The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity for Agriculture and Food (TEEBAgriFood) Regional Symposium
Georgia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda

24-25th February 2021, Virtual Platform

Day One - Introduction to TEEBAgriFood, Project Cycle and the UN Food Systems Summit

1. **Dr Salman Hussain** (Coordinator, UNEP-TEEB) launched the Symposium with a presentation on TEEBAgriFood, its inception, purpose and links to the FSS. The structure and agenda of the day was introduced, explaining that the four countries represented during this Symposium are at different stages of development vis-à-vis the project cycle: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Georgia. He noted that throughout the event research institutes and political leaders would have the opportunity to discuss scope and implications of the TEEB work in the countries represented.

Uganda: Food Systems and the Environment

2. **Mr William Speller** (UNEP-TEEB) introduced the prospective TEEBAgriFood project application in Uganda, with the aim to familiarize Ugandan representatives with the TEEBAgriFood Framework and to begin building a network of stakeholders to inform the evolving project development. The objective for the Symposium was to begin identifying a policy focus area for the study, as linked with ongoing environmental and sustainable development priorities of the Ugandan government.

Mr Fred Muwanika (Biodiversity and Finance Expert, National Environmental Management Authority of Uganda) provided a presentation on Environmental Challenges and the Agricultural Sector in Uganda, followed by **Mr Nathan Mununuz**i (Senior Environment Officer, Ministry of Water and Environment) who presented on Policy Responses to Environmental Challenges in the Agriculture Sector in Uganda. The presentations introduced the primary challenges facing the nation's agricultural sector, alongside population growth and an increasing demand for agricultural land, as well as policy responses and developments from the Ugandan Government.

Breakout Room: Game Changing Solutions and the UN Food Systems Summit

3. Breakout groups were utilised to engage and prompt the participants for *game changing* solutions from a food systems perspective, as contextualised by the UN Food Systems Summit to consider taking forward nationally. The questions put forward were:

   - **QUESTION 1**: Can you think of "game changing" transformations for agri-food systems in your country?

   - **QUESTION 2**: What stakeholders need to be involved in implementing this change?

4. Regarding question 1, breakout room discussions revolved around the issue of natural areas in the respective countries being converted into agricultural land. Due to increasing soil degradation and erosion, nutrient loss, water scarcity and other environmental concerns, the productivity of the land is declining, and restoration solutions are urgently being sought after. Discussions shed light on the need to improve food management practices and introduce new technologies to enable farmers to produce optimum levels of crops whilst minimizing food waste and food shortages. Improving the management of natural resources through good agricultural practices while reducing the reliance on artificial fertilizers was also put forward as a potential game changing solution. Regeneration occurs when agroforestry methods are implemented, leading to increased vegetative cover, improved soil nutrient provisioning and water retention, and as such, traditional crops could be supplemented with livestock-, wildlife-, and tree integration e.g., fruit trees which act as windbreakers, add produce to farmer households, provide fodder for livestock as well as increasing yield capacity. These integrated "multiple output farms" can allow for increased food security and food safety through diversified, nutritious and chemical-free produce. The need for evidence-based growth strategies to be implemented in practical terms (e.g., through demonstration plots) was also noted, with direct links to national development priorities, for traction to be gained at scope.

5. Concerning question 2, ideas that arose from the discussions were that stakeholders who should be involved in implementing the said changes would ideally be communities, NGOs and civil society establishments, but in particular farmers, who should be involved through specialized trainings on climate smart agriculture and good agriculture practices, with the help of extension services as well as government support. Communications and publicity strategies should be tapped into, to raise awareness at all levels in society on the real value of nature. The private sector should also be engaged to drive investments towards areas requiring the greatest change. Involvement of academia and research institutions would also be key to drive the highest standard of empirical, scientific data, as well as integrating relevant discussions around sustainable land management and agriculture into school curriculums and universities. In addition, government and land-planning departments, as well as ministries of environment and agriculture should be involved to enable sub-national policy- and decision-making to ensure environmental change and policy traction, also at the farmer level. In summary, all nations are seeking win-win solutions that balance development and the protection of nature. The suggested "game changing" transformations for agri-food systems could enable farmers to reap higher yields and increase productivity and income, from the same acreage of land without expanding further into natural spaces. TEEB studies can serve as a tool to leverage empirical evidence in line with national priorities while raising awareness and demonstrating the environmental, social and economic benefits of plausible future sustainable scenarios to decision-makers.

