

Undercounting of agroforestry skews climate change mitigation planning and reporting

June 26 2019



Peripheral planting of *irvingia gabonensis* benefits farmers. The agroforestry tree sequesters carbon in biomass and soil, benefitting all of us. The extent of agroforestry benefits is, however, unknown. Credit: J Atia, World Agroforestry, flic.kr/p/pZysQ7

Farmers incorporate trees into fields and pastures to earn cash from fruit

or wood, increase fodder and shade for livestock, promote soil health or protect against wind or water erosion. In all cases, farmers contribute to climate change mitigation by increasing soil and biomass carbon sequestration.

But it appears they are a step ahead of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the global organization that aims to stabilize our climate.

In an article published today in the journal *Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment*, scientists expose the lack of measurement of and reporting on agroforestry in international climate agreements. Many countries intend to sequester carbon through agroforestry to help meet [climate change mitigation](#) targets, but the ability to document sequestration through agroforestry is often severely limited.

Scientists call for improved accounting and visibility, including through better data and [satellite imagery](#), for agroforestry to support increases in food production and massive scaling of soil and biomass carbon sequestration.

Explicit ambitions, minimal reporting

Just as farmers value trees on their farms, 40% of developing countries name agroforestry as a strategy for adapting to and mitigating [climate change](#). In Africa, 71% of countries identify agroforestry as a critical climate strategy.

However, research being released shows that just sixteen developing countries provided quantitative estimates that include the number or areal extent of trees outside forests. The gap between what is reported and what could be reported is immense: scientists have estimated that some type of agroforestry is practiced on 43% of all [agricultural land](#)

—over 1 billion hectares—providing subsistence to more than 900 million people.

Scientists recommend four steps to improve national and global accounting of agroforestry, with recognition that better measurement, reporting and verification of farm-scale, national, and global benefits of agroforestry are necessary to tap transformative support for large-scale agroforestry. In many cases, capacity building and use of existing data could improve accounting of agroforestry.

Transparency of climate actions, including in [agroforestry](#), is essential for long-term climate stability.

More information: Todd S. Rosenstock et al, Making trees count: Measurement and reporting of agroforestry in UNFCCC national communications of non-Annex I countries, *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment* (2019). [DOI: 10.1016/j.agee.2019.106569](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2019.106569)

Provided by University of Vermont

Citation: Undercounting of agroforestry skews climate change mitigation planning and reporting (2019, June 26) retrieved 6 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-06-undercounting-agroforestry-skews-climate-mitigation.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.