

APPROACHES TO INTENSIFIED SHARED VALUES IN LANDSCAPES

FSC Sustainable Intensification Solutions Forum (SISF)

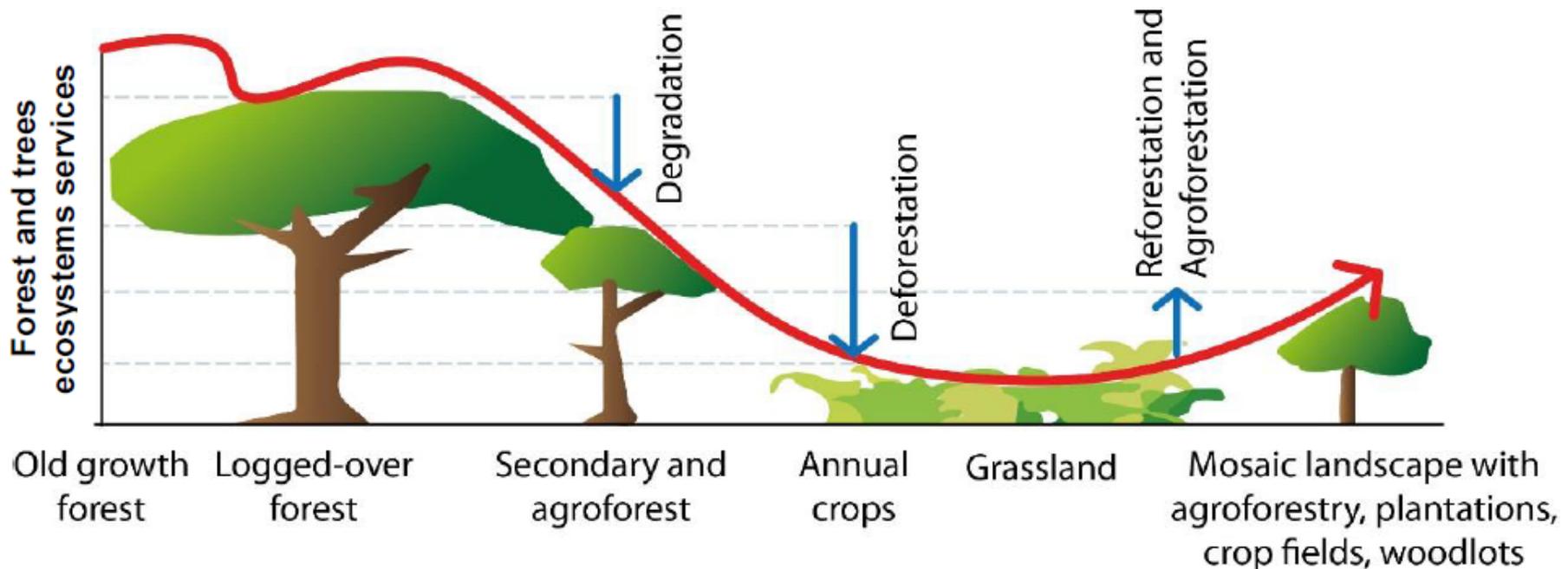
Dr. Michael Allen Brady, Bonn, 24-26 June 2019



1. WHAT ARE THE SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS OF INTENSIFICATION FOR SMALLHOLDERS?

DEGREE OF HUMAN INFLUENCE ALONG A “TRANSITION CURVE” FROM NATURAL FORESTS TO AGRICULTURE AND REFORESTATION

- Movement along forest and land-use transition curve has tended to follow demographic change and economic development
- Describes spatial variation across contemporary landscapes where smallholders live



Source: HLPE. 2017. Sustainable forestry for food security and nutrition. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome.



