Testimony on Payment for Ecosystem Services in VT

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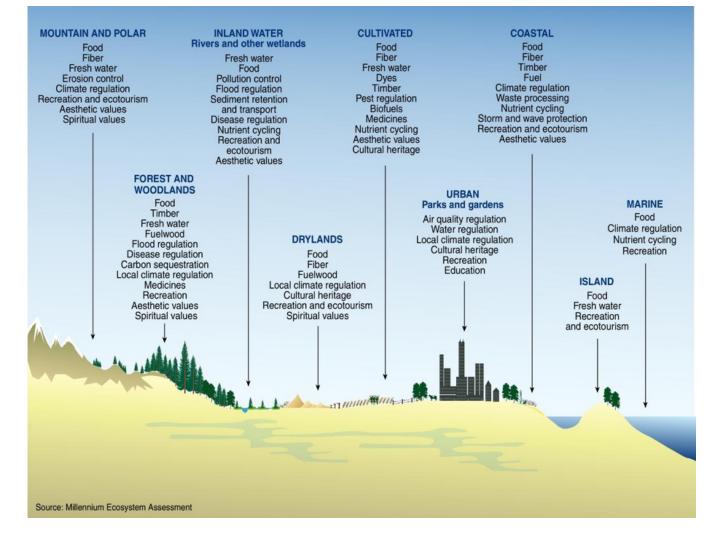
Ecosystem Services



Motivate decisions, policies

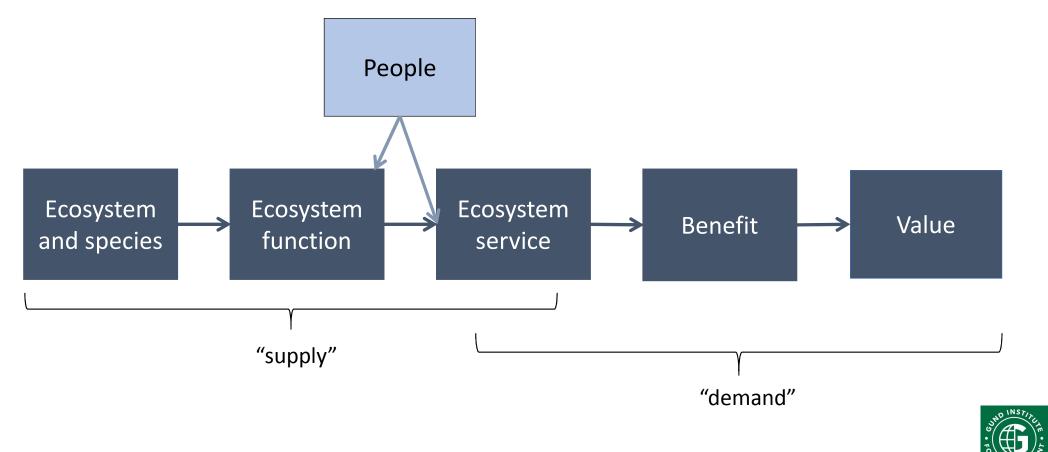


Ecosystem services supplied by...

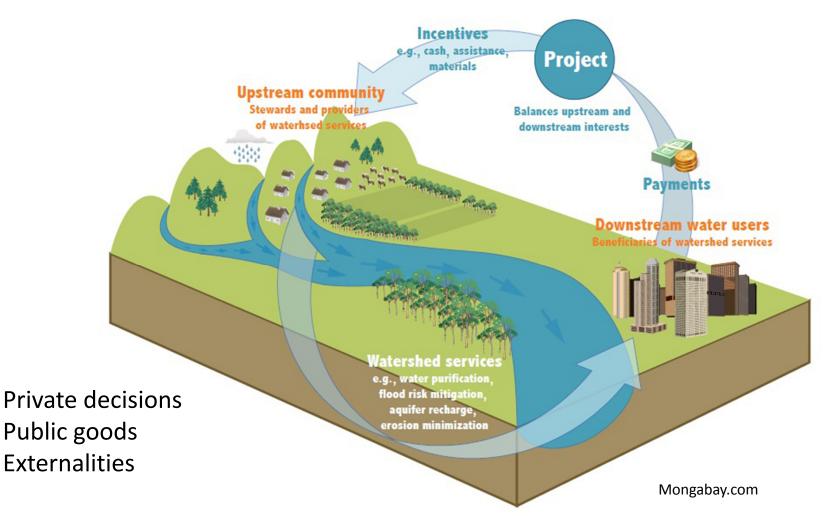




Ecosystems, Ecosystem Services, Benefits & Value



Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)





