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# **Guiding framework for strengthening coherence between forestry and social protection for forest-dependent communities**

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# Introduction

## Background

- Social protection (SP) increasingly adopted as strategy for reducing poverty, food insecurity and vulnerability to shocks in developing countries.
  - SDG 1 (target 1.3) focuses on expansion of social protection coverage among poor and vulnerable by 2030
- About **1.6 billion people** depend on forests for their livelihoods, **300 million people** live in forests.
  - About 90% of the 1.2 billion extremely poor people in or near forests depend on forests for their livelihoods.
- Forest-dependent communities (FDCs) and forest-dependent households (FDHs)
  - Reside in remote, isolated and disconnected rural areas.
  - Reside in areas with poor markets, poor access to public goods and social services

# Introduction

## Background

- FDCs and FDHs face a myriad social and economic vulnerabilities exacerbated by ecological degradation and climate change
- SP can address vulnerabilities. But coverage limited.
  - Need to expand S P coverage via various channels e.g. public SP programs, forest producer organizations (FPOs), strengthen coherence between SP and forestry programs

**FAO in collaboration with UNU-MERIT preparing a guiding framework.**

## Objectives of the guiding framework

- Provide knowledge and evidence on vulnerabilities of FDCs and rationale for the coherence between forestry and SP;
- Analyse existing gaps in the provision of SP for FDCs
- Discuss tools for and approaches to expanding the coverage of SP programs for FDCs
- Identify options for improving coherence between forestry and SP.

# Introduction

## Expected Users

- Government staff involved in:
  - planning and managing the design and implementation of forestry and SP policies and programs e.g. ministries of environment, ministries of social welfare;
  - finance policy, programs and interventions e.g. ministries of finance and parliamentary committees;
  - supporting inter and cross-sectoral collaboration and coordination e.g. ministries of planning, steering committees, sector working groups, offices of the president;

# Introduction



## Expected Users

- **Development partners** that provide technical and financial assistance to government forestry and social protection policies and programs
- **Civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based forestry organizations** that provide services to FDCs and advocate for their welfare
- **Academic and research institutions** providing technical assistance in these sectors and engaged in related research.

# Introduction

## Scope

- Geographical focus on **FDCs in developing countries** in Africa, Asia and including Latin American and Caribbean region, particularly the Amazon region.
- Three issues:
  - Provide the **rationale for promoting coherence between forestry and social protection** by describing the vulnerabilities of FDCs and assessing the impacts of forests, forestry policies and social protection programs on the wellbeing and livelihoods of FDCs.
  - **Describing current SP coverage in specific areas with FDCs, identify approaches for expanding coverage of SP among FDCs, propose ways of addressing barriers.**
  - **Identify and discuss avenues/options for improving coherence between forestry and SP.**

# Introduction

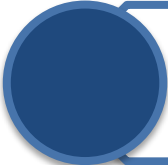
## Scope

**Framework not a prescription** but rather a document that provides guidance on how social protection coverage can be expanded in FDCs how coherence between SP and forestry sectors can be strengthened.

Focus on developing countries and middle income regions (e.g. Latin America)

## How the framework was prepared


Based on FAO and partners efforts since 2014 in exploring the topic of SP for FDCs



Global literature review: Impacts of forestry and SP interventions on the vulnerability and livelihoods of FDHs



Global literature review: The role of FPOs in SP



Country case studies and national workshops in Burkina Faso, China, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda: SP measures and the livelihoods of FDCs



Sub-regional workshop in Dar es Salaam, November 2017 : SP for FDCs in East Africa



COFO23 side event in July 2016 and COFO24 side event in Rome, July 2018: Creating synergies between forestry and SP

## Outline of guiding framework

- Chapter 1. What do we know about forest dependent communities, their vulnerabilities, poverty and access to social protection?
- Chapter 2. Expanding social protection coverage for Forest Dependent Communities
- Chapter 3. Why do we need coherence between forestry and social protection?
- Chapter 4. Avenues for building coherence between forestry and social protection?
- Chapter 5 Conclusion
  - Challenges to expanding social protection coverage among FDCs
  - Policy suggestions for the way forward



