

# An International Overview of Innovative Financing Instruments for Ecosystem Management

#### Implications for the PRC

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- I. Global Overview
- II. China's Place in Global Trends
- III. Implications for Eco-compensation
- IV. Final Thoughts

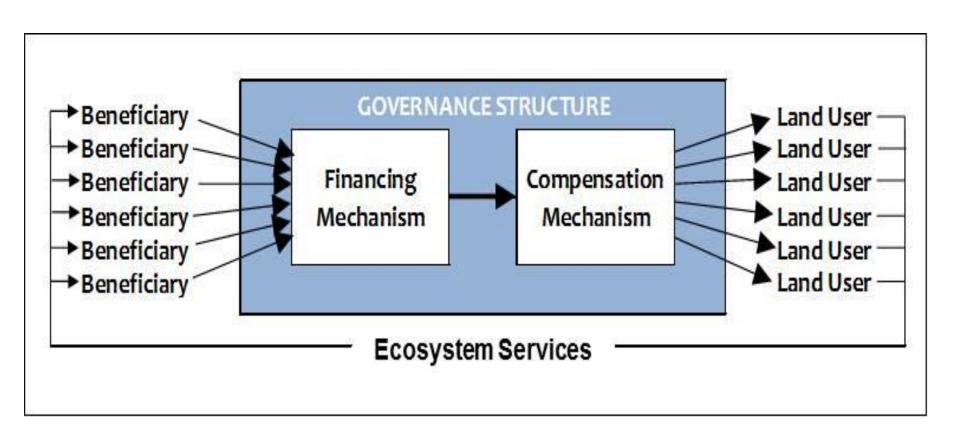


#### **Global Ecosystem Services Markets**

Ecosystem Service	# of Active Programs	Market Size
Biodiversity	45 (as of 2011), 39 in 2010	US\$2-4 billion/year (as of 2011)
Watershed	405 as of 2013, 205 in 2011, 103 in 2008	US\$9.57 billion (as of 2013)
Forest Carbon	513 (as of 2013), 452 in 2012, 412 in 2011.	US\$216 million (as of 2013), US\$237 million (as of 2012)



#### **Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)**





#### Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)

The most recent survey found US\$7.3 billion was paid globally in 2013 to compensate landowners for sustainably managing their farms, forests and other productive lands for watershed services;

• The PRC contributed the majority of this, with its large-scale forestry programs such as the Conversion of Cropland to Forests Program a major source of total investments.



#### **Agro-environmental Payments**

- US Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP)
  - Provided \$936 million in financial support and \$36.1 million in technical assistance to farmers in 2014;
  - 37,207 active and completed contracts for 2014, covering 4,539,132 hectares of farmland.
- Measures under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Union –
  - 2007-2013: Expenditures totaled \$22.8 billion, or 22% of total expenditures for rural development;
  - 2014-2020: 30% of the \$286.6 billion European Agricultural Guarantee Fund will be for "Green Direct Payments";
  - 2014-2020: 1/3 of the \$108 billion European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development.



#### **Collective-Action Funds/Water Funds**

 One-third of new programs during 2012-2013 for investing in naturebased solutions for watershed services.

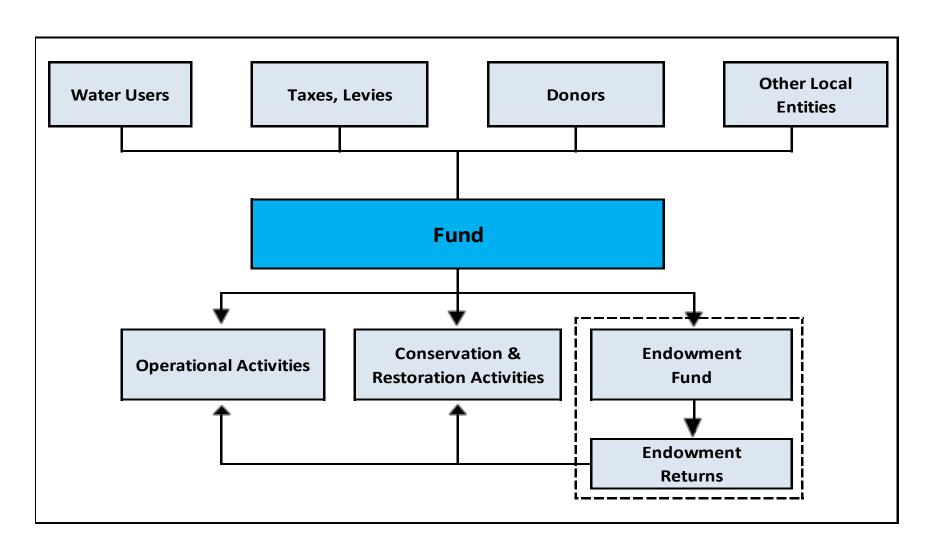
Help to better leverage preexisting financial resources;

