

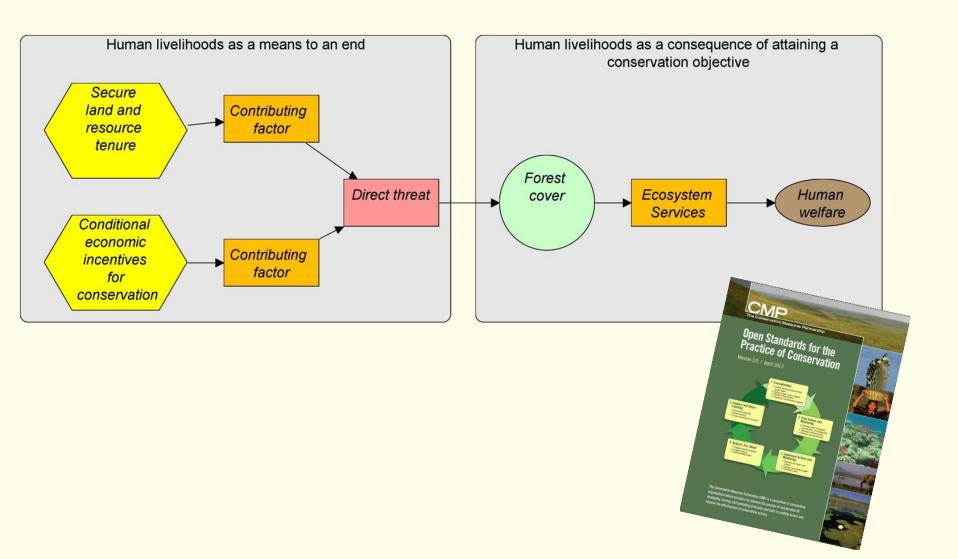
REDD & Livelihoods



Why REDD projects should measure livelihood impacts

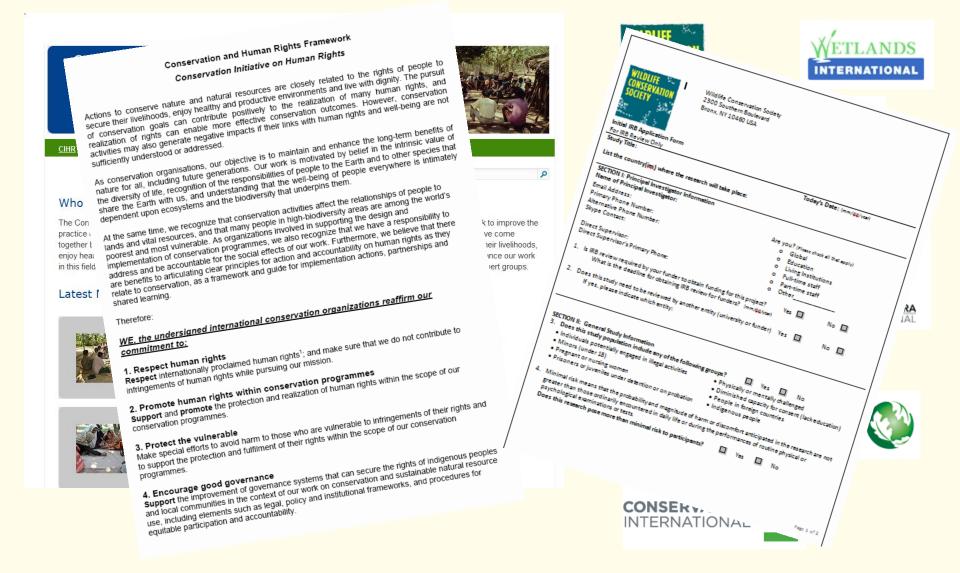


