

Interreg



EUROPEAN UNION

France (Channel
Manche) England

Channel Payments for Ecosystem Services

European Regional Development Fund



Paiements pour services environnementaux

The Channel Payments for Ecosystem Services Project

UK Seminar 7th April 2022

Prof. Dave Cooper: D.Cooper@chi.ac.uk





Paiements pour services environnementaux / Channel Payments for Ecosystem Services

- Objectif du projet / Project aim :

« Améliorer la qualité de l'eau dans la région Anglo-Normande en mettant en œuvre des programmes de SPE durables dans six bassins versants d'études de cas en Angleterre et en France »

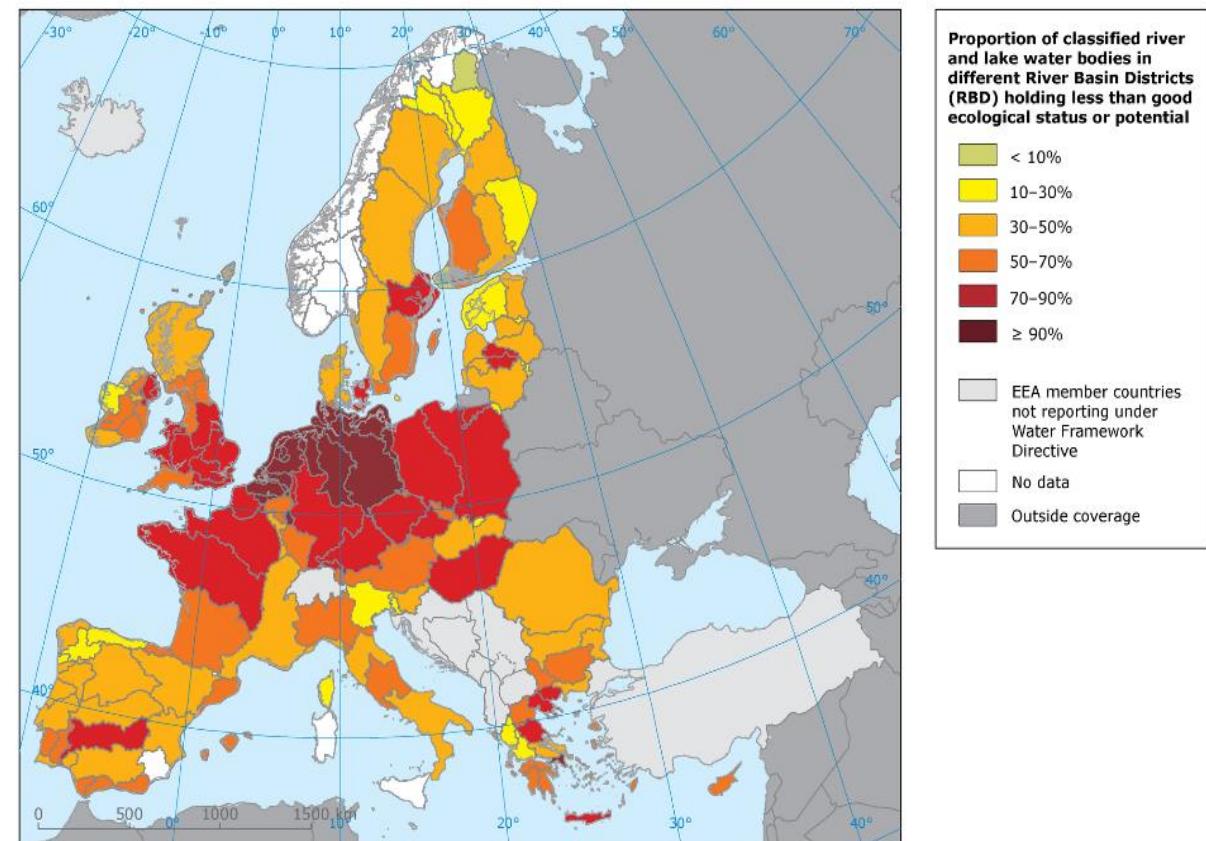
“To improve water quality in the Channel Region by implementing sustainable PES schemes in six case study-catchments England and France”

- Interreg VA financé (4 millions d'euros) / Interreg VA funded (€4 million)
- 14 partenaires dirigés par l'Université de Chichester / 14 partners led by University of Chichester



Introduction

- Environ 70 % des masses d'eau de la région Anglo-Normande n'atteignent pas le « bon état » /
~70 % of water bodies in the Channel Region failing to achieve 'Good Status'
- En partie à cause de la pollution diffuse agricole /
Partly due to agricultural diffuse pollution
- Le cadre de politique actuel n'est pas suffisant pour atteindre les objectifs dans de nombreux bassins versants /
Current policy framework not sufficient to achieve targets in many catchments

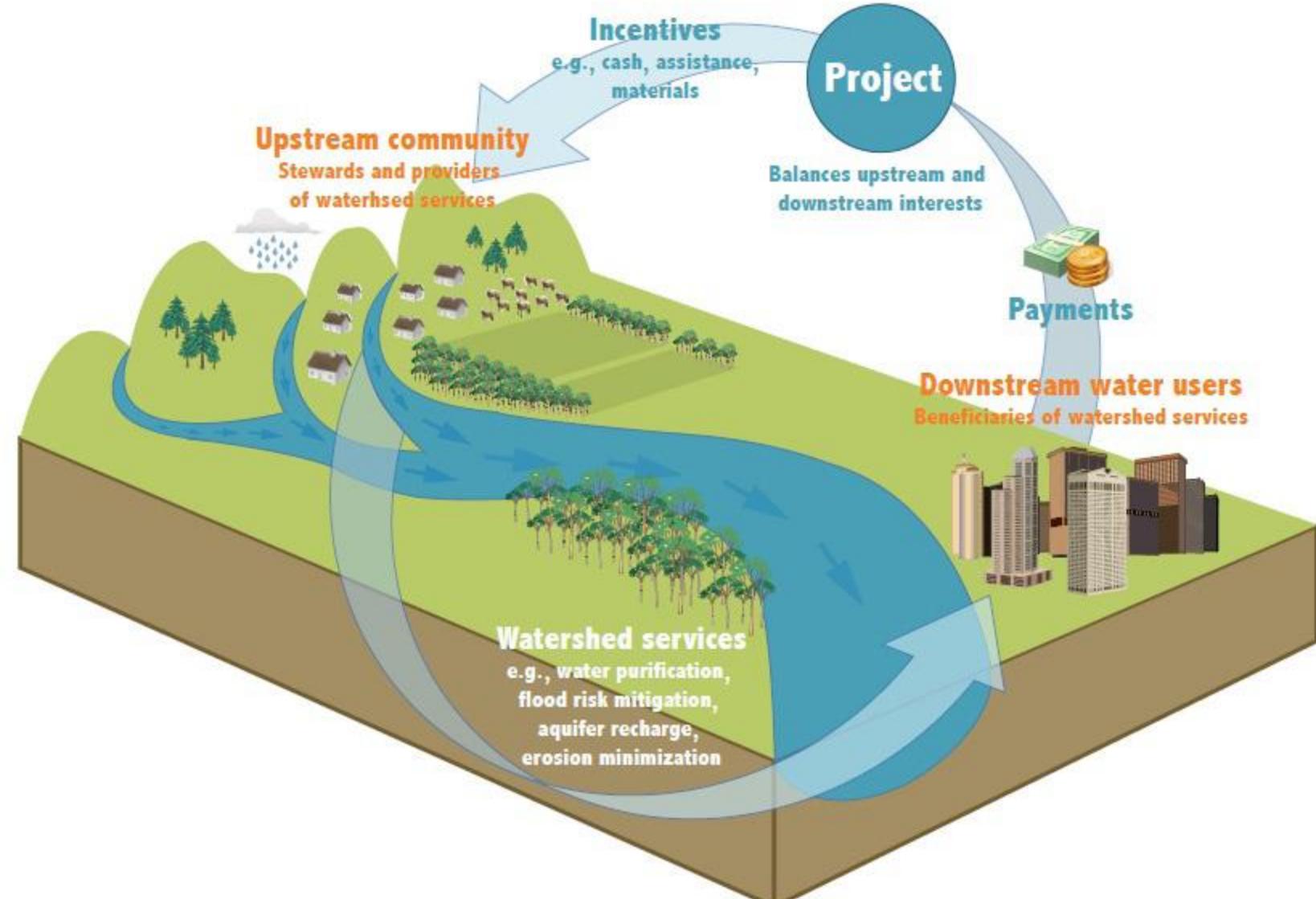


Paiements pour services environnementaux

Channel Payments for Ecosystem Services

Les utilisateurs de l'eau en aval qui sont touchés par la pollution diffuse agricole incitent les agriculteurs à adopter de meilleures pratiques, dans ce que l'on appelle souvent les programmes de « paiement pour services environnementaux » (PSE).

Downstream water users who are impacted by agricultural diffuse pollution incentivise farmers to adopt better practices, in what are often referred to as 'Payment for Ecosystem Services' (PES) schemes



Paiements pour services environnementaux Channel Payments for Ecosystem Services

- Lots de travail / Work packages :

Gestion (WP M) – Université de Chichester / Management (WP M) – University of Chichester

Mise en œuvre (WP T1) – West Country Rivers Trust / Implementation (WP T1) – West Country Rivers Trust

Cadre stratégique (WP T2) – Sara Hernandez Consulting / Policy Framework (WP T2) – Sara Hernandez Consulting

Communication (WP C) – Syndicat Mixte du Grand Bassin de l'Oust (SMGBO) / Communication (WP C) – Syndicat Mixte du Grand Bassin de l'Oust (SMGBO)

- Principaux livrables : étude pilote reproductible et durable sur les SPE, boîte à outils de ressources, impact sur le rapport politique / Key deliverables: replicable and sustainable PES pilot study, toolbox of resources, impact on policy report



Implémentation

- Objectif : réaliser une étude pilote reproducible et durable sur les PSE mise en œuvre dans 6 zones de chalandise différentes et développer une boîte à outils des ressources /
Purpose: to deliver a replicable and sustainable PES Pilot Study implemented in 6 different catchment areas and develop a Resources Toolbox
- Activités et livrables / Activities and deliverables :

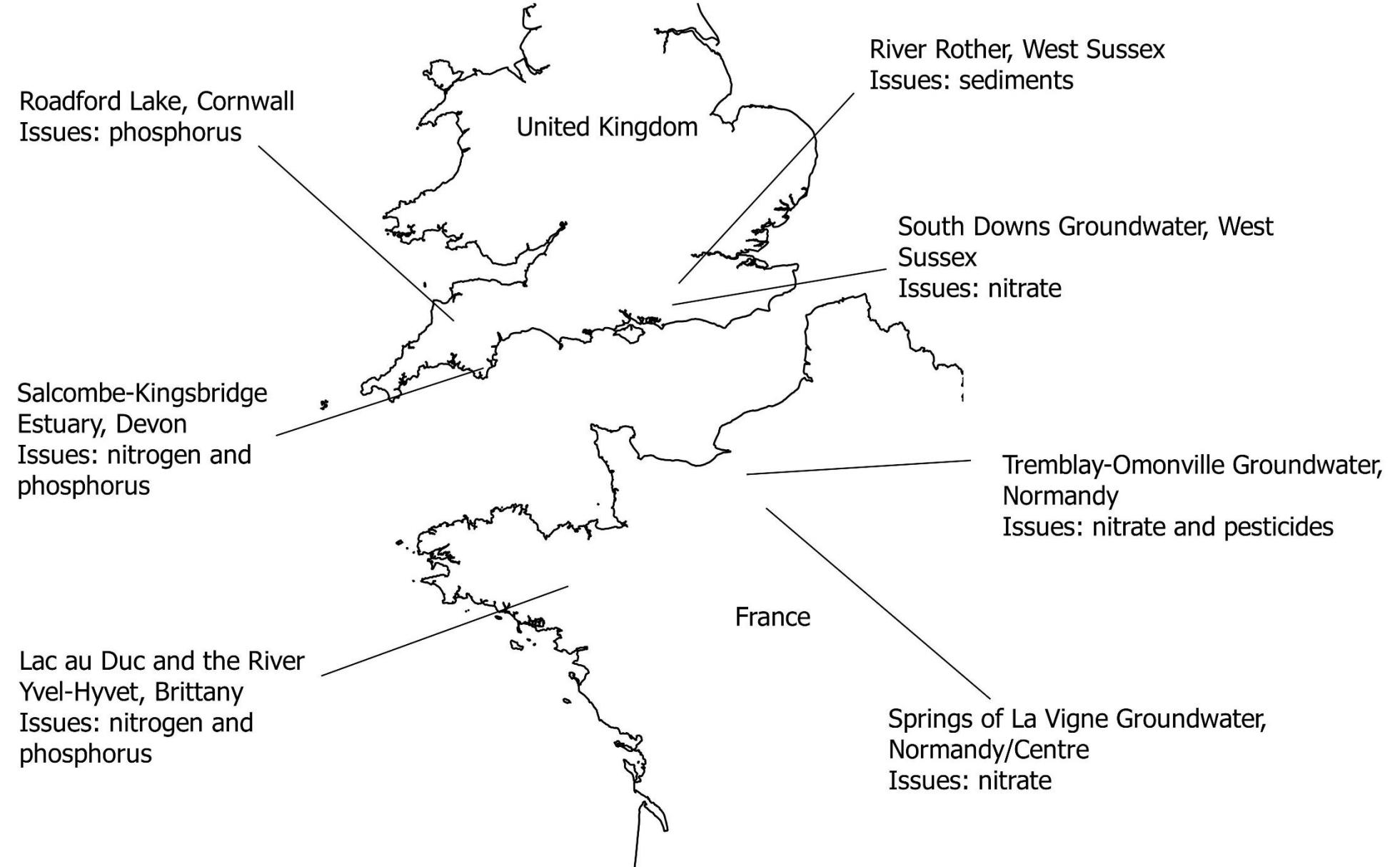
Task Name
T1.1 Pilot Planning
T1.1.1 Deliverable: Plan for the pilot study
T1.2.1 Deliverable: Geographic scope report
T1.3 Develop Toolbox of resources and initial PES Framework.
T1.3.1 Deliverable: Toolbox of Resources
T1.4 Implement pilot study cases
T1.4.1 Deliverable: A replicable and sustainable PES pilot study
T1.5 Pilot study evaluation and refine framework
T1.5.1 Deliverable: Evaluation report

