



# The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity TEEB for Agriculture & Food Global Symposium, February 2019

## EU Partnership Instrument project on TEEBAgriFood Initiative

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The Economics  
of Ecosystems  
& Biodiversity

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

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# Project Objectives

- The core project goal is to **stimulate biodiversity conservation and ecosystem service provisioning** for agricultural landscapes for the seven countries in scope (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Thailand)

# Why the focus on biodiversity in agricultural landscapes?

1. the size of the areas of **natural ecosystems** in these partner countries
2. the **cumulative pressures** (e.g. agricultural encroachment onto native forests) that affect changes in both their extent and condition
3. the local-level and global-level **dependence on the ecosystem services** provided by these ecosystems



# Achieving this Objective

This overall objective will be achieved:

1. by **identifying intervention options** in each country in scope that protect biodiversity and promote well-functioning ecosystems;
2. by **developing and applying instruments** to capture the value of ecosystems services across the entire life cycle in the agri-food and the non-food agricultural raw material sectors in the seven countries in scope; and
3. by **direct engagement** with farmers, agri-businesses, government, and civil society (including consumers).



## Potential solutions

Opportunities	Change agents				
	National Government	Local Government	Farmers	Agri-Business	Civil Society
1. agricultural extension					
2. peer-to-peer learning					
3. macro accounting					
4. sustainability standards and certification					
5. Payment for Ecosystem Services					
6. UN-REDD					
7. banking sector					
8. reforms to taxes and subsidies					
9. land tenure					
10. Intra-government jurisdictions of line ministries					



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## Change agents and heterogeneity

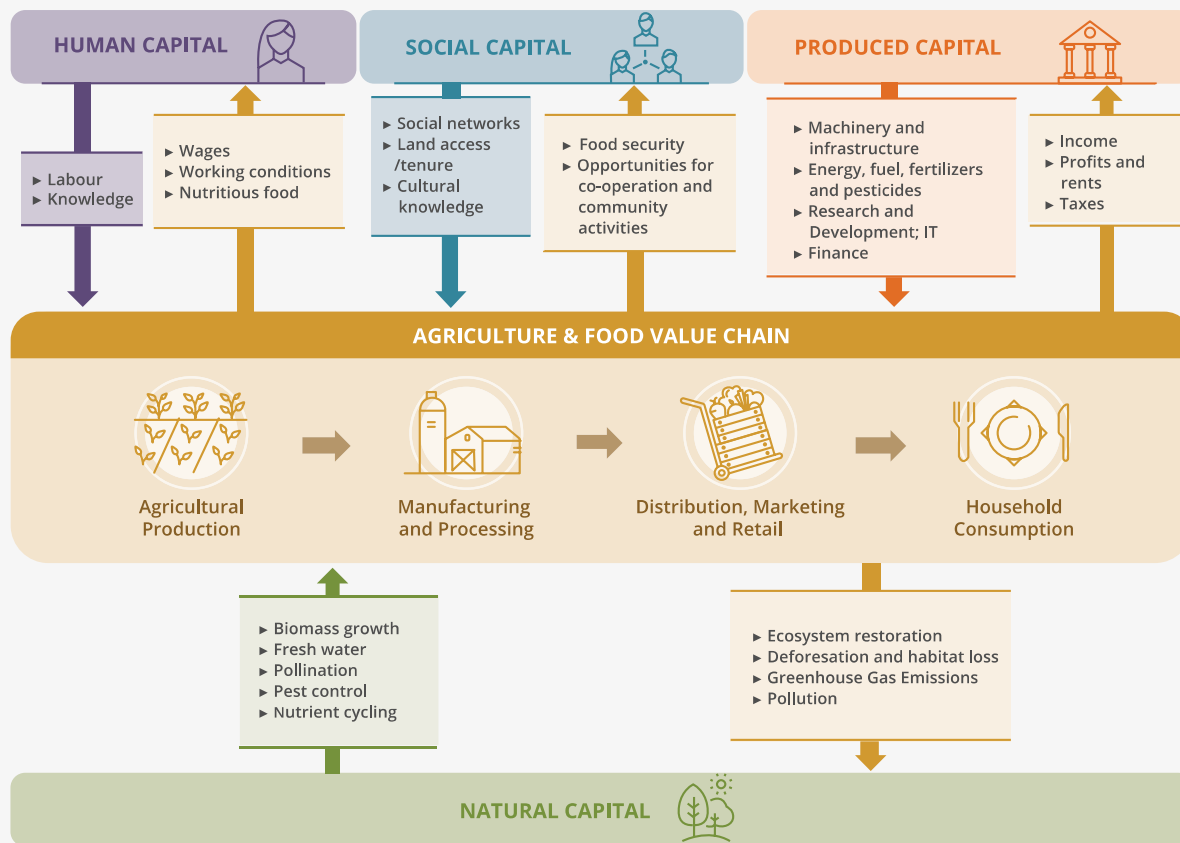
### Payments for Ecosystem Services as an example:

- *within* the grouping '*farmers*', the role of a community of upstream farmers in a watershed may be to increase the provisioning of hydrological ecosystem services so as to enhance the productivity of downstream farmers
- This opportunity may have been realized by *peer-to-peer learning* on *PES* provided by WWF (i.e. a *civil society* group) or by *agricultural extension activities* funded by the *national government*, or it might have been prompted by *local government* policy on *land tenure*, or *national government* taxes on water abstraction, i.e. *reforms to taxes and subsidies*.
- This application of water abstraction taxation may have been stimulated by analyses of ecosystem extent and condition accounts developed as part of a SEEA project, i.e. *macro accounting*.
- As a consequence of the enhanced community engagement arising from the application of PES, WWF might then assist in farmers being accredited under a *sustainability standard and certification* scheme. If the PES leads to a reduction in the variability of year-on-year crop yields owing to more security in freshwater provisioning, then the *banking sector* might adapt its lending accordingly.



## How can we assess improvements?

**Figure 2.1** Capital stocks and value flows in eco-agri-food systems (Source: Hussain and Vause 2018)







## WP1– lessons learned

Year		Year 1											
	Work Packages and activities	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
WP 1	Country specific analysis – lessons learned from previous interventions												
A 1.1	Warm up' meetings in the seven countries in scope, to be coordinated with the EU Delegations												
A 1.1.1	Consultation between UN Environment and each EU delegation to confirm focal points, agendas etc												
A 1.1.2	Meetings with Agr/Env Ministries												
M1.1	Letter of support from the each of the national governments												



Year		Year 1							
	Work Packages and activities	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
A 1.2	Development of seven discussion papers (one per country) on Opportunities for agri-food sector reform to improve biodiversity outcomes								
A 1.2.1	Consultation internally with UN Environment colleagues, TEEBAgriFood Steering Committee, and EU to brainstorm on potential policy institutes/individuals to lead in each country								
A 1.2.2	Developing ToRs, launching Inspira advert for individual consultants/developing Small Scale Funding Agreement with host policy institution								
A 1.2.3	Contracting individual consultant/host policy institution								
A1.2.4	Development of first draft report								
A1.2.5	UN Environment review, amendments to the reports, report finalization								
D1.2	One Opportunities report for each of the seven countries								



## WP1– lessons learned

Year		Year 1											
Work Packages and activities		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
A 1.3	[Global] Policy consultation workshop(s) to discuss the seven Opportunities paper and share lessons learned across the seven countries												
A 1.3.3	Development of a long-list of potential invitees to the workshop in consultation with line ministries												
A1.3.4	Procurement of venue and organization of Daily Subsistence Allowance and travel												
A 1.3.5	Development of background documents - agenda, list of speakers etc												
A 1.3.6	Hosting the workshops (either one pan-seven country workshop, or one in Latin America & one in Asia)												
M1.3	First [Global] Workshop(s) convened												



## WP1– lessons learned

Year		Year 1			
	Work Packages and activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
A 1.4	Consultation with representatives of each category of change agents across the seven countries in scope to elicit options for the structure, content and form/delivery mechanism for the operational guidelines				
A1.4.1	Development, launch and assessment of the outcomes of a web-based survey to determine best form for the operational guidelines				
A 1.4.2	Call through the NCC community for business pilot projects relevant to this sector will be initiated				
A1.4.3	Discussion with NCC and Global Agri-business Alliance on the best form/structure of operational guidelines for business				
D1.4	Short options appraisal report on options for operational guidelines				
M1.3	First [Global] Workshop(s) convened				



