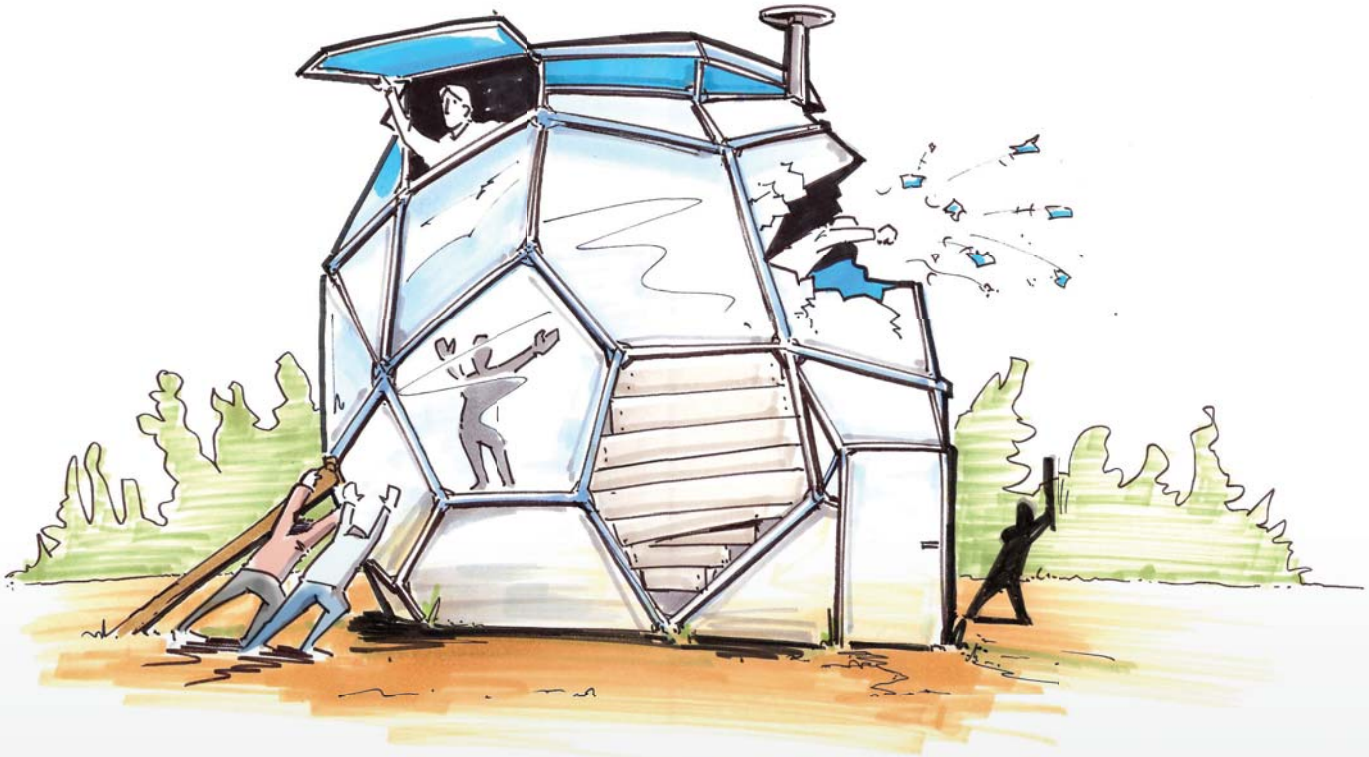
Agrobiodiversity@knowledged

2013

First cracks in the glasshouse

Wangsanit ashram, Thailand 4-8 July 2012



Report search conference Thailand

Hivos people unlimited

Unity for Diversity

Oxfam Novib

Unity for Diversity

Credits

This logo was developed by the Agricultural Biodiversity Community in Thailand, July 2012 and symbolises the aims and directions of the **C**ommunity focusing on **A**gricultural **B**iodiversity.

Illustrations in this report were developed by Herman Weeda of 'Visueel Denken'

This report was compiled based on the notes of the many conference participants. The final compilation and edit was done by Gine Zwart and Sarah Doornbos.

The search conference in Thailand was organized by Hivos and Oxfam Novib and is part of the three year knowledge program called Agrobiodiversity@knowledged. More than 70 organizations are involved and aim to contribute to evidence and insights so that small holder farmers, pastoralists, fisher folk, forest dwellers (men and women) are enabled to contribute to, and benefit from, biodiversity based and climate proof production systems.

First published in 2013 by the Hivos-OxfamNovib Agrobiodiversity@knowledged Program

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Summary

Forty-four people from all over the world met in Thailand in July 2012 for a three-and-a-half day conference as part of the Agrobiodiversity@knowledged program (see annex 1 for a list of participants). The meeting was facilitated by the Embassy of the Earth and the Groene Aap using the search conference methodology. The conference builds on the meeting in Thika, Kenya, in October 2011, with a number of organizations active in the field of agricultural biodiversity[1]. At the meeting in Thika, the Agricultural Biodiversity Community (ABC) was formed. This second meeting was organized to help consolidate this community and design follow-up plans and activities.

According to mr. M.P. Vasimalai, one of the participants from DHAN Foundation in India, *"the meeting in Thika was like the germination of a seed. This second meeting brought a kind of binding that will only strengthen in the future." The venue and the set-up of the meeting were special: the green, airy grounds of a Buddhist ashram surrounded by water and only accessible by a rope raft, but it was the approach which impressed participants most. Quoting the same participant, "the preparatory committee and the facilitator saw to it that the content came from the community, and therefore the ownership lies with the community"*. The head, but also the heart and the hands, had to participate fully through the various exercises and workshops from making organic fertilizers to meditation exercises to cooking and singing and dancing in between the hard intellectual work.

The discussions helped to define a strategic direction, whereby the shared broader picture and aim of breaking the glass house[2] is guiding for the smaller parts. Maryleen Micheni, from PELUM Kenya, described the meeting as a "kind of think-tank; Practitioners in agricultural biodiversity mapped out a short-term direction… and we will market our strategy to other sectors". The involvement of participants from so many different civil society organizations as well as several farmers, helped to identify five strategic fields of action: policy and governance, markets and trading, seeds and technology, information networks, and resilient communities. Draft plans to be implemented with research institutes, governments and the private sector have been developed. "The message I take home is that it is very important to understand the interaction between land and resources, the local legislation, and the market forces", reflects Prosper Matondi from RUZIVO Trust in Zimbabwe, while mr Vasimalai added that the participants are determined to act: *"We will go for an agrobiodiversity network on seeds, and set up action programs. It doesn't need a lot of money to do that. And I intend to target the universities we work with." Maryleen Micheni: "Our intention is to make every aspect of biodiversity a part of our life."*

From the meeting in Thika, Kenya, in October 2011 it was clear that there was a need to break the glass house in order to reach the desirable world where agricultural biodiversity is carefully utilized and continuously developed. The Thailand conference was organized with the purpose of understanding and designing the desirable world we would like to live in. By scanning the forces of the market, appreciating the shoulders on which we stand, mapping out the current situation in terms of knowledge, practice and experience we arrived at what the most desirable future would look like. Tangible goals and strategies turned the desirable into the attainable. Action plans were developed towards reaching the desirable world. A logo was designed on the spot and embraced by all.