TEEBAgriFood Kenya: Progress, Challenges, Mainstreaming and Lessons Learned

6. **Ms Monica Lopez Conlon** (UNEP-TEEB) introduced the TEEBAgriFood project in Kenya, explaining that the IKI-funded project is being implemented by two organizations - the National Museums of Kenya (NMK) and the British Institute in Eastern Africa (BIEA).

7. **Dr Taita Terer** (National Museums of Kenya, NMK) held a presentation on the implementation of the TEEBAgriFood Kenya project, "*Supporting Biodiversity and Climate Friendly Land Management in Agricultural Landscapes*". Dr Terer covered the scope and scoping of the work, the relevant agencies, the cultural values in the area, as well as the implementation of their communications strategy.

8. **Dr Jacqueline McGlade** (BIEA Project Lead) held a presentation alongside **Mr Solomon Ole Ntayla** (Community Team Leader), on "*Agri-Food systems in the Mau Forest Complex – Co-Designing Future Climate Resilience, Biodiversity and Shared Prosperity*". The adjusted TEEBAgriFood Framework for the Mau project was explained, specifically the focus shift towards natural and social capital, and the contributions to wellbeing and improved livelihoods. The scope of the work was detailed, from the baseline work with citizen-led research institutions, to the use of modelling, metrics and surveys, building an understanding of the issue at stake, the inclusion of community and government priorities, incorporating a Prosperity Index and developing the scenarios.

9. **Engineer Laban Kiplagat** (Steering Committee Co-Chair, Ministry of Agriculture) made the link between the TEEBAgriFood Kenya project and government priorities and policies in agriculture. He highlighted that national environmental affairs are vested amongst different Kenyan ministries and departments, predominately in the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture. This is significant, where agriculture contributes considerably to the national GDP, export earnings, and employs ~60% of the population. However, agriculture was also noted as the primary threat to the environment in Kenya in parallel, driven by growing demands for agricultural land and natural resources development as a developing country. The Kenya National Development Blueprint (Kenya Vision 2030) has prioritized the exploitation of natural resources as a key point of concern for development purposes, e.g., water, wildlife, forest, and land. However, population growth and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, coupled with climate change, has led to the proliferation of environmental threats across the country. In response, the government is developing and targeting policies to address environmental issues e.g., the National Forest Management Policy of 2014, Soil Management Policy 2020, Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy of 2018-2028, Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture and so forth.

10. Due to inadequate data accessibility and awareness, biodiversity concerns have not been strongly mainstreamed into the country's development agenda. In response, TEEBAgriFood provides an avenue to promote awareness by availing scientific facts for governmental use and integration in national planning for biodiversity conservation. Awareness is then raised among policymakers and citizens contributing to the definition of and implementation of revised mitigation strategies. In line with the Constitution of Kenya which addresses natural resources development and the Sustainable Development Goals, this knowledge will enhance the mainstreaming and subsequent implementation of biodiversity management as a national priority. Mr Kiplagat explained that they look forward to the completion of the project, as they believe the data generated will help improve the existing body of environmental knowledge and help propel the Kenyan economy.

11. **Mr Kiplagat** mentioned the Intersectoral Forum on Agrobiodiversity and Agroecology (ISFAA), which brings together stakeholders from various sectors on biodiversity conservation and the nexus between agricultural ecology and agro-biodiversity. The TEEBAgriFood Kenya study could benefit from establishing contact with ISFAA, especially as supported by a strong team of experts and steering committee, to deliver the TEEBAgriFood Kenya project outcomes.

