

Promoting social protection for inclusive forest value chains: experiences & practices of FFF

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1. What is FFF's approach to social protection?

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Social protection for WHO? Great diversity and context dependent

Locally controlled forestry

Indigenous people's forestry

Community forestry

Smallholder forestry

Peri-urban processing

Indigenous forest territories

Indigenous farmland

Collective natural forests

Collective woodlots and agroforestry

Plantations / woodlots

Agroforestry / trees on farm

Carpentry workshops

Construction businesses



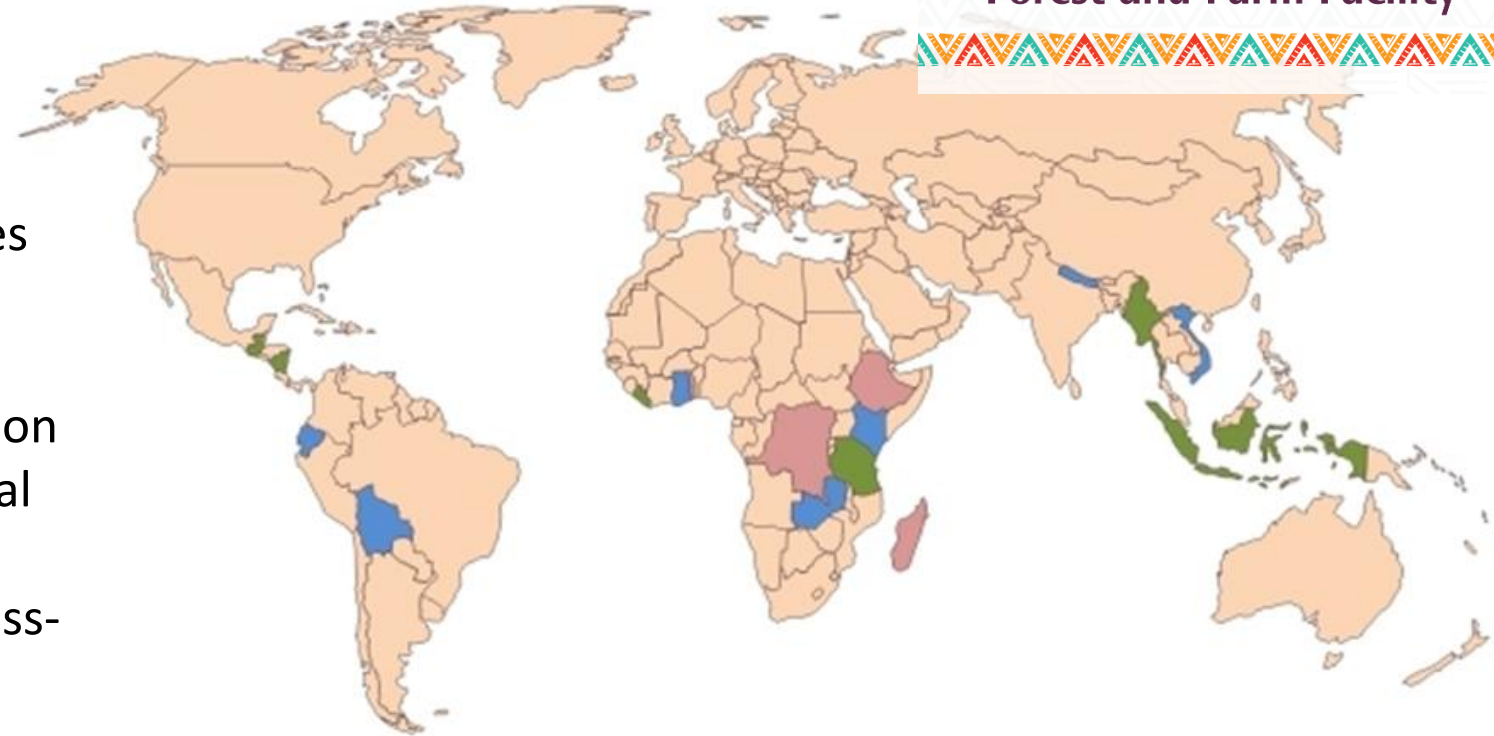
2. Forest and Farm Facility, Phase II 2018-2023 (Phase I 2012-2017)