 Serve as a platform for negotiations and decision-making between key stakeholders so as to improve overall governance;

 Serve as a vehicle for raising awareness of environmental costs and benefits.



#### **Collective-Action Funds/Water Funds**







- At least 18 subnational, national or regional emissions trading schemes and crediting approaches currently in operation;
- These covered ~6 gigatonnes of equivalent carbon dioxide (GtCO<sub>2</sub>e), or around 12% of global greenhouse gas emissions;
- These include schemes in the European Union, Switzerland, US, Canada, Kazakhstan, Austria, New Zealand, Japan and China;
- A number of voluntary schemes are also in play, with voluntary carbon offset demand involving \$395 million in transactions for 87 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2014, up from 76 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2013;
- Market-wide average prices around \$3.8 per tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2014.
- Forestry and land-use related offsets comprised more than half of all voluntary market transactions by volume.



#### **Nutrient Trading (a.k.a. Water Quality Trading)**

- 1996 US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drafted a Framework for Watershed-Based Trading.
- 2003 After funding numerous pilot studies, EPA released a Final Water Quality Trading Policy;
- By 2004, more than 70 schemes were in development across the US, with these involving a range of mechanisms and performance targets;
- Current estimates trading volumes hit a high in 2013 of \$10.7
  million in North America due to the market gaining scale and the
  entrance of new actors, including private entrepreneurs developing
  credits for the market.
- Not all of these schemes are regulatory-driven, with some "pre-compliance" markets (e.g. the Conservation Marketplace of Minnesota, and the Great Miami River programs).



#### **Conservation Offsets**

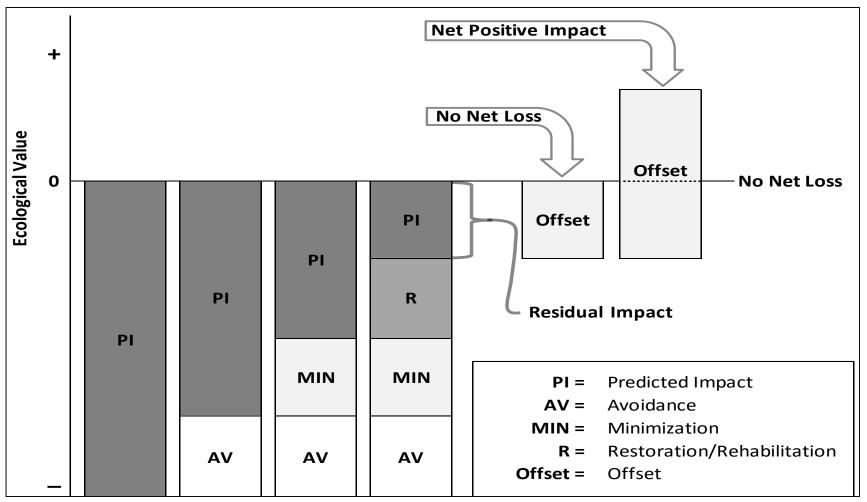
Biodiversity Offsets, Wetlands Banking.