12. **Ms Monica Lopez** thanked Kiplagat for his comments, noting the value of acknowledgement of the TEEBAgriFood country projects and their influence upon national policies, such as that in Kenya. Dr Hussain added that the Kenya study is likely to have more national resonance, as the scenarios were heavily developed by comprehensive participatory methods with relevant stakeholders, thanks to BIEA and NMK.

13. To ensure that TEEB work has a tangible national impact, Mr Kiplagat highlighted the importance of increased collaboration between the county government and national government entities. To best showcase progress and integrate an effective communication strategy, the involvement of all stakeholders from the small-scale farmers to politicians should be targeted, promoting the understanding of the impacts of biodiversity loss on Kenya's economy and food production. Consequential financing can then be channelled from governmental support or the respective beneficiaries, in direct response to raising wide awareness of national eco-agri-food systems.

14. **Dr Jacqueline McGlade** suggested scheduling bilateral meetings to explore how BIEA could support the UN Food Systems Summit. Specifically, a meeting between county-level colleagues, team leaders, and national governments in tandem would be valuable, to discuss the coordination of scenario-related actions and community engagement between stakeholders. This could alleviate issues of "mismatch" between the rapid development of county-level spatial planning, untargeted action and community engagement. With these developments, McGlade noted that the Mau could be seen as pioneering in terms of mixed-use methods combined with carbon sequestration, biodiversity positive outcomes, as well as benefits to livelihoods, emphasizing that the data could prompt the Kenyan government to use the TEEBAgriFood project in its portfolio.

15. **Dr Peris Kariuki** (National Museums of Kenya, NMK) highlighted that the element of communication is lacking in Kenya, where data is often selectively available to certain people such as researchers and scientists. Their communications strategy could be improved and allow accessibility from the general audience to the policymakers. The importance of packaging information for farmers in practical, relatable terms rather than theoretical, was also highlighted.

TEEBAgriFood Tanzania: Progress, Challenges, Mainstreaming and Lessons Learned

16. **Dr James Lyimo** (Institute for Resource Assessment, IRA) presented on the *"Trade-Offs between Land Uses in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania"*. Dr Lyimo's presentation demonstrated the transition between grasslands, bushlands, plantation forests and crops that is being driven by both the changes in demand and by changes in population. The scope of work and progress made thus far in the TEEBAgriFood Tanzania study was covered, as well as challenges due to COVID-19 which has caused delay of the field work.

17. **Mr Jacob Salcone** (UNEP-TEEB) thanked Dr Lyimo for his presentation, commenting that there are visible impacts in terms of food and fiber products that are coming from the region and there are also invisible impacts in terms of changes to water availability, irrigation regimes, soil erosion, etc. He highlighted the importance of conducting research that provides an empirical basis for this and allows stakeholders to identify win-win opportunities, while balancing national development priorities.

18. Regarding the modelling work that has been conducted, **Professor Raphael Mwalyosi** (University of Dar-es-Salaam) in the absence of his modelling and evaluation colleagues, explained that the fieldwork team found a lack of available data of certain time series information (crop yields, prices etc.). The data has nonetheless almost been fully summarized for the modellers and evaluators to begin exploring, but due to the lack of detailed records it remains to be seen how the existing data can be utilized. Ideally feedback will be received from the modellers shortly, so that progress can be made in order to achieve the project aims.

Day Two - Welcome Remarks

19. Following from the first day's country presentations from Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, and contextual discussions on the UN Food Systems Summit and transformational eco-agri-food systems change, the second day agenda was introduced to cover thematic presentations on the post-COVID responses upon eco-agri-food systems, the final country presentation from Georgia, and the opportunity for further country-specific TEEBAgriFood project discussions within dedicated breakout room groups.

20. The significance of post-COVID-19 responses to the environment and food systems was highlighted through two thematic presentations which were a particularly timely segment to underscore the sustainability and adaptability of eco-agri-food policy interventions taking place in the global TEEBAgriFood projects, in line with the global COVID-19 health crisis and its effects upon the environment and food systems.