1 In this document agricultural biodiversity is a broad term for biological diversity relevant to food and agriculture: the variety and variability of animals, plants, and micro-organisms at the genetic, species, and ecosystem levels, necessary to sustain key functions of the agro-ecosystem, its structure and processes (Convention on Biological Diversity. COP decision V5 annex). In the context of crops and domestic animals, diversity within species is as important as diversity between species.

2 'Glass house': the symbol of the (unvisible) barriers that limit the scaling up, institutional embedding and horizontal extension efforts of an approach to agriculture that promotes biodiversity and resilience; A system of producing food as practiced and promoted by those present, which proofs to be effective, delivering high yields, reducing costs and at the same time serving wellbeing for humanity and planet. The term was framed during the meeting in Thika, in October 2011.

A major output was the development of an internal web-based communication platform (a Ning) www.agriculturalbiodiversity.ning.com (for members only) and a public site www.agriculturalbiodiversity.wordpress.com, designed and built to suit the community itself, to facilitate communication, plan action and to be visible to the rest of the world. All plans for action are based on the many lessons, ideas and wide experience developed and shared at the meeting. Following the meeting, the challenge is now *"to test the plans we have formulated, interact with others, and further develop our strategies." The sense of success was summarized by Prosper Matondi from RUZIVO Zimbabwe: "I like the feeling that this is our business. We are in charge."*

Contents

1. The search conference

The basis of the search conference is:
all perceptions are valid; hats are left at the door; the way of communication is dialogue; everyone is responsible for their own learning; rationalization of conflict.

The search conference design is based on a funnel, which in this search conference led to an action plan with five strategic areas of action and an active online community.

A. Probable and desirable World
B. Environmental scan, the market
C. Our Story - history
D. Current situation
E. Most desirable future

F. Achievable goals and strategies
G. Action planning
H. Building a community platform
I. Diffusion into community

Before starting with the actual conference the first evening was used to get to know each other and each other's expectations of the meeting. All participants come with different pieces of the puzzle. Nobody enters the working conference as a blank slate, so all were asked to explain their idea of a relevant outcome from the gathering and share hopes and expectations. Some of the hopes and expectations formulated were: high hopes around learning from each other; why we failed; learning about the driving force of transformation; understanding and mapping out strategies to break the glass house; and provide a forum to advance the actions with the community at the center.

Below is a detailed description of the three-and-a-half-day search conference process and results.

Crossing the canal to work together in isolation in the Ashram for three and a half days

3 For more information about the search conference methodology search for articles on the web by Fred and Merrelyn Emery

2. Day one

A Understanding the world: changes in the world – probable and desirable world

Changes in the World

People search for meaning, and have aspirations and ideals. They strife for things they might never completely realize. That's the significance of ideals and the very fuel to change, create and innovate. The participants were asked to compile a database by naming those changes, movements and trends in the world over the last ten years that have a significant meaning for our existence. One group took on the assignment to look at this database and describe in no more than four statements what a 'probable world' would look like in 2020. That is, if we stand by and only observe where these changes and trends will lead us. Another group looked at the database and described in no more than four statements what a 'most desirable world' would look like in 2020. That is, when we exert a conscious effort on these trends and forces or, in other words, if we would do something about it. The database is added as annex 2.

The Most Desirable World 2020 included elements like

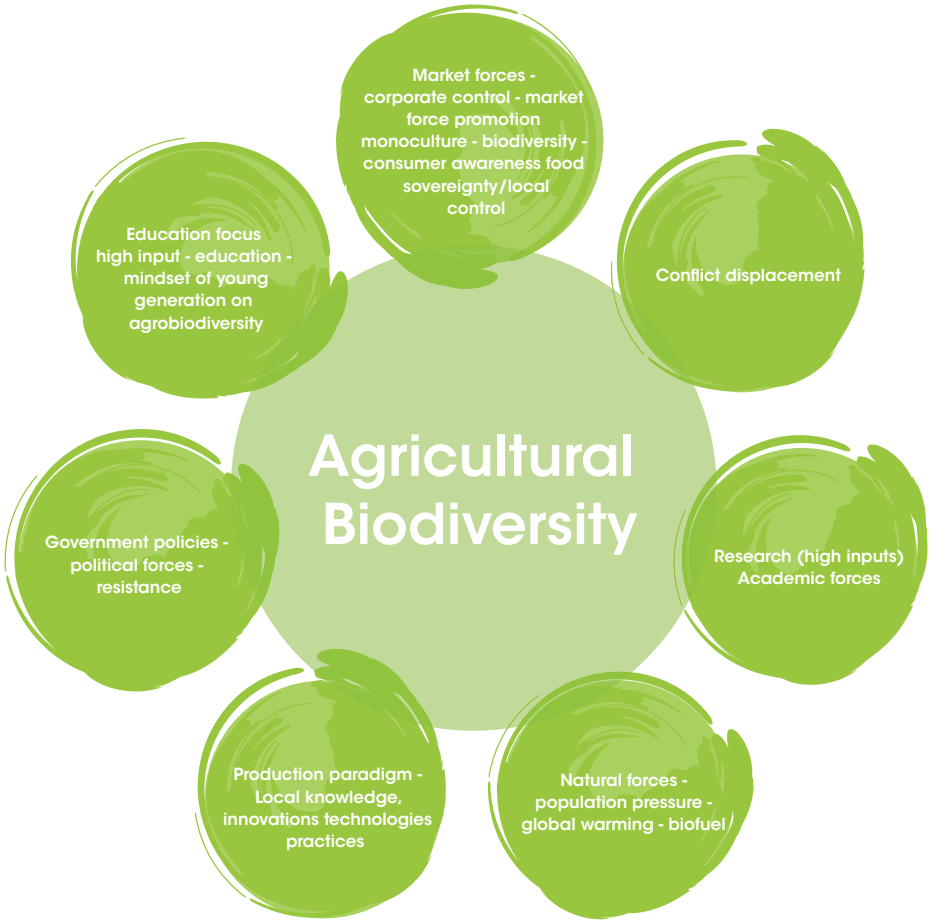
Food availability not controlled by big enterprises; good world-wide cooperation; linking and collaboration; equitable access to natural resources; reduced power of global capitalism; young people engaged and able to have a good life; shift of power balance; increased well being; responsibility back to the people, not only naming and shaming of corporations; healthy balance nature/people; no food poverty: farmer centered resilient agriculture recognized, supported and strengthened; people from the remotest village have their voices heard at the highest level; an alternative to capitalism emerging; more unrestricted technology in agriculture, energy and health in balance.

The Probable World 2020 included elements like

Global warming and its effects like erratic weather, natural disasters, loss of lives, unsuitability for human habitation; Increased power of G8/20 countries and the corporations "eating up" land, water and nature; Depletion and privatization of natural resources leading to species extinction; Social media that has made citizens hold their leaders accountable; Paradigm shift in development index from GDP to GNH in some countries; Depletion of non renewable resources and extinction of species; Concentration of power in corporations (repressive governments, dictatorships); Rising conflicts at all levels (demonstrations, energy crisis, tension, terrorism); Emerging health issues; Communication (access to information high due to easy access to gadgets and links, therefore ease of participation); Displacement increasing (countries becoming strict on immigrants, land grabs, urban to rural migration, break down of social systems and norms); growing consciousness, local action, social networking, new production systems; Earth crises in the area of energy, food and natural disasters; increased power of corporations in global governance.

