



Forests, trees and watershedbased PES: pre-conditions and impacts

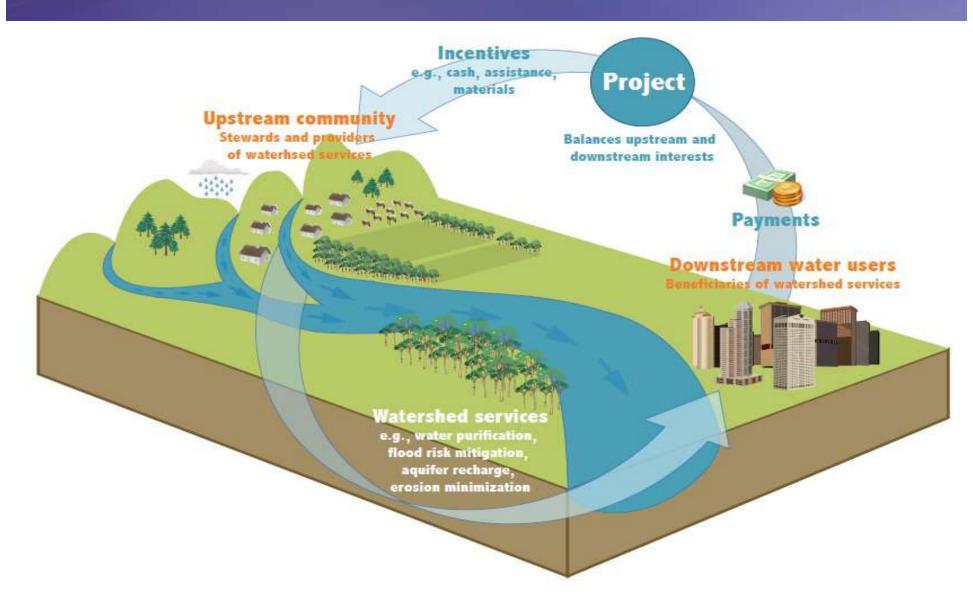
EFI

Structure

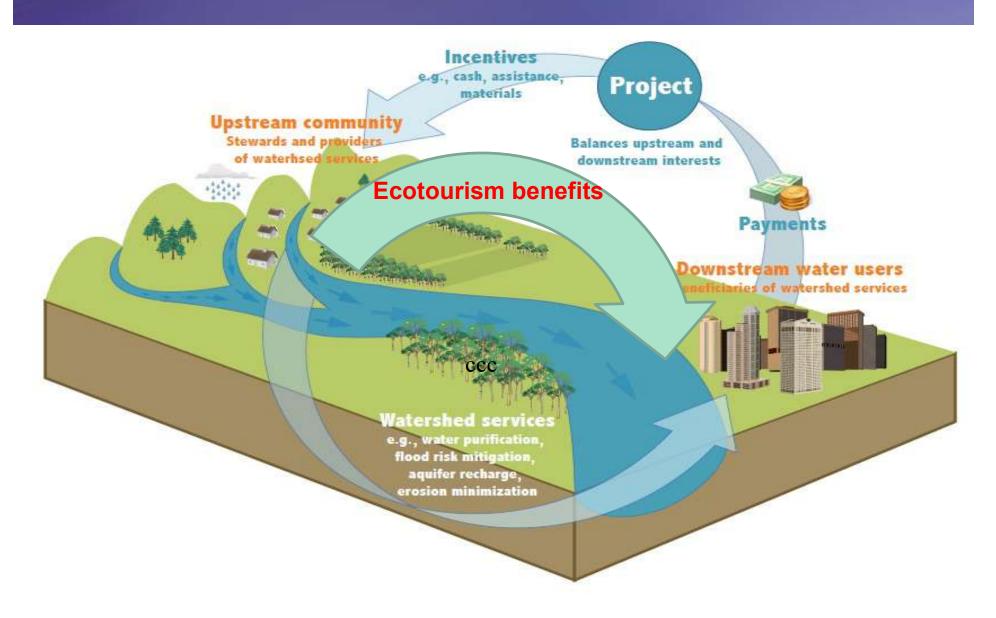
- I. Paying for watershed services (PWS)
- II. PWS in Europe
- III. Is PES working for watersheds?
- IV. Concluding perspectives

