



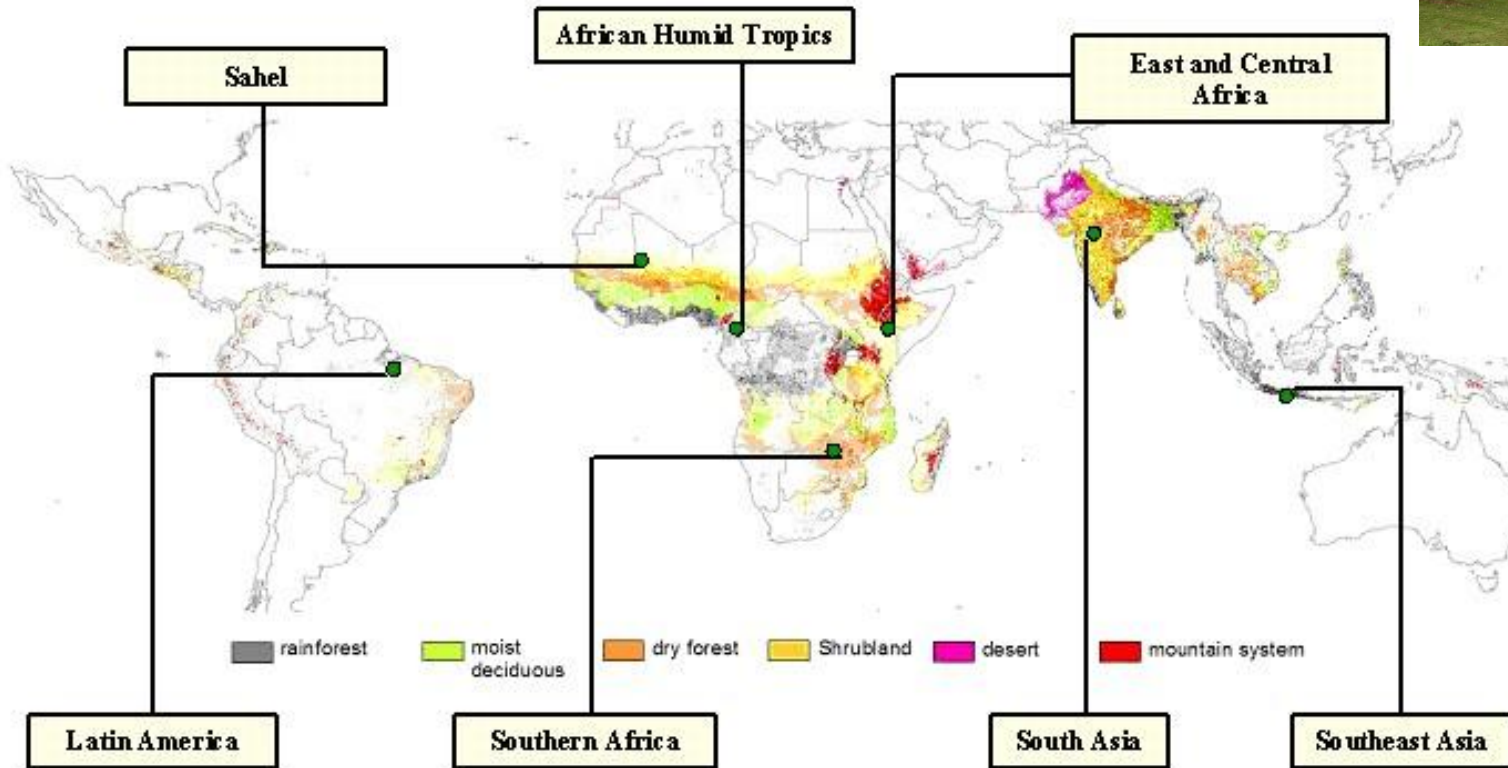
**Socio-ecological production
landscapes, Agroforestry and the
Satoyama Initiative**

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World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)

- One of the 15 International Research Centers of the CGIAR.
- Headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya
- Activities in Southeast Asia, South Asia, Southern Africa, West and Central Africa and Sahel, East Africa and **Latin America (Amazon offices in Peru and Brazil)**



About Us and Our Mission

“Scientific knowledge about the diverse and complex roles of trees in agricultural landscapes should support policies and programs to enhance livelihoods and to conserve the environment.”

