

"Economic Valuation of Ecosystem Services – Case Studies"

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Development vs Conservation Making Informed Decisions



PREAMBLE.....

- "Our people have a right to economic and social development and to discard the ignominy of widespread poverty. For this we need rapid economic growth.
- But I also believe that ecologically sustainable development need not be in contradiction to achieving our growth objectives.
- In fact, we must have a broader perspective on development. It must include the **quality of life**, not merely the quantitative accretion of goods and services.
- Our people want higher standards of living, but they also want
 - -clean water to drink,
 - -fresh air to breathe and
 - -a green earth to walk on

Eminent Economist and Ex- Prime Minister

It is hard to manage what you

can't measure.

It is harder to convince people if you do not know the value of resources.

Building the future we desire requires that we measure what we want, remembering that it is better to be approximately right than precisely wrong.

"A country's Gross Domestic Product (**GDP**) measures "everything <u>except</u> that which makes <u>life worthwhile</u>".

Robert F. Kennedy





Gross Domestic Happiness

Not GDP



Gross National Happiness Index

- Used in Bhutan.
- Uses elaborate surveys that ask how content people feel in nine domains:
 - psychological well-being,
 - standard of living,
 - governance,
 - health,
 - education,
 - community vitality,
 - cultural diversity,
 - time use and
 - ecological diversity.

"Economic Valuation of Ecosystem Services"

- An approach to effective management of Natural Resources

Saving 2 Tigers gives more value than Mangalayaan !

The Times of India 16th July 2017

Indo-Australian team

- Making the hidden visible : Economic valuation of tiger reserves in India
- Published in the journal of Ecosystem Services
- 2 Tigers yield a capital benefit of Rs.520 crore vs Mangalyaan cost of Rs. 450 crore
- 6 Tiger Reserves studied = stock benefit of USD
 230 Billion
- Total 2226 Tigers = Rs. 5.7 lakh crore
- 300 rivers flow originate from tiger reserves

- Ignorance of value of ESS influences policies and decisions that impact the tiger protection
- Enhanced investment in these tiger reserves is now proved to be economically rational
- Each tiger has an annual benefit of USD 2.19 million (annual interest earned on each T)
- Annual maintenance expenditure of these 6 Tiger Reserves is only Rs. 23 crore
- Rol is 356 times the investment !

Hoge Veluwe Forest, the Netherlands Area : 5,500 ha

- The services included in the study are wood production, supply of game, groundwater recharge, carbon sequestration, air filtration, recreation, and nature conservation.
- A conservative estimate of the total economic benefits generated by the **forest** is around **2000 Euro/ha/year**, which is <u>more than three</u> <u>times higher</u> than the per hectare-value generated by nearby <u>agricultural land</u>.

State of the World's Forests 2016 (FAO)

- Forests play key role in water cycle, soil conservation, carbon sequestration and habitat protection, including for pollinators.
- It is possible to increase Agricultural productivity and Food security while halting or even reversing deforestation
- Integrated land us planning along with policies to promote both sustainable forests and agriculture
- Food Security can be achieved through agricultural intensification, social protection, etc <u>rather than</u> through expansion of agricultural areas at the expense of forests.



IUCN Red List

- 45,000 species assessed (2.7% of known 1.8 million species)
 - 17000 (38%) Threatened
 - 804 Extinct
 - 5561 Data Deficient (probably Threatened)
- 5 to 30 million total estimated species
- At Risk of Extinction
 - 1/3 rd of all Amphibians
 - $-\frac{1}{4}$ th of all Mammals
 - 1 in 8 of all bird species
- HABITAT LOSS MAJOR CAUSE
- We are losing many species (mostly unknown)

https://www.iucnredlist.org/

Value of Services provided by all the Ecosystems in the World

<u>US \$ 33 Trillion (1997 – Costanza)</u>

Sum of GNP of all Nations or Gross World Product = <u>US \$ 18 Trillion</u>

Measuring and Valuing Environmental Impacts

Humans caused \$6.6 trillion worth environmental damage in 2008.

