

How can agroforestry contribute with solutions in the food-migration-health-climate nexus?

Ingrid Öborn

World Agroforestry (ICRAF) / Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)

**Building inclusive, healthy and resilient communities through agroforestry, HLPF 2019
Side Event, New York, 11 July 2019**

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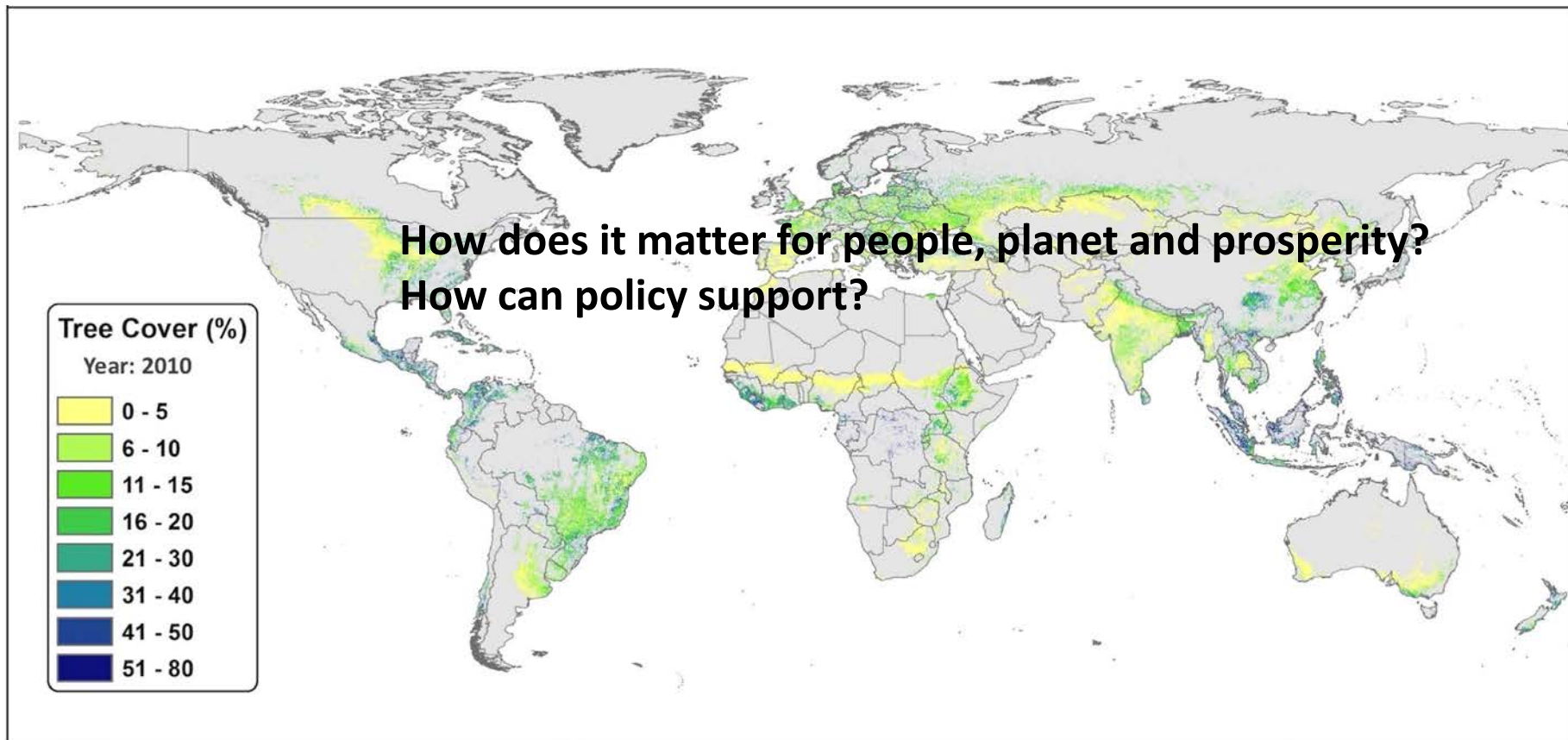


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Agroforestry – trees on farms



Map: Tree cover on agricultural land 2010

43% of agricultural land had at least 10% tree cover, and 23% at least 20% tree.

