



# Forum Introduction

## *Economic Rationale for Tiger Landscape Conservation*

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April 16, 2010

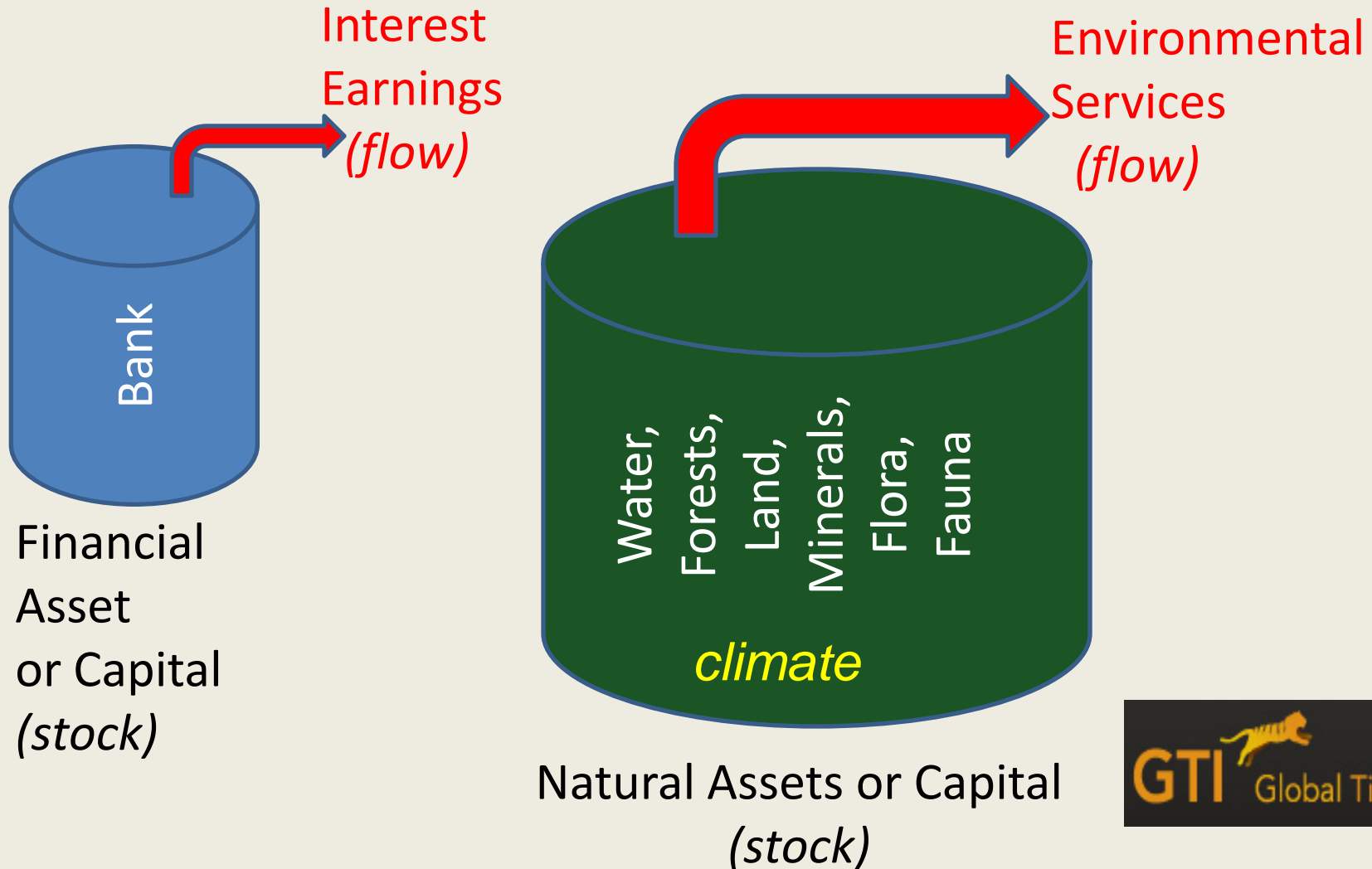
# THE WEALTH OF NATIONS

- Natural = Ecosystems
- Human = population, labor force, health, education
- Produced or Man-Made = infrastructure, buildings
- Social = rule of law, institutions, culture
- [Financial]