Trucost. 2011. Universal Ownership: Why Environmental Externalities Matter to Institutional Investors. Commissioned by UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) and UNEP Finance Initiative.

"Real Value" of a Tree

Environmental benefits derived from a tree (50 tonnes) during its 50 years life

span, excluding values of timber, fruit and flowers

	<u>Source:</u>	Single tree
SI. No	<u>T.M. Das (1980)</u> , The Value of Tree, Proceedings of Indian Science Congress	Rs. (Lakh)
1.	Oxygen production	2.50
2.	Conservation of Animal protein	0.20
3.	Control of soil erosion	2.50
4.	Recycling of water and control of humidity	3.00
5.	Shelter for birds, squirrels, insects, plants	2.50
6.	Control of air pollution	5.00
	TOTAL BENEFIT	15.70

Current Value of A 50 yr old Tree

- During a 50-year life span, one tree will
- generate Rs. 14 lakhs in oxygen,
- recycle Rs. 16 lakh worth of water,
- clean up Rs. 28 lakh worth of air pollution

Total <u>Service</u> Per Tree = Rs. 58 lakh

Source : <u>http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/programs/cufr/</u>

Benefits of Forest Ecosystems

- Fruit
- Flower
- Seed
- Grass
- Bamboo
- Small Timber
- Timber
- Medicinal plants
- Meat
- Recreation

- Clean Air Oxygen
- Carbon Sink
- Water
- Soil
- Tourism
- Research
- Adventure
- Education
- Pollution removal
- Heat Mitigation

Tangible and Intangible Benefits of Forest Ecosystems

Direct and Indirect

Some More Benefits....

- Reduction of Stress in Workplace
- Speedy Recovery of Patients in Hospitals
- Trees can reduce utility bills for AC in residential and commercial buildings by 15-50 %
- Trees can absorb CO_2 at the rate of 6 kg /tree p.a.
- For every ton of new wood that grows, about

 1.5 tons of CO₂ are removed from the air
 1.07 tons of life-giving oxygen is produced.

What are Ecosystem Services

- What a forest provides merely by existing.
- A standing forest can
 - enhance rainfall (water catchment),
 - prevent flooding,
 - regulate the soil,
 - provide biodiversity and
 - store carbon
 - Enhance air quality
- These benefits are received by everyone in society, but no one pays for them

Categories of ESS

1.Provisioning Services 2.Regulating Services **3.Cultural Services 4.Supporting Services**

Provisioning Services

Products Obtained from Ecosystems

- Food
- Fresh Water
- Fuelwood
- Fiber
- Biochemicals
- Genetic Resources

Regulating Services

Benefits Obtained from regulation of Ecosystem processes

- Climate Regulation
- Disease Regulation
- Water Regulation
- Water Purification
- Pollination

Cultural Services

Non Material Benefits Obtained from

Ecosystems

- Spiritual and Religious
- Recreation and Ecotourism
- Aesthetic
- Inspirational
- Educational
- Sense of Place
- Cultural Heritage

Supporting Services

Services necessary for the production of all other ecosystem services

- Soil Formation
- Nutrient Recycling
- Primary production

Ecosystem Services

"The conditions and processes through which natural ecosystems and the species that make them up, sustain and fulfill human life"

Non-Use Values

Existence Value

- Forests are valued for their mere existence.
- We are willing to pay for protection of many endangered species against extinction.
- In habitats, even those located in remote, hard to access areas.
- Although those placing the value will most likely never travel to these places, or see the species, they nonetheless value the knowledge that such species exist



- In <u>future</u> forest may provide some <u>USE</u> value.
- Goods and services valued for their potential to be available in the future.
- It is an insurance premium one may be willing to pay to ensure the <u>supply</u> of the environmental goods later in time.
- Willing to pay for preserving biodiversity or genetic materials to ensure the option of having these goods in the future.
Bequest Value

- Benefits that we get from ensuring that certain goods will be preserved for future generations.
- We are willing to pay for CC mitigation despite the fact that the vast majority of the damage is expected to affect us after our generation is gone.