B (F)actors and forces - environmental scan and the market

Agricultural biodiversity exists in a field with many external (f)actors and forces that have a direct influence and impact on how agricultural biodiversity will develop into the future. These external (f)actors were categorized as natural, human and institutional forces, and can be either a positive or a negative force.



C Our story – his story – her story

Biodiversity is as old as nature; when we build the future it is important to pause and reflect on the past, to know on whose shoulders we stand; to not waste valuable experience and knowledge. The participants developed a time line showing the efforts that have been made to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and at the same time showing the forces that have worked against biodiversity conservation (see annex 3).

The produced time line showed that there are early notions of agricultural biodiversity, a number of world famous champions and big setbacks especially by the green revolution. There is an initial disregard for and disrespect of indigenous and farmers' (esp. women's) knowledge in global forums and the belief in science and technology and large-scale production systems increased. Some things are monumental in the global/world forum, but less important at a local level. The paradigm shifts after the start of the green revolution towards monoculture and business and

the introduction of genetic modification technologies further strengthen this trend. The intervention and corporate influence in seeds is recent (1930), but the change is fast. We see a change from understanding agriculture and science by government towards corporate science and agro-business.

Various categories of efforts towards conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity can be identified over time. These are not linked to specific time periods but come and go:

- Preservation and warning; through people like Vavilov[4], Albert Howard[5], Gandhi, Erna Bennet[6], Schumacher[7], Vandana Shiva[8], Pat Mooney[9], the Club of Rome 1972 Limits of Growth report
- Predation; e.g. bio-piracy, patenting, terminator technology
- Governance; e.g. UN system; CGIAR; WTO
- Co-option; e.g. green wash
- Transformation; seed sowing, ecological production
- Resistance; ban terminator, no patent to life, occupy Monsanto

D Right Time, Right Space, Right Knowledge – Assessing the current situation

A matrix with on the one side local, national, regional and global and on the other side bio-diverse agricultural systems, good food and agro-economics was laid out on the floor. Participants were asked to place their "gifts" and "needs" in the matrix fields to create a shared knowledge and experience community base (see Annex 4).

The matrix generated some great insights like:

- we have a lot to share (gifts), esp. at the local level;
- the concentration of gifts and needs has remained the same over ten years;
- we need to go beyond what we know; we protect too much what we have gained;
- to break the glass house, the matrix tells us where we are now but also shows the empty spaces: we need more change in the 'Good Food' squares
- a lot of people struggle for market access and production, but in the 'consumer area ' we do not communicate;
- the matrix says a lot about the people in the room, not the real world; we need others too;
- champions of biodiversity are local, not global (voices not heard on global level). A lot is found on the local level, but it is at the regional level where most opportunities are;

4 Nikolai Ivanovich Vavilov 1887 – 1943 a prominent Russian botanist and geneticist known for having identified the centres of origin of cultivated plants. He devoted his life to the study and improvement of wheat, corn and other cereal crops that sustain the global population.

5 Sir Albert Howard (1873 – 1947) was an English botanist and organic farming pioneer. A principal figure in the early organic movement. He is considered by many in the English-speaking world as the father of modern organic agriculture.

6 Erna Bunnet (1926 – 2012), known for her work on the conservation of plant genetic resources in the 1960s and 1970s, among others working for the FAO, with an enduring commitment to the farmers who maintained and used those resources.

7 Ernst Friedrich "Fritz" Schumacher (1911 - 1977) was an internationally influential economic thinker, statistician and economist in Britain. His ideas became popularized in much of the English-speaking world during the 1970s. He is best known for his critique of Western economies and his proposals for human-scale, decentralized and appropriate technologies. According to the Times Literary Supplement, his 1973 book "Small is beautiful: a study of economics as if people mattered is among the 100 most influential books published since World War II.

8 Vandana Shiva (1952), environmental activist form Delhi. Known for her arguments for the wisdom of many traditional practices, and against the concentration of corporate power in agriculture.

9 Pat Mooney (1947), is widely regarded as an authority on agricultural biodiversity and new technology issues. He began working on the "seeds" issue in 1977 and co-founded RAFI (Rural Advancement Foundation International) in 1984, later renamed as etcetera (ETC) group addressing the impact of new technologies on vulnerable communities.

- take it beyond local production, that is the challenge;
- at this moment it is a challenge to explain why agricultural biodiversity is important esp. for consumers;
- too much 'technical talk '- we are locked into our mind into the bio-diverse agricultural system squares and do not look from outside in.

See for the whole matrix annex 4.

3. Day 2 and 3

E The most desirable future – steps for the near future: 2020

Small groups came together to build their future statements. These included the following elements:
Food availability not controlled by big corporations, collaboration among stakeholders, young people having a good life, equitable access to resources, responsibility back to the people, more self reliant communities, unrestricted technology, well regulated financial systems, farmer centered resilient agriculture, voices back to the people, increased well being, rich (agricultural) biodiversity.

Integrators from each group then wove the statements into a shared fabric, in which all the common and special threads were present. With the confirmation of the whole group the following dimensions emerged as the current points of attention to fully support and lift agricultural biodiversity:

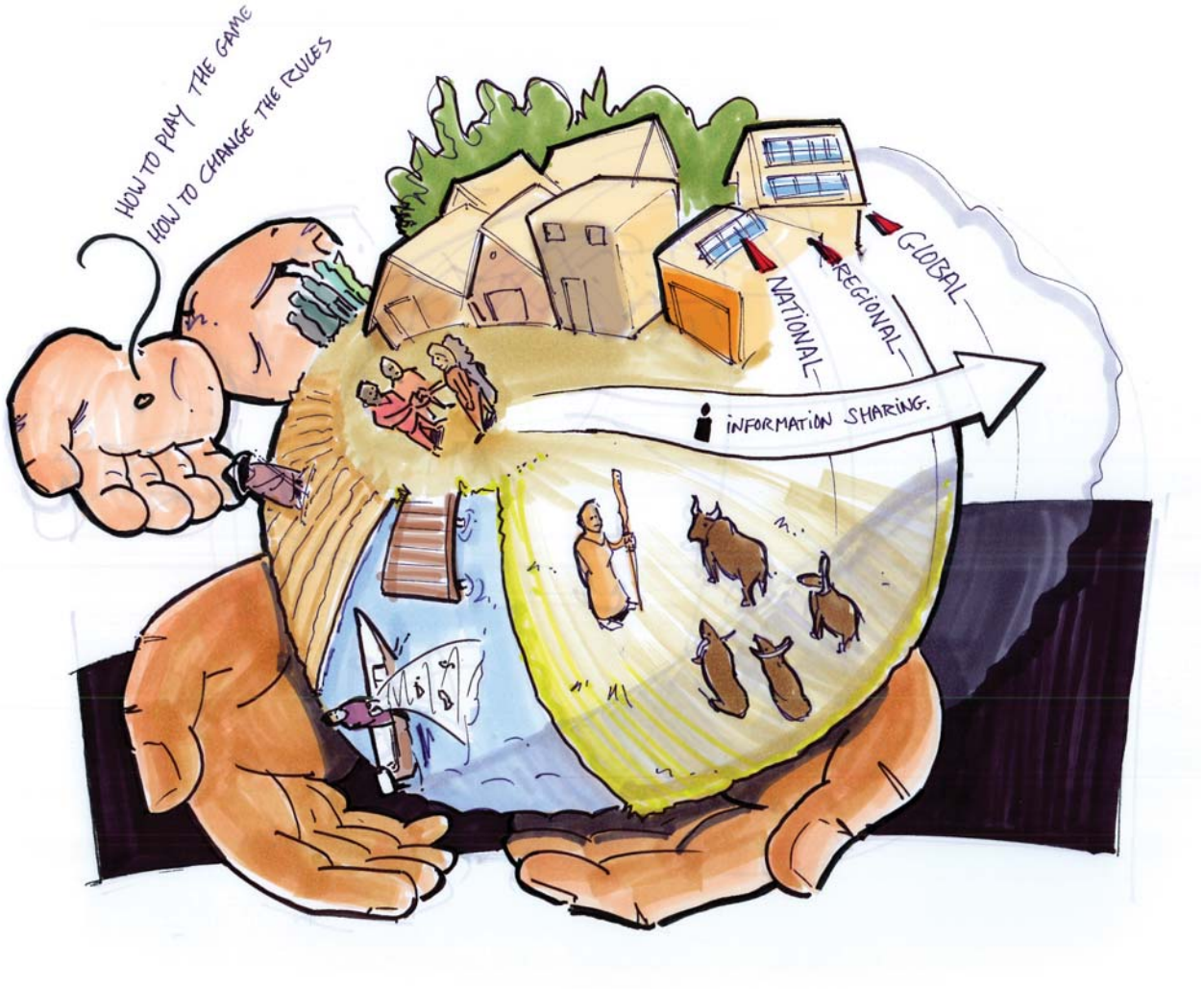
"Policy and governance; markets and trading; seeds and technology; information networks; and resilient communities."

