

Inclusive forest-positive agriculture through integrated landscape approaches:

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

Astrid Agostini
Coordinator, REDD+/NFM Cluster
FAO Forestry Division

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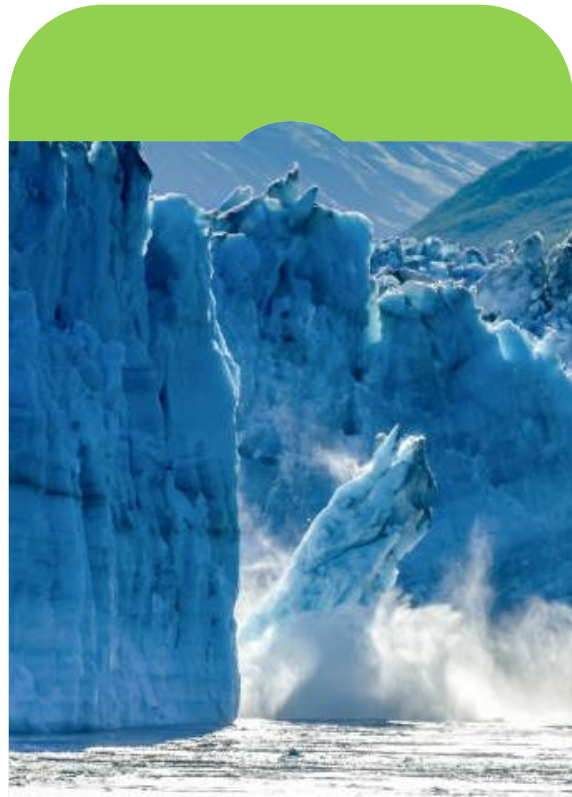
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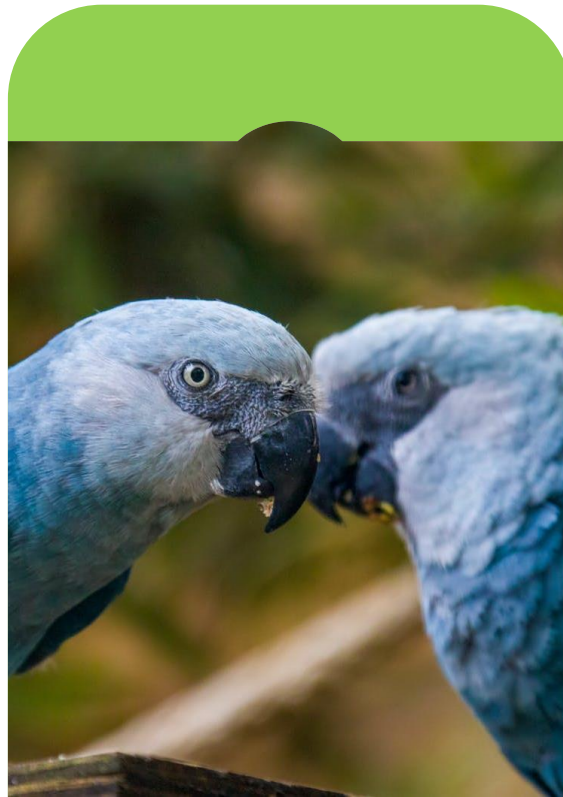
MAFF
Ministry of Agriculture,
Forestry and Fisheries