TOTAL ECONOMIC VALUE OF FORESTS

Payment for Ecosystem Services

Valuation can help

- Identify the main beneficiaries of conservation
- The magnitude of the benefits
- Thus contribute to financing of conservation

Valuation of Biodiversity and Ecosystems



What is the Value of Water ?







INVALUABLE – NOBODY KNOWS





S. No	Brand of water	Source of water	Country	Price per Litre	
1	Bisleri	Ground water	India	20.00	
2	Evian	Evian-less-Bains	France	600.00	
3	Kona Nigari	Kona Hawaii pacific sea Japan		40,200.00	
4	Bling H2O	Tennessee	United States	4000.00	
5	Veen	VEEN source, Konisaajo	Finland	1500.00	
6	10 Thousand BC	Vankleek hills /mountains	ills Canada		
7	AquaDeco	Spring	New York, United States	1200.00	
8	Lauquen Artes	Artesian	Argentina	600.00	



Water Stores for Business, Retails & Government sectors.

Brands	htl	t <mark>ps:/</mark> /	/wv	ww.t	:hev	vate	rsto	resw	w.c	:om/	Shop
Αανα	Ann	Aquatina	AGUATINA	Balley	Bailley	Bisleri Water	Bisleri	Bislari Vedica	vedica	Blue pine	BLUE
Clear Pani	CLEAR	Dasani	papan	Eternal	Eternal	eVamor	exomor	Evian	evian	Evocus H20	
tiji water	FIJI WATER	Hoga - Natural Mineral Water		Himalayan	sarihy Handiçin	Kolzai	KELZAI	Kingfisher water	NUZENIE FRANC	Kinley	kinley
Komin waterQua	KOMIN	Naturally Akaline Water	١	Ocean Fruit	Grean	Gxyrich	Oxyrich	Pernier		Plus Waters	† WATER
Pure Aqua water	Y. R. LADIA	Qua	QUŌ	S Pellegrina	ministerio	San Benedetto		shunya	shunya	Smart Water	Const iction
Tata Copper Water	COPPER	The Mountain Valle	VALLEY	Voss	Voss	Rani	RAN	Responsible whatr	whQtr	Juiceupp	of Juiceup

Exchange offer - water cooler, Water purifier, Water dispenser, Water Station Etc.



MAN MADE FOREST BY KAREEM

Kasaragod Kerala

HOW AN ECCENTRIC, MIDDLE-AGED VILLAGER WAS ABLE TO INSPIRE INDIA'S LARGEST OIL COMPANY.

Kangem's Mudel - from humon mak to lush force

In the Kerala of the early 70s Abdul Kareem was a bit of a joke.

"Money doesn't grow on trees, Saar," amused friends said, as he put down all his savings for a piece of rocky lateritic wasteland in a remote corner of Kasargode.

After all, the barren region had hardly ever seen water and was barely habitable.

But here was this eccentric man wasting

good money to bore deep holes into the hard rock face to plant saplings!

None of them survived the first year, of course.

. .

Time passed, his family grew and all his earnings evaporated into the parched rock that had become his obsession.

Yet Kareem simply clenched his jaw and toiled harder.

Single mindedly. Single handedly. You can grow a forest in your mind if you think hard enough, he believed. Then one afternoon, he noticed a

> defiant 'Manuhu' sapling burst through the scorched surface. Encouraged, he began planting even more. And slowly, Mother Nature

And the water levels in all the villages around began to rise.

Today the lush 32 acre forest growing out of hard rock is globally acknowledged as an ecological miracle.

And several institutions are trying to replicate the 'Kareem Model'. Which has become an important research project for visiting environmentalists.