SFM STRATEGIES AND MULTISCALE GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS

- **Governance of forests and trees:**
 - Forests and trees as a shared resource
 - Forest and trees ownership
 - Access and use rights
- **Governance instruments and tools for forests and trees:**
 - International interventions and agreements
 - National rules and policies
 - Certification and other market-based instruments
 - Intensification in forestry*
 - Forest management plans (FRA 2015)
 - Towards integrated landscape approaches

*Frederickson T.S. and Putz F.E. 2003. Silvicultural intensification for tropical forest conservation. *Biodiversity and Conservation* 12: 1445–1453.

TOWARDS INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE APPROACHES

The “land sharing” vs “land sparing” debate

How to increase agricultural and forestry production to meet a growing demand while protecting biodiversity? whether by: i) increasing productivity on existing land and preserving natural ecosystems for biodiversity conservation (**land-sparing**), or by ii) supporting complex landscapes incorporating low-intensity farmlands and natural features and integrating production and conservation objectives within the same land units (**land sharing**)

Land-sparing has raised some concerns:

- Enhanced productivity would increase the profitability of agricultural land, providing further incentives for agricultural expansion and deforestation
- Sustainable intensification on agricultural land has to be explicitly linked with natural habitat protection on “spared” lands, which is not always the case
- Intensification of practices may provoke declines in biodiversity

Land-sharing approach is also limited:

- Many species cannot survive in human-dominated agricultural landscapes
- With lower yields, more land will be needed for agriculture

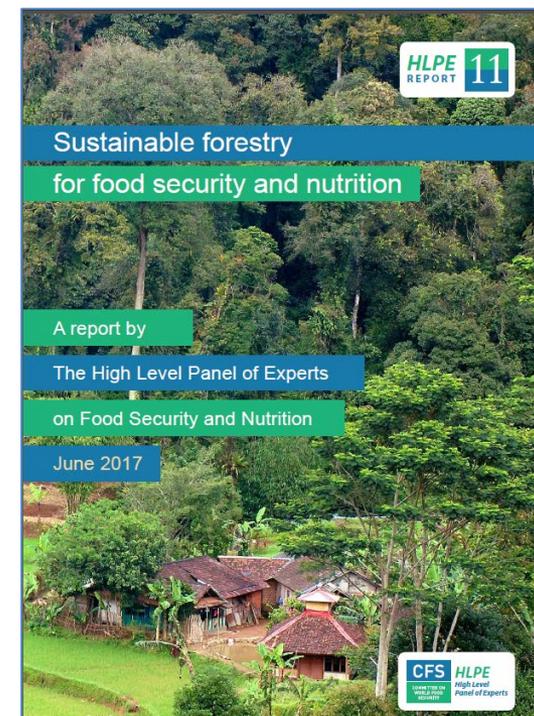


TOWARDS INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE APPROACHES

- Challenge is to achieve multiple, and often **competing objectives** within a limited space and with limited natural resources, while minimizing the damage to the environment
- Supposes moving beyond the “land-sparing” vs “land-sharing” debate, towards more **integrated landscape approaches**
- Seeks to provide tools and concepts to identify, understand and address a **complex set of environmental, social and political challenges**, and to enable evidence-based and inclusive prioritization, decision-making and implementation

TOWARDS INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE APPROACHES

- For smallholders, approach can be expanded to include concept of **nutrition-sensitive landscapes** (NSL), which aims to integrate **food security and nutrition** (FSN) concerns in the sustainable management of landscapes
- A NSL tends to produce a **diversity of foods** while managing other ecosystem functions that are critical for sustainability



2. WHAT DO YOU SEE AS REGIONAL/LOCAL RELEVANCE FOR SOLUTIONS IN INTENSIFICATION?

JURISDICTIONAL APPROACH TO INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

A form of integrated landscape management, with an important distinguishing feature: the landscape is defined by policy-relevant boundaries and the underlying strategy is designed to achieve a high level of governmental involvement. Now being applied for:

