

NORAD Project: "Poverty and sustainable development impacts of REDD architecture: options for equity, growth and environment"

Baseline Survey in a pilot area in Brazil and the Bolsa Floresta Programme



Making the forest worth more standing than cut

Suelen Marostica
Amazonas Sustainable Foundation

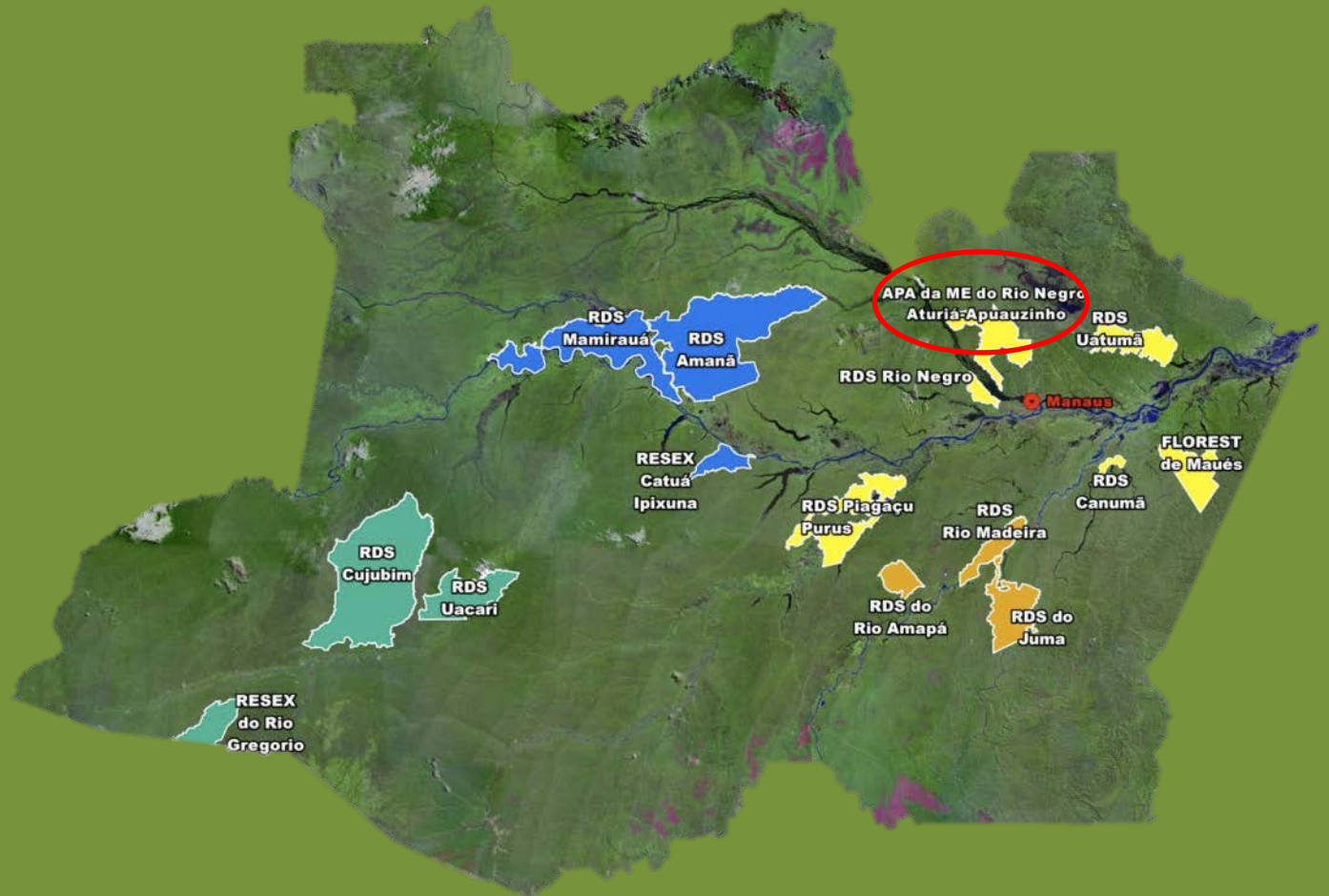
State of Amazonas, Brazil

15
protected areas



10+
million
hectares

Protected areas supported by FAS



FOREST ALLOWANCE PROGRAM

The 4 components

Family



Association



Social



Income generation



**Baseline
survey**

START

**Presentation workshop
at the communities**



**Commitment
signed by the
women**



**BOLSA
FLORESTA
FAMILY**

THE BOLSA FLORESTA ROAD MAP

**Evaluation
and
participatory
planning
workshops**



**BOLSA FLORESTA SOCIAL
AND BOLSA FLORESTA
INCOME**



**Development
of income
generation
and social
improvement
projects**



**BOLSA
FLORESTA
ASSOCIATION**

**Support to
creation and
empowerment
of associations**



**Leaders
meeting**



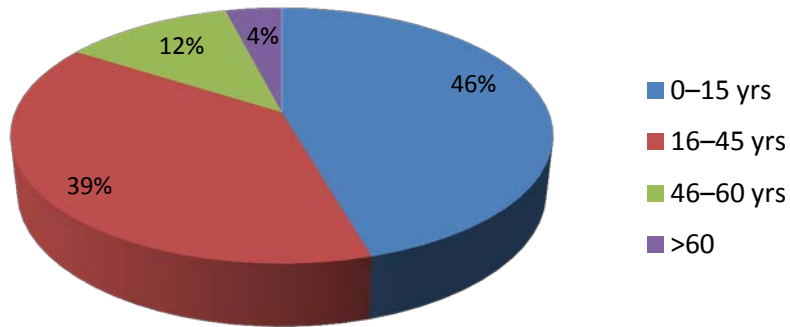
**Activities
implementation**

**Monitoring
project activities**

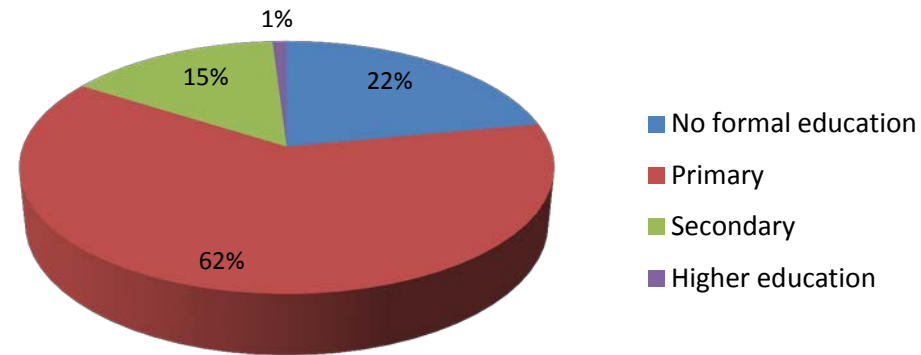
**Deforestation
and degradation
monitoring
activities**

