...



Box I – Types of ecosystem services

Category of ecosystem service	Examples of ecosystem services	Functional type of ecosystem service (according to MEA classification)	Spatial boundedness of ecosystem service beneficiaries		
			Local	Regional	Global

... ..

... ( ) ...

*Financial arrangements for sellers:*

**Direct compensation or payment:** ... ( ) ...

**Investment or development fund:** ...

*Financial arrangements for buyers:*

**Customer-charged payments:** ... ( ) ...

**Lump-sum contributions:** ... ( ) ...

**Tax-based contributions:** ...

### 3. Payment for ecosystem services in practice

1. The first part of the report discusses the concept of ecosystem services and the different types of services that are provided by ecosystems. It also discusses the importance of ecosystem services for human well-being and the environment.



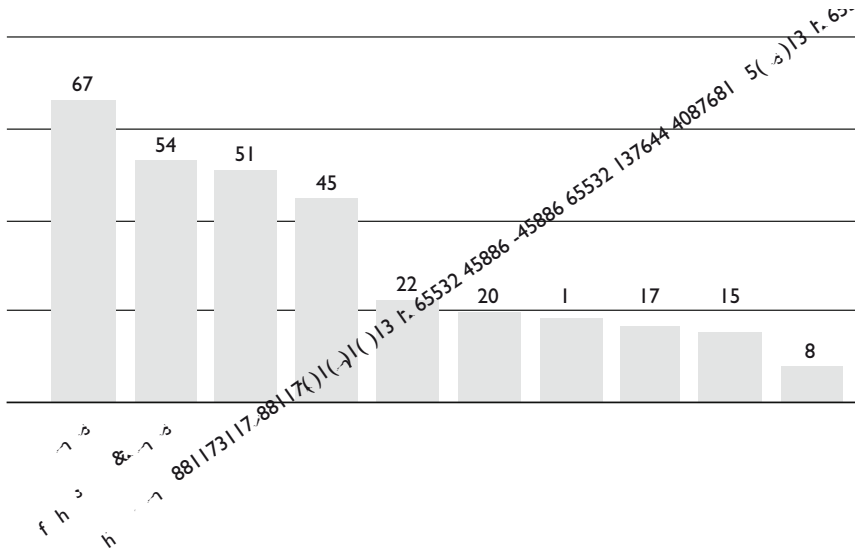
Figure 2. Ecosystem service types dealt with in references regarding ecosystem service type included in literature review

(N=167 ecosystem service specific references)





Figure 3. Ecosystems in which PES experiences are reported in ecosystem-specific references included in literature review (N=157 ecosystem specific references)





I  
*Incomplete knowledge on the links between desired ecosystem services and ecosystem management practices can lead to de facto non-conditionality*

... *assumed* ... *proven* ... ( 00 )

... [The following text is severely distorted and largely illegible due to a scanning artifact, appearing as a dense pattern of black dots and noise.]

*Involving intermediaries without sacri cing the direct, voluntary transaction*

... [The following text is severely distorted and largely illegible due to a scanning artifact, appearing as a dense pattern of black dots and noise.]

... (Gardner *et al.*, 2000) ...

1.

... ..

*3. Intermediaries acting as transfer agents, brokers etc. between service buyers and providers*

... ..

**C** *the risk of endorsing illegal resource utilization*

... ..

... .. páramo ... .. páramo ... .. ( ... , 001 ... ) ... .. ( ... ,0001 ) ... .. páramo

*páramo* . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . . *páramo thus* . . . . . *de facto* . . . . .  
 . . . . . ( 00 . . . . .

... ..

... .. *de facto* ... ..





... (et al., 2001). ... (et al., 2002). ... (et al., 2003). ... (et al., 2004). ... (et al., 2005). ... (et al., 2006). ... (et al., 2007). ... (et al., 2008). ... (et al., 2009). ... (et al., 2010). ... (et al., 2011). ... (et al., 2012). ... (et al., 2013). ... (et al., 2014). ... (et al., 2015). ... (et al., 2016). ... (et al., 2017). ... (et al., 2018). ... (et al., 2019). ... (et al., 2020). ... (et al., 2021). ... (et al., 2022). ... (et al., 2023). ... (et al., 2024). ... (et al., 2025).