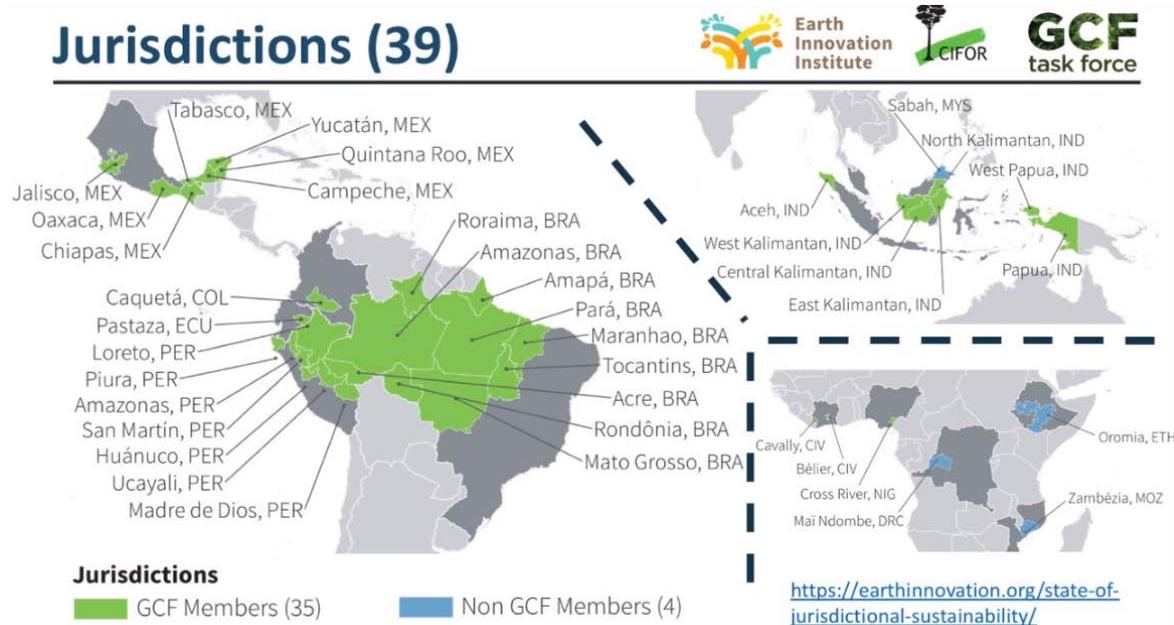
- **Low-emission rural development:** a jurisdictional approach to sustainability, in which climate stability is an explicit goal
- **Jurisdictional certification approach:** an effort to stimulate all jurisdictions to meet part of, or all the criteria that are arranged in one or several sustainable commodity certification system(s). Example: Verified Sourcing Areas (VSAs) is a new market mechanism being developed by IDH that allows sourcing from sustainable landscapes of an entire jurisdiction

<https://www.idhsustainabletrade.com/verified-sourcing-areas/>

<https://news.mongabay.com/2017/04/jurisdictional-certification-approach-aims-to-strengthen-protections-against-deforestation/>

STATE OF JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY IN 2018

- 58% (23 of 39) of the jurisdictions received more than \$10M in climate finance
- Most of this funding comes without formal links to performance in reducing emissions
- One jurisdiction has received performance-based finance directly and three more are in the queue



Source: Stickler, CM. et al. 2018. **The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability**. San Francisco, USA: Earth Innovation Institute/Bogor, Indonesia: Center for International Forestry Research/Boulder, USA: Governors' Climate & Forests Task Force Secretariat.