Designed to resolve pressure between development and conservation;

 The US, EU, Brazil, Australia and South Africa are examples of countries with laws requiring biodiversity offsets in certain circumstances;

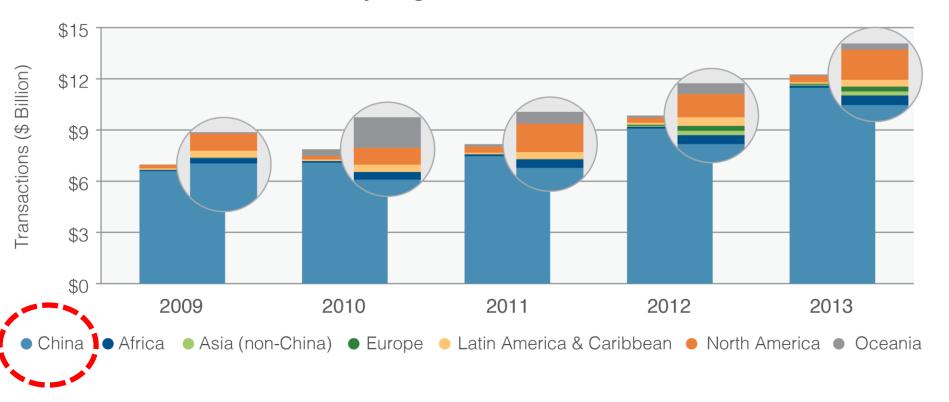
#### **Conservation Offsets**

#### The Mitigation Hierarchy



#### **China's Place in Global Trends**

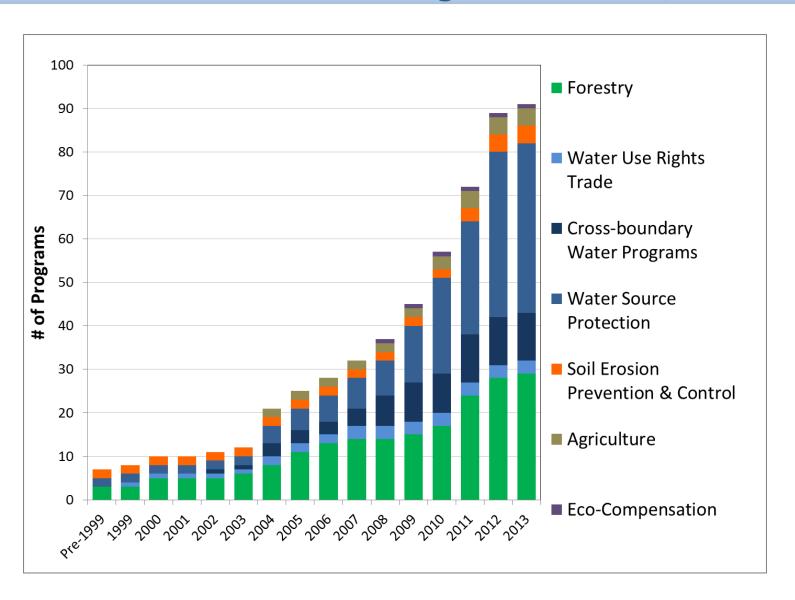
#### By Region, 2009-2013



Source: Forest Trends' Ecosystem Marketplace. (2014). State of Watershed Investment 2014.

