AT THE INTERFACE OF FOREST AND FARM

TFESSD

An agenda for research

REDD+ poses multiple challenges

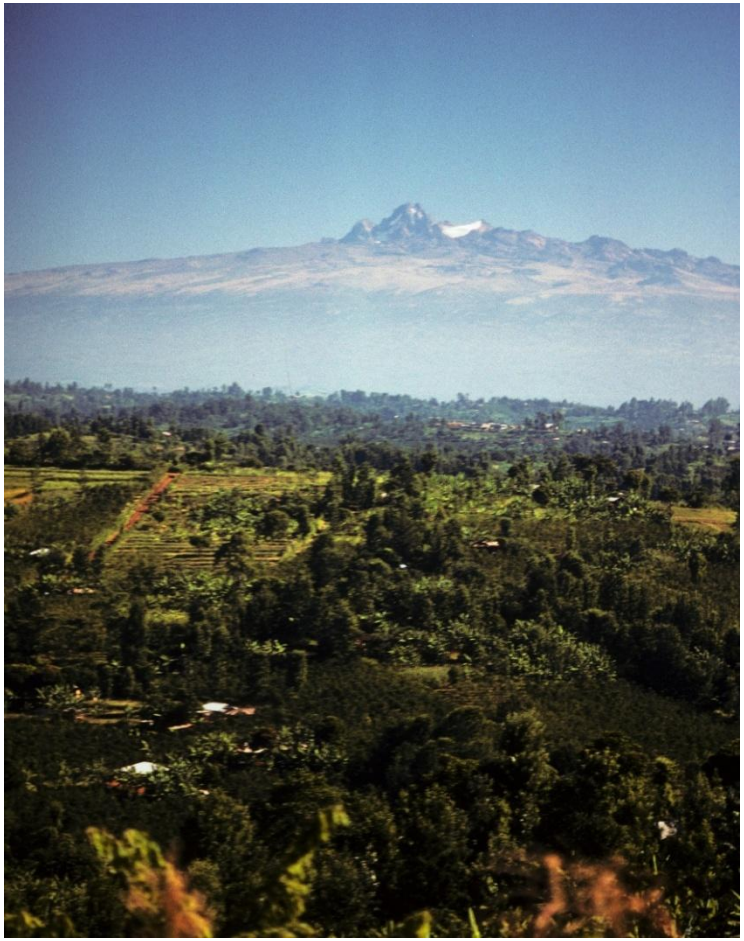
How to:

- Shift household demands for forest products from forest to farm;
  - Spectrum of impacts
    - Rural and subsistence uses
    - Commercial uses
  - Substitution? woodfuel, industrial timber
- Increase tree cover in farming areas to meet demands for tree products
- Improve the management of forests and woodlands to meet demands

Risks of understating the obvious

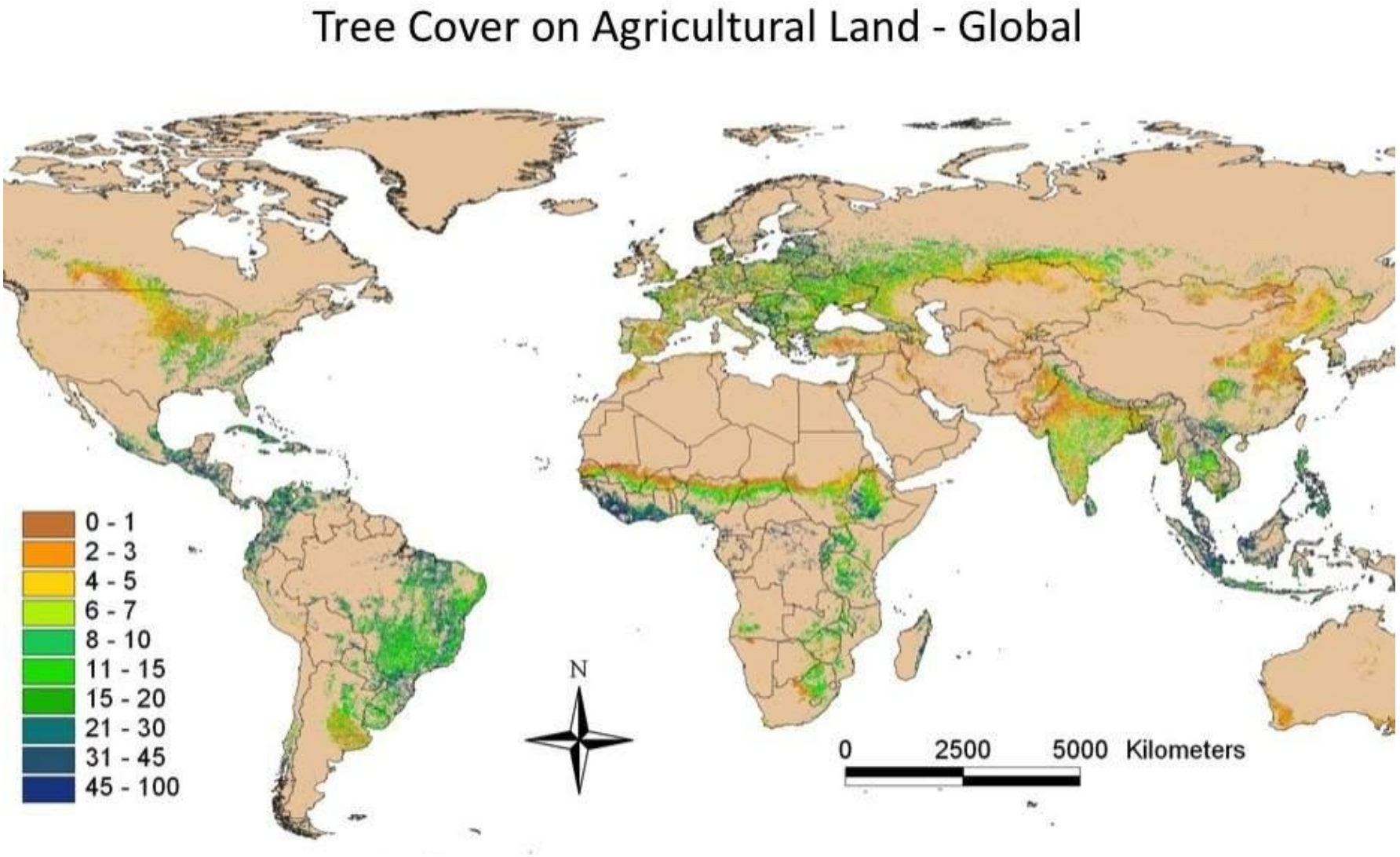
Transitions are underway:

- Global forest cover is both degrading and declining;
- In rural landscapes, tree cover as well as the number of trees on farms is increasing.



Source: FAO (2005). State of the World's Forests.

Risks of understating the obvious



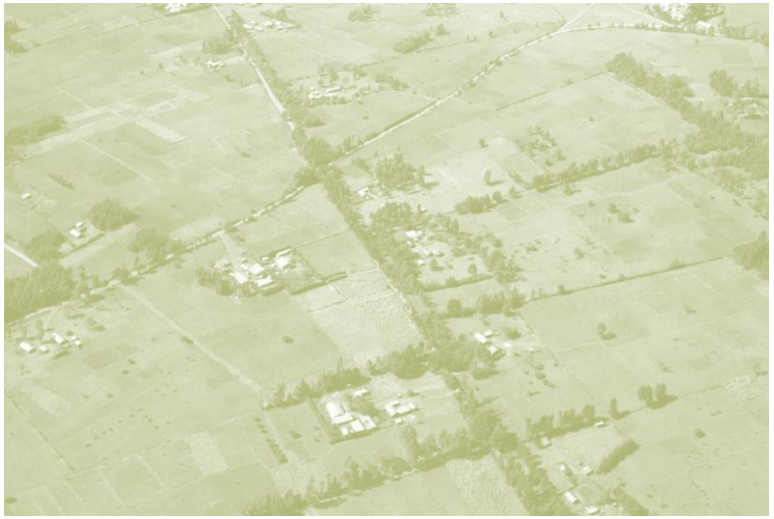
Trees on farms are increasing.

Why?

Cash on the stump…

Establishing boundaries…

Improving crop productivity…



…and increasing household consumption.

Forest and woodland recovery

In some areas, forests and woodlands are recovering as a result of long term programs focusing on rehabilitation

5 million ha of millet production in Niger under Faidherbia albida farmingsystems

