WELCOME!

வரவேற்பு

Dobrodošli

Bienvenidos

Willkommen

Bienvenus

Benvenuti

स्वागत

Hoan nghênh

IFAD-EU-CCFAS Project

Second Steering Committee Meeting

Opening Session

Welcome, introductions and aims of the Meeting

Stefano Padulosi

Bioversity International, Rome, 17-19 May 2017

IFAD-EU-CCAFS Project

Aims of Meeting

- Share lessons across countries
- Assess progress and plans for 2016 and 2017
- Advance on reporting on project indicators
- Advance on preparation of academic papers
- Training and knowledge exchange on gender and nutrition sensitive value chain approaches
- Identify synergies within/ outside project
- Address constraints, needs & opportunities

Programme

May 17

- Presentations from project partners on progress in 2016/early 2017
- Discussion and workshop on project indicators/outputs
- Discussion of workshops on seasonal availability and resilience

Programme

May 18

- Workshop on gender- and nutrition-sensitive value chains for NUS
- Presentations from our market consultants
- Training by Marlene Elias on gender sensitive value chains and James Garrett on nutrition-sensitive value chains with support from Jessica Raneri also on nutrition aspects
- Working groups to discuss these aspects in focal value chains
- Social Dinner in Rome

Programme

May 19

- Workshop to advance on writing academic papers from the Project
- Presentations on some papers in development
- Assigning responsibilities for authorship
- Opportunity to connect with other researchers working on similar themes

Country-specific working groups over the three days

1) India: Ashis Mondal, Sharad Mishra, Oliver King, Phrang Roy, Victoria Rose, Tanvi Agrawal (May 19)

2) Mali: Amadou Sidibe, Harouna Coulibaly, Yara Koreissi, Aminatha Berthe, Charlie Mbosso, Gaia Lochetti

3) Guatemala: Nadezda Amaya, Silvana Maselli (on Skype), Rose Robitaille

IFAD-EU-CCAFS Project

Title: '*Linking agrobiodiversity value chains, climate adaptation and nutrition: Empowering the poor to manage risk'*
Focus: Guatemala, Mali and India (+ others)
Implementation: 2015-2018
Budget: EU (1.5 Mil EUR/2016-2018), IFAD (1 mil 2015; possibly for 2018); CCAFS and A4NH (staff salary)
Main Partners: Indigenous Partnership for Agrobiodiversity and Food Sovereignty (TIP, Italy), Action for Social Advancement (ASA, India), Institut d'Economie Rurale (IER, Mali), University of Valle de Guatemala (UVG, Guatemala).

Scope of Project

Research how climate change adaptation and value chain development can be fostered in an integrated approach that includes gender-sensitive, pro-poor and nutrition considerations.

Goal

To strengthen the **capacities** of women and men farmers and other value-chain actors, including indigenous communities, to **manage risks** associated with **climate change, poor nutritional status and economic disempowerment.**

Specific Objectives: 1-2

1. **Strengthen capacities** of indigenous and local women and men farmers and development practitioners to assess, document, monitor, conserve and manage stress-tolerant varieties of traditional crops for their effective deployment in value chains and resilient livelihood strategies

2. **Strengthen CBOs, mechanisms and processes** managed by local communities (including indigenous people) to share with peers and partners (including researchers) best practices for the sustainable conservation and use of agrobiodiversity