# Chapter 1

# Summary of Chapter 1

## What do we know about FDCs, their vulnerabilities, poverty and access to SP?

- Definitions of FDCs: Fisher et al. (1997)
  - Communities that reside in forests, consistently draw from forests to contribute to their core subsistence needs e.g. **herders in tropical dry forests, hunters and gatherers**
  - Communities who live near forests: live in rural areas and rely on agriculture for livelihoods. Use forest products (medicine, timber, firewood) e.g. **landless households, poor farmers, wealthier landholders.**

# Summary of Chapter 1

## What do we know about FDCs, their vulnerabilities, poverty and access to SP?

- Definitions of FDCs: Fisher et al. (1997)
  - Communities that participate in economically-based forest activities: e.g. logging and processing to create wood products, mining, fishing, hunting and the production of non-timber products.
  - The three groups can overlap
  - Large share of people living in forests consists of indigenous populations

# Summary of Chapter 1

## Poverty of FDCs

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   **90%** of the world's **1.2 billion** people living in extreme poverty rely on **forests** for their livelihoods

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**40%** of rural poor can be found near tropical forest or savannah areas

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Of the **250 million poor forest dependent people**



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Poverty rates of FDCs typically higher than national average: Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, forested parts of Turkey, Indonesia, India, Kenya

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 Positive correlation between **poverty and forest cover**.  
Infrastructure, remoteness from markets, topography, soil quality and existence of protected areas **exacerbate poverty**

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# Summary of Chapter 1

## Vulnerabilities of FDCs: Five dimensions, suggest need for SP:

- **Economic risks and vulnerabilities**

- **Remoteness and isolation** from markets and modernization (can protect but also undermines forest based income),
- **Market failures** (tragedy of the commons, free riding of forest resources),
- **Over-extraction** of forest resources during shocks,
- **Trade-off** between short term revenue from agriculture versus long term returns from forest resources like timber,
- **Poor wages and job security, poor health and safety protection** in forest work

# Summary of Chapter 1

## Vulnerabilities of FDCs: Five dimensions, suggest need for SP:

- **Environmental and health risks and vulnerabilities**
  - Climate shocks like drought, floods threaten livelihoods
  - Hurricanes, cyclones damage forestry.
  - Logging and deforestation, forest fires, forest disease and pests, illness, poor water quality resulting in waterborne diseases

# Summary of Chapter 1

## Vulnerabilities of FDCs: Five dimensions, suggest need for SP:

- **Social and demographic risks and vulnerabilities**
  - Discrimination and exclusion from social services, public investments
  - Lack of education, limited political representation
  - Compete for access to forest resources
- **Gender-related risks and vulnerabilities**
  - Women exposed to **gender based violence** when walking long distances for forest products.
  - Women have **limited access to high earning activities**, gender pay gap in forest work,
  - **Inadequate access rights**, less involvement in forest planning

# Summary of Chapter 1



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## Vulnerabilities of FDCs: Five dimensions, suggest need for SP:

- **Political and policy vulnerabilities**
  - Poor access rights/tenure which diminishes incomes,
  - Cumbersome regulations which favour commercial interests,
  - Land grabbing, elite capture in tenure reforms, exclusion from forest management structures

# Summary of Chapter 1

## Current social protection (SP) coverage

**FAO definition:** SP encompasses initiatives that provide cash or in-kind transfers to the poor, protect the vulnerable against risks and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized – all with the overall goal of reducing poverty and economic and social vulnerability

Type	Example
<b>Social insurance</b> i.e. contributory benefits to mitigate risks	Health insurance, unemployment benefits, social security
<b>Social assistance</b> i.e. non-contributory benefits to protect most vulnerable, alleviate poverty)	Cash transfers, food transfers, supplementary feeding, cash and food for work, education fee waivers
<b>Labour market protection</b> i.e. create employment/protect workers)	Minimum-wage guarantees, occupational safety standards, employment subsidies, job training vouchers

# Summary of Chapter 1

**Functions of SP:** Preventive, Protective, Promotive, Transformative (see table 6).

- SP can help achieve SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17

## Current SP coverage

- >55% without adequate SP coverage – varying by region and instrument
  - 81% in sub-Saharan Africa do not receive transfers
- Difficult to obtain estimates of coverage of FDCs
- Rural coverage of social assistance greater in Latin America, the Caribbean and Central Asia, but lacking in South East Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.
- **Indonesia, Kenya, China and Brazil** have SP programs for FDCs (or forestry programs with social protection elements) (see Table 8)
- Need for expanding SP coverage among FDCs.



