An Analysis of Policies to Promote Agroforestry for Greenhouse Gas Sequestration in Hawai'i



Prepared By: Brooke Friswold, Zoe Hastings, Cole Hendrickson, and Yu-Fen Huang

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Outline



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- 1.2 GHG Sequestration in Agroforestry Systems
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- 1.4 Symptoms of the Issue
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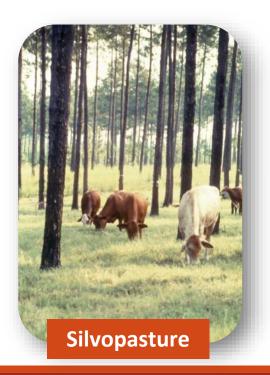
2. Policy Goals

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1. Diagnosis of the Policy Issue

1.1 What is Agroforestry?

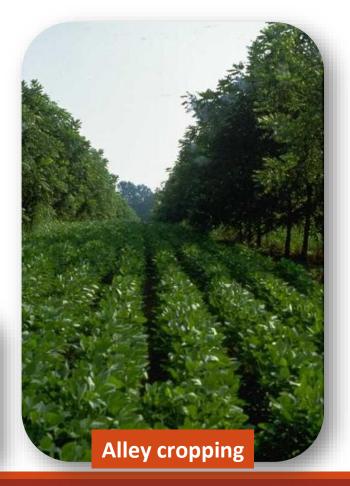
The *intentional* combination of agriculture and trees to create sustainable farming systems.













Multi-story cropping / Forest Farming

Food, herbal, botanical, or decorative crops under a forest canopy that is managed to provide ideal shade levels as well as other products



Silvopasture

The combination of trees with livestock and their forages on one piece of land



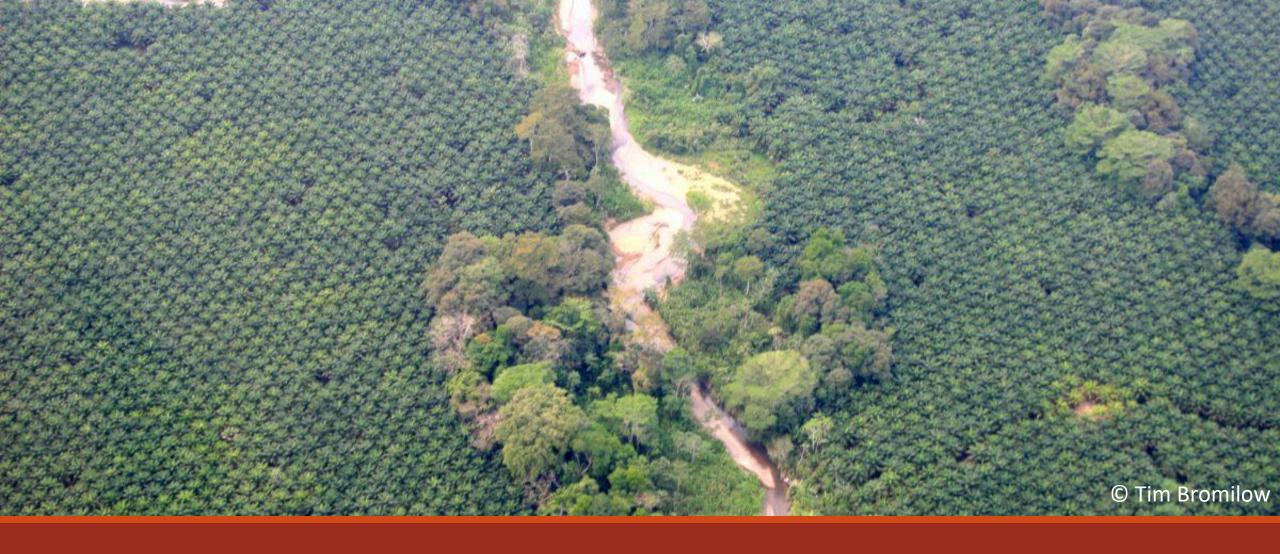
Alley Cropping

Trees or shrubs planted in rows with crops cultivated in the alleys between the rows of woody plants



