Policy analysis for use enhancement of local agricultural biodiversity in Guatemala

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Guiding Questions

- What are the policies in Guatemala affecting the use of agricultural biodiversity in production systems, markets and diets?
- With regards to seed policies, what are the policies regarding intellectual property rights and use of local varieties. What are policies that enable or hinder insitu and ex situ linkages?
- What are the policy opportunities and bottlenecks that promote/ hinder the use enhancement of agricultural biodiversity in Guatemala?

Methodology

Political Structure

- Distribution of Power
- Key Ministries
- Current events and trends (Newspapers, Grassroots documents)
- International Involvement

Country Overview

- Demographics, Main Economic Drivers, Trends
- Historical Context
- Country Reports, Strategic Plans (FAO, World Bank, ILO, Bioversity, CBD, UNFCCC, UNDP, USAID)

Laws and Policies

- Congress Records
- International Strategic Country Plans
- Ministry Operational Plans

Cross Cutting Themes

- Poverty and exclusion has the face of a rural indigenous woman (Government of Guatemala, 2012, "The Zero Hunger Pact," p. 8)
- Demographics:
 - 40% indigenous (WB, 2015, pg 3)
 - 48.4% rural (FAOSTAT, 2015)
 - 51% female (WB, 2015, pg 3)
 - 56% have expenditures below the poverty line
- Civil War and the 1996 Peace Accords
 - Empowerment
 - Traditional knowledge
 - Traditional practices
 - Culturally appropriate
- Climate Change and Vulnerability to Disaster
 - Dry Corridor
 - PES, Agroecology
 - Increasing Native Diversity

Aspects of NUS

Established Aspects of NUS

Hard Aspects

- Climate change adaptation
- Strengthening food security/Nutrition
- Biodiversity
- Enhancing incomes of resource-poor communities

Soft Aspects

 Empowerment, Gender Equality, strengthening cultural identity

Categories for Policy Analysis

- Nutrition and Food Security
- Incomes and Rural Development
- Climate Adaptation and Desertification
- Biodiversity and PGRFA

Nutrition and Food Security

International

- 1988 International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (CESCR)
- United Nations Zero Hunger Challenge, the United Nations
- Committee on Global Food Security, the Scaling-up Nutrition (SUN) Movement in 2010
- New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) #2 Zero Hunger
 - adequate nutrition "year round" (Targets 2.1, 2.2)
 - production capacity and income of small-scale food producers (Target 2.3)
 - Indicator 2.3.2 income gender gap and in indigenous populations
 - 2.5 aims to "maintain the genetic diversity of available seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals, and their wild relatives
- Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP)

- Law for National System of Food and Nutrition Security (2005)
 - emphasis on promoting the use of culturally appropriate native nutrient dense species (Article 1)
 - The definition of sustainability of food and nutrition security in this law identifies foods of natural origin, culturally relevant, and produced with respect to biological and cultural diversity (Article 2.g)
- National Strategy to Reduce Seasonal Hunger (PHCE) (2016-2020)
- Decree 4944, the School Feeding Law (2016)

Incomes and Rural Development

International

- SDG 1: Zero Poverty
- SDG 5: Gender Equality
- SDG 10: Equality

Regional

Central American
Alliance for
Sustainable
Development
(ALIDES)

- Under the 1996 Peace Accords
 - Agreement on Resettlement of the Population Groups Uprooted by the Armed Conflict
 - Agreement on Identity and Rights of Indigenous People
- Agrarian Transformation Law (Decree 1551)
 1984
- Law of Association of Peasant Enterprises 1984
- Family Agriculture Act (Decree 4947) 2016
- Promotion of Investment for Diversification in Rural Areas (Decree 3427)
- National Development Plan for 2015-2032
- National Policy for Integral Rural Development (PNDRI) (2013)
 - Family Agriculture Program for the Strengthening of the Peasant Economy (PAFFEC 2012 - 2015)

Climate Adaptation and Desertification

International

- 1994, United Nations
 Convention to Combat
 Desertification (UNCCD)
 - More concentrated to africa
- SDG 13: Climate Action
- UNFCCC-The Paris
 Agreement, signed by
 Guatemala in 2014

Regional

ALIDES

- 2002, Law of Compensation and Payment for Ecosystem Services (Registration Number 2663) -
- 2010, Law number 4139
 framework to reduce
 vulnerability to and obliges
 adaptation to the effects of
 climate change and mitigates
 greenhouse gases emissions
- 2015, Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (IN DC) for Guatemala National
- Program of Action to Combat Desertification and Drought (PROANDYS)

Biodiversity and PGRFA

International

- 1996, CBD
- 2004, ITPGRFA
 - BSF, FAO seed banks (44 v maize, beans)
- WTO 1995, WIPO 1983
 - TRIPS
- 2010, Group of Like Minded Megadiverse Countries

Regional

 Tratado Internacional Sobre os Recursos Fitogeneticos para Alimentacao e Agricultura (TIRFAA)

- Legislative Decree 4-89 the National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP)
 - MARN
- National Report on the Compliance with the CBD (Technical Document No. 3-2014)
- 2001, Decree 00722-2001 The Creation of the Technical Committee for the Management and Use of Plant Genetic Resources
- 2014, Decree 19-2014 Intellectual Property Rights Law for Plants
 - the "Monsanto law"
- 2012, Decree 4469 Law of Protected Areas and Biodiversity

Disabling forces

- Ineffective implementation
- SNEA (2010) and SNER reinstated in 2012
- Civil unrest
- Continued tensions from the Civil War
- Emphasis on Conservation
- Natural resources and Forests
- Aid as opposed to developing rural capacity to be subsistent
- DR-CAFTA and trade patterns
 - Commodity crops dominate landscape
 - Growth of the production of non-traditional crops for export
- General ambiguity in the language
 - lack of targets and indicators that are enabling for NUS
 - "Diversify" = production, rural development, diets, milpa
 - Culturally appropriate