Good old Abdul Kareem however still lives in his house in the forest. And is now renowned as the 'Forest Maker'.

Which, come to think of it, is a rather eccentric title.

Sometimes an ordinary Indian can make a Rs 120,000 crore company feel humble. Even if it's a company that has planted over ten lakh trees across India and created green belts at all its refineries.



The Ecological Park at Mathura: Home to migratory birds

Or whose refinery at Mathura is th world's first to receive the Occupational Health & Safety Management System Certification. And the first refinery in Asia to achieve the coveted ISO-14001 rating.

And even developed several green fuels like

unleaded & ethanol-blended petrols, auto



For every step we take, there's an inspired Indian leading the way.

<u>Well</u> – in summer from 500 litres per day to 1 lakh litres per day

"Don't direct Nature – Just <u>Enable it and it</u> will respond"



This used to be a 32-acre dry laterite hillside in Parappa, Kerala. Now it is a thick, green wooded area.

ECOSYSTEM SERVICE – WATER HARVESTING





Ishopanishad - Need for RWH*

"Akashat Patitam Toyam Yatha Samrakshayati Bhumiparam Thatheva Sarvatra Krishmit Krishwa Idameya jeevanam shreyasam

Bahujana Manyaha"

 Whatever water falls on earth from sky If it is conserved suitably <u>above and below</u> <u>the earth surface</u>, it may be available everywhere for all living beings – be it Plants or Animals.

Does Commercial Fishing Recognise the Value of Coral Reefs



<u>Coral Reefs - largest living</u> <u>structure on the planet</u>

- Coral reefs cover less than 1% of the Earth's surface, they are home to 25% of all marine fish species.
- 500 million people rely on coral reefs for their food and livelihoods.
- Protect shorelines from the eroding forces of the sea, thereby protecting coastal dwellings, agricultural land and beaches.
- Used for treatment of cancer, HIV, cardiovascular diseases and ulcers.
- Corals' porous limestone skeletons have been used for human bone grafts.
- It is estimated that coral reefs provide \$375 billion per year around the world in goods and services. (Rs. 170,000 Crores per year)
- If the present rate of destruction continues, 70% of the world's coral reefs will be destroyed by the year 2050.

Source :http://briansfreewebpromotion.blogspot.com/2007/09/top-ten-coral-reef-facts-plus-reef-fish.html

In the service of Humanity *since Ramayana days*



Role of Birds – Friends or Foes ?

Agriculture / Horticulture / Apiculture / Animal Husbandry / Forestry / Fisheries

"Whatever you may do may seem insignificant to you, but it is most important that you do it".

- Mahatma Gandhi







🗟 Resel Damonden







Value of Services by a Bird

- Seed dispersal, Pollination, or pest regulation.
- Replacement Cost for natural Oak forest regeneration by Eurasian Jays is
 US \$ 9400 per ha (Stockholm National Urban Park, Sweden – 655 ha = US \$ 6.2 million or
 Rs. 48 Crores !

- The acorns form a valuable food resource for several small mammals and some birds, notably Eurasian Jays Garrulus glandarius.
- Jays are the primary propagators of oaks because of their habit of taking acorns from the umbra of its parent tree and burying it undamaged elsewhere

Road Widening

What is the value of "Ashoka's Trees" ?



Avenue Plantation - Value

- Green Belt, Toronto, Canada
 \$2.6 billion \$3,487 per
 hectare or Rs.1.57 lakh / ha
 or <u>Rs. 1170 Crores</u> worth
 - of Services per year