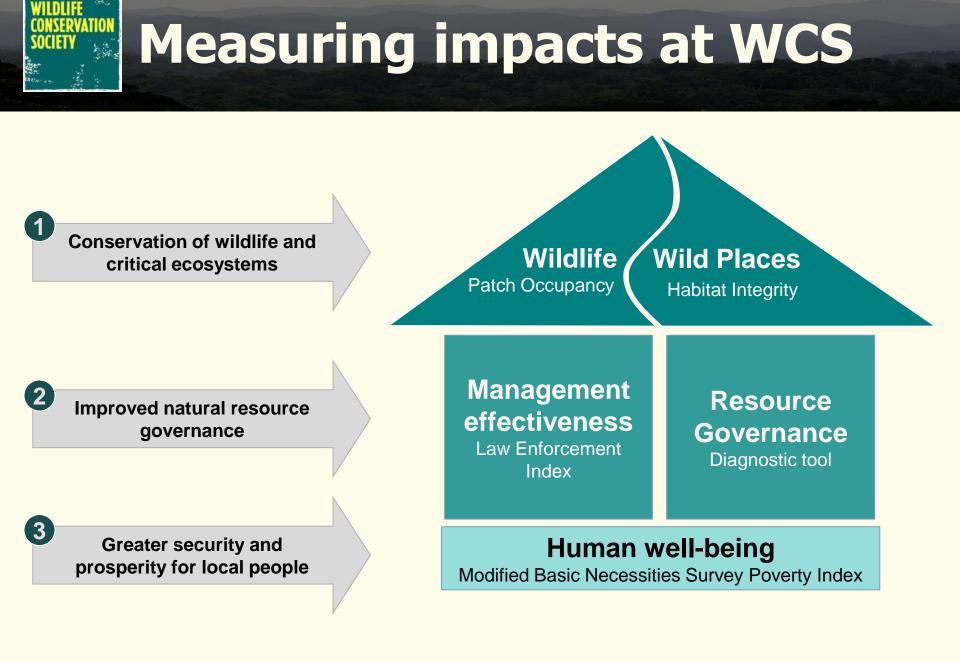
Do people benefit from REDD?



WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

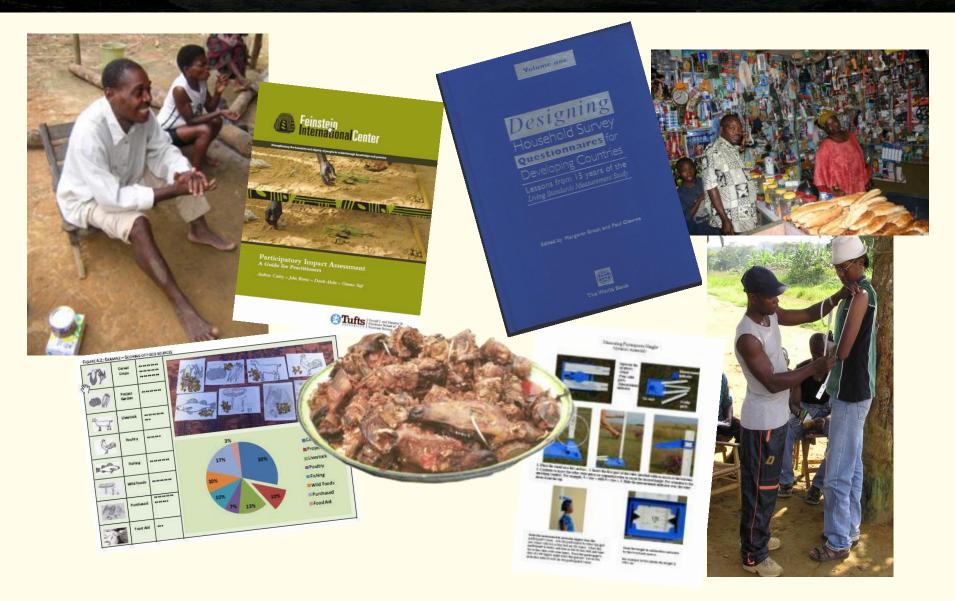
Obligation "do no harm"