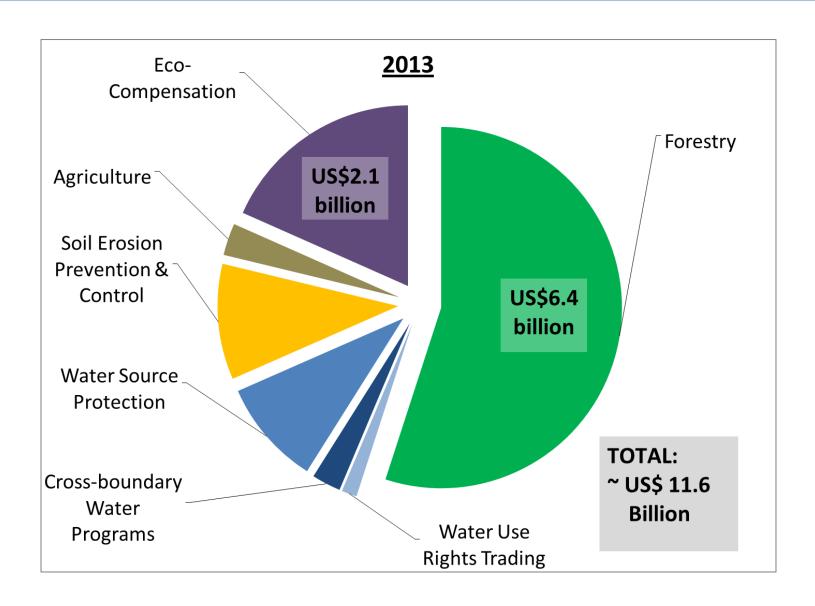


#### **Growth in IWS Programs in China, 1999-2013**





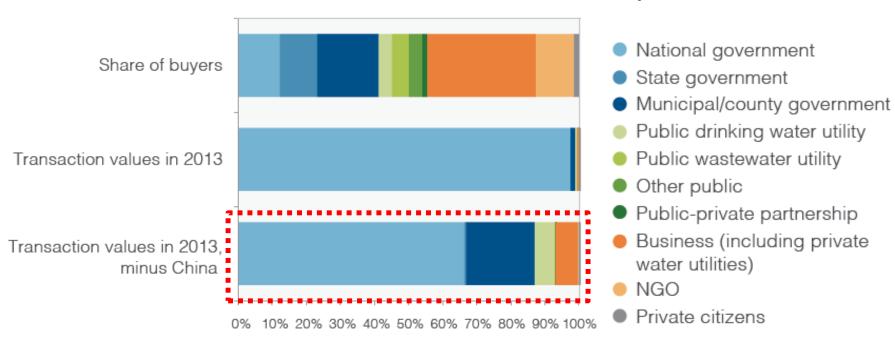
#### **Investments in Watershed Services in China**





#### The Role of Government

### Share of Buyers by Participation and Transaction Value Share – Investments for Watershed Services, 2013





#### **Implications for Eco-compensation**

- Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) approach very relevant for eco-compensation, but only if ecosystem service providers and beneficiaries can be clearly identified;
- Conservation Offsets hold promise within as an eco-compensation mechanism to support management of the recently-delineated "key ecological function zones";
- Collective Action Funds / Water Funds could serve as a valuable approach for improving watershed management, and perhaps for cross-provincial eco-compensation.



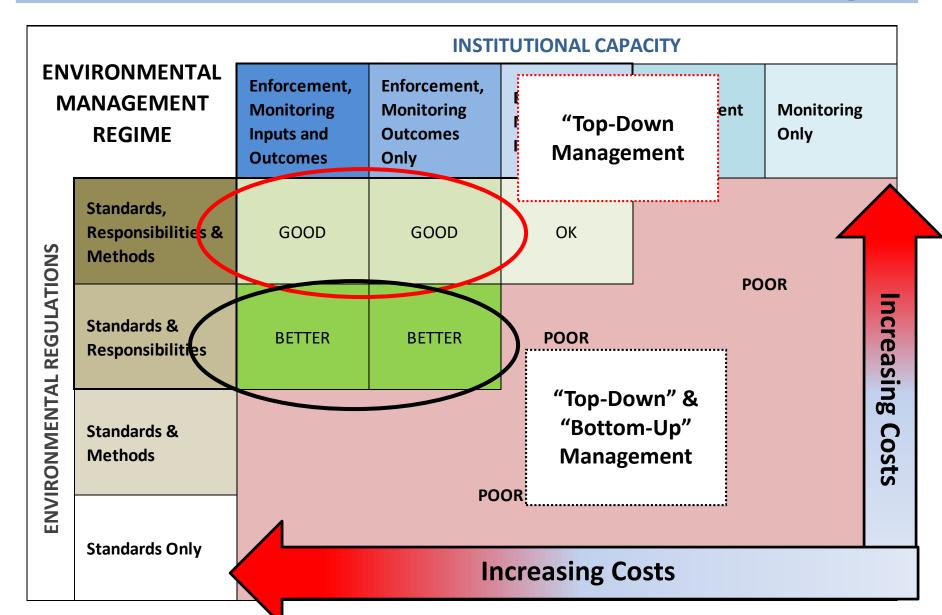
#### **Entry Points for the Private Sector**