**All comprise the total wealth of nations upon which economics growth and development, welfare and sustainable development depend.**

**Each asset has a minimum threshold to enable equitable economic growth and sustainable development**

# The TIGER Landscape as Natural Capital



# Why Tigers' Ecosystems ?

- SOCIETY'S ECONOMIC VALUE FROM LIVE TIGER AND ITS ECOSYSTEM SURPASSES PRIVATE ECONOMIC VALUE FROM DEAD TIGER PARTS
- THESE ECOSYSTEMS COMPRISE A SIGNIFICANT PROPORTION OF NATURAL CAPITAL
  - household, local government, country, regional and global levels

# GOODS AND SERVICES FROM TIGER LANDSCAPES AND ECOSYSTEMS

## PROVISIONING:

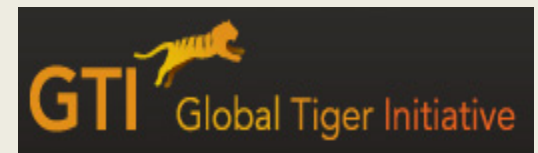
- food
- fiber
- pharmaceuticals
- recreation

## REGULATING/SUPPORTING:

- watershed functions; air quality
- carbon sequestration;
- coastal protection
- gene pools;
- predator-prey balance

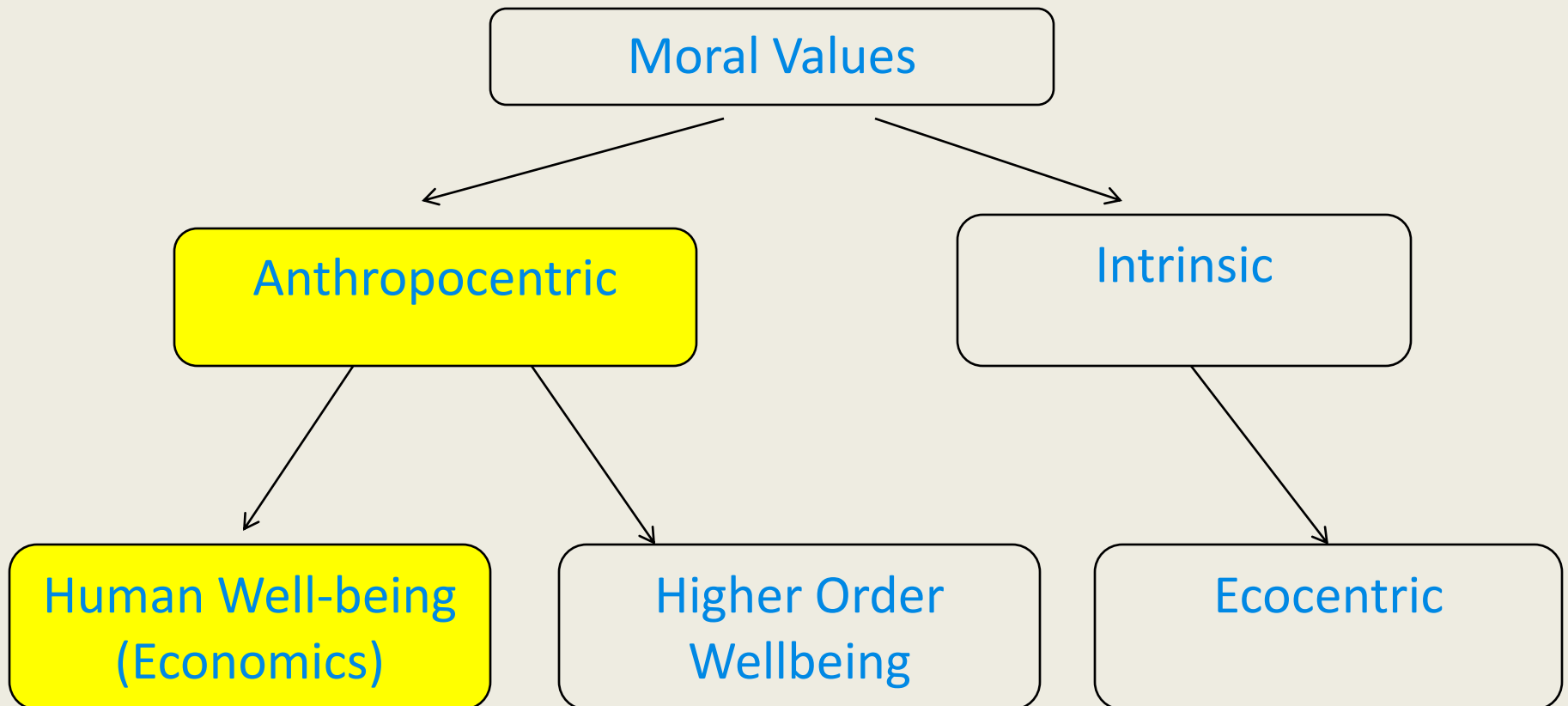
## CULTURAL

- Spiritual; existence
- knowledge

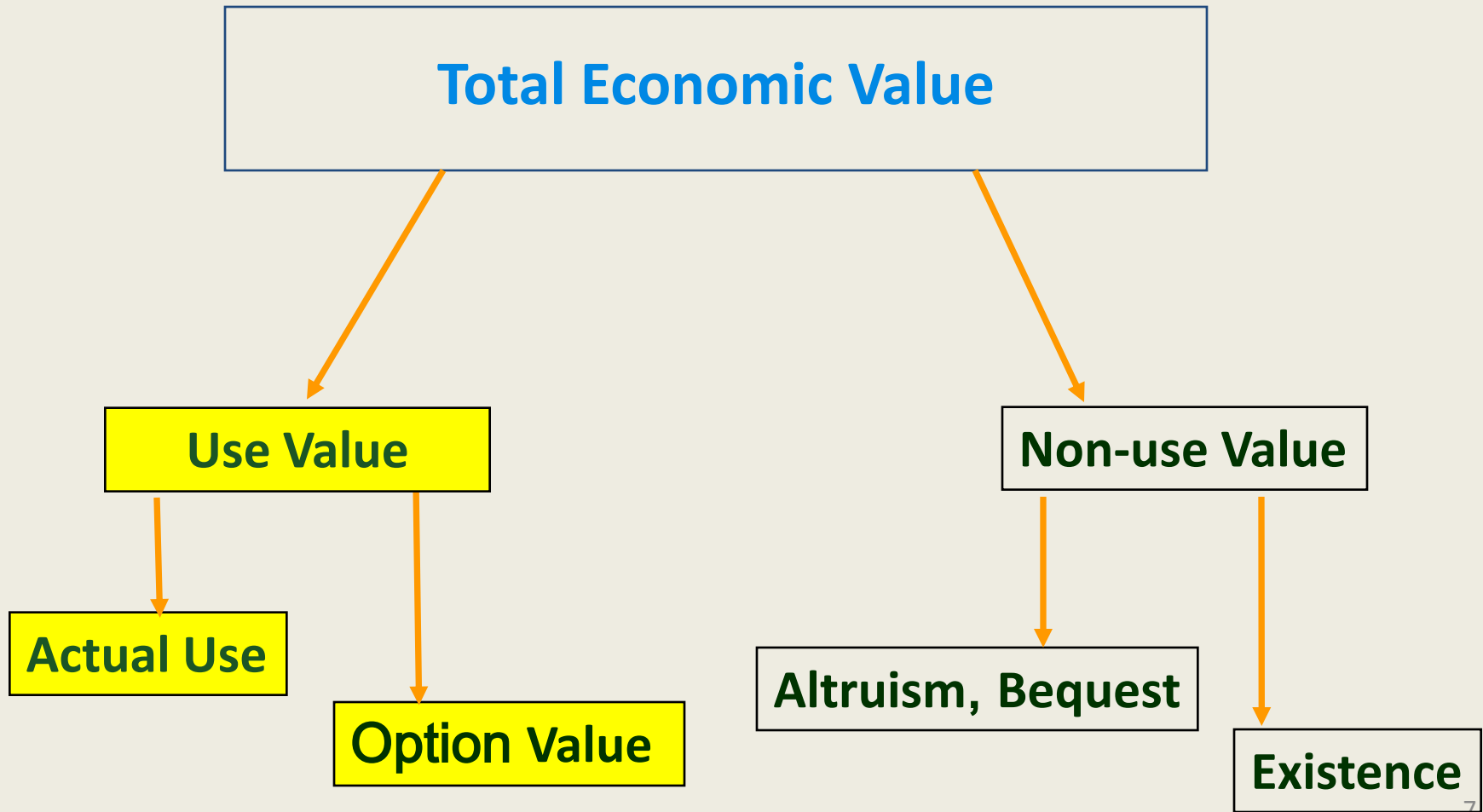