# Chapter 2

# Summary of Chapter 2

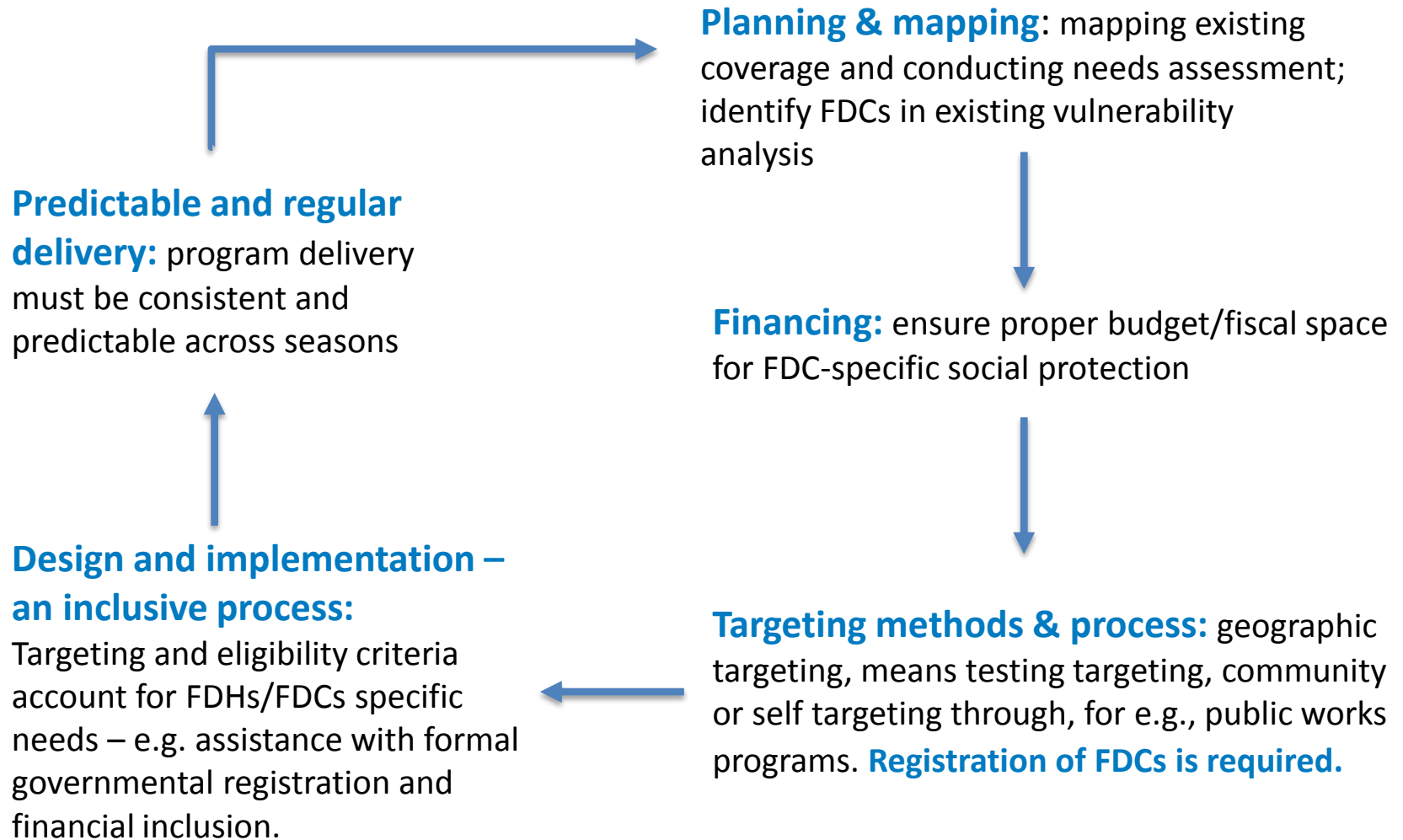
## Expanding social protection coverage for FDCs

### Propose three modalities:

1. **Building on existing** (or creating new) public SP programs (across stages of program cycle)
2. **Expanding social protection** coverage through Forest Producer Organisations
3. Expanding social protection **coverage through hybrid schemes** with multiple objectives