**Evaluation
surveys of the
Bolsa Floresta
Program**

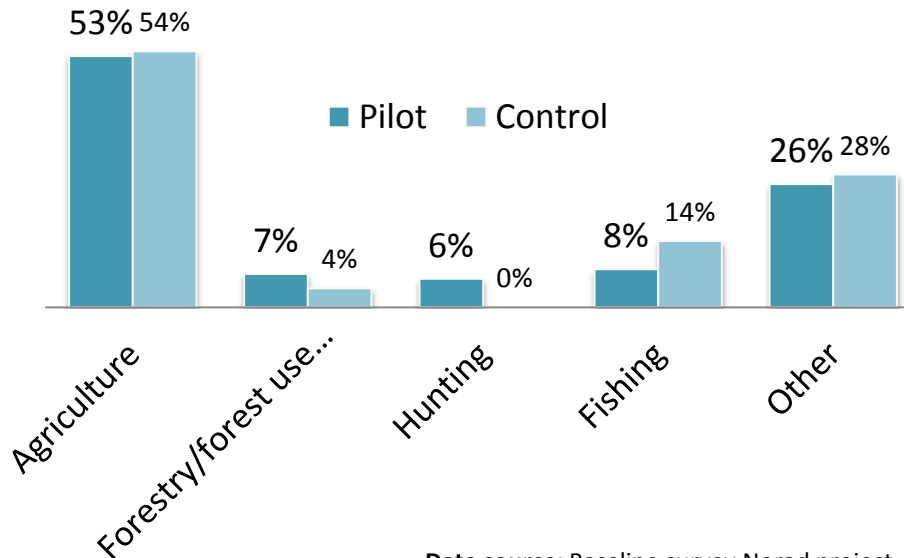
Age brackets in interviewed HHH



HHH's education levels

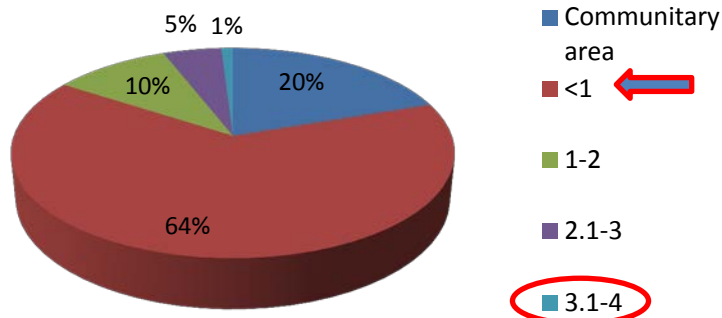


Main occupations of HHH and wives



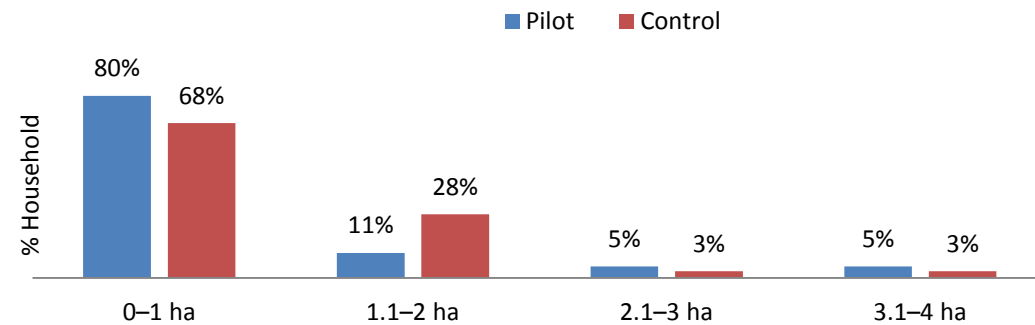
Baseline: Household Structure and Livelihoods

