

A critical evaluation of the impacts of alternative livelihood programmes to reduce dependence on the Sundarbans mangroves



Honey collectors in the Sundarbans, West Bengal, India © Pradeep Wias

opment. The methods used included questionnaire surveys, focus group discussions, physical verification of assets and the analysis of secondary data from Gram Panchayats (local village councils) on infrastructure and facilities in the targeted villages.

Target beneficiaries

Joint Forest Management (JFM) members, Forest Protection Committees (FPCs) and Eco-Development Committees (EDCs). These organizations all include women as members.

Outputs

- ▶ A comprehensive analysis of past activities and programmes undertaken by the Sundarbans Forest Department in 50 village JFM Committees and their effectiveness under the Alternative Livelihoods Programme.
- ▶ Recommendations for improving the relationship between the Forest Department and local people – a relationship that is critical for long-term conservation of the Sundarbans ecosystem.
- ▶ Recommendations for successful alternative livelihood interventions that will be needed to address conservation and livelihoods needs in the long run.
- ▶ An evaluation of past and present livelihoods projects to address the increasingly important issue of climate change adaptation.



LOCATION
Sundarbans, West Bengal, India

PRIORITY POWS

- Knowledge for Management
- Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation
- Coastal Governance

DURATION
7 December 2008 to 31 August 2009, extended to 31 January 2010

MFF GRANT AMOUNT
US\$10,000

Objectives

The Sundarbans SGF project set out to evaluate the impacts of livelihoods interventions aimed at reducing local dependence on forests. It looked at eco-development activities, infrastructure and agricultural development, afforestation, soil conservation, protection of embankments and mangrove planting. The project also sought to evaluate and rate confidence-building activities in community development projects, and to evaluate different alternative and sustainable development initiatives.

Background

The Sundarbans is one of the largest mangrove ecosystems in the world, covering an area of 26,000 km². Its 4.2 million inhabitants are unevenly distributed with a high population density of 800 people/km², generating considerable anthropogenic pressure on the ecosystem. The Sundarbans Forest Department launched this project to review past interventions and make recommendations on priority areas for funding to develop alternative, eco-friendly livelihoods that will balance biodiversity conservation with human devel-

Accomplishments and challenges

A detailed report on biodiversity-dependent local livelihoods has been submitted to the Forest Department, including baseline data and trends in fishing (legal and illegal), wood gathering and honey collection over the past three decades. The project found that infra-

structure development (wells, jetties, solar lighting and so on) has had a positive impact on the alternative livelihoods promoted in the region. Hence it should be a key element in any future discussion on alternative livelihoods for the region.

The Forest Department has agreed to maintain and update the information database, ensuring sustainability of project outputs. The success of confidence-building measures between the Forest Department and local communities has lessened human-wildlife conflict. Local people now report straying wild animals and trust the Forest Department to take appropriate action.

Challenges

Cyclone Aila struck West Bengal in 2009, causing delays in project implementation. In some cases it also affected the questionnaire surveys, as answers tended to be “Aliabased” and unrepresentative of “normal” conditions. Framing survey questions proved challenging as each stakeholder group had many sub-groups (for example “fishers” include marine fishers, freshwater fishers, crab collectors and so on), each usually with different competing needs and interests. In view of the dynamic nature of the ecosystem, climate change and human societies, it

was recommended that all future alternative livelihoods projects should be limited to three years to be meaningful.

Lessons learned

Some local people do not see their activities as harmful to the Sundarbans ecosystem, an attitude that paves the way for rampant illegal activity such as overfishing. Changing such attitudes is difficult and time-consuming. Laws against illegal fishing are weakly enforced in protected areas in the Sundarbans. Aquaculture may help to mitigate the problem to some extent, but beekeeping is unpopular because of its cost and labour requirements. Ecotourism has strong potential, but the mechanism for sharing money earned from tourism by EDCs is currently inequitable and needs to be revised. Alternative livelihood options based on aquatic resources, such as ornamental fisheries, crab fattening and oyster culture, are more in line with local traditions, preferences and skills. The project made a strong case for linking infrastructure development with alternative livelihood schemes to ensure their success.

Partners and their contribution

WWF Bengal conducted the village surveys under the project.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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