I. Watershed PES: paying for what?

Spatial ES externality justifies PES



Not all ES externalities are offsite



My (narrow) PES definition:

- 1. **Voluntary** transactions
- 2. between service **users**
- 3. and service **providers**
- 4. that are **conditional** on agreed rules of natural resource management
- 5. for generating **offsite** services.
- ⇒ Different from PESFOR-W (e.g. buying land)

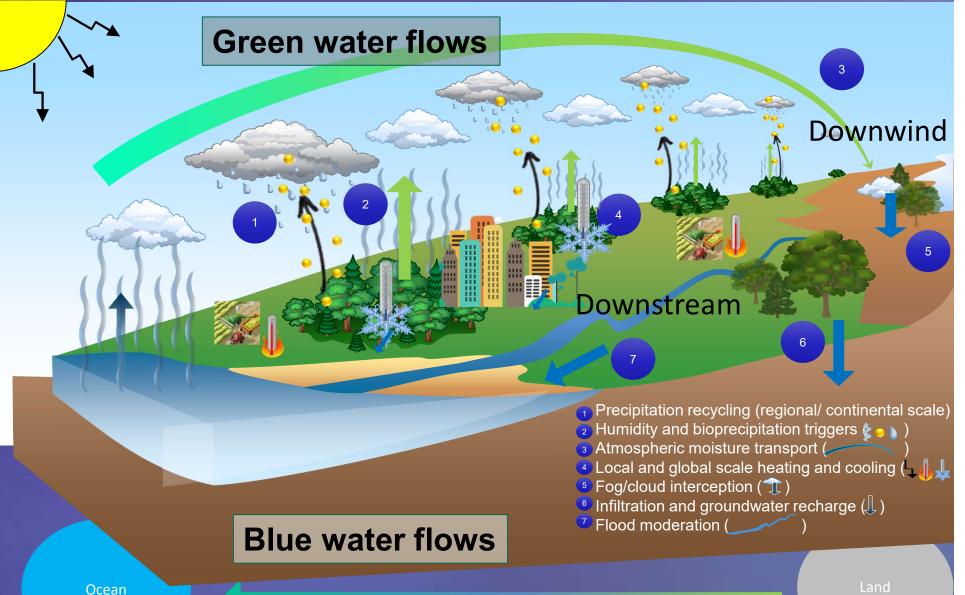
Wunder (2015) – Ecological Economics

Preconditions for PES

- 1. Economics: Social benefits of ES provision need to exceed the social costs (=> WTP > WTA)
- 2. Buyer & seller institutions: ES providers and users can organize payments (coordination, intermediary) to their best economic interest ex. legitimate institutions, free-riding controlled
- *3. Tenure*: land stewards have *de facto* effective exclusion rights critical in global South! $\stackrel{\$}{\rightleftharpoons}$
- => PES less suited to lowest-income, poorly governed regions; preconditions don't hold

Wunder et al. (2020) – ARRE

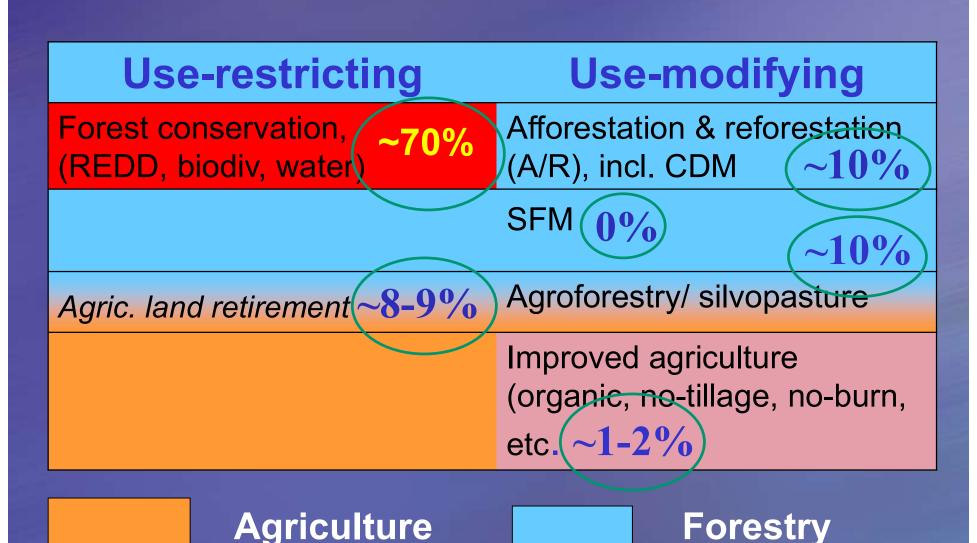
PES for blue and green water?



