Green Growth: Key elements for scaling up impact across landscapes

Richard McNally, Global Coordinator Climate Smart Agriculture

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Background

- SNV works in 35 countries; 1200 Advisors in 3 focal sectors: *Agriculture, Renewable Energy and WASH*
- Global REDD+ (forest) and Inclusive business programs
- Cross cutting: 2013 established the REDD+, Energy and Agriculture Program
- Climate Smart Agriculture and Energy and Climate program
For SNV REAP challenge was how do we balance the increasing demand for agricultural-forestry products (food demand by 70% by 2050) and local biomass energy needs whilst improving the livelihoods of local communities, in a manner that does not continue the extensive clearing and/or degradation of forests and is responsive to climatic change.
Try to understand the agriculture-forest interface

- Evidence shows trade-offs forest conservation and agriculture devt the general rule (e.g. commodity booms). Win-wins exist.
- Draw on work (Angelson and Kaimowitz 2002); 8 key factors
- Different approaches depending on type of agriculture and location of forest-agriculture interface
- Need for a landscape multi-stakeholder approach

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reduced</th>
<th>Impact on deforestation</th>
<th>Increased</th>
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<td>«</td>
<td>1. Labour &amp; capital intensity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intensive (high)</td>
<td>Saving (low)</td>
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<td>2. Farmer characteristics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constrained</td>
<td>Well-off</td>
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<td>3. Output market</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>International</td>
<td></td>
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<td>4. Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yield-increasing</td>
<td>Cost saving</td>
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<td>«</td>
<td>5. Labour market</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Segmented</td>
<td>Mobile (migration)</td>
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<td>«</td>
<td>6. Sectors experiencing technical change</td>
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<td>Intensive (lowland)</td>
<td>Frontier areas (upland)</td>
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<td>«</td>
<td>7. Scale of adoption</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<td>8. Time horizon of analysis</td>
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<td>Short-term</td>
<td>Long-term</td>
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SNV’s Climate Smart Agriculture solutions

LANDSCAPE
Working across the wider landscape to achieve impacts at scale

SUPPLY CHAIN
Working with value chain actors to reduce deforestation in commodity supply chains

LOCAL
Introducing climate resilient, low emission production systems
Pilot landscapes – multiple commodities
Integrated shrimp-mangrove landscape, Ca Mau, Vietnam

- Introduced integrated mangrove-shrimp model 1,400 farmers, scaling up to 5,000 (14,000ha) +
- Multi-stakeholder platforms to form vision across stakeholders
- *Private sector support*; companies (Minh Phu, 18 companies) agree to sustainable sourcing
- *Policy support*: new PES policy and policy on sustainable aquaculture 40,000ha?
- Mangrove protection zones
Palm oil and timber in Berbak Landscape, Jambi

- Land use assessment and planning; examine risks and trade-offs across landscape; align land-use planning
- Multi-stakeholder platforms: create shared vision across ‘landscape’
- ‘Work with refineries, mills and companies, smallholders towards deforestation free supply chains
- Smallholder yield increase
Bia cocoa landscape, Ghana

- Siting tool to assess landscape and risk categories
- Multi-stakeholder land use planning system that focuses on forest and agricultural land conversions around Bia landscape piloted
- Improved cocoa agro-forestry rehabilitation model to support 2000 smallholders
- Deforestation traceability system to farm level developed and operational (3 companies)
Key factors impact at scale

1. Need to *understand landscape* to examine trade-offs and synergies. To balance competing objectives; agriculture-forest, protection, food security, land rights etc. Pinpoint where sourcing appropriate

2. *Multi-stakeholder engagement*; shared vision and solutions, better understanding stakeholders needs. In particular closer working along the value chains

3. The new practices must show to work and bring *benefits to multiple groups* (farmers, processors, companies, government)
4. *Strong government support* supporting policy and/or plans key for replication and incentives for investment

5. Clear company motivation (due to regulatory, reputation risks, market diversification/demand, social and environmental costs etc). (e.g. deforestation free for sourcing companies).

6. Pilot may some public support. This can only be for a set period. Tap into *innovative finance* (climate, impact investment etc)?
Key elements addressing trade-offs and delivering at scale
Thank you

Contact SNV

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