

Searching for cost synergies between market and nonmarket objectives in Northern Australia: can we improve the efficiency of biodiversity Investment?



## Summary of issues

- Limited budgets mean that those who seek to "protect biodiversity" must find ways to make their dollars stretch further (i.e. they need to get "value for money").
- So they need to look at both the COSTS and the BENEFITS of conservation.
- This project focuses on COSTS.
- COSTS depend on CONTEXT. For example,
  - it may be cheaper for graziers to fence streams than for cane farmers (since graziers are likely to own the 'right' type of equipment and have the 'right' expertise);
  - It <u>may</u> be cheaper for large property owners to control weeds than for small property owners to do so (since the small properties might be 'infected' by neighbouring properties more often).
- So this project will look at the cost of achieving particular biodiversity objectives IN DIFFERENT CONTEXTS.

## Input vs output costs

• Evidence suggests per-hectare costs of land-management activities are lower for large properties.



- But this is about the cost of actions aimed at promoting biodiversity.
- What about the costs of biodiversity itself?

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Cost of biodiveristy = F ('inputs' required to achieve it)
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## Synergies between agricultural and environmental outputs

Output combination	Estimated measure	Standard error	t-value
Livestock and crop outputs	0.0071*	0.0021	3.31
Livestock and environmental outputs	0.2672*	0.0033	79.90
Crop and environmental outputs	0.0720*	0.0040	18.03
Significant at the 0.01 level	of significance		
eming et al (2010)			

(True Cost) of 10 cows \$Y diversity o cattle stati \$ X 10 cows 🕂 Biodiversity Biodiversity on \$ Z 4 crops a cropping property 4 crops Biodiversity �\$ M Σ Cattle + Cropping + Forestry + Tourism + Biodiversity



If two different types of outputs both require similar inputs producing multiple outputs may be advantageous (economies of scope/diversification)

Otherwise maybe not – perhaps better to <u>specialise</u> (and aim for economies of scale instead)

Identifying efficient properties



		13111.5	C					
	Cereal	Dairy	Sheep	Beef	Poultry	Pig	General cropping	Mixed
Time	0.001 (0.97)	-0.005 (14.97)	-0.001 (2.19)	-0.001 (3.36)	-0.0004 (1.07)	-0.001 (2.80)	0.001 (0.47)	-0.002 (5.64)
Debt ratio	-0.046 (3.98)	-0.032 (9.64)	-0.018 (2.50)	-0.020 (3.43)	-0.001 (0.33)	-0.009 (3.02)	-0.020 (3.36)	0.003 (1.16)
RE/GM	-0.045 (4.53)	-0.033 (12.70)	0.011 (2.49)	-0.004 (2.79)	-0.005 (1.73)	-0.00003 (1.51)	-0.028 (4.34)	-0.013 (3.92)
Subsidies/GM	-0.066 (3.03)	0.043 (12.43)	-0.011 (2.55)	0.002 (2.75)	-0.007(0.79)	-0.0001 (0.06)	-0.305 (4.04)	-0.005 (3.58)
Farmer age	-0.001 (4.32)	-0.0004 (8.16)	-0.0002 (2.13)	-0.0003 (3.33)	-0.0001 (1.25)	-0.00002(0.47)	-0.0001 (0.71)	-0.0003 (4.75)
LFA	0.078 (5.08)	-0.011 (9.20)	0.004 (1.74)	0.011 (3.59)	-0.007 (1.24)	-0.005 (1.72)	0.037 (4.04)	0.002 (1.07)
Area	0.0003 (5.39)	0.0002 (5.28)	-0.00001 (2.03)	-0.000004 (1.14	)		0.0002 (4.28)	0.0001 (6.07)
Herd size		0.00004 (0.81)	0.00002 (2.66)	0.0001 (3.36)	0.00000004 (1.0	8) 0.000004 (3.00)	(	
Tenancy ratio	0.027 (4.58)	0.023 (12.86)	0.004 (2.10)	0.020 (3.65)			0.023 (4.37)	0.013 (5.56)
Specialisation	-0.117 (4.31)	-0.051 (10.65)	-0.084 (2.69)	-0.068 (3.74)	-0.036 (1.39)	-0.011 (2.21)	GPD Manual Ann	
Livestock ratio								-0.048 (5.97)
BSE dummy	0.025 (1.45)	0.002 (1.43)	0.002 (1.10)	0.010 (3.57)		-0.008(1.97)	-0.003 (0.27)	0.005 (3.51)
SEAST	-0.003 (0.77)	-0.038 (11.50)	-0.005 (1.50)	-0.001(0.84)	0.010 (2.26)	0.0002 (0.19)	-0.007 (1.24)	-0.014 (5.06)
NEAST	0.008 (2.24)	-0.007 (3.40)	0.007 (2.38)	0.012 (3.65)	0.013 (2.44)	0.003 (2.62)	0.018 (4.01)	0.010 (5.29)
EANG	0.022 (4.91)	-0.039 (11.11)	0.019 (1.80)	-0.003 (1.09)	-0.010 (1.26)	0.003 (2.77)	0.040 (5.25)	0.019 (5.52)
NWEST	-0.065 (2.96)	-0.021 (9.52)	0.006 (2.40)	0.002 (1.69)	-0.00003 (0.01)	0.001 (0.47)	-0.018 (2.05)	-0.005 (2.77)
SWEST	-0.016 (2.46)	-0.029 (11.70)	-0.003 (1.31)	0.002 (2.07)	-0.001 (0.17)	0.004 (3.02)	-0.020 (2.52)	0.0001 (0.07)
WALES	-0.026 (1.67)	-0.010 (5.97)	0.0003 (0.19)	-0.008 (3.08)	-0.0005 (0.05)	-0.005 (1.47)	-0.051 (2.47)	-0.005 (3.13)