Windbreak

Row of trees used to shelter crops, animals, buildings, and soil from wind

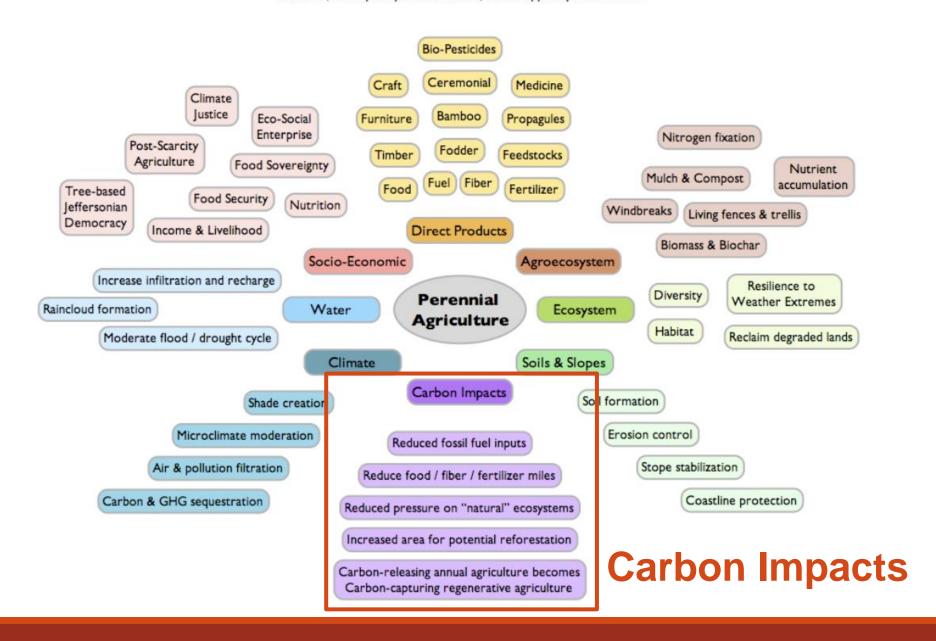


Riparian Buffer

Areas along rivers and streams made up of trees, shrubs, and grasses

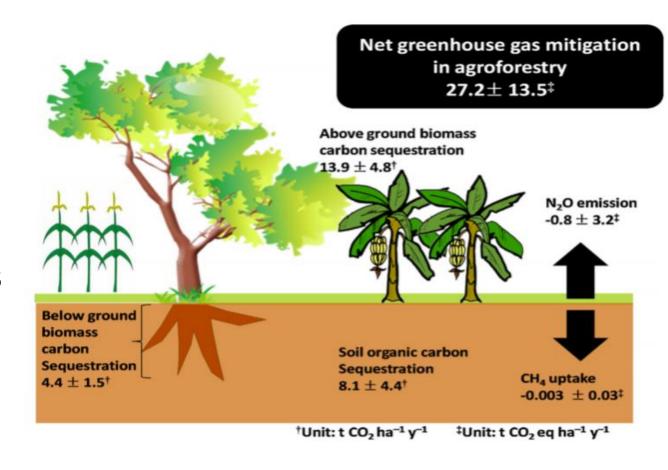
Multiple Functions of Perennial Agriculture

Version 1.5, Developed by Eric Toensmeier, mind-mapped by Ethan Roland



1.2 GHG Sequestration in Agroforestry Systems

- Integrated systems have higher sequestration rates than linear systems
- Amount of GHG sequestered is site specific - varies based on many factors
- No data for agroforestry systems in Hawai'i



1.3 Agroforestry in Hawai'i

- Traditional Native Hawaiian land use
- Few integrated systems exist in Hawai'i today
- Several state and federal policies affect agroforestry adoption
 - <u>Federal</u>: Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQUIP), Food safety (GAP), etc.
 - <u>State</u>: Forest Stewardship Program, Agricultural Loan Program, Tax Credits



Government and Private Agricultural Land

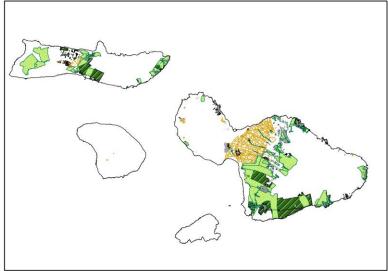


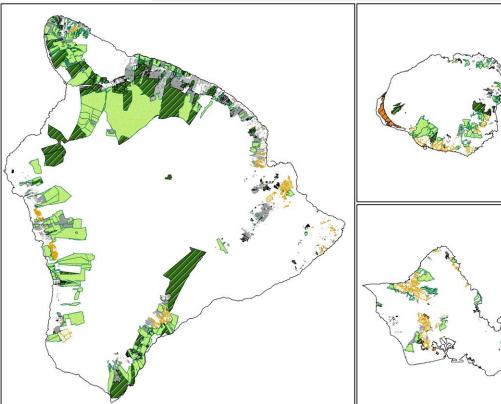
Kilometers 0 5 10 20

Private Pasture Land
Government Pasture Land

Private Crop Land
Government Crop Land

Total Agriculture Land





Data Source: 2015 Hawai`i State
Department of Agriculture – State Ag Land
Use Baseline

1.4 Symptoms of the Issue

- Annual crops grown in monoculture systems
- Environmental issues resulting from conventional agriculture
- Lack of adoption of agroforestry