Paying for what watershed ES?

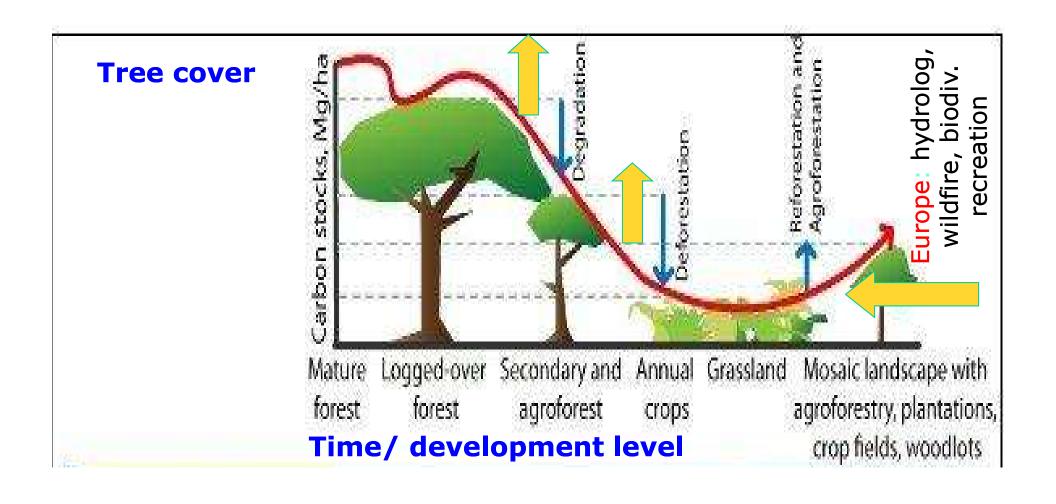
- "enhancement of stream flow quantity, control of its variability and quality (incl. sediments, pathogens, nutrients, and pollutants) and risk management (including flood, landslide and erosion prevention)" (*Bellagio Conversations* 2008)
- Typically, bundles of water ES (quality & quantity) are being demanded not an "either/or".
- Sectors: WTP high from hydroelectricals, drinking
 water irrigation less, fisheries, tourism ~zero.
- Public PES: Hydro benefit part of larger ES bundle
- => Contracts seldom for ES; for land-use proxies

What land use is being paid for? (in my PES database)

