



### **FOLU Colombia:**

transforming food systems from the territories

www.folucolombia.org

March 2021



Launched in 2017, FOLU is a platform that brings together different actors to accelerate the transformation of food and land use systems in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and the Aichi biodiversity targets.

- Self-governing coalition of different institutions
- With an expanding network of influence
- Global and national scope
- Provides robust scientific evidence for action

#### Our mission is to:

- Protect and restore the planet's natural resources and ecosystems
- Build a more resilient and prosperous rural economy for farmers and their families
- Change food and land use systems to transform them into net carbon sinks
- Seek a healthier and less wasteful ways to feed more than 9 billion people by 2030



#### supporters:



RESOURCES





#### Main partners:







### FOLU National platforms





### The case for change: Food and land use systems key to all SDGs





### Hidden costs today

#### Trillions USD, 2018 prices





### Ten critical transitions



#### Economic Prize

\$5.7 trillion economic prize by 2030 and \$10.5 by 2050 based on avoided hidden costs



#### Investment Requirements

\$300-\$350 billion required each year for the transformation of food and land use systems to 2030



#### **Business Opportunity**

\$4.5 trillion annual opportunity for businesses associated with the ten critical transitions by 2030





### Critical transition 2: scaling productive & regenerative agriculture



Agricultural systems that are both productive and regenerative will combine traditional techniques, such as crop rotation, controlled livestock grazing systems and agroforestry, with advanced precision farming technologies which support more judicious use of inputs including land, water and synthetic and biobased fertilisers and pesticides.





### What does this mean for how we use land?

Total Surface Land Use: million hectares





Guided by five Action Tracks, the Summit will bring together key stakeholders from all over the globe to achieve tangible and positive changes to the world's food systems

Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all



Shift to sustainable consumption patterns



Boost naturepositive production



Advance equitable livelihoods



Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

### **ACTION TRACK 3 | 12 Solution clusters**



### FOLU Colombia Roadmap



### FOLU Colombia Roadmap was developed in a participatory manner



2017

2019



### The FOLU Colombia Road Map has an integral vision





### FOLU roadmaps are being developed in important territories

- **O** Antioquia **Quindío Valle del Cauca**
- Selection of territories in coordination with public and private entities.
- In each case, we develop a diagnosis in a participatory process.
- We are forging public-private coalitions, involving relevant actors in the process.
- We prioritize actions in a methodology that makes people think in an integral manner.
- We end up with **implementable roadmaps**.



### The FOLU Quindío Roadmap is centered in a vision of regeneration

### Launch of the FOLU Quindío Roadmap: 27 November 2019 in Armenia





Coalición para la Alimentación y Uso del Suelo

Hoja de Ruta FOLU Quindío

Documento de Trabajo - 2019

lucolombia.org

Strategic and Transversal Axes





### Antioquia is the biggest agricultural producers in the country, that faxes food insecurity



- 27% of the soil has been used in livestock and
  6.7% in agriculture, while the capability is 3% and 27%, respectively.
- Land use conflict due to overuse (42%)
- High degree of **informality in land tenure**, close to 40%
- High degree of **inequity in land tenure**, the GINI for land distribution is around 0.81
- The food insecurity index is 67%



### The Antioquia Roadmap has productive and sustainable territories as a priority



# The use of pesticides and fertilizers vs bioinputs



### Colombia agricultural productivity is low

The value produced per hectare of cultivatable land in Colombia is less than a third of that produced in OECD countries.

Decrease in the contribution of the agricultural sector for the national economy:

- Contribution to GDP increased from 16.7% in 1990 to 6.1% in 2013
- The contribution in terms of jobs went from 26% in 1990 to 16.9% in 2013
   Source: OECD 2015





### With several challenges

### Insufficient technological assistance

63% of farmers say they have not received any technical assistance



• Only 13% of public assistance is meant for overall assistance



Research

Knowledge transfer

r Infrastructure

The share of the agricultural sector in the total investment budget has fallen:







### The market of pesticides and fertilizers is big compared to other LAC countries

- Pesticides and fertilizers correspond to around 35% of the costs of production in Colombia. (Fedesarrollo e IQuartil, 2012).
- The products that use more pesticides are rice, potatoes, bananas, flowers and vegetables.
- ICA has approved more than 2000 pesticides.
- Several farmers still use banned pesticides, that enter illegally to the country.





We are developing a research analysis and project on sustainable use of agro-inputs

#### **Project of Chonto Tomato and Hass Avocado**





- Developed the first prioritization of biological blanks for tomatoes and avocados
- Developed an integral research Project with scientists of Agrosavia and partners.







### Avocado growers are using both biological and chemical pesticides





### And tomatoes are poisoning people and ecosystems



#### 300 samples (100 in product, 100 in soil y 100 in water

Componnets with prevalence	component	Group
	dithiocarbamates	Fungicida
	carbendazim y benomyl	Fungicida
	sulfoxaflor	Insecticida
	Captan**	Fungicida
	dimethomorph	Fungicida

84% of the sampleBetween 1 and 13 53 components components/samples

#### 2018

14 of the components detected do NOT count with a registered commercial product for its use.

Carbofuran**	fluopyram
chlorantraniliprole	hexaconazole
clothianidin	methoxyfenozide**
cyantraniliprole	omethoate
fenazaquin	procymidone
Fenhexamid**	Profenofos**
Flubendiamide	Propiconazole**

**\*\*** Components of products with sells registry cancelled by 08 June 2020

Fuente: AGROSAVIA, 2019. Riesgos determinados sobre los principales contaminantes químicos y microbiológicos en tomate cultivado bajo condiciones protegidas en los departamentos de Cundinamarca, Boyacá y Antioquia – Evaluación de riesgos: Identificación y caracterización de los peligros asociados al cultivo de tomate bajo condiciones protegidas de los departamentos de Cundinamarca, Boyacá y Antioquia



### Some recommendations





- We need strong and active groups of actors/institutions, able to connect, innovate and support effective solutions to produce healthier food.
- There is a strong need to develop accurate policies to ensure effective use of bio-based inputs.
- There are **ample opportunities to promote changes at the regional level**, involving actors that are making real changes.
- We need to reinforce the need of nature positive solutions including regeneration.
- Making the case for action is critical, with sound technological packages and economic, social and health factors.





## iThank you!





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