



Making policies for sustainable agriculture



Objectives

To realise the importance of the governance pillar of sustainability

To raise awareness of factors that influence in shaping a policy /strategy development in the field of SA in a county

To consider SDGs and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in regards in policies for SA at global level development

To check what exists already as a starting point for a strategy for SA

To discuss the importance of SA policy as a common ground



Contents of this presentation:

Short comments on:

Global initiatives: SDGs and INDC

Regional initiatives: ASEAN agricultural standard

National: French law on agriculture 2014, national agricultural standards

International German cooperation: BMZ strategy paper for SA

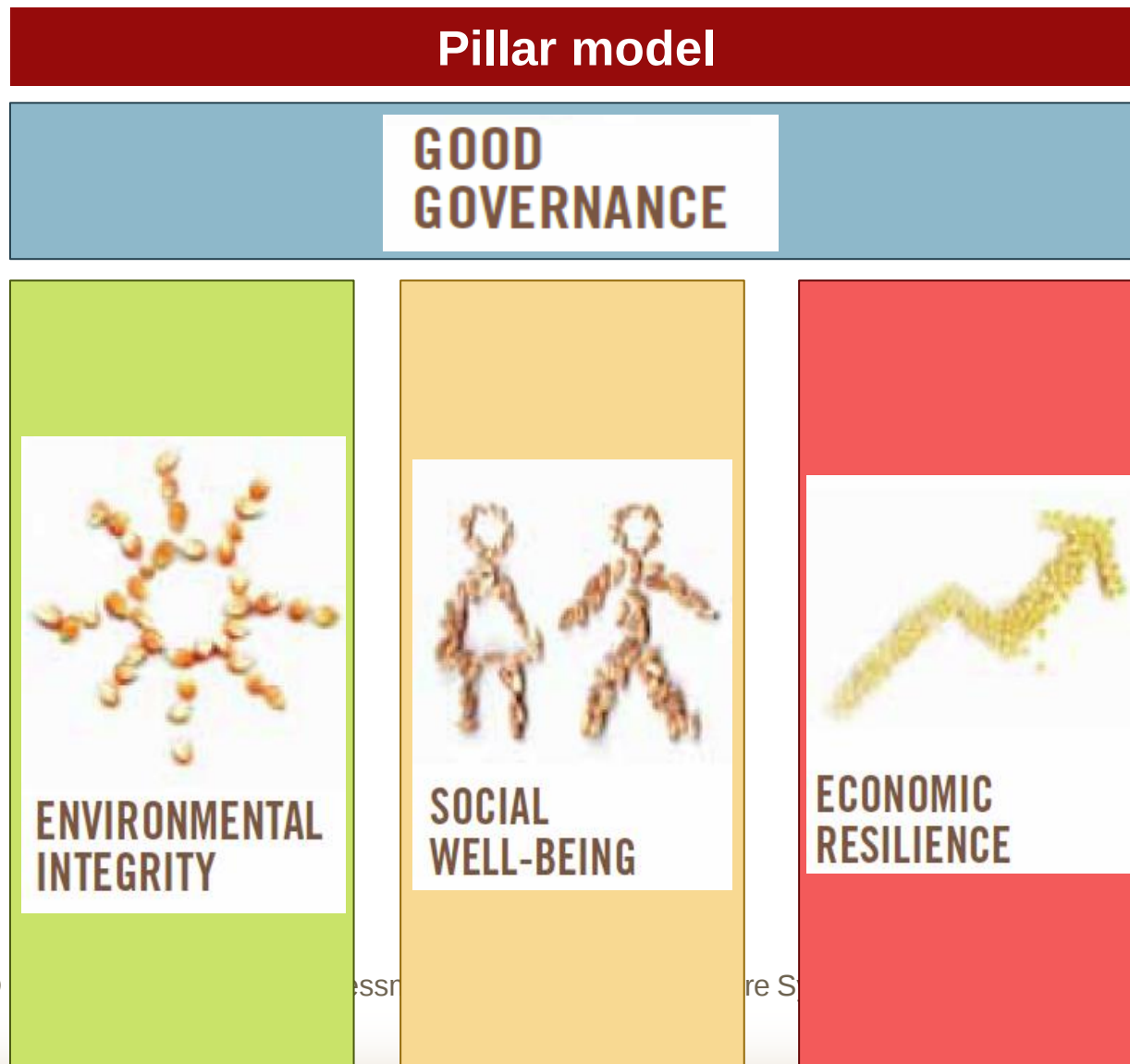


Question



When making policies for sustainable agriculture which aspects should be considered

Role of Policy in supporting the Sustainable Agriculture



Source: FAO-NRDD



Examples of existing initiatives as a starting point in development of Policies towards Sustainable Agriculture

Initiatives that will be mentioned here for discussion

GLOBAL

SDGs and INDCs

Sustainable Agriculture Standards

REGIONAL

ASEAN strategy

ASEAN Agricultural Standard (GAP, Organic)

NATIONAL

French law on the future of agriculture 2014

Malaysia, others...

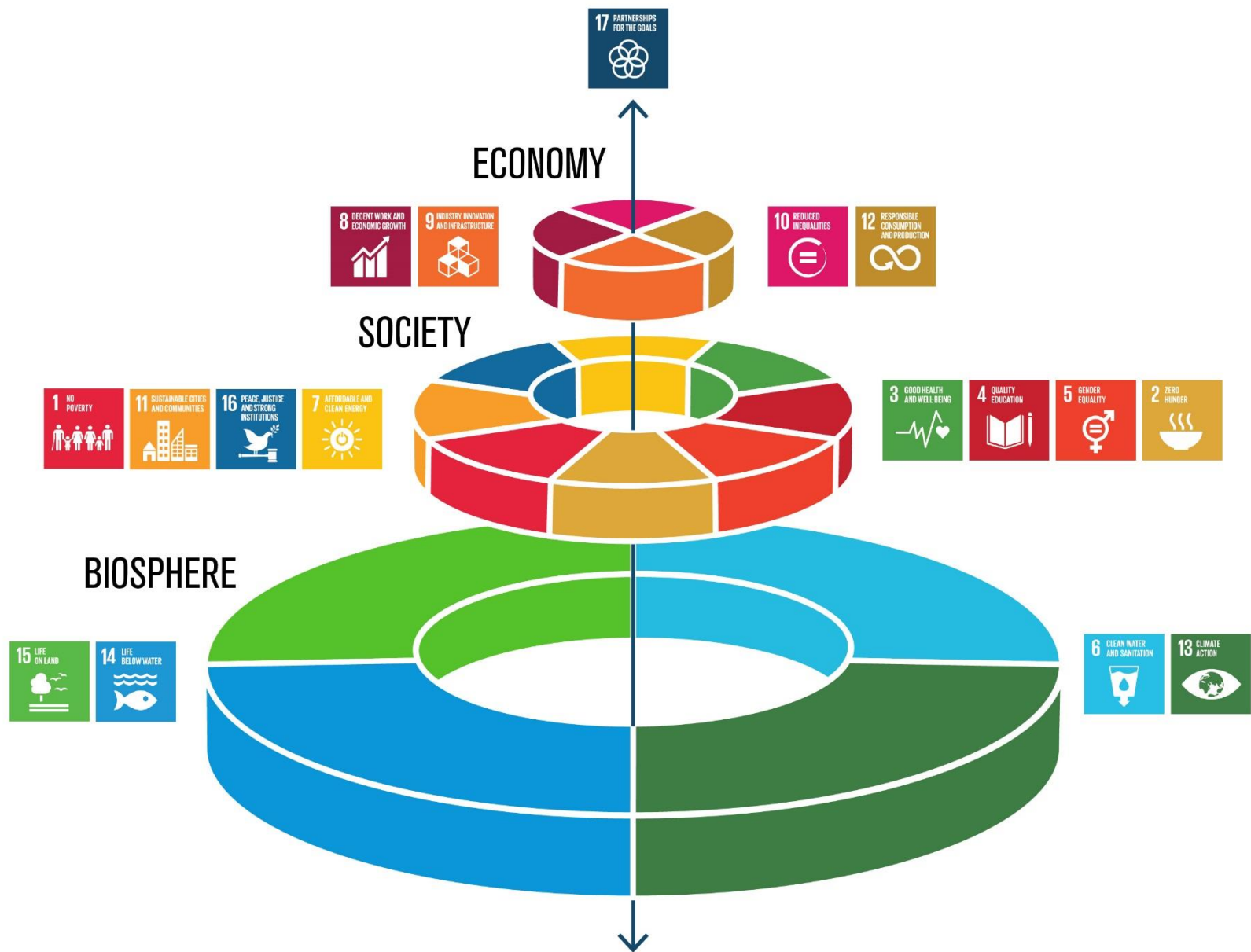
National standards on Agricultural sector