- If government capacity is strong: "Regulatory-driven Markets"
  - Wetlands Banking (US)
  - Biodiversity/Conservation Offsets
  - Environmental Trading (Carbon, SO2, Water Quality)

- If government capacity is weak or management conflicts exist:
  - "Water Funds" / Collective Action Funds
  - Payments for Ecosystem Services (maybe)



#### **Final Thoughts**





#### **Further Reading**

#### **From Forest Trends:**

Markets for Ecosystem Services in China: An Exploration of China's "Eco-Compensation" and Other Market-Based Environmental Policies. 2009. <a href="http://www.forest-trends.org/publication">http://www.forest-trends.org/publication</a> details.php?publicationID=2317

Charting New Waters: State of Watershed Payments 2012. http://www.ecosystemmarketplace.com/reports/sowp2012

Gaining Depth: State of Water Investments 2014. http://www.forest-trends.org/dir/sowi 2014/

#### From Asian Development Bank (most to least recent):

Eco-Compensation for Watershed Services in the People's Republic of China <a href="http://www.adb.org/publications/eco-compensation-watershed-services-peoples-republic-china">http://www.adb.org/publications/eco-compensation-watershed-services-peoples-republic-china</a>

Payments for Ecological Services and Eco-Compensation: Practices and Innovations in the People's Republic of China <a href="http://www.adb.org/publications/payments-ecological-services-and-eco-compensation-practices-and-innovations-peoples-rep">http://www.adb.org/publications/payments-ecological-services-and-eco-compensation-practices-and-innovations-peoples-rep</a>

Buyer, Regulator, and Enabler: The Government's Role in Ecosystem Services Markets <a href="http://www.adb.org/publications/buyer-regulator-and-enabler-governments-role-ecosystem-services-markets">http://www.adb.org/publications/buyer-regulator-and-enabler-governments-role-ecosystem-services-markets</a>

An Eco-Compensation Policy Framework for the People's Republic of China: Challenges and Opportunities <a href="http://www.adb.org/publications/eco-compensation-policy-framework-peoples-republic-china-challenges-and-opportunities">http://www.adb.org/publications/eco-compensation-policy-framework-peoples-republic-china-challenges-and-opportunities</a>

Toward an Environmentally Sustainable Future: Country Environmental Analysis of the People's Republic of China <a href="http://www.adb.org/publications/toward-environmentally-sustainable-future-country-environmental-analysis-prc">http://www.adb.org/publications/toward-environmentally-sustainable-future-country-environmental-analysis-prc</a>

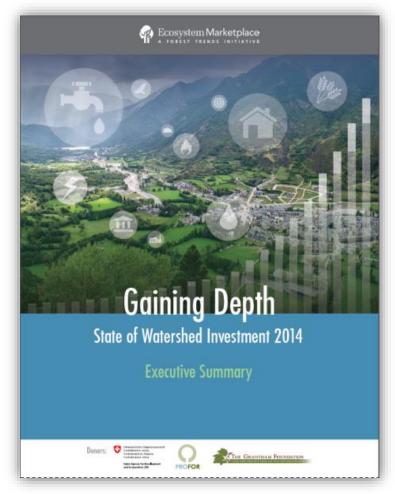


#### **Ecosystem Marketplace**

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Marketplace TCDP

A global source for news, data and analytics around environmental markets and payments for ecosystem services





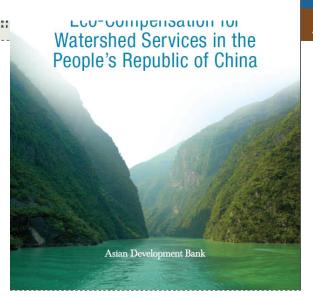
http://www.ecosystemmarketplace.com/



## Thank You!



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