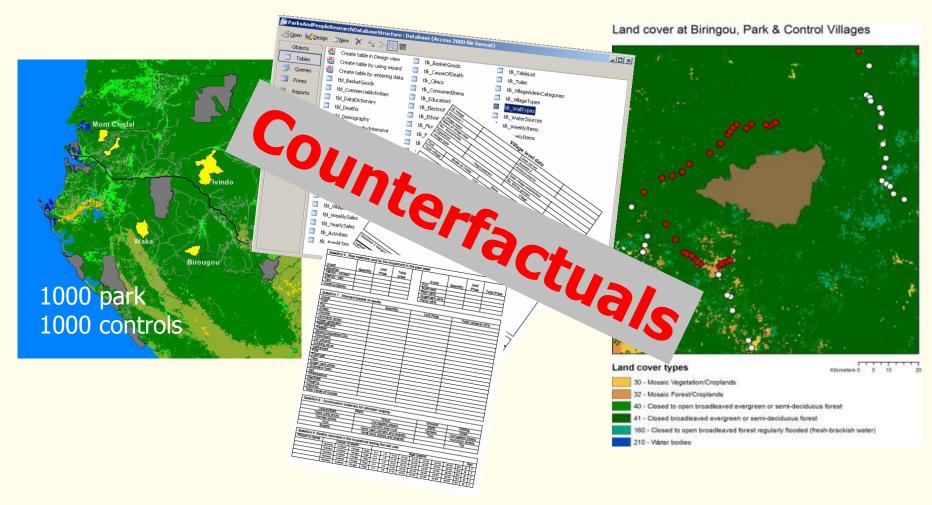


Lots of ways to measure





Parks and People Gabon



Before-After-Control-Intervention



Livelihoods and conservation

UN defines poverty as " A lack of basic necessities"







Modified BNS

The Basic Necessities Survey

- Poverty defined by local perceptions
- Focus groups to determine assets and services considered basic necessities
 - Something that all households should have
 - And none should do without





Basic Necessities Survey

Cambodia - source WCS Cambodia

Asset/Services	Item
Asset	Agricultural equipment
Asset	Bicycle
Asset	Car battery or electricity
Asset	Draught animal
Asset	Hammock
Asset	Icebox
Asset	Jerry Can 30l
Asset	Mattress
Asset	Mini tractor (iron buffalo)
Asset	Mobile phone
Asset	Mosquito net
Asset	Motorbike
Asset	Pigs
Asset	Radio
Asset	Shoes
Asset	Tin Roof - & other types of better roof (fibro, tile, cement)
Asset	Tractor
Asset	TV/video/karaoke
Asset	Wardrobe
Asset	Watch
Asset	Water jar
Service	Able to visit a Wat (temple)
Service	Able to walk to the doctor
Service	Access to credit
Service	Access to electricity
Service	All school age kids in school
Service	Distance to main road
Service	Money to send kids to secondary or high school
Service	Pay for a party
Service	Road open all year
Service	Trader visits every week
Service	Wage labour
Service	Water in the house

 Asset and services list drawn from several focus groups in several villages with differing household wealth



Survey is easy

Asset or Service	Item	Have now Yes=1, No=0	Are Necessities Yes=1, No=0
Asset	1 sµo of land per person	0	1
Asset	Electric light	1	1
Asset	Bicycle	1	0
Asset	Concrete rice drying yard	1	0
Asset	Wooden rice chest	. 1	1
Service	3 meals a day	1	1
Asset	Buffalo or cow	0	1
Service	All children studying up to level 2	0	1
Asset	Well with well head	0	1
Asset	Stone built house	0	0
Asset	Thick cotton blanket	1	1
Service	Doctor visiting the house when sick	1	1
Asset	Electric fan	0	0
Service	A new set of clothes each year	1	1
Service	Livestock vaccination	0	0
Service	Meat once a week	0	1
Asset	Pesticide pump	0	0
Asset	Watch	0	0
Service	Access to loans	0	1
Asset	Radio	0	0
Asset	Toilet - built of stone	0	1
Asset	Table made of good wood	1	1
Asset	Two compartment wooden wardrobe	0	0
Asset	TV	0	0
Asset	Bathroom	0	0
Motorbike	Motorbike	0	0

 For each item you simply ask – do you have it, and is it a basic necessity



Survey is easy

Asset or Service	Item	Have now Yes=1, No=0	Are Necessities Yes=1, No=0	How many do you own?	Price in the village for each item	Total value of owned assets
Asset	1 sµo of land per person	+ 0	1	ľ.	8	0
Asset	Electric light	1	1	2	10	20
Asset	Bicycle	1	0	1	500	500
Asset	Concrete rice drying yard	1	0	1	1500	1500
Asset	Wooden rice chest	. 1	1	1	200	200
Service	3 meals a day	1	1		2	0
Asset	Buffalo or cow	0	1		12	0
Service	All children studying up to level 2	0	1			0
Asset	Well with well head	0	1	-	6	0
Asset	Stone built house	0	0		12. -	0
Asset	Thick cotton blanket	1	1	ľ		0
Service	Doctor visiting the house when sick	1	1		5	0
Asset	Electric fan	0	0		2	0
Service	A new set of clothes each year	1	1	1	20	0
Service	Livestock vaccination	0	0	1	5	0
Service	Meat once a week	0	1			0
Asset	Pesticide pump	0	0			0
Asset	Watch	0	0	1	5	0
Service	Access to loans	0	1	t.	1	0
Asset	Radio	0	0			0
Asset	Toilet - built of stone	0	1		2	0
Asset	Table made of good wood	1	1	1	800	800
Asset	Two compartment wooden wardrobe	0	0			0
Asset	TV	0	0			0
Asset	Bathroom	0	0		5.	0
Motorbike	Motorbike	0	0			0
17		+	k 2		Total assets	3020