<https://earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability/>

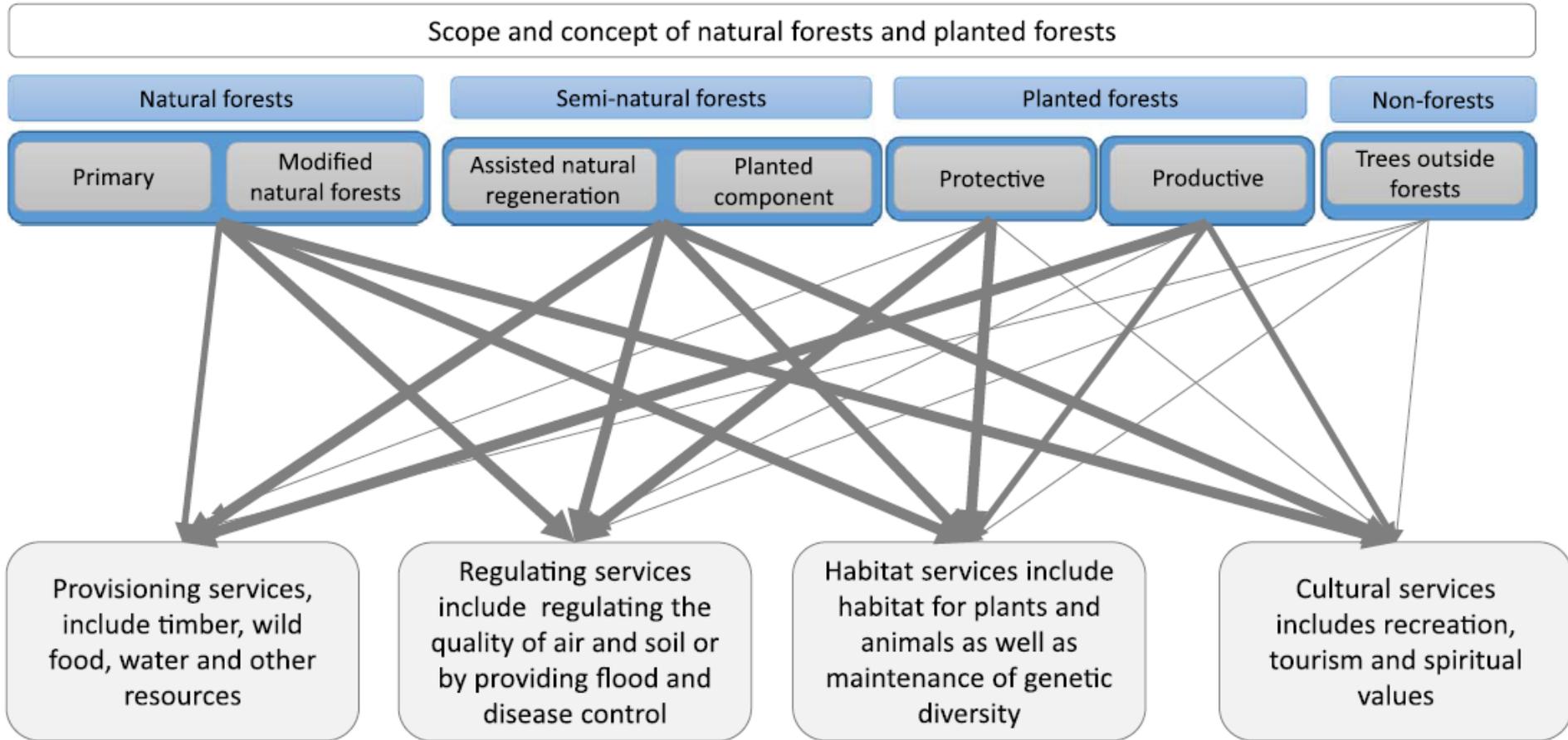
3. WHAT LANDSCAPE CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED (INCLUDING POSSIBLE COMPENSATION MEASURES)?