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (Germany)

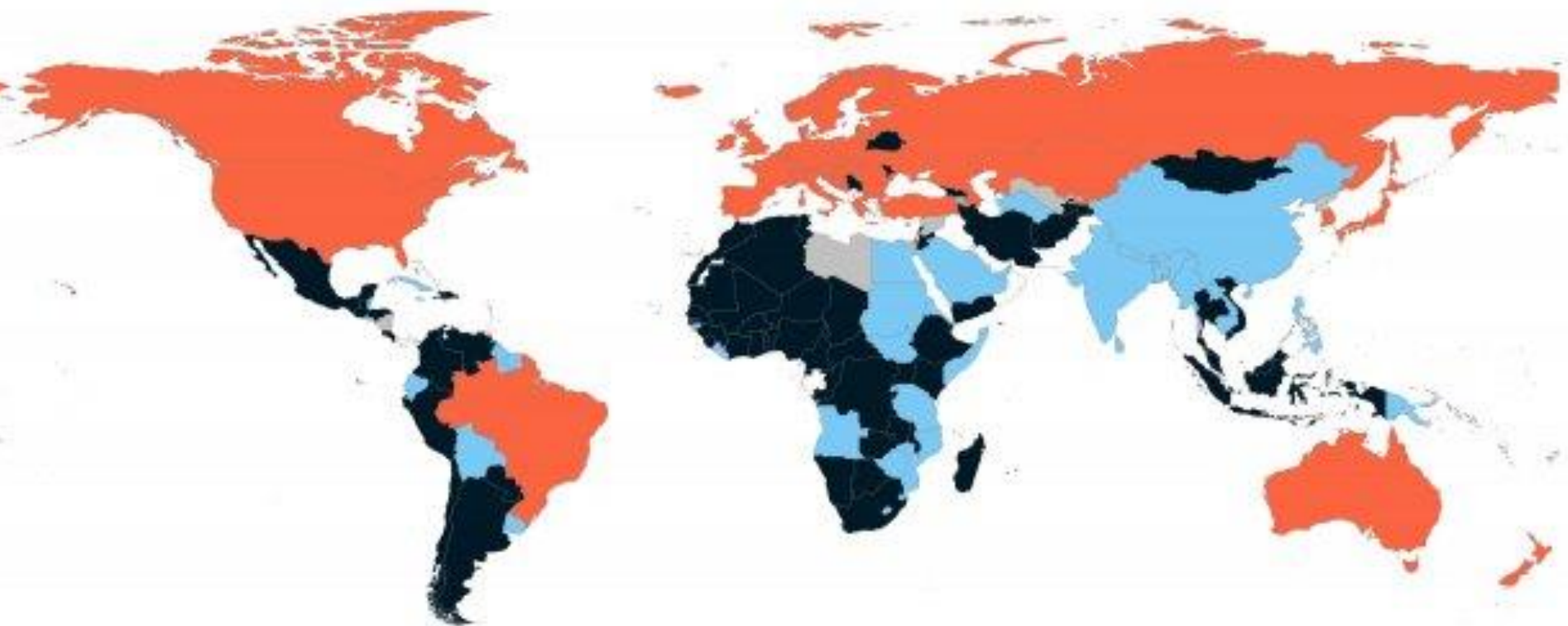
BMZ's strategy for SA

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



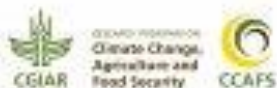


Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)



Agriculture in the INDCs

- Mitigation target and adaptation priorities include agriculture
- Mitigation target includes agriculture
- Adaptation priorities include agriculture
- No agriculture in INDC
- No INDC



April 28, 2016

Richards M, Bruun TB, Campbell B, Gregersen LE, Huyer S, Kuntze V, Madsen STN, Ostig MB, Vassileva I. 2016. How countries plan to address agricultural adaptation and mitigation: An analysis of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. CCAFS dataset version 1.1. Copenhagen, Denmark: CGIAR Research



- The Intended Nationally **Determined Contributions (INDCs)** as the basis for negotiations at UNFCCC / COP21 and helped produce the **Paris Agreement** on climate change in 2015
- **Guidance of country-level climate action for the coming years.**
- Not only **targets**, but also **concrete strategies for addressing the causes of climate change** and responding to its effects

They should:

- contain the **full range** of its **intended climate-related actions** (mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage, but also finance, technology transfer, capacity building and transparency of action and support)→ **comprehensive**
- → **no standard format so far**

<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Submission%20Pages/submissions.aspx>

<http://www.c2es.org/international/2015-agreement/indcs>



Question



Could a specific Nationally Determined Contribution* also serve to formulate a SA policy paper for that country?

If yes why and if not why?

* The INDCs will shift after country ratification of the Paris agreement into Nationally Determined Contributions (**NDCs**) of the ratifying country