# Summary of Chapter 2

## 1. Building on existing (or providing new) public SP programs (across stages of program cycle):



# Summary of Chapter 2

## 1. Building on existing (or providing new) public SP programs (across stages of program cycle):

### Challenges that need to be addressed:

- **Information asymmetry:**
  - Illiteracy, language barriers among FDCs who include ethnic minorities or indigenous communities
- **Transaction costs:**
  - Remoteness and isolation from markets can result in high transaction costs
  - Compliance with conditions of transfers and realisation of benefits of social protection difficult

# Summary of Chapter 2

## 1. Building on existing (or providing new) public SP programs (across stages of program cycle):

### Challenges that need to be addressed:

- **Social exclusion:**
  - Cultural context may diminish retention in the programs.
  - Racial and gender discrimination of indigenous populations.
- **Elite capture:**
  - (Local) elite capture due to weak governance and institutions.
  - Can prevent the poorest forest dependent households from accessing public social protection benefits.

# Summary of Chapter 2

## 2. Increasing social protection coverage through Forest Producer Organizations (FPOs)

- FPOs produce, process and trade forest products e.g. Associations of individual forest producers, indigenous people, smallholder families, rural communities, local cooperatives
  - Leverage economies of scale and scope to collectively bargain, negotiate market prices, foster value addition, strengthen the marketing and governance of their products

# Summary of Chapter 2

## 2. Increasing social protection coverage through Forest Producer Organizations (FPOs)

### Role of FPOs in social protection coverage

- **Informal SP:**
  - Informal risk sharing and mutual assistance systems, pooling of contributions into common fund similar to ROSCAs.
  - Examples: women in shea butter industry in Burkina Faso, common fund of Timber Merchant Association in India
- **Provision of social services :**
  - Community schools, community clinics and training aimed at improving employment opportunities e.g. Examples in Uganda, Nepal

# Summary of Chapter 2

## 2. Increasing social protection coverage through Forest Producer Organizations (FPOs)

### Role of FPOs in social protection coverage

- **Provision of formal social protection coverage :**
  - Social insurance. Various examples in Uganda, India, Guatemala and other countries.
- **Support the implementation of national social protection programs among FDCs.**
  - By providing information on vulnerable FDCs, needs of FDCs and targeting, assessing suitability of SP instruments to context, aid sensitization, enrolment, targeting, implementation and monitoring.
  - E.g. National public works program in India works with village forest councils

# Summary of Chapter 2

## 3. Expanding SP coverage through hybrid schemes with multiple objectives

“**Hybrid schemes**” arise when freestanding programs –either SP or forestry– simultaneously address environmental and SP objectives.

### Hybrid SP programs:

- **Public works programs** can fulfil both SP and forest conservation objectives as they provide cash or food in exchange for work on reforestation and afforestation projects.
  - E.g. programs by WFP, Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) in Ethiopia
- **Conditional cash transfers**
  - Can be used to meet SP and forest conservation objectives similar to pro-poor PES that have been implemented in China and Latin America

# Summary of Chapter 2

## 3. Expanding SP coverage through hybrid schemes with multiple objectives

### Hybrid SP programs:

- **Cash Plus**
  - Can be used to meet forest conservation objectives in addition to main SP objectives
  - For example, cash transfers plus tree seedlings or training in forest conservation and management
- **Social insurance schemes**
  - Can be extended to small-scale enterprises which are forest based as well as FPOs to insure current and former forest workers.

# Summary of Chapter 2

## 3. Expanding SP coverage through hybrid schemes with multiple objectives

### Hybrid forestry programs

- Forestry programs with poverty reduction objectives. (Examples: Pro-poor PES or “environmental CCTs” (Rosa, 2014))

Hybrid Forestry program	SP component	Forestry objective
Socio Bosque, Ecuador	Increase income, human capital	Conserve forests and ecosystems
Bolsa Verde, Brazil	Cash transfers	Maintenance of forest cover
Bolsa Floresta, Brazil	Conditional cash transfers, human capital development	Reduce deforestation, environmental awareness training sessions
Conversion of Cropland to Forest Program, China	Food subsidies and cash transfers	Conversion of cropland to forests



# Chapter 3

# Summary of Chapter 3

## Why do we need coherence between forestry and social protection?

### Contribution of social protection to the protection and promotion of livelihoods of FDCs

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#### Contribution

**Reduction in vulnerability** by increasing income and food security, assets and reducing child labour and gender gaps in education.