COVID-19 Thematic Presentations (BC3, UNEP-WCMC)

21. The first presentation was led by **Professor Anil Markandya** (Basque Centre for Climate Change, BC3), titled "*COVID-19, the Environment and Food Systems: Contain, Cope, and Rebuild Better*". The presentation gave an overview on the effects of COVID-19 and the resulting recession on the agri-food system and its supporting ecosystems, with reference to air pollution, human health, and climate change.

22. The second presentation was led by **Dr Raquel Agra** (UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, UNEP-WCMC), titled "*COVID-19 Impacts in Kenya and Tanzania: Policy Responses – Agriculture, Food and Trade Sectors*". The presentation, with a focus upon the IKI-funded Kenya and Tanzania TEEBAgriFood project countries, highlighted the impacts of the national COVID-19 crisis, the country-specific measures in place, and the risks and opportunities present in the post-COVID recovery.

23. In response to Professor Markandya's presentation, it was found that the common global COVID-19 trends aligned strongly to those in Kenya and Tanzania, where the vulnerabilities in internal commodities markets were affected by shocks to prices. Despite this, opportunities emerge in the development of green policies and agendas to improve food security, agricultural production, and poverty reduction in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, in line with wider biodiversity and climate change mitigation and adaptation activities.

24. Notably, Dr Agra's presentation was able to give insight to the TEEBAgriFood Kenya project as highlighted by Dr Jacqueline McGlade, where the project field data showed significant alignment with data from UNEP-WCMC, indicating scope for collaboration. Furthermore, it was brought up that there may be potential scope for further co-benefits to be established within agroforestry systems beyond landscape and forest restoration, such as improving food security, the development of non-forest product markets, and carbon markets in Kenya. This would be critically supported by the role of governmental policies and incentives, as related to agroforestry where most Kenyan land is privately held.

TEEB for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in Georgia

25. To frame the GEF-funded TEEB project in Georgia, a presentation titled "*Generating economic and environmental benefits from sustainable land management for vulnerable rural communities of Georgia*" was given by **Professor Nino Chikovani** (Head of Land Resources Protection Division at the Georgia Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture). The project contrasts to the other TEEBAgriFood projects concerning eco-agri-food systems, instead focusing specifically upon sustainable land management and the mitigation of land degradation, through the measurement of invisible impacts of degradation upon ecosystems and the services they provide. The presentation outlined the current environmental challenges to Georgia concerning land degradation and SLM, and introduced the pilot municipalities, project purpose and objectives for the TEEB study.

26. The positive relationship stemming from the joined Ministry of Environment and Agriculture was highlighted, as a platform to leverage support on joint issues such as combatting food security and the development of wind breaks.

27. The role of finance and businesses was raised, as a means to scale up and attract large-scale implementation of SLM restoration activities while generating returns on investments. It was indicated that there is future scope to engage incentives and investments within private firms to receive benefits for the improved management of their natural capital.

Synopsis of TEEB Country Project Breakout Room Discussions

28. Breakout rooms were utilised to facilitate country-level discussions concerning the TEEBAgriFood projects at their different stages of development and implementation. The main objectives, especially

for countries at a further stage of project development such as Kenya and Tanzania, were to: discuss the processes and methodologies for implementing the TEEBAgriFood projects; bringing forward challenges faced; and sharing strategies to support project implementation and challenges.

29. Meanwhile, the TEEBAgriFood Uganda project and TEEB for SLM Georgia project engaged in parallel discussions as they are at earlier stages of project conceptualisation and development. Specifically, the breakout rooms facilitated the introduction and early feedback of a TEEB study application, and the reflection on the current progression of the projects accordingly.

TEEBAgriFood Uganda

30. With seed funding available from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), a prospective TEEBAgriFood application in Uganda is in the early phases of development. A desk-based policy review is currently being prepared for consultation with stakeholders, to ensure the policy relevance of the analysis undertaken. The Regional Symposium country discussions formed the first interaction between UNEP and the relevant Ugandan stakeholders, to introduce the TEEBAgriFood Framework, and the policies and modalities scoping for a Ugandan application.