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# **Geographic Scope** Analytical techniques are very data hungry, so will survey a random sample of land-holders across the entire TR Region collecting information on 'inputs', "outputs", and 'technology' Supplement information set with data on biodiversity 'outcomes'; and some natural capital 'inputs' (e.g. soil type)

## Will have better information on

- ➤Characteristics of 'efficient'/'inefficient' farms >Which ones are 'best' at promoting biodiversity?
- >Types of outputs which 'go well together' (e.g. cropping and grazing; grazing and horticulture?) ➤Which ones go best with biodiversity?



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## Parametric or Nonparametric ?

- □ Significant weakness of the SFA : it requires *a priori* specification of the underlying production technology, with the potential for misspecification of the functional form.
- □ SFA has also been criticised on the basis that it inevitably employs strong assumptions for decomposing the inefficiency and error terms
- DEA avoids explicit functional form of the production technology
- □ DEA avoids strong assumptions by empirically deciding the shape and location of the frontier.
- DEA also naturally handled disaggregated inputs and outputs, does not require price or cost data, is computationally convenient and so is highly flexible.
- □ Shortcoming of DEA is its inability to account for white noise, by assuming all deviations from the efficient frontier are due to inefficiency

However, Sample size /data permitting we will try to adopt both methodologies and compare

### A bit more methodological background

Information we hope to collect from landholders

- Background information about the property/land
  - Where? How big? How much land is set aside for which types of uses? Who owns/manages? etc.
- Information about the previous year's 'outcomes', including:
  - Commercial 'outcomes' (e.g. money earned from grazing, cropping, forestry, etc);

Other 'outcomes'... (Overall quality of life, perceptions of 'health' of the land, relationships, autonomy)

	Very satisfied	1	Neutral	un	Very satisfied	Not Applicable
The income (dollar returns) from this land						
The physical condition ('health') of this land (including pastures, water courses, wetland, flora and fauna)	•		•			
The relationships you have with your family, with those who live on this land with you, and with others in your local community	0	۰	0			٦
Your ability to make decisions about and to 'control' what is happening on this land			•			
Your overall quality of life			0			

## A bit more methodological background

15. How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (tick one box)

	Stron agree	gly	N U	leutral or nsure	Str dis	ongly agree	Not Applicable
I think rainfall (on this land) will be higher in 2013 than it was in 2012.							
I think interest rates and other costs will be lower in 2013 than they have been during 2012	۰						
I think that the prices I receive for my product(s) will be higher in 2013 than they were in 2012							
I understand what government rules, regulations and policies will allow me to do (or not do) on my land in the next 2-5 years.	•						

Information about various land-management practices

17. Do you, or have you ever used fire as a management tool on this land (e.g. for green pick, to open up country, to control weeds and/or for hazard reduction)?

If yes, approximately what % of	your property	was deliberately	burned (a	s part of	a management
decision) for weed control or haz	ard reduction				

	0%	1-25%	25-50%	50-75%	75-99%	100%	Do not know
In 2012?							
About 5 years ago?							
About 10 years ago?							
About 20 years ago?							

Has any of part of this land been set aside for <u>guesty</u> conservation purposes (e.g. areas that have been fenced of *H*, and stock excluded)? □ No □ Yei = No

Type of habitat		Area excluded nowadays (hectares)	Area excluded about 2 years ago (hectares)	Area excluded about 5 years ago (hectares)	Area excluded about 10 years ago	Area excluded about 20 years ago
e.g. wetlands		15ha	10ha	25ha	0	Do not know
Approximately how lik	elv were	when the ch				
cover/pastures	-,	, pour to ch	ange stocking	rates in	response to cl	hanges in la
cover/pastures	Not at	all	stocking Sometime	rates in	Almost always	hanges in la Donot know
cover/pastures	Not at	oll	Sometime	rates in i	Almost always	hanges in la Donot know
cover/pastures In 2012 About 5 years ago?	Not at	all	Sometime	rates in i	Almost always	hanges in la Do not know
cover/pastures In 2012 About 5 years ago? About 10 years ago?	Not at		Sometime	rates in i	Almost always	hanges in la

## Analysing the data using DEA (cont)

Looks for farms, which when compared to others could
– Produce more output(s) with the same inputs; or

DMU Name	Output Slacks income	BIO- (	social
Area 1	0.00	0.00	0.000
Area 2	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area 4	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area 5	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area 6	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area 7	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area 8	9100.00	2.63	0.00
Area 9	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area 10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area 11	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area 12	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area 13	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area 14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area 15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area 16	291.62	0.00	2.41
Area 17	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area 18	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area 19	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area 20	0.00	0.00	0.00