Regenerating woodlands…

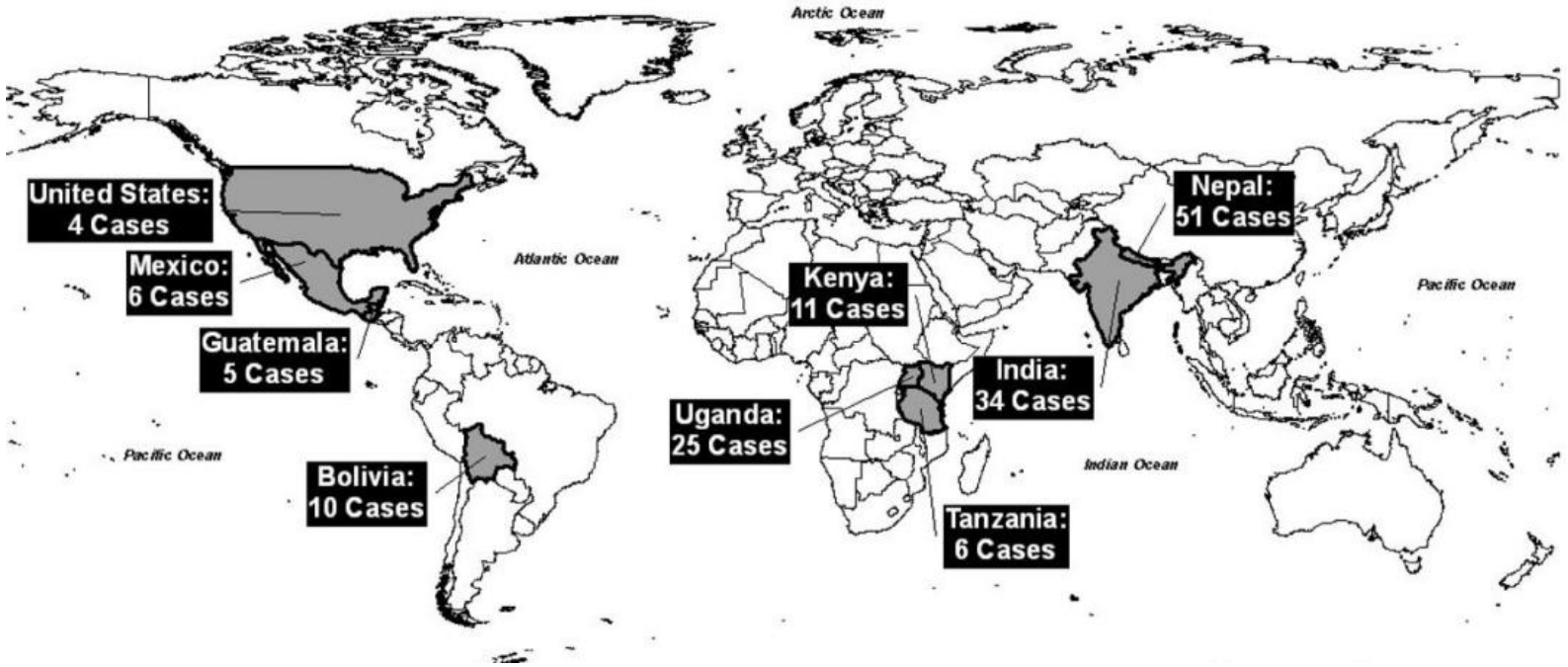
Ownership and tenure
… and why it matters for REDD+

- Who owns trees on farms?
  - Sometimes separable land and tree tenure
  - Widely accepted principle of ‘who puts in the labor owns the tree’
  - Gender implications derived from custom
- Who owns trees in forests and woodlands?
  - State, community, privat
  - Questions of governance

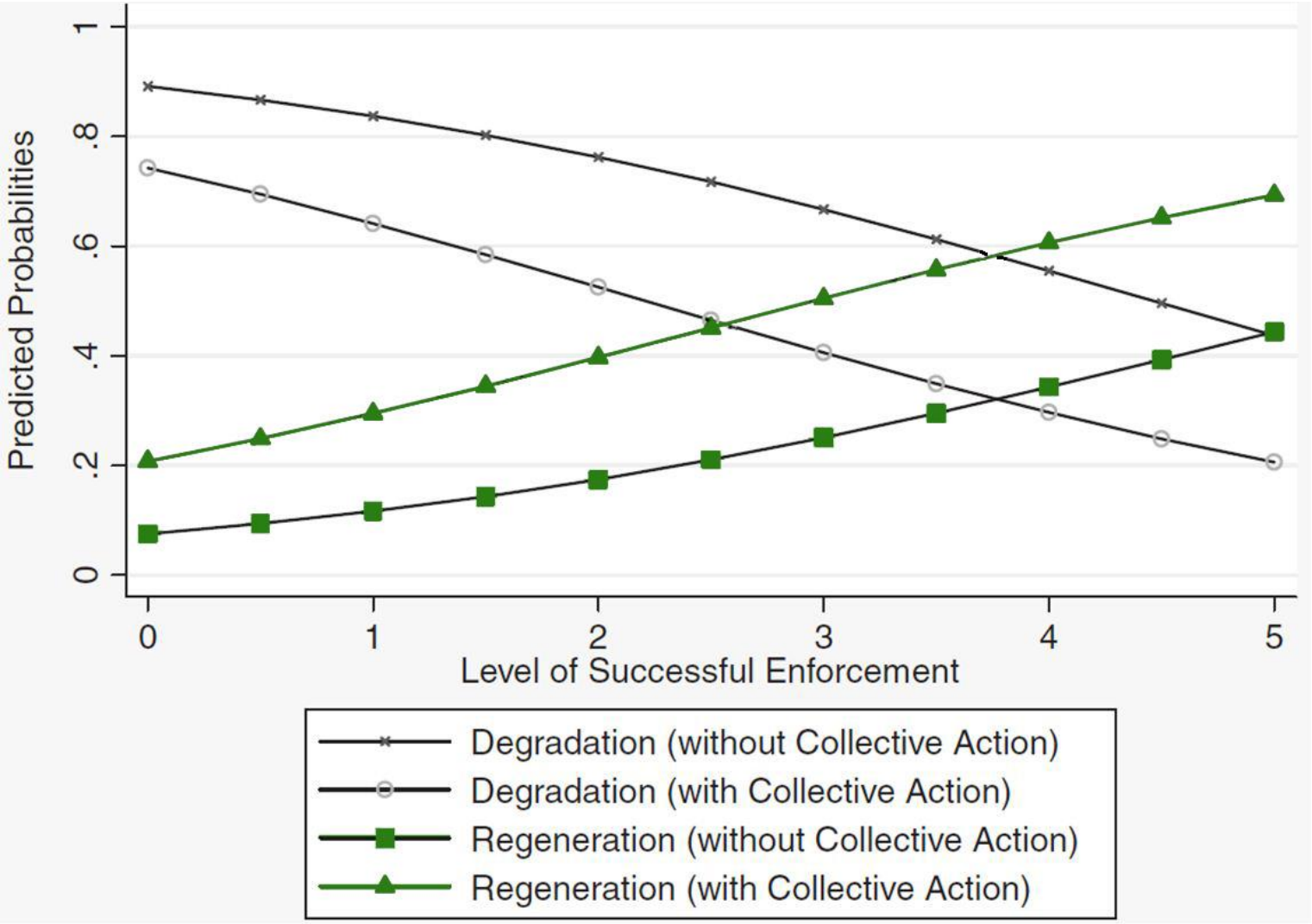
Emergence of markets for forest carbon:
Who owns the trees