31. The TEEBAgriFood Framework was introduced, and five policy scoping options were put forward as informed by a desk-based policy review. These included: sustainable livestock sector development; sustainable urban/peri-urban agricultural (UPA) development; wetland restoration and regeneration; sustainable shea commodities production and development; and sustainable gum arabica production and development.

32. In particular, the options concerning wetland restoration and UPA development were shown the greatest support by the participants, as they aligned well with national priorities concerning biodiversity and land cover change. It was noted that existing projects led by the UNEP Economy Division, in collaboration with FAO and UNDP on UPA development in Kampala, would complement and leverage a potential TEEBAgriFood study in Uganda.

33. The next steps will be to take forward the contributions made in the breakout room discussions, for a dedicated stakeholder consultation workshop on April 27th (tentative date), with the objective to determine a project scope and identify partner organisations.

TEEBAgriFood Tanzania

34. As funded by IKI, the TEEBAgriFood Tanzania project seeks to examine land use change in the Southern Highlands (specifically the expansion of woodlot plantations and orchards near Njombe) and its connection to ecosystem services changes, such as water quality and quantity, soil erosion, food production and food security, as well as impacts to wildlife and biodiversity, in order to inform cross-sectoral policies for natural resources management.

35. The consideration of the units of data analysis and empirical evidence in the TEEBAgriFood Tanzania study was raised, as the means to guide and drive the types of data derived from the biophysical and economic analysis to inform national-level policy. Furthermore, consideration of the scale of data collection and compilation is critical (e.g., household, district, regional, or national), as to best drive policy reform and align with governmental data analysis for the greatest uptake. Labelling considerations for data analysis were also suggested as an example to ensure efficient data management, such as streamlining descriptions of land cover e.g., "highlands", "midlands", and "lowlands".

36. External changes to the conditions of the TEEBAgriFood project's development were noted, specifically the global COVID-19 health crisis and the resulting urban-rural migration with the perception of COVID-19 as an urban phenomenon. To reflect upon these external factors, the way in which these changes would be captured in the project evaluation were questioned and put forward as a point to consider with the continued progress.

TEEBAgriFood Kenya

37. As funded by IKI, the TEEBAgriFood Kenya project seeks to assess the environmental, social, and economic impacts along the value chain of the traditional use of forests (non-timber forest products e.g., medicinal plants) and food systems (potatoes, maize, and peas) in the Greater Mau Catchment Area. The results are expected to inform the County Integrated Development Plans, the Mid Term Plan towards the 2030 Agenda, and the Plantation Establishment and Livelihood Improvement Scheme.

38. In response to the "COVID-19, the Environment and Food Systems" UNEP Report, the participants brainstormed methods to better align the outcomes of the TEEBAgriFood project, such as the increased scale of data collection (e.g., the household, county, and country level) to inform the status of food security in Kenya in light of the global COVID-19 health crisis. In addition, a new scenario was proposed to reflect the post-COVID recovery, specifically in re-establishing trade relations with eco-agri-food commodities. This was particularly informed by the changes in small-scale farming crop production, from commodity crops to crops with a greater return on profits. As such, scope for collaboration with the UNEP-WCMC Trade Hub team was suggested, to further investigate the impacts of food security, trade, and the post-COVID recovery.

39. The ways in which the Mau communities were diversifying their incomes was also discussed within biodiversity management systems, bringing forward multiple case studies and ideas. Such included the production of briquettes (traditional charcoal production with no smoke), livelihood intervention schemes such as apiculture honey, and the further development of Payment for Ecosystem Services schemes through UN REDD+ projects in collaboration with other forests. Farmers have also been found to directly link with the European Union for the exportation of products and implementation of certification schemes.

40. The communications strategy for the TEEBAgriFood Kenya project was also revisited, as to discuss ways to increase the livelihood of creating tangible policy reforms following completion of the study. Notably, the development of key messages was highlighted, while ensuring consistent information sharing throughout the process. The comprehensive evaluation of scenarios and subsequent reporting was also considered key to ensuring tangible policy reform so as to align with national and sub-national priorities concerning the food and forest system value chains.

