

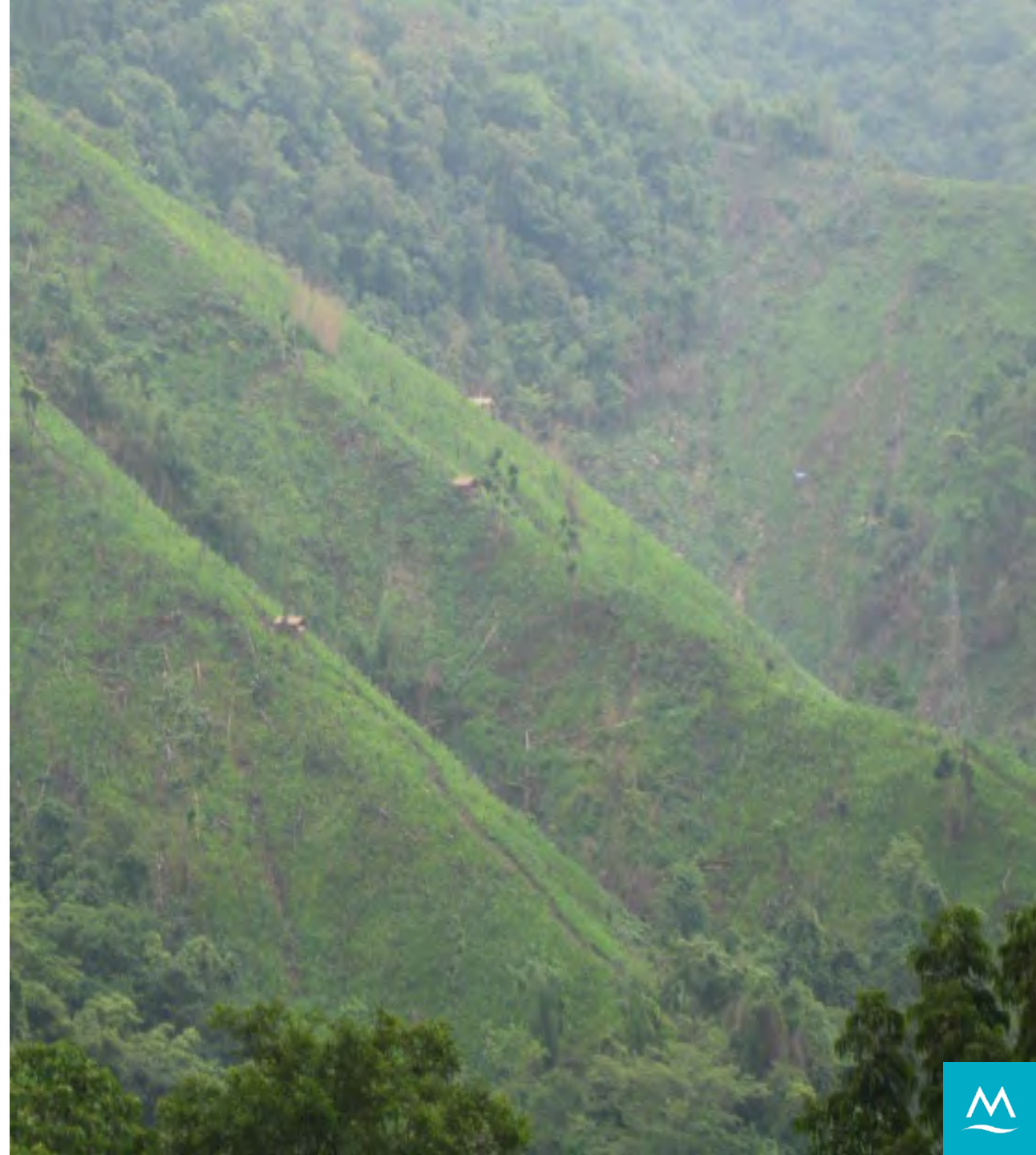
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# Transitioning shifting cultivation to settled agriculture:

## The emergence of second-generation issues

The management of shifting cultivation has been enigmatic for governments across continents...





# Perceived as

Primitive

Economically unviable

Cause of tropical  
deforestation and  
environmental degradation

Governments have sought to replace shifting cultivation with settled agriculture

- Wet terrace cultivation (staples security)
- Cash crop plantations (income generation)
- But never considered promoting products from shifting cultivation



# Unaware that such transitions are resulting in

- Distortion of shifting cultivation – shortened cycles, marginalized farms
- Depletion of agro-biodiversity and forest cover
- Dilution of traditional institutions and customary tenure norms
- Compromising food and nutritional security, tenorial security and ecosystem services



# Rich agro-diversity, mixed cropping

Sequential harvesting – seasonal food availability,  
dietary diversity: food and nutritional security

Effective risk aversion strategy: essential for  
resilience building

'Building Blocks' for tomorrow's stress tolerant crops  
– essential for global food and nutritional security