# Typology of Moral Values, Biodiversity

(OECD 2002, Handbook for Biodiversity Valuation, p.50)

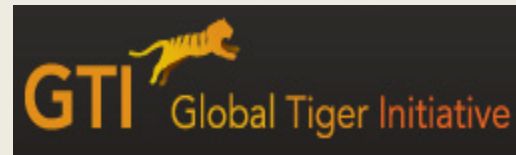


# Components of Total Economic Value



# **Economic and Institutional Challenges of Maximizing Net Benefits from Tiger and Tiger Landscapes Conservation**

- **MAXIMIZING NET BENEFITS**
  - from live tiger and from complementary goods and services, on site and off-site impacts )
  - cost effective conservation efforts
- **CAPTURING THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS : VALUING AND MONETIZING**
- **ESTIMATING REALISTIC COSTS**
  - **DIRECT COST OF CONSERVATION**
  - **ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS**
  - **TRANSACTIONS COSTS**
    - information
    - forging agreements, contracts
    - compliance and enforcement
- **APPROPRIATING THE NET BENEFITS AMONG COMPETING STAKEHOLDERS**
- **USING APPROPRIATE POLICIES AND COST EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENTS**



# Policy Instruments for Biodiversity Conservation

<p><b>USING MARKETS</b> <i>(economic instruments)</i></p>	<p><b>CREATING MARKETS (RIGHTS)</b> <i>(economic instruments)</i></p>	<p><b>DIRECT REGULATION</b> <i>(command and control)</i></p>	<p><b>ENGAGING THE PUBLIC</b> <i>(transactions costs concerns)</i></p>
<p><b>Subsidy :</b> -National governments; international grants; eco-funds</p> <p>-Debt for nature swaps;</p> <p>-Venture capital</p> <p><b>Taxes &amp; Charges</b></p> <p><b>Non-compliance Fees/Tariff</b></p>	<p><b>Property rights:</b> prospecting, hunting,</p> <p><b>Common Property Resource Mngt.</b></p> <p><b>Easements and Trusts</b></p> <p><b>Tradable permits &amp; rights</b></p> <p><b>Tradable quotas</b></p>	<p><b>Standards</b> (technological, product, performance)</p> <p>-infrastructure; access to gene pools</p> <p><b>Permit, quotas</b></p> <p><b>Bans</b> - harvests; trade</p>	<p><b>Public participation</b></p> <p><b>Information disclosure</b></p> <p><b>Voluntary agreements</b></p>

# FROM BEST PRACTICES TO ACTION PLANNING