F Achievable goals and strategies, and

G Action planning

The bigger picture, the point at the horizon as developed under E, is the guiding principle for the activities. This helps to make the sum more than the individual actions and to break the ceiling, walls and floor of the glass houses all over the world and at different levels. Departing from the specific dimensions or themes, groups worked on goals, targets, and possible actions. The action plans for each of the themes are in annex 5.

The **Policy and Governance group** has as its main goal: To develop national, regional and global governance structures that support community centered food sovereignty.



Strategies include enabling farmers, fisherfolk and livestock keepers to challenge existing policies and develop alternatives; investing in social movements; raise awareness of the breadth and scope of biodiversity; facilitate linkages and groups working on agrobiodiversity; information sharing among sectors and between different levels; engaging governments, multilateral agencies and other bodies in the development and implementation of policies; collaborate in knowledge generation and exchange, especially on policy; engage scientists to validate food sovereignty framework.

The actions of this group are related to the global governance on food, agriculture and biodiversity and the agenda of meetings on these issues (see annex 5).

The **Markets and Trading group** has as its main goal to support the linking of farmers to markets for pro-biodiversity products.

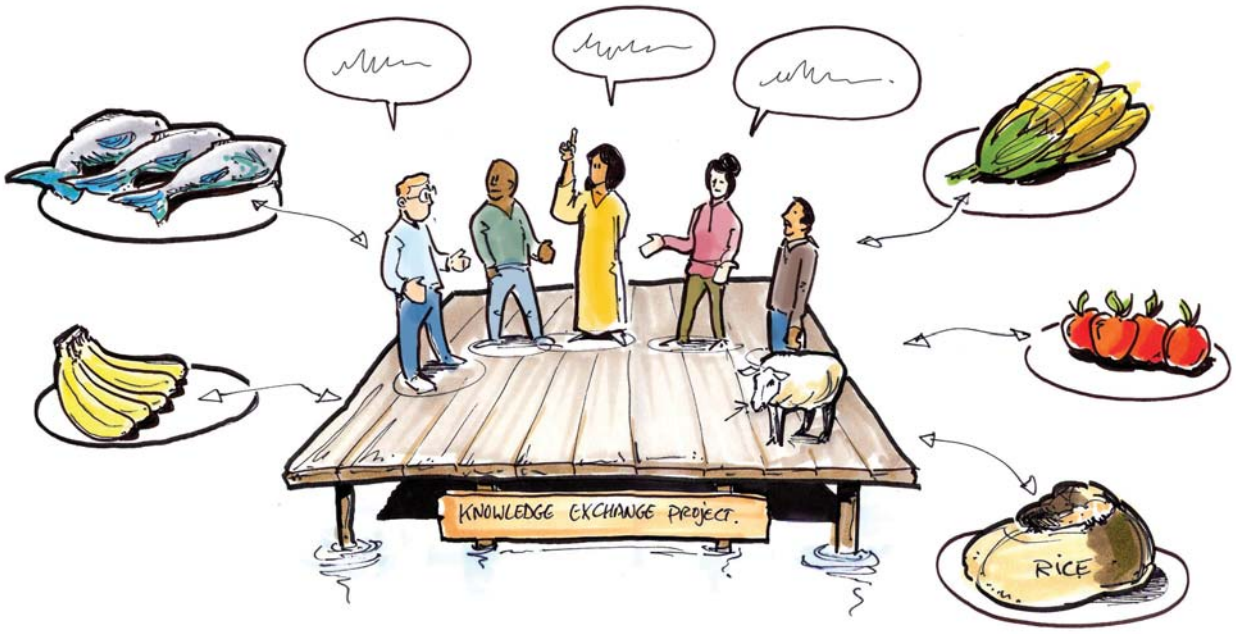
Proposed strategies focus on ways to get pro-biodiversity products from the farms to be part of people's lives through e.g. favorable tax systems; support for young entrepreneurs; clever marketing strategies; scaling up to different levels; promotion of farmer markets/local markets. A number of concrete activities have been formulated and are listed in annex 5.

The **Seeds and Technology group** has as its main goal to enhance food sovereignty and well being through a portfolio of crops (seeds/breeds) that meet farmers' needs and are resilient to climate change.

Strategies include making the current diversity in practices to conserve and use seeds and breeds transparent and available; enabling seed and breed exchange and analyzing the legal structures that facilitate and or hinder exchange and improvements of local seeds and breeds..

Specific actions are listed in annex 5.

The **Information Networks group** has as its main goal:
Putting Information Networks into place that are supportive of agricultural biodiversity.