Cadre stratégique

- Objet : élaborer un cadre stratégique qui sous-tend l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de l'étude pilote. / Purpose: to develop a policy framework that underpins the development and implementation of the Pilot Study.
- Activités et livrables / Activities and deliverables :

Task Name
T2.1 Review Current policy
T2.1.1 Deliverable: A report reviewing current policy framework
T2.2 Assess impact and effectiveness of PES on policy
T2.2.1 Deliverable: Report on the impact of PES
T2.3 Refine Policy Framework on financial sustainability of PES schemes and its scaling up for national
T2.3.1 Deliverable: Working meetings x 6
T2.4 Promote policy framework among local regional and national stakeholders
T2.4.1 Deliverable: final events

Étude de cas



En résumé, le projet a donné les résultats suivants / In Summary, the project has delivered

- Dispositifs PSE établis et durables sur 5/6 aires d'alimentation de captage /
Established and sustainable PES schemes 5/6 catchment areas
- Identification des principaux obstacles aux PSE et mise en œuvre de stratégies
d'atténuation / Identified key barriers to PES and developed approaches to mitigation
- Développement d'une boîte à outils PSE / Developed a PES toolbox
- Élaboration de recommandations politiques et collaboration avec les décideurs pour les
promouvoir / Developed policy recommendations and working with policy makers to
promote them
- L'impact politique qui en résultera sera inventorié /
Resulting policy impact will be reported on
- Élaboration de divers mécanismes de diffusion des résultats /
Developed various mechanisms to disseminate results

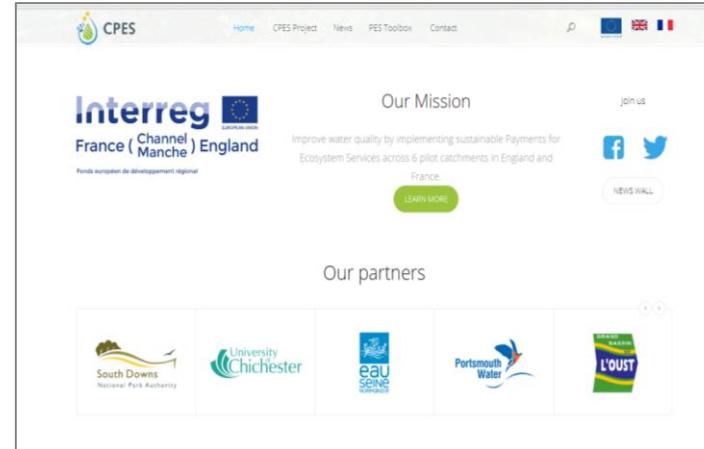


Défis à explorer / Challenges to be Explored :

- La place des paiements pour services environnementaux (PSE) dans la nouvelle politique agricole commune et en ELMS /
The place of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) in the new Common Agricultural Policy and in the Environmental Land Management Scheme
 - Différents services environnementaux / Different eco system services
 - Le contraste entre les subventions de l'État et les contrats PSE / The contrast between state subsidy and PES arrangements
- Questions juridiques et financières pour la pérennité des PSE /
Legal and financial issues for the sustainability of PES
 - Plusieurs acheteurs des secteurs public et privé / Multiple public and private sector buyers
 - Le rôle du courtier (intermédiaire) / The role of the broker

Pour plus d'informations / For More Information

- Installation d'un site web pour le projet CPES (<https://www.cpes-interreg.eu/>). /
Installation of a website for the CPES project (<https://www.cpes-interreg.eu/>).



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Environment Land Management (E.L.M.S.) and Defra funding

Peter Taylor

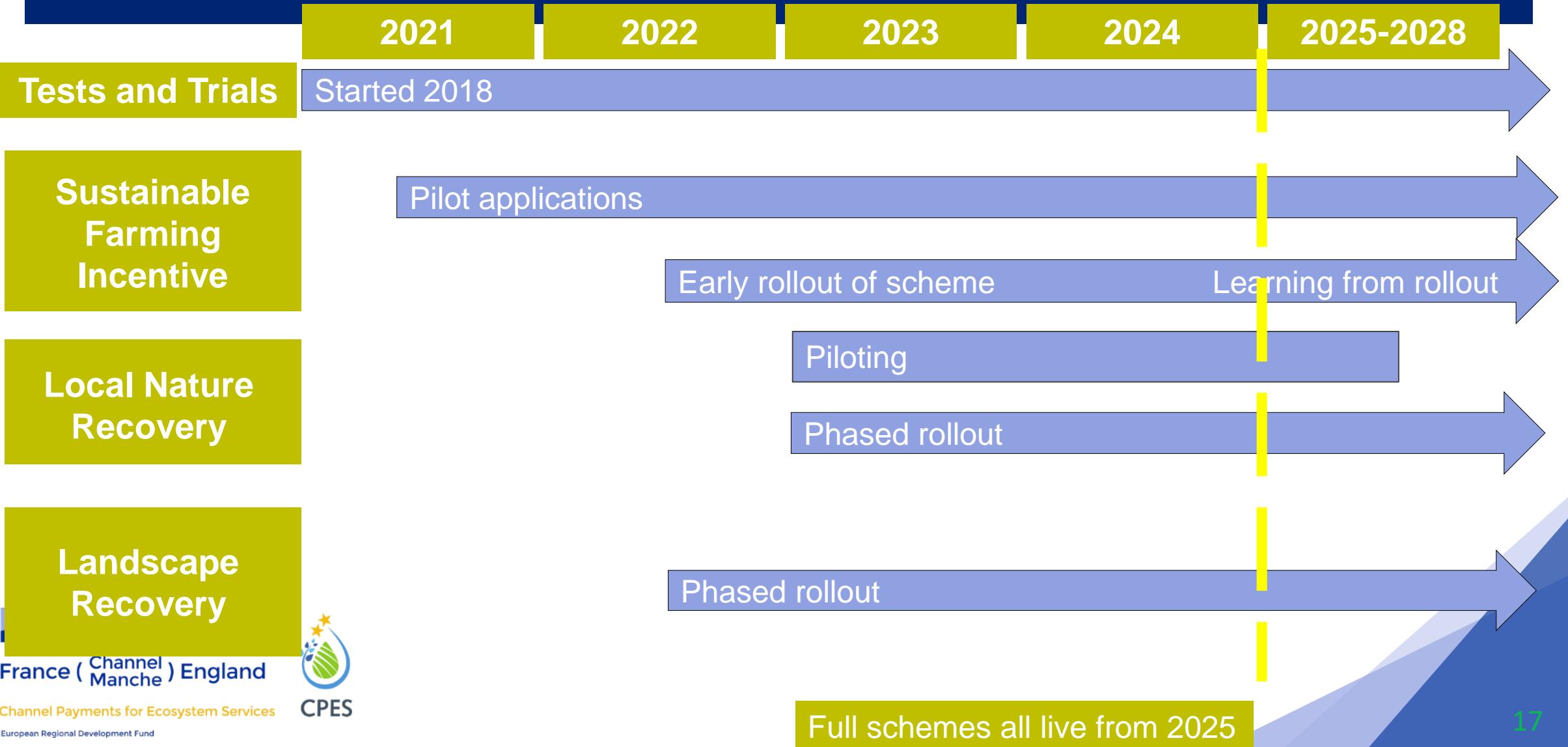


Environmental Land Management

Three schemes:

Sustainable Farming Incentive	Local Nature Recovery	Landscape Recovery
Simple actions that achieve environmental outcomes – a foundation	Locally-targeted environmental goals. Encourages collaboration	Landscape and ecosystem recovery through long-term, land use change projects

The three environmental land management schemes-phased roll out



Funding to encourage wider involvement

Natural Environment Investment Readiness Fund, eg:

- **Project: Environmental Impact Bond for phosphorus removal from the Irwell catchment**
- Applicant: United Utilities Water Ltd
- Funding: £66,500
- Details: Establishing an environmental impact bond model and an investment case to deliver up to ten sustainable drainage systems to industrial estates and other nature based solutions. The project will result in an investment case supported by potential buyers, the transaction details, and how the interventions will be delivered. The project is expected to have relevance across the water sector.

Funding to encourage wider involvement, eg

Norfolk Water Fund Development

The Norfolk Water Strategy Programme

Attracting very large scale funding and financing into the use of at scale nature based solutions for water security

Funding to encourage wider involvement

The aims of the Water Fund

Mobilises multiple revenue streams**

- Public funding and subsidies e.g. Central funds for flood risk or farming subsidies
- Local charges e.g. for water and drainage
- Market based credits e.g. for carbon, biodiversity, water replenishment
- Visitor fees and tourism revenues
- Philanthropy
- Repayable financing for green investments

** The Water Fund manages and 'simplifies' these sources so local partners & landowners can focus on delivery and management

Scale anticipated

The aim is to mobilise funding and financing in the £ millions e.g.

- Latin America Water Fund aims to leverage \$27 million
- FONAG (Quito Water Fund) has mobilised \$9 million
- Upper Tana Nairobi Water Fund has mobilised \$15 million

Environmental Land Management – further resources and key contacts

- ELM schemes overview - [Environmental land management schemes: overview - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- SFI scheme information - [Sustainable Farming Incentive: how the scheme will work in 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- LNR scheme information - [Local Nature Recovery: more information on how the scheme will work - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- LR scheme information - [Landscape Recovery: more information on how the scheme will work - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- **Defra Future Farming and Countryside Programme**

Defrafarmng.blog.gov.uk

What CPES has Achieved



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CPES achievements - Creating replicable Payments for Ecosystem Services over the past four years

