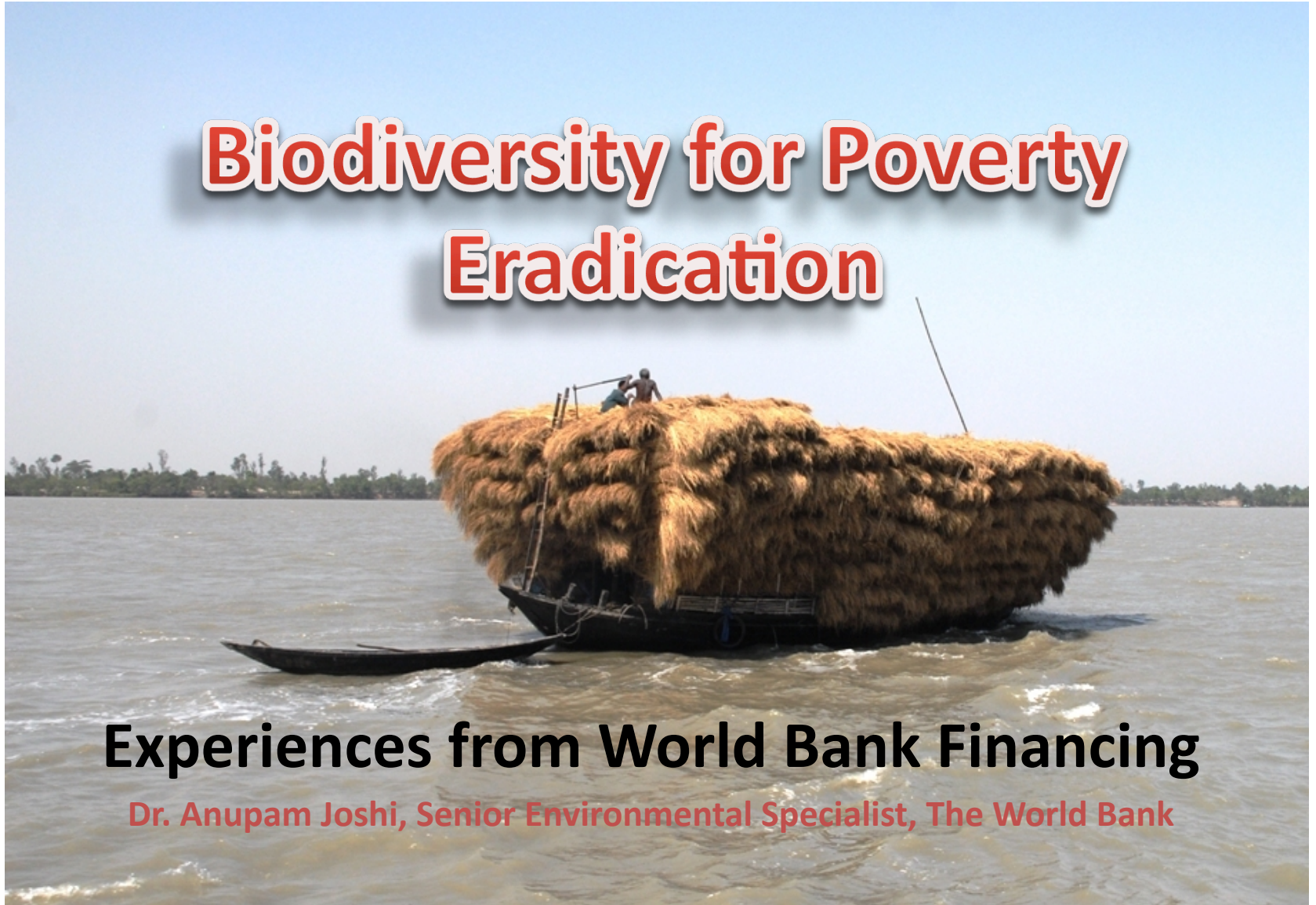


# Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication

**Experiences from World Bank Financing**

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# Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication

- **biodiversity centric investment approaches for sustainable livelihoods (and ecosystem resilience)**
  - expanding natural ecosystems/habitats through plantation programs for boosting productive and protection services
  - introducing co-management approaches to increase stakeholder ownership of biodiversity resources
- **building economic incentives through new/innovative revenue streams and property rights**
  - **market based instruments** like ecotourism (live tiger worth more than a dead tiger); capacity building for alternative livelihoods
  - **regulation based instruments** by redesigning permit system (tradable permits/property rights allocation); land use
  - **payment based instruments** such as REDD+/Wildlife Premium Markets/PES/CIF; convergence with national schemes (MNREGA for mangroves)

# Best Practice 1 - Value addition

- Pathways for value addition
  - Innovative use of biodiversity (waste to wealth)
  - Creating new values (poachers to protectors)
  - One species many uses (maximizing potential)
  - Integrated Farming Systems (biodiversity together)



# Best Practice – 1 ...continued

- **Innovative use of biodiversity** : Fuel bricks from pine needles – Uttarakhand Watershed Development Project
  - Approximately 13,000 HH supported; income up by 17%
- **Creating New Values**: Ecotourism – India Ecodevelopment Project
  - 30 Families covered; HH income of Rs. 10,000/month – social status regained (non-criminal)
- **One Species Many Uses**: Banana - National Agriculture Innovation Project (NAIP)
  - ~45 million T wasted; C:B ration for fibers & vermi-compost 1:2; for sap 1:5
- **Integrated Farming Systems**: Livelihoods resilience for small farmers (NAIP)
  - Rice + Fish + Poultry (0.2 Ha paddy/20 birds/1000 fingerlings) – Average HH income around Rs. 57,000

# Best Practice 2 – Convergence

- CONVERGENCE – three levels
  - Policy Level around a shared vision
    - each \$ invested to show how it is achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).
  - Program Level by identifying common goals
    - conservation trust funds
  - Project Level around similar objectives
    - Watershed/Agriculture/livelihood projects
- How ? – Established a Landscape Society (BCRLIP)
  - Departments of Agriculture/Fisheries/Salt/ Livestock/ Horticulture/Tourism

# Best Practice – 2 ...continued

## Little Runn of Kattchh

Salt miners – very poor, under debt trap

Grazers – disappearing pastures

Fishers – limited season

Agency	Expected investment	Percent
<b>Project</b>	<b>2,958,580</b>	<b>11%</b>
Agriculture	1,224,000	4.4%
Animal husbandry	1,205,000	4.3%
NREGA	2,772,780	9.9%
TSC	6,560,000	23.5%
SSNL/ water supply	5,710,000	20.4%
DWDU/Watershed	45,000	0.2%
Forest department	5,252,780	18.8%
Fisheries	450,000	1.6%
NABARD	70,000	0.3%
Education	30,000	0.1%
Salt Workers Welfare Board	450,000	1.6%
GEDA	637,500	2.3%
Other (marketing support + enterprise support)	600,000	2.1%
	<b>27,965,640</b>	

