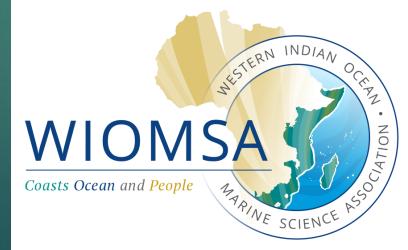
# Economic valuation and identifying potential investment opportunities for the Trans-Boundary Conservation Area (TBCA) between Kenya & Tanzania

Sixth WIOSAP PSC Meeting 7<sup>th</sup> July 2022

Kyle Harris, Jackie Crafford, Micah Moynihan, Marco Vieira, Bernice Macquela.







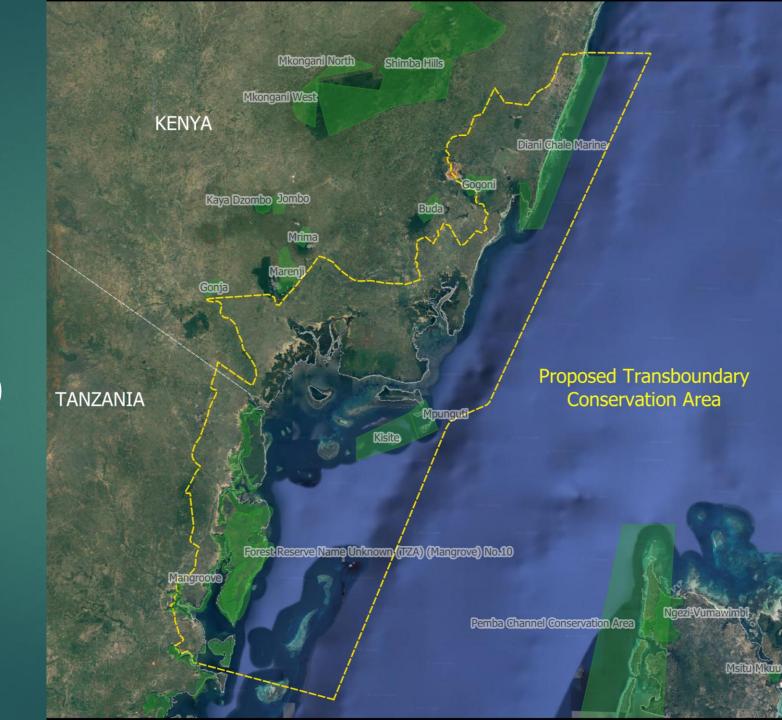






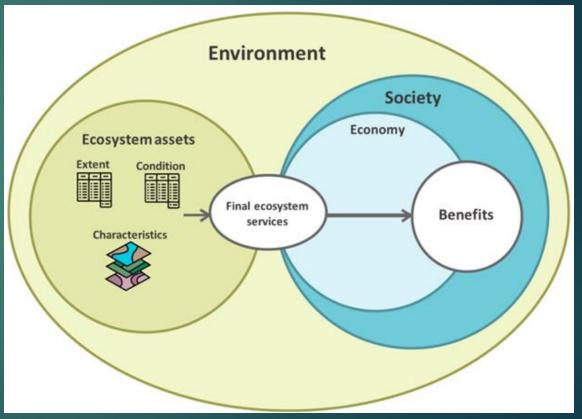
## Project Background & Aims

- Economic valuation for the development of a business case for the collaboratively managed area.
  - 1. The value of the resources.
  - Future management scenario(s) to ensure ecological risk management, sustainable use and optimal benefits flows.
  - 3. Investment opportunities to optimize the benefits.
  - 4. Unpack bio-finance options for the funding of the TBCA.



## Ecosystem Service Valuation (ESV)

- The United Nations Statistics Division's (UNSD) System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA).
- ► The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB).
- Guidelines on Methodologies for the Valuation of Coastal & Marine Ecosystems (Brander, 2019).