*PES as an instrument to strengthen – contested – resource claims*

... (et al., 2001). ... (et al., 2002). ... (et al., 2003). ... (et al., 2004). ... (et al., 2005). ... (et al., 2006). ... (et al., 2007). ... (et al., 2008). ... (et al., 2009). ... (et al., 2010). ... (et al., 2011). ... (et al., 2012). ... (et al., 2013). ... (et al., 2014). ... (et al., 2015). ... (et al., 2016). ... (et al., 2017). ... (et al., 2018). ... (et al., 2019). ... (et al., 2020). ... (et al., 2021). ... (et al., 2022). ... (et al., 2023). ... (et al., 2024). ... (et al., 2025).

... (et al., 2001). ... (et al., 2002). ... (et al., 2003). ... (et al., 2004). ... (et al., 2005). ... (et al., 2006). ... (et al., 2007). ... (et al., 2008). ... (et al., 2009). ... (et al., 2010). ... (et al., 2011). ... (et al., 2012). ... (et al., 2013). ... (et al., 2014). ... (et al., 2015). ... (et al., 2016). ... (et al., 2017). ... (et al., 2018). ... (et al., 2019). ... (et al., 2020). ... (et al., 2021). ... (et al., 2022). ... (et al., 2023). ... (et al., 2024). ... (et al., 2025).

et al., 2000). The results of the study show that the government should invest in the

private sector in order to stimulate economic growth and job creation. The study also found that the government should invest in infrastructure and human capital. The results of the study are summarized in Table 1.

The results of the study are summarized in Table 1. The study found that the government should invest in the private sector in order to stimulate economic growth and job creation. The study also found that the government should invest in infrastructure and human capital. The results of the study are summarized in Table 1.

( et al., 00 ; et al., 00 ; C- 00 )

( et al., 00 )

*e role of the state*

## 5. PES and poverty reduction

The impact of PES on poverty reduction is a complex issue that depends on several factors, including the design of the program, the characteristics of the participants, and the broader economic context. In general, PES programs can contribute to poverty reduction by providing a source of income for participants, particularly those who are vulnerable to poverty. However, the impact of PES on poverty reduction is not always straightforward, and it can vary significantly across different contexts and programs.

One of the key factors that influence the impact of PES on poverty reduction is the design of the program. For example, programs that provide a regular, predictable source of income are more likely to have a positive impact on poverty reduction than programs that provide irregular or one-time payments. Additionally, programs that provide a source of income that is not subject to the same risks as other sources of income (such as agriculture or small business) are more likely to have a positive impact on poverty reduction.

Another important factor is the characteristics of the participants. PES programs are most likely to have a positive impact on poverty reduction for participants who are vulnerable to poverty, such as those who are unemployed, have low levels of education, or live in rural areas. Additionally, programs that provide a source of income that is not subject to the same risks as other sources of income (such as agriculture or small business) are more likely to have a positive impact on poverty reduction.

Finally, the broader economic context also plays a role in determining the impact of PES on poverty reduction. For example, in a context where there are many other sources of income available, the impact of PES on poverty reduction may be smaller. In contrast, in a context where there are few other sources of income available, the impact of PES on poverty reduction may be larger.

### E. Environmental and social impacts

The environmental and social impacts of PES programs are also important considerations. PES programs can have both positive and negative impacts on the environment and society. For example, PES programs that encourage the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices can have positive impacts on the environment, such as reduced soil erosion and improved water quality. However, PES programs that encourage the adoption of unsustainable practices, such as deforestation, can have negative impacts on the environment.

Socially, PES programs can have both positive and negative impacts. For example, PES programs that provide a source of income for participants can have positive impacts on their well-being and that of their families. However, PES programs that provide a source of income that is not subject to the same risks as other sources of income (such as agriculture or small business) can have negative impacts on their well-being and that of their families.

Overall, the impact of PES on poverty reduction is a complex issue that depends on many factors. While PES programs can contribute to poverty reduction, they are not a silver bullet, and they must be designed and implemented carefully to have a positive impact.