#### Examples

Evidence from food transfers, conditional cash transfers predominantly from Latin America ( e.g. Brazil, Bolivia, Mexico)

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**Increase income earning capabilities** by enhancing school enrolment, reducing education gaps between indigenous FDC and non-indigenous groups.

Evidence from food transfers, conditional cash transfers predominantly from Latin America ( e.g. Brazil, Bolivia, Mexico)

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**Conservation of forests and reduction of negative environmental externalities**

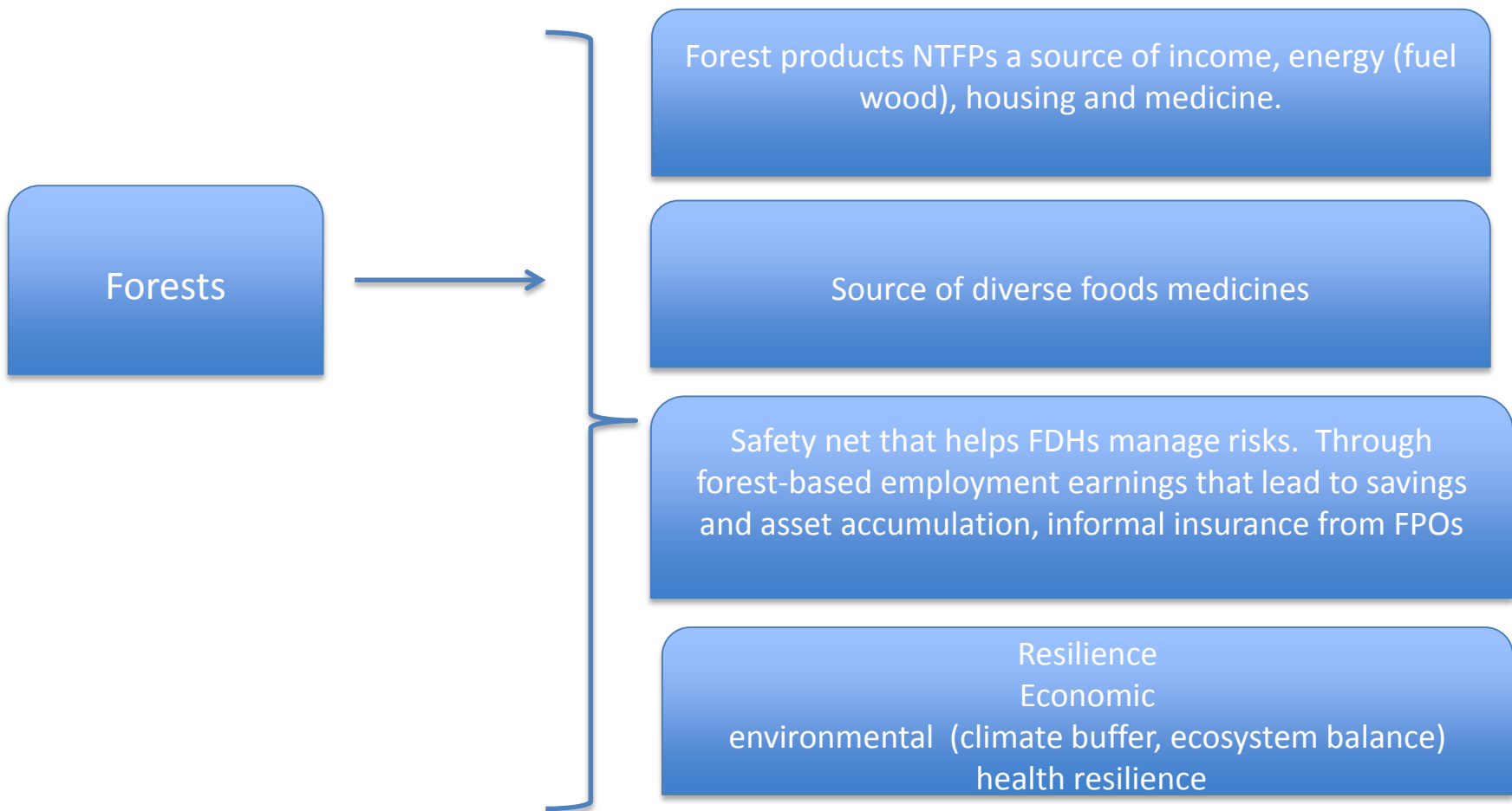
Public works programs increase tree planting and carbon sequestration in Ethiopia and India

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# Summary of Chapter 3

Evidence of socio-economic impacts of forestry policies and social protection programs on forest dependent people. Why there is need for coherence.

