Output Group 1

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Group members

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- Sally Bunning, FAO Rome
- Seth Shames, Ecoagriculture Partners US
- Evelyn Mathias, League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development
- Francis Ogwal, Uganda

Issues affecting AB

1. **Development of joint strategies to bridge environment and agriculture** and address AB and conflicts between food security versus commercial agriculture interests
- CBD in Kenya is under Nema, IT-PGRFA and GPA under MoA, AnGR under MoL
- CBD Focal point should bring sectoral focal points together and strengthen networking (Uganda)
- Ethiopia Institute of Biodiversity Conservation has mandate for biodiversity (departments for the different aspects)

Issues ctd.

- Scope of guidelines to be decided by the African regional workshop: to what extent do we wish to address agroforesty, forestry / other biodiversity in agricultural land scapes

Issues affecting AB ctd

2. **How to ensure decentralized capacity building** and education on AB and natural resources managemen, given decentralised planning and resource allocations
- Capacity building is needed at all levels including grassroots and government
3. **How to increase recognition of benefits of AB** to national economy (ecosystem services) and farmers (risk alleviation, nutrition, income) to ensure more attention to AB

Issues affecting AB ctd

4. **Specificities of AB**:

- Food security
- Depends on human management (by local communities and indigenous peoples)
- Genetic diversity: Intraspecies diversity more important than between species diversity; adapted to specific agroecological context
- Interdependence between countries
- Influence of market forces (need to work with agroindustry to integrate AB)

Issues ctd.

5. **Partnerships** – linking farmers, research and service providers (e.g., livestock breeding, etc.)
6. **Rehabilitation of degraded resources** (species and habitats) not covered in AA guidelines and need to be addressed
7. Need to **strengthen linkage between conservation and sustainable use** (e.g links and roles and responsibilities of gene banks and in situ conservation actors)

Issues ctd

8. International **multilateral arrangements** exist for access to and exchange of PGRFA but not for livestock (bilateral arrangements not appropriate for food security because of interdependence)
9. Need for **stakeholder review processes** to adapt and operationalize guidelines
10. Need to add **definitions and clarifications** of terminology to guidelines (e.g., scope of agricultural biodiversity)

Issues ctd

11. Need **information sharing and capacity building** for application of guidelines

Presentations

Francis Ogwal: Policy work and pressures on AB in Uganda and case of overexploitation of *Garcinia buchanani* in reserves

Terefe Belehu: Sustainable use of AB in Ethiopia with the focus on plant genetic resources diversity

Evelyn Mathias (for FAO and League for Pastoral Peoples): Animal genetic resources and pastoralism

Presentations

Overexploitation of Garcinia buchanani in reserves in Uganda (Francis Ogwal)

- AB Uganda work addressed principles: 1, 8, 9, 14

- Challenge to address: 10 (valuation)
  - No methods in place
  - Lack of capacity
  - Lack of funding and person power

Overexploitation of Garcinia buchanani in reserves in Uganda (Francis Ogwal)

Points raised:

97% of population depends on firewood and forest resources – how to sustain resources? E.g., alternative energy supply

Need to protect and restore species with actual and potential value, e.g. Firewood use may threaten species with medicinal value

Management as a business venture: eg sustainable forest management through income from various uses (poles, firewood, medicine etc)

Ethiopian case

- Guidelines to ensure targeted approaches for the range of agroecosystems
- Value of agrobiodiversity to economy should be focus– need for methods?

Examples: value of medicinal plants studied in Ethiopia. More than 80% of population depends on traditional healers who depend 90% on traditional uses (so doing away with traditional system would raise national health costs)

- Sustainability depends on buffering capacity provided by diversity of gene, species and habitats

Ethiopia case ctd

Answer: object not to lose resources, so we need to record what we have (not what has been lost – although this might be considerable and is not addressed by SU. Can rehabilitation be addressed by AA principles?).

Clarification: Restauration means ecosystem restauration rather than plant species restauration at the genetic level

Comment: reintroduction from neighboring countries might be possible

Kenya: project with communities using and growing *Aloe vera* and selling products, positively influencing conflicts among pastoralists (cattle raiding)

Presentations ctd

- Material in gene banks must be evaluated for specific ecosystems and regularly maintained / updated with farmers, e.g. Farmers conservation associations
- Benefit-sharing arrangements to be developed and IPR rights to be clarified
- Conservation has been in place even before gene banks were established. Are AA principles brought up now in gene bank system?

Ethiopia case ctd.

