



Man observing maize growth after changing his practices to Fanya juu terraces (Erasto Massoro)

Equitable Payments for Watershed Services ()

Equitable Payments for Watershed Services (EPWS) is a programme using Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) to improve rural livelihoods.

Aims / objectives: Incentive mechanisms are used to reward upstream landowners for maintaining a beneficial land use or for adapting a particular land use practice which affects the availability and/or quality of downstream water resources. The EPWS approach has enormous potential to advance a new conservation revolution based on a compensation mechanism encouraging and financing conservation efforts as well as improving the livelihoods of the rural poor. EPWS aims to spread SLM technologies to communities, to raise awareness of the benefits of SLM and to improve land productivity. Farmer groups are formed to lead the implementation of SLM.

Methods: The approach includes supervision, support and training of farmers to ensure appropriate implementation of SLM and efficient soil erosion control. Methods include demonstration plots and farmer-to-farmer extension. Capacity building to farmers (on gender mainstreaming, good governance and relevant laws and policies) and monitoring of hydrological and livelihood status are important components of the approach. Efforts to ensure good women integration resulted in a relatively high proportion within the farmer groups (>35%). A payment mechanism has been established to compensate farmers for delivering watershed services (in form of freshwater) through implementation of SLM. Compensation payments “paid in cash and through material support” are made first to establish land use changes, and thereafter for service delivery and maintenance. They are mainly covered through international donors (DANIDA) and “buyers” from the private sector, investing in watershed management.

Role of stakeholders: The EPWS team consisting of CARE International, WWF staffs and short-term workers (such as students) is always involving government staff in various activities to induce them to knowledge on EPWS in particular and the PES concept at large.

Other important information: This PES approach is very new in the country and there is little expertise within the government -which therefore needs to take deliberate efforts to groom experts through seminars and courses on PES mechanisms and its operationalisation



: Morogoro,

• 37.661, -6.825





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Farmers excavating Fanya juu terraces to reduce run off and improve crop production (Erasto Massoro)

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities (Improvement of livelihoods, improvement of hydrological system)

Improve livelihoods through SLM / Improvement of hydrological system / Mechanism to ensure effectiveness, growth and sustainability of EPWS / Enhance quality of program implementation

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: Land cover changes due to extensive cultivations / Deforestation and forest degradation / Soil erosion, loss of soil fertility / Low storage capacity of the Uluguru Mountains due to land cover change / Declining amount of available water in the river coming from Uluguru Mts / Increased run-off and sediment load in water system due to bare lands

/		
?		
/		Efforts to ensure good women integration resulted in a relatively high proportion within the farmer groups (>35%).
/	experts on hydrology, GIS, SWC, economics, forests, etc.	
	DAWASCO	
	Coca Cola KLtd	
	Morogoro district council	district commissioners, ward councillors
	DANIDA, CARE International Tanzania, WWF Tanzania	

/	✓ ✓ ✓	Farmers are being compensated (paid in cash) for labour and area provided for the implementation of SLM (opportunity costs). Material support through manure, seeds and working tools is given as well.
Research	✓ ✓	

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✓) SLM / SLM	(SLM (()	SLM

✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ / ()	
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✓ /	✓ ✓	practical skills on SLM measures, leadership skills, governance, gender mainstreaming, policies and laws to ensure their understanding on the implementation of the EPWS project in their locality

✓	Key elements: technical support on monitoring, provision of extension services for improved land use, situation analysis, awareness creation, capacity building on legal issues and mapping of interventions; People involved: University, foresters, hydrologists, Ministry of agriculture, land use planners
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bio-physical aspects were monitored through measurements socio-cultural aspects were monitored through observations economic / production aspects were monitored through observations

✓ ✓ ✓ /	Research is a main part of PES as an approach to facilitate SLM adoption and has been very effective in guiding programme design; it included SLM assessment, hydrological analysis, economic analysis, social and livelihoods assessment, etc. All interventions applied were proposed by research conducted before and during implementation. Research was carried out on-farm
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SLM			
< 2,000	Approach costs were met by the following donors: international	✓	/
2,000-10,000	(DANIDA): 60.0%; private sector	✓	
10,000-100,000	('buyers' of ecosystem service):		
100,000-1,000,000	9.0%; local community / land user(s) (through labour power):		
> 1,000,000	31.0%		
Precise annual budget:			

/			
:			✓
:	:		✓

✓			

		SLM?	✓
increased production			
		?	✓
women have gained training in improving land use practices			
Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach?			✓
Upscaling to neighbouring villages will be facilitated by the establishment of networks of farmers groups to receive training by local extension services. A steering committee, with representatives of the farmers, investors and government offices will facilitate replication in other parts of the country.			

SLM		()	
			✓ /
		(/)/	
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		SLM	
well-being and livelihoods improvement			Participant land users can continue the activity without additional support- maintenance costs are low and the technologies will improve productivity and resilience of farming system. Upscaling to neighbouring villages will be facilitated by the establishment of networks of farmers groups to receive training by local extension services. A steering committee, with representatives of the farmers, investors and government offices will facilitate replication in other parts of the country.

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:	/	/	:
- PES as an additional argument for supporting property claims - To ensure services are delivered and payments are made and a reliable monitoring mechanism has been put in place - Poor people are in the centre of the objectives - Approach rewards land users for providing watershed services - PES as an incentive for conservation, helping to change land usersâ€™ vision towards improved land management - Once measures are applied they are simple and cheap to maintain		- May reduce the effectiveness of non-incentive based approaches as people will now demand rewards/payments awareness creation is important to all players including government and local communities - Payments / rewards are realised before service delivery ensure integration of PES with other approaches to ensure effectiveness short and long term benefits. Paying labour cost upfront while waiting for the service delivery rewards	

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Editors

2011

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: 6

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https://qcat.wocat.net/km/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2567/

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- CARE International (CARE) -
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (DEZA / COSUDE / DDC / SDC) -
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