## Role of forests in protecting and promoting livelihoods of FDCs



# Summary of Chapter 3

Evidence of socio-economic impacts of forestry policies and social protection programs on forest dependent people. Why there is need for coherence.

## Contribution of forest policies to the protection and promotion of livelihoods of FDCs

- *Reduction of vulnerability:*
  - Provide income source, increase income and consumption, reduce poverty e.g.
    - ✓ Forest tenure reform, payment for environmental services (PES), protected areas, REDD+ in various African, Asian and Latin American countries
  - Increase assets, productive capacity, community assets (schools, clinics), reduce sale/abandoning of land e.g.
    - ✓ Community forest management programs, protected areas, tenure reform in Nepal, Uganda, Ethiopia, Mozambique

# Summary of Chapter 3

Evidence of socio-economic impacts of forestry policies and social protection programs on forest dependent people. Why there is need for coherence.

## Contribution of forest policies to the protection and promotion of livelihoods of FDCs

- Empower communities and vulnerable groups (indigenous people, women and the poor) e.g.
  - ✓ PES and pre-REDD+ in Ecuador, Mozambique, Nepal
- *Strengthen income earning capabilities*
  - Increase farm, off-farm and off-forest investments e.g. PES in Cambodia, unconditional vouchers in protected areas in Sierra Leone
  - Increased education expenditures, school attendance, food spending, health expenditures e.g. PES in Cambodia, Ecuador
  - Increased off-farm work e.g. PES in Costa Rica, Cambodia and China

# Summary of Chapter 3

## Unintended outcomes of social protection and forestry policies

- **Increase extraction of forest resources and agricultural production which requires forest clearance, for example:**
  - Cash transfers increase disposable income and forest tenure reform make land clearance investments attractive
  - If targeting of programs is seen as unfair and exclusive, non-beneficiaries, may respond negatively and end up clearing forests in their areas.
- **Reduce income sources, for example:**
  - Protected areas, afforestation and reforestation programs restrict agricultural land use, extraction of forest products
  - Logging bans lead to downsizings which raises poverty among former timber workers and encourage illegal logging e.g. Sri Lanka and Thailand

# Summary of Chapter 3

## Unintended outcomes of social protection and forestry policies

- **Social exclusion and elite capture, for example:**
  - In the Amazon region, non-indigenous languages are used in SP programs which exclude indigenous beneficiaries from program information
  - Racial discrimination, poor access to public services due to geographic remoteness
  - Elite capture in forest tenure reforms In Ghana and Cameroon
  - PES programs mainly benefit the wealthy and may create social tensions between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries

# Summary of Chapter 3

## Need for coherence

- Usually SP and forestry policies and programs not coherent and operate in isolation.
- Many actors (duplication), fragmentation across the sectors
- Lack of harmonization leads to inefficiency or even counteracting effects
- Two sectors may compete for resources and political influence within policy making circles.
- Minimal knowledge and information sharing and cooperation in planning processes between the two sectors.

# Summary of Chapter 3

## Need for coherence

- **Evidence in this chapter demonstrates the ways in which social protection and forestry policies both address vulnerabilities among FDHs and aid conservation goals.**
  - Opportunities for building coherence and exploiting synergies to leverage complementarity in objectives and coverage.
  - ***Coherence defined by FAO as " a systematic promotion of complementary and consistent policies and programs across sectors, thereby creating synergies to combat rural poverty and food insecurity more effectively"***
- **Coherence threatened by potential conflicts in objectives.**
  - For example cash transfers for the poorest and most vulnerable households prioritize equity while most forestry policies prioritize efficiency.



