



# Request for proposals to undertake a synthesis of information on, and preliminary modelling of, the global economic impacts of changes in biodiversity and ecosystem services

## Introduction

WWF-UK wishes to appoint a consultant or consortium to undertake a synthesis of information on, and preliminary modelling of, the global economic impacts of changes in biodiversity and ecosystem services (BES). The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the study are set out below.

Proposals should be submitted by email to Toby Roxburgh, Economics Adviser, WWF-UK ([troxburgh@wwf.org.uk](mailto:troxburgh@wwf.org.uk)) by no later than 5pm GMT on Friday 9th February 2018.

For all enquiries, please contact Toby by email or phone (+44 (0)1483 412234).

## Terms of reference

### *Summary*

This work is part of a longer-term project initiated by WWF, the overall aim of which is to help strengthen the evidence base on the potential global consequences of changes in BES for the global economy through innovative environment-economy modelling work. The ambition is that, in doing so, the project will help to inform policy in the run up to key global policy discussions in 2020, relating to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the world's critical natural systems.

Phase 1 of the project (scoping) has already been completed and identified a preferred modelling approach, setting out a clear process with a series of sequential phases. The immediate priority now is to commission Phase 2, including a synthesis of existing information, development of scenarios and preliminary modelling. This ToR sets out the requirements for this Phase 2 work.

### *Context and justification*

The world's economies and human well-being are fundamentally dependent on healthy and functioning natural systems. Yet mounting evidence shows that current patterns of development and resource use are degrading the environment to such an extent globally that nature's ability to continue to provide us with these benefits is increasingly at risk. Unless we reverse these declines, the future implications for humankind appear to be potentially profound.

Progress against international commitments to help tackle these issues will be under scrutiny in 2020 (particularly related to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Sustainable Development Goals and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change), and new policy commitments and interventions are expected to be on the agenda.

To support these policy discussions, the international research community is accelerating efforts to better understand the current state of the world's natural systems, as well as possible future trends/scenarios (e.g. via IPBES, which comprises more than 1000 experts in more than 100 countries, as well as UNEP, TEEB, CBD, WWF and other organizations).

There is a suite of on-going work to try to make models fit for purpose for the needs of the first IPBES global assessment, and to compare outputs among models. These are understood to be primarily efforts of the biodiversity/environmental modelling community, which is using socio-economic information/scenarios as the basis on which to model impacts on BES under various future scenarios.

However, it is understood that none of these initiatives is currently exploring the potential economic impacts of BES changes at the global scale, nor the potential knock on effects that these impacts could

have on prospects for and risks to sustainable growth and development, economic resilience, food/water security, poverty alleviation, conflict mitigation and other socio-economic goals.

As a result, key political and economic stakeholders (e.g. heads of state, ministries of finance/planning, banks, businesses, investors, and multi-lateral development agencies), which will be critical influencers of the 2020 policy discussions, will have only a partial picture of the risks and opportunities that our changing planet presents, and will have limited evidence to identify, justify and take appropriate action. Further urgent work is needed to complement existing efforts.

WWF has initiated a new project to help tackle this issue. Phase 1 (scoping) has already been completed, and has verified that this is a critical gap in the global research and knowledge base. Work to date has also identified a strong consensus among stakeholders that such research needs to be undertaken urgently, particularly to explore the potential macro-economic impacts of future BES changes (e.g. how GDP, productivity, trade, income and employment may be affected), how these impacts may vary between countries and implications for broader socio-economic goals/outcomes.

Phase 1 also identified that, whilst there are currently no 'off the shelf' models that can generate this kind of information, there is potential to combine and tailor existing models, tools and approaches to do this in time to support 2020 policy discussions (assuming funding and partnerships can be developed in a timely way).

Phase 1 also identified a preferred modelling approach, setting out a clear process with a series of sequential phases. Taking into account the urgency, the proposed approach is based on use of the Global Trade and Analysis Project (GTAP) database, initially linked with a Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model and, then subsequently, also integrating the use of BES models.

The GTAP database is a well-established and well-respected global database describing bilateral trading patterns, production and consumption and intermediate use of commodities for 140 countries/regions. It has been used to support modelling and analysis related to numerous different policy issues, generating outputs in standard macro-economic terms. It has legitimacy with senior government officials because much of the data on which it is based is provided by national government institutions responsible for the System of National Accounts.

