Towards Solutions: Payments for Ecosystem Services 15/04/2010 - Laurence Couldrick

Westcountry

SOU

Rivers

Trust

FDC

Association



The Westcountry Rivers Trust

The objectives of the Trust are:

- To secure the preservation, protection, development and improvement of watercourses in the Westcountry.
- To advance the education of the public in water management.



"...a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in a equitable way..."







Case Study – Riverbank fencing





Savings: Fencing preventing lameness, straying and infection saving £2 per animal per year. On a 200 head dairy unit the fencing more than paid for itself in the first year = $\frac{2400}{yr}$

Cost: Fencing = £250



Win-Win integrated management plans



- 2000+ farmers & landowners given advice
- 1500+ Integrated Land & River Management Plans
- Over 100,000 ha of land targeted with management advice
- 250 km+ riverbank restored
- 20 major wetlands restored/improved
- 85+ km ditches prioritised for re-vegetation
- 350+ sites of accelerated erosion controlled
- 35 demonstration sites developed and operational
- 270+ sites of habitat improvement
- 50+ buffer zones created



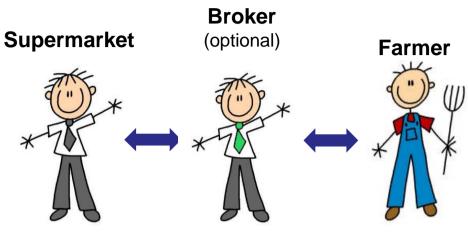
Tools to sculpt water catchment protection



- Regulation you alter rights to do certain things on land and prosecute breaches (SSSI, SAC, NVZ & WPZ) - requires costly enforcement and unfair if not applied either universally or objectively
- Win-win you find win-wins for land owners that save them money and improve the environment, and foster land management change *delivers economic benefits but land protection is voluntary and subject to global prices.*
- Incentives Paid Ecosystem Services (PES) beneficiaries pay providers for ecosystem services needs clear economic case for investment and understanding of uncertainties.



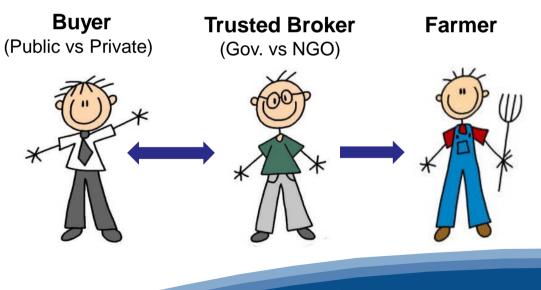
PES - Global commonalities



Types and number of services A voluntary direct payment from the beneficiary to the provider conditional on the delivery of an ecosystem service *(most of the successful schemes have explicit single services and/or buyer)*

Types of governance

Schemes can be paid for through private or public funds and run by governmental or nongovernmental groups (whilst there are many successful examples of all combinations trust is one of the most important factors)

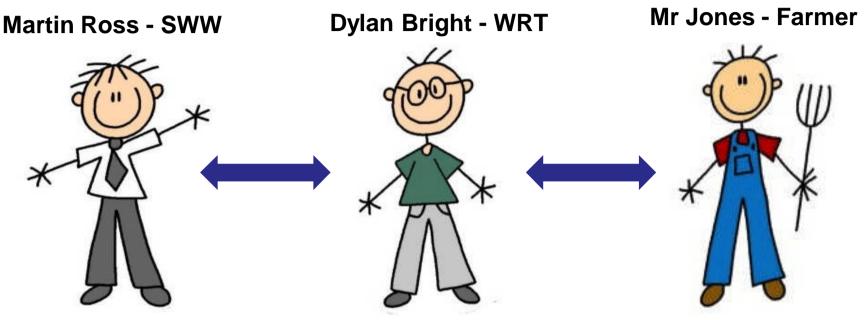




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Single service PES at a catchment scale





- Estimated cost/benefit ratio of up to 65:1 = reduced risk
- Sold to OFWAT
- 65p from every bill payer = £9 million

- Ensure works and advice creates multiple ecosystem benefits
- Minimise admin costs
 - Monitor concept

- Instigate farm resource management plan
- Pay for remaining non grant aided work
 - Change practices



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Multiple service PES at a field scale



Site 1

Current agricultural floodplain Managed for grazing animals

Site 2

Current agricultural floodplain Managed for grazing animals

Site 3

Current agricultural floodplain Managed for grazing animals

Site 4

Abandoned ~3 years ago 'Intermediate control'

Site 5 Unmanaged wet woodland

Potential Management Options1.Continue current management2.Extensification of management3.Abandonment