Devolving rights of woodland and forest ownership

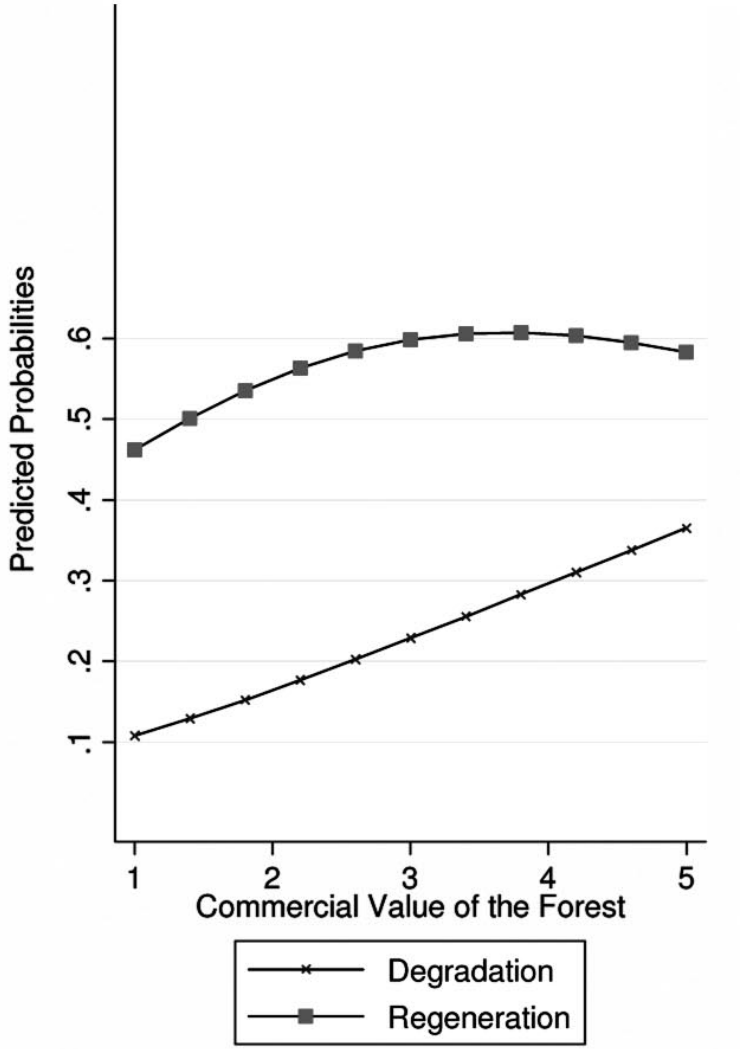
- Does it improve management?
- Empirical studies: Chhatre and Agrawal (2008, 2009); Coleman (2009)