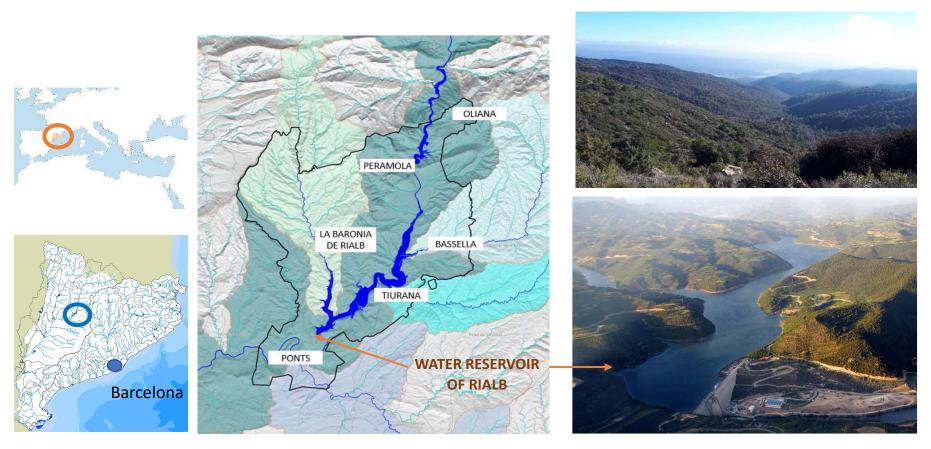


II. Payment for watershed services (PWS) in Europe

PES and the forest transition



Case from SINCERE: Rialb, Catalonia (ES) Forest management for watershed+ ES (350 Km²)



Courtesy: Teresa Baiges

Objective of PES: To finance more forest management by payments from ES users for positive forestry impacts on ES provision



WATER PROVISION & REGULATION (quantity & quality)

CULTURAL SERVICES (landscape/ leisure)

Courtesy: Teresa Baiges

PRACTICAL CHALLENGES & POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Design of local "Forests for Water" Fund

CHALLENGES	PRECONDITIONS	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
1. Financing mechanism: willingness to pay of ES beneficiaries	Economics (#1) Buyer institutions (#2)	Target demand side? Small expert comittee? Networking & lobbying?
2. Engaging stakeholders from Forest Owner Association and Public Consortium	Seller institutions (#2)	Target key forest owners in the six municipalities?
3. Post-SINCERE sustainability	Buyer & seller institutions (#2)	Politically engaging Lleida Province?

Courtesy: Teresa Baiges



Paraphrasing a wise man:

Q: "What do you think about payments for forest environment-tal services in Europe?"

A: "Oh, I think it would be a good idea!"

Fits both ways:

- a) Against common belief, little PES exists
- b) Having more of it would be desirable
- => some agri-environmental, little forestbased PES exists in Europe

What obstacles to PES in Europe?

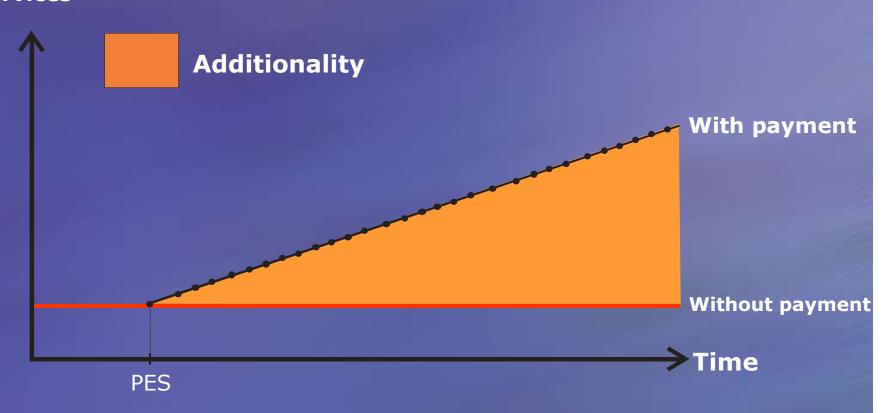
Europe has institutional/ land-tenure base, but:

- 1. Prevalence of some large protected areas
- 2. Forest *tenure*: some have large state forests....
- 3. ...elsewhere small, fragmented private forests
- 4. ...or absentee owners (little *de facto* control)
- 5. Societal vision prevails: ES provision is a public, regulatory, not "market-based" responsibility
- 6. Insufficient willingness to pay (WTP) cultural-institutional, rather than economic argument
- => Societal legacy (5) and low WTP (6) may be the key constraints