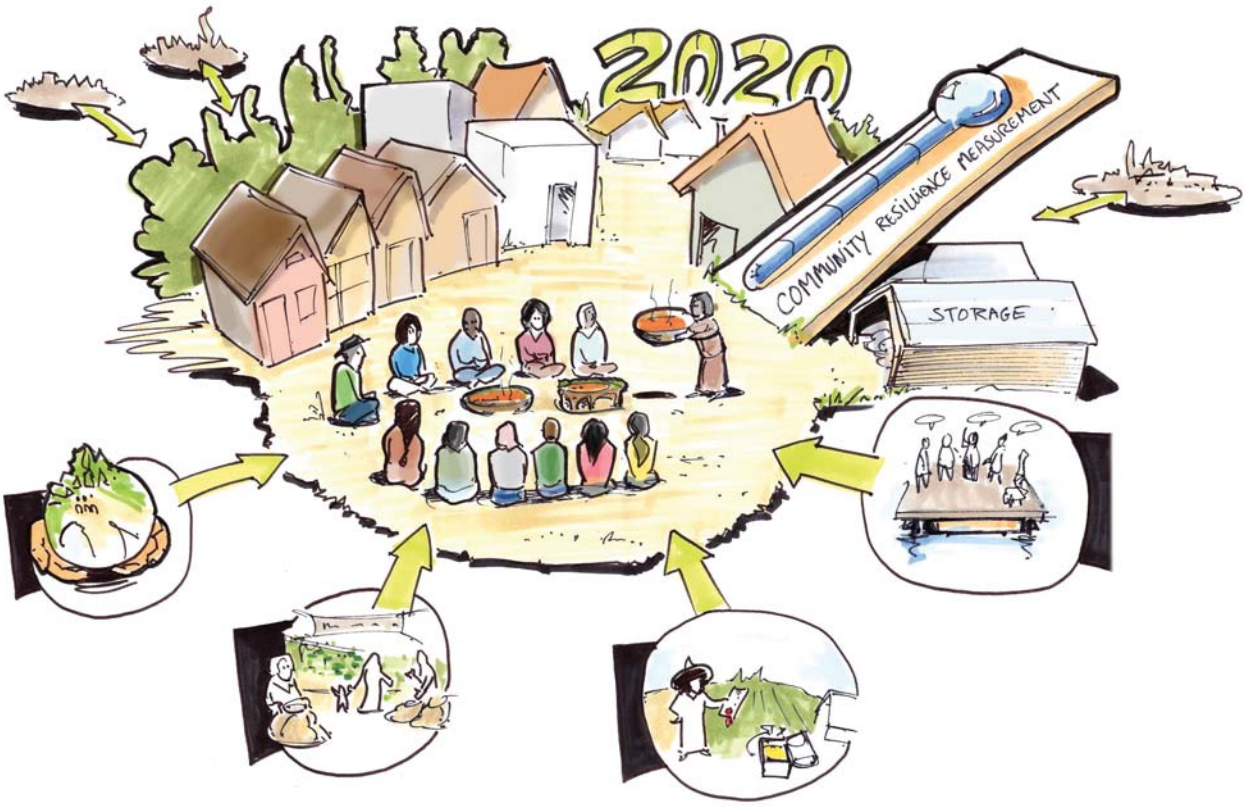


Strategies include creating space for farmer to farmer networks; creating knowledge exchange platforms; enhancing linkages between researchers and farmers and private sector actors and farmers, livestock keepers and fisher folk.

The activity plan is listed in annex 5.

The **Resilient Communities group** has as its main goal:
resilient communities with sustainable livelihoods by 2020.

Strategies include: development of indicators and systems for measuring community resilience; documentation and sharing of best models with communities; development of agricultural biodiversity storage systems (community and national germplasm banks); community led strategy for resilience (adopted participation in seed improvement, policy regulation); community based economic empowerment strategies developed (ecotourism, agricultural produce, service, biodiversity maintenance). See annex 5 for key actions proposed.



The themes Food Quality and Corporate control of agricultural systems were discussed; however they did not make it as a separate theme.

H Building a community platform and

I Diffusion into community

To enable this group of people from all over the world to work together as one global community and reveal the qualities, talents and values that are very much alive in this community, participants were asked to recall the best team or cooperating experience they ever had, share this and record the core qualities and values important to the experience.

A selection of these qualities include: have a dream; commitment; hard work; vision; focus; passion; responsibility; commitment; trust; common goal, shared responsibility; caring and sharing; don't end up talking to convince alone; be prepared to change your views; have periods for reflection; celebrate success together; avoid knowledge hoarding.

The Agricultural Biodiversity Community is an international community, with people working all over the world in different settings. Because we will not be able to meet regularly face-to-face, an online platform has been created. The basis for the platform is a so-called Ning-community (www.agriculturalbiodiversity.ning.com) (for members only). The Ning enables us to plug in all the tools we need in one platform. We decide, as a community, which tools are most helpful to us. The Ning community is set up to communicate with one another.

The ABCommunity will also want to reach out to the outside world, to tell the world what we are doing and involve others in our cause. Therefore, a public Wordpress-blog was opened online (ww.agriculturalbiodiversity.wordpress.com). There are also many other options available for publishing. A table outlining ideas on how to communicate and with whom is attached in annex 6. The diffusion of learning and knowledge is described in the figure below.

Relationship between ABCommunity and the environment

Sunday 9th of July:

Field trip (Optional) to organic rice farmers supported by GreenNet, see; www.greennet.org

Most participants joined the field trip after the 3.5 days of hard work. The group went to visit the Sanam Chaikhet Organic Farming Group, in Sanam Chaikhet, Chachoengsao (around 100 kms from Bangkok). Arriving at 11 am Mr. Vitoon Panyakul first presented an overview of Green Net Cooperative, its work, and how this farming group is part of and linked to Green Net and how it organizes its own quality control and packaging. A wonderful lunch was served largely made from the group's own organic produce. After lunch, the visitors split up into two groups to do field visits of two of the organic members' farms. About on ehour was spent on these farms with discussions with the farmers. In the meeting room time wa spent on a presentation about the work of the groups and questions and answers and sharing of experiences from both sides. The spirit and feeling talking to many who joined the visit and discussion was that here we saw a really positive and successful example of biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices, farmer group organization. and market linkage. It was a case of doing things right that was benefiting all involved. Quite a few participants saw this model as an inspiration for their further farmer group development.

List of participants

Annex 1

	Organization	Country	Mr/ Ms	First name	Last name
1	ACB	South Africa	Ms	Mariam	Mayet
2	ACORD Arid Lands Information	Uganda	Mr	Elly	Turuho
3	Network Eastern Africa	Kenya	Mr	Anthony	Mugo
4	CSA India	India	Mr	Ramoo	Ramanjaneyulu
5	CTDT	Zimbabwe	Mr	Andrew	Mushita
6	CGIAR Biodiversity	Global	Mr	Bhuwon	Sthapit
7	Corporación PBA	Colombia	Mr	Luis	Monroy
8	DHAN Foundation	India	Mr	M.P.	Vasimalai
9	Doaba Foundation	Pakistan	Mr	Sameer	Khan
10	Ecodev Swe	Myanmar	Mr	Lwin	Maung Maugn
11	ETC Group	Global	Ms	Neth	Dano
12	FACHIG	Zimbabwe	Mr	Thomas	Mupetesi
13	HIVOS	Global	Ms	Josine	Stremmelaar
14	Hug Muang Nan Network	Thailand	Mr	Samruay	Phadphon
15	IIRD	India	Mr	Joy	Daniel
16	Farmer	India	Ms	Shakakuntalabai	Sukhadeo Mule
17	Kesan	Myanmar	Mr	Saw	Nay Kaw
18	LPP	Global	Ms	Ilse	Koehler-Rollefson
19	Masipag	Philippines	Mr	Charito	P. Medina
20	Metta	Myanmar	Mr	U Khin	Maung Latt
21	Montanosa Research and Development Centre, Inc .	Philippines	Ms	Florence	Daguitan
22	Development Centre, Inc .	Bhutan	Ms	Asta	Tamang
23	Oxfam America	Global	Ms	Gina	Castillo
24	Oxfam Novib	Global	Ms	Carmen	Reinoso
25	Pelum Kenya	Kenya	Ms	Marleen	Kagendo Micheni
26	Pelum Uganda	Uganda	Ms	Stella	Lutalo
27	Farmer	Uganda	Ms	Zenah	Muhumuza Kabaiza
28	Practical Action UK	Global	Mr	Patrick	Mulwany
29	RUZIVO	Zimbabwe	Mr	Prosper	B. Matondi
30	Searice	Philippines	Ms	Victoria	Bautista
31	Tanzania Organic Movement	Tanzania	Mr	Michael	Farrely
32	Farmer	Tanzania	Mr	Gabriel	Mhagama
33	Unitarian Service Committee of Canada (USC)- Asia	Nepal	Mr	Pratap	Kumar Shrestha
34	Vedco	Uganda	Ms	Nancy	Rapando
35	Zoppa	Zimbabwe	Ms	Fortunata	Nyakanda
36	Scientist	Zimbabwe	Ms	Tsitsi	Nyamupingidza