The immediate priority now is to commission Phase 2 work, including a synthesis of existing information/data, development of modelling scenarios and preliminary modelling using a CGE model. This ToR sets out the requirements for this work.

The longer-term ambition, subject to further funding and partnerships, is to further develop the approach in subsequent work by also integrating BES models into the modelling framework (i.e. BES models are not part of the scope of work for this study), in order to enhance the way that environment-economy interlinkages and feedbacks are considered, and to make this information widely available to relevant political and economic audiences.

### *Objectives*

This project has the following objectives:

1. Undertake a synthesis of existing information on the economic impacts of changes in BES.
2. Develop scenarios that will inform the modelling.
3. Identify and develop impact pathways.
4. Undertake preliminary modelling of economic impacts of changes in BES.
5. Hold an expert workshop to discuss the study findings and refine the approach to be used in future project phases.
6. Produce and submit a final Phase 2 report.

## Approach

The consultant/consortium should set out a proposed approach and methodology to the study, and demonstrate how this will meet the above objectives. The tight timeframe will be a key constraint, as there are a number of important milestones that need to be met to keep the overall longer-term project on track.

Specific requirements per objective are as follows:

### 1) Undertake a synthesis of existing information on the economic impacts of changes in BES

A key starting point for this study is the completion of a comprehensive synthesis of *existing* information on the economic impacts of changes in BES, particularly in terms of how and under what circumstances BES changes affect conventional indicators of macro-economic performance (e.g. GDP, productivity, trade, income and employment), and how BES changes are likely to influence factors that in turn could influence economic impacts.

The purpose of the synthesis is primarily to provide a foundation for work under objectives 2, 3 and 4 of this study. However, it is expected that the synthesis will also provide a useful output in its own right (it is our understanding that no such synthesis has ever been undertaken at the global level).

The consultant should obtain and synthesise key existing information and data on the economic impacts of BES changes at the global-level where available (e.g. some work has been undertaken on the global economic impacts of water scarcity by the World Bank and loss of pollinators by IPBES).

However, given the scarcity of such global level data (which is why this work is being conducted), it is anticipated that the primary focus will be on building a clearer picture of how BES changes affect macro-economic metrics at the national level (since this is the primary scale at which the GTAP database that will be used to underpin modelling operates), and how impacts may vary by country and region etc. In addition, the consultant should also examine existing information on how BES changes affect productivity and/or output at the sectoral level (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, food/beverage, tourism), as that kind of information can be used to support national level analysis (e.g. via use of assumptions/extrapolation).

Note that this exercise is *not* specifically concerned with synthesising information on the socio-economic drivers that are affecting BES (e.g. population growth, climate change, land-use policies etc), as modelling of how drivers affect BES is already being addressed (via IPBES and other initiatives). However, socio-economic drivers will still need to be taken into account elsewhere in this study, notably to help select plausible scenarios and to underpin assumptions used in the model.

The consultant will be expected to identify, obtain, review and synthesise a wide range of information, including published and unpublished reports, journals, papers, datasets and others. The synthesis should consider existing information based on both observed historical economic impacts (e.g. empirical evidence from case studies) and on potential future impacts (e.g. from existing modelling work).

Potential information sources include:

- IPBES global/thematic assessment reports;
- National-level modelling outputs/data from the Integrated Economic-Environmental Modelling (IEEM) initiative (e.g. for Rwanda and Guatemala);
- UNEP Green Economy modelling outputs/data (e.g. from Borneo, Thailand, Mexico, Serbia, Moldova, Mozambique, Mauritius, Indonesia, Myanmar);
- National-level SEEA/natural capital accounting case studies (e.g. World Bank WAVES pilot countries);
- Work undertaken in support of the Gross Ecosystem Product (GEP) concept in China;
- World Bank global modelling work (e.g. for water scarcity);
- Outputs from the World in 2050 (TWI2050) and other relevant projects/initiatives;
- A report produced by AECOM and Cambridge Econometrics for WWF<sup>1</sup>, which developed an approach for modelling the economic impacts of environmental change in the UK;

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.wwf.org.uk/updates/developing-and-piloting-uk-natural-capital-stress-test>

- Work undertaken by the Institute for Development Studies for WWF reviewing the literature on natural resource scarcity, and internal research on the links between biodiversity and economic impacts (WWF can provide these).

