

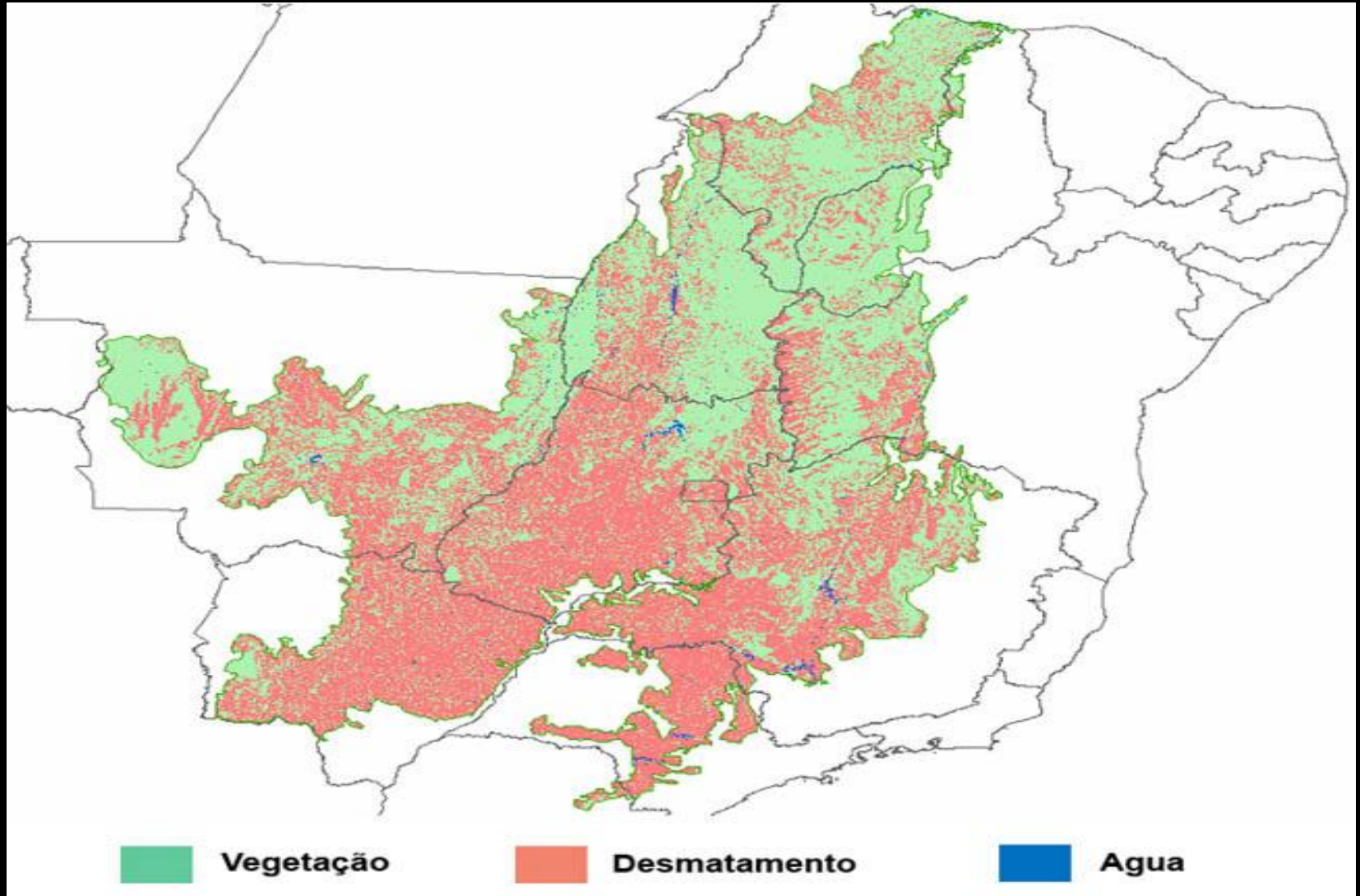
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RTRS, REDD+ and GHG