Forest and Farm Facility

Global programme supporting FFPOs to organise for policy, markets, & climate change mitigation/adaptation in 9 countries

- Direct grant agreements with FFPO's (Phase I 65% of budget reaching 30 million people in 3 global, 3 regional, 10 national and 931 local FFPOs)
- Phase II targeted support to address cross-cutting needs for economic, social and cultural needs/interests



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IMPACT

Climate resilient landscapes and improved livelihoods

GOAL: FFPOs as primary change agents for...

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Outcome 1.
More enabling policy and legal frameworks for FFPOs delivered through more FFPO-inclusive governance and cross-sectoral processes

Outcome 2.
Increased entrepreneurship, access to markets and finance through gender equitable value chains delivered by new capacity to provide business incubation within FFPOs

Outcome 3.
Improved delivery of landscape scale mitigation, adaptation and climate resilience through direct engagement of FFPOs and integration with inclusive livelihood approaches

Outcome 4.
Improved and equitable access to social and cultural services provided by or leveraged through FFPOs

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Output 1.1 FFPOs have **clear advocacy agendas** that represent all their members' interest

Output 1.2 Cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder policy processes strengthened with **better representation** from forest and farm producers

Output 2.1 FFPOs have capacity to deliver targeted **business incubation services** to their members

Output 2.2 FFPOs (and their members) have **improved access** to business, marketing and financial services.

Output 3.1 FFPOs **contribution in climate and landscape level programs** has increased the outreach of these programs

Output 3.2. FFPOs have **mainstreamed climate change** into their operations

Output 4.1 FFPOs have systems in place to provide **social and cultural services** (targeting the most vulnerable members)

Output 4.2 FFPOs **link their social and cultural development agenda to national SDG process** and other governmental development processes

Activities

Activities

Activities
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Activities



Outcome 4.

Improved and equitable access to social and cultural services provided by or leveraged through FFPOs

Output 4.1

FFPOs have systems in place to provide **social and cultural services** (targeting the most vulnerable members)

Output 4.2

FFPOs **link their social and cultural development agenda to national** SDG process and other governmental development processes

10% of country budget
(+ 12% for gender specific activities)

A holistic approach to SP that includes social and cultural services



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Some examples

Social (and protective) Services

Representation
(advocacy campaigns,
lobby groups,
information systems,
alliance building)

Finance and insurance
(VSLA's, SACCOs, crop
stabilisation, warehouse
receipt, rainfall
insurance)

Utilities and
infrastructure creation
(water, electricity, roads)

Care and health (creche,
elderly care, dentistry,
basic/specialist health
care)

Education (schooling,
vocational training,
adult literacy classes)

Social security (food aid,
food for work, disability,
single parent
allowances)

Cultural services (identity & relationships to a landscape)

Territorial mapping and
delimitation

Traditional healthcare
systems (cultivation and
protection)

- Establishment of seed
banks (preserving
traditional varieties of
crops and tree species)

Restoration/maintenance
of culturally and spiritually
significant spaces

- Branding of products and
services that reinforces
local vision of prosperity
and identity