TEEB for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in Georgia

41. In collaboration with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the TEEB for SLM in Georgia project makes an economic case for policies and initiatives to implement SLM practices. This process requires the assessment of the difference in costs and benefits under an SLM scenario, as compared to a "business-as-usual" counterfactual, where a number of dimensions are considered: the specified land management practices; the social, economic, and ecological context for the management practices; and, the temporal dimension to oversee changes in positive and negative impacts upon application of the management practices.

42. The existing progress made prior to the stakeholder consultation was reflected upon positively, with respect to the ownership and buy-in of windbreaks by farmers and stakeholders as a means to accrue local benefits. The increased uptake of understanding and knowledge concerning windbreak conservation was highlighted, specifically concerning their role to reduce erosion if left throughout the seasons, as opposed to burning the windbreak after agricultural harvest.

43. The regulatory landscape of windbreaks and other SLM practices was noted, as to promote agency in the ownership and land tenure rights for the relevant stakeholders obtaining the consequential socio-economic benefits from SLM practices.

Poll: Feedback on the Symposium

44. To conclude on the Symposium, the following questions were posed with the results:

- *Based on your previous knowledge of the TEEBAgriFood Framework, how would you respond to the statement: "I have gained a deeper understanding of the Framework approach".*

All participants who participated in the poll (16) agreed with the statement, where 30% (5) of the participants strongly agreed.

- *Did you find this Symposium useful?*
  All participants who participated in the poll (16) found the Symposium useful, where 50% (8) of the participants found the Symposium "very useful and relevant".

- *What was the most useful session throughout the Symposium (Day 1 and 2)?*
  Half of the participants who participated in the poll (8) found the thematic presentations (concerning the UN Food Systems Summit and the COVID-19 responses) to be the most useful session, whilst 30% (5) of the participants found the country-specific presentations the most useful. Finally, 20% (3) of the participants found the break-out room sessions the most useful.

Closing Remarks

45. We must recognise and incorporate the two non-country-specific elements raised in the Symposium, sustainable food systems transformations and the post-COVID response to contain, cope, and rebuild better, as important components to complement the successful development and implementation of the TEEB country projects in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Georgia.

46. Regarding the UN Food System Summit, this framing is key to communicate lessons learned (e.g. multi-stakeholder dialogue and the need for valuation) to make the economic case for eco-agri-food systems, and to enable cooperation and ownership of changes that occur. This is a useful opportunity for country stakeholders to develop the scope of TEEBAgriFood studies beyond the project cycle.

47. In parallel, the cross-cutting COVID-19 framing, as led by Professor Anil Markandya and Dr Raquel Agra, is critical to evaluate country-specific policy demands concerning the sustainability and adaptability of eco-agri-food systems. This is evidenced by suggestions such as those made by the Kenya discussion to add a new COVID-relevant scenario, and with reference to other similar projects being conducted in IKI-funded TEEBAgriFood project countries around the world.

48. There has been immense progress at the country-level for TEEBAgriFood project development and implementation, with specific thanks to research entities and political focal points. This is invaluable for the TEEBAgriFood Framework process, as brought together by the relevant stakeholders in service for positive policy change, while clearly aligned with biodiversity and climate change considerations.

49. Two further Symposia are being held for the Asia Pacific (24-26th March) and Latin America (20-22nd April) regions as a means to further develop the exchange of case studies, methodologies, and lessons learnt between TEEBAgriFood project countries. Participants are welcome to join and partake in these two proceeding events.