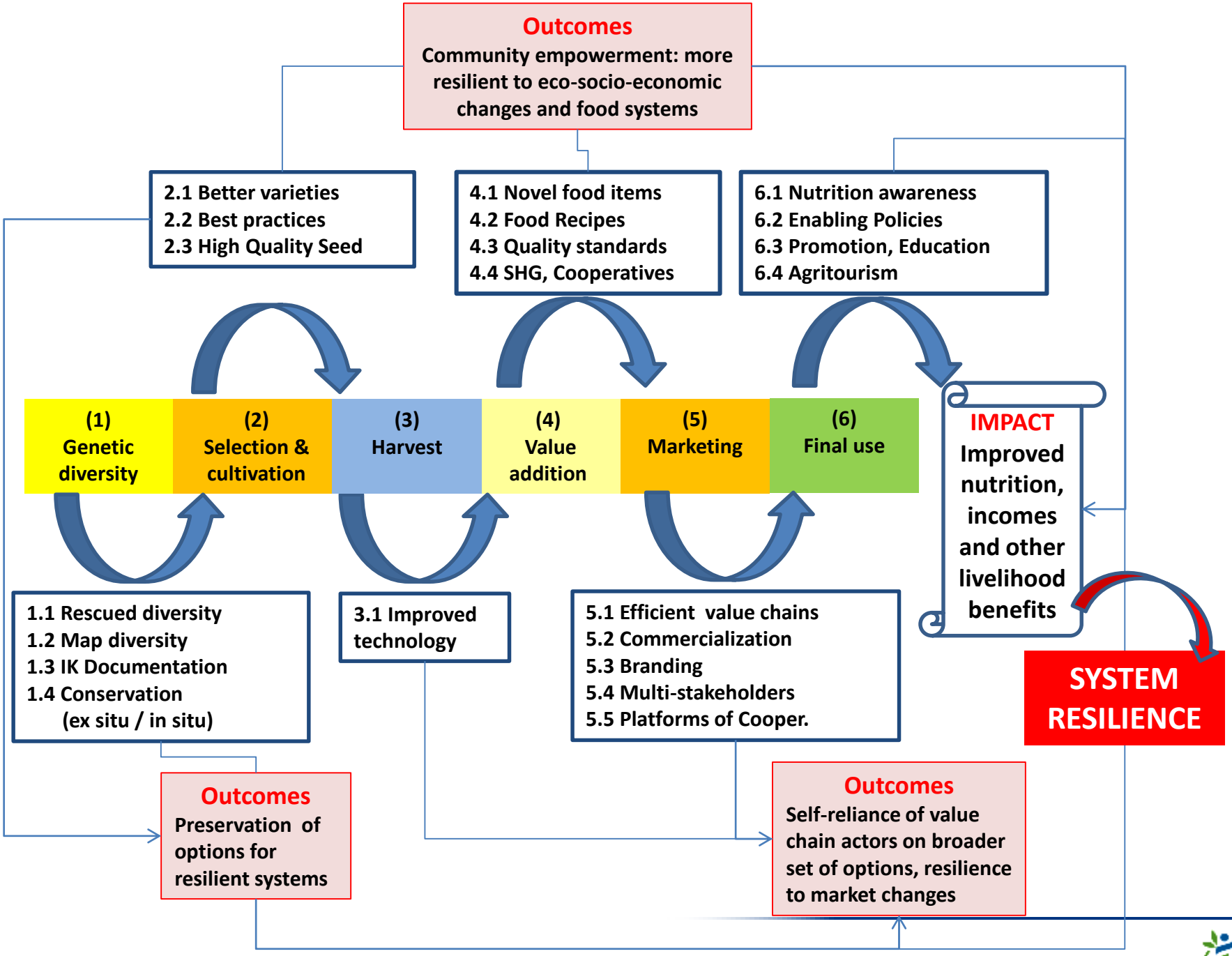
Specific Objectives: 3-4

3. Strengthen capacities of NARS to deal with climate risks within a holistic value-chain approach and promote scaling up of successful approaches through collaborative linkages with local communities, and major national and international agendas. Part of the capacity-building process will be to promote an enabling environment for NARS

4. Enhance the scientific understanding of the role played by agricultural biodiversity in resilient and nutrition-sensitive production and food systems and advocate a policy change for its sustainable use

Novelty of approach

1. Address resilience from a **livelihood-system perspective**, combining 3 dimensions of resilience (production systems, nutrition and markets)
2. Focus on **NUS** as model crops (stress-tolerant, untapped nutrition opportunities, leverage these through an integrated value chain approach)
3. Special focus on **women** and **indigenous people**
4. Resilience at both **household and community level**


Outcomes
Community empowerment: more resilient to eco-socio-economic changes and food systems
2.1 Better varieties
2.2 Best practices
2.3 High Quality Seed
4.1 Novel food items
4.2 Food Recipes
4.3 Quality standards
4.4 SHG, Cooperatives
6.1 Nutrition awareness
6.2 Enabling Policies
6.3 Promotion, Education
6.4 Agritourism
(1) Genetic diversity
(2) Selection & cultivation
(3) Harvest
(4) Value addition
(5) Marketing
(6) Final use
IMPACT
Improved nutrition, incomes and other livelihood benefits
SYSTEM RESILIENCE
1.1 Rescued diversity
1.2 Map diversity
1.3 IK Documentation
1.4 Conservation (ex situ / in situ)
3.1 Improved technology
5.1 Efficient value chains
5.2 Commercialization
5.3 Branding
5.4 Multi-stakeholders
5.5 Platforms of Cooper.
Outcomes
Preservation of options for resilient systems
Outcomes
Self-reliance of value chain actors on broader set of options, resilience to market changes

Why NUS?