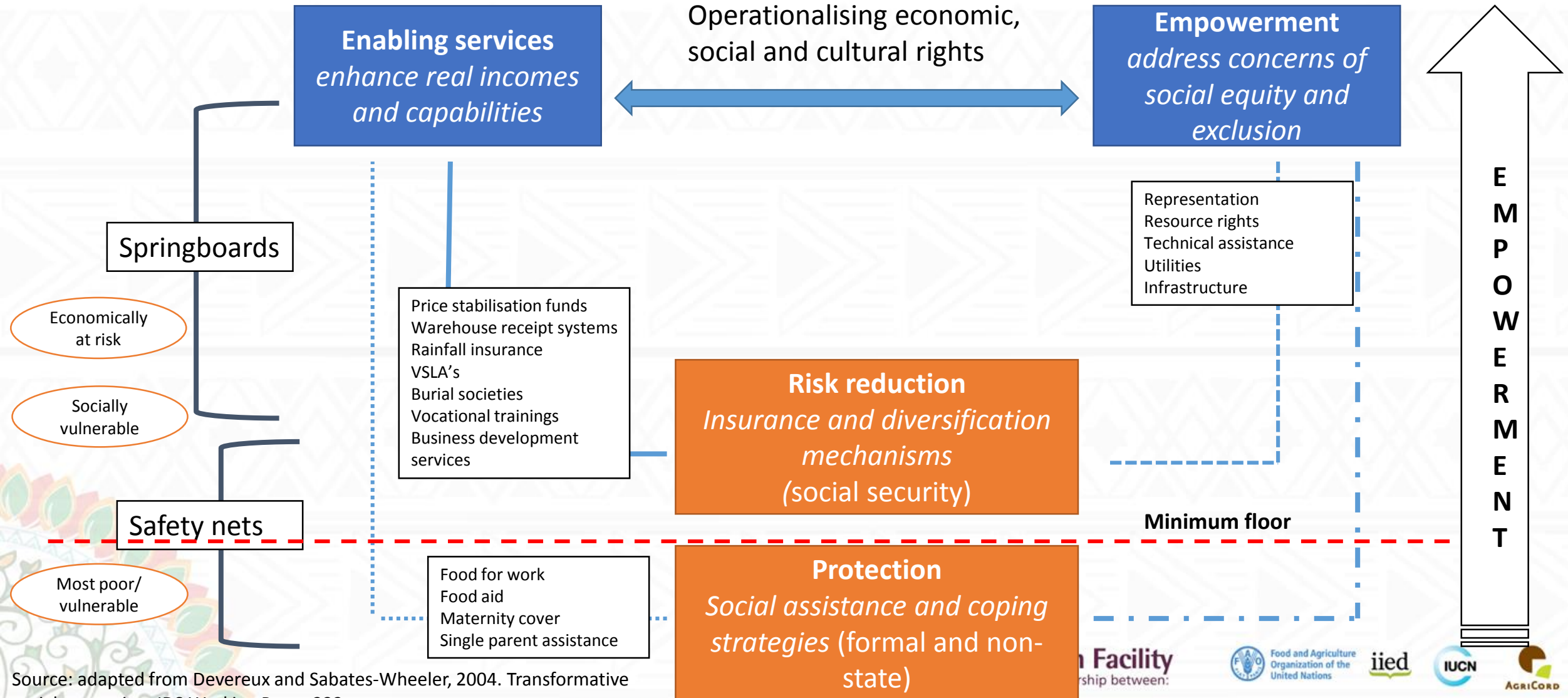
- Training services and
support for traditional
knowledge, arts and crafts

A woman with dark hair, wearing a blue floral blouse and a colorful patterned skirt, is seated on the floor, focused on weaving on a traditional wooden loom. The loom is set up on the floor with many threads stretched across it. In the background, there are shelves filled with various woven items like bags and textiles, and a window with red and blue patterned curtains. A large white circular graphic is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing text.