Fapda - Food And Agriculture Policy Decision Analysis (FAPDA) Tool

Filter by

Country/Region

RegionCountryREC/Customized Group

Thailand xIndonesia x

Lao People's Democratic Republic x

Cambodia xBrunei Darussalam x

Singapore xMalaysia xPhilippines x

Myanmar xViet Nam x

Date

Policy decision

Policy framework

Apply filterReset

Free text search

User guide ?

Policy decision classification

Legend

Countries currently monitoredCountries with information up to 2012Countries featuring only forestry policiesCountries not covered

markerCountries with factsheet

As a result of the collaboration with the FAO Forestry Division, a list of non-covered countries will feature forest policies. [More information.](#)

Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.

Thailand xIndonesia xLao People's Democratic Republic xCambodia xBrunei Darussalam xSingapore xMalaysia xPhilippines x

Myanmar xViet Nam xfrom 04/10/2013 x

Policy decisionsPolicy frameworks

Policy decisions (310)

Fact SheetDownload Data

	Country	Policy Classification	Policy direction	Policy phase	Initial date	Commodity	Source
+	Thailand	Unspecified measures for the management and conservation of natural resources	Introduction	Implementation	08/09/2016		Official - NNT
+	Thailand	Rural roads and transport infrastructure	Introduction	Implementation	07/09/2016		Official - NNT
+	Thailand	Government procurement through imports	Introduction	Implementation	31/08/2016	Rice (all)	Official - USDA
+	Cambodia	Forest policies and regulations	Introduction	Announcement	22/08/2016		AKP National News Agency
+	Cambodia	Fuel resources for production / Support to productive assets	Maintenance	Implementation	17/08/2016		AKP National News Agency
+	Thailand	Forest policies and regulations	Introduction	Implementation	16/08/2016	Wood forest products	Official - NNT