“Not Only Forests”: Brazilian Cerrado, Chacos, African Savanas: C, water, biodiversity









Giant anteater, *Myrmecophaga tridactyla*



LAND USE IN BRAZIL (2010)

	Millions (ha)
PASTURES	199,1
CROP LANDS (ha)	78,7
SOY	22,8
CORN	12,9
SUGARCANE	7,7
TOTAL PASTURE + CROPLANDS	275,7
% LIVESTOCK / TOTAL	72,2%

Livestock does play a key position in Brazil regarding Land Use!

Brazil Case: possible to expand with no conversion?

- 200 million hectares pastures in Brazil: 30% degraded/underutilized.
= double the agriculture area through increase of pastures productivity
- In Theory easy BUT in Practice....
 - Ex: A producer that can still legally deforest. What stimulus does he have to buy/rent an open land instead of cleaning his land?
- **Needed finance incentives:**
 - PES (C, water, biodiversity)
 - Strong biodiversity economy (FSC, non timber products, etc)
 - Incentives for producers that wish to expand into degraded lands
 - Better markets for certified responsible products
 - Better Credits for Responsible Producers
 - Others...



About RTRS

- International multi-stakeholder initiative that brings together those concerned with the impacts of the soy production.
- Balanced interests from distinct actors in order to create a strong and worldwide recognized main stream soy certification.
- Producers, industry, exporters, financial institutions and NGOs.
- More than 155 members from 25 countries.