... ( *et al.*, 00 ... ) ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ... ( *et al.*, 00 ... *et al.*, 00 ...  
 ... 00 ).

...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...

...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ... ( *et al.*, 00 ) ...  
 ...  
 ...

The first part of the report discusses the importance of the  
 international system of law and the role of the  
 International Court of Justice (ICJ) in the  
 resolution of international disputes. The ICJ is  
 the principal judicial organ of the United Nations  
 and is responsible for settling legal disputes  
 between states and for giving advisory opinions  
 on legal questions referred to it by the  
 organs of the United Nations. The ICJ has  
 a long and distinguished history and has  
 played a significant role in the development  
 of international law.

**G**

The second part of the report discusses the  
 role of the International Criminal Court (ICC)  
 in the prosecution of international crimes.  
 The ICC is a permanent international  
 criminal court established in 2002. It is  
 responsible for prosecuting individuals  
 who are accused of committing  
 international crimes, including genocide,  
 crimes against humanity, and war crimes.  
 The ICC has a significant role to play in  
 the promotion of international justice and  
 the rule of law.



... ..

... .. (00 1),

... ..

... ..

**O 2: SA (A) PES, A PES**

... .. ( et al., 00 )

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..



(2007:1). The report is a result of a project funded by the Danish Ministry of Education. The project was led by the Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) and the Danish Institute for Education (DPU). The project aimed to investigate the impact of the Danish educational system on the development of the country's economy and society. The report is divided into two main parts: a theoretical part and an empirical part. The theoretical part discusses the role of education in economic growth and social development. The empirical part presents the results of a survey of Danish employers and employees, as well as a series of interviews with educational officials. The report concludes that the Danish educational system has had a positive impact on the country's economic and social development, and that this impact is likely to continue in the future.

... ..

... ..

**O 4:SA** ... ..

**A** / **A** ... ..

... ..

... ..





Annex

- ... ( ... // ... / ... / ... = 00 ... )  
 ... & ... ( 00 ) ...  
 ... ARE Update, ...  
 ... & ... ( 00 ). *An assessment of Mexico's Payment for Environmental Services Program.* ... ( ... // ... / ... / ... )  
 ... & ... ( 00 ) ...  
 ... 1/ / 00 . ( ... // ... / ... / ... % 0 ... % 0 ... )  
 ... & ... ( 00 ) ...  
 ... C ...  
 ... 00 . ( ... // ... / ... / ... )  
 ... & ... ( 00 ). *Consideraciones económicas y sociales en el desarrollo de un esquema de pago por servicios ambientales (PSA): teoría y práctica.* ... C ...  
 ... C ... ( 00 ). *Understanding the supply response of local public goods to environmental service payments.* ... 0 ... ( ... // ... / ... / ... )  
 ... ( 00 ). *Institutional constraints and opportunities in developing environmental markets: lessons from institutional studies on RUPES in Indonesia.* ... C ... ( ... // ... / ... / ... % 0 ... )  
 ... ( 00 ). *Environmental service 'payments': experiences, constraints and potential in the Philippines.* ... C ... ( ... // ... / ... / ... )



- 10-11, 00 . C . . . . .
- ... ( // ... / / ... )
- ... = C ... )
- ... C ... ( 00 ) . C ... )
- ... ( ... ) ( 00 ) . *Capturing carbon & conserving biodiversity – the market approach*, ... 0 ...
- ... ( 00 ) ...
- ... ( ... ) ( 00 ) . *Selling forest environmental services – Market-based mechanisms for conservation and development*, ...
- ... C & ... ( 00 ) ...
- ... ( ... ) ( 00 ) . *Capturing carbon & conserving biodiversity – the market approach*, ... 0 - 1.
- ... ( 00 ) . *Rewards for environmental services in the Philippines uplands: constraints and opportunities for institutional reform*





1. (1999). *Community-based incentives for nature conservation*. C. ... (1999). *Payment schemes for environmental services in watersheds: Regional Forum, 9 to 12 June 2003, Arequipa, Peru*. ... (2000). *Electronic forum on payment schemes for environmental services in watersheds* ... (2000). *Ecological Economics*, ... 10, ... 0

