# ASB Partnership for the Tropical Forest Margins: The BenchMark Sites Experience

# FTA Science Meeting on Sentinel Landscapes December 18, Bonn, Germany



#### What is it?

 A global consortium hosted by ICRAF, of over 40 research institutions, NARS, NGOs, government agencies, universities, and community groups; with contributions from about 250 researchers; a Millennium Assessment partner



# Goal and Outputs

"Raise productivity and income of rural households living in the tropical forest margins without increasing deforestation or undermining essential environmental services."

- ASB1. Site-specific results and cross-regional syntheses of tradeoffs at the tropical forest margins and options for optimizing those tradeoffs.
- · ASB2. Results on tradeoffs and policy options are disseminated to national, regional and international stakeholders and policy fora, with particular emphasis on policy processes identified as having greatest potential for advancing the ASB goal.
- ASB3. An efficient, productive and member-owned research network at the national, regional and international scales.



### Quick Outline

- Longterm Commitment to co-location by multiple and diverse partners
- Investments in defining and re-defining a set of landscapes
- Investment in an adaptable framework for data collection and analysis
- What impact? Success? And Challenges...



# 40 Partners: Core Set of Partners in last 10 years











INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE sustainable solutions for ending hunger and poverty Supported by the CGIAR



















#### Global concerns:

Policy focus 2007 Bali agenda renewal

Climat e change

C stocks & GHG emissions

rejected unless

Intensification hypothesis

CIFOR/ICRAF Biodiversity in

Landscape Mosaics : Eligibility of landscape-scale management for REDD incentives

Landscapes with:

Natural Forest

Managed forest

Agroforest

Tropical forest margins

Tree crops

**Pasture** 

Food crops

Watershed concerns

Fradeoffs,

need for

ES

driving local EES

Amazon

**Initiative** 

BGBD-GEF :

NARS:

(Tree) Crop

& Forest Management/

innovation

2.

Employment, labour absorption

Local concerns:

Economic growth

2005 review

Potential next steps...

REDD/REALU implementation mechanisms:

rights, institutions,

Site network...
Interface with CC adaptation

Certification in main export crops: cocoa, coffee, rubber, palm oil, biofuels



# Alternatives to Slash-&-Burn (ASB) **Benchmark Sites span the humid tropics**

Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forest Biome

#### HIGH EXTRAPOLATION POTENTIAL: PANTROPIC PROBLEM DOMAIN



1000 0 1000 2000 Kilometers

Source: WWF Global 200 Ecoregions (WWF 2001). Notes: The Biomes displayed are only forest biomes that are present in the warm humid and subhumid tropics.

#### Terrestrial Forest Biomes

Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests
Tropical and Subtropical Dry and Monsoon Broadleaf Forests

