



WRI INDIA



ABOUT WRI INDIA

WRI India, an independent charity legally registered as the India Resources Trust (IRT) has a license from the World Resources Institute (WRI) to use the trademark "WRI India". It provides objective information and practical proposals to foster environmentally sound and socially equitable development.

Through research, analysis and recommendations, WRI India puts big ideas into action to build transformative solutions to protect the earth, promote livelihoods and enhance human well-being. We envision an equitable and prosperous planet driven by the wise management of natural resources. We aspire to create a world where the actions of government, business and communities combine to eliminate poverty and sustain the natural environment for all people.

We are inspired by and associated with the World Resources Institute (WRI), a global research

organization with credible experts and dedicated staff around the world. WRI provides cutting edge analysis to address global environment and development challenges. The mission is to move human society to live in ways that protect the Earth's environment and its capacity to provide for the needs and aspirations of current and future generations.

Founded in 1982, WRI now has country offices in Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Mexico and the United States as well as regional offices in Africa and Europe. In all these locations, WRI works with government, business and society to drive ambitious action based on high-quality data and objective analysis.

WRI India works with the central and state governments across India with offices in Delhi, Mumbai and Bengaluru.

KEY AREAS OF EXPERTISE



Sustainable Cities

Through our largest program, we support Indian cities in their journey to be low carbon, resilient and inclusive through our work in 10 practice areas - Integrated Transport, Electric Mobility, Safer Roads, Sustainable Housing, Data-Led Urban Planning, Liveable Neighborhoods, Climate Smart Cities, Clean Air, Water Resilience, and Innovations and Startups.



Food and Land

We combine advances in knowledge, robust analysis and cutting-edge technology to provide innovative tools and strategies to protect, maintain and restore India's forests, agricultural landscapes and rural livelihoods.



Energy

We work towards India's transition to clean energy while improving energy access and achieving higher levels of energy efficiency. Access to energy for health, livelihood and education, in predominantly rural regions, is one of our focus areas.



Climate

We inform businesses in the deployment of low-carbon technologies and practices, simulating and testing possible carbon markets. We also use modeling technologies to inform policymaking and evaluate green technologies in the Indian context.

SUSTAINABLE FOOD, LAND AND WATER IN INDIA

Restoring Landscapes in India for Climate and Communities

Restoring landscapes can bring economic, environmental and social prosperity to people and the planet. In the Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh in India, the opportunity is massive. By adapting the popular Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) to measure ecosystem services, livelihood benefits, land tenure, gender and social inclusion, and by mapping the social landscape, we uncovered that diverse potential.



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Roadmap for Scaling Trees Outside Forests in India: Learnings from Select States on Policy Incentives, Enabling Conditions and Barriers

This paper discusses a roadmap for growing more trees outside forests across India. It analyzes the main public policies that incentivize landholders to embrace agroforestry and other approaches to growing trees on farmland, in urban areas and across other landscapes. It ends with concrete recommendations for policymakers to improve the implementation of these policies.



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Food Loss and Waste in India: The Knowns and The Unknowns

The estimated economic value of post-harvest losses in India was INR 926.51 billion (USD 15.19 billion) in 2014. While this is an underestimation of overall food loss and waste in India, India ranks 94th out of 107 countries on the 2020 Global Hunger Index. Any amount of food loss and waste is a wasted opportunity to increase food availability, improve income, ease pressure on land and water resources, and reduce GHGs. The paper highlights significant gaps in research, policy and practice that need to be addressed systematically to manage food loss and waste in India.



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Urban Blue-Green Conundrum: A 10-city Study on the Impacts of Urbanization on Natural Infrastructure in India

With increasing urbanization, urban areas lose a host of natural infrastructure and ecosystem services as ecosystems are modified, degraded and/or shrunk. Benefits such as flood control, aquifer replenishment, microclimate control and improved air quality are diminished. In this study, WRI India traced the changes to the built footprint (built-up area) in India and impacts on blue cover (surface water), green cover changes (vegetation) and the groundwater recharge potential. We analyzed satellite imagery in 10 highly populated cities to study the core (0-20 km) and peripheral (20-50 km) regions and the changes between 2000 and 2015.



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Reducing Food Loss and Waste: Enabling Action Through the Target-Measure-Act Approach

Annually, over 40% of food meant for human consumption is lost or wasted globally. Addressing this issue is crucial for mitigating climate change. The Target-Measure-Act approach is gaining traction among governments, businesses and organizations as an effective strategy. This brief advises G20 governments and businesses to adopt this approach, emphasizing explicit targets for food loss and waste reduction, measuring through public-private partnerships, and encouraging action with targeted incentives, policies and investments in research and capacities.



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Co-creating Pathways to Reduce Food Losses in the Tomato Supply Chain in Madhya Pradesh

India faces significant post-harvest losses, estimated at INR 926.51 billion in 2014. To address this, WRI India, in collaboration with the Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD), organized a stakeholder consultation in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. The session, attended by 42 diverse participants including supply-chain stakeholders, discussed actionable interventions to reduce losses. Participants encompassed key supply chain actors (farmers, wholesalers, traders, transporters, processors), relevant NGOs and post-harvest management experts, including government officials. These proceedings provide a summary of the key takeaways from the consultation.

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