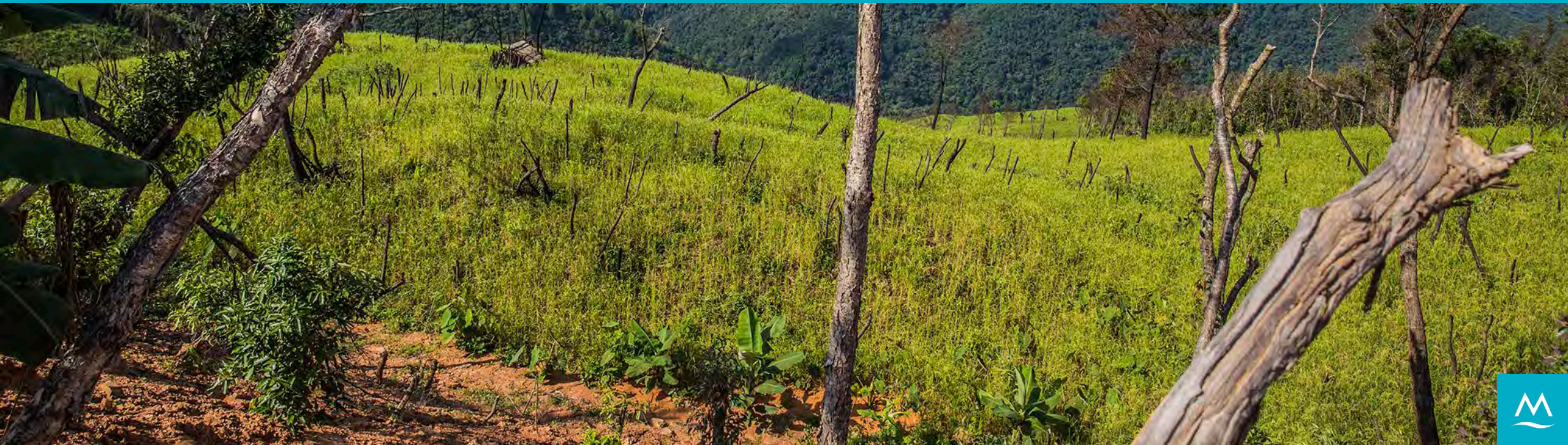
# Customary norms governing shifting cultivation

- Common Property Framework
- Universal access to land
- Tenure rights inherited, but unalienable, safeguarding collective ownership
- Transitions result in de facto privatization
- Deprives access rights of poor
- Landless, tomorrow's poor



**Shifting cultivation is a sequential agriculture and forest management practice, practiced at the landscape level**

Replacement of fallows with settled agriculture results in a permanent land-use and landcover change, resulting in depletion of forest cover and ecosystem services





# Shifting Cultivation

## Fallows, forests and ecosystem services

- **Fallows are the backbone of shifting cultivation**
- Shifting cultivation landscape is a mosaic of agriculture fields, regenerating fallows and mature forests
- Young fallows have the potential to capture carbon at faster rates, thus offsetting the carbon lost during burning
- **Shifting cultivation landscapes could potentially be C-sinks, hence help in mitigation**



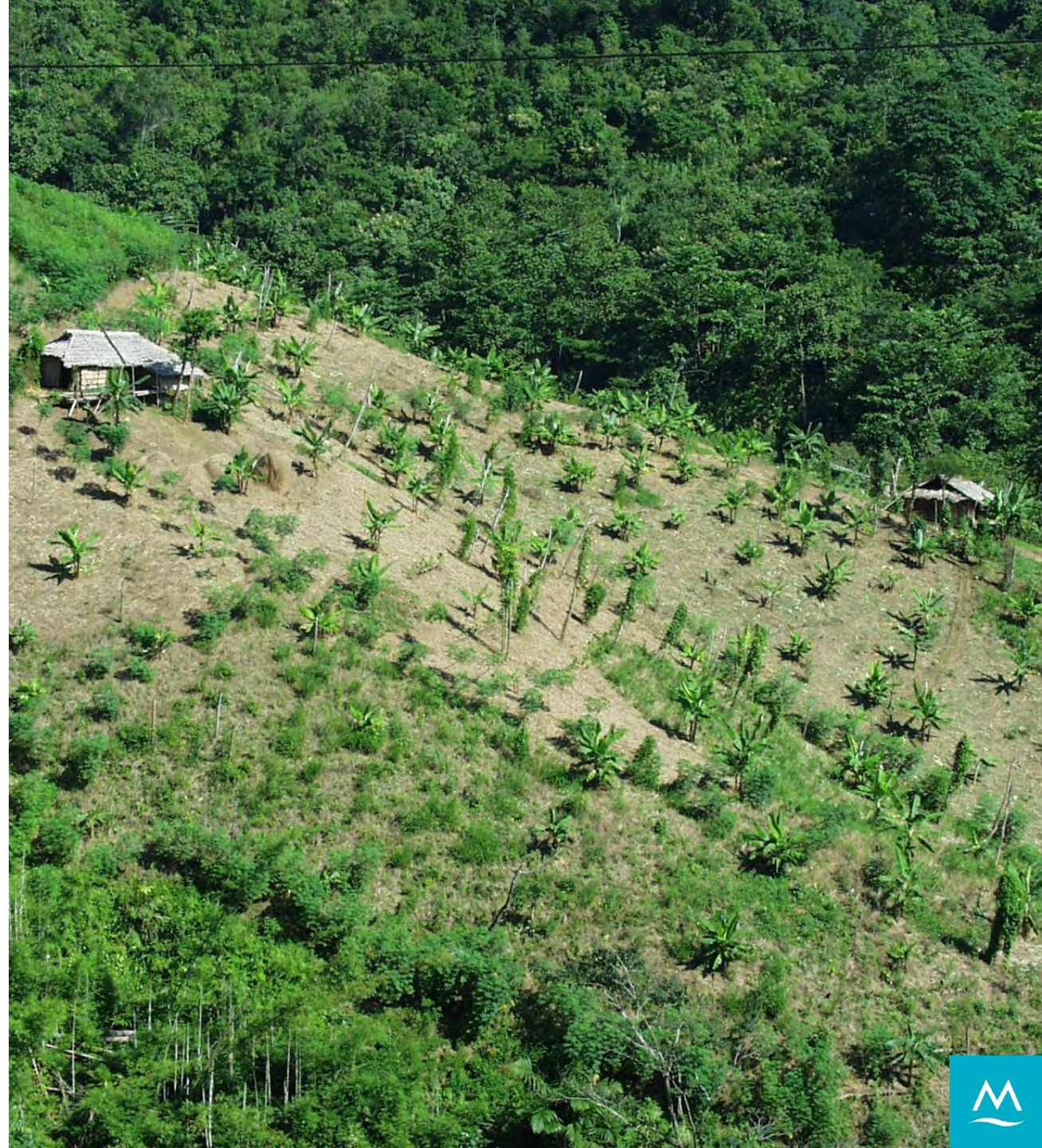
Transitions insensitive to the dual landuse, the crop diversity and customary tenurial norms give rise to second-generation issues...