<http://www.fao.org/in-action/fapda/tool/index.html#main.html>

<http://www.fao.org/3/a-bc358e.pdf>

Various standards along towards SA

	Product quality standards	Safety standards	Social and ecological standards
issued by ASEAN Sec. (voluntary)		ASEAN GAP	
	ASEAN Organic		
issued by Government (Compulsory / voluntary)	 	 	National Policy on Labor
issued by Industry or Civil society (voluntary)	   		    



Examples of Policies for Sustainable Agriculture

REGIONAL context

ASEAN FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY Sector 2016-2020

ASEAN Secretariat

Vision and Goals of ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (2016-2025)

Vision: A competitive, inclusive, resilient and sustainable FAF sector integrated with the global economy, based on a single market and production base contributing to food and nutrition security and prosperity in the ASEAN Community

Goals:

Ensuring equitable, sustainable and inclusive growth

Alleviating poverty and eradicating hunger

Ensuring food security, food safety and better nutrition

Deepening regional integration

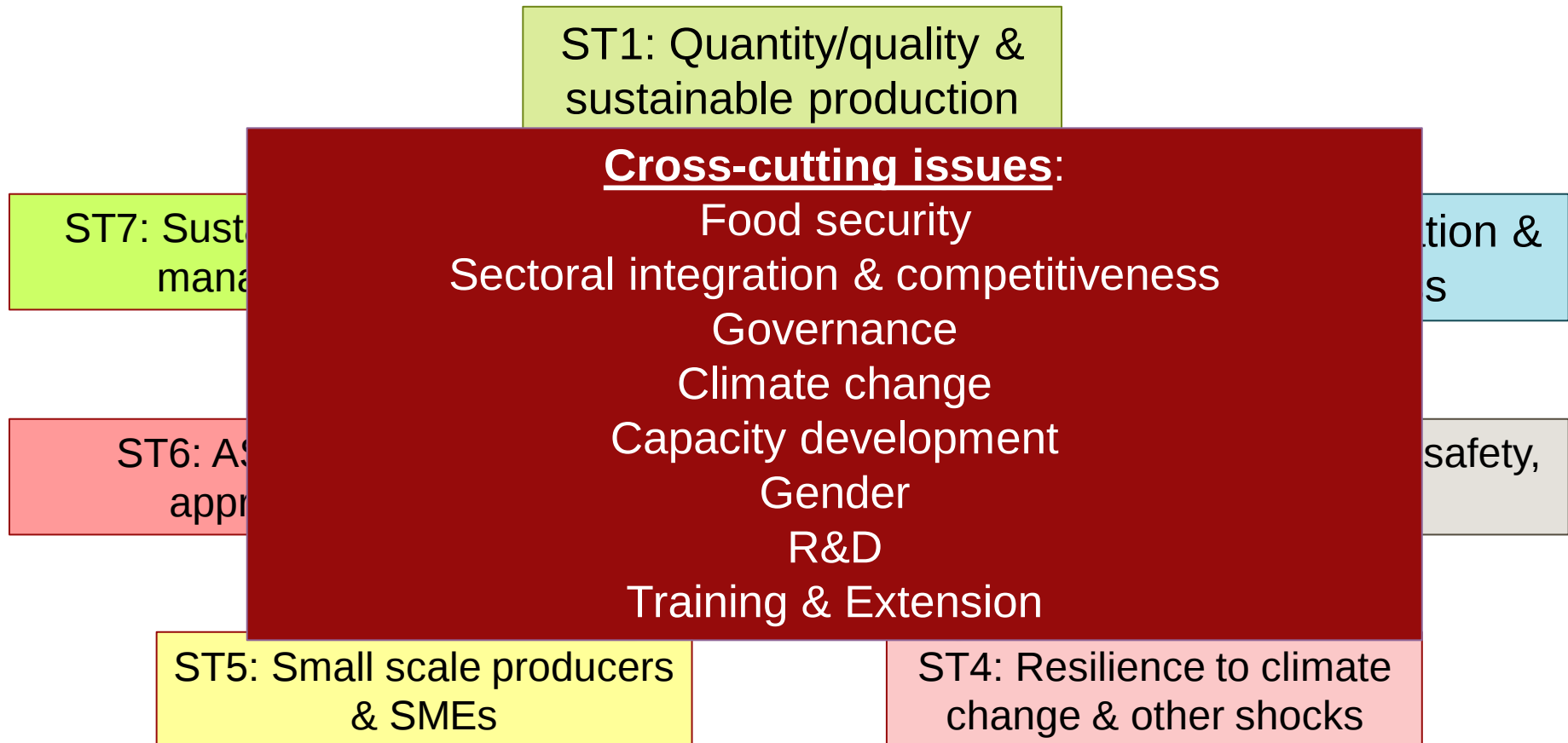
Enhancing access to global markets

Increasing resilience to, and contributing to mitigation and adaptation of climate change, natural disasters and other shocks

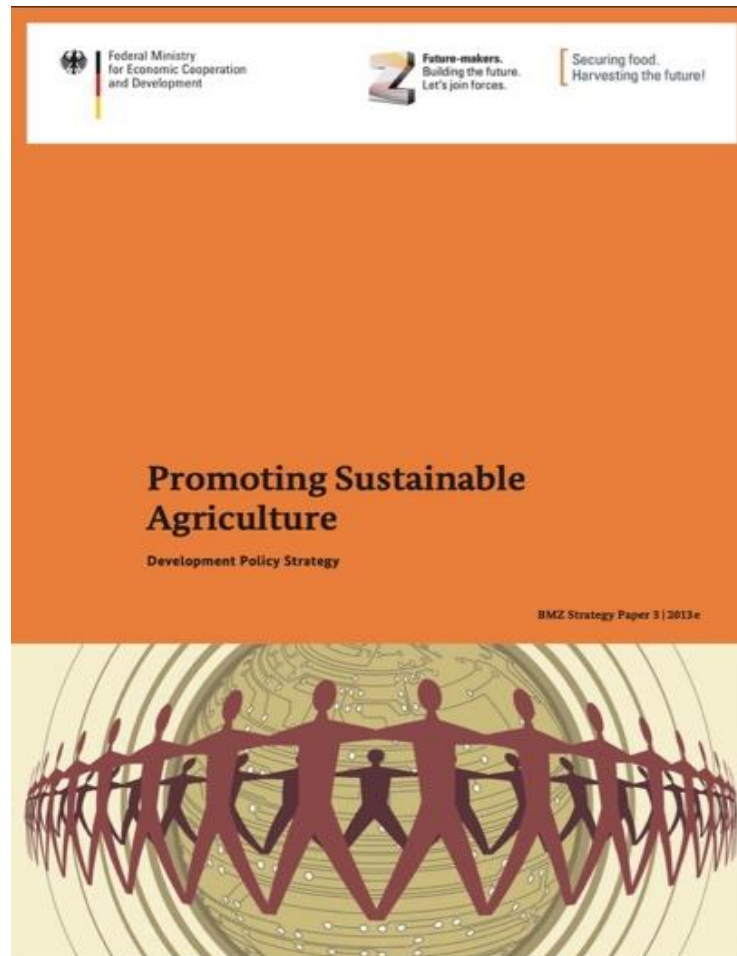
Achieving Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)



Strategic Plan: Strategic Thrusts (ST) & Action Programmes (AP)



BMZ (2013): Promoting sustainable agriculture



[https://www.google.de/search?client=safari&rls=en&q=BMZ++\(2013\):+Promoting+sustainable+agriculture.+Development+policy+strategy.+BMZ+Strategy+paper.+Bonn/Berlin.&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8&gfe_rd=cr&ei=Slj5V7uqBuOP8QfUoKuQDQ](https://www.google.de/search?client=safari&rls=en&q=BMZ++(2013):+Promoting+sustainable+agriculture.+Development+policy+strategy.+BMZ+Strategy+paper.+Bonn/Berlin.&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8&gfe_rd=cr&ei=Slj5V7uqBuOP8QfUoKuQDQ)