- **Adaptation**: NUS resistance to abiotic stresses yet to be duly exploited; economic competiveness, marginalization from mainstream agriculture is depriving communities of strategic assets for their future;
- **Conservation:** NUS largest portfolio of crops conserved NOT in *ex situ* gene banks but *in situ*/on farm – hence the focus of the project; importance of approach in support of "Evolutionary Agriculture' favoring continuous adaptation;
- **Nutrition:** grains, pulses, vegetables, fruits- a diverse set of nutritious-dense species whose role is increasingly appreciated also by science;
- **Market:** emerging opportunities leveraging nutrition/ health conscious consumers at all latitudes;
- **Culture:** reservoir of immense gastronomic diversity, identity of people, territory;
- **Empowerment:** vehicle for emp. for women /vulnerable groups incl. IP.

NUS & resilience
Key aspects to address

1. Production system (incl. adaptation, seed availability)
2. Food system (incl. quantity & quality, sustainability, shocks buffering)
3. Market system (incl. diversity, technology, shocks buffering)
4. Others (incl. culture, empowerment of vulnerable groups)

Key actions and expected benefits

- **Build capacities** of women and men farmers, CBO and Self Help Groups (SHG) to collect information, share experiences and make self-directed decisions to foster knowledge building and local innovation regarding weather, cultivation & performance of varieties of crops, nutritional benefits and market information.
- Enhance the **preparedness** of farmers and other value-chain actors for climate variability and associated risks.
- Strengthen **networks** to help local communities to better document, monitor, exchange and manage their traditional crops.
- Mobilize national and international **platforms** and fora to voice the concerns and aspirations of local communities for more sustainable, inclusive and nutrition-sensitive food and agricultural systems to benefit the poor and the marginalized.

Innovative work

1. Develop/test minimum set of indicators to capture resilience across its **multiple dimensions**
2. Develop/test **weather info system** for local communities
3. Develop/test **market intelligence** systems for local crops
4. Carry out **modeling studies** re NUS in food/nutrition security
5. Further work on **participatory documentation/monitoring** on farm incl. red listing of cultivated species
6. Foster **cooperation** between scientists and Indigenous people
7. Foster innovative ways to promote **ex situ and in situ synergy**

Project Outputs

Four clusters of Project Outputs:

1) **Cultivation**: Improved crops, methods, approaches and tools for coping with climate change
2) **Market:** Strengthened market access for stress-tolerant and nutritious crops
3) **Conservation& Use:** Enhanced capacities of farmers and other value chain actors in conserving and using agrobiodiversity sustainably
4) **Nutrition**: Proof of evidence of role of agrobiodiversity in nutrition, income and adaptation to climate change provided along with recommendations for supportive policies for its enhanced use

Why special focus on women?

- They play a vital role in supporting global food security
- They constitute 40% of the labor force of the agricultural sector in developing countries
- Women account for 2/3 of the poorest small holder farmers. They actively participate in the conservation and use of food. Understanding levels of participation is essential to ensure effectiveness to any policies directed to supporting them
- Although women reach an average production levels 20-30 % lower than those of men, it is estimated that if they had equal access to resources, agricultural production in the world would grow by 2.5-4 %. This would help saving from starvation an estimated 100 to 150 million people.
- Project to help leveraging and enhancing women skills esp. those related to agrobiodiversity conservation and use.

Why special focus on Indigenous People?

- Hold knowledge important for sustainably managing resources and responding to ever-evolving opportunities and threats that may affect their nutritious crops.
- To be fully beneficial, this knowledge needs to be supported by innovative methods and approaches developed by other communities and by researchers.
- Project to work on these linkages, filling the knowledge gaps and finding affordable solutions for and with resource-poor indigenous communities.

Thank you!