PRINCIPLES FOR A LANDSCAPE APPROACH TO RECONCILING FORESTRY, CONSERVATION, AND OTHER COMPETING LAND USES



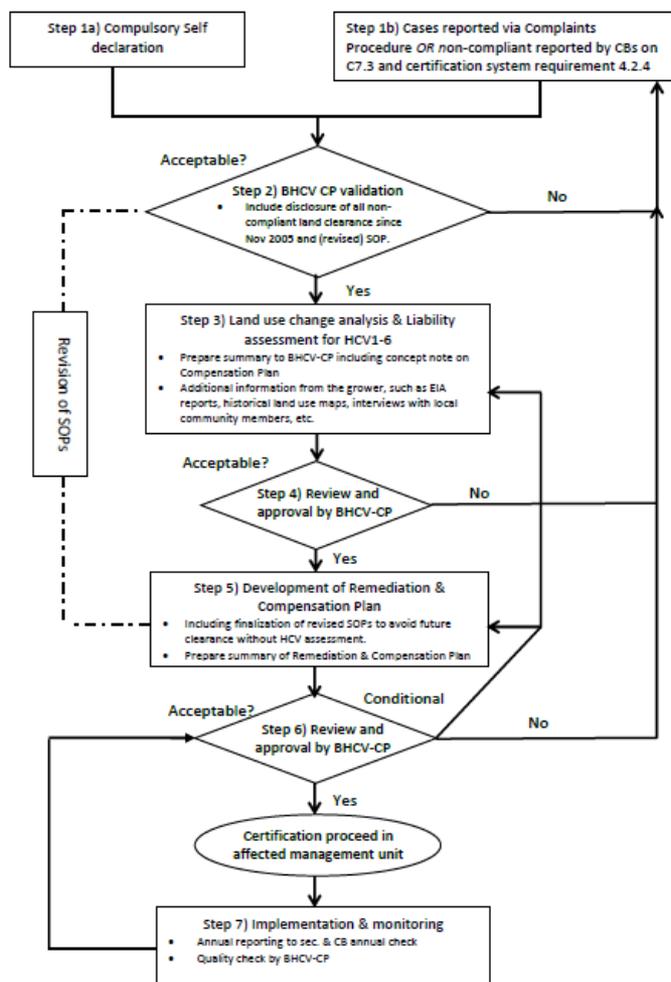
adapted from Sayer et al. (2013).

FOREST TYPES ACROSS THE LANDSCAPE AND THEIR RELATIVE DEGREE OF PROVISION OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES



From: A proposed framework for assessing ecosystem goods and services from planted forests 2016. Himlal Baral, Manuel R. Guariguata, Rodney J. Keenan. *Ecosystem Services* 22 (2016) 260–268.

RSPO REMEDIATION AND COMPENSATION PROCEDURE IN USE FROM 2017



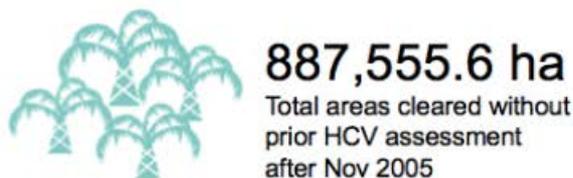
- Addresses land clearance and plantation development undertaken since November 2005 without prior High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment
- Prepare: Land use change analysis; Environmental **remediation** plan; Social and conservation **liability** assessments and plans
- **Compensatory biodiversity projects** should be planned and implemented so as to maximise conservation benefits and outcomes in relation to invested resources, accounting for **landscape** contexts, regional conservation priorities and institutional/legislative frameworks.

<https://rspo.org/certification/remediation-and-compensation>

RSPO REMEDIATION AND COMPENSATION PROCEDURES RELATED TO LAND CLEARANCE WITHOUT PRIOR HCV ASSESSMENT

Options for implementation of compensation

- Data from the LUC analysis generates the compensation liability expressed in hectares.
- Option 1: **numbers of hectares** to be set aside or managed primarily to conserve biodiversity by the company and/or by a third party, within or outside the management unit
- Option 2: non-hectare basis by the company and/or by a third party for projects or programs contributing to achieving conservation objectives, within or outside the management unit using an indicative figure of **USD 2,500-3,000/ha** of liability



THANK YOU m.brady@cigar.org



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