French law on the future of agriculture, food and forestry, 2014

Change in mind-set:

Agroecology, Youth, Research, Education,
communities of practice

French agricultural context

Decades of **rapid modernization** have transformed agriculture in France



L'école de Grignon (Seine-et-Oise) : le verger. - Cl. Albert Justin



<http://static.independent.co.uk/s3fs-public/thumbnails/image/2013/10/02/18/pg-36-french-farming-1-corb.jpg>

It is now a **highly mechanized activity**, **highly regulated** by governments and professional bodies, using certification and control systems and integrated in the economic circuits. With a base price value of €70.4 billion in 2011, **French agricultural production** is the **highest in Europe**



Today, French agriculture has to meet new challenges:

- That of **competitiveness** to stay ahead globally and to contribute to the productive development of France
- That of **continuing to ensure food production** of high level of quality sufficient to face the increasing world population, and finally to enroll in the **ecological transition**

French agro ecological vision: “Make France the European leader in agroecology”

- Agroecology is a **third way**, between organic agriculture and intensive farming
- Agroecology is more long-term **eco responsible**: it relies on changes in agronomy to optimize crops and livestock while limiting the impact on the long-term nature
- Agroecology combines **resource conservation** while **maintaining a certain profitability**
- To do this, farmers optimize their irrigation methods, used green manures or prefer the renewable energy

→Producing differently by rethinking the systems of production

→ **Mindsetchange**

<http://www.gouvernement.fr/action/la-loi-d-avenir-pour-l-agriculture-l-alimentation-et-la-foret>



Fast interview for one Question



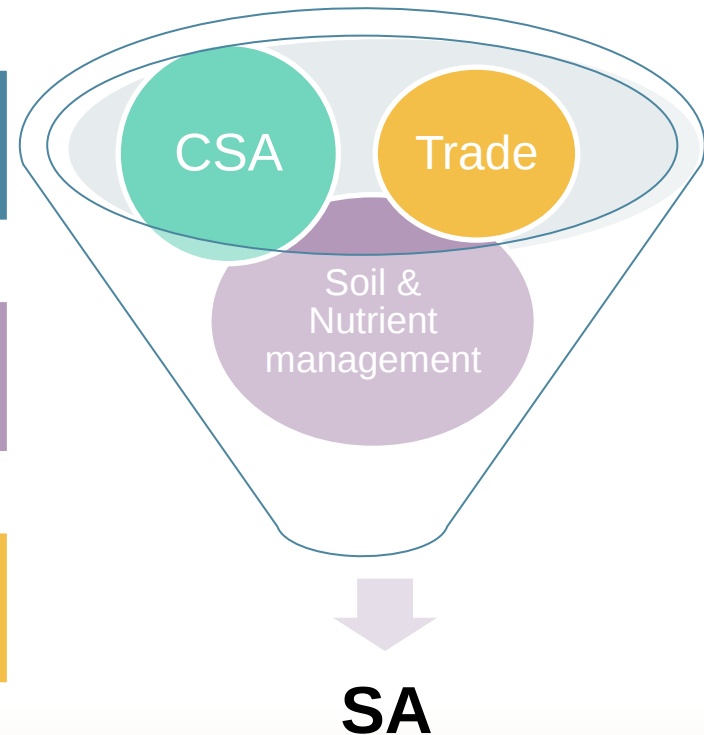
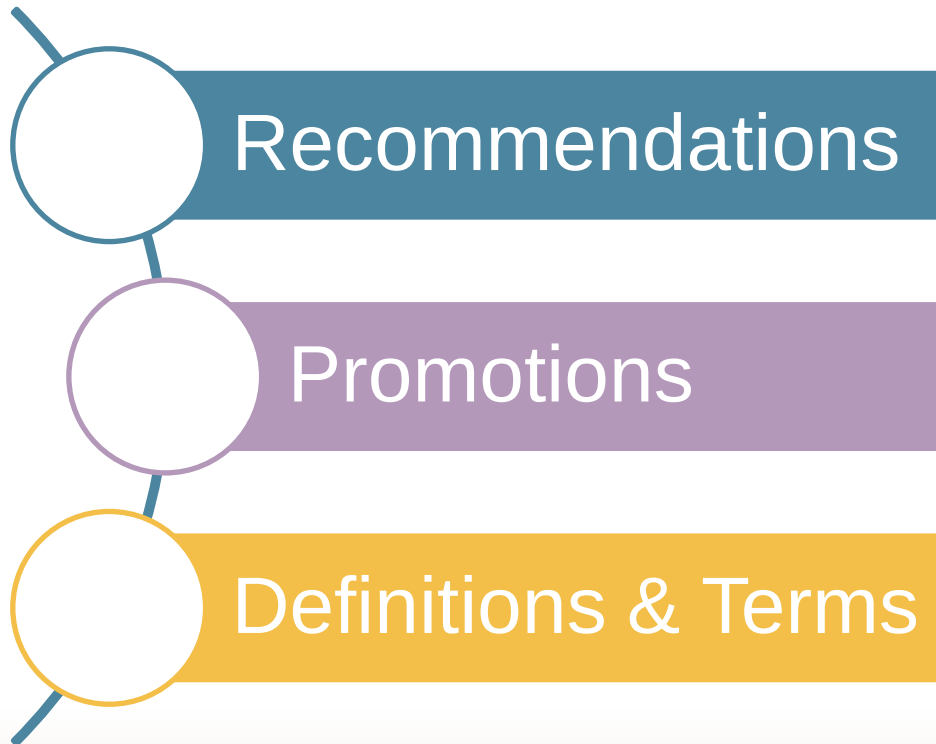
If at all