Table 10: Total Value of Greenbelt's Ecosystem Services by Ecosystem Service

ECOSYSTEM SERVICE	TOTAL VALUE
Air quality	\$68,868,821
Climate regulation (stored carbon)	\$366,451,342
Climate regulation (annual carbon uptake)	\$10,982,151
Flood control (wetlands)	\$379,676,010
Water regulation (control of runoff – forests)	\$278,103,520
Water filtration	\$131,107,489
Erosion control and sediment retention	\$532,417
Soil formation	\$6,005,164
Nutrient cycling	\$2,141,547
Waste treatment	\$294,360,279
Pollination (agriculture)	\$298,235,257
Natural regeneration	\$98,001,705
Biological control	\$8,175,746
Habitat/Refugia	\$548,184,172
Genetic resources	n/a
Recreation and aesthetics	\$95,207,535
Cultural/Spiritual (agriculture)	\$65,674,796
Total value (\$/year)	\$2,651,707,951

Preservation of Biodiversity is integral to any strategy aiming at improving quality of life.

Fund Requirement for better NRM

How Valuation can help?

National Forest Policy envisages

- Improving Tree Cover
- Checking soil erosion in catchment areas of rivers, lakes, reservoirs
- Increasing Forest Productivity
- Involving people in greening India
- Greater thrust on forestry extension, education, research and training
- Strengthening network of Protected Areas

National Forest Policy 1988

4.16 Financial Support for Forestry

- The objectives of this revised Policy cannot be achieved without the **investment** of financial and <u>other resources</u> on a substantial scale.
- Such investment is indeed fully justified considering the contribution of forests in maintaining essential ecological processes and life support systems and in preserving genetic diversity.
- Forests should **not** be looked upon as a source of revenue.
- Forests are a renewable natural resource. They are a **national asset** to be protected and enhanced for the well-being of the people and the Nation.

Forest Resource in AP - Inventory

- Growing Stock Volume of Standing Trees in the forests of AP is 232 million cubic metres as per the latest inventory
- Value varies from Rs.500 to Rs.50,000 per cum - depending on the type of species we may adopt a conservative figure of Rs.1000 per cum
- We also have 2053 million bamboo culms in the forests of AP
- Value varies from Rs.2 to Rs. 20 per culm for valuation we may take Rs.5 per culm

Value of Forest Resource - AMC

- The value of growing stock would be Rs.232,000 million or Rs.23,200 crores
- The value of bamboo would be Rs.10,265 million or Rs.1026.5 crores -
- Total value is Rs. 24,226.5 crores this is only tangible value of timber and bamboo - Ecological services, herbs, shrubs, NTFP not included
- Annual maintenance cost of forest @ 10% would be Rs.2422 crores.
- Current allocation on forestry sector Rs.265
 crores per annum (Plan + Non Plan) and we give a revenue of Rs. 87 crores per annum

Impact

Increased Allocation to Forestry Sector under 13th Finance Commission

12th FC – Rs. 65 Crores 13th FC – Rs. 268 Crores FOUR FOLD INCREASE

Non Timber Forest Produce

NTFP – Contribution to Rural Economy

NTFP – broad classes

- Edibles Amla, Mushroom, Berries
- Medicinal Plants
- Animal Products Honey, Lac, Insects,

Fish, Earthworm

- Miscellaneous Dyes, Flowers, Gums
- MORE THAN 150 NTFP IN FORESTS

NTFP Survey in Warangal Circle

- 570 Villages covered in April 2000
- All the types of NTFP being removed listed out
- Looked at the total number of families in the village and then estimated each family's requirement.
- How many people are going for NTFP collection for how many days and how much quantity each one can collect in a day - <u>so that the quantity</u> <u>estimated is closer to the reality</u>.

