

# THE EMPLOYMENT EFFECT OF ASL FOREST RESTORATION PROJECTS

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# The assignment

**Evaluate employment effects.**

**Key questions:**

- How do these investments create direct jobs?
- Types of employment (direct/indirect, qualified/unqualified, long-term/short-term)
- Indirect or induced jobs (supplier or expenditure created)
- Do they promote employment for women and young adults?
- What are the employment multipliers and their determinants?



# Methods

Permanent communication  
with project teams

Interviews and  
Focus groups

Peer review  
(World Bank)



Desk review: Project data, Secondary  
information, Grey literature



Field visits



Analysis and report  
consolidation





# Project partners

Category	Brazil	Colombia	Colombia	Peru
<b>Project name</b>	Amazon Sustainable Landscape (ASLBr)	Heart of Amazon (CA)	Sustainable Amazon for Peace (APP)	Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon (PPS)
<b>Executing agencies</b>	FUNBIO, Conservation International Brazil	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Patrimonio Natural, Sinchi	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, UNDP	Ministry of Environment, UNDP
<b>Other Partners</b>	Ministry of Environment and Climate change (MMA)	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, CDA, CAZ, National Parks Agency, IDEAM	Paisajes Rurales	CIMA, ICRAF, CATIE
<b>Project locations</b>	Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia and Acre	Guaviare, Caquetá, Putumayo, Amazonas, Guainia	Sabanas del Yará (Meta) Perla Amazónica (Putumayo)	Ucayali (Padre Abad province and Nueva Requena district) and Huánunco (Puerto Inca province)

# Key complications

- ✓ **Variable data sources** and quality (focused on project deliverables)
- ✓ **Variation within and between projects** was considerable, reflecting the complex reality of restoration.
- ✓ **Variation in restoration activities** created significant difficulties in establishing a methodology for accurate comparison.
- ✓ **Field logistics** placed limits on how much social data was collected

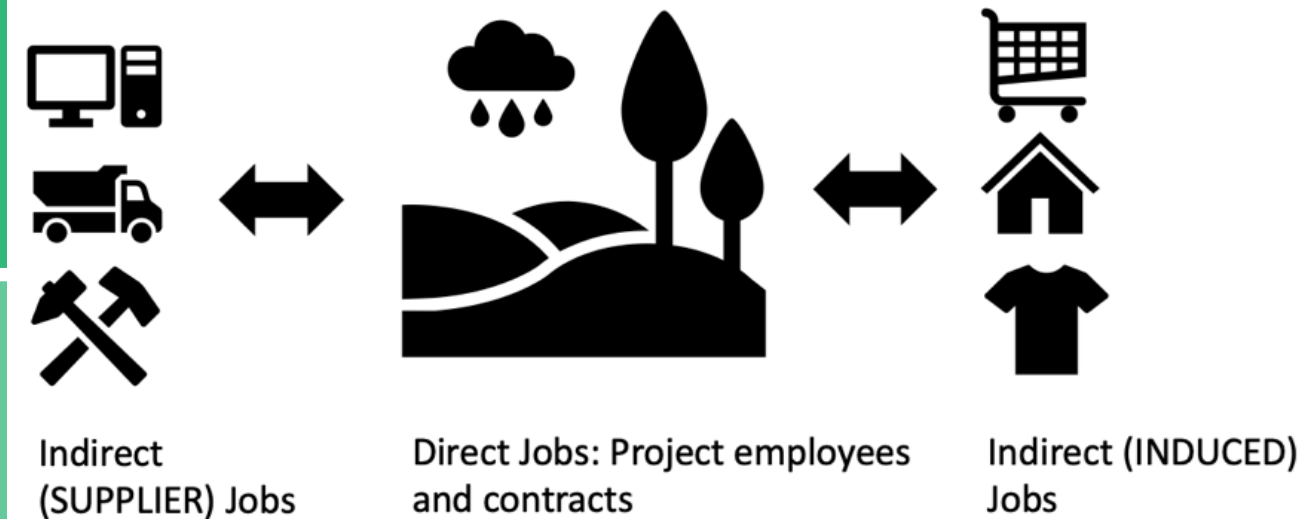
Comment: seek to find consistency in project reporting systems?



