GLOBAL NETWORK ON SILVOPASTORAL SYSTEMS

Panama, 20-23 June 2016

BUILDING TOGETHER SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK
for people, for the planet
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Visit to El Hatico Natural Reserve

VIII International Congress of Agroforestry Systems

Global Network on Silvopastoral Systems
Julián Chará
MAIN ACTIVITIES

1. Database of stakeholders:
   - The database has 63 members from 39 institutions and 15 countries

2. Inventory of Silvopastoral arrangements

3. Survey about perceptions of SPS

4. Workshop in Misiones, Argentina

5. Development of a concept note and sustainability plan

6. Funding proposals
Question 1: Survey

In terms of area, which are the three most important types of SPS in your country?

- Scattered Trees in Pastures: 75%
- Living Fences: 69%
- Managed Plant Regrowth: 43%
- Grazing In Timber Plantations: 43%
- Intensive Silvopastoral Systems: 38%
- Mixed Fodder Banks: 20%
- Grazing in Orchards & Palm Plantations: 12%
- Others: 19%
- Nomadic Grazing Under Trees: 0%
SILVOPASTORAL ARRANGEMENTS
## Question 2:
What do you think are the main barriers for scaling up SPS as a sustainable alternative?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barriers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little understanding of advantages</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of technical knowledge</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural barriers among producers</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of public policy instruments</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of institutions that promote adoption</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High implementation costs</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of access to capital</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not well known as a sust alternative</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Question 3:
What should be the main areas of intervention of a Global Silvopastoral Network?
Promote the strengthening and scaling up of SPS, wherever there are technical, economic, environmental, and cultural options for supporting livelihoods and business activities with sustainable livestock farming, specifically through the **generation, exchange and dissemination of knowledge**, the **documentation of public policies in countries and/or sub-regions**, and the **facilitation of dialogue** to address the challenges associated with Sustainable Development Goals.
LONG TERM OUTCOMES

• Identify the relevant stakeholders and initiatives in silvopastoral systems at global level and the areas where there are demands for knowledge, advice or information about silvopastoral processes.

• Serve as a neutral forum to facilitate the exchange between strategic stakeholders in the silvopastoral field including lead producers, private companies, public policy makers, scientists and communicators to stimulate the local practice change in silvopastoral systems.

• Serve as a multi-stakeholder platform to find consensus in the methodologies of evaluation, transfer of information and development of policies to promote the scaling up of silvopastoral systems.
WHO WE ARE

Sixth Multi-stakeholder Partnership (MSP) meeting
Panama 20-23 June 2016

Global Network on Silvopastoral Systems
Julián Chará
# MAIN SILVOPASTORAL ARRANGEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of SPS described</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Area (Has)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>SPS with timber trees</td>
<td>134,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SPS with native forests</td>
<td>42 million (Chaco)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Grazing in timber plantations</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grazing in natural regrowth forests</td>
<td>1.5 millions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Integrated Forestry-Agriculture-Livestock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Intensive Silvopastoral System</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Intensive Silvopastoral System</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grazing in timber plantations</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Timber plantations in stripes</td>
<td>1 million aprox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grazing in timber plantations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Timber species in fences and along roads</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
63 Members
39 Institutions
15 Countries

Brazil: 6
    Columbia: 15
    Mexico: 7
    Panama: 2
    Paraguay: 1
    Venezuela: 3
    Dom. Rep.: 3
    UK: 2
    Germany: 1
    Spain: 1
    Argentina: 8
    Chile: 1
    Cuba: 3
    Colombia: 2
    Costa Rica: 4
    Panama: 2
    Dom. Rep.: 3

63 Members
39 Institutions
15 Countries
Argentina. INTA, CREA
Grazing under timber trees 134000 has species: Eucalyptus, Pine, Grevillea, Willow, Poplar
ILPF silvopastoral
Eucalyptus in Double Lines with Braquiaria grass
INTENSIVE SILVOPASTORAL SYSTEM WITH TITHONIA
63 Members
39 Institutions
15 Countries

- Brazil: 6
- Uruguayan: 2
- Paraguay: 1
- Chile: 1
- Colombia: 15
- Mexico: 7
- Panama: 2
- Costa Rica: 4
- Venezuela: 3
- UK: 2
- Spain: 1
- Germany: 1
- Argentina: 8
- Cuba: 3
- Dominican Rep.: 3
- UK: 2
- Germany: 1
- UK: 2
- Cuba: 3
- Argentina: 2
**Mexico**: Intensive Silvopastoral System:
12,000 ha
Species: Leucaena, Guazuma Ulmifolia, Tithonia
1. Joining efforts with FA1.
   • Refining and provide clear guidance for the use of EM in SPS cases
   • Implement SPS case studies to further characterize SPS in LA with a standard methodology
2. Establish links with SPS stakeholders in other regions of the world.
3. Work together with national governments to promote NAMA on sustainable livestock.
4. Side event in the World Congress on Silvopastoral Systems
   • Searching for links with stakeholders from other regions.

5. Symposium in the 9th International Agroforestry Congress in Colombia in 2017