

INCLUSIVE GROWTH benefits Peri-URBAN and URBAN habitats

There are many facets to Inclusive growth.

Increasing urbanization impacts peri-urban areas where rural melds into urban.

So, in inclusive models of growth the rural benefits the rural and the rural benefits the urban in a manner where each have strengths but are interdependent.

Delhi-NCR is where we pilot and validate the first interdependent economic model in India.

BAMBOO for sustainable development



CIBART

Centre for Indian Bamboo & Technology, which has 16 years of experience and over 70 years as a collective of subsidiary NGOs and social enterprises, focuses on rural poverty alleviation and ecological protection.

KEY URBAN ISSUES

Air-pollution due to dust etc, sewage, water pollution

Pollution export by flyash from coal thermal power for the city.

And overarching climate change due to CO2 that continues to pump huge quantities of fossil fuel carbon into air.

KEY PERI-URBAN ISSUES

Old farmers contending with low agricultural returns and expensive labour,

Children/youth aspire to urban lifestyles, not farm labour

Risk of unseasonal rain, hailstorms and the like.

Most are ready to lease their lands as long as they get adequate income.

Why grow food? Buy it like any other urban dweller!

1. Containerized micro tissue labs and nurseries produced bamboo plants in peri-urban rural areas by youth (women and men)

2. Bamboo plantations grown on farmers lands with leased/buyback arrangements.

3. Up to 5x productivity enhancement using proven composite fertilizer of sewage sludge and fly-ash and irrigated with treated wastewater through partnerships with STP units/government

4. Bamboo absorbs VOCs like most green plants. It is tall and bushy and acts as shelter belts and dust traps

CIBART's aim is to address airborne dust, water, soil pollution, and CO2, in peri-urban Delhi-NCR by the fast growing, most productive woody bamboo that is resilient to the same climatic conditions which are the bane of agriculture.

5. Bamboo-chicken, bamboo-banana, bamboo-tuberous crops agro-forestry to widen food production; bamboo leaves used as feed and fodder for chicken, goats and other livestock, etc.

Enhances value of living bamboo.

6. Mature bamboo poles cut (no deforestation) and utilized in furniture production, construction, bamboo boats and other processing enterprises using proven technologies with linkage to markets. Enterprise and livelihood development in periurban rural areas with participation of youth.

9. As farmers and policy makers see the viability of the rural-urban models, this inclusive approach could scale up into a mosaic of productive and protective farmed shelterbelts around Delhi-NCR with real economic and environmental benefits to both the rural and urban people.

8. Produce 10-20% high quality charcoal as a byproduct of power production using biomass gasifiers. Carbon is permanently sequestered CO2 from atmosphere and is verifiable and less expensive than any other form of CCS. Co2 sequestration on a temporary basis also takes place in plantations.

Activated carbon production by use of pure bamboo in biomass gasifiers, which is used in RO filters etc.

7. With larger scale bamboo/biomass production, produce bamboo and agri-waste (normally burnt) and tender coconut shells (which end up in landfills) briquettes for industries substituting fossil fuels; produce power using a biomass gasifier; and feedstock for 2G-CNG, etc.