



India Land & Development Conference 2020 Session Concept Notes



Panel: **Agroforestry, Gender and Tenure**

Organized by: **World Resources Institute (WRI India)**

There is growing evidence that agroforestry systems provide a win-win solution to climate change by mitigating the risk associated with change in climate, improving farmer's income and increasing farmer's capacity to adapt to climate risks (Lasco, Delfino, and Espaldon 2014). The Government of India recognizes the potential of agroforestry for improving the livelihood of nearly 700 million people in the country who are dependent on agriculture and forests for their sustenance. This includes 117 million small holder farmers cultivating in less than 2 hectares of land and 80 to 100 million women involved in agriculture labour. India was the first country to have a National Agroforestry Policy 2014, which identifies agroforestry as an instrument for transforming the lives of the rural farming population, protecting ecosystems and ensuring food security through sustainable means (Chavan et al. 2015). There is also extensive opportunity for agroforestry in India. WRI India's Restoration Opportunities Atlas identifies 140 Mha with potential for landscape restoration, out of which 87 Mha of opportunity is for agroforestry in rainfed cultivated lands. If the tree cover in these regions is increased to 20 percent using native species, it is estimated it can result in sequestration of 3.5 Gigatons of CO₂e through above-ground biomass alone (WRI India 2018).

The panel on 'agroforestry, gender and tenure' at ILDC 2020, will discuss the role of gender, land tenure and tree tenure in scaling agroforestry in India. The panel will discuss the incentives for uptake and barriers to scaling agroforestry in India. Focus will be on sharing learning and experiences of implementing agroforestry in India, insights on land Agroforestry pathways can help India achieve several international commitments to landscape restoration. These include the Bonn Challenge commitment to restore 21 Mha, the Paris climate agreement to sequester additional 2.5 to 3 Gigatons CO₂eq. by 2030 through improved forest and tree cover and land degradation neutrality target to restore 5 Mha. Importantly, agroforestry can support achieving India's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including SDGs 15 (life on land) and 13 (climate action) through improved tree cover and carbon sequestration. Provisioning services from agroforestry including food, fuel wood, fodder and non-timber forest produce are key pillars for alleviating poverty, providing food security and regulating flows of fresh water for drinking and irrigation. These services contribute toward achievement of SDGs 1 (no poverty), 2 (zero hunger), 6 (clean water and sanitation) and 8 (decent work and economic growth). Agroforestry can have positive impact on women in agriculture and contribute to SDGs 5 and 10 (gender equality and reduced inequality).



And tree tenure and the role of women. Findings from the panel would inform potential pathways to scale agroforestry for achieving India's NDC and SDGs. The discussion will support in identifying key enables conditions that support livelihoods and developmental outcomes through implementation of agroforestry on a large scale.

02-Mar-20

Panel 1. Land Agroforestry, Gender and Tenure

11.00 - 12.30 Hrs



Moderator

Ms. Marie Duraisami, Senior Project Associate

Dr. Ruchika Singh, Director, Sustainable Landscapes and Restoration, WRI India

Dr. Devashree Nayak, Agroforestry and Gender Scientist, South Asia Regional Program, World Agroforestry Centre

Ms. Anupama Sreeramaneni, COO, Araku Coffee & Head Agro Forestry Project, Naandi Foundation

Mr. Yogesh Sawant, Senior Programme Coordinator, BAIF Development Research Foundation

Shri. Sugato Dutt, IFS, APCCF, Social Forestry and Extension, Tamil Nadu

Mr. Amba Jamir, Executive Director, The Sustainable Development Forum Nagaland

Date and Time: **11:00 – 12:30 hrs | 2 March 2020**

Venue: **India International Centre, New Delhi**