...and become part of the problem, threatening poor people's access to land and tenure security... thus marginalizing them further.

# So, should transitions be stopped?

## No, but...

- Transitions should compliment indigenous food systems
- Respect customary tenure norms
- Blend traditional practices with modern technologies
- Accommodate the co-existence of IFS
- And allow an organic evolution and adaption of the transformation process

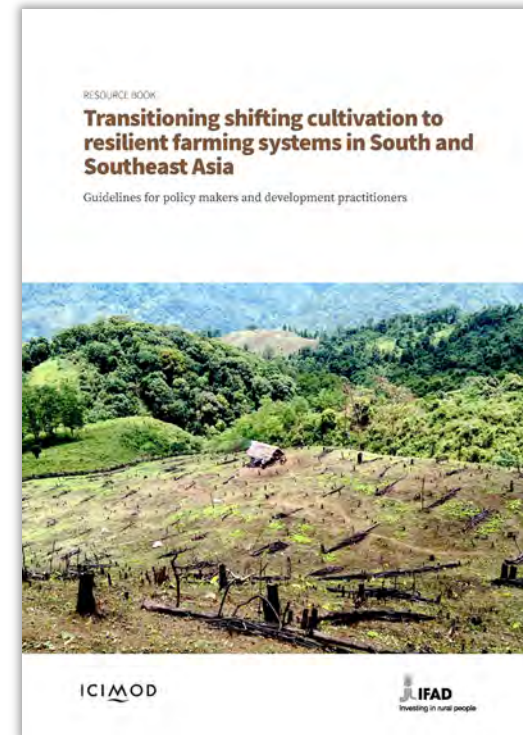


SDG	Relevant Target (s)	Context
#1. Poverty	1.4 rights, access & control (land) 1.5 build resilience, reduce exposure	Transformations must strengthen, not dilute
#2. Hunger	2.1 end hunger, access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food 2.2 malnutrition 2.3 productivity & income 2.4 sustainable & resilient production systems 2.5, 2.a genetic diversity, gene banks	Transformations must <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguard crop &amp; nutritional diversity</li> <li>• Ensure seasonal availability</li> <li>• Conservation agro-diversity</li> <li>• Strengthen resilience</li> </ul>
#5. Gender Equality	5.a equal rights to economic resources, access, ownership & control over land...inheritance and natural resources	Transformations must safeguard women's access and ownership rights to property and resources
#13. Climate Change	13.1 strengthen resilience	Safeguard diversity of crops, natural systems & conservation of traditional NRM institutions
#15. Sustainable use of ecosystems	15.1 conservation, restoration 15.2 sustainable management (forests) 15.4 conservation of mountain ecosystems 15.5 reduce degradation	Transformations must guard against deforestation, degradation through landuse changes – safeguard ecosystem services



# Knowledge products

- Resource book and guideline
- Policy briefs
  - Highlight the impacts of transitions on second-generation issues
  - Solutions and recommendations for avoiding the pitfalls
  - Offer a framework for transition that is respectful of indigenous food systems and allows the blending of traditional with the new



Thank you

Protect the pulse.

