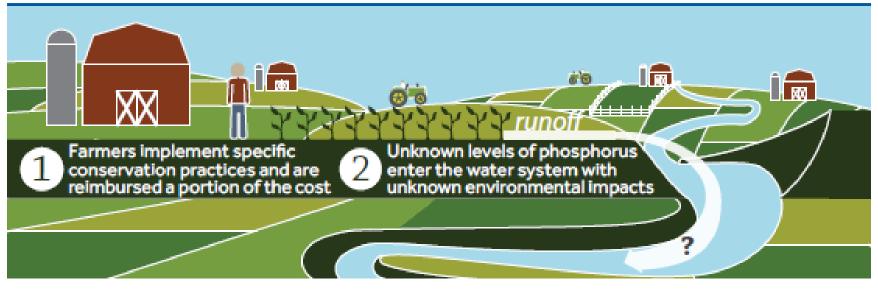
An Overview of Pay-for-Performance Conservation and Its Potential for the Chesapeake Bay

Jonathan Winsten, Ph.D. Winrock International June 22nd, 2020

Current Approach: "Pay-for-Practice" Conservation



- USDA spends >\$5 Billion/Year on practices
- Field-specific outcomes are not quantified
- Does not motivate farmers to solve problem



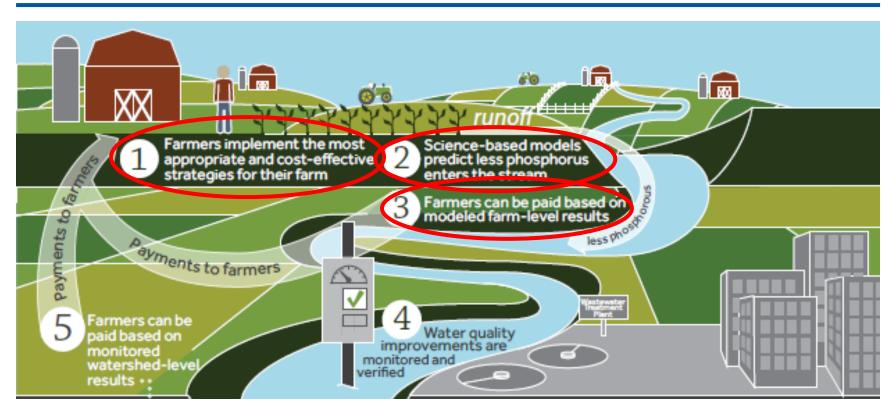
Landscape is Diverse: BMP Performance is Highly Variable



Field-specific information is essential



Alternative Approach: "Pay-for-Performance" Conservation



 Payments based on estimated outcome from specific fields



Why Pay-for-Performance?

- 1. Address market failure
- 2. Motivate farmers
 - A. Create specific goals
 - B. Increase farm profits
- 3. Quantify outcomes
- 4. Meet WQ goals given budget constraints



Key Program Design Questions: What, How, and Where?

What ecosystem service(s) do we target?

How do we quantify environmental performance?

Where do we quantify environmental performance?

 Need performance measures that are closely related to ultimate water quality concern AND directly influenced by farm management decisions.



Pilot-Testing Pay-for-Performance

- Iowa, Vermont, Wisconsin, Ohio
- Focus on P loss; also N loss (Ohio)
- Models: P Index, Snap-Plus, NTT
- WQ Measurement (Ohio)
- Payments: \$10-35/lb P; \$5/lb N