- For each item you simply ask – do you have it, and is it a basic necessity
- We also ask the village price of owned assets to derive the value of a basket of assets
 - Allows differentiation of families at or above the poverty line



Locally defined poverty

ltems	# who consider necessity	% consider necessity
1 sµo of land per person	418	99.5%
Electric light	418	99.5%
Bicycle	sm418	99.5%
Concrete rice drying yard	415	98.8%
Wooden rice chest	414	98.6%
3 meals a day	413	98.3%
Buffalo or cow	412	98.1%
All children studying up to level 2	412	98,1%
Well with well head	411	97.9%
Stone built house	410	97.6%
Thick cotton blanket	408	97.1%
Doctor visiting the house when sick	399	95.0%
Electric fan	391	93.1%
A new set of clothes each year	388	92.4%
Livestock vaccination	386	91.9%
Meat once a week	350	83.3%
Pesticide pump	336	80.0%
Watch	325	77,4%
Access to loans	322	76.7%
Radio	312	74.3%
Toilet - built of stone	188	44.8%
Table made of good wood	175	41.7%
Two compartment wooden wardrobe	135	32,1%
TV	88	21.0%
Bathroom	78	18.6%
Motorbike	32	7.6%

NB: Items not considered a necessity by at least 50% of subjects are by definition not basic necessities and are marked in yellow

- If 50% of subjects say an asset or service is a basic necessity then by local definition it is needed by all families
- Any household that does not have all basic necessities is below the locally defined poverty line.



Family in poverty

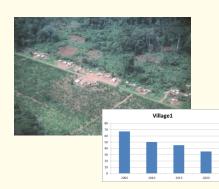
Basic Necessities	Have	Weighting	Poverty		
	now		score		
	Yes=1,				
	No=0				
1 sµo of land per person	0	0.995	0.000		
Electric light	1	0.995	0.995		
Bicycle	1	0.995	0.995		
Concrete rice drying yard	1	0.988	0.988		
Wooden rice chest	1	0.986	0.986		
3 meals a day	1	0.983	0.983		
Buffalo or cow	0	0.981	0.000		
All children studying up to level 2	0	0.981	0.000		
Well with well head	0	0.979	0.000		
Stone built house	0	0.976	0.000		
Thick cotton blanket	1	0.971	0.971		
Doctor visiting the house when sick	1	0.950	0.950		
Electric fan	0	0.931	0.000		
A new set of clothes each year	1	0.924	0.924		
Livestock vaccination	0	0.919	0.000		
Meat once a week	0	0.833	0.000		
Pesticide pump	0	0.800	0.000		
Watch	0	0.774	0.000		
Access to loans	0	0.767	0.000		
Radio	0	0.743	0.000		
Mavimum cooro	18	-5.00(D2.D21)			
Maximum score	-	=Sum(D2:D21)			
Poverty score		=Sum(E2:E21)			
Poverty index	Poverty index 43.29% =C24/C23				

 This family does not own about half of the basic necessities and thus is considered well below the poverty line

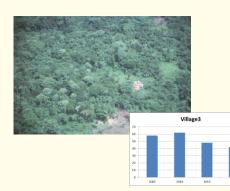


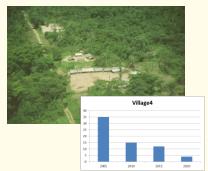
BNS results

- Household level poverty and wealth assessment
- % villages below poverty line
- 85% correlation to WB income and wealth
- Easy to track changes over time

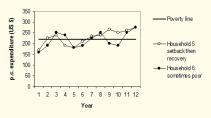








"Setback then recovery" and "Somtimes poor"





- Can include other assets and services not listed during focal groups but of interest to you or your donor
- These would be analysed both together and separately from the community list
- Examples include
 - Do you have access to wildlife as food
 - Are you employed by the community logging concession
 - Do you have a stand pipe for water in your village
 - Do the police protect you from cattle rustlers



Conservationsupport.org



Assessing the impact of conservation and development on rural livelihoods: Using a modified Basic Necessities Survey (BNS) in experimental and control communities.

