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In its final report⁵ o 7A\ C 7 linkages between the agriculture and forestry sectors and underscored the need to achieve better synergies through them inter-sectorial approaches, for more sustain

While the global food system may cause a significant amount of greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation, transforming it, particularly through regenerative agriculture, is both urgent and fundamental to preserving the climate, and, therefore, forests, according to the latest Emission Gap Report⁶. Regenerative agriculture could help restore, thanks to trees, part of the 2 billion hectares of degraded land and promote significant economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of small local farms. In Africa, regenerative agriculture alone could generate more than \$15 billion in annual gross value added by 2030 and up to \$70 billion by 2040⁷. By helping to limit deforestation and restore wooded landscapes, regenerative agriculture also promotes the maintenance of healthy forests necessary for the promising development of the wood-based circular bioeconomy.

In this regard, the private sector has a major role to play, especially in financing regenerative agriculture, while to date, it provides only 14% of the \$133 billion dedicated annually to Nature based Solutions⁸. The private sector will also have to contribute significantly to the transformation of value chains. In this respect, the Action Plan⁹ announced in early November 2022 by 12 global agribusiness giants is a strong signal: they call for a tripling of the rate of expansion of regenerative agriculture, which they believe should be deployed on at least 40% of the world's cultivated land by 2030 to contribute to global environmental goals.

It is therefore proposed that a panel on regenerative agriculture, conceptualized by the Business and Industry Major Group, take place during the 18th Session of the UN Forum on Forests. Regenerative agriculture contributes to the promotion and implementation of sustainable forest management throughout the world, to the achievement of the Global Forest Goals and, specifically regarding UNFF 18, is well within

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II. Regenerative Agriculture's Role In Achieving The Global Forest Goals

amounted to 34% of global greenhouse gas emissions in 2015, with the largest contribution coming from agriculture and land use and land use change activities (71%)¹⁴.

ii. Regenerative agriculture: virtuous practices in which trees participate

While there is no consensus definition to date, regenerative agriculture (RA) describes farming and grazing practices that, among other benefits, absorb CO₂ by replenishing soil organic matter and restoring biodiversity to degraded soils, thereby improving the water cycle and helping to combat climate change¹⁵. By

The significant potential of carbon finance

2030. It is, therefore, necessary to rapidly multiply by 200 the current funding⁴⁰. The private sector will necessarily have to participate significantly in this effort.

More broadly, of the \$133 billion spent annually on Nature-based Solutions today, \$23 billion is dedicated to agriculture, including regenerative agriculture. In this regard, the private sector provides only 14% of the total annual funding, or \$18 billion, of which \$7 billion is dedicated to sustainable value chains that include forest and agricultural products. The amount of these investments must triple by 2030 and quadruple by 2050 to meet environmental challenges⁴¹.

In agriculture, developing productive and regenerative agriculture worldwide requires \$35-40 billion in annual investments by 2030. To finance and achieve this rapid transition at scale, The Food and Land Coalition has identified five priorities: 1) Redirecting agricultural subsidies to regenerative agriculture; 2) Using other public funding to encourage regenerative agriculture; 3) Sharing information through improved open-source networks and training; 4) Increasing R&D spending and innovation, and 5) Engaging businesses and investors.

Concretely, the Coalition advocates the following actions for governments and businesses: increase payments for ecosystem services (carbon/soil health and agrobiodiversity) and improve extension services (training and access to technologies, seeds, etc.). Other measures for businesses and investors are equally essential: shifting from commodity purchases to investment in sustainable supply chains; deploying innovative financing to reach currently underfunded parts of supply chains⁴².

v. The private sector has an important role to play

To achieve global forestry goals, including through regenerative agriculture, the private sector has a major role to play. RA contributes to decarbonizing a company's supply chain by reducing deforestation, improving nutrient management, and introducing carbon-sequestering agricultural and grazing practices⁴³. In this regard, only 25% of global food companies have so far announced a clear and ambitious plan to eliminate deforestation from their value chains. And of these, less than 20% are on track to meet their targets⁴⁴.

Most food companies buy commodities on the spot market or through short-term contracts. This reduces incentives along the value chain to invest in preserving and enhancing natural capital, including forests. Yet there are good reasons for companies to make longer-term investments in farmers and landscapes that encourage the protection and regeneration of natural capital: it can enhance their security of supply, mitigate reputational risks, and provide greater certainty for farmers.

According to The Food and Land Use Coalition, procurement models that value natural capital include helping farmers meet regenerative procurement standards, investing in farmer training in strategically

IV. Panel coordination

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