Ohio Project

Pilot-testing Pay-for-Performance Conservation in the Old Woman Creek Watershed

PROGRAM SIGN-UP SHEET FOR 2019

Farm Name:	
Farmer Name(s):	
Mailing Address:	
	Zip:
County:	Township:
Telephone #:	Social Security or Tax ID#:
entered into NTT. I unde with no other that affect of lbs of total P 1 2019-20 crop year. I und	gible for up to \$250 for soil testing done at the farm to increase the accuracy of data restand that the successful implementation of the changes listed on the attached sheet, phosphorus (P) or nitrogen (N) loss from my farm, will result in an estimated reduction oss and an estimated reduction of lbs of total N loss from my farm for the lerstand that I will receive a \$35 per lb of total P loss reduced and \$5 per lb of total N m's baseline. This will result in a nutrient loss reduction payment of \$
 That I am making on my farm. That any changes the project or its it. That any changes which may include photographs, or meaning the photographs, or meaning the photographs, or meaning the same and estimated loss of incentive for those. That if I make addestimated N or Padjusted to reflect the same, but the That the only information implemented and EPA) requires. The nutrient runof other information nutrient or sediments. 	I also understand and agree to the following: the listed changes voluntarily and am in no way obligated to make the listed changes that I make on my farm will be my choice and my responsibility and I will not hold implementers responsible for any impacts caused by these changes. I make on my farm must be verified by staff of the Erie Soil Conservation District, de obtaining copies of seed purchase receipts, performing site visits, taking equesting other records from the farmer to demonstrate practice implementation. ditional changes during the crop year, other than those listed, which further reduce the N or P from my farm, the project or its implementers are not responsible for paying the e additional nutrient loss reductions. ditional changes during the crop year, other than those listed, which increase the loss from my farm, this will be accounted for and the total incentive payment will be the net change in estimated N+P loss from the farm. The payment rates will remain lbs. of N+P reduced will be adjusted. The payment rates will remain lbs. of N+P reduced will be adjusted. The payment rates will remain lbs. of N+P reduced will be adjusted. The payment rates will remain lbs. of N+P reduced will be adjusted. The payment rates will remain lbs. of N+P reduced will be adjusted. The payment rates will remain lbs. of N+P reduced will be adjusted. The payment rates will remain lbs. of N+P reduced will be adjusted. The payment rates will remain lbs. of N+P reduced will be adjusted. The payment rates will remain lbs. of N+P reduced will be adjusted. The payment rates will remain lbs. of N+P reduced will be adjusted. The payment rates will remain lbs. of N+P reduced will be adjusted. The payment rates will remain lbs. of N+P reduced will be adjusted. The payment rates will remain lbs. of N+P reduced will be adjusted. The payment rates will remain lbs. of N+P reduced will be adjusted. The payment rates will remain lbs. of N+P reduced will be adjusted. The payment rates will remain the payment rates will remain lbs. T
Signature:	Date:











One-Page Sign-up Form

Results of Good Business Decisions

Watershed	P Loss Reduced (Ibs/acre/yr)	Farm Cost (\$/Ib P)	Farm Profit (\$/Ib P)	Sediment Loss Reduced (tons/acre/yr)
Iowa	0.88	-\$0.61	\$10.61	1.58
Vermont	0.26	\$4.86	\$20.14	1.01



Lessons Learned

- Low-hanging fruit remains
- Perf-based incentives inspire new ideas
- Farmer motivation varies
- Boots on the ground is essential
- Transaction Costs < Program Benefits</p>
- Models: a necessary evil??
- Policy change is slow; private sector moves faster

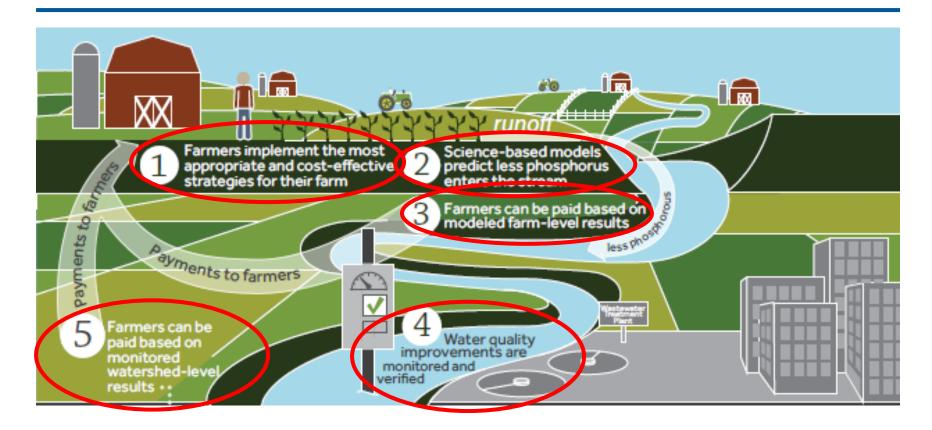


Chesapeake Bay Watershed

- > Agriculture contributes:
 - 38% N, 45% P, 60% sediment
 - Most cost-effective solutions from agriculture.
- Pay-for-performance:
 - most cost-effective approach (Ribaudo et al. 2014).
 - Can achieve TMDL goals with 12% of cropland.



"Model-at-the-farm, measure-at-the-watershed"





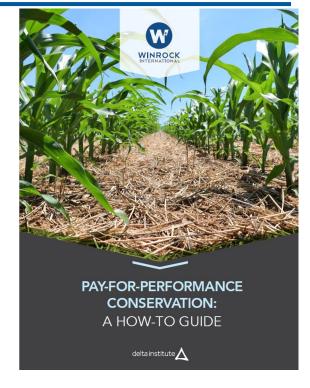
Model at the Farm – Measure at the Watershed

- Modeling farm performance
 - Triggers primary incentive payment
- Measuring watershed performance
 - Provides a focal point and real report card
 - Triggers a secondary incentive payment
 - Farmer-to-farmer peer pressure for participation
- Winner of U.S. Nutrient Challenge (2015)



Pay-for-Performance Conservation: A How-To Guide

- Describes steps and data needs
- Goals:
 - Reduce transaction costs
 - Create opportunities for scale
- Funded by Great Lakes Protection Fund



https://www.winrock.org/project/running-off-pollution-paying-midwestern-farmers-to-improve-water-quality/



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