how many years will it take for France with this law
from 2014 to make the transition to a more
ecological agriculture?

Answer with Yes or No

and just give a number for years still needed ?

Reality check!



Case Study

Governance in the sectoral level exemplified in the crop cassava

Divide into 4 groups



Exercise

Mixed crops, tillage, no tillage, mulching, cover crops and weed control as agricultural practices in cassava

Objectives:

- Use the knowledge existing in the group
- Compare approaches and agricultural practices
- Conduct a group discussion
- Understand better the concept of sustainable agriculture namely more knowledge/ha

Comparison of different agricultural practices: mulching, till or not till, cover cropping and mixed cropping, and weed control. Exercise based on the specific crop cassava

- General soil presentation 25 min
- Read the distributed documents according to your group on “till or not to till”, “cover crops and mulching” , “mixed cropping” and “weed control”) in the groups (10 min) and
- **formulate bullet points for the policy for your country** (10 min)
- Present results in plenum (5 min per group) (20 min)
- Total time 40 min



Tasks in the groups

After reading the distributed texts

- Start formulating a policy (in form of bullet points) for your country regarding the following aspects of cassava farming systems:
- Group A: to till or not to till
- Group B: cover crops and mulching
- Group C: mixed cropping
- Group D: weed control



Summary

Do we need a policy on Sustainable Agriculture?

- ✓ **In the Regional Level**
- ✓ **In the National Level**



Thank you!

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



IMPRINT

This power presentation is part of the MOSA training that has been developed by GIZ on behalf of BMZ .

You are welcome to use the slides, as long as you do not alter its content or design (including the logos), nor this imprint.

As a federally owned enterprise, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH supports the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development.

GIZ also engages in human resource development, advanced training and dialogue.

**Published 2016 by
Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Sustainable Agriculture Project
Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5
65760 Eschborn, Germany**

Contact

E: naren@giz.de

I: www.giz.de/sustainable-agriculture

On behalf of



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development