Tree cover increased overall 2% since 2000; decrease in Myanmar, Sierra Leone, Argentina

Trees on farms



Son La, Vietnam

Forest gardens



Central highlands, Vietnam



From maize
monocropping to agroforestry

Transforming lives and landscapes with trees

Tranz Nzoia (Kenya)



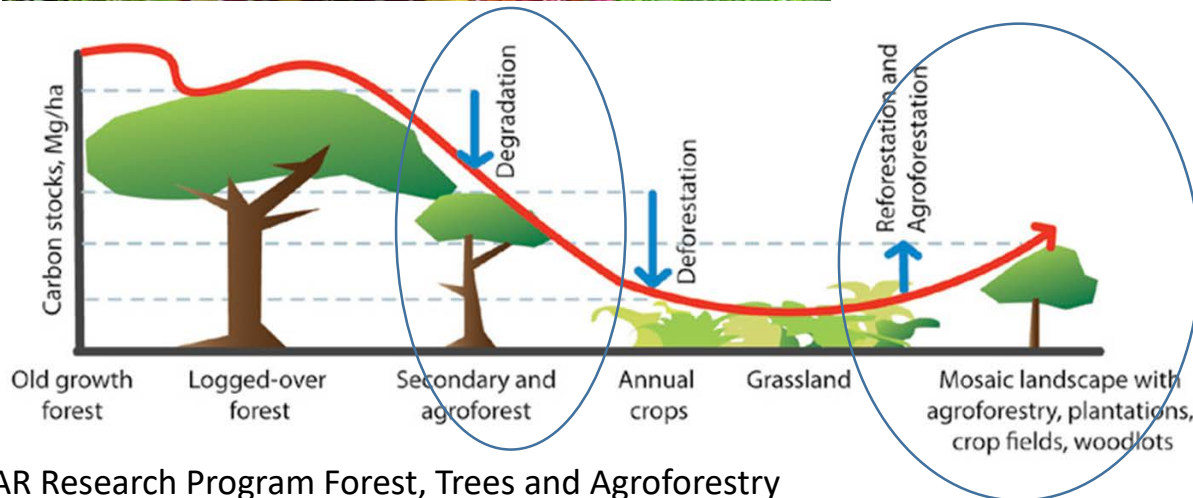
Multifunctional landscapes

Food & nutrition security, livelihoods, equitable access, income, resilience, ecosystem services, biodiversity, landscape restoration



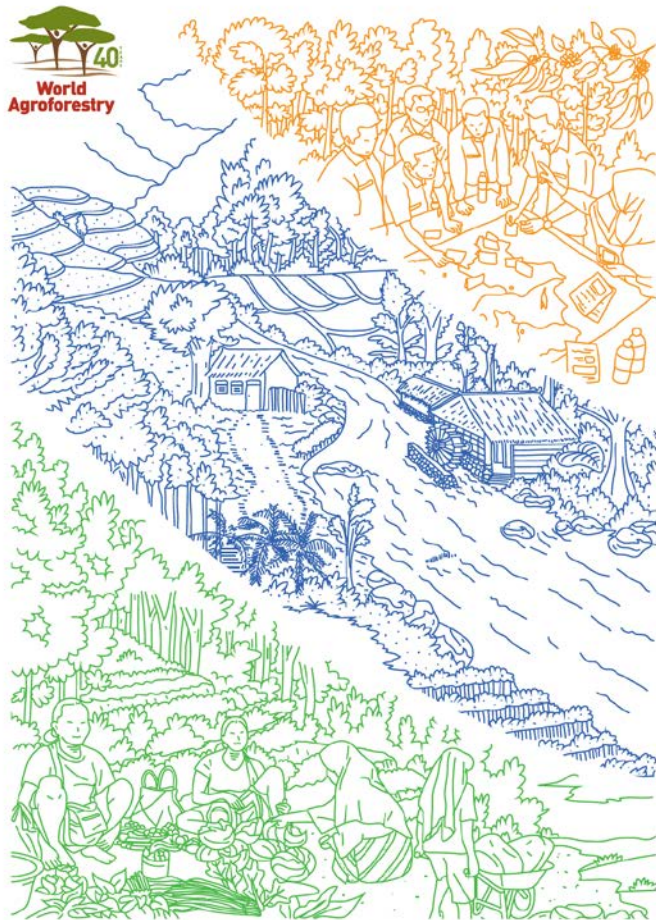
Community forestry village in Chiang Mai, Thailand

Agroforestry: practice ↔ research ↔ policy



Trees as nexus for SDG's:
agroforestry for integrated options
(van Noordwijk et al 2015)

Learn more about agroforestry science over 40 years



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
THROUGH TREES ON FARMS:**
agroforestry in its fifth decade