Dr Laurence Couldrick – Westcountry Rivers Trust



Common Geology

Mer du Nord



4037

Manche

4040

4041

10

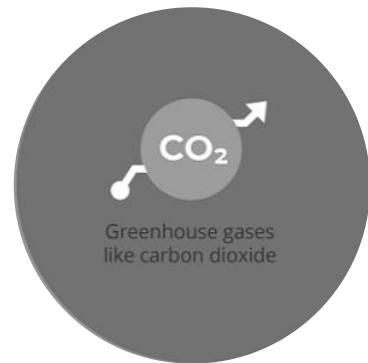
Common Rivers



Common Land Use

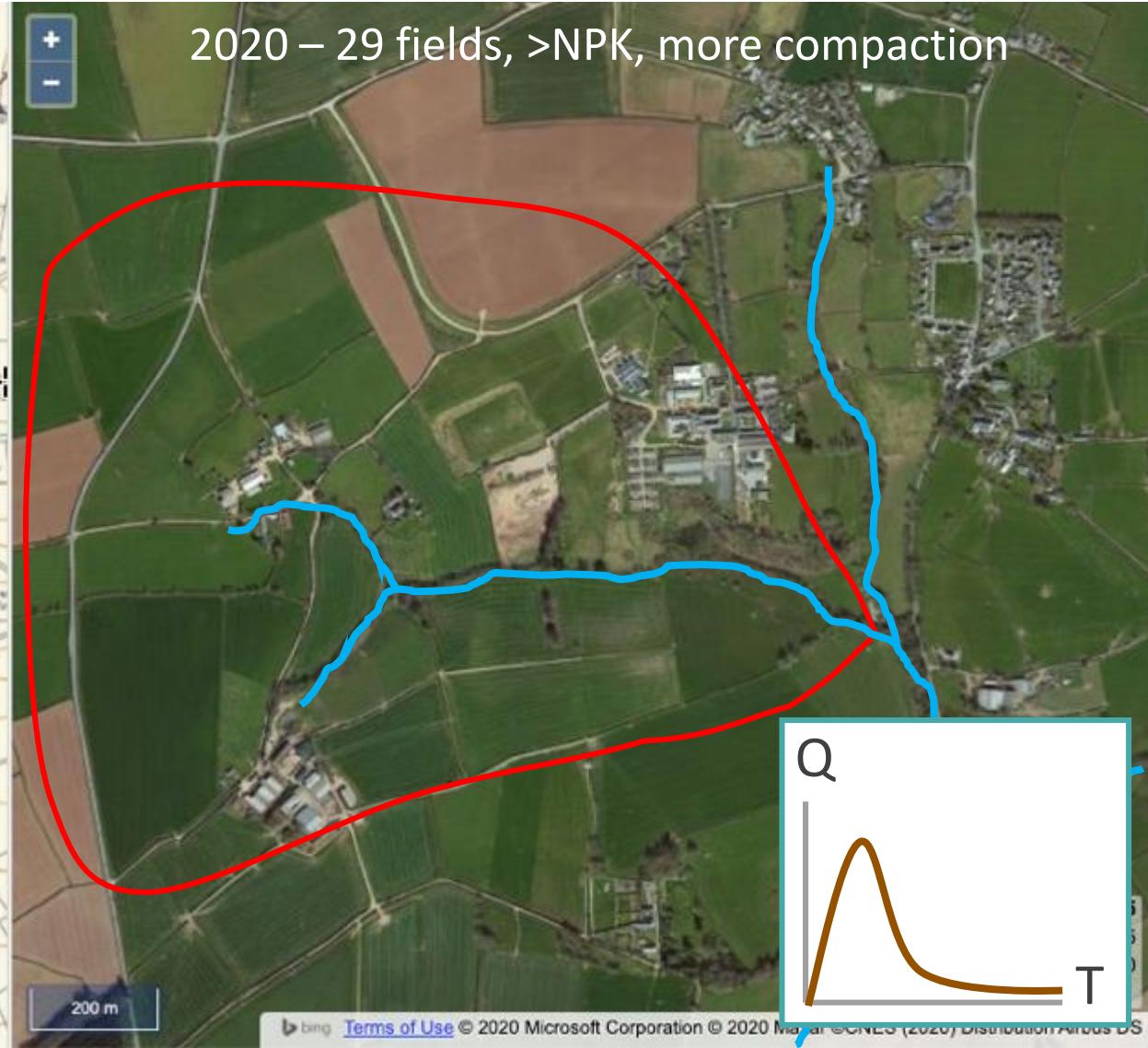
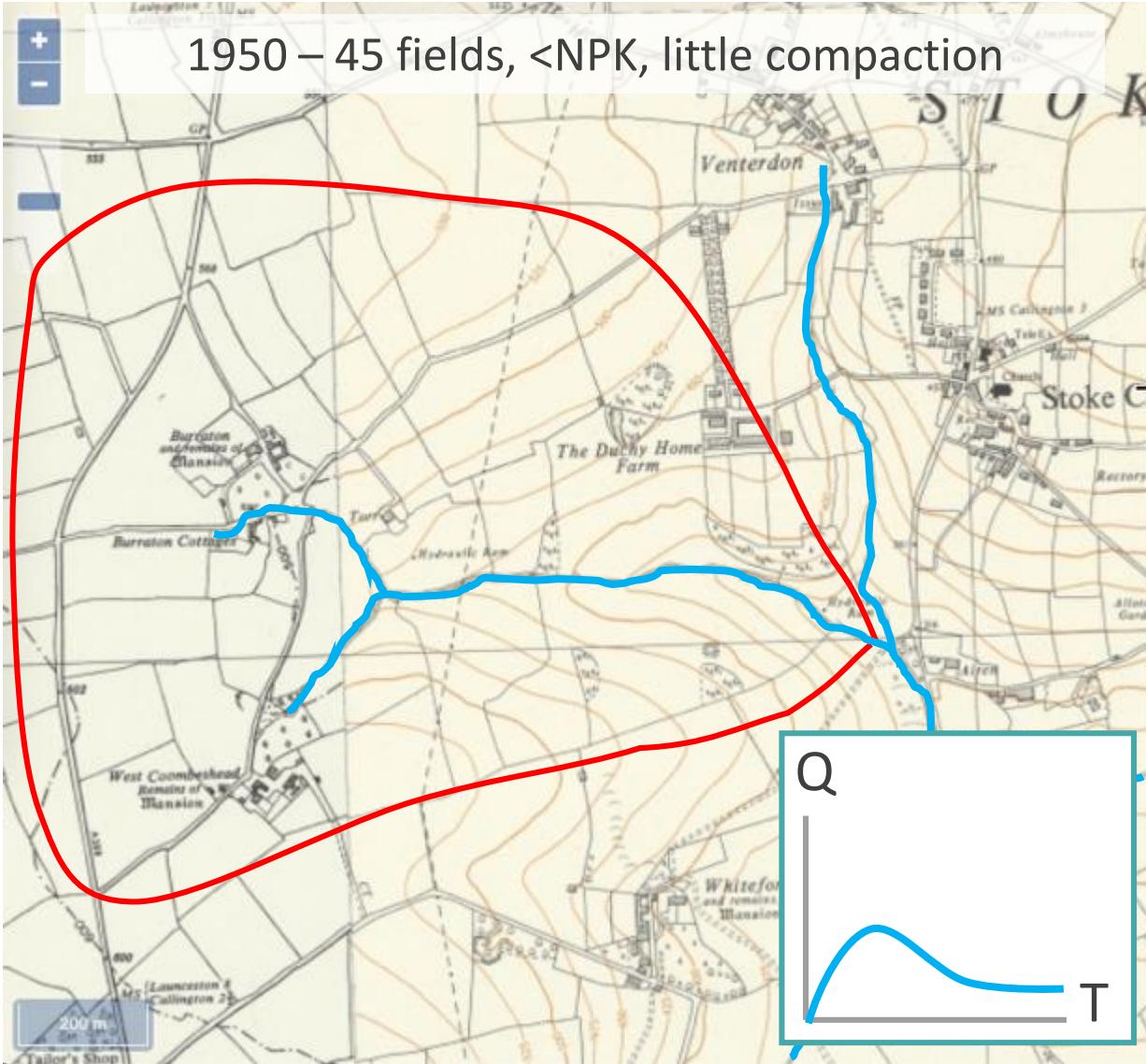


Common climate Impacts



- milder, wetter winters
- rises in sea level around coastline
- hotter, drier summers, but when rain does fall, it could be much more intense in nature

Common changes to catchments



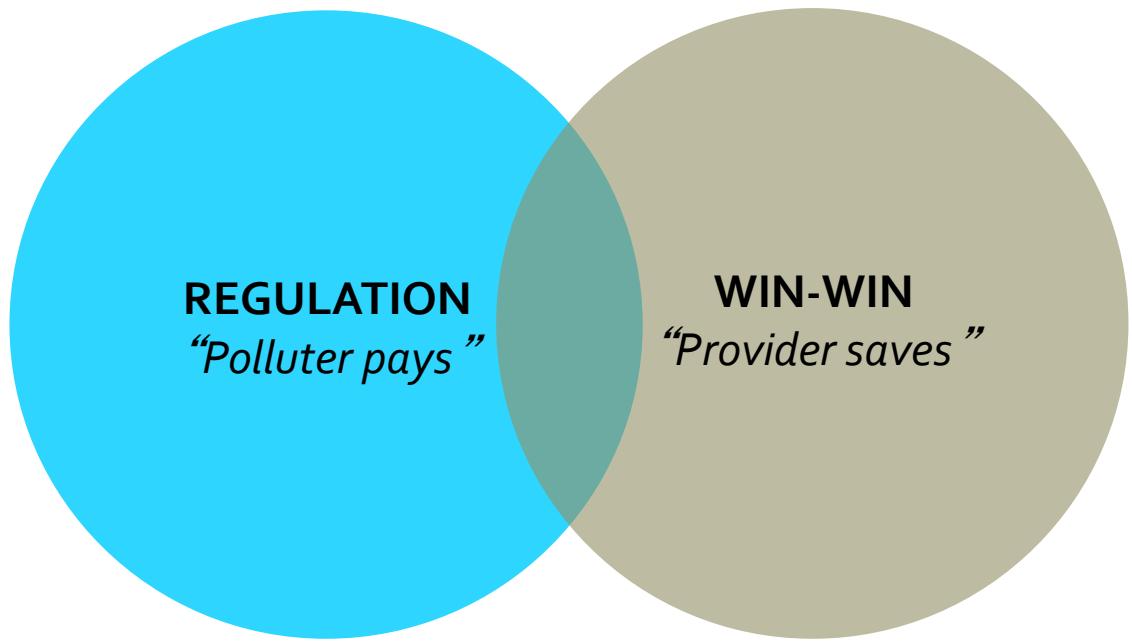
Common Impacts on river ecosystem health



...plus significant costs for the farmer



Tools to restore ecosystem health



Win-Win solutions



A farm with annual rainfall of 1.5m/yr on a roof of 20m x 30m:

Cost: Guttering > £20

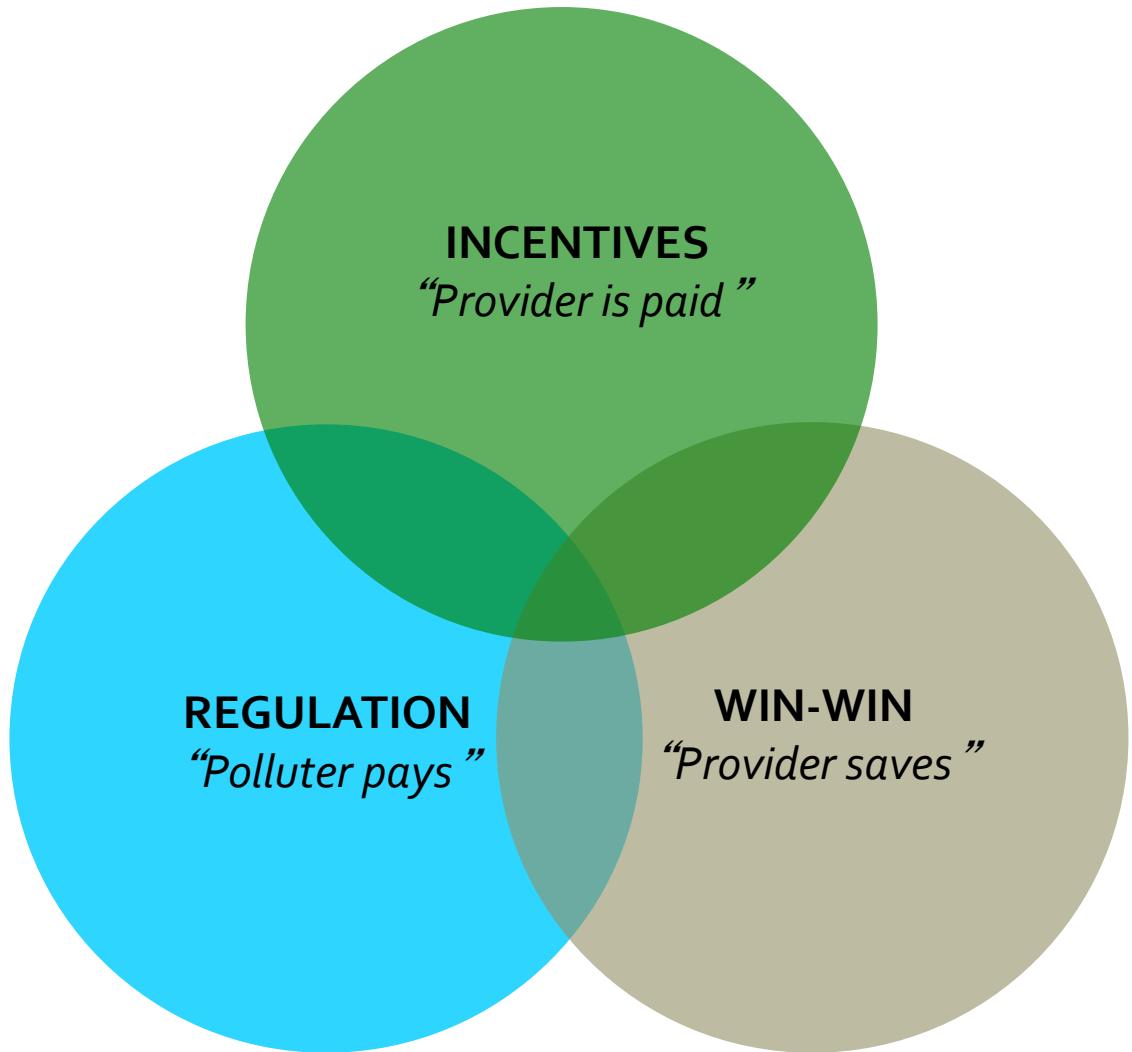
Saving:

- A) $20m \times 30m = 600m^2$ produces $900m^3$ water in slurry pit
(pumping £0.50/m³) = £450/yr
- B) $900m^3$ water (mains £2.00/m³) = £1800/yr