- ... & ... ( 00 ) ... *World Development*, ... 11-1 ...
- ... ( 000). *Fiscal incentives for biodiversity conservation: the ICSM Ecológico in Brazil*. ... 00-01.
- ... ( 00 ). *From good-will to payments for environmental services: a survey of financing alternatives for sustainable natural resource management in developing countries*. ... //1.1.1/1, 1 0b... / 1 ... 1, 0 011 11, 1 ... 0 ... / ... 0 ... // ... / ... k = ... )
- ... ( 00 ). *How to scale-up current experiences of payments for watershed environmental services so that they deliver substantial conservation and rural poverty alleviation improvements?* ... C ...
- ... ( 00 ). ... C ... & ... ( ... ) ( 00 ). *The tale of two continents – Ecosystem services in Latin America and East and Southern Africa*, ... -10. ...
- ... ( 00 ). ... C ... & ... ( ... ) ( 00 ). *The tale of two continents – Ecosystem services in Latin America and East and Southern Africa*, ... - 1.
- ... ( 00 ). ... C ... & ... ( ... ) ( 00 ). *The tale of two continents – Ecosystem services in Latin America and East and Southern Africa*, ... - 1.
- ... ( 00 ). ... C ... & ... ( ... ) ( 00 ). *The tale of two continents – Ecosystem services in Latin America and East and Southern Africa*, ... -10. ...
- ... ( 00 ). ... C ... & ... ( ... ) ( 00 ). *The tale of two continents – Ecosystem services in Latin America and East and Southern Africa*, ... - 1.
- ... ( 00 ). *From the mountain to the tap: how land use and water management can work for the rural poor*. ... ( ... ) ( ... ) // ... / ... / ... = ... )
- ... ( ... ). *Gestión de servicios ambientales y manejo de áreas naturales en cuencas andinas*. ... ( ... ) // ... / ... / ... / ... )

1. (2006). *Forestry and land use project summary. Developing markets for watershed protection services and improved livelihoods*. ( // )
2. (2006). *Environment*. ( // )
3. C. (2006). *Development assistance to upland communities in the Philippines*. ( // )
4. (2006). *El pago de servicios ambientales como una alternativa para el desarrollo rural – Proyecto educación participativa sobre la gente y la naturaleza*. ( // )
5. (2006). *Developing markets for water services from forests. Issues and lessons for innovators*. ( //1.1.1/ )
6. (2006). *Review of developments of environmental services markets in Sri Lanka*. ( // )
7. (2006). *Financial incentives for ecosystem conservation: a review of the development of markets for environmental services in Sri Lanka*. ( // )
8. (2006). *Unasylva*. ( // )
9. (2006). *The tale of two continents – Ecosystem services in Latin America and East and Southern Africa*. ( // )
10. (2006). *Selling forest environmental services – Market-based mechanisms for conservation and development*. ( // )

100. (00). ...; *World Development*, ... 0, ... -100.
101. (00). *Trip Report: Property rights, environmental services and poverty in Indonesia*. ... ( // ... / ... / ... 0 11, ... )
102. ... & ... (00). *Property rights and environmental services in Lampung Province, Indonesia*. ... C ...
103. ... & ... (00). ...; *Seminar on environmental services and financing for the protection and sustainable use of ecosystems*. ... 10-11, 00 . C ...
104. ... ( // ... / ... / ... )
105. ... & ... (00). *An inventory of current ecosystems service payments, markets and capacity building in South America*. ... C ...
106. ... & ... (00). *Developing markets for watershed protection services and improved livelihoods: a diagnostic for South America*. ... C ... ( // ... / ... / ... 000 / ... / ... )
107. ... & ... (00). ...; *Capturing carbon & conserving biodiversity – the market approach*. ... 0-101. ...
108. ... (00). *Some recent PES experiences and proposals of GTZ projects and programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean*. ... ( C) ...
109. ... (00). ... C ... ( ... 00 ... )