	Organization	Country	Mr/ Ms	First name	Last name
	Organizers/facilitators				
37	Embassy of the Earth	Global	Mr	Frank	Heckman
38	Embassy of the Earth	Global	Mr	Maarten	Bruns
39	Embassy of the Earth	Global	Ms	Maartje	Van Doorn
40	GreenNet/Earth Net Foundation	Thailand	Mr	Vitoon	Panyakul
41	GreenNet/Earth Net Foundation	Thailand	Mr	Michael	Commons
42	GreenNet	Thailand	Ms	Prapaporn	Veerakij
43	Hivos	Global	Ms	Willy	Douma
44	Oxfam Novib	Global	Ms	Gine	Zwart
	Support				
	Music Team		Mr	Pichai	Samrongsang
	Music Team		Mr	Tom	
	Khao Kwan Foundation workshop micro-organism		Ms	Nirin	Prasirthsung
	Wanakaset Network wshop lime shampoo		Ms	Chonchaya	Chanrawin
	Wanakaset Network workshop herbal balm		Ms	Sarinya	Kumpila
	interviewer		Ms	Karoline	Bias
	Wongsanit Ashram venue workshop natural coloring		Ms	Srisuda	Meechai

Database of significant changes in the world

Annex 2

Natural disasters
Global warming
Immense population increase
Water level going down
Immense increase non-communicable diseases
Genetic engineering
Consolidation of super companies across the sector
Volcanic eruptions
Rising inequality
Common people online, participation in politics
Energy availability/demand
Occupy movement / Alternative economic systems
Loss of biodiversity, less options
Decrease of power nation state
Water and air pollution
Tradability of nature
Food becoming more toxic
Increasing demand for nutritious food
Emergence Philantro-capitalism
Rising fuel price
International land grabs

Economic crisis in farming
Deforestation
Nanotechnology, synthetic biology and geo-engineering
Political crisis
Space technology
Ecosystem services (growing)
Increasing water scarcity
Urbanization
Mobile phone explosion
Increased suicides
No young people in farming
The race for what's left
Obesity (the rich)
More awareness on gender issues
Growth food sovereignty movement
9-11
Growing open source movement
Food price volatility
World as global village
Global financial crisis
Structural economic development
Commodification of nature

Failure to empower local institutions
Increasing number of advocacy forums
Uncertain weather
Facebook
Rise of new churches
Digital devices
Demand for food sovereignty
Increasing violence / terrorism threat
Global Wi-Fi
Financial crisis Europe
Growing power Bricksam countries
Corruption (agro and beyond)
Hegemony G8
World Trade Organization and WTO subsidies
Youth unemployment
Technology of communication
Awareness of climate change
Rising power of multinational companies
Emergence Philantro-capitalism
Rising fuel price
International land grabs

Timeline

Annex 3

1914:	Vavilov center identified
	Rudolf Steiner
1919:	Chemical fertilizer /pesticide use begins
1920s:	"The gospel of the plough", colonial extension in Africa
1936:	Albert Howard "An agricultural Testament" / Organic Agro biodiversity
1939:	Village self sufficiency M. Gandhi
1942:	Sunnhemp organic farming
1947:	FAO
1950s:	More chemical "picked up", artificial insemination, Western paradigm transferred to countries in south
1960:	"Green Revolution"
1962:	Silent Spring
1968:	UPOR
1960s:	Pesticide contamination, replacement of trade crops and varieties
1970:	CGIAR institutionalized
1972:	IFOAM formed
1972:	Stockholm
1973:	Small is beautiful (Schumacher)
1980:	GMO, supreme court case
1980:	First life patent (Chakrabati)
1984:	CPGR
1980s:	Structural adjustment pop (SAP), renewed gout investment in Africa + privatized national industries
1989:	Farmers Rights
1990s:	Organic food movement, organic certification
1991:	UPOV
1992:	RIO UNCED
1993:	CBD
1994:	BPGT / IPGRI / Biodiversity
1994:	WTO
1995:	Ecosystems based approach
1995:	Consolidate role of farmers in breeding
1996:	Launch Food Sovereignty
1996:	GM-plant
2000:	System wide PRCA
2005:	CBM Community Based Biodiversity management
2007:	GPA
2009:	Grassroots breeding to maximize local diversity
2009:	BT Brinjol Moratorium in India
2009:	Restructuring of CGIAR System
2009:	Global Seed Vault
2010:	Bio cultural Protocols

Matrix: gifts and needs

Annex 4

Gifts	Biodiverse Agricultural Systems	Good Food	Agro- Economics
Local	• Community biodiversity fund • Climate change adaptation process (for farmers/local communities) • Seed production at farmer's level • Organic farming techniques • Promotion and rehabilitation of orphan crops • Open source seed systems • Conservation agriculture promotion • Sustainable biodiversity • Local seeds and organic seeds • ABS fund	• Production of nutrient dense food • Safe food in the agri-food chain • A consumer cooperative to promote good food	• Participatory guarantee system and organic local marketing • Crop rotation and intercropping • Participatory innovation methodologies to improve sustainable production with small farmers and connect to markets • Farmer producer company • Making markets work for biodiversity conservation • Use of value chain concepts in promotion of market access by local and small holder farmers • Sustain livelihoods • Low carbon economy • Value addition, product development, product diversity, organic food
National	• Introduce PPB on seeds	Campaign in India for safe food www.indiaforsafefood.in	• Influencing policy on increased inclusion of smallholder farmers on product market • Economic policies in support of ecological agriculture • Linking farmers to markets • Linking farmers doing sustainable practices to markets (sustainable supply chain)
Regional	• Advocacy • GMOs • Food/seed sovereignty • Rights • The ecological organic agriculture initiative for Africa		• Regional capacity building • Advocacy - the Big Ag
Global	• Seed funding • Funding for programs that scale up agrobiodiversity practices (at local, national, regional, international level) • On-farm conservation method • Research/analysis of politics of 'scarcity' of natural resources • Research/analysis of climate change adaptation and livelihoods • Research/analysis of resilience and ecology • Research/analysis of scaling-up agricultural programs • Research/analysis of funding/donor knowledge • Assessing change in agricultural bio-diversity and ecosystem functions • Tools for small-scale food producers • Promoting development/use of agri-cultural biodiversity in framework of food sovereignty • Contributions to FAO's state of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture report • Science background life-network livestock expertise • Knowledge management and shar-ing at community level in traditional African conservation efforts	Link with consumer campaigns	• Vision relationship hunger – food • Rights based approach • Commitment to gender issues • Bringing in new ideas, approaches building on knowledge (biogas, landscape approaches, finance for sustainable agricultural trade etc) • A network of innovators at all levels (to link up with, learn from, share with and strategize with) • Supporting integration of gender analysis into designing/planning • Thinking around learning processes and systems for the community • Perspectives and willingness to debate macro-economics including green economy network