Relevant Links

- Symposium agenda, presentations and recordings: Access link
- TEEBAgriFood Asia Pacific Regional Symposium, 24-26th March 2021. Click here for more details, and here to register.
- TEEBAgriFood Latin America Symposium, 20-22nd April 2021. Click here for more details, and here to register.
- COVID-19, the Environment and Food Systems: Contain, Cope, and Rebuild Better Report
- The Economics of Ecosystem and Biodiversity (TEEB) Website
- UN Food Systems Summit 2021 Website

Annexes

Annex 1: Symposium Agenda, 24-25th February 2021

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)

TEEBAgriFood Regional Symposium Agenda

Time (EAT)	DAY 1 Agenda	Wednesday 24th February 2021	
HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT			
13:00 - 13:10	Opening and Welcome Remarks	**Dr. Salman Hussain,** Coordinator UNEP-TEEB	
13:10 - 13:35	Introduction to TEEBAgriFood, Project Cycle and the UN Food Systems Summit (Food Systems Summit) Q&A	**Dr. Salman Hussain,** Coordinator UNEP-TEEB	
13:35 - 13:55	Uganda – Food Systems and the Environment Q&A	**Mr. Fred Muwanika** Biodiversity Finance Expert National Environmental Management Authority of Uganda. **Mr. Nathan Mununuzi** Senior Environment Officer, Ministry of Water and Environment	
13:55 - 14:00	**BREAK**		
MAIN SEGMENT			
14:00 - 14:15	Interactive session (breakout groups) Country priorities for transforming Agri-food systems.		
14:15 - 14:45	**TEEBAgriFood Kenya** Progress, challenges, mainstreaming and lessons learned. Q&A	National Museums of Kenya. British Institute in Eastern Africa. **Eng. Laban K. Kiplagat** Chief Engineer, Land and Environment Directorate	
14:45 - 14:55	**ZOOM POLL**		
14:55 - 15:25	**TEEBAgriFood Tanzania** Progress, challenges, mainstreaming and lessons learned. Q&A	**Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA)** University of Dar-es-Salaam. **Mr. Thomas J. Chali** Senior Environment Officer, Vice President's Office	
15:25 - 15:30	Conclusion and Close	**Dr. Salman Hussain** Coordinator UNEP-TEEB	

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)

Time (EAT)	DAY 2 Agenda	Thursday 25th February 2021
HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT		
13:00 - 13:10	**Opening and Welcome Remarks**	**Dr. Salman Hussain,** Coordinator UNEP-TEEB
13:10 - 13:25	COVID19, the Environment, and Food Systems: Contain, Cope and Rebuild Better https://www.unep.org/resources/report/covid19-environment-and-food-systems-contain-cope-and-rebuild-better	**Professor Anil Markandya** Ikerbasque Professor Basque Center for Climate Change (BC3)
13:25 - 13:40	COVID-19 impacts in Kenya and Tanzania and policy responses: agriculture, food and trade sectors.	**Raquel Agra** UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC)
13:40 - 13:50	**Interactive Q&A Session**	
13:50 - 13:55	**BREAK**	
MAIN SEGMENT		
13:55 - 14:15	**Georgia TEEB for Sustainable Land Management** Objectives and progress Q&A	**Nino Chikovani** Head of Land Resources Protection Division Georgia Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture
14:15 - 14:40	**Interactive session (breakout groups)** Processes and methodologies for country project implementation, challenges and strategies to address them.	
14:40 - 15:00	**Presentation of breakout group sessions in plenary** Each group presents outcomes from the breakout groups and on what is needed from UNEP to progress the work and create impacts.	
15:00 - 15:15	**Recap of Day 1 and 2 and Close** **ZOOM POLL**	**Dr. Salman Hussain,** Coordinator UNEP-TEEB

	HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT		MAIN SEGMENT		ZOOM POLL		BREAK