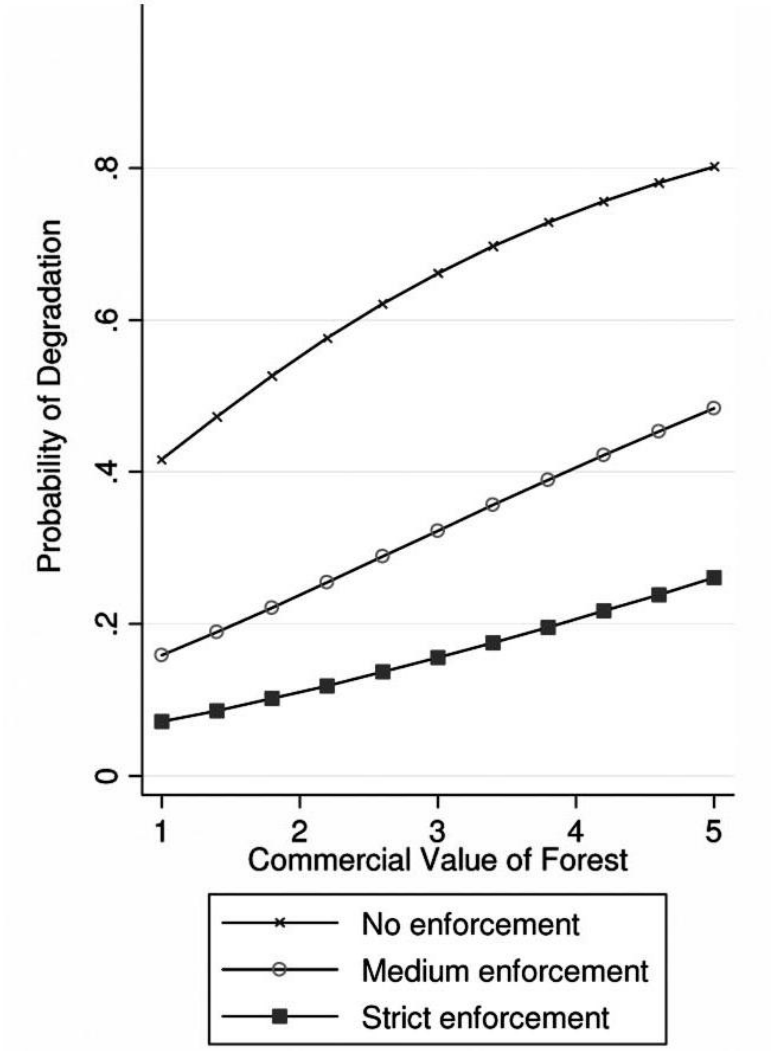
Collective action in community forests works …