National and global challenges

Climate



Biodiversity



Health



Food security



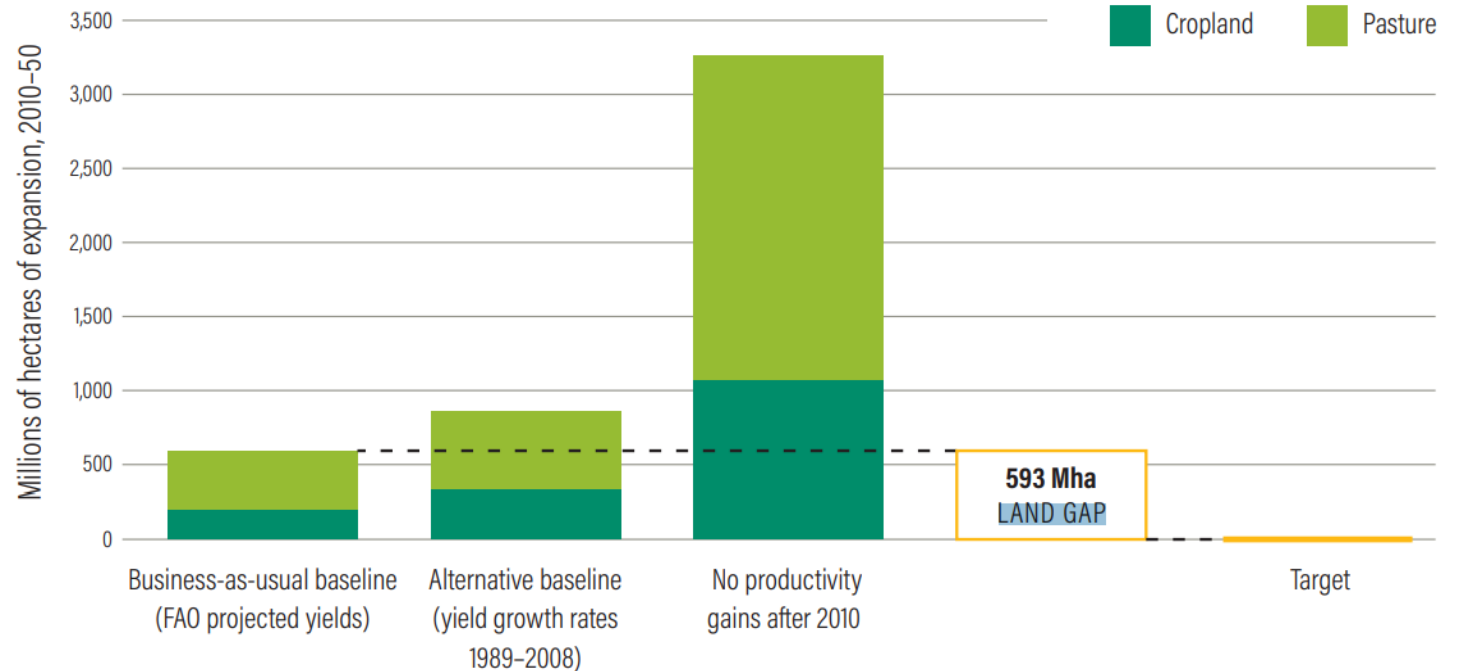


Why 'Forest-Positive' Agriculture?

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

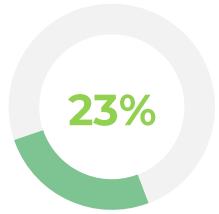
The world needs to close a land gap of 593 million hectares to avoid further agricultural expansion



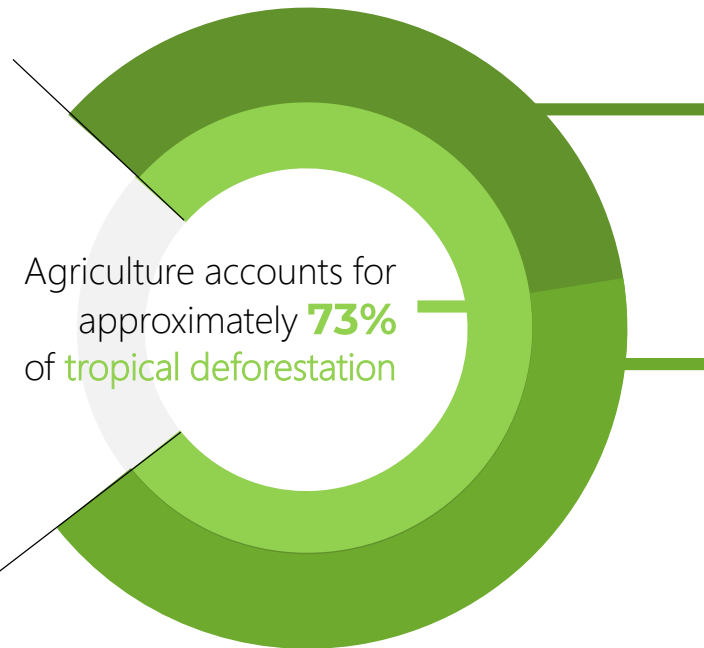
Alarming figures & trends

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)