# Chapter 4

# Summary of Chapter 4

## Framework of principles

- Foundation for ensuring that coherence between forestry and SP sectors is effective and responsive to human needs.
  - Based on the SP and human rights framework of the UN
1. **Social equity:** inclusion of FDCs and marginalized groups in decision making, inclusive goals and objectives of forestry and social protection policies
  2. **Inclusive growth:** Achieved when forestry and SP programs have pro-poor objectives and promote equitable participation in economic opportunities, there is good governance.

# Summary of Chapter 4

## Framework of principles

### 3. Participatory approach

- Buy-in from all relevant stakeholders.
- Ensure vulnerable and marginalized are heard, engaged and participate in decision making, design and implementation. Good practices in Table 11

### 4. Capacity building in:

- Inter-sectoral coordination, evidence building and data gathering,
- Supporting national dialogue, legislation,
- Centralization vs. localization of services e.g. centralized registry, decentralized social service delivery
- Long-term funding

# Summary of Chapter 4

## Coherence at policy, programmatic and administrative levels

### Policy level coherence- Four enabling factors

#### 1. Political will

- Building strategic alliances, evidence based policy advocacy,
- Leveraging local, regional and international initiatives (e.g. REDD+, Forestry stewardship council), effective leadership

#### 2. Policy frameworks

- Exploit dialogue processes around social protection and forestry policies,
- Define land ownership and property rights

# Summary of Chapter 4

## Coherence at policy, programmatic and administrative levels

Policy level coherence- Four enabling factors

### 3. Institutional and human capacities

- Strengthening horizontal coordination processes i.e. existing inter and cross sectoral coordination mechanisms e.g. social protection steering committees, poverty reduction action plans.
- Leveraging and strengthening vertical coordination processes e.g. devolution and decentralization of SP and forestry interventions to sub-national level

### 4. Financial resources

- Cross-sectoral investment plans, leveraging global financing schemes (e.g. : Green Climate Fund)
- Pooling funds (e.g. common funds for SP and forestry)

# Summary of Chapter 4

## Programmatic level coherence

Approach	Enabling factor(s) for design method
<b>Joint programs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Overlap in geographical location and beneficiaries for both programs</li><li>• Complementarities in design and function</li><li>• Possibility of one program augmenting negative effects of the other</li><li>• Reduction in transaction costs and the avoidance of double targeting.</li></ul> <p>e.g. National Mission for Green India that aims to enhance forest cover merged with the MNREGS in India (public works program).</p>
<b>Free-Standing programs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Social protection program is being implemented in an FDC with no forestry program available</li><li>• Forestry program being implemented in an FDC without social protection coverage.</li><li>• Has both SP and forest management objectives</li></ul> <p>e.g. CCFP in China, public works that promote forest conservation</p>

# Summary of Chapter 4

## Programmatic level coherence

Approach	Enabling factor(s) for design method
<b>Aligned programs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Presence of pre-existing “other” program in FDC (either social protection or forestry)</li><li>• Exploit positive interactions between or among (sectoral) instruments.</li><li>• coordinating and harmonising different programs that are delivered in a similar location or similar programs delivered in different locations.</li></ul> <p>e.g. Bolsa Familia conditional cash transfers in Brazil aligned with Bolsa Verde, a pro-poor PES that provides cash in return for forest cover maintenance.</p> <p>They share a common monitoring and evaluation framework, common targeting and geographic scope</p>

# Summary of Chapter 4

## Administrative level coherence: key elements

Key Elements		Building blocks for coherence
Targeting	Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clearly defined and accurate</li><li>• No inclusion and exclusion errors.</li></ul> <p>Example: Aligned -REDD+ &amp; CCTS Free-standing- Public works</p>
	Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Two-step:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Geographic targeting –identify forest degradation hotspots</li><li>○ Means testing/Community self-targeting- to identify poorest FDHs</li></ul></li></ul>
	Harmonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Single/unified registry of beneficiaries (e.g. in Brazil)</li><li>• Support exchange of information between MIS. Example: Chile</li></ul>

# Summary of Chapter 4

## Administrative level coherence: key elements

<b>Key Elements</b>	<b>Building blocks for coherence</b>
<b>Program infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Building on existing program infrastructure</li></ul> <p>For instance, existing forestry based programs can be utilized to expand social services and social protection</p>
<b>Human resource management, coordination and financing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HR should be managed to ensure cross-fertilisation of ideas between departments</li><li>• Effective coordination between sectors to create synergies and ensure cost-sharing</li><li>• Financial resources can be pooled from SP Ministries, or from Forestry Ministries (in addition to other related Ministries like Water, Agriculture, and Rural development).</li></ul>