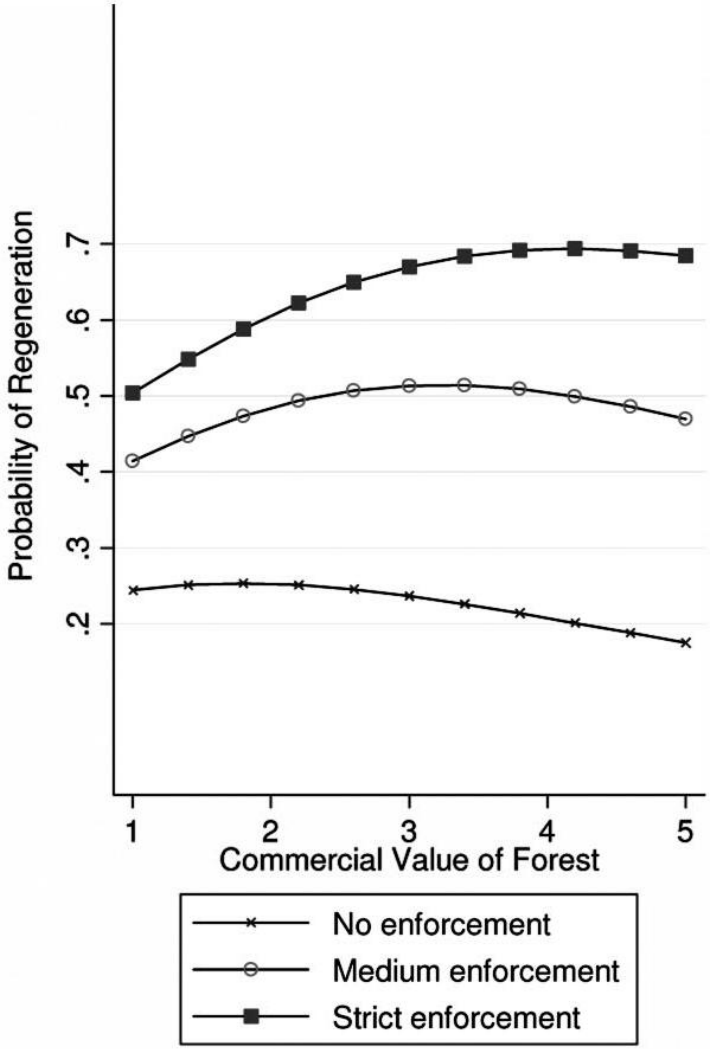
Markets have important influences…



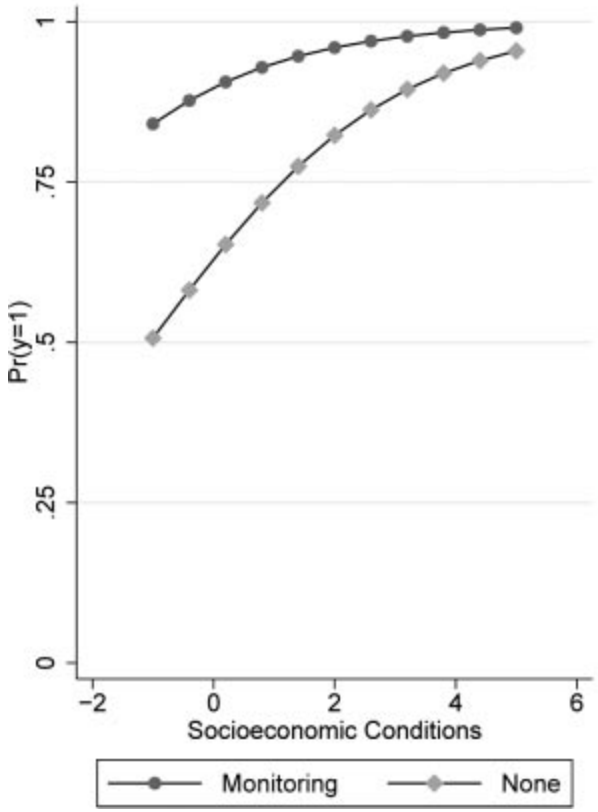
Markets can drive degradation..



…and can promote forest recovery



Better community forest governance improves forest outcomes…



- Monitoring and sanctioning improve biodiversity outcomes
- Greater rule-making autonomy at the local level is associated with high carbon storage and livelihood benefits