Ecosystem Service	Option 1 – Do nothing	Option 2 – Extensify	Option 3 – Abandon	Notes
Provisioning services				
Fresh water	0	++	++	Purification of water by increase retention of sediment
Food (e.g. crops, fruit, fish, etc.)	++	-		Loss of grazing and agriculture payments offset by shellfish production
Fibre and fuel (e.g. timber, etc.)	0	0	+	Limited coppicing
Genetic resources	0	0	0	Small increase or neutral
Biochemicals, natural medicines,	0	0	0	Small increase or neutral
Ornamental resources (e.g. shells)	?	?	?	Not known
Regulatory services				
Air quality regulation	0	+	+	Small increase or neutral
Climate regulation (sequestration)	-	+	++	Net increase in greenhouse gas sequestration with habitat shift
Water regulation (flooding, etc.)	0	++	++	Increased water storage
Natural hazard reg. (i.e. storms)	0	++	++	Valued in water regulation
Pest regulation	?	?	?	Not known
Disease regulation	?	?	?	Not known
Erosion regulation	-	+	++	Improvement in bank stability
Water purification & treat waste	+	++	++	Valued in fresh water provision
Pollination	0	+	+	Small increase or neutral
Cultural services				
Cultural heritage	0	0	0	Valued in recreation
Recreation and tourism	0	++	+	Improved fishing, shooting, navigation and bathing water
Aesthetic value	0	+	+	Valued in recreation
Spiritual and religious value	?	?	?	Not known
Inspiration of art, folklore, etc	0	+	+	Valued in recreation
Social relations	0	+	+	Valued in recreation
Supporting services				
Soil formation	÷	++	++	Valued in erosion regulation and fresh water provision
Primary production	-	+	++	Quantification complex
Nutrient cycling	-	+	++	Valued in Climate regulation and fresh water provision
Water recycling	-	+	++	Valued in fresh water provision
Photosynthesis	-	+	++	Quantification complex
Provision of habitat		++	++	Net increase in diverse habitat



Qualitative assessment

Score	Assessment of effect	
++	Potential significant positive effect	
+	Potential positive effect	
0	Negligible effect	
-	Potential negative effect	
	Potential significant negative effect	
?	Gaps in evidence	



Ecosystem Service	Option 2 – Extensify	Option 3 – Abandon
Provisioning services		
Fresh water	£7,357	£7,357
Food (e.g. crops, fruit, fish, etc.)	£-1,365	£-3,990
Fibre and fuel (e.g. timber, etc.)	0	+
Genetic resources	0	0
Biochemicals, natural medicines,	0	0
Ornamental resources (e.g. shells)	?	?
Regulatory services		
Air quality regulation	+	+
Climate regulation (sequestration)	£2,142	£4,284
Water regulation (flooding, etc.)	++	++
Natural hazard reg. (i.e. storms)	++	++
Pest regulation	?	?
Disease regulation	?	?
Erosion regulation	£141	£283
Water purification & treat waste	++	++
Pollination	+	+
Cultural services		
Cultural heritage	0	0
Recreation and tourism	£1,950	£200
Aesthetic value	+	+
Spiritual and religious value	?	?
Inspiration of art, folklore, etc	+	+
Social relations	+	+
Supporting services		
Soil formation	++	++
Primary production	+	++
Nutrient cycling	+	++
Water recycling	+	++
Photosynthesis	+	++
Provision of habitat	£1,000	£1,000
Total Annual Benefit	£11,225	£9,134
25 year Horizon (discounted 3.5%)	£189,594	£154,276