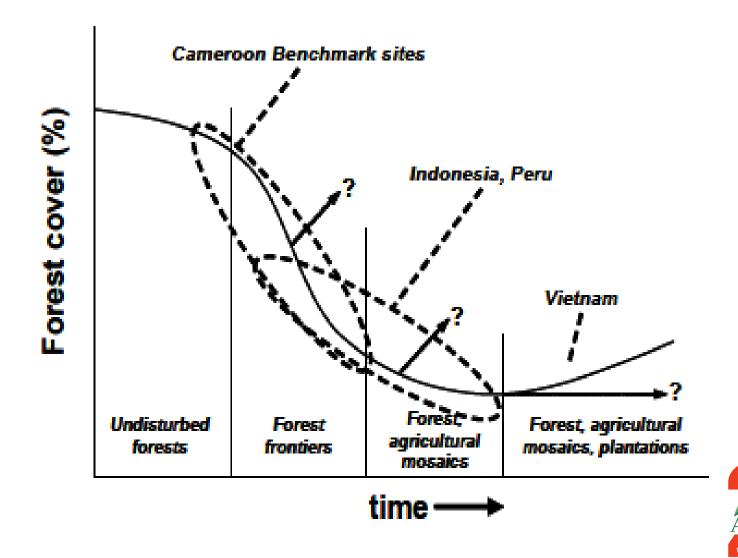
√ Focus area

Dividing line between humid and subhumid tropics

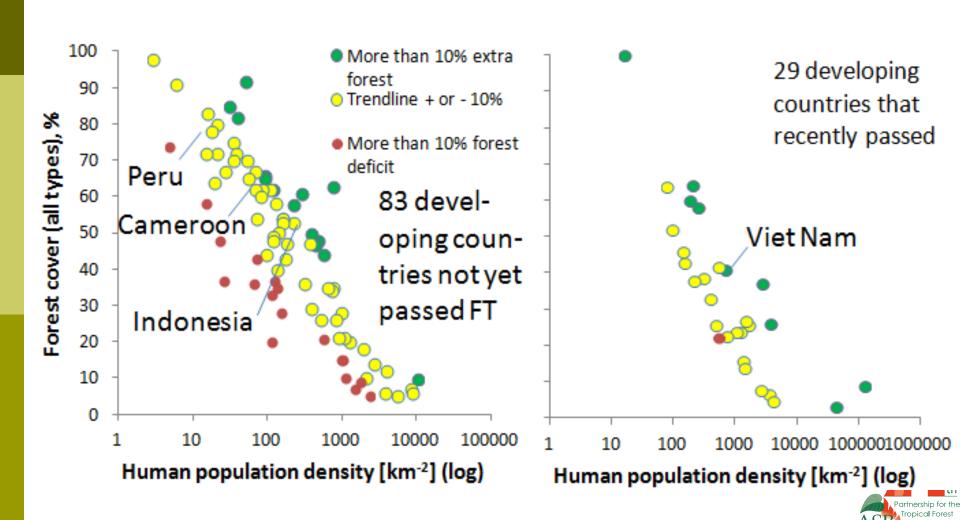
S ASB site locations



# In other words- countries fit along forest transition



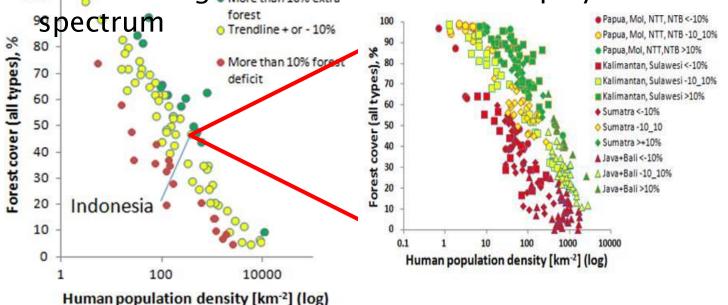
### Applied to four countries



#### Theory of Place depends on scale, e.g.

Indonesia as a country is a point in the centre of the curve,

but zooming in to district scale it displays the full



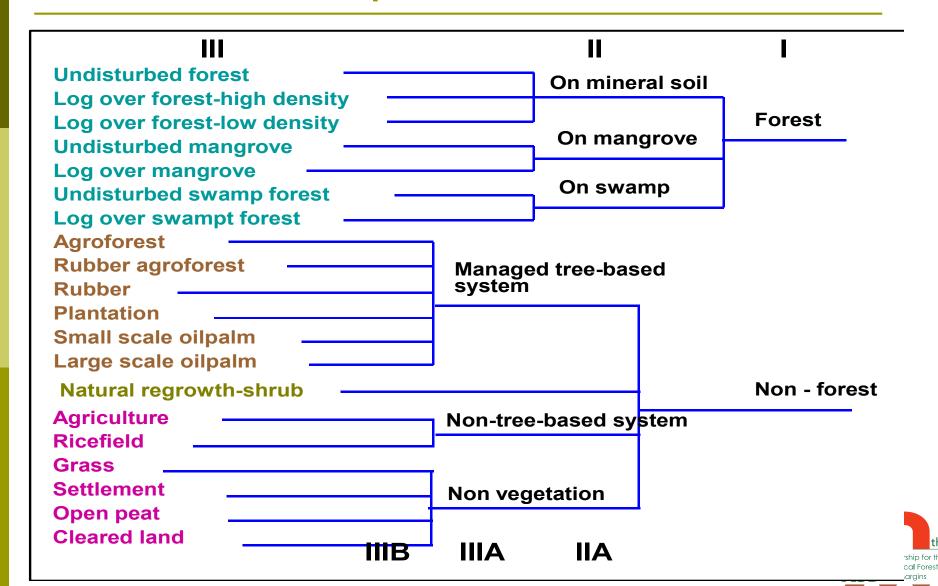
van Noordwijk, M. and G.B. Villamor. 2014. Tree cover transitions in tropical landscapes: hypotheses and cross-continental synthesis. GLPnews, 10: 33-37. (Open