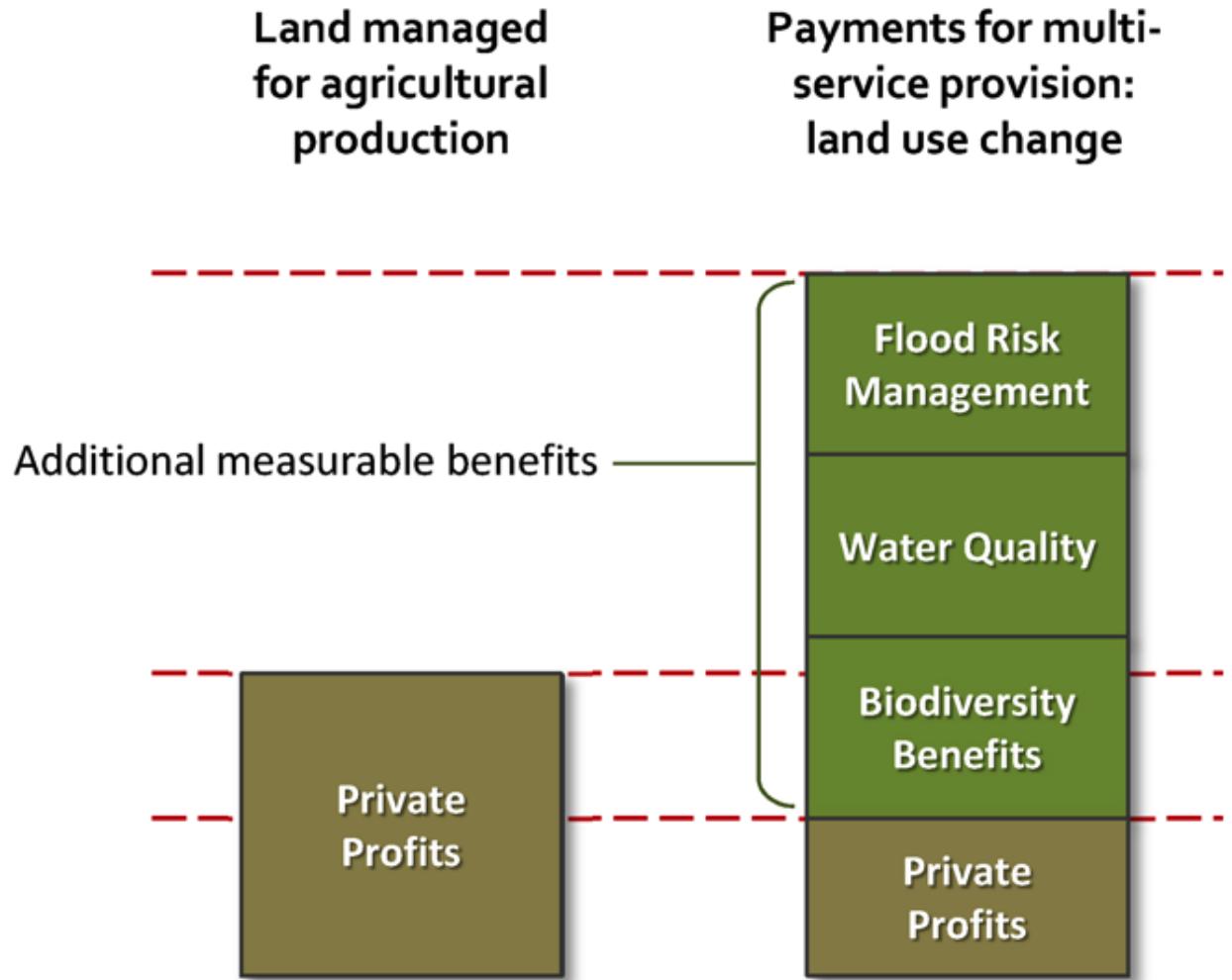
Further savings are realised if you consider, reduced soil compaction & pollution risk reduction



Tools to restore ecosystem health



Payments for Ecosystem Services



1. A voluntary transaction where,
2. a well-defined ES (or a land-use likely to secure that service),
3. is being ‘bought’ by an (minimum one) ES buyer
4. from a (minimum one) ES seller
5. if and only if the ES provider secures ES provision (conditionality).