The output under this objective should be a concise summary setting out:

- an overview of the state of understanding of how BES changes affect macro-economic indicators (e.g. how much we know, extent/quality of the evidence, and key gaps);
- summary description of the impact pathways through which changes in different aspects of BES lead to economic impacts, where there is evidence to substantiate causal links;
- a summary description of the main types of economic impacts observed to date around the world as a result of BES changes (which may include both micro-economic and macro-economic dimensions), based on analysis of existing empirical data and case studies (e.g. nature/significance/scale of impact, affected areas/countries/sectors/stakeholders, BES changes that caused impacts etc);
- trends in the nature/severity of impacts observed to date (e.g. are any intensifying or weakening, emerging geographic impact hotspots/issues etc);
- how impacts may change in the future and/or new impacts that could occur, based on existing modelling, scenario development and/or analysis.

## 2) Develop scenarios that will inform the modelling.

The consultant should develop a set of BES change scenarios to underpin and inform the modelling (modelling will assess how BES changes captured in the scenarios may affect economic indicators). The expectation is that the following scenarios will be required (as a minimum):

- a 'business as usual' scenario, to enable modelling of the potential economic impacts of current BES trends continuing in the future (and to provide a scenario against which to compare the impacts under 'alternative pathway' scenarios).
- one or more 'alternative pathway' scenarios, to enable modelling of the potential economic impacts of, for example, meeting new targets (e.g. increasing global forest cover or managing global fisheries at maximum sustainable yield) and/or of policy interventions (e.g. to protect and/or improve natural assets that supply BES).

It is expected that scenarios will primarily comprise qualitative descriptions (narratives) of what biodiversity and ecosystem service supply would look like in each case. It is assumed that scenarios would also be underpinned by expectations of how socio-economic drivers will change, such as population/labour force growth and productivity (these would need to be consistent with assumptions made in the baseline modelling – see objective 4). The use of graphical representations to describe scenarios would also be encouraged if they help communicate effectively.

Where possible, consultants should base BES change scenarios on those already developed by other credible, science-based global initiatives (such as IPBES) in order to maximise alignment with established policy-making processes, and help to ensure credibility, legitimacy and usefulness of modelling work.

Notably, IPBES has already done work modelling potential global BES changes, based on a series of 'archetype' scenarios<sup>2</sup>. Ideally these modelled BES changes would be used as the primary basis for development of BES scenarios used in this project. Modelling outputs were due for release in November 2017 and should be available to this project (if required, WWF can provide contacts with relevant organisations to obtain these). IPBES is also working on new 'nature futures' scenarios<sup>3</sup> that may also be useful in informing the scenarios developed for this work (initial qualitative narratives underpinning these will be available from January 2018).

Other relevant sources of information may include the IPBES global/thematic assessments, IPCC's shared socio-economic pathway (SSP) scenarios (which have also been used to underpin IPBES

<sup>2</sup> As recommended in the IPBES deliverable on scenarios and models, and which are used in the IPBES global assessment and the four IPBES regional assessments. See: *Deliverable 3(c): Policy support tools and methodologies for scenario analysis and modelling of biodiversity and ecosystem services based on a fast track assessment and a guide.*

<sup>3</sup> Rosa et al. (2017). *Multiscale scenarios for nature futures*. *Nature Ecology & Evolution* 1, 1416–1419

modelling), published analyses of potential future trends (e.g. those of the World Economic Forum) and other relevant work (e.g. work by WWF, TNC, and others).

However, it may be necessary and/or useful to adapt and update any existing scenarios to meet the objectives of this study. It may also be prudent to focus on scenarios that explore future BES changes that are *most likely* to occur and those that may be the most disruptive or significant in terms of positive or negative economic impacts. Scenarios may also need to be framed based on the availability of data to support modelling (see objective 3).

Note that Phase 2 *will not* involve modelling of the economic impacts of climate change per se, as this important issue is being addressed by others. However, the role that climate change (among other drivers) is likely to play in influencing how BES changes affect economic metrics will be an important consideration in the development of scenarios. We welcome suggestions on if/how this could be achieved in a way that supports the overall aims of the project.