Annex 2: List of Symposium Participants

#	Name	Affiliation	Affiliated Country
1	Amos Majule	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanzania
2	Anil Markandya	Basque Centre for Climate Change	United Kingdom
3	Boi Tshwene-Mauchaza	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre	United Kingdom
4	Byela Tibesigwa	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanzania
5	Captain Patrick	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanzania
6	Caroline Kasabiti	World Food Programme	Uganda
7	Caroline Ouko	Environmental Incentives	USA
8	Chereye Saleh	UN Environment Programme	France
9	Edgar Mfite Niyimpa	Bureau of Statistics	Uganda
10	Eve Njau	British Institute in East Africa	Kenya
11	Evelyn Atuhaire	Ministry of Water and Environment	Uganda
12	Fadeke Ayoola	Net Africa	Belgium
13	Fred Roland Muwanika	National Environmental Management Authority	Uganda
14	Geoffrey Onyango	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Kenya
15	Gerald Nizeyimana	Food and Agricultural Organisation	Uganda
16	Giorgi Ghambashidze	Scientific-Research Centre of Agriculture	Georgia
17	Giorgi Marchilidze	National Agency for Sustainable Land Management and Land Use Monitoring	Georgia
18	Giorgi Misheladze	National Agency for Sustainable Land Management and Land Use Monitoring	Georgia
19	Giorgi Zakaidze	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, Strategic Development Department	Georgia
20	Humphrey Mathenge	British Institute in East Africa	Kenya
21	Jacquie McGlade	British Institute in East Africa	Kenya
22	James Lyimo	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanzania
23	James Vause	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre	USA
24	Jay Van Amstel	UN Environment Programme	Brazil
25	Juan Sanchez	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Uganda
26	Jean-Claude Kabore	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy, and Climate Change	Burkina Faso
27	Joel Nobert	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanzania
28	Karangwa Charles	International Union for the Conservation of Nature	Kenya
29	Keith Ahumuza	Bureau of Statistics	Uganda
30	Laban Kiplagat	Ministry of Agriculture	Kenya
31	Lali Tevzadze	Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus	Georgia
32	Leo Niskanen	International Union for the Conservation of Nature	Kenya
33	Levan Mumladze	Regional Development Association	Georgia
34	Levis Kavagi	UN Environment Programme	Kenya
35	Luke Brander	Brander Environmental Economics	Hong Kong
36	Maia Zumbulidze	Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus	Georgia
37	Maka Manjavidze	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Georgia
38	Marina Bortoletti	UN Environment Programme	France
39	Martin Oulu	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Kenya

40	Masasa Makwassa	World Food Programme	Tanzania
41	Nathan Mununuzi	Ministry of Water and Environment	Uganda
42	Natia Kobakhidze	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Georgia
43	Natia Tatishvili	Administration of The State Attorney-Governor in Kakheti Region	Georgia
44	Nino Chikovani	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Georgia
45	Olipa Simon	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanzania
46	Pauline Poisson	Agence Française de Développement	USA
47	Peris Kariuki	National Museums of Kenya	USA
48	Rafael Souza	Georaf Australia	Australia
49	Raphael Mwalyosi	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanzania
50	Raquel Agra	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre	United Kingdom
51	Ronald Kaggwa	National Planning Authority	Uganda
52	Said Mbaga	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Tanzania
53	Sarah Bawaye	World Food Programme	Uganda
54	Sofia Ahlroth	World Bank	USA
55	Solomon Ole Ntaiyia	British Institute in East Africa	Kenya
56	Stella Simiyu	UN Environment Programme	Kenya
57	Susanne Kobbe	Zukunft – Umwelt – Gesellschaft (ZUG) gGmbH	Germany
58	Taita Terer	National Museums of Kenya	Kenya
59	Teona Karchava	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Georgia
60	Thomas Chali	Vice President's Office	Tanzania
61	Vanja Westerberg	Altus Impact	France
62	Veromanitra Noëlle Ramizason	Institut National de la Statistique	Madagascar
63	Wilson Masele	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanzania

Annex 2: List of Symposium Participants from UNEP-TEEB

#	Name
1	Aung Lwin
2	Camille Thoumyre
3	Jacob Salcone
4	Khushboo Ugandamal
5	Lucy Cockerell
6	Maria Paula Forero
7	Monica Lopez
8	Naomi Young
9	Rebeca Leonard
10	Salman Hussain
11	Sarah Cheroben
12	Simi Thambi
13	Tomas Declercq
14	William Speller