CPES Common approach

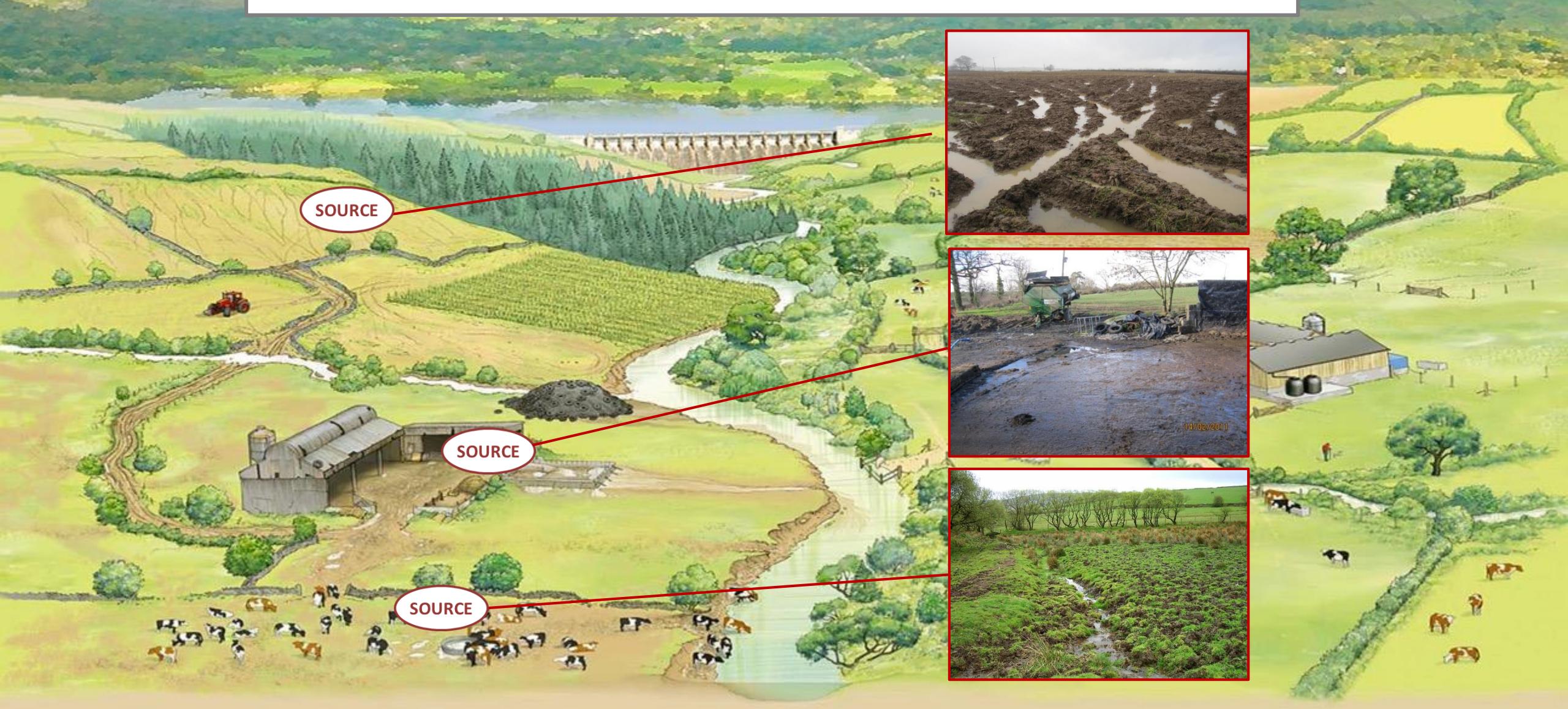


SOURCE

PATHWAY

RECEPTOR

Pollutant Level + Mobilisation + Connectivity = Pollution risk

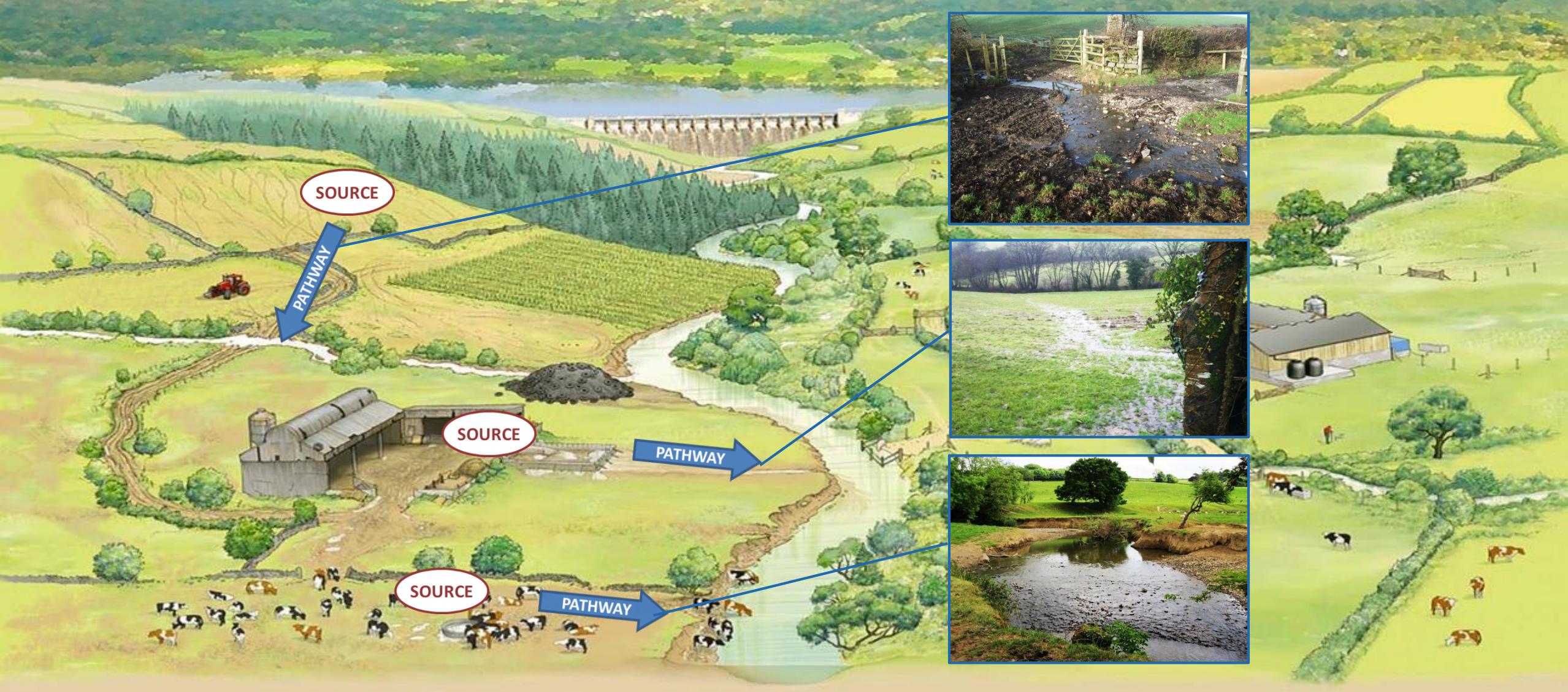


SOURCE

PATHWAY

RECEPTOR

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SOURCE

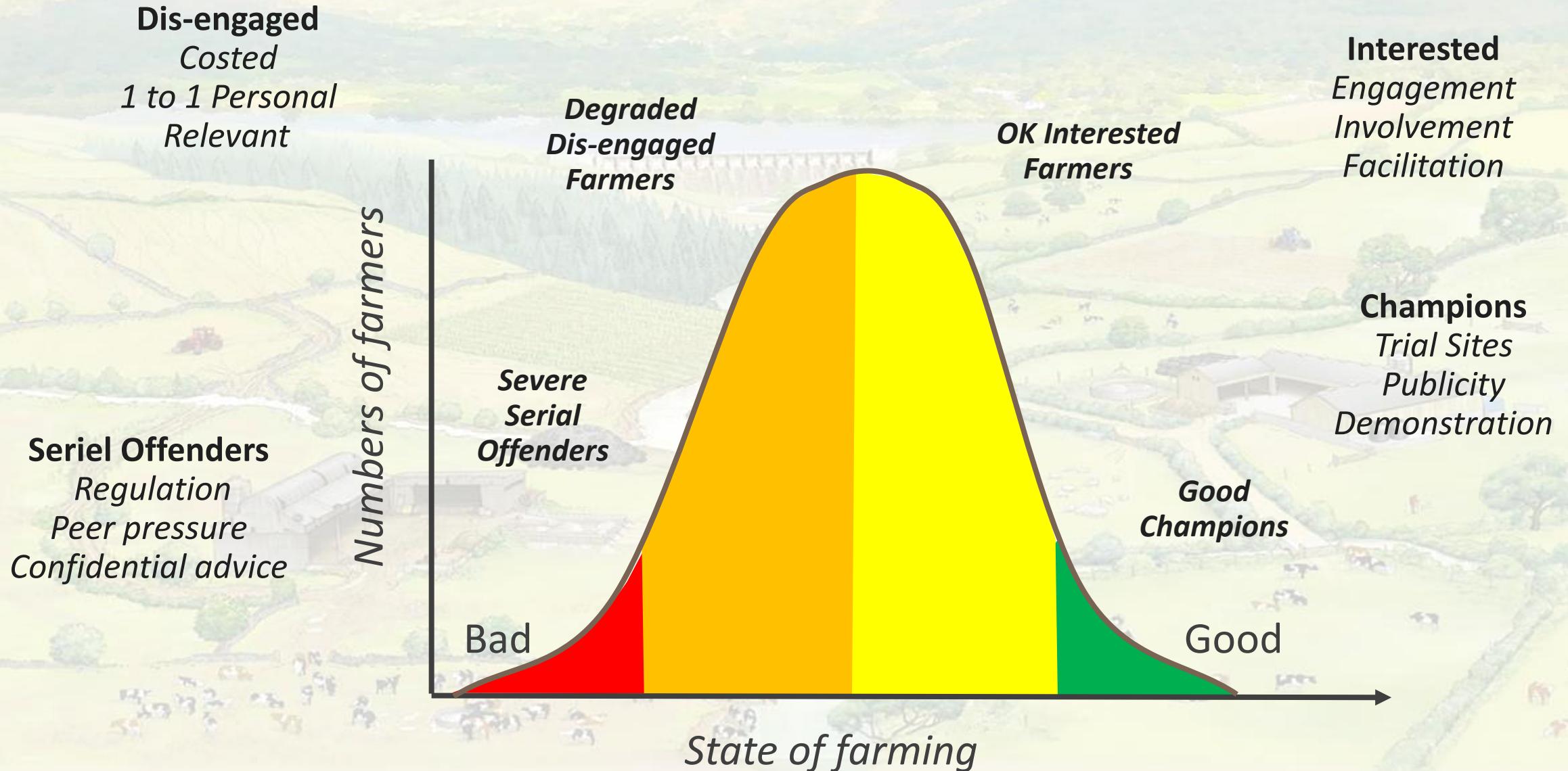
PATHWAY

RECEPTOR

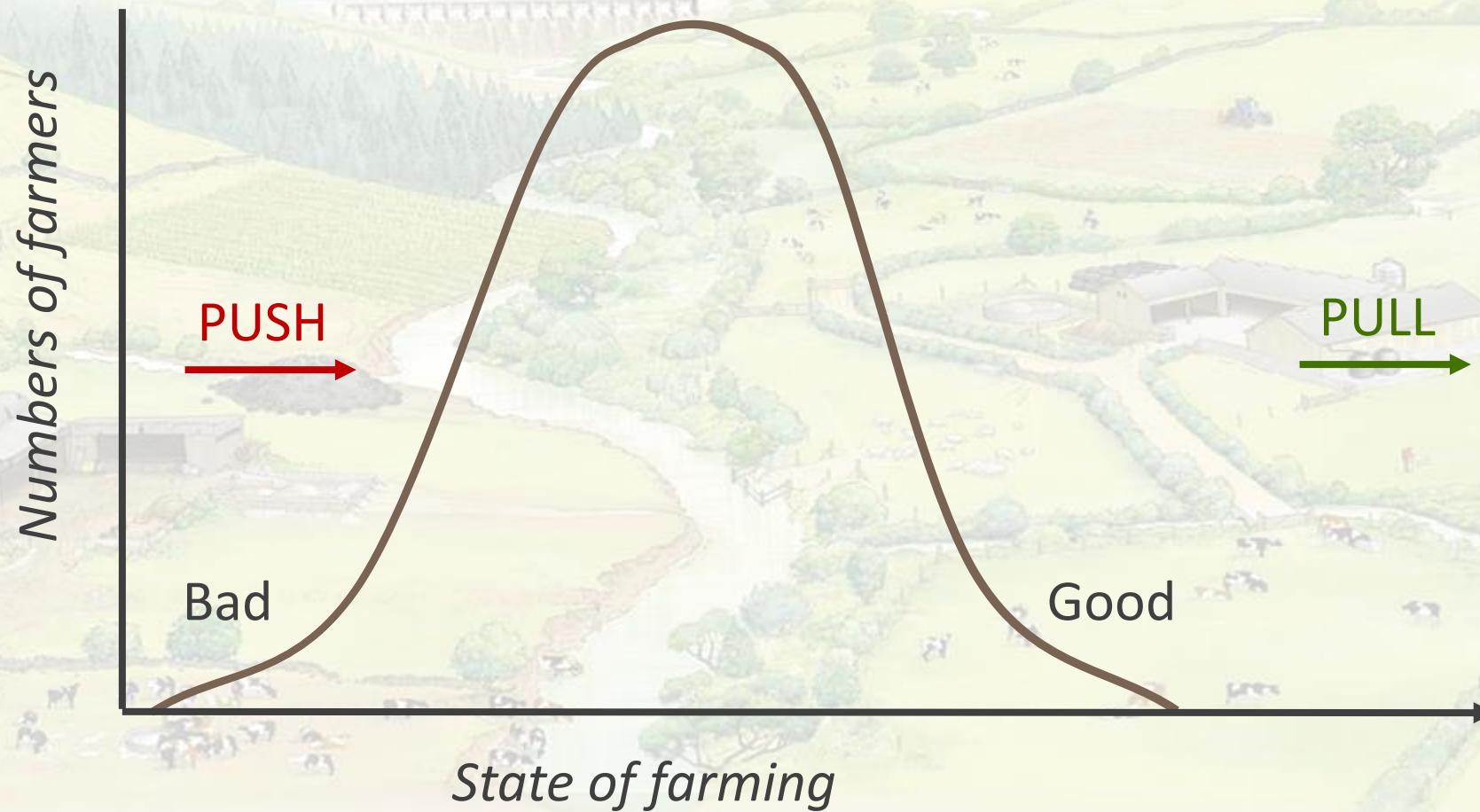
Pollutant Level + Mobilisation + Connectivity = Pollution risk



CPES Common approach

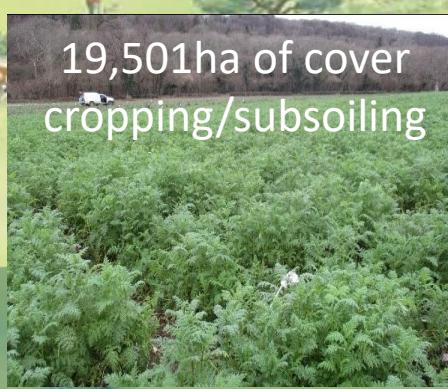


CPES Partnership Approach

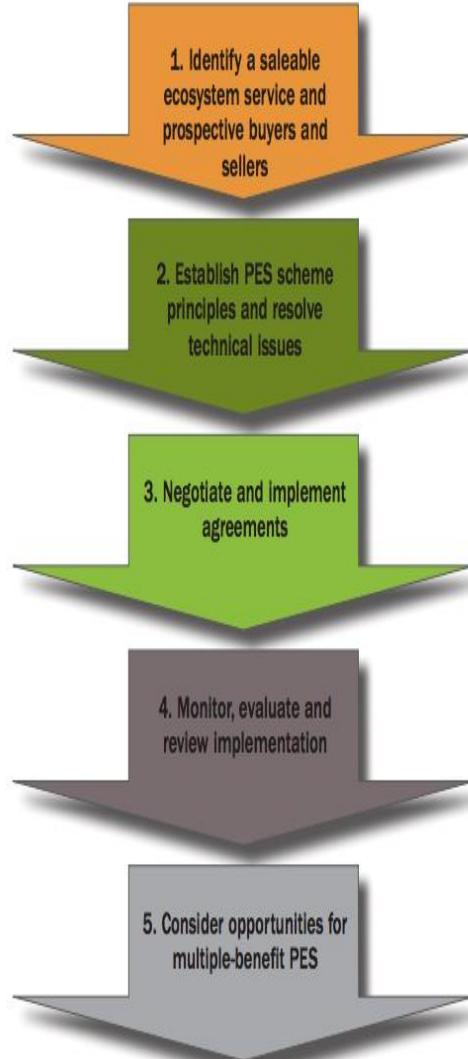


CPES Partnership Achievements

- 605 farmers
- 48,232ha of farmed land influenced
- 31 capital investments
- 17 business investors
- €48 million investment secured over 3-6 year period



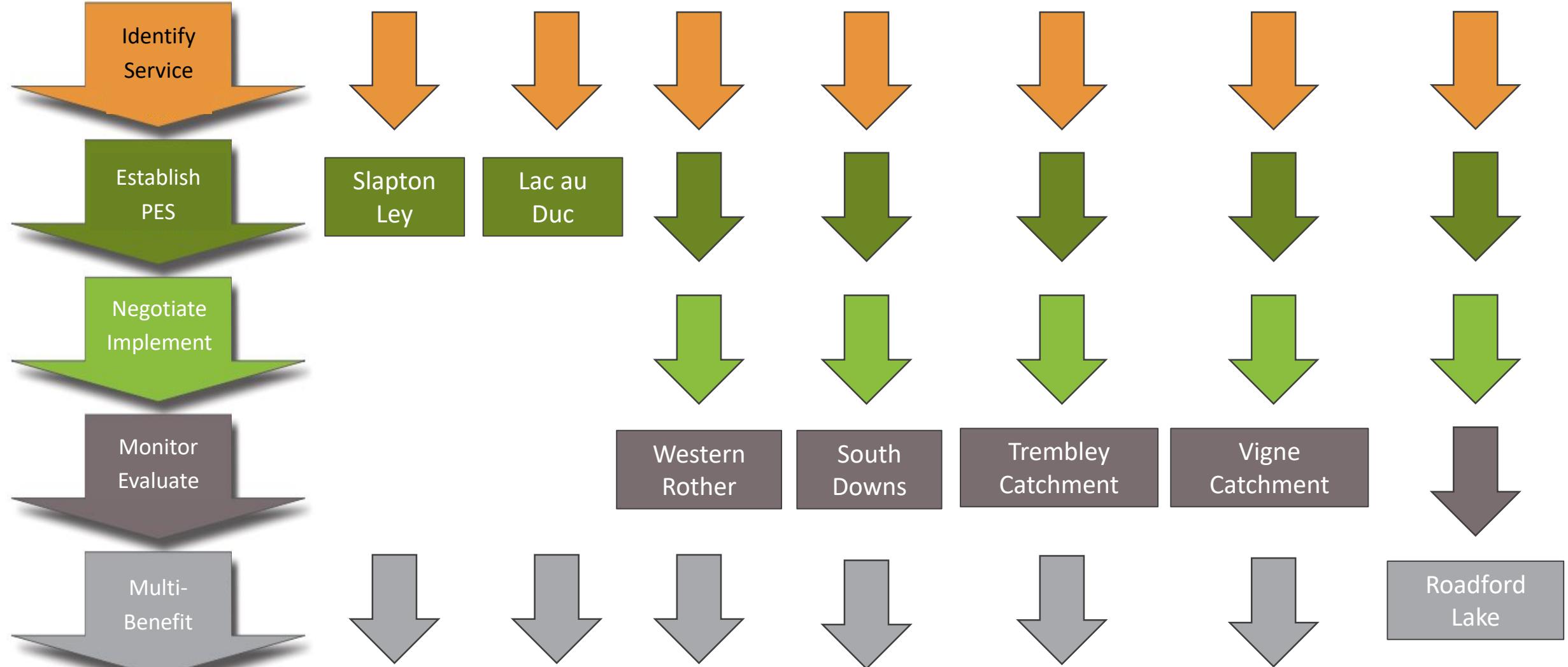
Common CPES achievement towards replicable PES



DEFRA PES guide:

- 1. Identify service**
 - Know where, why and how you need to act to generate change
 - Establish scale of benefit versus scale of action required
- 2. Establish PES**
 - Early and consistent engagement to understand business model
 - Make advice on actions simple, relevant and costed
- 3. Negotiate & Implement**
 - Minimise friction costs (1 to 1 vs reverse auctions vs trading platforms)
 - Simplify contracts and ensure acceptability with seller
- 4. Monitor & evaluate**
 - Install suitable measurement and verification of benefits
 - Evaluate schemes cost effectiveness
- 5. Consider opportunities for multi-PES**

CPES progress for a replicable PES



CPES has shown...

1. Incentivising Water Quality measures through PES is possible and sustainable
2. PES must have a strong regulatory base line to avoid funding compliance
3. Intermediaries must understand and account for win-win farmer benefits
4. Early realistic conversations with buyers being clear on the scale of problem and solution
5. Engage sellers early with simple, relevant and costed advice/opportunities
6. Combining other PES buyers is needed to make replicable schemes wider/continuous
7. Blending multiple PES buyers together is needed to deliver some schemes



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CPES achievements - Creating replicable Payments for Ecosystem Services over the past four years

Dr Laurence Couldrick – Westcountry Rivers Trust





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French/UK comparisons

How is PES managed differently in the UK and France

Dr. Sara Hernandez

Lead of the « Policy Framework » of the Interreg CPES Project

April 7th 2022



Outline

- Starting point – Common goal, common framework, and common approach for the PES schemes.
- Brief presentation of the French case studies and achievements
- Challenges : together but separately