To ensure consistency with relevant international process related to climate change, the consultant should also be aware of or familiarise themselves with work of the IPCC (which is investigating climate change scenario impacts on land systems and biodiversity for the next IPCC Assessment Reports) and the UNCCD (which has recently released the Global Land Outlook, which contains an assessment of future scenario impacts on land systems).

Proposals should set out a proposed approach to the development of scenarios, together with a rationale, and highlighting any key issues/considerations that will need to be discussed on commencement of the work. Scenarios must be agreed with WWF prior to commencement of modelling.

The output under this objective should be a concise summary setting out:

- an agreed set of scenarios, including qualitative descriptions based on relevant BES parameters in each case;
- a description of how scenarios were selected and/or developed (e.g. based on IPBES modelling outputs and/or other sources, how compatibility with baseline run of GTAP was ensured etc);
- the rationale for why scenarios were selected and/or developed as they were;
- a description of how scenarios are consistent with global assessments/analyses by IPBES, IPCC, UNCCD etc; and
- a description of how scenarios will be used to inform modelling work.

### 3) Identify and describe impact pathways

In order to support modelling, and drawing on the synthesis under objective 1, it is anticipated that the consultant will identify and map out the key pathways through which relevant BES changes (as described in the scenarios) can affect economic impact modelling parameters (in other words, it will map out the key steps in the impact logic chain as to how BES changes can be simulated within the modelling framework).

This is expected to primarily be a qualitative exercise, supported where possible by information on quantitative relationships for each pathway step/link (e.g. magnitude and direction of change). We would also encourage the use of methods to visualise impact pathways (e.g. graphics/diagrams) to help provide a logical structure and ensure the overall concept can be communicated simply. Page 34 of a report by AECOM and Cambridge Econometrics for WWF provides an example of the kind of approach we are envisaging<sup>4</sup>. The impact pathways will be based on evidence in the information review (under objective 1).

A key challenge will be to determine an overall logical structure/framework within which impact pathways can be identified and constructed. Specific consideration will need to be given to biodiversity, including by establishing the links between biodiversity and, where possible, specific ecosystem services and economic impact parameters. We would particularly welcome proposals that set out a clear

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.wwf.org.uk/updates/developing-and-piloting-uk-natural-capital-stress-test>

approach to how biodiversity will be treated alongside ecosystem services, including clarification of any anticipated challenges and knowledge gaps.

The outputs under this objective should be:

- a set of impact pathways that identify how relevant BES changes (as described in the scenarios) could potentially affect economic impact modelling parameters, including qualitative description, where possible quantitative relationships, a visual /graphical representation and lists of key assumptions and uncertainties affecting these impact pathways;
- summary explanation of how impact pathways were developed/selected.

#### 4) Undertake preliminary modelling of the economic impacts of changes in BES.

The primary aim of this study is to model the potential economic impacts of BES changes at the global level. The expectation is that this would be achieved by modelling impacts at the national (disaggregated) level across all 140 countries/regions covered by the GTAP database, and then aggregating results globally.

Modelling should be based on the use of the GTAP database (and, potentially, satellite databases), to which a CGE model (static or dynamic GTAP model, or other alternative) should be applied. The consultant is requested to specify in their proposal which version(s) of the GTAP database(s) and which model(s) would be used, with an explanation of the rationale for their selection, and explanation of how they will use/apply them to achieve the aims of the project.

It is anticipated that modelling for this study will adopt a relatively simple, preliminary approach. We are more interested in confirming 'proof of concept' and generating initial results to help build support for the longer-term project, rather than creating a fully developed modelling approach at this stage (there will be scope to refine it further in subsequent phases, including through the integration of BES models).

However, we are interested in pushing the approach as far as possible, for example, by applying it to a range of different impact types/causes. Effort will need to be carefully prioritised, based on what is most feasible and useful in the timeframe available. For example, it is understood that the current structure of the GTAP database is likely to be amenable to modelling the impacts associated with changes in provisioning services (e.g. agricultural or marine provisioning services, and/or forest or marine products). Whereas, for other ecosystem service changes (i.e. supporting, regulating and cultural), modelling of impacts may be more challenging. The consultant is requested to indicate what is likely to be realistic in the timeframe for this work, and develop proposals accordingly.

It is also assumed that the impacts of BES changes will be incorporated into the modelling exogenously for this study (further work will be undertaken under separate future studies to explore ways to endogenise the impacts of BES changes, for example, by incorporating BES models).