Common features

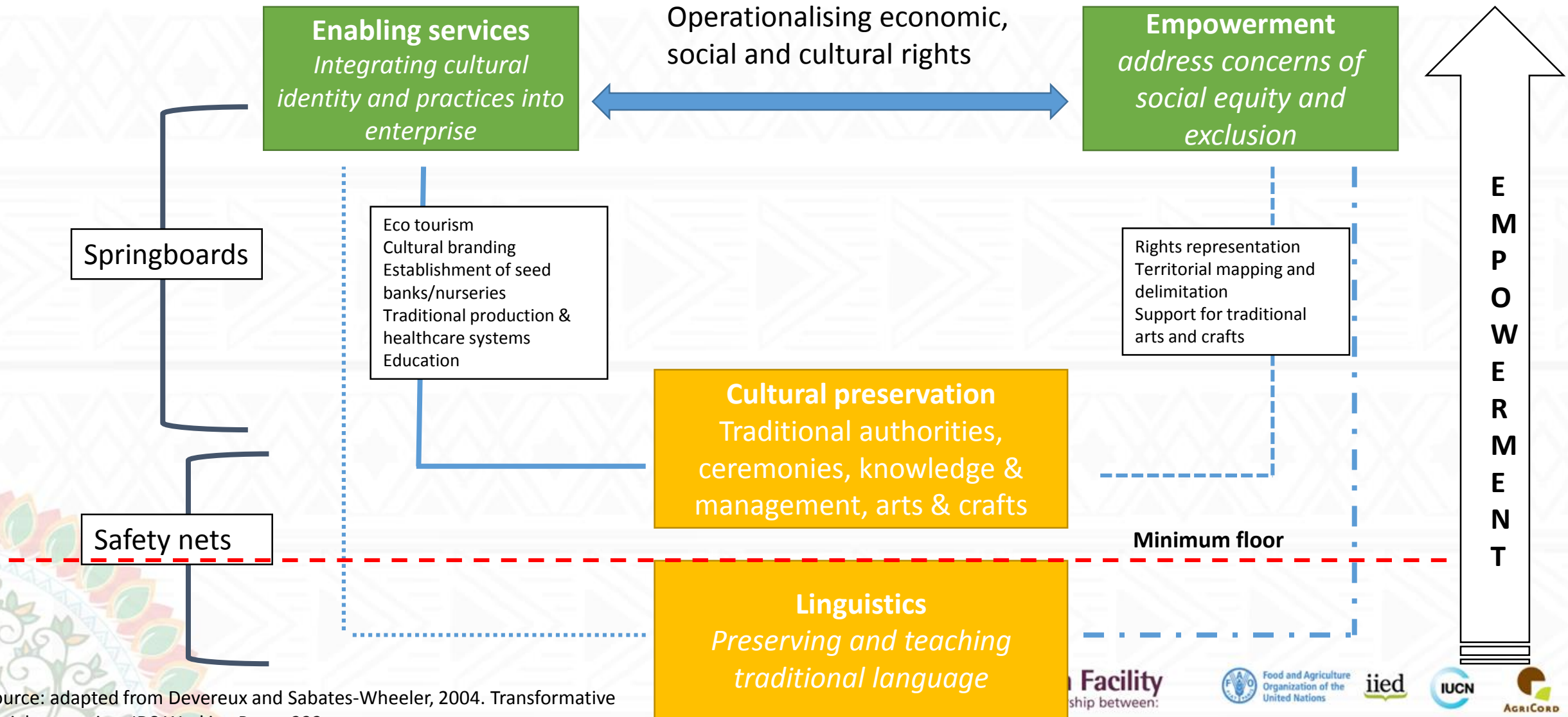
- Typically non-commercial in nature
- Differing priority by different types of producer organisations, depending on their own contexts and needs.
- Considerable overlap between social and cultural services in practice

Social services and social protection – relationships and overlaps



Source: adapted from Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler, 2004. Transformative social protection, IDS Working Paper 232