## The ASB Matrix

ASB Summary Matrix: Forest Margins of Sumatra						
Land-use	Global environment		Agronomic sustainability	National policymakers' concerns		Adoptability by smallholders
	Carbon sequestration	Biodiversity	Plot-level production sustainability	Potential profitability (at social prices)	Employment	Production incentives (at private prices)
Description	Aboveground, TIme-averaged (tonnes/ha)	Aboveground, Plant species/ standard plot	Overall rating	Returns to land (US\$/ha)	Average labour input (days/ha/yr)	Returns to labour (US\$/day)
Natural forest	306	120	1	0	0	0
Community- based forest management	136	100	1	11	0.2	4.77
Commercial logging	93	90	0.5	1080	31	0.78
Rubber agroforest	89	90	0.5	506	111	2.86
Oil palm monoculture	54	25	0.5	1653	108	4.74
Upland rice/bush fallow rotation	7	45	0.5	(117)	25	1.23
Continuous cassava degrading to <i>Imperata</i>	2	15	0	28	98	1.78

### Cascaded Land Use Classification-Elastic and adaptable



# Generation of IPGs and Impacts

1200 Publications

Slash-and-Burn
 Agriculture: The
 Search for
 Alternatives volume
 by Palm CA, SA Vosti,
 PA Sanchez, PJ
 Ericksen (Eds.):

FAO's State of Food and
Agriculture for 2007
Lead article in the World
Agroforestry Centre Annual
Report for 2006.

At Loggerheads by Ken Chomitz, World Bank

Righelato and Spracklen, 2007. "Carbon Mitigation by Biofuels or by Saving and Restoring Forests?" *Science.* 17 AUGUST 2007 VOL 317:902.

Stern Report on the Economics of Climate Change, chpt 26 GEO-Global Environmental Outlook 4 (UNEP 2007, p.91).



# Taking this approach to National Level-IPGs

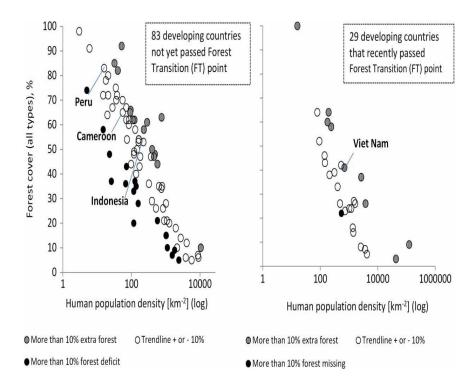
http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2014.905822



synthesis article

# REDD+ Readiness progress across countries: time for reconsideration

PETER AKONG MINANG<sup>1\*</sup>, MEINE VAN NOORDWIJK<sup>2</sup>, LALISA A DUGUMA<sup>1</sup>, DIEUDONNE ALEMAGI<sup>3</sup>, TRONG HOAN DO<sup>4</sup>, FLORENCE BERNARD<sup>1</sup>, PUTRA AGUNG<sup>2</sup>, VALENTINA ROBIGLIO<sup>5</sup>, DELIA CATACUTAN<sup>4</sup>, SUYANTO SUYANTO<sup>2</sup>, ANGEL ARMAS<sup>5</sup>, CLAUDIA SILVA AGUAD<sup>5</sup>, MIREILLE FEUDJIO<sup>3</sup>, GAMMA GALUDRA<sup>2</sup>, RETNO MARYANI<sup>2</sup>, DOUGLAS WHITE<sup>6</sup>, ATIEK WIDAYATI<sup>2</sup>, ELIZABETH KAHURANI<sup>1</sup>, SARA NAMIREMBE<sup>1</sup>, BERIA LEIMONA<sup>2</sup>



**Figure 2** Location of case-study countries along the forest transition (FT) as represented by forest cover versus human population density

Source: Köthke, Leischner, & Elsasser (2013).



### **THANK YOU**











INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE sustainable solutions for ending hunger and poverty

Supported by the CGIAR

