RTS

Round Table on Responsible Soy Association

Some members



RTRS Executive Board

PRODUCERS



INDUSTRY



Rabobank



CIVIL SOCIETY



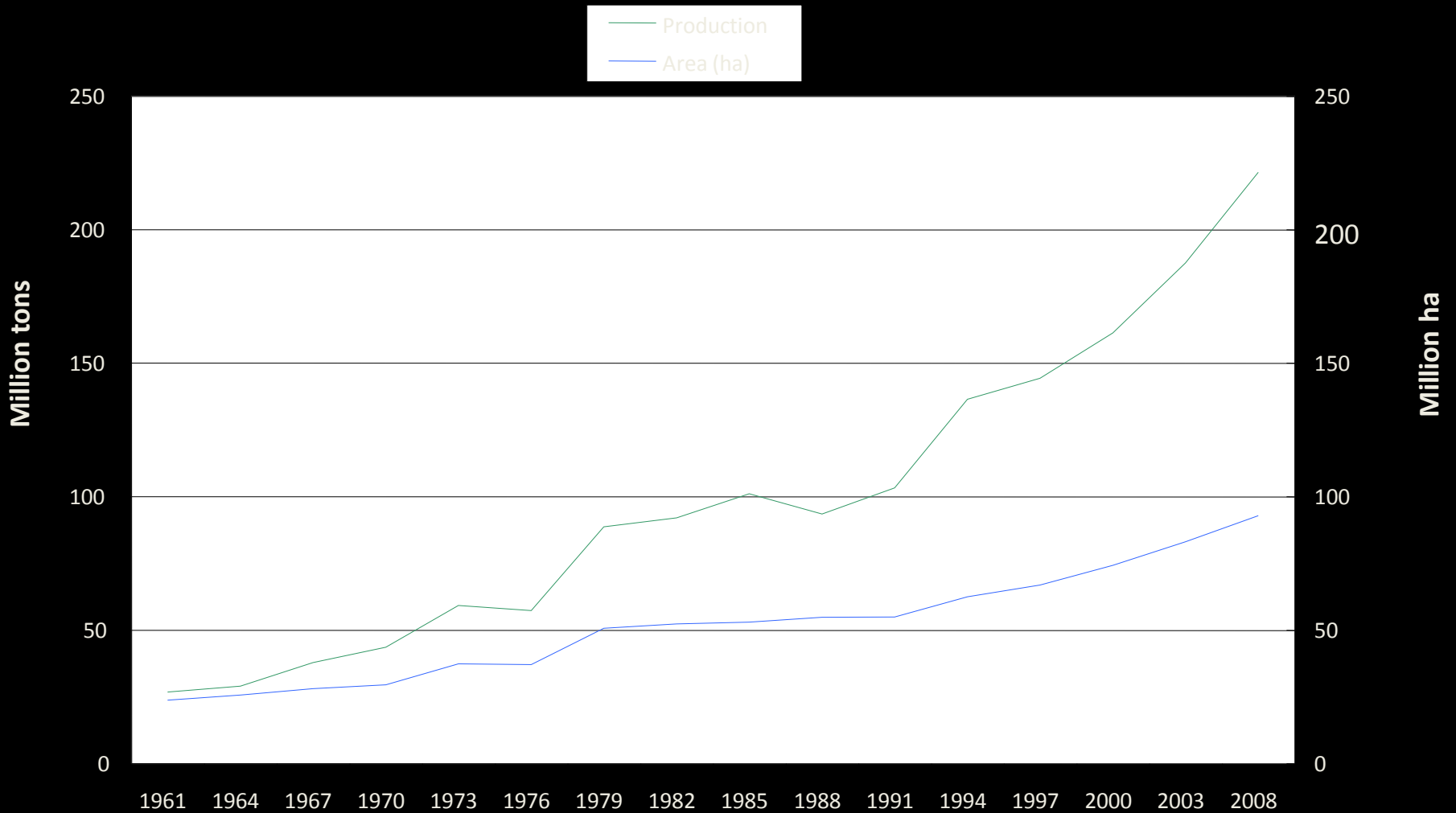


RTRS Standard - Highlights

- Developed as a neutral and inclusive standard
- Of global application:
 - ✓ Different uses: Food, Feed, Fuels.
- Involves small and big scale actors in the soy value chain
- Annexes for:
 - RED biofuels
 - Non-GM

RTRS's relations with REDD+ and GHG

Soy production and growth area in the world



Gains in productivity are limited in US, Brazil, Argentina and Paraguai but can still be significant in India, China, Bolivia and small producers

- In Brazil Soy increases because of protein demand and not because of biodiesel;
- In Argentina soy grows because of both demands.
- So, while protein demand grows, soy tends to grow.....



<u>Soy Expansion</u>	Soy Cultivated Area in <u>million of ha</u>		Estimates for 2020
	2000	2010	
Countries			
Brazil	13,5	22,8	30,0
Argentina	8,6	15,8	22,0
Paraguai	0,5	2,1	3,0

Brazil: 8% soy in the Amazon + 55% in the Cerrado + 37% Atlantic Forests;

Soy Moratorium: Temporal and not enough. Soy not the Big Amazon Issue!

- USA, China and India: Deforestation is not an issue;

- Uruguai and Bolivia: Soy Expansion also a Big issue

1) RTRS Generic Criteria

2) RTRS + RED (Renewable European Directive) Criteria

How to tackle Responsible Expansion in RTRS?

2009 Pilot Criteria was rediscussed, considering important issues:

- Small conversion (1, 5ha) in lower importance ecological/carbon regions?
- What is a biodiversity assesment?
- Cost of a HCVA assesment?
- “Brazil already has on farm conservation due to the Forest Code”;
- “What about soy producers from other countries??”



New Criteria 4.4 for Responsible Expansion approved in the 2010 General Assembly

After May 2009:

4.4.1.1 Expansion is in line with an RTRS-approved map and system = **MID TERM (from december 2012 on);**

or

4.4.1.2 Where no RTRS map and system is available = **SHORT TERM:**

-There is no expansion in *native forests* (see glossary)

- **In areas that are not native forests,** expansion into native habitat only occurs according to one of the following two options:

Option 1. **Official land-use maps such as ecological-economic zoning.** If there are no official land use maps, **then maps produced by the government under the CBD are used.**

Option 2. HCVA assessment and no conversion of HCVA.