Area of farmland accessed by HHH - pilot area (hectares)

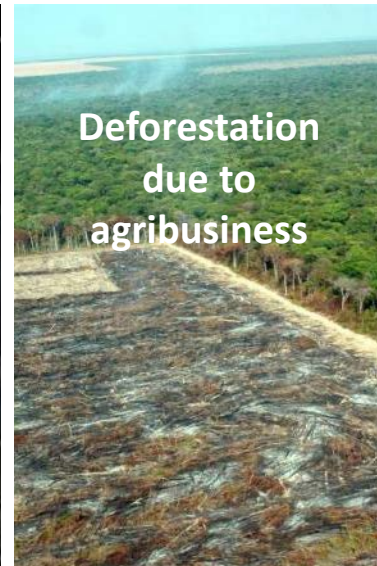


Data source: Baseline survey Norad project

Average area cleared last 5 years (hectares/year/household)

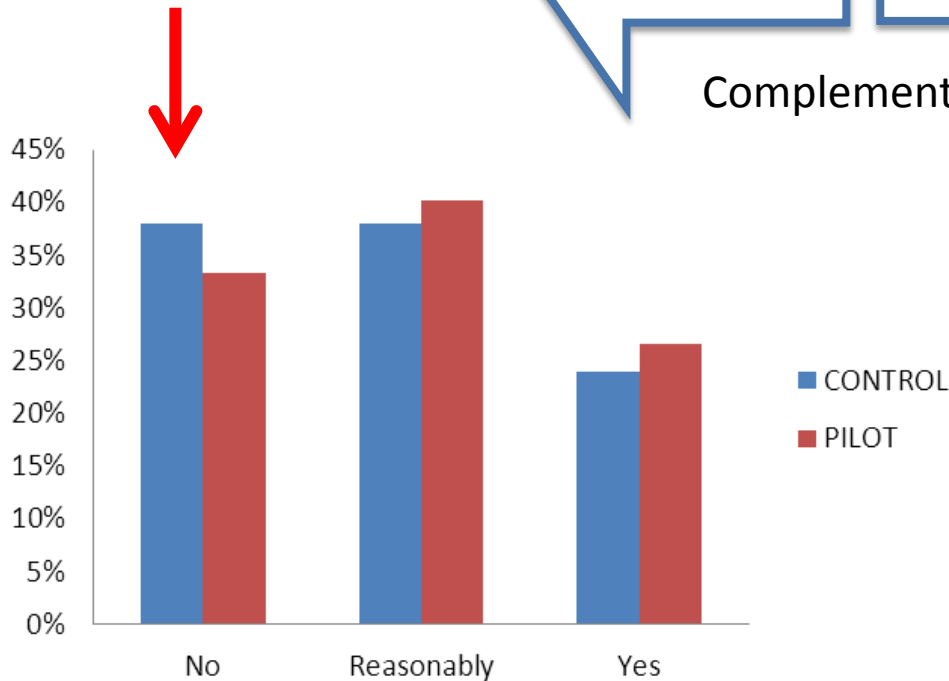
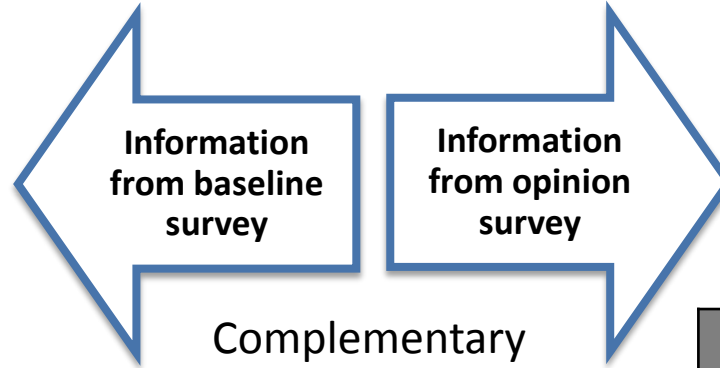