1

The common ground

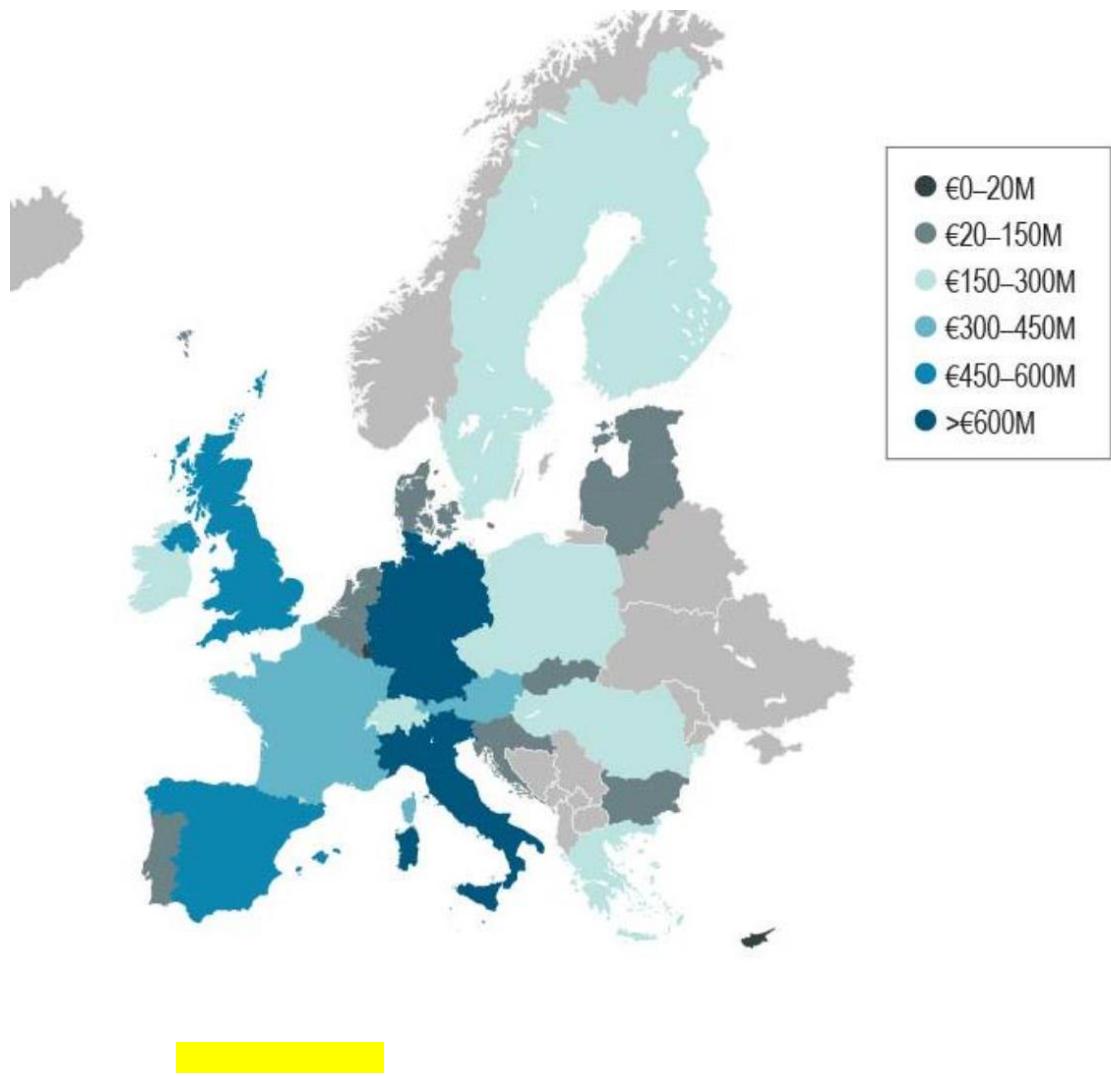
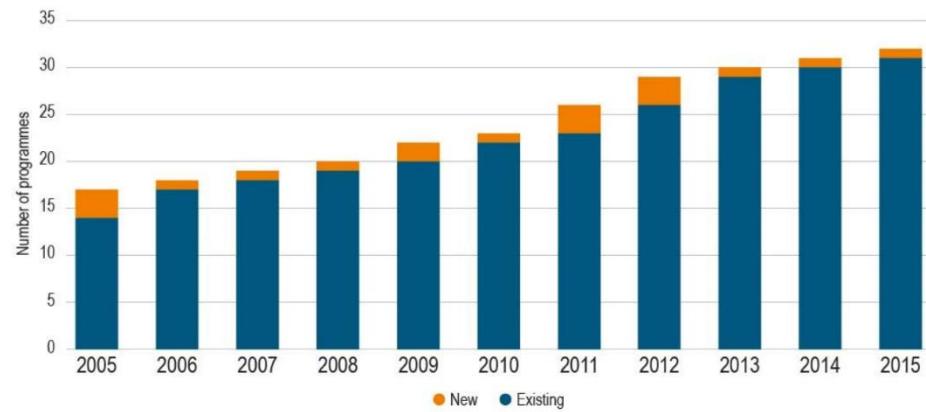


Figure 4: User-Driven Watershed Investments: Cumulative Growth in Programmes by Year

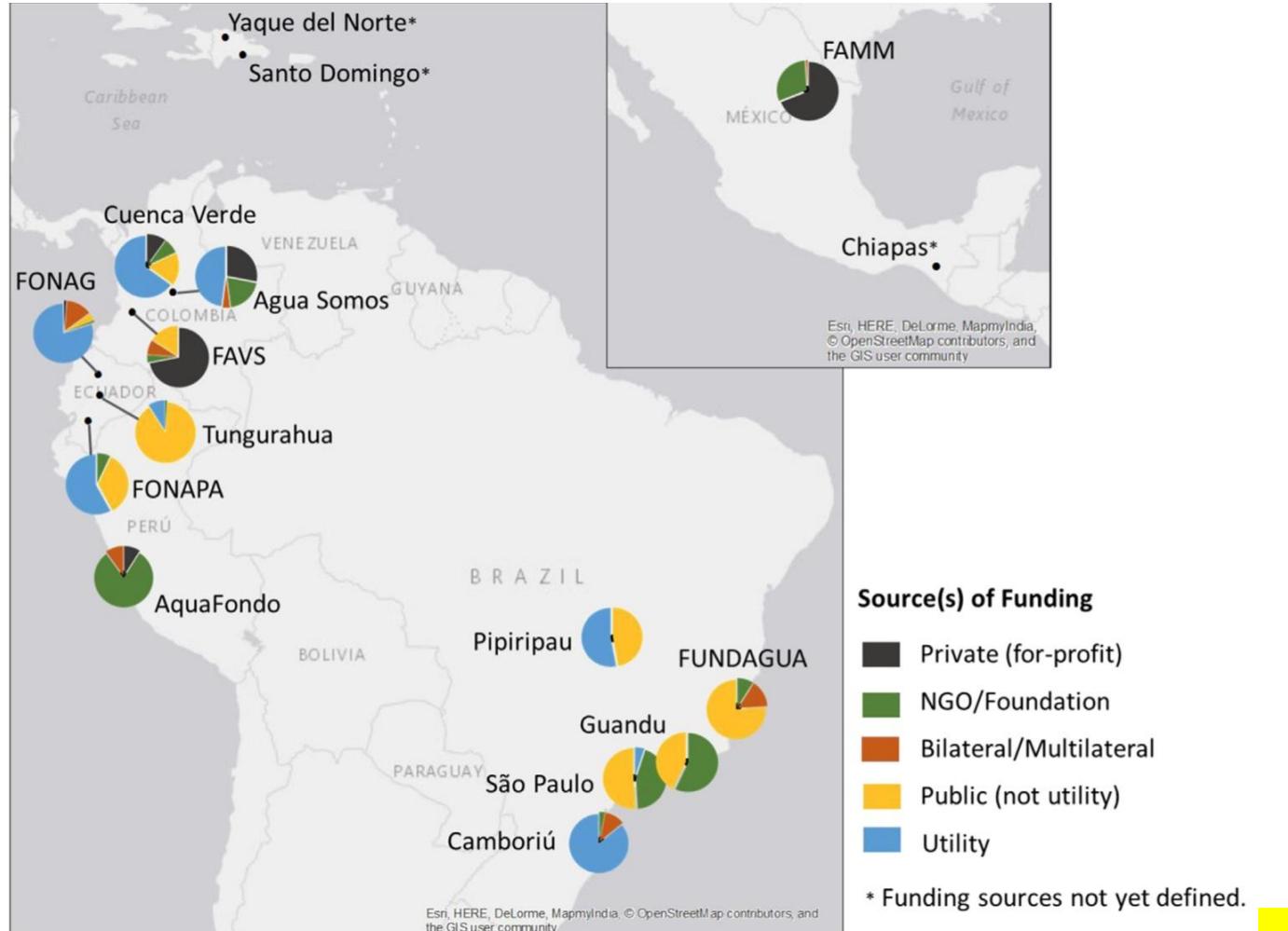


Notes: Based on 32 programmes reporting mechanism and year in which programme was launched. Start year was unavailable for two programmes.

PSE equivalent Agri-Environmental Measures (AEM) (2nd pillar of the EU Common Agricultural Policy)

Limited results of the AEM

Market-based instruments and business case on ecosystems services are still quite common in the context of the preservation of water resources and biodiversity



Water Conservation (Trust) Fund / Catchment Areas

Public-Private Partnerships

22 countries worldwide

86 PES schemes

Financial assets: Between US\$402 - US\$564 million.

Common CPES project

- PES is specific financial tool (not equivalent to CAP agri-environmental measures)
 - New or experimental framework
 - Still acting under EU regulations : Minis rules or EU agricultural guidelines
 - ? New CAP
- PES is a financial arrangement - Market for environmental services - institutional/legal framework (rules)
- PES is based on a business case



2

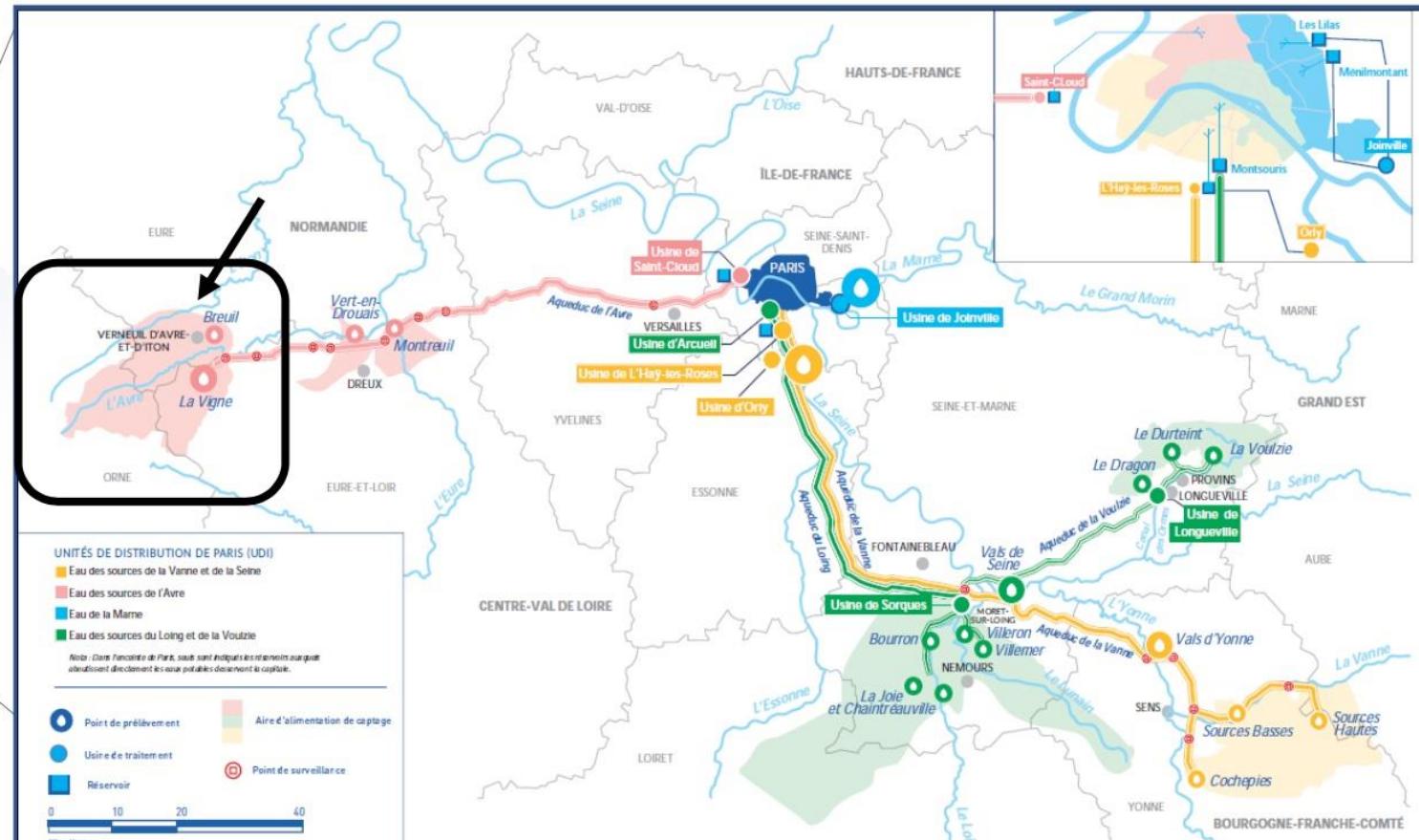
INSERT SECTION

French case studies of the CPES project

Sources de la Vigne – Eau de Paris



La Vigne = 37,600 ha of catchment area of which 24,500 ha is agricultural land
10-20% of the volume of water withdrawn



Outcomes from PES Eau de Paris

Between 2019-2020 – 6-7 year-contracts

13 000 has / 25 000 has

82 PSE / 150 PSE

22 Millions € / 47 M€

Funding (public): 80% AESN / 20% Eau de Paris

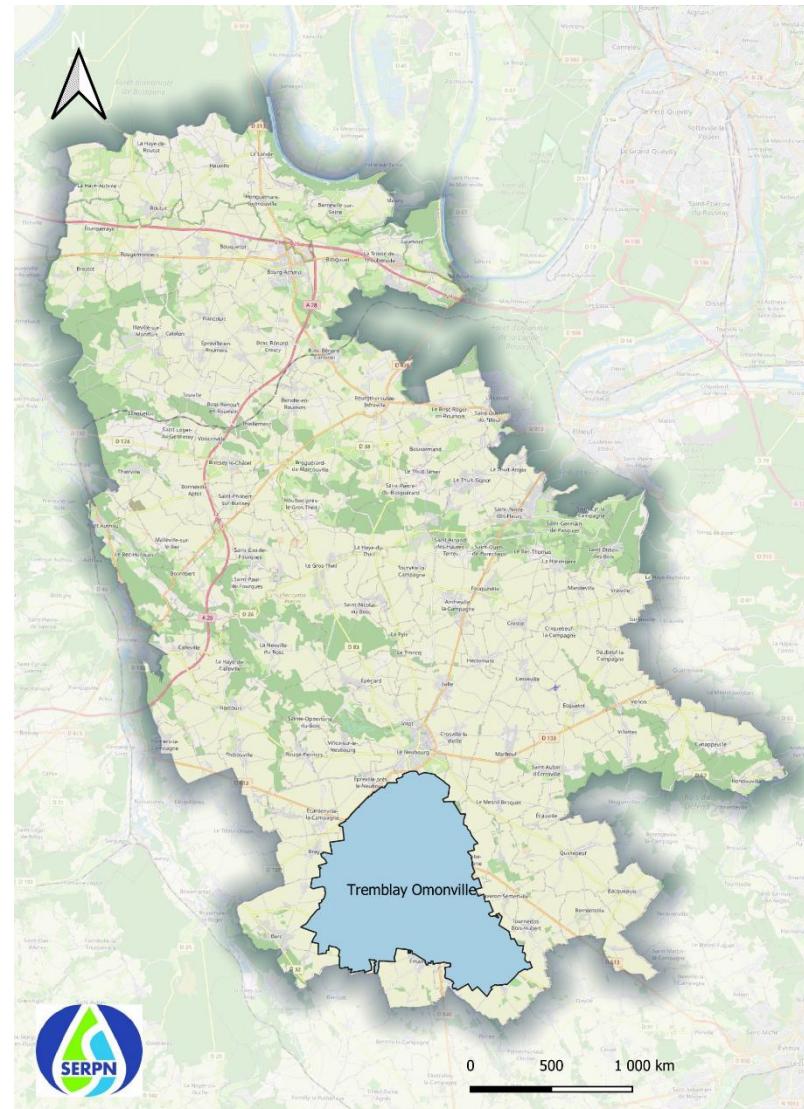
PES have a specific scheme notified to the European Commission