Agriculture, including forest and peatland conversion, accounts for up to 23% of GHG emissions

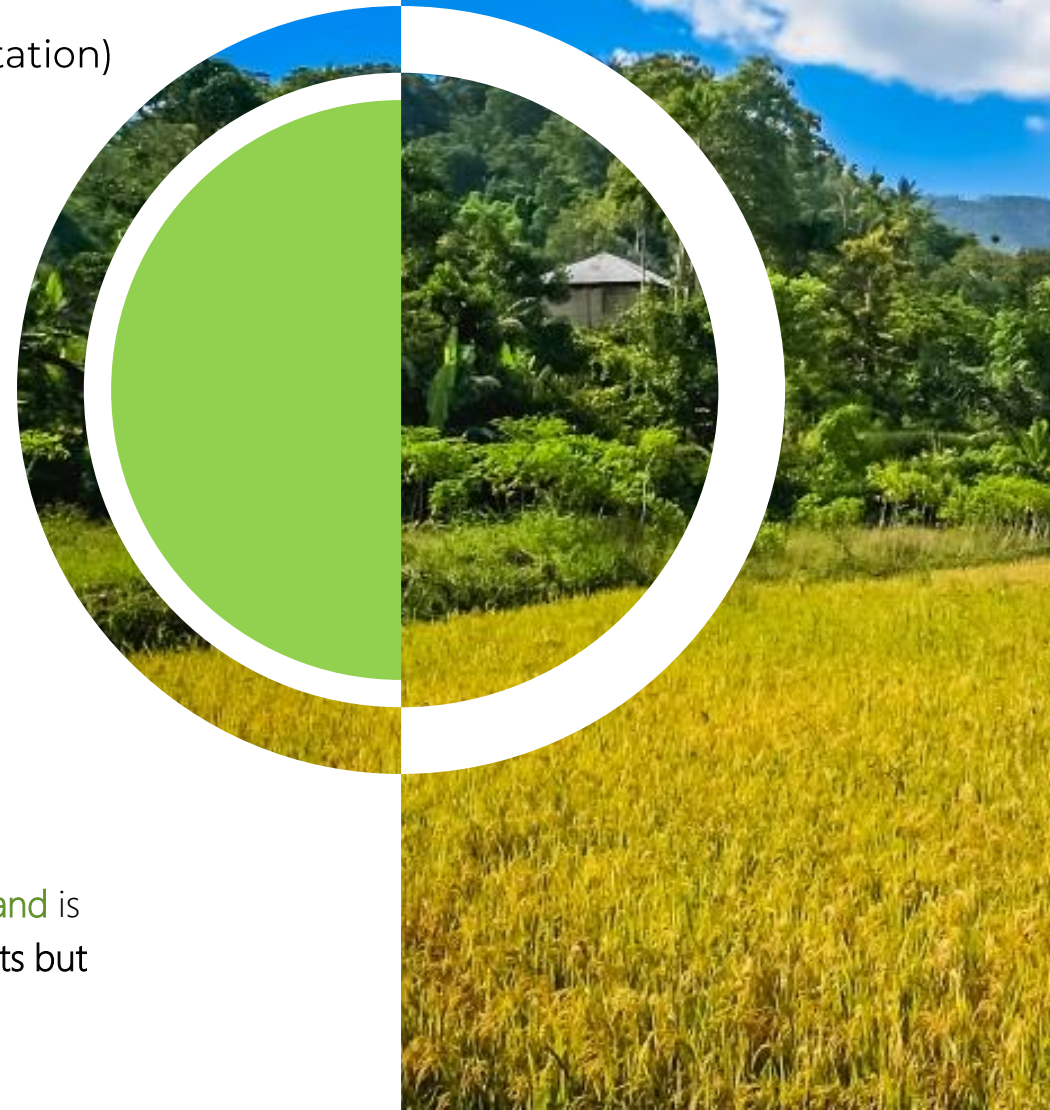


Agriculture accounts for approximately **73%** of tropical deforestation

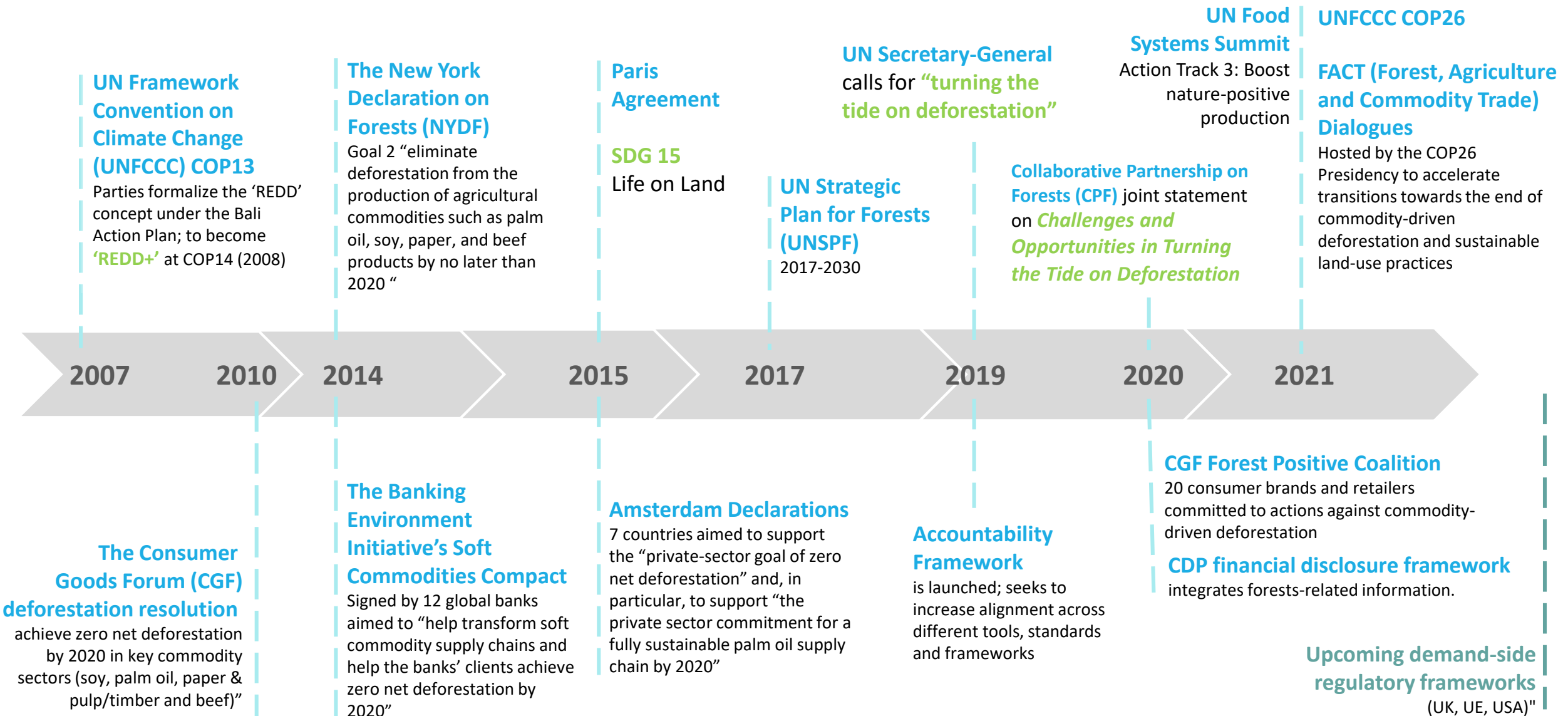
33% is driven by small scale agriculture

40% is driven by commercial agriculture

Forest conversion to **cropland** and **pastureland** is primarily for soy, palm oil and cattle products but also cocoa, rubber, coffee and maize



Global momentum to halt deforestation



What have governments done to respond? – some examples



National action: REDD+

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

Multistakeholder - coalesce partners:
*meet multiple needs
and balance trade-offs*



PROMOTE

agricultural productivity interventions to reduce land use change



INCLUDE

IPs and local communities, women and youth



RESTORE

degraded forests and agriculture land



PROTECT

natural forests including through law enforcement



Key building blocks of Integrated Landscape Approaches for Forest-positive Agriculture

2. Sustained neutral
technical support /
capacity development



3. Integrated land
use planning



4. Shared monitoring and
information systems



1. Multi-stakeholder
partnerships built around
a common agenda



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