Data source: Baseline survey Norad project



**DEFORESTATION
ECONOMIC
RATIONALE**

Income Aspects



Data source: Baseline survey Norad project

Responses to the question 'Has household income over the past year been sufficient to cover your needs?'

Item	Family component destination
Food	43%
Fuel	13%
Association payment	10%
Cooking gas	9%
Home expendires	5%
Clothes/shoes	4%
Scholar stuff	3%
Medicines	3%
Energy	2%
Transportation	2%
Water	2%

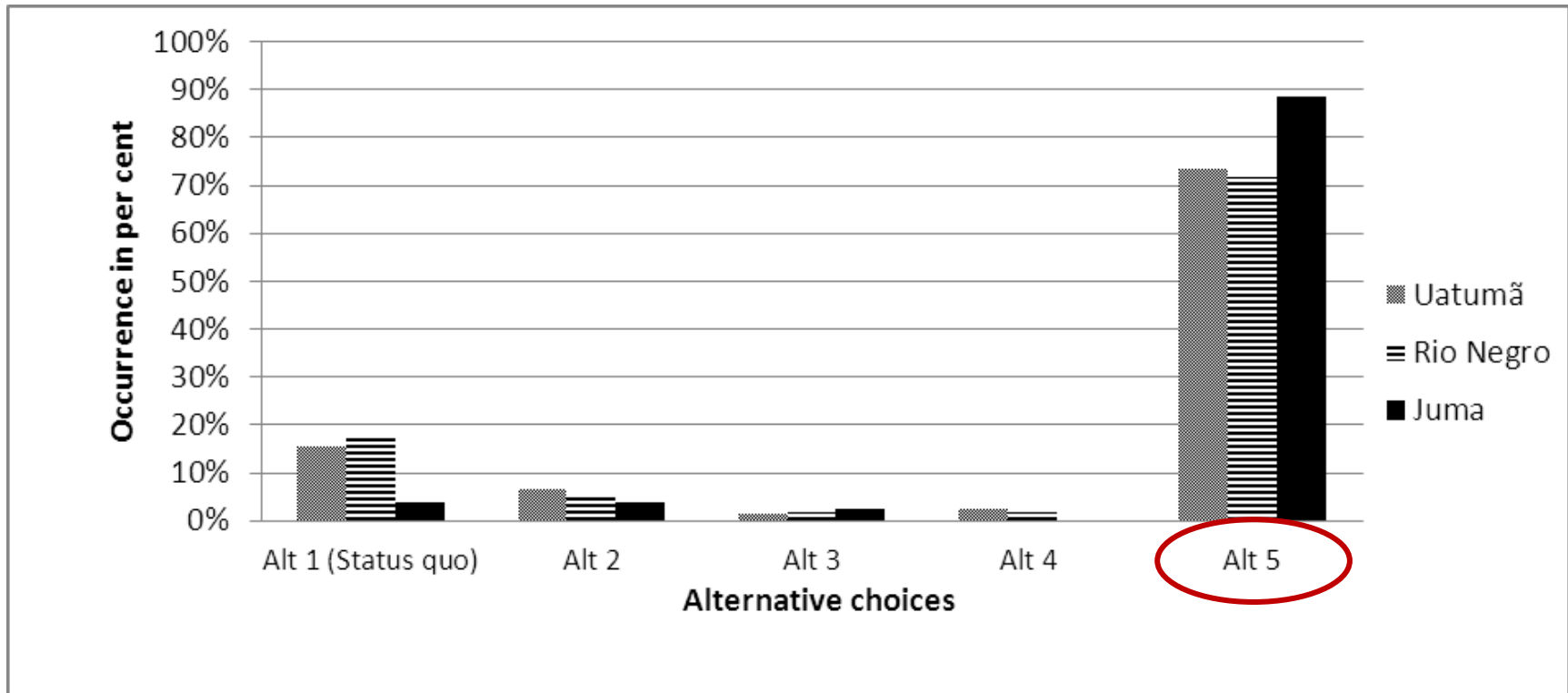
Assessing preferences for compensation packages

