

December 13, 2006
Sustainable Use Workshop
Nairobi

Break out Group 2

AAP 1 – Policy

- Streamline national and international policies
- At national level create space for relevant institutions to interact (create own institution for AGBD?)
- Decentralize (do not create opportunities for rent-seeking, transparency, monitoring)
- Passing laws in the long-run, soft policies for 'faster' solutions

AAP 2 -- Rights, responsibility and accountability

- Land stewardship (linked with land tenure & security of land use)
- Rationale of this principle biased towards protected areas needs to be adapted to AGBD (delete first part?)
- Benefits from resource sharing should flow back to the resource managing community
 - Case of Boran cattle genetic resources, property rights over genetic material, plant material

Re-structure discussion:

Identify agrobiodiversity & its meaning for Africa
=> adapt operating guidelines against the
principles

Types of resources

1. Indigenous crop and livestock germplasm (network for the exchange of these resources)
2. Wild resources important for the rural poor (indigenous trees, wild collective plants resources)
3. Soil (degradation), water
4. Expansion instead of intensification of land (riverine, mountainous, semi arid areas)
5. Unsustainable intensification

AAP3 -- Identify and remove perverse incentives (1)

Key policies causing market distortions:

- Agricultural inputs (seed, fertilizer, pesticides; often seed system biased towards 'established' crops)
- Dairy industry (favors quantity, health restrictions towards pasteurized milk, product safety regulations appropriate to the product and situation)
- Clearance of land to maintain land rights
- Regional timber trade (establish timber plantation sector?)
- Alternatives to ecosystem services, e.g. energy sources and policies favoring certain energy sources

AAP3 -- Identify and remove perverse incentives (2)

Key policies causing market distortions (ctd.):

- Food and famine relief programmes often depend on imported seed
- Pest and disease management (subsidies on pesticides (certain products))
- Wetlands/ riverine areas producing peri-urban vegetables (areas to be protected in public interest often switch into open access resources)
- Extension policies biased towards cash crops, away from ecosystem service management (farmers as providers of public goods and maintenance of ecosystem services for the general public)
- Water resources, water policies

AAP 4 -- Define adaptive management for agrobiodiversity (1)

- Decisions are being made a local household level, many different decision makers, policies should take that into account
- Decentralized adaptive co-management should be encouraged (Distribute authority & responsibility for management)
- How to monitor?
- Possibility for monitoring structures:
 - local communities themselves document their resources
 - make available local level appropriate monitoring tools
 - address incentive issues for adoption

AAP 4 -- Define adaptive management for agrobiodiversity (2)

- Policy AAP1: Extension and technology adoption & incentives
 - erosion of extension system (policies under the structural adjustment programmes), decentralized market-based extension with payments for services, may neglect agrobiodiversity issues and ecosystem services

AAP 5 –Minimize adverse effects (1)

- Integrate agrobiodiversity (agriculture and livestock keeping, etc.) in a landscape (ecosystem) co-management approach
 1. Support common property and effective co-management of land areas – including rangelands, wetlands, forest lands -- that contain important germplasm resources
 2. Promote landscape management approaches in areas of critical biodiversity and other ecosystem service value, including special use designations

AAP 5 – Minimize adverse effects (2)

- Maintaining farmer access to *critical(?)* areas
- Identify *critical(?)* sources of the broader ecosystem to agriculture:
 - define rights to these resources
 - define appropriate co-management strategies and landscape management approaches (water, soil, corridors)

AAP14 -- Public awareness

- Indigenous food crops perceived as inferior
- Blemish free products (vs food safety)

Various discussion points

- Geographically referenced information
=> prioritize AGBD targets, focal areas,
at various scales:
 - Planning (match capacities, & resources)
 - Monitoring
 - Public awareness
- Best practices (IPM, IPPM, GAP)