Cultural services – relationships and overlaps

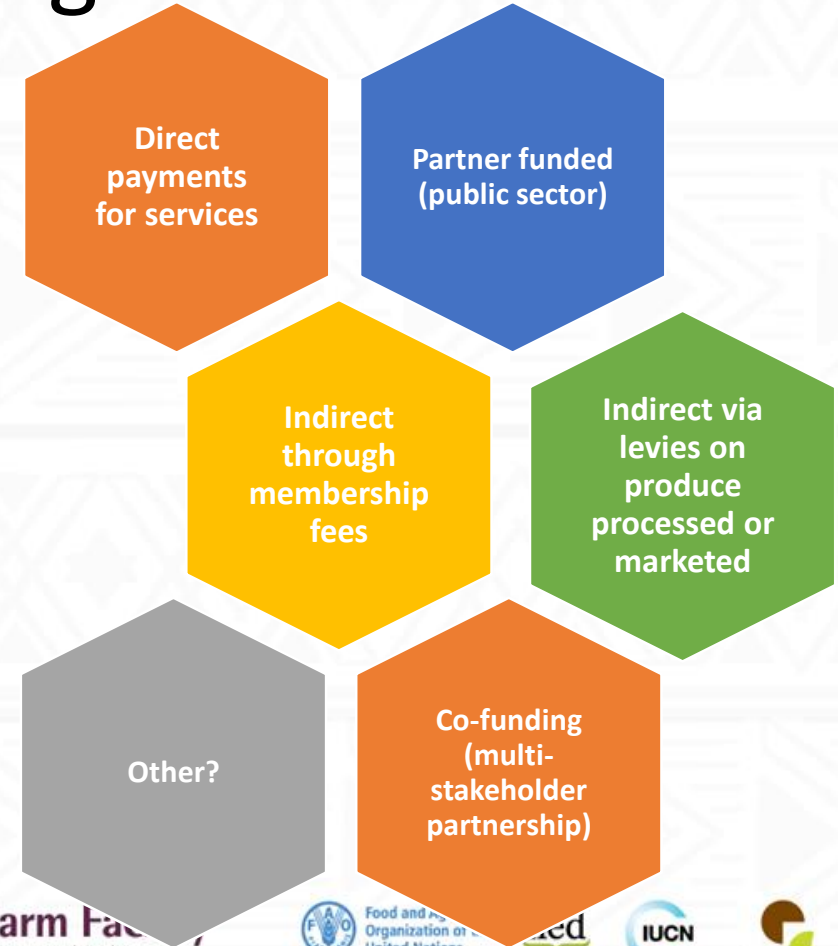
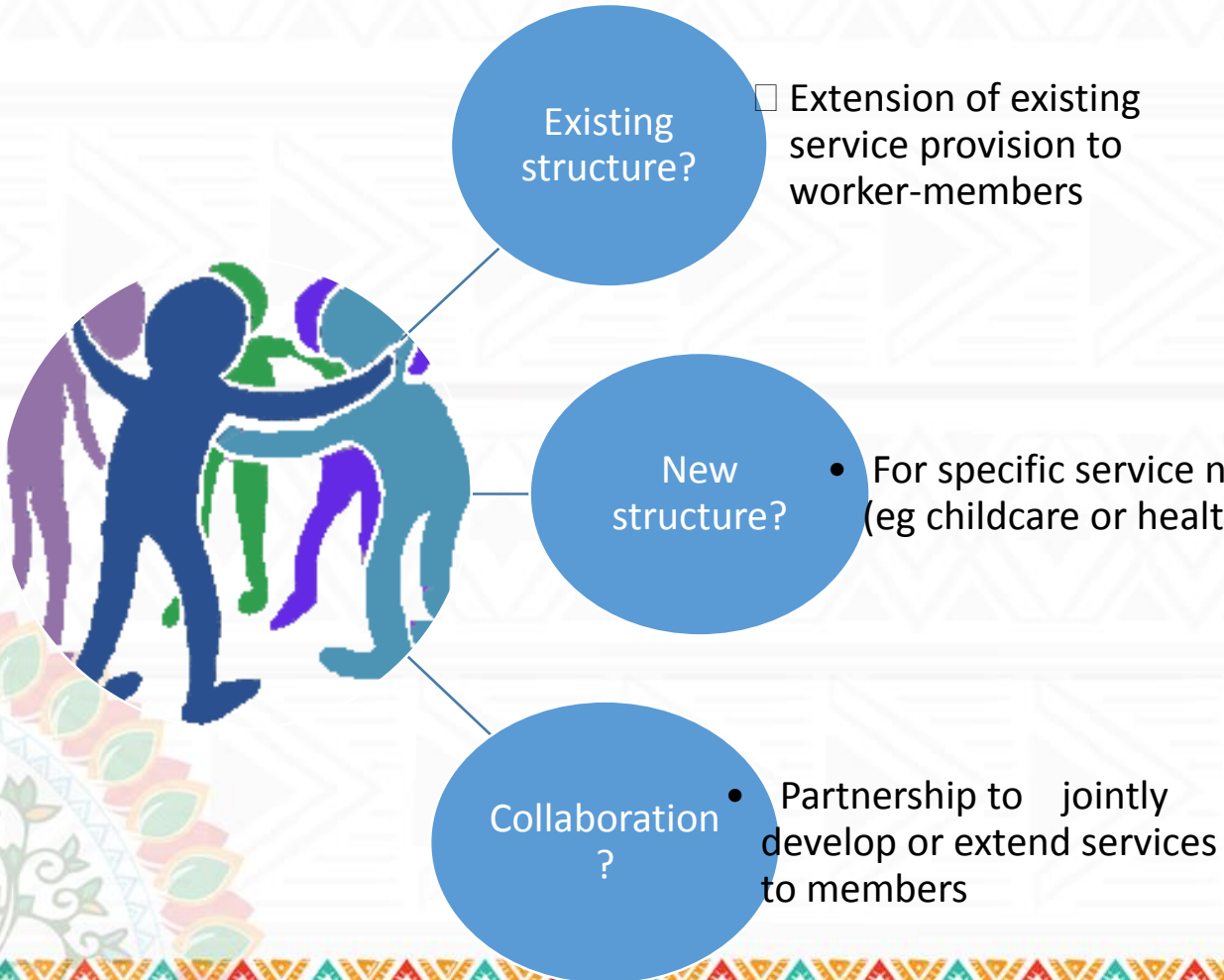