- Complexity of monitoring with the notification rules
- Transaction costs – management costs – technical advice – IT system = 500 000 euros



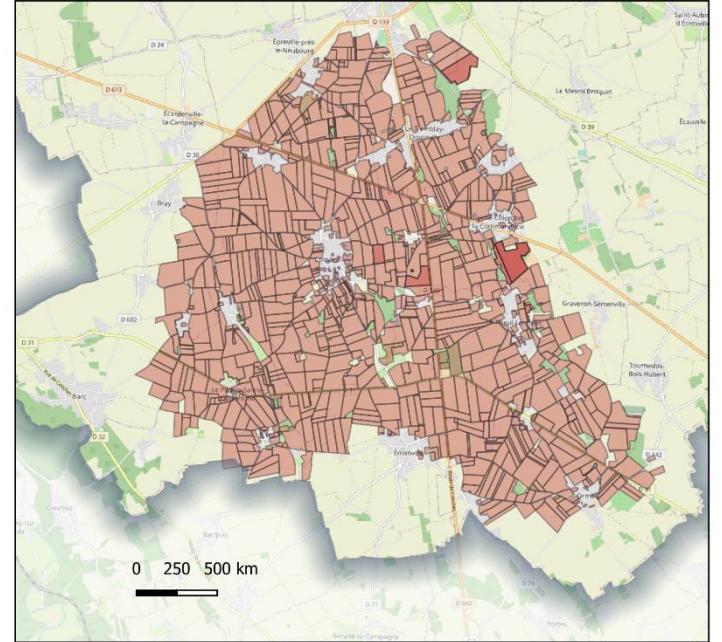
Catchment area of Tremblay-Omonville (Normandy)

BAC: 6400 has
5900 has



Projet CPES
Site de pilote normand: Syndicat d'eau du Roumois et du plateau du Neubourg

Bassin d'alimentation du captage du Tremblay Omonville



Outcomes from PES SERPN

- Contracts 6 years – 73% of the catchment area
- Legal framework Minimis rule (>25000 euros, three years)
- Legal framework negative effects for farmers (2 year of implementation)
- Financial needs – 1,2 Millions euros
- Non-expected significant transaction costs - management costs - PES monitoring information system – Technical advice.

	2019	2020	2021
Nombre agriculteurs / Number of farmers engaged	47	50	56
Nombre Parcels / Number of plots covered by PES	188	215	281
Surface agricole / Agricultural surface (has)	3847	4273	4336
Investissement financier / Financial investment in PSE (€)	167 808	141 172	209 600*

Financing arrangements if PES is sustainable :

Water prices/tariffs (increase 25% of water prices)

Soil carbon sequestration voluntary market (30 000 eq CO2)

Legal barriers to financial governance of PES at the level of the local authority or catchment area



The central problem

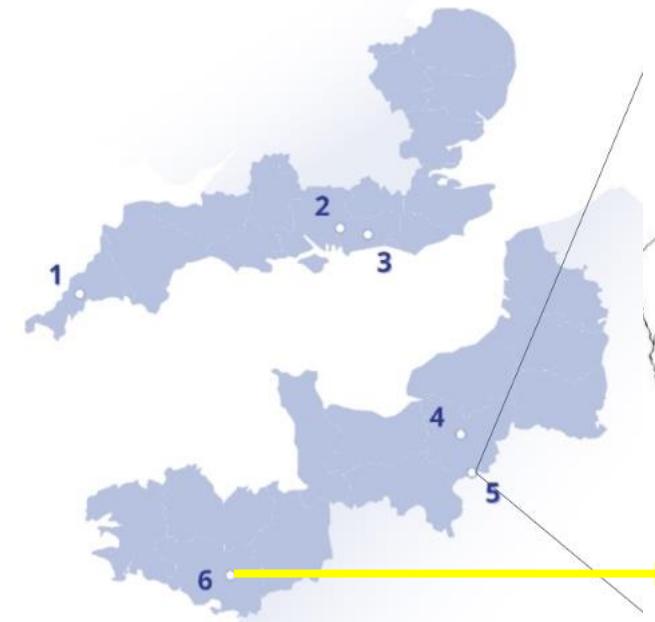
Presence of toxic algae in the lake (cyanobacteria)

Economic and environmental impacts

Ban of swimming

Fishing and boating restrictions

Stop/overcost of drinking water production



*Bassin versant de
l'Yvel/Hivet, Morbihan*

37 000 hectares



Lac au Duc

Cause : Phosphorus inputs to the lake

Sources du phosphore

Sources of phosphore

Agriculture (principalement / mainly)



target area REZO
confronting farmers
with a detailed map
showing plots at risk



Sources of P in the catchment

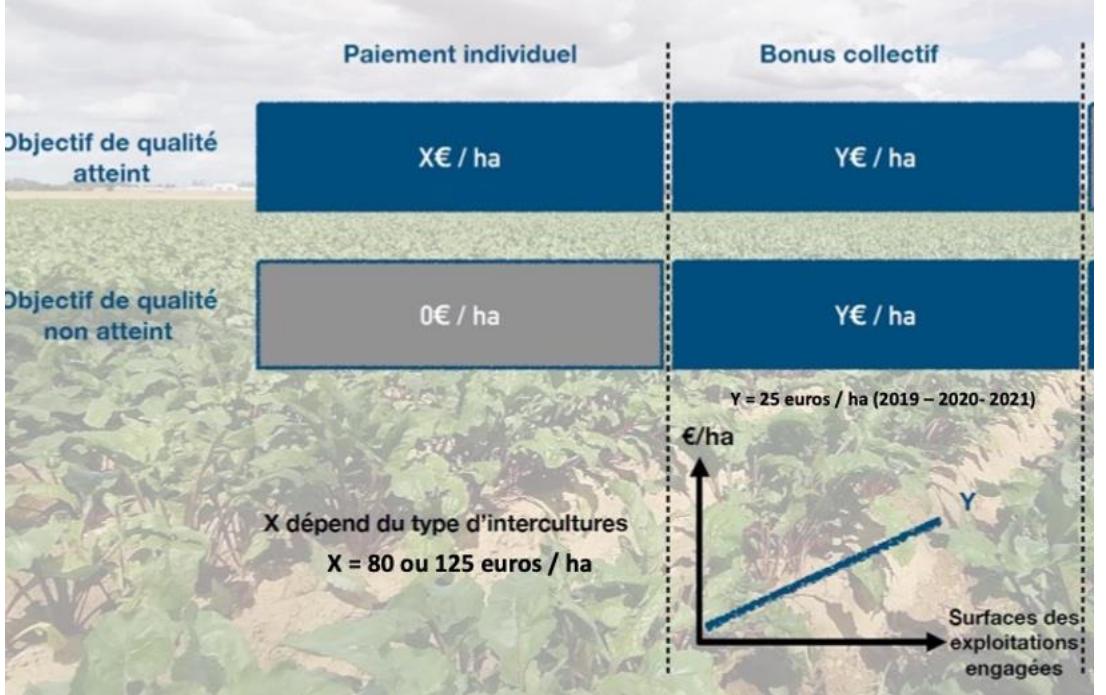


- ✓ Scientific analysis of P sources, hydro-geomorphology of the catchment, agricultural situation, ecological state of the lake, identification of the plots at risk
- ✓ WTR : development of agricultural practises to reduce P loss (erosion) and costs with the farmers as well as the control schemes of implementation or success
- ✓ WTP : evaluation of motivation / conditions of enterprises to engage in PES
- ✓ intermediate association for contract establishment and management

- CONCLUSION PES private (farmers) – private (SME) :
- strongly depend on the motivation of the SME (economic situation and willingness to engage for environmental issues and their value for money driven approach).
 - particularity of having multiple buyers for multiple sellers

PES \neq AEM

- Payment related to one ecosystem service (Water quality).
- Output-based payment and a combination of input based payment Or both.
- PES value outside the logic of a lump sum
- Economic logic - opportunity cost / risk-uncertainty
- Large acceptance at the catchment level which is increased by an additional payment (collective bonus)



Strong incentive - flexibility - adaptation to each farm - freedom of choice and meaning

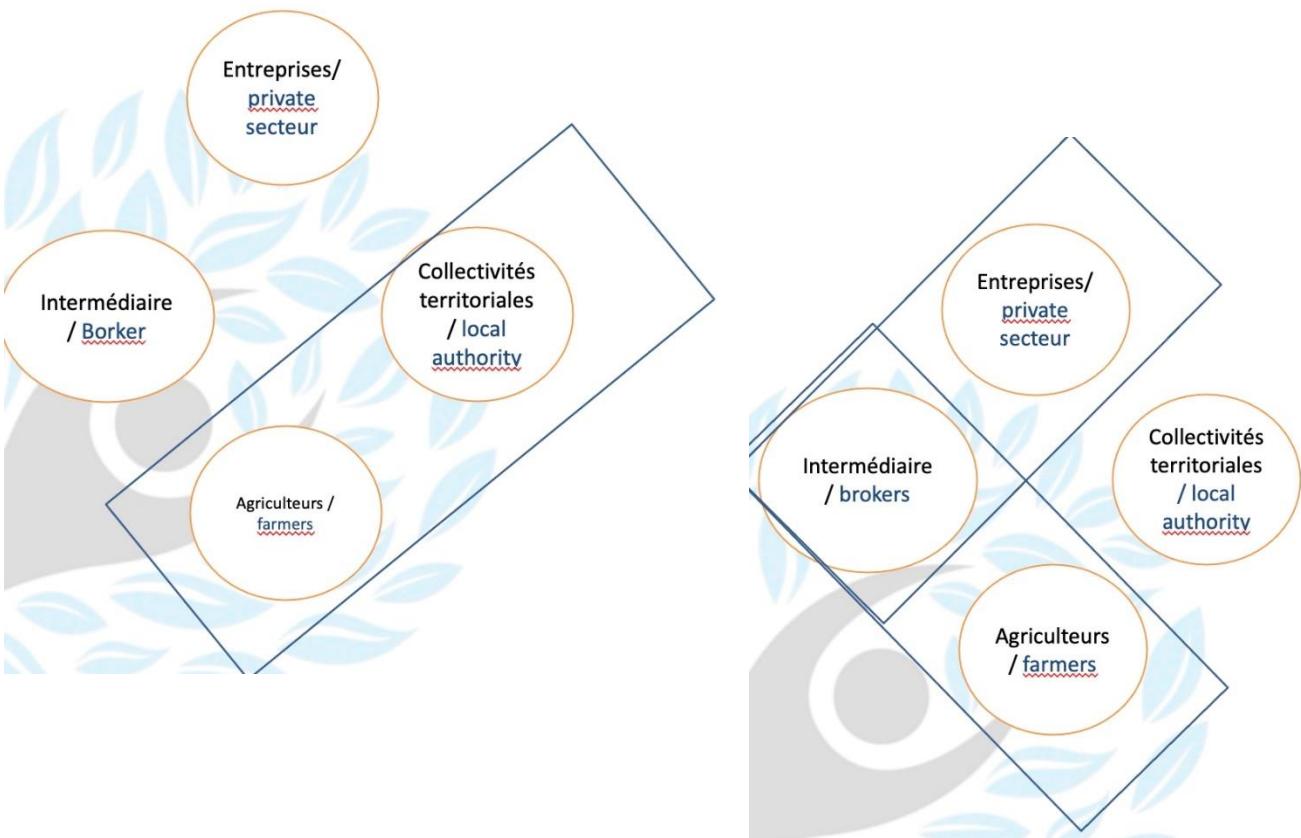
3

Challenges

Challenges

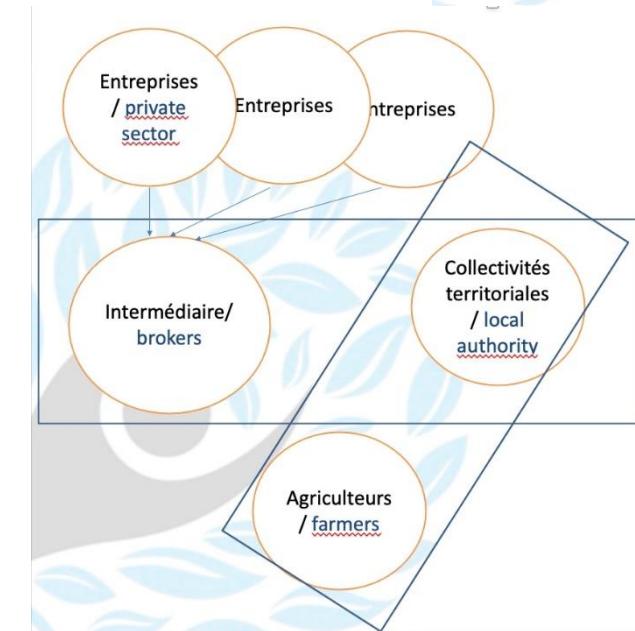
- PES needs a clear institutional/legal framework (rules)/regulation
 - Not on ecosystem services at stake BUT on the rules of the play (regulators, water public and private companies, brokers, farmers, so)
 - Supply side of the market: Individual ecosystem services versus Bounds of ecosystems services
 - Organisational, monitoring, compliance issues
 - Competition – PES value and allocation
 - Demand side: Inequality in terms of willingness to pay – Diversity of “thematic” PES schemes (cost-effectiveness?)
 - Contractual arrangements : Who pays ? How to overcome EU rules ? How to preserve general interest ?
- PES – Markets design
 - Business case – not easy
 - Organisational/coordination costs but real gains (optimum) at the scale of catchment areas
 - BUT risk to have too many options: PES on ONE ecosystem services or PES on multiples ecosystems services
 - Financial autonomy local authorities and water companies? – legal constraint
- Performance of PES schemes:
 - Environmental level: long to achieve – multiples pollutants – slow natural process
- Increasing costs of PES management (life cycle of PES)
- PES in the future:
 - CAP reform – missing opportunity for France
 - Ukraine conflict – increase production at any (environmental) cost
 - UK: New opportunities in financing PES but needs rules to promote public-private partnerships.