- Valuation: governments need to understand importance of biodiversity (e.g. Govs may focus on immediate rather than longterm gains)
- Need strong policy and committed governments
- Need to build on ongoing biodiversity and other assesments. How can we strengthen State of the World processes?
- What are the pressures and threats and what are the actions to conserve the biodiversity? Can we afford any AB loss in view of its potential value?

Animal genetic resources and pastoralism

- Pastoralism is an adapted land use strategy, needs to be recognised (especially for fragile environments)

But: governments support industrial livestock production because pastoralists do not contribute to GNP.

So policies are against pastoralists, while pastoralists are optimal strategy for SU of drylands. (Policy issue of department of livestock)

Animal genetic resources and pastoralism

- Need transboundary collaboration for livestock grazing strategies (as well as disease regulations)
- Migration is a security issue - policies need to solve conflicts.
- Pastoralists need a voice in international and national negotiations and decision-making processes (need clear mechanisms)
- We need to move beyond policy: e.g., provide resources and appropriate services that pastoralists need (e.g., mobile education and health services)

AA principle 1

Operational guidelines should be more specific:

Need to review and harmonize various policies to better address AB

- be specific how you will identify overlaps etc and who should be involved.
- Identification of supportive policies for agrobiodiversity should build on ongoing processes (e.g SOW of PGR, AnGR, IK/IPR)
- Need mechanisms to identify and solve conflicting issues (e.g., between agriculture, forest, environment; remove market distortions)
- Multistakeholder process ensuring feedback from pastoralists and other groups (involve all stakeholders in revising or developing new policies, platforms for exchange of opinions and views)

AA principle 2

- Need to address use of common property resources, land tenure issues and implications
- Communities alone cannot shoulder responsibility for AB/NRM – needs support for implementing and monitoring stewardship plans
- Address issue of alternative livelihood; rights of access and use of resources

AA principle 3

- Identify incentives that promote sustainable use
- Perverse incentives include:
  - formal seed system not covering land races/ local varieties
  - free seed and food aid creates dependency
  - Subsidies and tax advantages for specific export commodities (delink fertilizer and seed subsidies)
  - Pricing strategy: food pricing, dumping

AA principle 3 ctd

Incentives to restore diverse agroecosystems that contribute to restoring degraded lands and enhancing livelihoods (poverty alleviations):

e.g., support to farmers for diversification

AA principle 4 (link with P6)

- Establish mechanism for participatory research of combining IK and outside knowledge (modern technologies) with herders and farmers
- Develop strategies for changing from unsustainable to sustainable practices (e.g., training, tools, phased/longterm processes needed e.g., to address indiscriminate burning and promote conservation agriculture – no tillage)
- Design M & E systems temporal **and spatial**, include local indicators, participatory monitoring, include climate change and adaption (perhaps new principle for M&E?)

AA principle 4 ctd

- When using IK, ensure approval and recognition of intellectual property rights of knowledge holder
- Interdisciplinary research and approaches needed but also covered by principle 6

AA Principle 5 (link to P1)

- Revise to enhance ecosystem services (positive wording)
- Promote management goals and practices for sustainable use (maybe new principle?)
- Develop regulations for community participation in management
- Development of alternative technologies (e.g., firewood > cheap electricity)
- Address ecosystem functions as well as services (agroecological approaches to mimic natural systems / processes)

AA principle 5 ctd.

- Include examples of strategies that can promote sustainable use (eg IPM, soil biological management, etc)
- Address diversity at different levels (e.g., farm versus landscape, land use mosaics)

AA principle 6

- Promote interdisciplinary participatory research to encompass production, provision of ecosystem services, biodidversity conservation and livelihood systems
- Use the results in collaboration with communities to inform the adapted management of principle 4
- Use a combination of methods and approaches
- Research in commercially viable but environmentally friendly activities
- Must include research on rural livelihoods and indicators to measure them
- Compare and build on farmer innovation and modern scientific approaches
- Develop partnership between research and farmers‘ organisations for better sharing of information and experiences

AA principle 7

- What does it mean: Management structure should be compatible with the scale of use and impact?
- Consider impacts of agricultural practices / ecosystems on neighboring ecosystems (e.g., biodiversity-friendly cotton systems with reduced offsite negative impacts)
- Compatibility between management and scale of resource use (utilization and capacity needs to be compatibility)
- Stakeholder processes to optimize use of resources used by different groups and ensure involvement of all concerned groups in decision-making

AA principle 7 ctd

- Management plans for herders/ pastoralists to account for seasonality and longterm strategies for coping with drought
- Adative management to address impacts of climatic change and variability