Where neither official land use maps nor CBD maps exist, HCVA must be followed.

RTRS Definition of Native Forest

Areas of native vegetation of 1ha or more with canopy cover of more than 35 % and where some trees (at least 10 trees per hectare) reach 10m in height (or are able to reach these thresholds in situ (ie. in that soil/climate combination))

RTRS Mid Term “Map & System Approach”

“Multi sector Mapping Process to orient Expansion on a way that **Priority Areas for Conservation** are not Converted”

Associate systematic conservation planning and HCVA

Presents a 4 category levels for the RTRS maps:

I - Areas critical for biodiversity, where stakeholders agree on zero conversion

II - Areas with high importance for biodiversity and conversion is only carried out after an HCVA assessment

III - More consolidated regions, where legislation is adequate to control expansion

IV - Areas already used for agriculture, where no further expansion is occurring

RTRS Criteria related to REDD and to GHG

- **Legal Compliance - Ex: Brazilian Forest Code, Argentinian Forest Law;**
- **Monitor C in the soil and avoid C decrease (4.3.3 and 5.3.3)**
- **Monitoring and action plan to reduce Fossil fuel use (4.3.1 and 4.3.2)**

RTRS Criteria related to REDD and to GHG

- Opportunities to increase C sequestration through restoration of native vegetation, forest plantations and other means are identified (4.3.4)
- **Criteria 4.4 on Responsible Expansion (already discussed)**
- There is a plan being implemented, to ensure that the **native vegetation is being maintained** (4.5.2).

RTRS Criteria related to REDD and to GHG

- 5.2.1 Location of all watercourses has been identified and mapped, including the status of the riparian vegetation.
- **5.2.2 Where natural vegetation in riparian areas has been removed there is a restoration plan being implemented.**
- 5.2.3 Natural wetlands are not drained and native vegetation is maintained.
- 5.1 and 5.4 Good Agriculture practices, ICM are implemented in order to reduce contamination from Fertilizers and agrochemicals. There is a plan to reduce agrochemicals use over time.

RTRS + RED (Renewable European Directive on Biofuels)

- EU RED annex as additional and optional to the RTRS P&C;
- Mainly related to Cut off date January 2008, GHG and Land use change
- Default soy GHG saving of 31% is less than 35% requested by the EU;
- Soy needs real measures of GHG: in general possible to reach 40%:
 - Nitrogen fixation is a big help to reach the 35%

Main points of the RTRS RED annex

- **GHG emissions from land use:** Yield, electricity, fertilizers, pesticides and fuel are measured, monitored and recorded
- Expansion has occurred before January 2008: OK no data needed
- Expansion has occurred after January 2008:
 - Records of soil and vegetation C content before expansion and after conversion

Main points of the RTRS RED annex

No conversion of high biodiversity areas after January 2008:

- Primary forests
- Grasslands**;

No conversion of high carbon areas after January 2008:

- Land saturated by water;
- Peatlands;
- Continuously forested areas;
- Areas of one hectare or more with trees higher than five meters and a canopy cover of between 10 % and 30 %, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ, unless there is evidence that the GHG emissions for the whole supply chain meet the 35%

RTRS today on the Market and trends

- First certifications in Brazil (SLC, Amaggi, APDC), Argentina (Lucci group), Uruguay (Cytasa). Total amount around 450.000ton of RTRS soy;
- India and China will have first certifications in this semester;
- RTRS Gap analysis developed for US soy producers;
- Netherlands and Belgium committed to 100% RTRS by 2015;
- UK supermarkets committed to 100% RTRS due to a campaign;
- Key Swedish companies committed to 100% RTRS;
- Switzerland committed to 95% RTRS Non-GM by 2015;
- China: Good government contacts and probably 2013 GA in China.