## Methodological Approach



- Systems description
- **Ecological asset ID**

#### **ECOSYSTEM SERVICE ANALYSIS**

- Mapping of ES
- ID of hazards
- **Prioritisation**

#### **ECOSYSTEM** SERVICE **VALUATION**

Selection of valuation techniques

Valuation

#### MACRO-**ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT (70%)**

- Link to the formal economy
  - **Bioeconomy model**

**BIO-FINANCE** (40%)





**SCENARIO DESIGN** (50%)**Baseline vs Protection** 





## 1. System Description & Ecological Asset Identification



Mangroves 9 000 – 11 000 ha



Coral reefs 36 500 ha



Tidal flats 17 800 ha

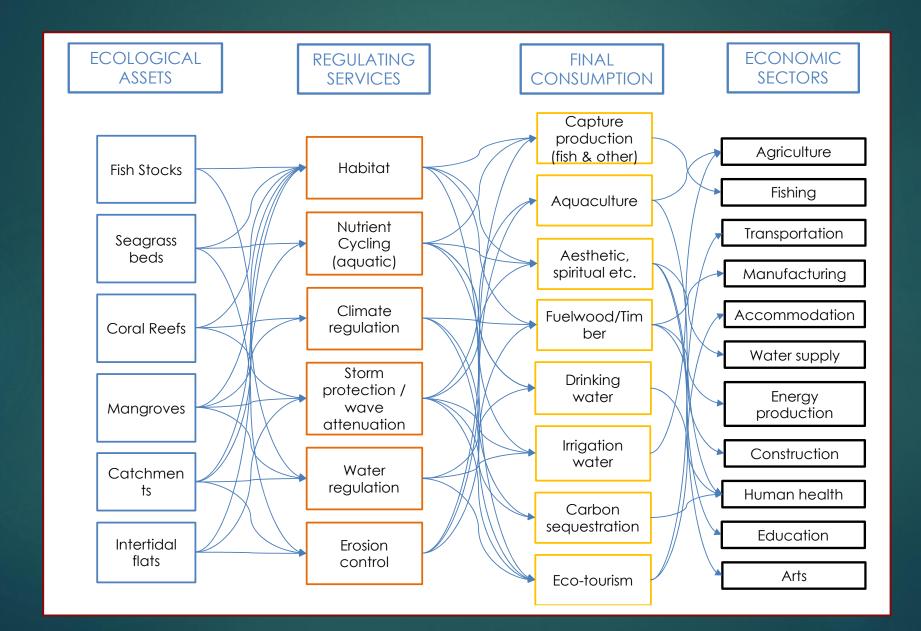


Seagrass 19 000 ha



REF: Joint Technical Paper for the TBCA (WIOMSA, 2019)

### 2. Ecosystem Service Analysis





## 3. Comparative Risk Assessment (CRA)

	Risk of Status quo Scenario to ES (L-Low; M-Medium; H-High; E-Extreme)							
Ecosystem Service Provided (TEEB, 2013)	Mangroves	Seagrasses	Tidal Flats	Freshwater Systems	Coral Reef	Shelf Zone	Oceanic Zone	Fish Stock
Food provisioning	Е	Е	Н	Н	Е	M	L	Е
Fresh water provisioning	L			M				
Raw materials (Fuel and Fibre)	Н			L				
Biochemical and Genetic Resources	M	Н	M	L	Н	M	L	Н
Climate Regulation	E	E	L	L	M	L	L	
Water Quantity Regulation	L	L	L	М				
Regulation of extreme events	E	Н	н	М	н	L		
Waste Assimilation	E	E	M	Н		L		
Sediment Regulation	E	E	н	Н	E	L		
Landscape and Amenity Value	M	L	L	Н	M	L	L	E
Ecotourism & Recreation	Н	Н	Н	Н	Е	M	L	Н
Educational and Inspirational Value	Е	Е	Н	М	Е	M	L	E
Aesthetic Appreciation	Е	Н	Н	Н	Е	L	L	L
Spiritual & cultural heritage, Sense of place	Н	Н	Н	М	M	L	L	Е
Habitat	Е	Е	Н	Н	Е	Н	Н	Е

## 4. Ecosystem Valuation



Valuation methods

**Production function** 

Market pricing

Revealed preferences

Damage cost

Changes in ecological infrastructure

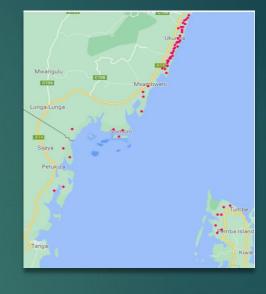
Changes in economic environment



#### Ecosystem Service Valuation 1







#### **Food Provisioning**

ES Value: Between 12 & 14 million US\$/annum

Asset Value: 182 – 216 million US\$

#### Raw Materials

ES Value: Between 1,6 & 2,5 million US\$/annum

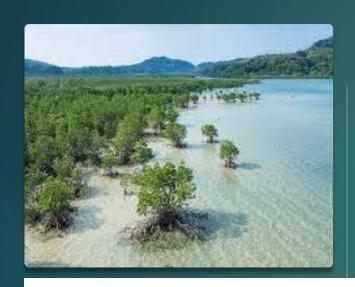
Asset Value: 22 – 32 million US\$

#### **Tourism & Recreation**

ES Value: Between 65 & 117 million US\$/annum

**Asset Value:** 996 – 1,7 billion US\$

## Ecosystem Service Valuation 2







#### **CONSOLIDATED VALUE:**

ES VALUE: Between 125 & 223 million US\$/annum

ASSET VALUE OF THE TBCA: Between 1,8 & 3,3 billion US\$

# Way Forward – Estimated Completion Date: End September

- Stakeholder consultation.
- 2. Scenario Design & Cost-Benefit Analysis.
  - ▶ Determine the costs of the implementation of the TBCA.
  - ▶ Develop the CBA for comparing the scenarios: Business as usual vs: Protection.
- 3. Bio-Finance
  - Provide options for financing the proposed TBCA.
    - ▶ Blue carbon credits (Mauritian case study).
    - ▶ Debt for nature swaps (Galapagos Marine Reserve).
    - ▶ Biodiversity offsets.
    - ► Conservation bonds (Green Bonds e.g., Rhino Bond).
    - ► Community-based grants/incentives.