# Underlying issues

FULL TIME VS. PART TIME

HOUSEHOLD LABOR  
ALLOCATION



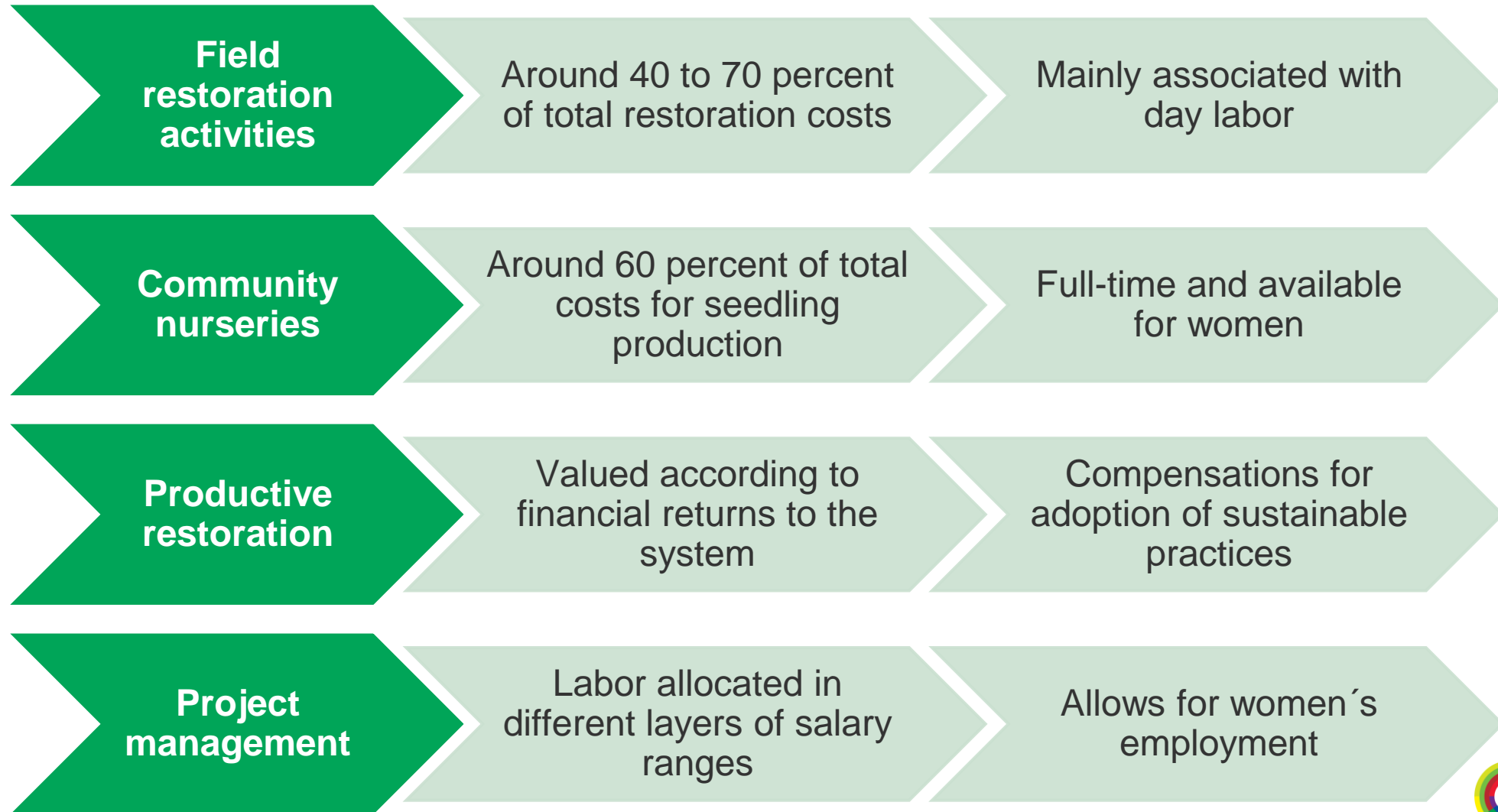
SOCIAL CO-BENEFITS

MARGINAL BENEFITS

# Project employment effects

Category	Amazon Sustainable Landscape	Heart of Amazon (2019-2022)	Sustainable Amazon for Peace (APP)	Sustainable Productive Landscapes in the Peruvian Amazon
<b>Labor allocation budget</b>	*No financial data	CAZ: 350,000 USD CDA: 300,000 USD	270,000 USD (30,000 USD in cash payments)	CIMA: 54,000 USD ICRAF: 80,000 USD *No data for CATIE
<b>Jobs generated</b>	12 people (RESEX) 48 people estimated (Ecopore) (Technical assistance, nursery activities, temporary positions, and coordination)	17 people (20 months avg.) 35 people (17 months avg.) (Local facilitators, nursery activities, technical assistance and coordination)	7 people (26 months avg.) (Local facilitators, nursery activities, technical assistance and coordination) *No data for Perla Amazónica	+16 people (ICRAF) +32 people (CATIE) +27 people (CIMA) (Technical assistance, coordination, and consultancies)
<b>Compensations</b>	Goal: 104 families: 1000 USD (cash payments and in-kind contributions)	+300 beneficiaries (CAZ): 200 USD each (CDA): 800 USD each (in-kind contributions are not quantified)	34 beneficiaries 2,300 USD each (900 USD are cash payments)	+200 beneficiaries (technical assistance and in-kind contributions) 5 people 2,200 USD (in-kind) 16,200 USD (cash payments)

# Cont.





## LABOR DEMAND GIVEN A 1 MILLION USD INVESTMENT SCENARIO

Restoration Activity	Labor Costs (%)	Labor Funds (USD)	Daily Wage (USD)	Monthly Wage (USD)	Employment Person-years	In 4-year Project timeline***
Field activities*	40	400,000	10		160	40
Community nurseries	50	500,000	15		130	32.5
Project management level 1	10	100,000		450	17	4.3
Project management level 2	30	300,000		750	33	8.3
Project management level 3	20	200,000		1,500	12	3.0
Indirect**						67.0

Overall project management labor costs are 60% of the projected 1 million USD, separated by the three average salary levels.

\* Compensation for the adoption of agroforestry systems would have an effect similar to field activities

\*\* To calculate indirect jobs, take the sum of jobs and multiply by 0.76 (i.e,  $88.1 \times 0.76 = 67$ )