Edited by Meine van Noordwijk

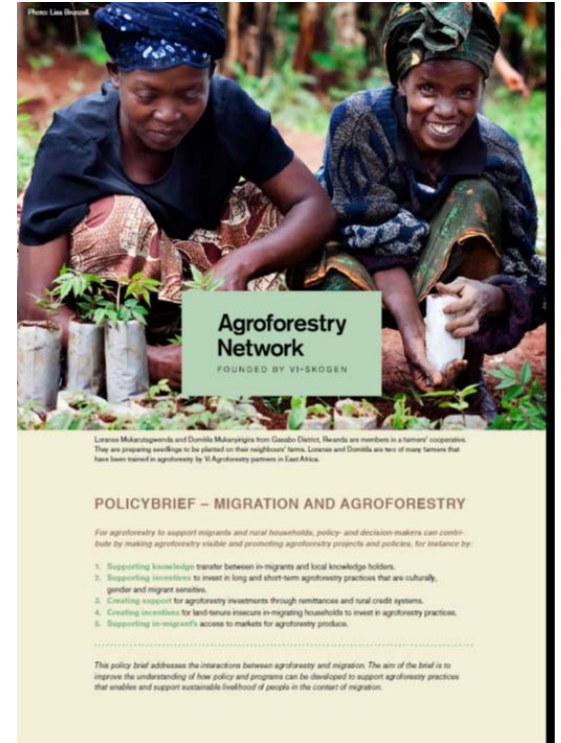
NEW book available on-line
<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/trees-on-farms>

Migration and agroforestry

People migrate for many reasons such as *climate or other natural disasters, conflict or as labour*.

More people are forced to move due to sudden climate and natural disasters than due to conflict. Others migrate as labour

Most people migrate to another developing country and less than 35% to a more developed country. Many are migrants in their own country. 50% of migrants are women



Migration relates to climate and natural disasters

Today, *three times as many people* have been forced to move due to climate and natural disasters than conflict.

- A majority have migrated to neighboring countries or elsewhere in their immediate region.
- Migration puts tremendous pressure on the host country's resources – particularly natural resources.
- Natural resources are under pressure due to climate change, which leads to disagreements and conflicts, which in turn lead to increased migration.



Agroforestry supports resilience, climate change adaptation and mitigation

- Agroforestry can counteract some of the drivers of migration by offering resilience and a range of food and income opportunities through diverse products. Enabling environment and value chains are needed.
- Trees on farms not only support the need for food, fodder, wood fuel but also the reduce risk of deforestation, increase biodiversity, contribute to ecosystem services and sequester carbon



Right to a small piece of land will empower people to start catering for their living

- Poor migrants and long-term refugees need resource rights and incentives to invest in agriculture.
- When land and other resources are limited agroforestry practices offer many opportunities to food for nutrition and health and for income (example from Uganda)



Pigeon pea is a perennial legume which can grow into a small tree. It is used for food, fodder, fuel wood and it improves the soil fertility and conserve the soil

Case 2. Labour migration impacts agriculture and rural development in the home area

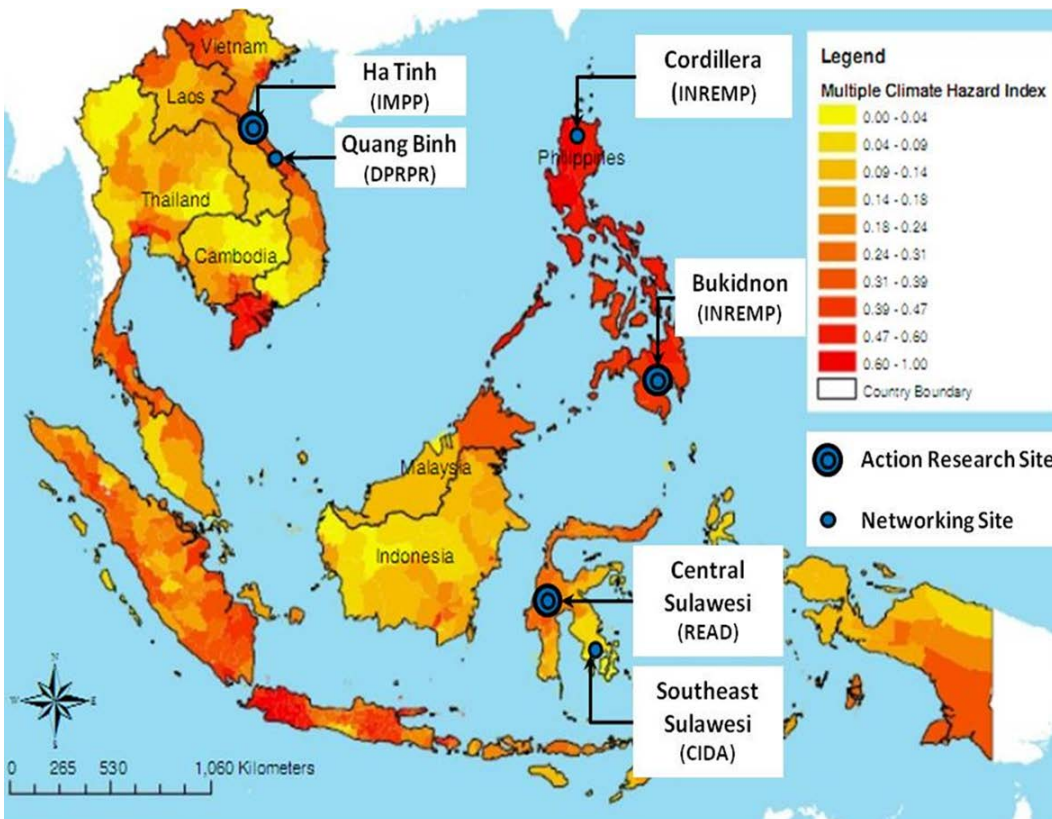
Investing remittances in improved farming practices and agroforestry

