Bio-enterprises, Endogenous Development and Wellbeing

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Defining

- **Community**: A group of people in an ecosystem/landscape undertaking a shared activity and prescribing to common principles.

- **Bio-enterprises**: economic activity based on biological resources and ecosystems.

- **Endogenous development**: ‘Development from within’ led by communities/proximate stakeholders.

- **Wellbeing**: an overall feeling experienced by people as a result of various needs being met.
Why are we doing this?

- It is acknowledged that most communities depend on biological resources for their livelihoods. *Sustainable use*

- Increasingly these resources are also bringing in augmented incomes through various value added activities, broadly termed as bioenterprises. This could include products or services (ecotourism). *Beyond sustainable use*

- We would like to know what factors, from the experience of communities, facilitate the development of a successful bio-enterprise activity

- And consequently, how decisions and actions relate to wellbeing goals (*both the Process and the Outcome*)
In the CBD context

• Sustainable and equitable transactions in the supply chain of a biological resource
• Respectful interactions with communities w.r.t their resources, knowledge, practices and institutions.
Our basis

- From our experience, we believe that the most successful enterprises are those that capitalise on their inherent strengths and resources \( (\text{capabilities}) \) with selective inputs from external agencies. *Endogenous Development process*

- Sen and Nussbaum’s *capability framework* and Maslow’s ‘*hierarchy of’ needs* and definitions of wellbeing as meeting social, material and spiritual aspirations of people.

- Based on premise that broad based decentralised development possible that actually meets international policy obligations *3 objectives of the CBD and MDGs*
Towards what? Elements of Wellbeing

- Safety Needs
- Basic Needs
- Material
- Social
- Wellbeing
- Spiritual
- Belonging Needs
- Self esteem / Self actualization Needs

Endogenous Development
Measuring changes

Scores

-2       -1       0       1       2

Significant decline
No change
Much improvement

Develop indicators and measure changes on parameters

Trends

↑ steep upward trend
↗ slow/some increase
→ No change
↘ slow/some decrease
↓ steep downward
Indicators

• The indicators have been defined in consonance with policy priorities – for instance, Food security.

• However, the framework lets communities define the parameters that result in food security - e.g., this could be increase in quantity of food consumed and food buffered - and each community defines what foods (staples) and quantities and quality they consider as appropriate to reflect their security.

• Indicative parameters for each indicator are provided by us, but communities may modify them as appropriate to their milieu.
Indicators

- Hence, it is intended as a dynamic hybrid mechanism that meets objectives at the macro-planning level and facilitates reflection, planning and monitoring at the local level.

- It also allows cross-linking of issues- hence for instance, if food security cannot be met and there is inequity in access to resources or adverse tenure systems- it becomes evident that the first can be solved by addressing the latter – setting a clear context for claims to rights.
**Food**

- Indicator: improved food consumption and capacity to buffer
- Account for: Number of staples and approximate quantity consumed and stocked

**Shelter**

- Indicator: improved quality of houses built
- Account for: Types of housing and percentages

**Health**

- Indicator: improved access to health care facilities
- Account for: Types of health delivery systems available in the area, and number of people using them.

**Basic Needs**


**Safety**

**Tenure**

*Indicator:* improved clarity of tenure

*Account for:* Types of tenure rights and number of people under each type.

**Rights**

**Economic security**

*Indicator:* Types of funds

*Account for:* Types of funds

- Community funds
- Conservation activities

**Security**

*Indicator:* Types of activities

*Account for:* Types of activities

- Community funds
- Conservation activities

**Tenure rights**

*Account for:* Savings

- Alternate livelihoods
- Insurance
**Belonging Needs**

**Indicator:**
1. Social groups
2. Gender equity
3. Women in economic activities
4. Women in leadership

**Non-discrimination**
1. Access to resources to all members
2. Access to leadership to all members
3. Equity in sharing benefits
4. Autonomy to regulate/ manage resources

**Account for:**
1. Number and type of social groups
2. Number of women engaged in different economic activities
3. Number of women in leadership positions
4. Resources used, and types of restrictions to use them
5. Number of different kinds of stakeholders in the community and representation in leadership of each type
6. Prices of major products paid to different stakeholders
7. Types of rules to manage resources
8. Number of institutions and leaders and the number of followers
**Indicator:**
*Autonomy*
9. Autonomy in economic activity
10. Autonomy in local governance

**Account for:**
9. Type and number of rules to undertake different economic activities
10. Types of governance bodies and number of bodies with external representation
**Self Esteem Indicators:**
1. Ability to meet Educational aspirations
2. Confidence level

**Account for:**
1. Number of schools, affordability and number of children getting higher education
2. Types and Number of external partnerships, and number that are still active
**Indicator:**

**Tangible**
1. Sacred places (natural sites and manmade shrines) protected
2. Spiritual leaders and sacred sites custodians exist and perform their roles

**Intangible**
3. Traditional festivals and celebrations secured
4. Ability to practice spiritual beliefs and undertake ceremonies

**Account for:**

**Tangible**
1. Number of sites and people respecting and using them
2. Number of spiritual leaders and sacred sites custodians

**Intangible**
3. Number of festivals and the number of people attending
4. Number of beliefs and ceremonies practiced freely
Initial notes

- Varying Aspirations (of what communities seek to achieve)

Community contexts vary
- Varying Worldviews

*Both with mainstream and between community systems*
- Autonomy (hierarchies within, between communities and with government/ dominant governance structures)
- Equity (what is equitable in one context not so in others)
- Economy (integration discourses related to monetization; homogenous exchange systems)
- Governance (norms, taboos, customary law and common law)
- Spirituality and ‘rootedness’ (even if external methods and processes are adopted, cultural norms provide a sense of rootedness that forms basis of interactions)
What does all this indicate?

- WB Assessment results, though from the community context, are also in line with macro indicators.
- Further, such an assessment has the potential to allow holistic planning processes with due emphasis on various interlinked factors that foster community wellbeing.

Policy making should take cognizance of:

- Facilitated access rights to resources to communities (natural and infrastructural)
- Tangible and intangible rights of communities to manage and use natural resources
- Encourage multistakeholder linkages and co-operative discussions
- Enable appropriate market support considering alternative economies
- Encourage participatory governance systems
- Investing in adequate awareness raising on supportive programmes
- Integration of cultural rootedness and worldviews in formal and informal learning
We welcome you to join us!
Thank you!

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