PSE – Montage financier



Few ES
02/03/2
Few buyers/ Few sellers

Séminaire national de restitution du projet CPES



Multiples ES /Stakeholders (buyers)



MERCI



PES Enablers – Looking at the way forward for PES

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What has CPES helped us achieve?

- Undertake pilot trials, research, monitoring and evidence gathering and engaging with farmers and landowners in a joined up approach
- Develop flexible mechanisms that allow for the private sector to be a provider of public goods and services
- These include water quality management, erosion and sedimentation control and provision of biodiversity conservation.
- These types of PES schemes generally need to be of a sufficient scale, whole catchment or whole landscape, to ensure consistent and effective ecosystem service delivery.
- This is a complex PES approach where balancing of the costs and benefits of scaling up is important.

What we see as the key “enabling” themes in CPES

- Education and Engagement
- Economic
- Funding
- Social
- Technical



All of the above interlink between each other that makes PES work

Education and engagement

- Important enabler to get farmers to undertake measures to reduce Water Quality impacts.
- Cooperation and coordination at a catchment scale is vital. Catchment Partnerships can be part of this.
- Farmer Cluster Groups.
- Engagement/education – including the use of intermediaries who can demonstrate the benefits, perhaps even administer the schemes.
- Catchment trials



Economic

- Fair payment on good terms.
- Win-win interventions – some interventions have multiple benefits which can bring in more buyers and more investment.
- Multiple benefits may become more important with drives for carbon sequestration and nature recovery, however more benefits does not necessarily mean more money from public/private funds.
- Not be seen as fully subsidising but as an enabler so that farmers can understand the benefits



Funding

- Support layered funding – Share the cost of the intervention between the beneficiaries to maximum benefits
- Identify the needs of different buyers regarding Longevity, Legality, Additionality and Conditionality.
- The key is value for money, cost benefit, fair finance, multiple sources and layered funding (and potentially double funding).
- Clearly developed guidelines are needed



Funding of cover crop trials – Simon Deacon

Social

- Building relationships- success where farm clusters exist
- Understanding of local farming challenges - helps to create bespoke measures
- Working with local farmers to host trials
- Work with other private companies to deliver their social and environmental objectives – back to enabling funding opportunities



Technical

Pilot Trials provide an opportunity for private companies to test schemes before upscaling as catchment measures. Trials have been successful in:

- Producing information that everyone can understand
- Producing flexible schemes
- Quantifying the benefits
- Reducing impacts to water quality





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Lessons learned what have we experienced as the blockers to PES

Kate Rice and Peter Taylor



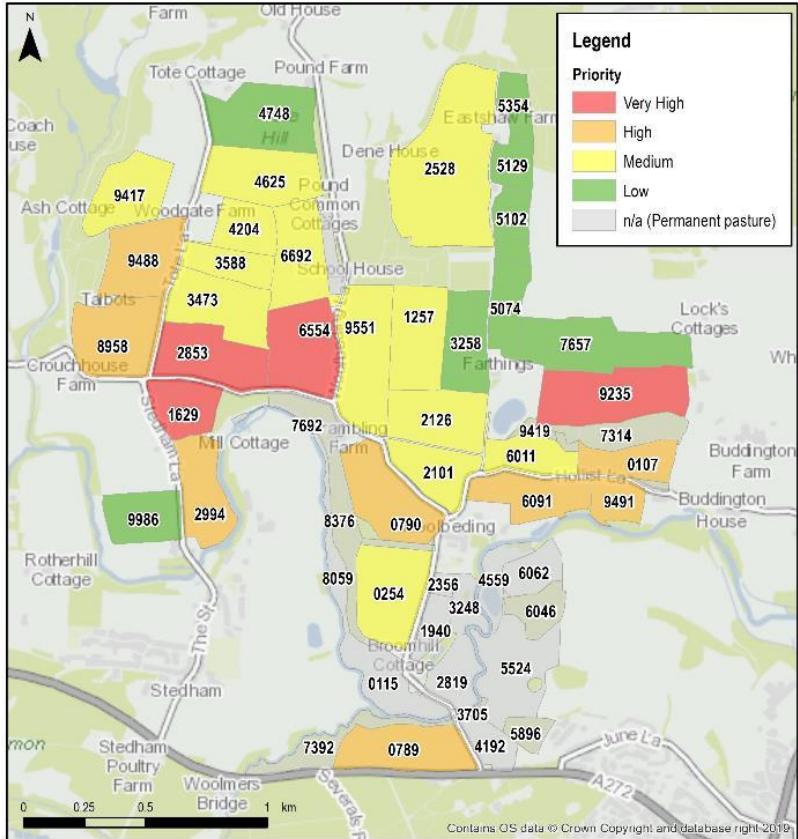
Blocker = poorly designed PES scheme

Need to be clear on what we want to achieve and why



- Need clear narrative (vision, targets and outcomes)
- Need evidence (monitoring & modelling) to illustrate impact and measure change/success = assurance
- Need farmers to see themselves as part of the solution

Blocker = weak agreement mechanisms developed Need clear & robust mechanisms for securing agreement



- Contracts set out clear goals and actions required
- Landlord vs tenant
- Satisfying multiple buyers & sellers
- Use of sanctions/penalties
- Using trusted (and ethical) brokers

Blocker = misaligned expectations of buyers & sellers
Need to be comfortable with scale and pace of change



- Buyers vs sellers
- Water Companies vs others
- Small steps vs whole system
- Flexibility

Blocker = understanding how to layer finance

Need to be clear on issues & opportunities



- Additionality – would measure happen without intervention?
- Longevity – how long & what ongoing maintenance is needed?
- Conditionality – what certainty is required around outcome/output?
- Legality – is this going beyond compliance?

Blocker = national policy framework Need policy to support our ambitions



- France – have national budget but EU regs offer little incentive to farmers and national strategy plan contains no mention of PES so it won't be considered, and budget will be spent on other things.
- England – ELMS & WINEP are championing & requiring PES so policy supports local action.

PES alongside the Environmental Land Management Scheme



- Dealing with short-term uncertainty before ELM in place
- Short term tenancies may restrict long term investment
- Encouraging private finance alongside ELM
- Making below-compliance investment before above-compliance private investment from ‘buyers’
- Getting more agreement between buyers on outcomes for longer term commitment, eg multiple PES drivers

Séminaire national de restitution du projet CPES

**Paiements pour services environnementaux
pour la préservation des ressources en eau**



European Union
European Regional
Development Fund



Prof Dave COOPER, PhD

Directeur de l'Ecole de Commerce /
Professeur de Gestion et Développement
Economique – Chef de Projet du CPES –
Université de Chichester – Angleterre

Summary of key points

Synthèse séminaire

- There is general recognition of the increasingly urgent need to address the issues of water quality, water quantity and associated environmental eco systems. / Il est généralement admis qu'il est de plus en plus urgent de s'attaquer aux problèmes de la qualité et de la quantité de l'eau et des services environnementaux associés.
- We have demonstrable evidence from the CPES pilot case studies that sustainable PES is achievable, both in France and in the UK. The scale of implementation in La Vigne and in Tremblay Ormonville is very significant and has required engagement from the majority of catchment farmers. It has required the development of a wide ranging and innovative toolbox of commercial, legal and intervention resources. / Les études de cas pilotes du CPES ont démontré que la pérennité des PSE est possible, tant en France qu'au Royaume-Uni. Le nombre de contrats PSE signés est très importante. C'est le résultat de l'engagement de la majorité des agriculteurs de ces aires d'alimentation de captage. Ces succès s'expliquent aussi par l'élaboration d'une boîte à outils complète et innovante relative aux mesures et cahier des charges, aux aspects juridiques et de transactions (volonté à recevoir et à payer).

Summary of key points

Synthèse séminaire

- We have undertaken an extensive set of trials on a variety of farming practice interventions that together, will not only improve water quality but also have sustainable impact on bio diversity, soil health, carbon sequestration and sustainable food production. / Nous avons effectués énormément des recherches sur une variété de pratiques agricoles qui, ensemble, non seulement amélioreront la qualité de l'eau mais auront également un impact durable sur la biodiversité, la santé des sols, la séquestration du carbone et la production alimentaire durable.
- We have commitment from water companies to continue promoting PES schemes; from Eau de Paris and Seine Normandie in France and from Portsmouth Water and Southern Water in the UK. All of these commitments recognise the value of upstream thinking. / Les gestionnaires de l'eau potable se sont engagées à continuer à promouvoir les mécanismes de PSE, notamment Eau de Paris, SERPN et l'Agence de l'Eau Seine Normandie en France, ainsi que Portsmouth Water et Southern Water au Royaume-Uni. Tous ces engagements reconnaissent la valeur de la réflexion en amont.

Summary of key points

Synthèse séminaire

- PES schemes are particularly effective interventions because they are local and community-oriented initiatives that engage a variety of different stakeholders. They make a direct connection between community engagement, commercial agreement and measurable outcomes that affect society as a whole. / Les mécanismes de PSE sont des interventions particulièrement efficaces parce qu'il s'agit d'initiatives locales et communautaires qui impliquent une diversité de parties prenantes différentes. Ils établissent un lien direct entre l'engagement communautaire, l'accord commercial et les résultats mesurables qui affectent la société dans son ensemble.
- The New CAP still does not appear to completely recognise PES as a tool to support improvements in Agri-Environment Measures. It also probably does not go far enough in promoting the necessary improvements in water quality. However, in France, there may be further opportunity to request specific dispensation for public-private sector PES agreements from the EU. / La nouvelle PAC ne semble pas encore reconnaître complètement les PSE comme un outil permettant de soutenir les améliorations des mesures agro-environnementales. Elle ne va probablement pas non plus assez loin dans la promotion des améliorations nécessaires à la qualité de l'eau. Cependant, en France, il est peut-être possible de demander à l'UE une dérogation spécifique pour les accords de PSE entre le secteur public et le secteur privé.

Summary of key points

Synthèse séminaire

- Although PES schemes are relatively straight forward to achieve where there is a single large buyer (E.g. a water company), even this relationship can be commercially fragile. In this case and when there is no single large buyer, there is an opportunity to pursue an integrated approach covering multiple eco-systems and multiple public and private buyers. Achieving this will require the development of relevant legal and financial agreements. These do not exist at this time. / Bien que les mécanismes de PSE soient relativement simples à mettre en œuvre lorsqu'il y a un seul gros acheteur (par exemple, une compagnie des eaux), même cette relation peut être fragile sur le plan commercial. Dans ce cas, et lorsqu'il n'y a pas de gros acheteur unique, il est possible d'adopter une approche intégrée couvrant plusieurs écosystèmes et plusieurs acheteurs publics et privés. Pour y parvenir, il faudra élaborer des accords juridiques et financiers pertinents. Ceux-ci n'existent pas à l'heure actuelle.
- It is likely that such complex arrangements will require some form of market or not-for-profit intermediation/ brokering. Whilst there are models for this in the UK, such activity is only just beginning in France. There may be an opportunity to learn from UK experiences. / Il est probable que des accords aussi complexes nécessiteront une certaine forme d'intermédiation ou de courtage sur le marché ou à but non lucratif. Alors qu'il existe des modèles pour cela au Royaume-Uni, cette activité ne fait que commencer en France. Il pourrait y avoir une opportunité d'apprendre des expériences britanniques.

Summary of key points

Synthèse séminaire

- The CPES programme has already explored many of the issues discussed and identified by speakers during the day. In many cases, the tools needed and performance measures demanded have already been achieved through the project, especially in Normandie. It is recommended that delegates further explore the CPES website and make direct contact with partners responsible for its successes. / [Le programme du CPES a déjà exploré un grand nombre des questions discutées et identifiées par les intervenants au cours de la journée. Dans de nombreux cas, les outils nécessaires et les mesures de performance exigées ont déjà été réalisés dans le cadre du projet, notamment en Normandie. Il est recommandé aux délégués d'explorer davantage le site Web du CPES et de prendre contact directement avec les partenaires responsables de ses succès.](#)

Séminaire national de restitution du projet CPES

Merci de votre attention !
Thank you for your attention !



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Channel Payments for Ecosystem Services

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