

INTEGRATED CROP-LIVESTOCK-FOREST SYSTEM (ICLF)

- ICLF systems integrate the production of food, fiber, energy and timber and non-timber forest products in the same area.



- Relevant Sustainable Development Goals: 1, 2, 6, 7, 12, 13, 17.
- ICLF Systems are important components of Brazilian agricultural governmental policy and resulted from a solid scientific base of more than 50 years of investment in tropical agriculture research.
- Based on a specific law since 2013, ICLF has been contributing to the expansion of sustainable agriculture production systems, particularly as part of the Plan for Low-Carbon Economy in Agriculture (ABC Plan) for the National Policy on Climate Change.

- Integration systems involve several actors, including the federal government (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply), subnational governments, research institutions, such as the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa), and an ICLF Network with the public and private sectors.
- Efforts are focused on:
 - ▶ a tailored credit program, with special rates and taxes, to motivate the adoption of the promoted technologies, and
 - ▶ capacity building and technical assistance for more than 60 thousand farmers.
- There are 192 demonstration areas located on rural properties.
- Since 2010, ICLF areas in Brazil have increased at an annual growth rate of 11%, reaching 12.61 million ha in 2016.
- Brazil expects to continue this trajectory with the promotion and intensification of sustainable agriculture, which has brought economic strength coupled with resilience for tropical agroecosystems and positive consequences to social and economic development.

More Information on :

<https://ainfo.cnptia.embrapa.br/digital/bitstream/item/162252/1/2017-cpamt-iclf-numbers.pdf>

Image Bank :

<https://www.embrapa.br/busca-de-imagens/-/midia/1265002/ilpf-gado-de-corte>



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