- Labor migration is one income diversification strategy for farming households
- Capacity development and incentives for investing remittances in agroforestry needed.
- Target women and youth who needs to get the rights to benefits from trees and tree products



Case 3: Regional agroforestry policy counteracting causes of migration

Association of Southeast Asian Nations ASEAN



More than 600 million people. **3 key drivers of change:**

- (1) rapid economic growth
- (2) regional integration and globalization
- (3) pressures on the natural resource base including climate change

(map EEPSEA; IFAD Smart Tree Invest Project)

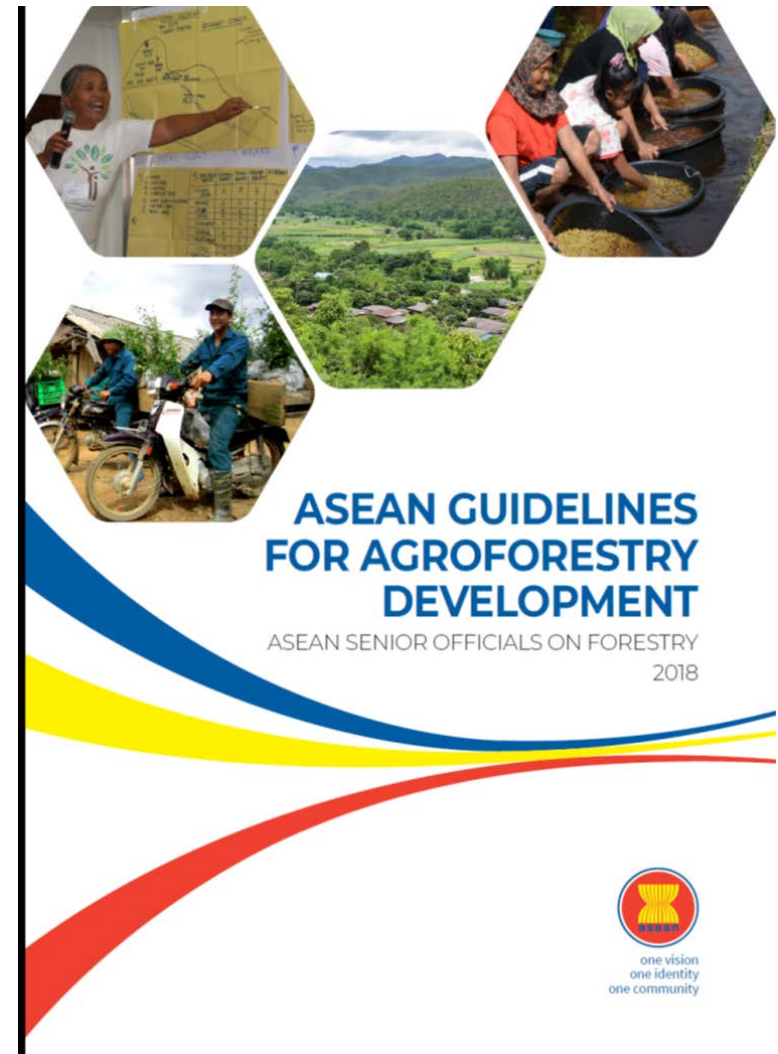
Vision and Strategic Plan for ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture & Forestry 2016 - 2025

Strategic Thrust 4: Increase resilience to climate change, natural disasters and other shocks;

4.5 Expand resilient agro-forestry systems where ecologically and economically appropriate

ASEAN Guidelines for Agroforestry Development endorsed by the Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry, Sept 2018

National agroforestry road maps are being developed



AGROFORESTRY for people, planet and prosperity

- Agroforestry has great potential to build inclusive, healthy and resilient communities
- Agroforestry can create livelihoods for refugees
- Agroforestry builds resilience and can counteract the reasons for people to migrate
- Regional and national agricultural policies bridging agriculture and forestry can counteract migration and support rural transformation at scale





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