We know that protected areas, though vital, are not large enough to conserve most large bodied, wide ranging wildlife

and the ecosystem services that humans depend upon.

For the last decade we have begun to work in much larger ecologically meaningful landscapes that surround protected areas. In these landscapes economic considerations and human livelihoods are primary considerations. Given this we have increasingly understood the importance of incorporating local livelihood concerns in our conservation toolkit as a means of conserving wildlife in wildplaces, and to ensure that when the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services are primarilyglobal, the international community rather than local people should bear the brunt of the costs of conservation.

To assess whether actions to conserve biodiversity or actions to alleviate poverty influence local families livelihoods

either positively or negatively we need to be able to:

b) attribute conservation or development actions to changes in the status of local livelihoods (i.e., demonstrate with

- reasonable certainty that these actions cause livelihoods to be better or worse).

For the former (i.e., to assess the level of local livelihoods now and over time) we suggest using a slight modification of the methods developed by Rich Davies called the Basic Necessities Survey (http://www/mande.co.uk). For the latter (i.e., to demonstrate that conservation or development actions either raise or lower local livelihoods) we undertake

-ime access to natural

BNS_Datasheets_withexampledata.xls

-onduct a

Basic Necessities Surveys in both communities were conservat second set of comparable communities (i.e., those with the si resource and proximity to markets) where no conservation o quasi-experimental study using the second communities as a

Defining poverty

The United Nations defines poverty broadly as "the lack of assessment would be to poll people on whether or not the approaches to poverty assessment (i.e., living on less than of what are basic necessities. In fact the threshold for wh time within the same location (i.e., I may feel that a kitch does not. Or my son may feel that a mobile phone is a t

The Basic Necessities Survey: a simple I

Rick Davies (http://www.mande.co.uk), an independer 1998, improved on methods first developed in the lat participatory approach to listing and ranking basic ne and relatively inexpensive way (~US\$3-4/household) changes in poverty levels over time. Basic necessiti people surveyed agree "are basic necessities that e without". Using this locally determined measure of this basket of basic necessities is considered, from

WCS has built on the BNS approach in two ways.

WCS- Modified Basic Necessities Survey



A tool for conservation design, action and monitoring A need for rigorous science

Conservation actions are typically undertaken to preserve a nation's spectacular wildlife and wild ecosystems, and to promote the livelihood security of rural families who depend for their subsistence on a nation's natural resources. Documenting how conservation actions influence the welfare of local people is important because it can help demonstrate the benefits of conservation or allow us to design ways to minimize ad-

What data should we collect?

household wellbeing. Prior research suggests that village level factors such as market access. availability of social services, and access to natural resources play important roles in household welfare, and these may change due to factors unrelated to conservation activities. Conse-

Household Surveys Manu

TRANSLINKS I

Livelihood Surveys

quently if we are to assess both the welfare of families and the factors most instrumental in determining family wellbeing, we need to gather data on both village and household level variables.

TRANSLINKS

Village level factors

The most important attributes of a village that influence the welfare of families are: proximity to markets, access to natural resources, and availability of social services. Isolation from markets means that families can't sell their produce or the transportation costs erase their profits, and that the price of imported manufactured goods, medicines and educational materials may be prohibitively expensive. Notural resources provide families with food, fuel, construction materials, and income. For many poor families, natural resources are the only assets they own, and they often serve as insurance to help them weather calamities (or as economists say "to smooth consumption during shocks"). Not surprising, therefore, declining access to these resources can severely affect family welfare. Lack of social services such as health clinics and pharmacies, primary and secondary schools, electricity, and piped water all affect household weifare by diminishing work capacity, labor productivity, and by working against individuals' efforts to improve their knowledge and

Though many things could be measured to assess the welfare of families, there is broad consensus within the development community that health, wealth, income, consumption and access to services are the most important attributes to to services are one most important according to track. Moreover, it is not enough to simply track the ongoing welfare status of families, we must also attempt to understand what factors promote or militate against improvements in



Governance diagnostic tool



GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSING THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF NATURAL RESOURCE GOVERNANCE IN LANDSCAPES AND SEASCAPES