The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF):

generates science-based knowledge on the diverse roles that trees play in rural transformation in the developing world where smallholder households strategically increase their use of trees in agricultural landscapes to improve their food security, nutrition, income, health, shelter, energy resources and environmental sustainability.



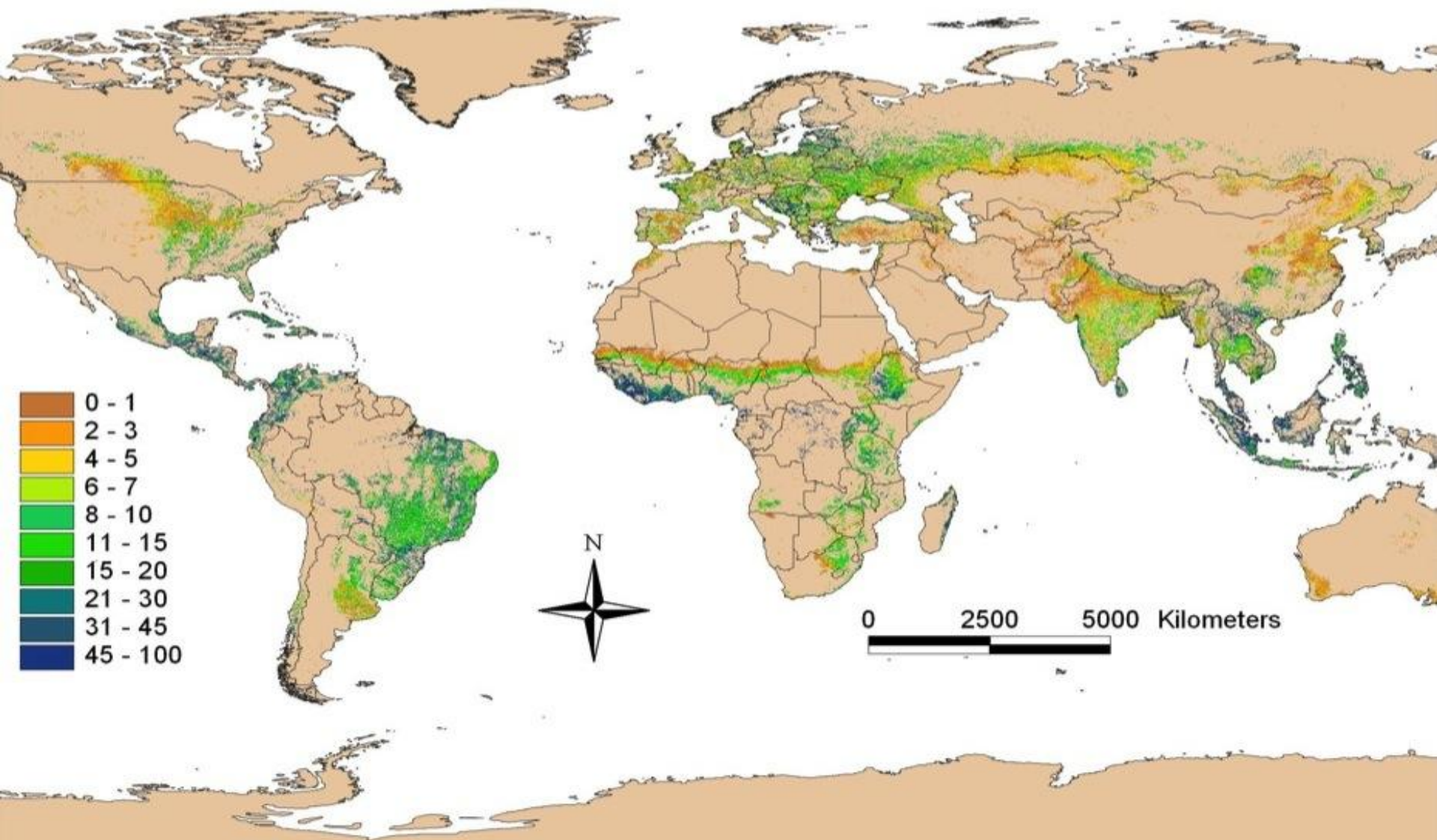
***'Two trends seem almost universal
in the tropics:***

