Payments for ecosystem services: saving the monkeys and helping the people

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Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)

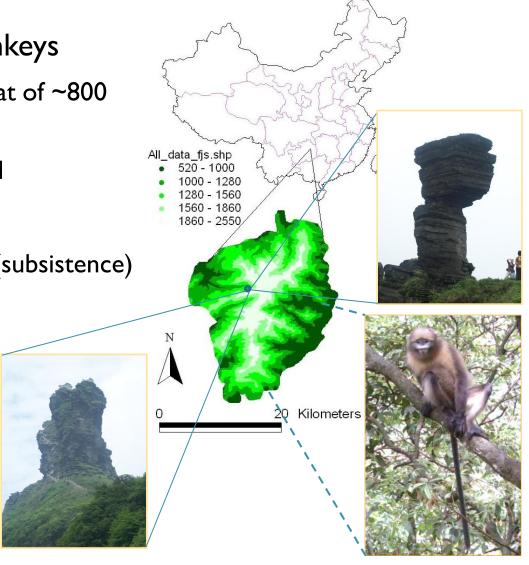
- PES: <u>incentives</u> paid to <u>users</u> of natural resources to <u>protect</u> the natural systems
- Benefits:
 - Protect the environment
 - Protect the people

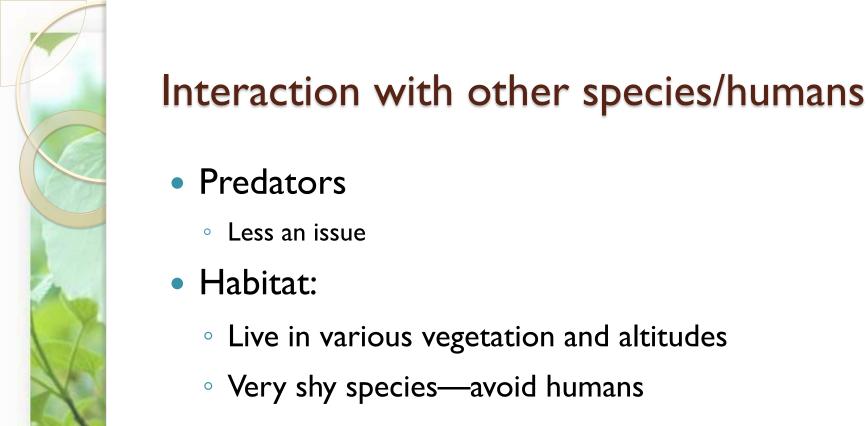


- Lack of "permanence"
 - Resource users return to previous (or other) environmentally detrimental behavior pattern after PES ends
 - Protect the environment within a limited amount of time

Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve, China

- Guizhou Golden monkeys
 - The only and last habitat of ~800 animals
 - "Endangered" by IUCN
- Local community
 - 21,000 local residents (subsistence)
 - Over 40,000 tourists
 - PES in work
- Abundance in
 - Local biodiversity
 - Natural Beauty
 - Cultural Heritage





Humans

- Resource extractions
- Herding
- Tourisms

Grain-to-green program (PES in China)

Qualification: sloped land

• Contract to individual households (government) 张家坝派出所

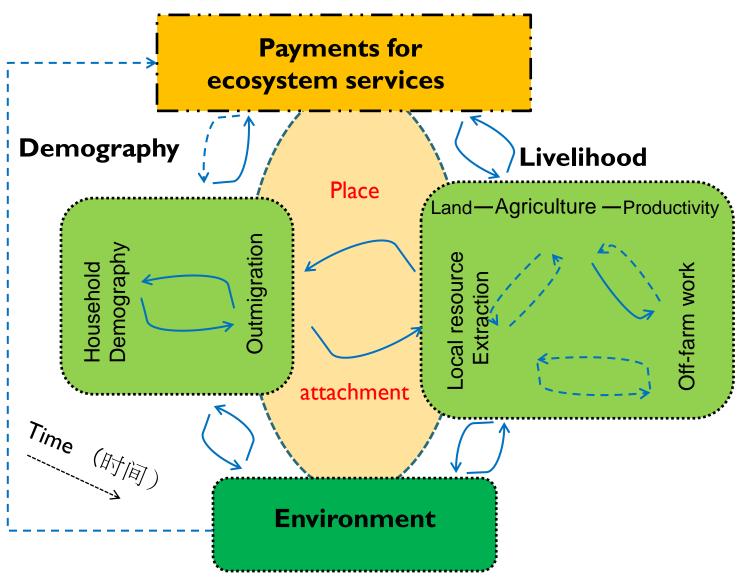
• Incentives:

- Grain
- Cash
- Seedlings and maintenance (one time)

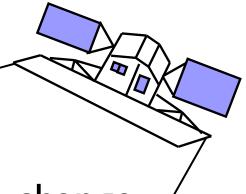


Map courtesy: Mr. Yeqin Yang

Coupled Human And Natural Systems (CHANS) framework



The environment



- Canopy fractional cover & change
- Vegetation classification & change
- Monkey occupancy over space and time





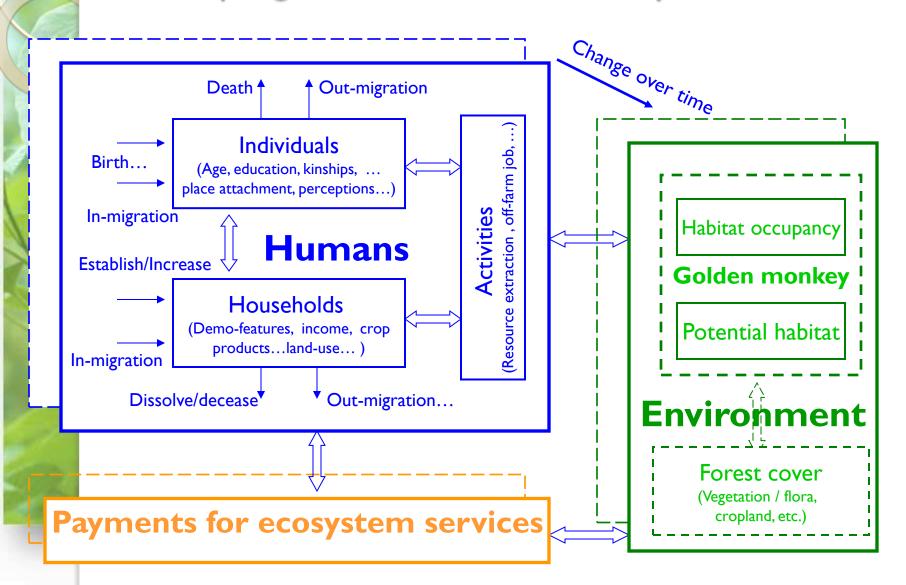


Monkey activity: Camera trapping



participatory agent-based model

Coupling human and natural subsystems





- PES will stimulate outmigration
- PES has the potential to shift (even revolutionize) the long-term structure and dynamics of local systems



- Expand the theory of the multiphasic response (Davis 1963) to make it a powerful tool for explaining human behaviors in CHANS systems
- Innovative measure of forest function (or any type of ecosystem function)
- Innovative methodology from a complex systems perspective
- Facilitate better public policy formulation