1. & (00). C. . . . . *Capturing carbon & conserving biodiversity – the market approach*, . . . . .
1. & (00). . . . . *Seminar on environmental services and financing for the protection and sustainable use of ecosystems*, . . . . . 10-11, 00. C . . . . .
1. (00). . . . . C. . . . . *The tale of two continents – Ecosystem services in Latin America and East and Southern Africa*, . . . . .
1. & 1. (00). . . . . *Selling forest environmental services – Market-based mechanisms for conservation and development*, . . . . .
- (00). . . . . *Capturing carbon & conserving biodiversity – the market approach*, . . . . .
1. & (00). . . . . *Silver bullet or fools' gold? A global review of markets for forest environmental services and their impacts on the poor*, . . . . .
1. & (00). . . . . *Silver bullet or fools' gold? A global review of markets for forest environmental services and their impacts on the poor*, . . . . . 0.
1. & (00). . . . . *Silver bullet or fools' gold? A global review of markets for forest environmental services and their impacts on the poor*, . . . . . 1-110.
1. & (00). . . . . *Silver bullet or fools' gold? A global review of markets for forest environmental services and their impacts on the poor*, . . . . . 111-1 . . . . .



1. ... & ... ( 00 ). *Assessing the livelihood benefits to local communities on the Profafor Carbon Sequestration Project, Ecuador.* ... ( // ... )
2. ... & ... ( 00 ). *The social impacts of payments for environmental services in Costa Rica. A quantitative field survey and analysis of the Virilla watershed.* ... ( // ... )
3. ... ( 00 ). *Irrigation water policies: micro and macro considerations.* ... C ...
4. ... & ... C ... ( 00 ). *Financing mechanisms: for conservation and sustainable management of Central America forests* ( ... ) ... ( // ... )
5. ... & ... ( 00 ). *Action-learning to develop and test upstream-downstream transactions for watershed protection services: a diagnostic report from Segara River basin, Indonesia.* ... ( ... )

... & ... ( 00 ) ...



... & ... (2007). ... *Selling forest environmental services – Market-based mechanisms for conservation and development*, ... 1-10.

... & ... (2007). ... *Selling forest environmental services – Market-based mechanisms for conservation and development*, ... 1-11.

... (2007). ... *Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment*, ... 10 ... 1-11.

... (2007). *Payments for environmental services: annotated bibliography*.

... / 1= 1 1100110 110 (110 110 ...)- (1)



- ... & ... ( 00 ). *What are we learning from experiences with markets for environmental services in Costa Rica? A review and critique of the literature.* ... ( // - - - - - )
- ... ( 1 0 0 ). *Comercio de servicios ambientales y desarrollo sostenible en Centroamérica: Los casos de Costa Rica y El Salvador* ... ( // - - - - - )
- ... & ... ( 00 ). *Compensation for environmental services*

1. Capturing carbon & conserving biodiversity – the market approach.
2. Capturing carbon & conserving biodiversity – the market approach.
3. Capturing carbon & conserving biodiversity – the market approach.
4. Policy learning in action: Developing markets for watershed protection services and improved livelihoods.
5. A new agenda for forest conservation and poverty reduction: making markets work for low-income producers

1. & ( 00 ). *Developing markets for watershed protection services and improved livelihoods in India.* ( )
2. ( 00 ). *C. & ( ) ( 00 ). The tale of two continents – Ecosystem services in Latin America and East and Southern Africa.* 11-1
3. & ( 00 ). *Paying for Environmental Stewardship: using markets and common-pool property to reduce rural poverty while enhancing conservation.* C. ( // )
4. & C. ( 00 ). *C. ; Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment,* 10 1 0. ( // )
5. & ( 00 ). *Ecological Economics,* 1 1 1 1.
6. & ( 00 ). *Forest Carbon and Local Livelihoods: Assessment of Opportunities and Policy Recommendations,* C. ( // )
7. C. & ( 00 ). *Gestión local y participación en torno al pago por servicios ambientales: Estudios de caso en Costa Rica.* ( // )
8. & ( 00 ). *Environmental scal reform for poverty reduction.* C. ( // )
9. & ( 00 ). *Synergies between trade in environmental services and trade in environmental goods.* C. ( // )
10. & ( 00 ). *World Development,* 1 1 0.





... ( 00 ). *A revised forest strategy for the World Bank Group.* ...  
... C ...  
... ( 00 ).