\*\*\* These are the number of people potentially fully employed with a 3 million USD investment





# Conclusions

- ✓ Investment in restoration activities at the farm and community nursery levels **has a very high potential for additional employment and positive marginal economic effects.**
- ✓ Restoration projects **deliver significant new employment opportunities** that favor improved access to jobs for women.
- ✓ Restoration projects deliver significant positive **social fabric benefits in rural areas** that often comprise marginalized communities



**ASL**

Amazon  
Sustainable  
Landscapes  
Program



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# Recommendations

- ✓ **Improve the ability to deliver funds to restoration activities** in the field.  
Making local NGOs more effective.
- ✓ **Restoration is a public good** and that policies and programs must be designed to reflect that goal as well as creating market opportunities.
- ✓ **Improve tracking and reporting of additional social and gender impacts** from restoration projects.





# Social and gender impacts of restoration: Results



# Results

5 categories of social results additional to employment that are benefiting local communities



## RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The creation of new business emerging from restoration activities and investment. Key role: improving rural livelihoods.



## WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Breaking gender stereotypes. Formalizing women's role in productive activities. Fully recognizing their contributions in formal and informal activities.



## BUILDING SOCIAL FABRIC

Promoting community cohesion through joint productive activities. Peacebuilding and conflict resolution through communal activity.



## BEHAVIORAL CHANGE

Becoming "gatekeepers", by developing affinity for ownership of the resource, through enhancement of the relationship between smallholders and the forest.



## CAPACITY BUILDING

Opportunity to develop capacity through direct or indirect training activities. Increases productivity and creates positive personal reinforcement.



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