1.5 Framing and Modeling the Issue

Market Failures and Limitations

- Positive Production Externality
- Intertemporal Problem
- Risk/Uncertainty

2. Policy Goals

2.1 Goals and Impact Categories

Goal	Impact Categories					
1) GHG Sequestration	1.1 Increased GHG sequestration					
2) Efficiency	2.1 Benefits of policy implementation to producer					
	2.2 Cost of policy implementation to State					
3) Social Equity	3.1 Fairness to small produces					
4) Local Food Production	4.1 Amount of agricultural land in production					
5) Political Feasibility	5.1 Acceptability of the policy - to producers, policy makers, and voters					
	5.2 Capacity to implement the policy					

3. Methods

3.1 Policy Alternatives

Instrument Type	Policy Alternative
1) Status Quo	Continue with existing policies as written
2) Loan	Amend Agricultural Loan Program Create an Agroforestry Loan Program modeled after the Aquaculture Loan Program
3) Incentive	Amend the Forest Stewardship Program to define agroforestry and reduce regulatory burden on agroforestry producers
4) Land tenure	Amend state agricultural land management rules to prioritize long term leases for agroforestry
5) Government Supply	Create a temporary directive for the Agriculture Development Corporation to develop agroforestry business plans

3.2 Prediction, Valuation, & Assessment

- Qualitative
- Literature Review
- Interviews
- Based on past performance of existing programs
- Assumptions



4. Assessment

Low (1) Medium (2) High (3)

Goal 1: GHG Sequestration

Impact Category	Policy Alternatives					
	Status Quo	Agroforestry Loan Program	Forest Stewardship Program	Long-term Lease	Agroforestry Business Plan Development	
GHGs Sequestered	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	

Goal 2: Efficiency

	Policy Alternative				
Impact Category	Status Quo	Agroforestry Loan Program	Forest Stewardship Program	Long-term Lease	Agroforestry Business Plan Development
Benefit of policy to producer	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium
Cost of policy implementation to government	High (low cost)	High (low cost)	High (low cost)	High (low cost)	High (low cost)

Goal 3: Social Equity

Impact Category	Policy Alternatives				
	Status Quo	Agroforestry Loan Program	Forest Stewardship Program	Long-term Lease	Agroforestry Business Plan Development
Fairness to small producers	Low	High	Medium	High	Medium

Goal 4: Local Food Production

Impact Category	Policy Alternatives					
	Status Quo	Agroforestry Loan Program	Forest Stewardship Program	Long-term Lease	Agroforestry Business Plan Development	
Amount of land converted from fallow to agroforestry	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	High	

Goal 5: Political Feasibility

Impact Category	Policy Alternatives				
	Status Quo	Agroforestry Loan Program	Forest Stewardship Program	Long-term Lease	Agroforestry Business Plan Development
Acceptability of the Policy	High	Medium	High	Medium	Low
Capacity to Implement	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low

Scoring Outcomes

Impact Category	Status Quo	Agroforestry Loan Program	Forest Stewardship Program	Long-term Lease	Agroforestry Business Plan Development
GHGs Sequestered	1	2	2	2	2
Benefit of policy to producer	1	2	3	1	2
Cost of policy implementation to government	3	3	3	3	3
Fairness to small producers	1	3	2	3	2
Amount of land converted from fallow to agroforestry	1	2	2	1	3
Acceptability of the Policy	3	2	3	2	1
Capacity to Implement	3	2	2	2	1
Total Score	13	16	17	14	14

Assessment Summary

- Highest scores in all categories:
 - Amending the Agricultural Loan Program
 - Amending the Forest Stewardship Program (FSP)
- Loan program has lower acceptability requires earmarking funds for agroforestry
- Forest Stewardship Program is more efficient benefit to producer is higher than loan program; cost to government is the same for both alternatives



5. Recommendations

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- Amend the Forest Stewardship Program
 - Define agroforestry in statute
 - Reduce minimum acreage from 5 acres to 1 acre for agroforestry systems
 - Replace the requirement for a management plan with a business plan for agroforestry systems of less than 5 acres

5.1 Potential Funding Scenarios

- 1. Carbon Tax: taxation of carbon emissions
- 2. Tourist Environmental Fee: incorporate the costs of GHG emission and damages as 'offset' fee
- 3. Carbon Offsets for Flights: compensate emissions
- 4. Carbon Offsets for Shipping: compensate emissions
- 5. Barrel Tax Expansion: expand tax to cover jet fuel, increase price



6.Next Steps

6. Next Steps

1. Work with stakeholders to define of agroforestry for the Forest Stewardship Program

2.In addition to this we recommended that the Taskforce

consider:

- Research
- Outreach
- Education



Questions?

Brooke Friswold brookef@hawaii.edu

Zoe Hastings zchastin@hawaii.edu

Cole Hendrickson colehen@hawaii.edu

Yu-Fen Huang yfhuang@hawaii.edu

