

Tree Plantations in the Landscape

PRIORITIES, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Themes prioritized

- 1. New plantation models** considering sustainable intensification and climate changes
- 2. Engagement of other productive sectors and government**, thinking about governance models
- 3. Social justice** in the landscape scale, considering cultural aspects and promoting autonomy
- 4. New models of forest restoration**, considering increased
- 5. Diversification** in the landscape level, focusing land use, species and products
- 6. Neutral platforms for dialogue**, with equitable and balanced participation
- 7. Monitoring** and reporting of results achieved, including environmental, social and economic aspects

1) Challenges for sustainable intensification and climate changes

1. Acceptance / clarity about the concept of sustainable intensification, including GMOs, by society and certification schemes
2. Conciliation between increasing demand and more sustainable productions / markets (+ productivity / - negative impacts / + benefits)
3. Testing the effectiveness of new productive models
4. Understanding of the landscape approach and the productive sectors' role (impact) on that, including climate change
5. Effective and qualified participation of society to understand the landscape context and climate change

1) Challenges for sustainable intensification and climate changes

6. Absense / insufficiency of forums where the responsibles for significant impact on climate change and over the landscape can be engaged
7. Lack of planning / strategy with landscape approach to address climate change challenge
8. Lack of knowledge and openness to learn and implement new models of circulation of goods and wealth (circular economy)
9. Lack of understanding / awareness about how society contributes to climate change (water footprint, eg)

1) Challenges for sustainable intensification and climate changes

10. Lack of parameters and baseline to prove the effectiveness of sustainable intensification on climate change mitigation
11. Development of techniques and technologies to increase productivity through adaptation to climate change
12. Enable access for small and medium-sized producers to technologies for sustainable intensification
13. Communicating the benefits of sustainable intensification to society

2) Obstacles to engage other sectors and government

1. Land concentration
2. Lack of capacity (resources and knowledge) of regulatory agencies to participate in discussions with a landscape approach
3. Discontinuity of government - every 4 years the policies are reviewed / discontinued
4. Absence / insufficient participation in forums that discuss land use (basin committees, regional councils, ...)
5. Lack of implementation of landscape planning / regulation tools (EEZs)

2) Obstacles to engage other sectors and government

6. Overlap and lack of convergence of the different planning or regulation instruments (EEZs, Basin Plans, municipal plans, licensing criteria)
7. Lack of capacity (education / training = social capital) for balanced / equitable participation in decision-making bodies (NGOs, communities and even farmers' organizations)
8. Crisis of credibility (lack of trust) discourages participation in discussion forums in all levels
9. There is no clarity / perception of the benefits in participating or promoting landscape planning

2) Obstacles to engage other sectors and government

10. Uncertainty / lack of consensus on the most appropriate way to define landscape dimensions for planning (river basin, regional cultural identity,?)
11. Lack of effective pressures (such as forest certification) on other sectors
12. Ideological positions that prevent / limit the availability for dialogue with certain sectors and / or government
13. Difficulty in establishing appropriate communication among all participating actors

2) Obstacles to engage other sectors and government

14. Differences in the level of articulation / integration in other sectors (comparing with forestry sector);
15. Lack of a common interest theme, capable of mobilizing actions / reactions in other sectors (cattle, sugar cane, coffee)
16. Differences in strategy / positioning amongst sectors
17. Market fluctuations and differences in investment capacity
18. Lack of integration between different governance bodies (formal and informal)

3) Obstacles for social justice

1. Lack of integration with other productive sectors to face the challenges (= issue 2)
2. Insufficient coverage of existing dialogue spaces
3. Examples of success are not replicated (why?)
4. Persistence of assistance approaches rather than empowerment actions
5. Land concentration (also impact issue 2)
6. Non-implementation of established public policies (question 2)

3) Obstacles for social justice

7. Insufficient natural resources for all established land uses
(because no landscape planning)
8. Lack of vision and self-criticism regarding the impact on landscape
of most productive sectors

4) Obstacles to implement new restoration models and scale them up

1. Lack of funding, especially in the case of alternative restoration / management models
2. There is no provision for compensation / rewarding (or even recognition) of restoration actions and the costs may be high (public policies, payment for environmental services, reduction of taxes)
3. Lack of evidence of the effectiveness of the methods (ong term) to decide to replicate them (lack of monitoring?)
4. Lack of research / development investments to make agroecological models viable on a large scale
5. Legal insecurity regarding the possibility of economic use of restored areas

4) Obstacles to implement new restoration models and scale them up

6. Lack of (traditional) knowledge about the multiple use of native forests (including knowing species)
7. Pressure of deadlines imposed by the environmental agencies and difference in pressure for compliance over different sectors
8. Lack of synergy (or insufficient) between the efforts of different companies
9. Diffusion of knowledge for restoration
10. Different understandings of restoration
11. Lack of involvement of communities and other productive sectors, either due to lack of resources, knowledge / awareness or differences in pressure to fulfill existing legal requirements

4) Obstacles to implement new restoration models and scale them up

12. Ideology restrictive to the use of techniques (eg, chemical use) that make possible the restoration in large scale
13. Absence / non-consensus on criteria for prioritization of areas to be restored within the landscape
14. Lack of parameters to evaluate the success of the restoration

The question is:

How do we solve the problems and challenges that you identified yesterday, considering in particular:

- **diversification;**
- **improved communication;**
- **platforms (**neutral multi-stakeholder** models of participation) and;**
- **monitoring?**