Logic of PES

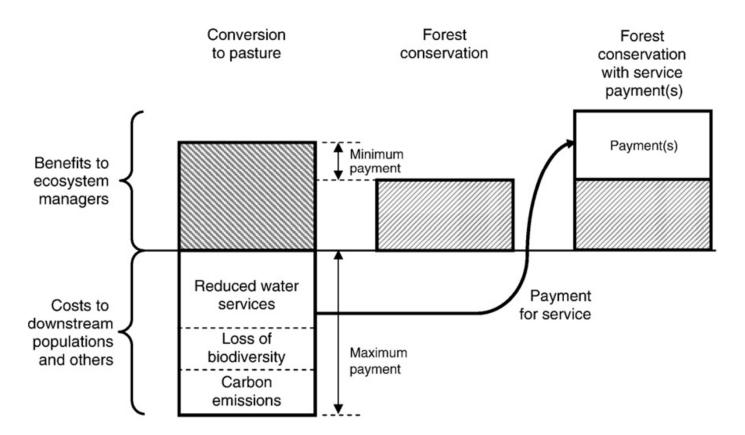


Fig. 1-The logic of payments for environmental services. Source: Adapted from Pagiola and Platais (2007).



Ecosystem Services on VT Farms

- Farmers can potentially provide multiple ecosystem services (beyond food) by mimicking and including natural system benefits
 - Water storage, nutrient retention & removal to benefit water quality, carbon sequestration & storage, pollination



Farm systems can, e.g., generate ecosystem services by:

- Improving efficiency of phosphorus use & reducing runoff risk
- Increasing carbon sequestration and/or storage in soils & biomass



Ecosystem Services on VT Farms

PES is a promising option

- Externality that needs fixing
- Pay landowners to produce measurable environmental outcomes/benefits

Doesn't work everywhere

• Careful design is needed



General characteristics

- Which ecosystem services?
- What, exactly, will be paid for?
- Who buys?
- Who else benefits?
- Who sells?
- Timeline?
- Spatial scale?



Design features

- Intermediaries?
- External donor support?
- How are sellers selected?
- Monitoring?
- Sanctions?
- Conditionality?
- Linked to other policy tools?



Payments to providers

- Mode of payment?
- Payment amount, cash equivalent?
- Timing of payment?
- Differentiation (spatial, other)?
- Contract duration?



Factors affecting effectiveness & efficiency

- Baselines and scenarios?
- Opportunity costs?
- Additionality?
- Land use ecosystem service link?
- Leakage?
- Permanence?
- Transaction costs?



My thoughts on PES design in VT

Land use – ecosystem service link is key

- PES needs to be tied to measurable environmental outcomes/benefits
 - Scientifically robust field measurements, models, or (ideally) a combination
 - Use of existing programs/tools will likely decrease cost

Monitoring should...

- Provide reliable information about primary intended outcome (e.g., reduced P loading)
- Inform farm management, avoiding potential pitfalls (cost, noise, slow variables)

Additionality should be a goal

• If PES recipients would have undertaken the exact same land uses even without payments, no additional ES will be generated



PES project at Gund Institute

Gund Institute Grad Course underway

- co-led by Taylor Ricketts, Eric Roy, & Courtney Hammond-Wagner
- builds on VT Dairy & Water Collaborative effort
- PES design for VT that addresses dual challenges of water quality & agricultural sustainability
- have received input from numerous stakeholders in VT
- focused on phosphorus & carbon

Presentation of preliminary design:

• Thursday, May 2, 2:30-3:30, UVM's Davis Center, Chittenden Bank Room #413. Additional hour for conversation 3:30-4:30.