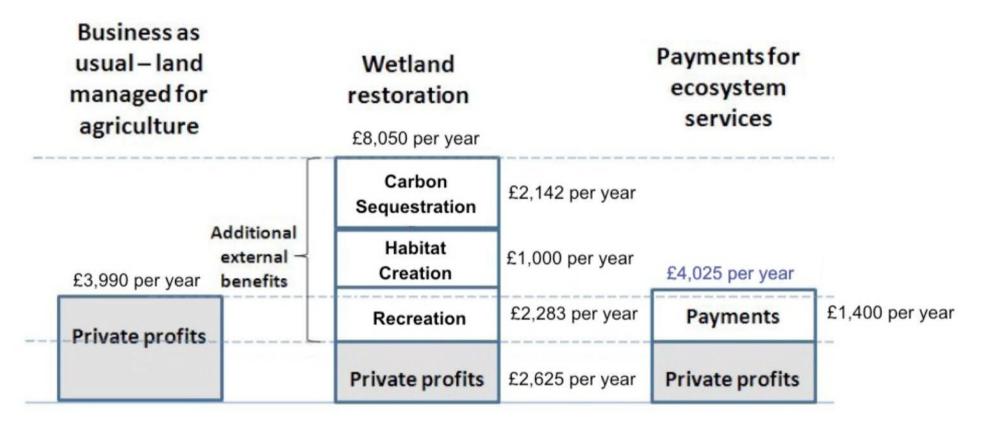


Quantification and monetisation of potential exploitable services



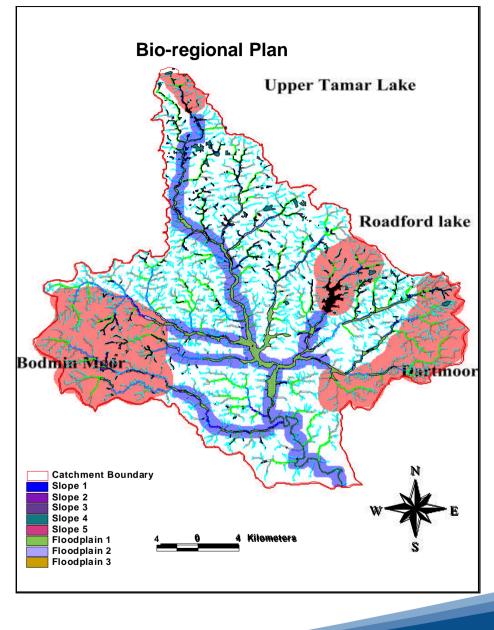
Assessing actual exploitable payments for extensification







Creating a catchment vision – Tamar 2000 (WRT & WERG)





1. Basin Stream order

2. Wetland HGMU's

3. Bio-regional plan



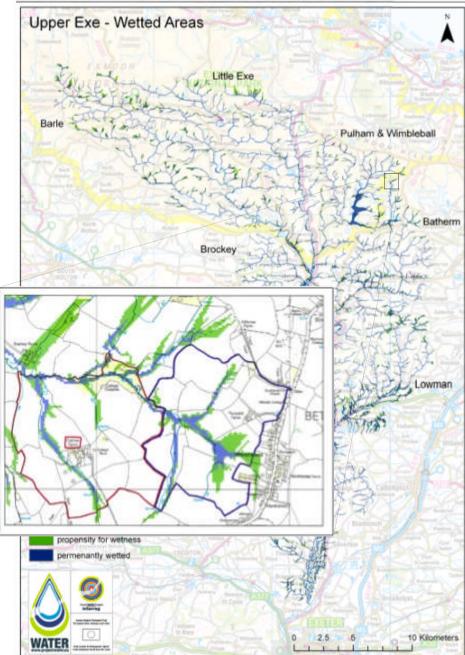
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Creating a catchment vision – 2011 and beyond...



Mapping to identify potential target areas and value cost of protection:

- 1 Pollution Source Mobility
- 2 Pollution Connectivity
- 3 Potential to Disconnect
 - Source wetlands
 - Pathway interceptor wetlands
 - Receptor stripping wetlands
- 4 Management Areas
 - Low risk non wetland areas
 - Low risk source wetland areas
 - High risk areas with a buffer
 - High risk areas without a buffer
 - Receptor striping wetlands
- 5 Weightings
 - Drinking water areas
 - Flood protection areas
 - Recreation areas
 - Biodiversity rich areas
 - Agricultural value



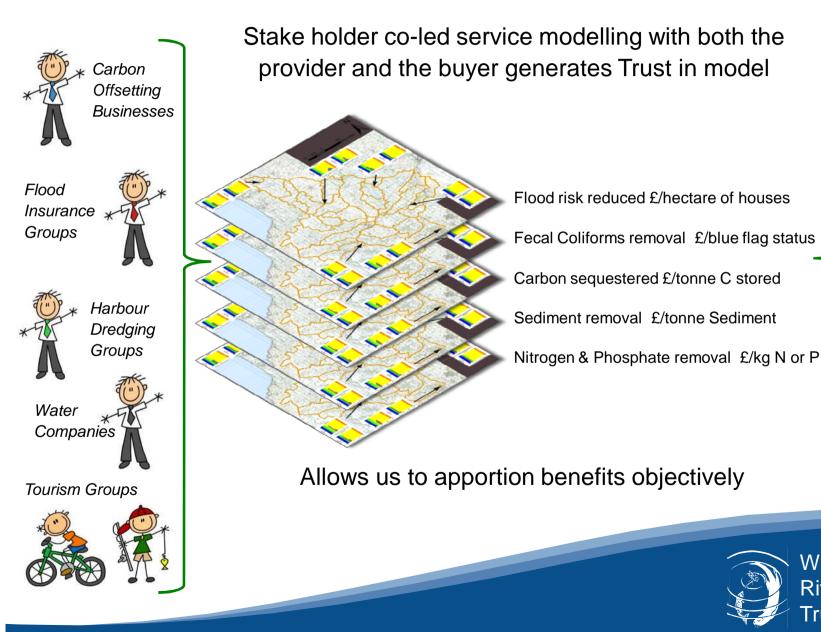
What these areas look like on the ground