It will be important to consider the full range of ways in which BES changes could affect economic metrics, including via direct, indirect and induced impacts (because of supply-chain dependencies and income/expenditure effects, impacts in one sector may be transmitted through the wider economy). Similarly, it will be important to consider the various factors that affect how impacts are transmitted to and within the economy. For example, besides the nature of the shock generated by a change in BES (e.g. increases in the severity and/or frequency of drought and floods, or availability of water/raw materials), the structure of the economy and dependencies of different economic sectors on BES are key factors in altering the transmission and distribution of impacts.

It is assumed that the model would first need to be calibrated (e.g. to quantify links between model variables, in terms of assumptions regarding behavioural/production functions), and then a baseline forecast generated with expectations on key variables (e.g. GDP, population, labour force, skilled/unskilled growth etc) for the period of analysis (e.g. base year to 2030 or 2050). Once the baseline forecast has been generated, it is expected that a BAU and a set of alternative scenarios (as developed in Step 2) will be run using the model based on the impact pathways defined in objective 3.

Modelling should focus on the use of standard economic indicators, such as changes in GDP, productivity, income, trade and jobs. However, we would also be interested in exploring the use of

other additional indicators that are likely to resonate with key target political-economy audiences (e.g. we are particularly interested in the potential for this approach to generate environmentally-adjusted GDP values). We would welcome ideas/suggestions in proposals for what might be feasible.

It is assumed that operational versions of scenarios would be implemented in the model through the introduction of specific BES 'shocks'. For example, a scenario might include an expectation about a change in the abundance and diversity of pollinators and associated pollination services, and/or a change in water regulation services and water availability. In this case, these changes could be transmitted through the model as a discrete agricultural productivity 'shock' implemented in the production function for relevant sectors across relevant countries/regions.

Identification and selection of shocks should be informed by the impact pathways identified in step 3. For example, we may wish to focus on potential BES changes that are likely to generate the most significant economic impacts, as well as coverage of a range of different policy-relevant issues across different biomes/areas (terrestrial and marine). Data availability is also likely to be a key consideration. We are also interested in the potential for modelling in-combination effects, for example, in which a number of different BES shocks are applied. We welcome proposals for what might be feasible here.

It is also assumed that shocks will need to be expressed in quantitative terms to operationalise them in the model, and quantification will need to be based on a range of information sources, including the findings of the synthesis (objective 1) and scenarios (objective 2).

The timeframe for modelling (e.g. to 2030, 2050 or other) should be proposed by the consultant, and ideally align with the key global initiatives that this work is seeking to help support (e.g. CBD, SDG and UNFCCC targets/timelines).

Modelling results should be summarised concisely and clearly, including through the use of written and tabular formats, but also through the use of graphical/creative approaches wherever possible to help enhance their communication potential.

The outputs under this objective should be a concise summary setting out:

- Description of the modelling approach, model(s) and assumptions used;
- Description of the rationale for model(s) selected and modelling approach used;
- Modelling results at the national level (for all 140 GTAP countries/regions) and the global level.
- Analysis and interpretation of the modelling results including, for example, the most significant impacts (and causes), distribution of impacts (e.g. variation between countries/regions, potentially affected sectors or interest groups etc), and assignment of relative risk of different impacts;
- Where possible, conclusions that can be drawn from the results, including potential implications and risk for sustainable growth, economic resilience, food/water security, poverty alleviation, conflict mitigation and other global socio-economic goals/policy; and
- Clear description of the limitations of the modelling approach developed, caveats and improvements that could be made in subsequent work.

##### 5) Hold an expert workshop to discuss the findings and refine the project approach

The consultant should convene, attend and facilitate an expert workshop to present and discuss the work (and results / analysis to date) and solicit feedback from attendees. The purpose of the workshop is to help inform both finalisation of the study results (and final report under objective 6), and the approach that should be taken in subsequent work in future project phases.

Relevant workshop participants could involve, for example, representatives from WWF, the environment-economy modelling / GTAP community, IPBES, CBD and other initiatives/processes.

To minimise costs, we are envisaging either a 'virtual' e-workshop (e.g. via webex), or a face-to-face workshop if it can be organised at no or low cost (e.g. by linking it to another existing/planned event). However, it may be possible to increase the budget for a project specific workshop, if there is obvious value added. Consultants are requested to cost any alternative options separately in proposals.