III. Is PES working for watersheds?

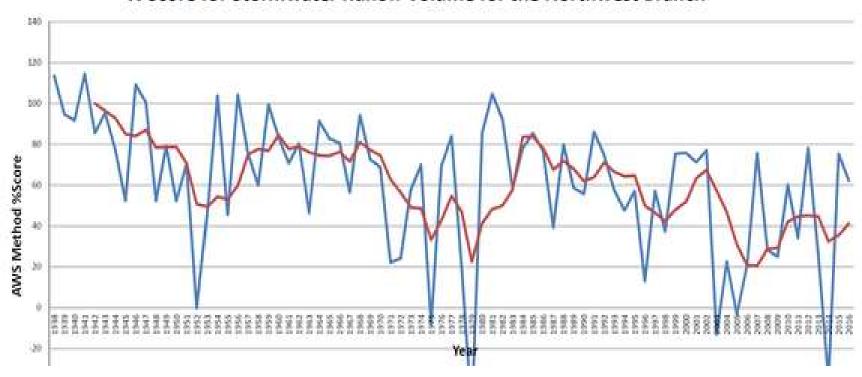
How to assess PWS impacts (in theory)?

Watershed services



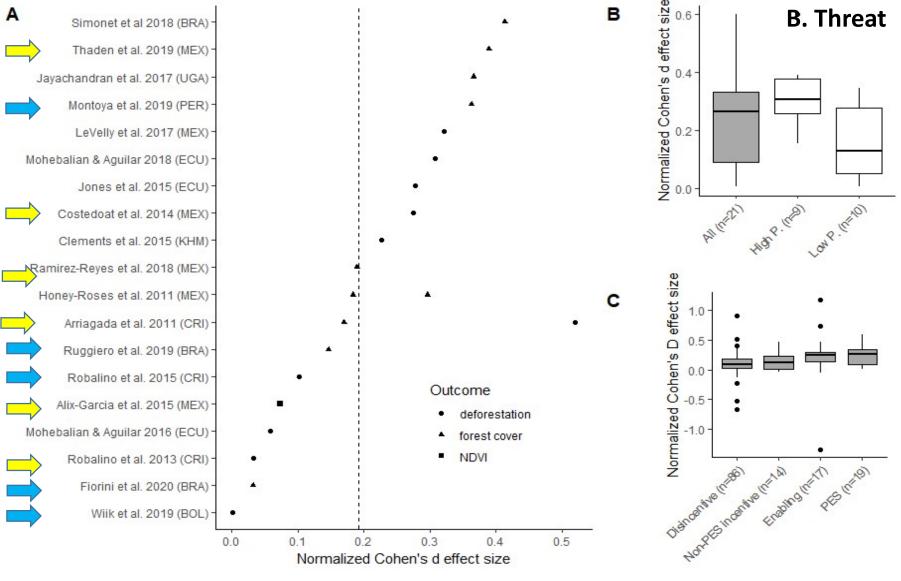
How to assess PWS impacts (in practice)?

% Score for Stormwater Runoff Volume for the Northwest Branch



- => Need ES data from long time series
- ⇒ Need controls (e.g. paired catchments)
- ⇒ Short run: monitor land use + model hydrology

PES (hard) evaluated impacts on forests



A. PES cases

Wunder et al. (2020)

C. PES vis-a-vis other tools

IV. Concluding perspectives

Payments for watershed services

- 1. A **classical PES** setup: well-defined ES users, providers, and a payment vehicle that just keeps running (water!)
- 2. PES is used worldwide much more for **forest conservation** than for planting woodlots
- 3. In water-stressed settings, quality-quantity tradeoffs around woodlot planting: adding trees may shift blue to green water (more transpiration).
- **4. Monitoring** watershed ES impacts tricky, but PWS have had decent **land-use effectiveness** though depending much on their design!

Watershed PES in Europe

- 1. In **Europe**, so far very little private willingness to pay for watershed service ("state is responsible!")
- 2. Future risks as potential **game changers**: adapting to climate change? weather anomalies (droughts, floods, storm)? Mega-wildfires?
- 3. Public PES: reforms of Common Agricultural Policy?
- 4. Private PES: increased risks, regulatory failure?
- 5. PES \Leftrightarrow forest cover link more complex in European landscape mosaics: sometimes more trees, sometimes restricting forest regrowth (wildfires, water quantity, recreation, cultural ES).



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Payments for Watershed Services

The Bellagio Conversations

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/236027847_Payments_for_Watershed_Services_The_Bellagio_Conversation