Assessing Economics and apportioning benefits





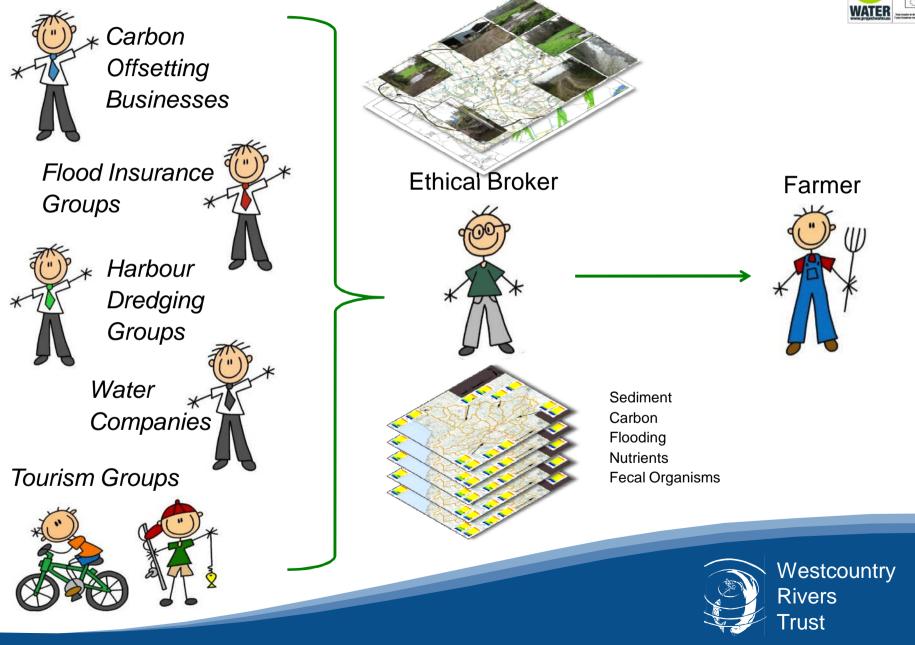


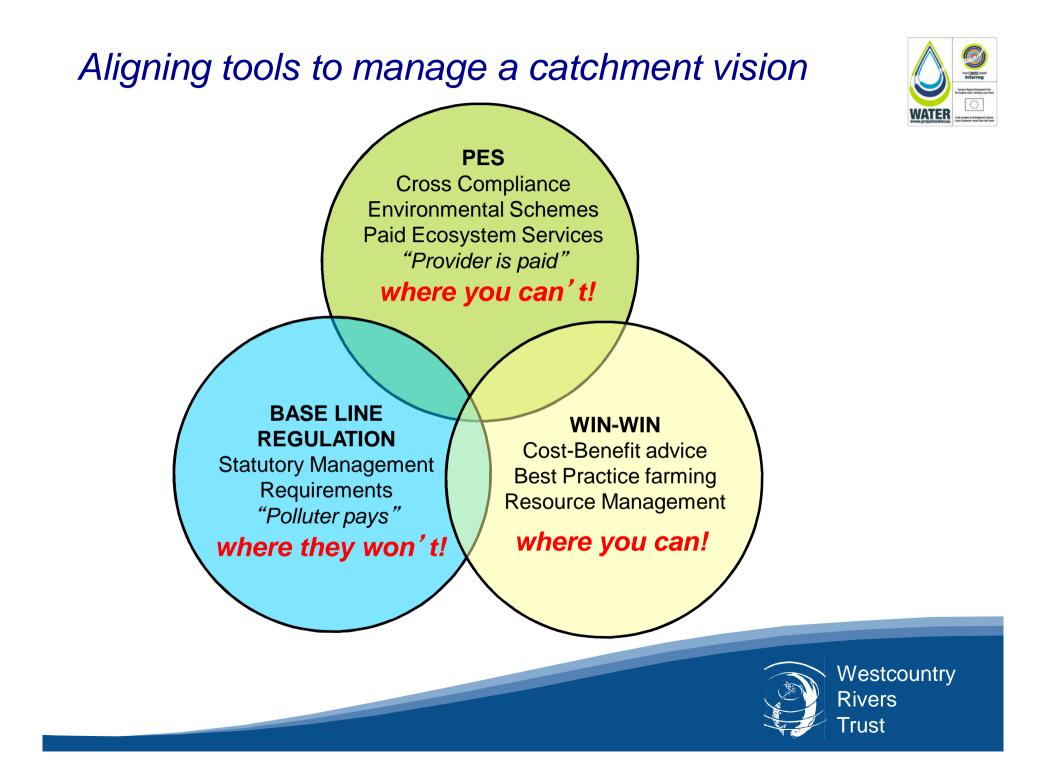




Multiple service PES at a catchment scale







Thank you for taking the time to view this presentation



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