The outputs under this objective will include workshop materials (e.g. pre-reading for attendees, agenda, MS PowerPoint presentation), and a summary of workshop minutes/key discussion points.

6) Produce a final Phase 2 report

The consultant/consortium should produce a concise final report setting out the results of work under each of the above objectives, and final conclusions and recommendations, taking into account feedback/comments from stakeholders (via the expert workshop) and WWF (via review of a draft version of the final report).

Where possible, consultants should aim to provide interpretation of the modelling results, summarising the headline findings in terms of potential economic implications at the global, national and/or sectoral levels, as well as potential consequences and risks for sustainable growth, economic resilience, food/water security, poverty alleviation, conflict mitigation and other global socio-economic goals/policy, and explaining any unexpected or counter-intuitive results.

The report format/contents should be discussed and agreed with WWF during the course of the study, but is likely to be in the region of 40-60 pages, plus executive summary and appendices. Information should be presented as clearly/concisely as possible, including through the use of tables, graphics and other methods, where useful. The report should be written in non-technical language, so that it can be published externally (under the consultant's name) and shared with key target audiences, potential partners/funders and other stakeholders.

*Study outputs (deliverables)*

The consultant/consortium should produce the following outputs under each of the study objectives:

Objectives	Outputs
1-3	• Combined write up of the synthesis of information, scenarios and impact pathways.
4	• Write up of modelling results and analysis/interpretation.
5	• Expert workshop materials (attendee pre-reading, agenda and MS PowerPoint presentation). • Summary of workshop minutes/key discussion points.
6	• Final Phase 2 report setting out the full study results, conclusions and recommendations, taking into account discussion and feedback at the expert workshop and WWF comments on a draft version of the final report.

*Timeline*

A proposed timeline for the work (and key outputs) is as follows:

- Friday 9th February 2018 (5 pm GMT): Due date for proposals.
- By Friday 23rd February 2018: Start of contract.
- Within 1 week of start of contract: Inception meeting / call (between consultant / WWF)
- By end April 2018: Submit combined write up of synthesis of information, scenarios and impact pathways (objectives 1-3)
- By end June 2018: Complete preliminary modelling and submit write up of modelling results and analysis/interpretation (objective 4).
- July 2018: Organise, attend and facilitate an expert workshop, produce workshop materials, and submit a summary of workshop minutes/key discussion points (objective 5).
- By end August 2018: Submit final Phase 2 report (objective 6).

The timeframe for Phase 2 is relatively tight. However, with the exception of the deadline for submission of proposals, alternative timing of activities will be considered.

Submission of proposals

Interested consultants are requested to submit a proposal by email to Toby Roxburgh ([troxburgh@wwf.org.uk](mailto:troxburgh@wwf.org.uk)) no later than 5pm GMT on Friday 9th February 2018.

Proposals should be as concise as possible, and include the following information:

- A technical proposal (max 8 pages), setting out the proposed study approach, methodology, expected data/information sources, and timeline (showing when work under each objective would be completed).
- A quotation, including:
  - total cost (gross *and* net of UK Value Added Tax, where applicable)
  - cost for work under each study objective (including breakdown of costs for team members and expenses)
  - daily cost rates for team members
- A summary of relevant project experience for the overall team
- A two-page CV for each team member

Consultants or consortia that can demonstrate the following will be prioritised:

- Experience in undertaking similar innovative, large-scale environment-economy modelling assignments, ideally involving linking complex datasets and economic impact/trade models;
- Experience working with the GTAP database and CGE models;
- Knowledge of key global information sources/data sets (e.g. on environment-economy linkages, macro-economic/sectoral activity, natural capital, ecosystem services, biodiversity);
- Good communication skills and ability to organise/facilitate stakeholder events/workshops.
- Understanding of the policy context, particularly usage of economic data for policy decision-making and inter-governmental processes related to the CBD, SDGs and UNFCCC.
- Knowledge of environment-economy modelling/research communities, organisations and initiatives.

Contact person

The primary point of contact for the work will be:

Toby Roxburgh (Economics Adviser, WWF-UK)

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Proposal selection and study delivery will be overseen by a steering group consisting of WWF staff and representatives from other relevant organisations.