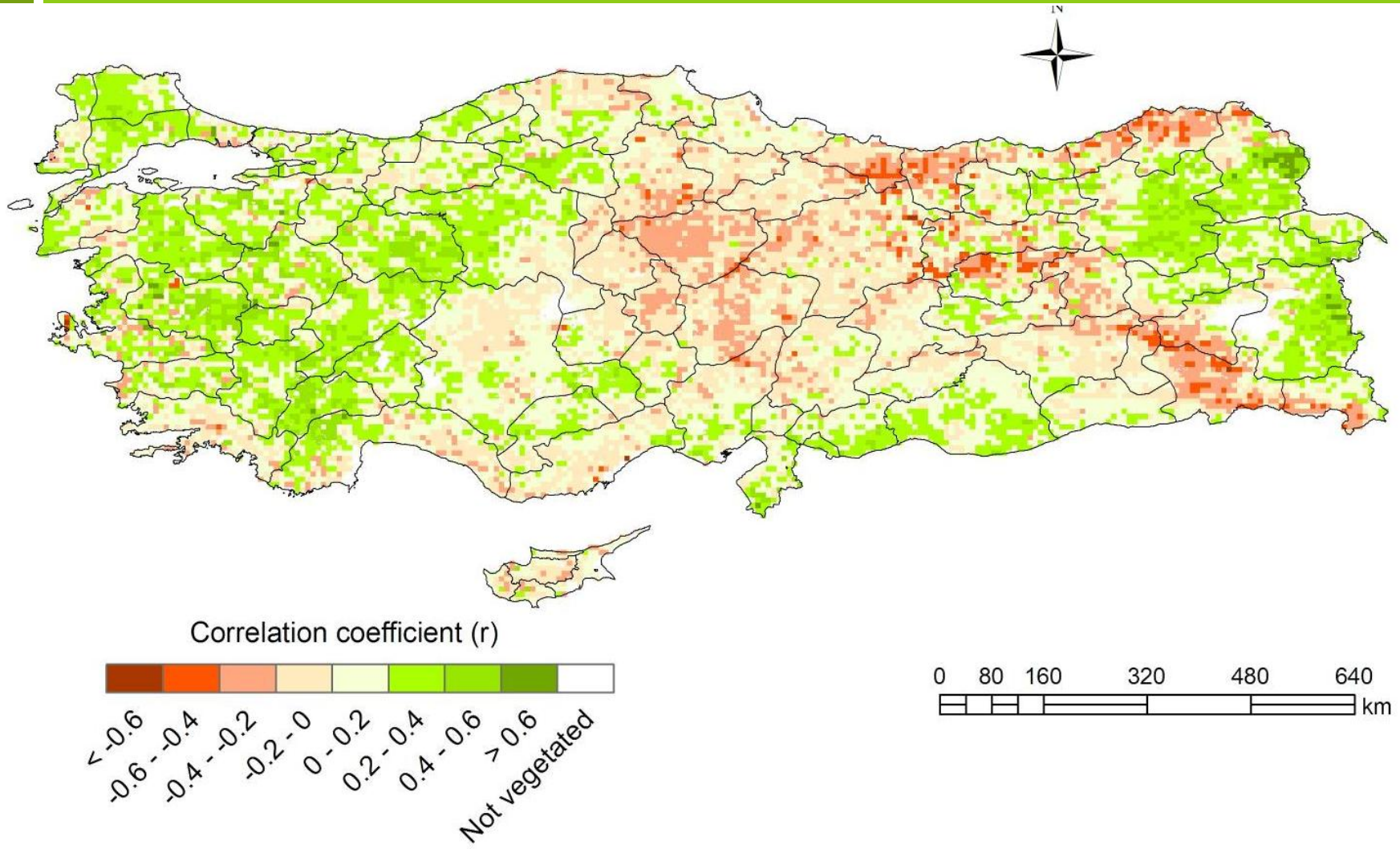
Rehabilitating rural landscapes…

How to target public spending at the right things

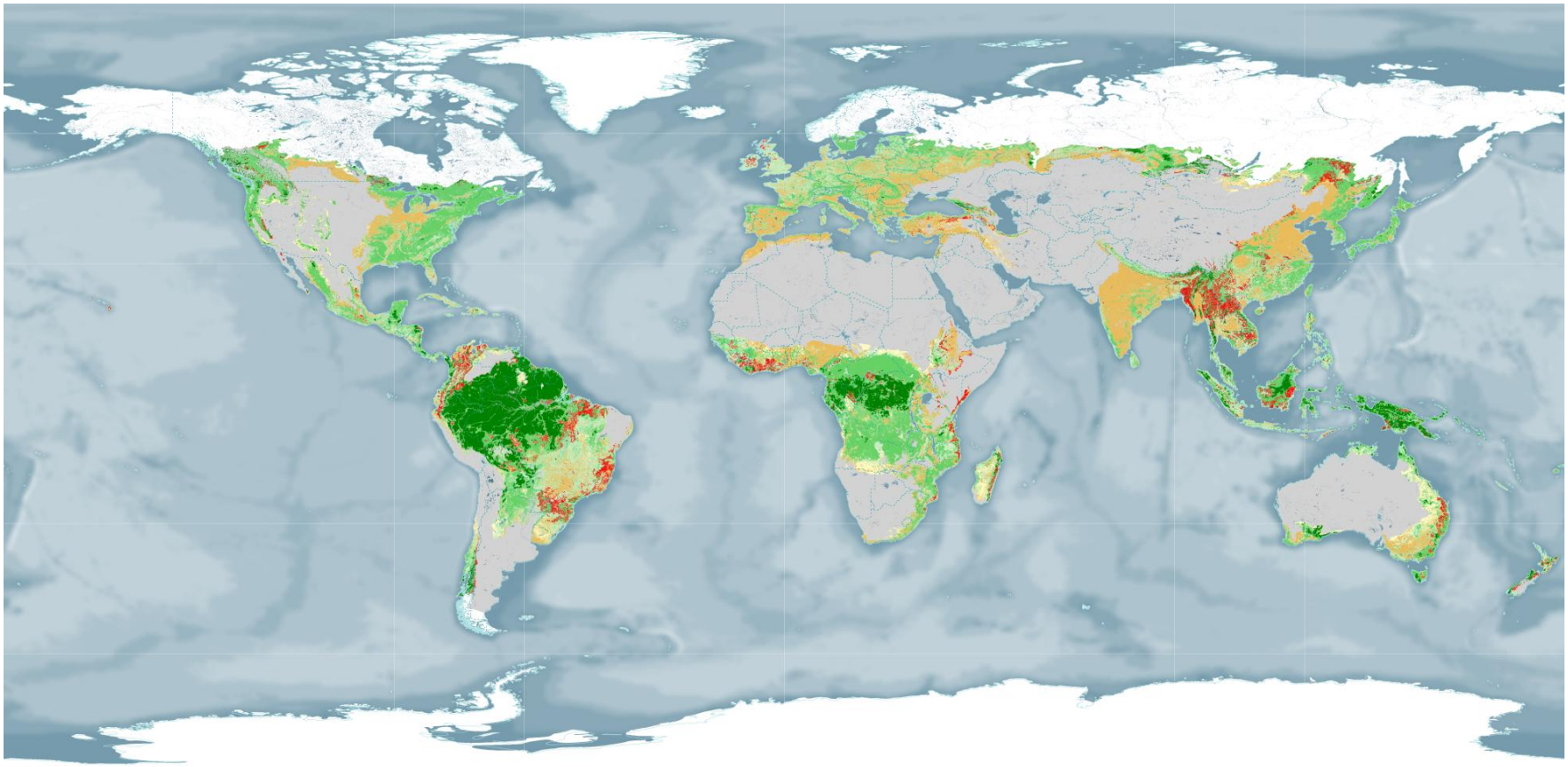
Turkey: effort to rationalize public spending on soil and water conservation by:

- Identifying the areas which are physically degraded (rainfall use efficiency – how much vegetation do you get per unit of rainfall)
- Identifying where rates of rural poverty are high.
- Overlaying land degradation maps with rural poverty maps to identify hot spots

Targeting Watershed Rehabilitation in Turkey

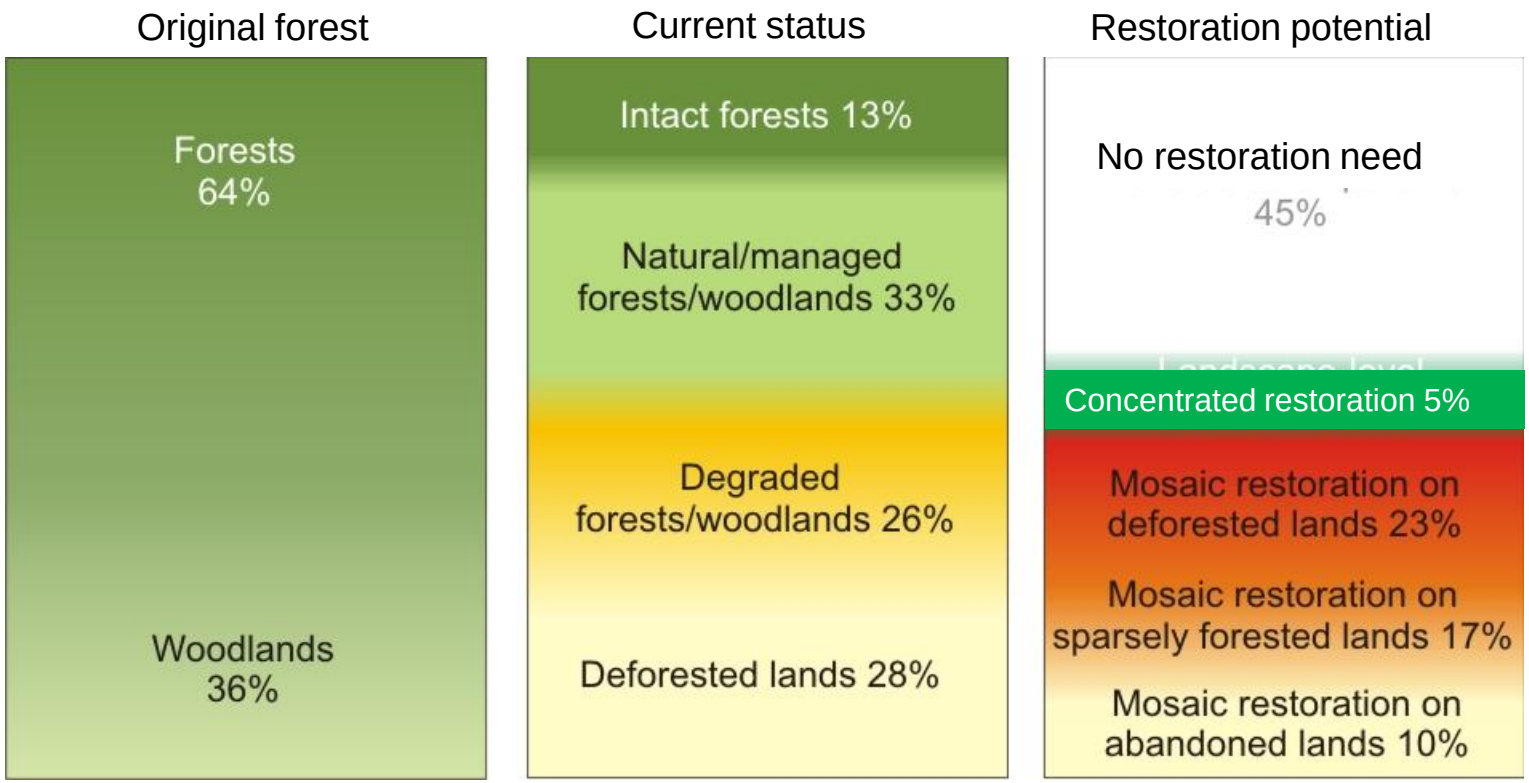


Global potential for landscape rehabilitation



Landscapes with restoration potential:
Red – potential for concentrated restoration. Degraded concentrated forest areas with low intensity landuse and low population density
Yellow – potential for mosaic restoration. Forest farm boundaries

Landscapes of Opportunity: What does it mean?



… A billion hectares are potentially available for landscape restoration

Some references:

www.profor.info

www.ideastransformlandscapes.org

www.sitemaker.umich.edu/ifri/home