# Summary of Chapter 4

## Administrative level coherence: key elements

Key Elements	Building blocks for coherence
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Develop shared/harmonized M&amp;E frameworks</li><li>• Provides evidence on the impact of coherent interventions and can allow better management of trade-offs between forest conservation and SP objectives</li><li>• Unified registries and a common MIS can facilitate the development of common M&amp;E frameworks.</li><li>• Need to develop specific M&amp;E frameworks tailored to FDCs and a broader set of indicators.</li></ul>



# Chapter 5

# Summary of Chapter 5: Conclusion

- Multiple vulnerabilities of FDCs, high poverty rates. Need for social protection to mitigate risks, alleviate poverty and protect forest dependent people from vulnerability.
- SP coverage in FDCs needs to be expanded.

However, **challenges to expanding social protection coverage among FDCs**

- Lack of political awareness and targeting bias:
  - FDCs overlooked in SP design. Not particularly targeted by SP
  - Nor do SP programs specifically address their vulnerabilities.

# Summary of Chapter 5:

## Conclusion

- **Geographical remoteness:**
  - Geographical remoteness imposes high costs of compliance to SP programs, high administrative and delivery costs for providers which limits coverage.
  - Remoteness and isolation from markets may prevent the delivery cash transfers.
- **Social exclusion and discrimination:**
  - Politically and culturally excluded
  - SP programs usually do not provide culturally appropriate information, use non-indigenous languages which exclude FDCs from program information and impedes their access

# Summary of Chapter 5

## Policy suggestions for increasing social protection coverage for FDCs

- Leverage Forest Producer Organizations
- **Make existing (or new) SP programs inclusive**
  - Traditional SP programs can be become more inclusive
  - Coverage increased by ensuring that targeting criteria of SP programs identifies FDCs as vulnerable groups.
  - Culturally appropriate SP to encourage retention.

# Summary of Chapter 5

## Policy suggestions for increasing social protection coverage for FDCs

- **Promote coherence between social protection and forestry programs: critical success factors:**
  - Strong leadership and political will,
  - Establish robust legal and policy frameworks (e.g. forest land tenure),
  - Strengthening institutional, human and financial capacities,
  - Develop hybrid schemes: freestanding, joint and aligned SP and forestry programs;
  - Harmonization of administrative processes i.e. targeting, develop unified registries and MIS, human resources management and common M&E frameworks.

# Summary of Chapter 5

## Policy suggestions for increasing social protection coverage for FDCs.

- **Leveraging avenues in the global SP agenda:**
  - SDG1, Target 1.3 on expanding SP coverage.
  - Regional commitments on expanding SP
    - 2004 Ouagadougou Declaration and Plan of Action on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa called for increased social protection coverage and effectiveness;
    - “2011 Declaration of Colombo” in South Asia.
    - Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) adopted the “Declaration on strengthening social protection” in 2013.

# Summary of Chapter 5

## Policy suggestions for increasing social protection coverage for FDCs.

- **Leveraging avenues in the global climate-change agenda**
  - Global climate change funds, REDD+ and integrated conservation and development projects (ICDPs).
  - REDD+ programs overlap geographically with most SP programs, PES similar in design and function to conditional cash transfers.
  - ICDPs have been criticized for excluding minority groups and women. Can incorporate social protection instruments to help them become more inclusive.
  - Include cash transfers and social insurance in Forestry Stewardship Council and the Forest and Farm facility designed by alliances of indigenous peoples, community forestry and smallholder family forestry.

# Summary of Chapter 5

## Policy suggestions for increasing social protection coverage for FDCs.

- **Strengthening the evidence base on FDCs:**
  - Evidence base on the impact of SP on FDCs and on forest conservation is small
  - Greater attention to FDCs is required in impact evaluations of SP interventions.
  - Additional evidence to understand and minimize any unintended adverse outcomes and to characterize their risk and vulnerability profiles and the market environment.
  - A broader set of indicators needed to describe the effect of SP on FDCs.
  - Among both state and non-state actors, M&E systems should be strengthened and should allow the collection of evidence from FDCs.



**Thank you!**