## WP1– lessons learned

Year		Year 1											
	Work Packages and activities	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
A 1.5	Development of operational guidelines on 'How and why to value biodiversity and ecosystem services applying the TEEBAgriFood Evaluation Framework' for government, farmers, agri-business, and civil society												
A1.5.1	Selecting and hiring consultants/institutions to develop (i) corporate operational guidelines in consultation with NCC, (ii) guidelines for national governments, (iii) guidelines for sub-national governments, and (iv) guidelines for farmers.												
A1.5.2	Development of more operational guidelines												
A1.5.3	Review of operational guidelines												
D1.5	Operational guidelines for (i) corporate operational guidelines in consultation with NCC, (ii) guidelines for national governments, (iii) guidelines for sub-national governments, and (iv) guidelines for farmers.												
M1.3	First [Global] Workshop(s) convened												



## WP2– policy mapping

Year		Year 1			
	Work Packages and activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WP 2	Policy mapping				
A 2.1	Development of initial desk-based baseline assessment of policy mapping for each of the seven countries in scope, based on a DPSIR approach				
A 2.1.1	Consultation internally with UN Environment colleagues, TEEBAgriFood Steering Committee, and EU to brainstorm on potential policy institutes/individuals to lead in each country				
A 2.1.2	Developing ToRs, launching Inspira advert for individual consultants/developing Small Scale Funding Agreement with host policy institution				
A 2.1.3	Contracting individual consultant/host policy institution - one per country				
A2.1.4	Development of first draft reports - one per country				
A2.1.5	UN Environment review, amendments to the seven reports, report finalization				
D2.1	Seven initial desk-based baseline assessment of policy mapping - one for each of the seven countries in scope - based on a DPSIR approach				





## WP3– determine and refine pilots

Year		Year 1				Year 2			
	Work Packages and activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WP 3	Determine and refine the pilot projects								
A 3.1	Development of background documents and a stakeholder invitee list for an inception workshop for each of the seven countries in scope								
A3.1.1	Consultation with line ministries and agri-food business stakeholders/NCC to develop invitee list								
A 3.1.2	Development of agenda and list of speakers/activities								
A 3.2	Hosting and facilitating an inception workshop for each country in scope, and agreeing a long list of potential interventions								
A 3.2.1	Procure venue, organize DSA and travel, appoint/hire facilitators								
A 3.2.2	First stakeholder workshops - one per country								
M 3.2	[National] First stakeholder workshops convened in each of the seven countries								

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# TEEB for Agriculture & Food

Year		Year 1			
	Work Packages and activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WP 4	Engaging agri-business with NCP				
A 4.1	Implement country by country collaboration with NCC				
A 4.1.1	Consultation with NCC to determine a list of active NCP signatories in each country and for each type of agri-business system (e.g. agro-ecology, permaculture, organic, 'sustainable conventional' farming)				
A 4.1.2	Develop options for twinning with NCC and other entities for each country				
A 4.1.3	Establish list of consultants/institutions that can facilitate round tables and twinning with NCC				
A 4.1.4	Contract consultants/institutions and procure venues, organize DSA/travel for first round tables				
A 4.1.5	Establish and maintain agri-business networks to promote twinning - bring together entities / communities belonging to the same thematic or facing shared challenges that they can tackle jointly (e.g. agroecology, permaculture, organic)				



# TEEB for Agriculture & Food

Year		Year 1											
	Work Packages and activities	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
A 4.2	Work towards setting up national business and biodiversity platforms and, where these exist, engage with them and support these through the subactions												
A 4.2.1	Identify and engage with existing business & biodiversity/NC platforms where these exist in a country												
A 4.2.2	Directly engage the NCC and with the regional platforms to focus on the AgriFood sector												
A 4.2.3	Identify and engage with potential partners for setting up business & biodiversity/NC platforms where these not yet exist												
A 4.2.4	Establish/complement B&B platforms with the TEEB AgriFood approach/NCC												
M 4.2.1	Five extant B&B platforms complemented with implementation guidance/success stories from TEEB AgriFood and NCP, and two further platforms co-developed with NCC												



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## Project log frame (overview)

Year		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
Work Packages and activities		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WP 1	Country specific analysis – lessons learned from previous interventions																
WP 2	Policy mapping																
WP 3	Determine and refine the case studies																
WP 4	Engaging agri-business with NCP																
WP 5	Scenario Analysis																
WP 6	Develop a roadmap of concrete steps to implement a change																
WP 7	Deliver the change and ensure project sustainability																
WP 8	Communicating biodiversity benefits and mainstreaming																





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