Inclusive forest-positive agriculture through integrated landscape approaches: THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

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National and global challenges

Climate  Biodiversity  Health  Food security
By 2050 we need:

- to produce 50% more food, and
- reduce agricultural GHG emissions by 2/3
- without converting more forests to cropland and pastureland

The world needs to close a land gap of 593 million hectares to avoid further agricultural expansion.
Agriculture, including forest and peatland conversion, accounts for up to 23% of GHG emissions.

Pressures on forestland remain, notably increasing demand for agricultural products, population growth, changing diets, poor governance.

Deforestation continues - 10 million ha per year (4.7 m ha/year net deforestation)

- 23% is driven by small scale agriculture
- 33% is driven by commercial agriculture
- 40% is driven by small scale agriculture

Forest conversion to cropland and pastureland is primarily for soy, palm oil and cattle products but also cocoa, rubber, coffee and maize.
Amsterdam Declarations: 7 countries aimed to support the "private sector goal of zero net deforestation" and, in particular, to support "the private sector commitment for a fully sustainable palm oil supply chain by 2020".

The New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF): Goal 2 "eliminate deforestation from the production of agricultural commodities such as palm oil, soy, paper, and beef products by no later than 2020."

The Banking Environment Initiative’s Soft Commodities Compact: Signed by 12 global banks aimed to "help transform soft commodity supply chains and help the banks’ clients achieve zero net deforestation by 2020."

UN Secretary-General calls for “turning the tide on deforestation”

UN Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF): 2017-2030

Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF): joint statement on Challenges and Opportunities in Turning the Tide on Deforestation

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Paris Agreement: SDG 15 Life on Land

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UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP13: Parties formalize the ‘REDD’ concept under the Bali Action Plan; to become ‘REDD+’ at COP14 (2008)

The Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) deforestation resolution: "achieve zero net deforestation by 2020 in key commodity sectors (soy, palm oil, paper & pulp/timber and beef)"

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What have governments done to respond? – some examples
More than 30 countries developed National REDD+ Strategies or Action Plans. The role of agriculture is central to most of them.

More than 90% highlight land use planning and integrated approaches as part of their REDD+ interventions.

**PRODUCTION MODELS**
- Integrated production (i.e. agroforestry)
- Climate smart agriculture
- Improved efficiency and productivity of crop production and livestock rearing
- Land use planning: national and local

**ENABLING ENVIRONMENT**
- Cross-sectoral collaboration
- Legal reform
- Tenure security

**TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT**
- Technical assistance, research and extension services
- Sustainable value chains and traceability
- Improved monitoring of concessions and contracts
- Agricultural policies, finance and incentives to improve practices
Integrated Landscape Approaches

Rationale and objectives from forest perspective

- **PROMOTE**: agricultural productivity interventions to reduce land use change
- **PROTECT**: natural forests including through law enforcement
- **RESTORE**: degraded forests and agriculture land
- **INCLUDE**: IPs and local communities, women and youth

Multistakeholder - coalesce partners: meet multiple needs and balance trade-offs
Key building blocks of Integrated Landscape Approaches for Forest-positive Agriculture

1. Multi-stakeholder partnerships built around a common agenda

2. Sustained neutral technical support / capacity development

3. Integrated land use planning

4. Shared monitoring and information systems

5. Financing the transformation toward a deforestation-free landscape
Halting deforestation in agricultural supply chains and promoting forest-positive agriculture:

all actors have a role, but what is the role of government?
What role for governments?

1. Enabling environment & enforcement of legality:

- Coherent national policy & regulatory framework
- Strengthen decentralised authorities
- Enforcement of legality
- Facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue toward a common agenda
- Tenure and resource rights, protect the rights of the vulnerable
What role for governments?

2. Ensure transparent data and collaborative monitoring frameworks

- Develop transparent and accessible data
- Promote remote sensing tools to track land use change and conduct near real-time monitoring, complement traceability systems
- Facilitate cross-sectoral data sharing and monitoring tools
What role for governments?

3. Capacity development and knowledge generation

- Provision of extension services and technical support to producers
- Investment in research and development for agricultural technologies and innovation
What role for governments?

4. Facilitate incentives and markets for forest positive agricultural products

- Repurpose agricultural subsidies - consider value of natural capital and ecosystem services
- Domestic market exclusion measures and engagement with international regulatory developments
- Sustainability standards
- Direct public investment to support innovative production and financing for integrated landscape approaches
- Integrate forest considerations across investment plans
THANK YOU

More about FAO’s work on REDD+:
www.fao.org/redd