Needs	Biodiverse Agricultural Systems	Good Food	Agro- Economics
Local	• Linkages with NGOs/CSOs working on livestock issues • Climate change adaption • How can we reinvent the wheel from high input agriculture to low input biodiverse agriculture • How to incentivize conservation • Agro-biodiversity knowledge (context based) on local and regional level • Participatory action research for innovations/knowledge/confidence build-up • How to produce all you need from local biodiversity • Well documented cases of agro-biodiversity • Having an impact on farmers' well-being of environmental practices? that have been scaled up (horizontal/vertical) • Sustainable organic agriculture • CSBs • Technological package for farmers' awareness raising activities (training, advocacy etc.) • Locally adoptable/simple agrobiodiversity conservation measures • Capacity building and farmer empowerment on PGRFA-CDU through FFS • Agro-biodiversity tracking framework • Community training in climate change adaption in agriculture • Training programs for farmers	• Food analysis of chemical components, antioxidant analysis, clinical studies of nutritional and medicinal and therapeutic benefits of 'good foods' • Food security for small holder farmers: the average land size in Pakistan is decreasing sharply and 70 % have less than 2 acres of land. Research showed that farmers are utilizing 43 products from agricultural fields. The average family size is 7 and they keep 3-4 animals. After measuring the agricultural needs, the plots were divided in such a way that their basic needs were fulfilled. • The role of using locally adapted indigenous, traditional and local food crops in production systems in the face of climate change • Food recipes from Kenyan local foods • Addressing impacts of new technologies • Resource mobilization for certification • FINE • Ensuring biodiversity from the farm to the plate → stomach → blood system • Role of indigenous crops for food and nutrition security and health and wellness (indigenous crops in organic/traditional farming systems)	• Capture local knowledge and share widely - land information network • Capacity building • Production and marketing of traditional crops • Value chain development • Resources for training LPP • Creating markets for biodiversity • On the local level we organize small farmers to work in groups to overcome land fragmentation and to enhance the competitiveness of their products. Farmers committees are democratically elected on the local level to represent farmers. Members of the local farmers committees represent farmers on the national levels through formalized farmers' organizations, the cooperatives sign marketing contracts with private sector on farmers' behalf and advocate for farmers needs and rights in front of authorities and decision makers (Egypt) • Value chain analysis and development • Place for farmers to share their knowledge • Organizing people • Rights • Community actions and participation in assessing technologies • Knowledge in developing value chains for arid lands for farmers/livestock keepers • Knowledge of how to ensure agriculture research responds to real needs of farmers • Community participation in project designs • Use of oxen and ox-ploughs to promote extensive cultivation • Farmer-led documentations • Sharing climate knowledge and awareness
National	• Soil fertility analysis and improvement, natural nitrogen, determination of living soil measures etc. • Large scale agrobiodiversity awareness raising program at small farmer level • Resources at agrobiodiversity advocacy interventions nationally • Policy support for participatory PGRFA-CDU • Documentation and scaling up best practices • On-farm seed production • Linkage between climate change and agrobiodiversity • Alternate PCP systems • Engaging youth	• Promoting indigenous food • Market linkages • Internationalization of tasty food • Financial and health opportunities for small farmers	• Training of farmers • Market for diversity • How to transform successful local projects into larger cultural/value change • Organizing farmers • Farmer rights issue to avoid exploitation of farmers in the value chain • Kick starting the value chain, addressing issues in the value chain • Increasing value of organics → standards knowledge, application, compliance of labeling • Lobbying all value chain actors • Organic agriculture value chains • Supporting farmer access to markets • Sustainable people federations

Needs	Biodiverse Agricultural Systems	Good Food	Agro- Economics
	• Farmer exchange seed systems and participatory plant breeding • Building institutional support for participatory PGFRA-CDU • Technology, innovations and policies that promote agrobiodiversity • Policy advocacy on agrobiodiversity • Community seed banking • Farmer rights • Knowledge management and exchange in seed systems especially of extinct varieties • Seed security • Measures that promote agrobiodiversity and resilience of ecosystems • Information, networking and advocacy • Agrobiodiversity conservation should be farmer led and location specific; and have economic bearing on farmers' livelihoods. - Technology development by farmers leading to empowerment • Legal systems of open source sharing of seeds • saving/exchange/recovery systems for traditional varieties		• Sustainable peoples institutions • Need insights and data in what works • Financial sustainability mechanisms • The balance between agricultural economics vs agricultural biodiversity conservation in 'farming is business' concepts • Market for on-farm biodiversity conservation
Regional	• Biodiversity • More networking • Resources/parties that challenge regional policy harmonization agenda • Policy formulation and influencing • Good practices of conservation and use; - FCA, CSB, CBM • Participatory plant breeding as a way to empower farmer and use local diversity • Policy advocacy/support for ecological farming for farmers rights • Support for alternative systems • Open source • Support for self determined sustainable development of communication • Influencing policy in support of participatory PGRFA-CDU • Building alliances for policy support of participatory PGFRA-CDU • Networking of CSOs for policy advocacy and on-farm conservation	• Home garden for family well being • Awareness about the importance of good food to drive changes • Funding	• Policy and advocacy • Challenging the monocultures • 'Dis-gianting' the biotech engine • Market for diversity
Global	• Future scenarios for agrobiodiversity • Cutting edge research and analysis on trends and developments in agrobiodiversity and governance of food and agriculture • Monitoring and analyzing the (potential) impacts of new and emerging technologies in agricultural biodiversity • Policy analysis research	• Appreciation of agro-biodiversity • Example of linkages • Access to wide network of stakeholders • Local and international markets for good food	• Funding • Facilitating linkage and exchange of information among social movements, media and allies in government and on IPR and technology issues • Monitoring and analysis of IPR trends in food, agriculture and biodiversity

Needs	Biodiverse Agricultural Systems	Good Food	Agro- Economics
	• Science of community resilience • How to get global support for strengthening local institutions • Access to wide network of share-holders • Research and documentation especially policy research • Global overview of knowledge and actors • M&E methodologies/cases of lobby and advocacy strategies → learning	• Cooperation and solidarity among CSOs towards modern agricultural techniques and new crops to reach food security/good food (availability, variety, affordability, accessibility)	• Research skills and analysis of corporate control in food and agriculture • Networking with partners dealing with agrobiodiversity systems at a global level • Lessons, tips and contacts in advocacy and lobbying in the MN system