ALTERNATIVES PACKAGES		BOLSA FLORESTA			
		INCOME GENERATION	SOCIAL	ASSOCIATION	FAMILY
1	Status quo option (no change)	200,00	175,00	34,00	300,00
2	Reduce USD 50 of BF Social component to invest in BF Income component, without alterations in BF Association and Family	225,00	125,00	34,00	300,00
3	Or reduce USD 50 of BF Income to be invested in BF Social, without alterations in BF Association and Family	125,00	225,00	34,00	300,00
4	Or reduce USD 25 in BF Income and USD 25 of BF Social to invest in BF Association, without modifications on the BF Family	150,00	150,00	85,00	300,00
5	Or reduce USD 30 of BF Income USD 30 from BF Social to invest on BF Familiar, without alterations in BF Association	145,00	145,00	34,00	360,00

Data source: Baseline survey Norad project

- The objective of this study was to help make informed decisions about possible adjustments to the payment packages in accordance with the preferences of the public.
- The study explores how choice modelling type methods can clarify complex preferences and trade-offs

Choice experiment format



Conclusion

Data source: Baseline survey Norad project

- (1) participants tend to prefer alternatives that offer more cash payments (increase in BF Family);
- (2) the preference for cash may be linked to limited understanding regarding the nature of the implementer
- (3) there is also tendency to prefer increase in BF Social even at a cost of reducing the amount of money allocated for BF Income – which may imply that most subjects appreciate the need for collective benefits to improve their livelihoods; and
- (4) it was also evident that an increase in BF Association is the least popular option

Results of a Pre-REDD Analysis

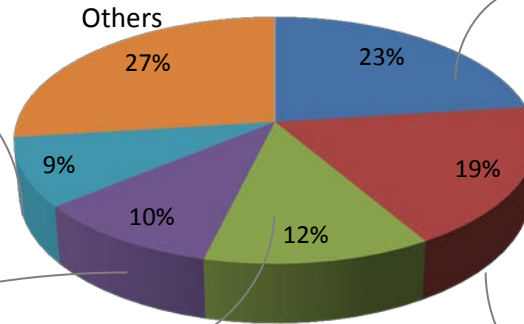
Type of incentive	Agree		Agree somewhat		Disagree somewhat		Disagree	
	Pilot	Control	Pilot	Control	Pilot	Control	Pilot	Control
Payments	79%	82%	10%	18%	1%	0%	10%	0%
Increasing job opportunities	82%	70%	7%	26%	1%	0%	9%	4%
Alternative sources of livelihood	75%	56%	10%	38%	3%	4%	12%	2%
Improved social services	83%	68%	5%	26%	4%	2%	9%	4%

Data Source: Baseline Norad project *single-choice” format of questions

Preferred investments in Social by opinion survey

Main Challenges by the communities

Source: Action Survey (2011) in Juma, Rio Negro and Uatumã



Transportation

Health

Emergency boat

Electric Power

Education

Water Solutions



Lessons Learned

As important as developing scientific methods related to the design validation is the process of inclusion of communities in the project

Communities must set their priorities

Essential to be flexible and to work on fit of time and urgency

Move content on climate change and environmental services to communities requires special and adapted language for their reality

Essential to know how coping with the expectations from the communities

Conduct monitoring of outcomes and impacts is important to guide future activities

Gaps in Knowledge

Data of perceptions and satisfaction for all reserves supported by FAS

Deep knowledge in income dynamic for local reality and trade-offs

Mature discussions about the programme design, possibilities of changes and implications in the future

How get efficiency and effectiveness on communication

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