Source: adapted from Devereux and Sabates-Wheeler, 2004. Transformative social protection, IDS Working Paper 232

2. Options to consider for implementation

Design & delivery

Financing



3. Emerging plans in Phase II countries

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FFF -Ecuador

- Grass-roots forms of social & cultural services in place, but small scale, strong links to social-forestry programme
- Eco-agro tourism enterprise & Eco-school starting up in 2019 (gender also key focus)
- Emerging consortium of cacao and chocolate producers of Napo (5 FFPOs) - % of profits to create health and education services
- “Chakra” brand - participatory guarantee system for raising awareness, government and market support for chakra system
- Lobby for recognition as **Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems” (GIAHS)**



FFF-Nepal

Existing provisions

- Allocation of annual budget for social protection and social security for elderly people, single women, and socially marginalized people (30% of CF income)
- Allocation of community income to improve education and health services at the community level
- Advocating and securing women representation (50%) in the leadership and decision-making bodies of local communities

Planned social and cultural services provision

- Gender-sensitive allocation and investment of community funds that have been generated from community managed natural resources
- Ensuring that members (focusing on poor and disadvantaged) could access the services with optimum benefits and minimum hassles
- Increasing awareness of FFPOs members on existing governmental and other schemes on social and cultural services



FFF - ZAMBIA

- Strengthen community saving among FFPOs to support the less privileged to access money for social or cultural needs
- Create awareness of the FFPOs to access Government social protection services like, cash transfer packages, school feeding programmes, child support to access school, etc.
- Support FFPOs to play a role in implementation of traditional ceremonies and management of shrines for cultural services



4. Challenges for FFPO's

- Recognition from government agencies as potential SP implementing partners
- Expensive to deliver services regularly and to a high standard
- Without substantive external support would require a certain minimum scale of membership and revenue
- Likely to require new skills in staff and learning about a whole new sector that is different to the initial purpose of the cooperative
- Gender inequality and lack of participation of women, socially and economically vulnerable groups can hinder identification and prioritisation

5. Opportunities

- Greater recognition of different types of occupations and contributions to economy and society both within the FFPO itself and outside
- Offers solutions for addressing inequalities and improving gender relations between women and men within the FFPO and the community
- New partnership/learning from collaboration between FFPOs and other public and private sector agencies
- Greater accountability of the government towards forest dependent peoples represented by FFPO's