Action plans

Annex 5

Policy and governance group

Agenda	National	Regional	Global
GAA (18-20 sept)	German Shepherd meeting	EU shepherd meeting / LIFE network Africa	• Create mechanism for participation • Participation of pastoralist • Mobilize support • Translating issues into language that can be understood
CFS (15-19 oct)		Increase awareness of opportunities	• CSM processes, issues
COP II (8-19 oct)	Local/national experiences to global processes/discussions. Increase awareness on issues	Link up with people who are participating and those who are interested	Review of policy implementation Capacity building for effective participation
GCARD (29 oct-1 nov)	Link up with organizations/people to strategize; engagement	Link up with organizations/people to strategize; engagement	Link up with organizations/people to strategize; engagement
CGRFA (march)	Same as above		
ITPGRFA (march)	Same as above		

Markets and trading group

1. Favorable tax systems
   a. Gather data and insights about what is known about the impact of a favorable tax
   b. Introduction of incentives for those in favor of agrobiodiversity
2. Support for young entrepreneurs
   a. Sensitization of target groups
   b. Availing the curriculum for adaptation for context specificity
   c. Conduct the training in different locations
   d. Establish a framework for follow-up, membership and coaching
   e. Develop support structure for training

3. Clever marketing strategies
    a. Gathering successful marketing experiences and sharing it in an attractive method
    b. Systematize the database and identify the key success factors
    c. Adaption of the gathered cases is a local experience
    d. Learning from the success factors and challenges for widespread dissemination and sharing
    e. Develop branding strategies
4. Up scaling to different levels
    a. Stockholders
    b. Products
    c. Markets
5. Promotion of farmer markets/local markets

Seeds and technology group

Actions

1. Map the diversity
    a. Common formats (September 2012)
    b. Documenting in every country (December 2012 –February 2013)
    c. Action plans (February 2013- April 2013)
2. Enabling exchange
    a. Seed fairs
    b. Norms
3. Legal constructions
    a. Analysis of seed laws
    b. Development of new mechanisms (open source seeds?)

Genetically diverse portfolio of crops and farmers needs

1. Tools and methodologies for mapping
    a. Common format parameters
    b. Share how? Database so we don't re-invent the wheel
2. Agreements national / regional / village gene banks for recuperation
3. Share inclusive approaches to restoration (peer support)
4. Support seed flow through facilitation
5. Share quality selection management systems of seed systems (availability and knowledge)
6. Farmer to farmer exchange
7. Identify multiple incentive mechanisms which are beneficial to farmers
8. Policy seed laws (national) and compare

Activities till spring 2013

    a. Biodiversity mapping format
    b. To understand farm diversity & practices
    c. Share format, adapt, talk, meet (incl. Seed fair formats)
2. Map 1 (minimal) community per context (all)
    a. Document and share
    b. Share = Us + Community
3. Seed fair and feedback (for those already doing it in 2013, for those for whom it's new to prepare in 2013)
4. Review national seed laws

Information networks group

Strategies

Audience	Strategy	Constraints/activities
• Farmers (women/men) • Livestock breeders/keepers and fisher folks	• Creating space for farmers to farmers networks for F/LK/FF[10] to maximize use of the space	• Financial costs /cost sharing • Low literacy / innovative communication
• NGOs, make content attractive to audiences. Mapping existing networks and existing databases	• Creating knowledge exchange platform (via internet, etc.) • To organize TOT events (e.g. conference, workshop)	• Financial cost • Keeping the interest online platform high • Good platform administration • Education cost • More innovative financial cost
• Media and research centers	• Enhancing linkages between researchers and F/LK/FF	• Lack of interest, contradicting agendas / continuous engagement
• Private sector	• Raising awareness through inviting to seminars, conferences, etc.	• Same as above • Fragmentation

Slogan: Linking local to Global, information networks that are supportive of agro- biodiversity

1. Common definitions about Agro-Biodiversity concepts
2. Knowledge needs assessments (F, LK, FF)
3. Mapping of existing networks and platforms of knowledge
4. Comparing results of knowledge need assessment and mapping of existing networks and platforms of knowledge / identifying the gaps and design how to address

Process for action No1

1. Review the reports of two meetings and extract main concepts
2. Make the list of definitions (agro biodiversity dictionary)
3. Share with the community members to have the inputs (use digital platform developed in this meeting)
4. Update list and share final product with community members, then they should diffuse within their own communities

Process for action No2

1. Develop basic questionnaire for needs assessment
2. Send questionnaire to the members of this community (set the deadline for feedback)
3. Consolidate the responses and draw conclusions

Process for action No3

1. Create a format for members to list and categorize the network and platforms on the topics covered by needs assessment
2. Write conclusion

Process for action No4

1. Review the result of needs assessment and mapping
2. Determine topics with available information and disperse to this community members
4. Determine topics with knowledge gaps and present to members for follow up (this exercise will not ensure the quality of knowledge, this will be addressed later)

Resilient communities group

Key actions

Repositioning important nutritional food crops / livestock natural resources (niche / difference)

- a. Validate nutritional / medicinal value & properties
- b. Market analysis to position
- c. Processing / access to appropriate technologies
- d. Media / Promotion / Education, etc.
- e. Triggers and anchors: amaranth, minor millets, rice, buckwheat, neem, wild pigs, common beans
- f. Spaces: community fairs, recipes / events (e.g. marathons, walkathon, etc.) / World food day

Community led resilience by

- a. Documentation of case studies and biodiversity for scaling up
- b. Development of resilience evolution framework and indicators
- c. Strengthening community institutions for collective action
- d. Connection civil society actors with communities for action and resilience building
- e. Creation of community resilience networks
- f. Creation of community resilience funds
  - i. Financing
  - ii. Fundraising

Development of appropriate structure; mechanisms to practice large scale seed/live stock multiplication program by farmers

- a. Exchanges for farmer learning and advancement
- b. Appropriate collective; individual mechanisms for seed exchange, preservation, conservation using ICT
- c. Understanding of limitations of conservation practices and documenting existing experiences
- d. Create linkages between community and national level conservation breeding systems

10 Farmers (F), Livestock Keepers (LK) and Fisher Folk (FF)

Communications outside the NING community

Annex 6

Target audience	Mode of communication	Topics / subject matter
Farmer communities	Radio, TV, videos, posters & IEC materials, newsletters, special meetings, songs	Technologies, market information, success stories, policies, issues, trends, network, organizations
General public	Newspaper, radio, TV, magazine, video online, poster, flyers, blog	Value of AB, get involved, issues & policies, marketing
Scientist / researchers	Research projects, journals, newsletters TV, (online) forums/conferences, workshops, special meetings, field visits	Values of AB; the role of the scientists/researchers; issues & success stories
Corporate / business	Banners, placard, posters, forum, debates, newspapers	Negative impacts of c/b on AB; Case studies on contaminations; AB products/production policies; issues; "The power of social movements"
Policy makers	Key note, special meetings, policy documents, forum, TV, magazines, workshops, field visits	Value of AB; laws and policies feedback; success stories from field; case studies of impacts of their policies
CSOs/NGOs/EBOs/INGOs	Farmers field day intro text; special meetings, forum (incl. Online), policy document, magazines, IEC materials	Value of AB; Role in promoting AB; success stories; networks; policies; issues; trends
Media	All of the above	All of the above, especially success stories and their role in promoting AB

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