*-- the number of trees in forests is **declining**,
and*

*-- the number of trees on farms is **increasing**'*

FAO. 2005. State of the World's Forests

Tree Cover on Agricultural Land - Global



Agroforests are thus components of Socio-ecological production landscapes



SEPLs are dynamic mosaics of habitats and land uses that have been shaped over the years by interactions between people and nature. When managed effectively, they are beneficial to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services

Benefits of Agroforestry-based SEPLs:

- Biodiversity: habitat structure connectedness and direct increase in species richness and evenness
- Livelihoods: food security, income security, long-term sustainability, non-cash benefits, diversification of productive base
- Climate change mitigation (of carbon emissions) through sequestration in soil and biomass, as well as conservation of forest C stocks.
- Adaptation: increased soil water holding capacity, soil fertility; integration of drought resilient trees into agricultural systems.
- Partnering with local communities through supporting sustainable land use systems helps to ensure resilient social and ecological landscapes.

SEPLs Case

West Java, Indonesia



West Java is highly populated, and most land is a mosaic of rice paddy fields, agroforestry, and forests. These landscapes reduce soil erosion, control water flow, while providing fruits, fuel, and livelihood elements.

SEPLs Case

Mt. Kilimanjaro Region, Tanzania



Chagga communities have practiced complex agroforestry for centuries, providing key ecosystem services to protect critical watersheds and biodiversity on Mt. Kilimanjaro, which is recently under threat of climate change.

SEPLs Case

Kagogo, Northern Rwanda



Erosion caused loss of fertile soil, leading to sediment and pollution in lakes and rivers. Sustainable land management, esp. AF has reversed soil degradation and kept water clean, benefitting local communities.

SEPLs Case Evergreen Agriculture

THIS IS THE FUTURE

Faidherbia albida agroforests on millions of hectares in Africa enhance soil fertility and increase food crop yields. These locally-developed systems exploit the tree's unique trait: dormancy during the growing season.

Maize farming in a *Faidherbia* agroforest in Mbarali District, Southern Highlands, Tanzania. 2008
Photo: Saldi Mkomwa

SEPLs Case

The Amazon Agroforests of Tomé-Açu



Japanese-Brazilians settled in Para state since the 1930s have successfully recovered degraded lands through combining cash crops (black pepper), commercial fruit trees (cocoa, cupuaçu, açaí palm), timber trees, and the surrounding forests. These AF systems provide environmental conservation, livelihood security and regional development.



ICRAF supports an International Partnership to promote SEPLs (compatible with Satoyama concept)

Ensure synergy, complementarities among all the activities of organisations

maximize resources and strengthen the work of each other

(with knowledge, expertise etc.)



Expected Role (I) Enhance Understanding and Raising Awareness

Research on ways & means to:

- Promote wisdom on **ecosystem services**
- Bridge **TEK & modern science**
- Explore new forms of **co-management**
- Revitalize and support **innovation** on SEPL
- integrate **policy results & decision-making**

**Dissemination,
Education
Promotion**

**Measurable
indicators** of
resilience for SEPL

**Case-studies, lessons
learned & Online
tools** and databases

Collaborative Projects

Partners *

Partners **

Partners***

Support and Expand Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes

- **Enhance capacity**
(e.g. through regional workshops)
- **Provide support (financial, institutional, technological etc.) for on-the-ground projects and activities**



Proposed Global Partnership for Research & Mobilization on SEPLs and the Satoyama Initiative

Trajectory of previous collaborative events

- Side events at World Congress on Agroforestry in 8.2009
- Agroforestry Symposium in Tokyo, Dec 2009
- Preparation on Paris Declaration at UNESCO Paris, Jan 2010
- Nairobi SBSTTA, April 2010

Future Activities

- Joint preparation and meetings: COP10 at Nagoya
- Furthering partnership for networking on Research and Policy

Partnership's modus operandi

✓ Membership is open to all organizations and donors dealing with socio-ecological production landscapes

Nagoya 2010:

- ✓ Further develop the strategy of the partnership, roles and responsibilities, and its funding scheme
- ✓ Brazilian government is welcome to attend!



Thank you!

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