Result of Survey – Conservative Estimates

- Ramakrishnapur (Wgl/N) Rs.1,61,250 per annum
 - -65 families Rs.2500 per annum
- Maddimalla (Knr/W) Rs.1,86,550 per annum

–150 families - Rs.1245 per annum

110 Villages in Warangal (South) – collect
 24 types of NTFP – Value – Rs. 96.62 lakhs
 per annum
Impact of Focussing on

Provisioning Service

Better Co-ordination Better Participation Functional Sub-Committees

Environmental Impact Assessment

Medaram Jathara – Management Issues



Background

- Medaram located in Tadvai Mandal of Warangal district
- 250+ households
- Famous for the bi-ennial Sammakka-Saralamma Jathara
- Over 400 years old tradition
- Over 40 lakh visitors in 3 days
- Middle of Wildlife Sanctuary



















Context – 2000 Jathara

Feb 14-16 – scheduled
Works getting done till last minute

- Pasra case backhoe to dig soil in sanctuary to strengthen side berms of roads
- Machinery seized on 9th Feb
- All Contractors go on strike

Removal of forest soil for laying / widening of road



Removal of forest soil for laying / widening of road



Whose Problem is it ?

- District Administration it is Forest Department's creation – U solve it
- District Police If law and order issues are there – U are responsible for it
- CM scheduled to visit in 4 days
- Case compounded Contractors refuse to pay fine as well – Paid by ITDA from Jathara funds – Rs.50,000

Environmental Impact Assessment

Agencies involved

- REC Warangal (now NIT)
- Health Dept.
- NGOs
- Forest Dept
- Pre and Post Jathara assessment

Impact on Environment

Tree felling for

- transmission lines
- road widening
- Erection of stalls (2000+)
- Fire wood
- Smuggling on way back timber
- Natural regeneration adversely affected
- Forest Fires
- Migration of wild animals poaching

Adverse Impacts (2)

Pollution

- Air (dust)
- Water (Jampanna Vagu)
- Noise

Respiratory Tract Infections - increased

- Night soil a night mare 4 locals
- Cattle die polythene bag consumption
- Ag. Lands loss of productivity

Arrangements for Shelter







Cutting of trees for laying electric line



Quantification of Impact

- Deforestation for laying electric
 lines:
- Total no. of trees felled between Tadwai and Medaram
 - distance of 14 km: 202

Girth Class	31 45 cm	46 60 cm	61 – 90 cm	91 – 120 cm	> 121 cm
No.	85	59	45	10	3

Total quantity of soil quarried

Route	No. of Pits	Quantity (cu.m.)
Pasra - Tadwai	12	16.344
Tadwai – Medaram	6	1518.361
AK Ghanpur – Tadwai	3	6265.200
	21 pits	7800 cmt

Tree Fellings for Shelter

- More than 2000 stalls and sheds have been built using 26,261 poles /saplings that were brought illegally from the forest
- 283 cart loads of brushwood for roofing purpose.
- 80 huts were constructed for the shelters with Eucalyptus and Casuarina poles for the policemen who were on security duty.

Environmental Impact Assessment

Environmental LOSS estimated at Rs.153 crores

Disbelief – Questioned first time in 400 years !

Branded as Anti-Tribal

- Media and Intellectuals surprised and shocked
- Sensitisation workshop for all stakehloders on 31st March 2000
- Visual evidence creates impact
- Can we do anything differently ?

Consultations

- At Medaram village women groups quite positive
- Tribal Associations
- NGOs
- District Administration all departments
- Task Force set up to plan for 2002
- Extensive coverage in Media
- Focus on minimizing damage

Result

2002 Jathara declared as ECO-FRIENDLY
 Focus on alternatives

- Stalls pre erected with bamboo
- LPG in place of firewood
- paper bags in place of polythene
- Sulabh complex for cleaner environment
- Lead by Tribal leaders themselves
- Activities started well in advance

Lessons Learnt

- Better co-ordination mechanism
- Timely Planning
- Involvement of all stakeholders in decision making
- Builds up sense of ownership over implementation of plans

Bottomline

If we put a value on the Contribution of Forest Ecosystems – Better chance for arguing our case for conservation and WINNING it !

Summing Up

- We can conserve efficiently only what we know the big picture is to be seen
- Development vs Conservation debate can be argued in favor of future generations
- Additional investments to flow
- People understand monetary language better helps in decision making !
- Time to look beyond the obvious out of box thinking to promote conservation agenda



Thank you

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