

Implemeting Farmers' Rights in Ethiopia

Results from an evaluation of a programme funded by the Development Fund, Norway

Regine Andersen (Dr. Polit)
Senior Research Fellow

Side event on Farmers' Rights implementation at GB8, 13 November 2019, at the FAO in Rome

The evaluation

- Topic: The community-based agrobiodiversityprogramme of the Development Fund in Ethiopia 2011 – 2016
- Focus: Impact, relevance and sustainability of community seed banks and related community-based agrobiodiversity management measures in Ethiopia





Evaluation team members



The programme in Ethiopia

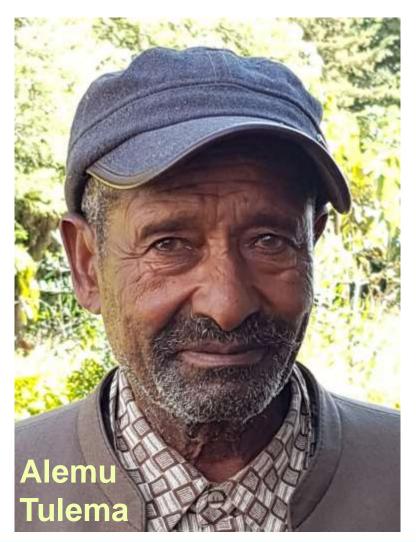
- Partner: Ethio-Organic Seed Action (EOSA)
- Goal: Sustainable climate change adaptation among farmer communities through enhanced capacity of farming communities to sustainably manage, develop and utilize local agro-biodiversity as an adaptive mechanism to climate change in Ethiopia
- Number of CSBs: 13
- Project period: 2011/2014-2016
- Focus of presentation: Ejere CSB, Oromia, and brief info on developments in the SNNPR

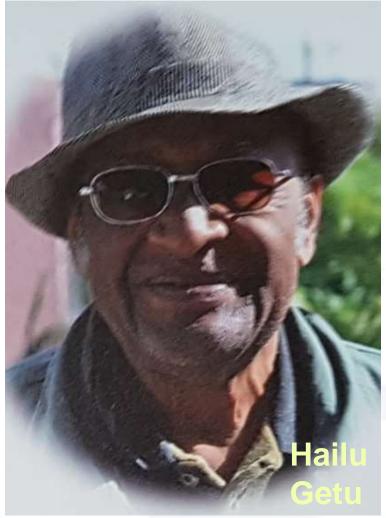






How it all started





Ejere Community Seed Bank

- Origin: 1990 (SoS programme, USC Canada)
- CSB established: 1994-95 (IBC/GEF-support)
- Supported by EOSA/DF/CBDC from 2003
- Supported by EOSA/DF 2011-2016 ++
- Members today: Ca 600 households (21 %)
- Covering: 8 villages with groups
- Conserved crops: 142 varieties of 15 species
- Developed with PVS: 9 new varieties
- Revolving Seed Fund: Members receive seed as a loan and pay back with 20 % interest
- Capacity building and income generation



Long-standing CSB members



Seed storage facility



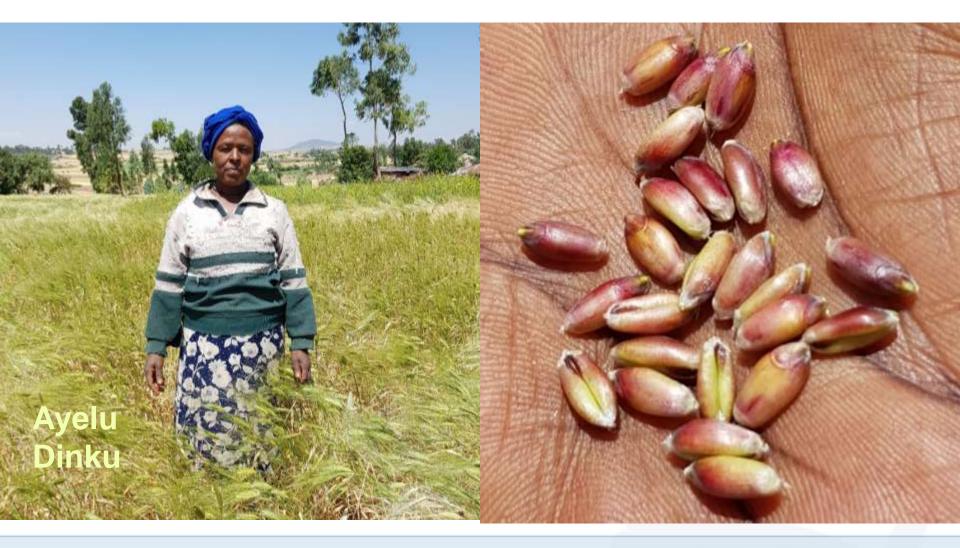
Annual germination tests



Regeneration, participatory variety selection, multiplication



Locally adapted varieties



Training in organic methods & income generating measures



Great benefits for families



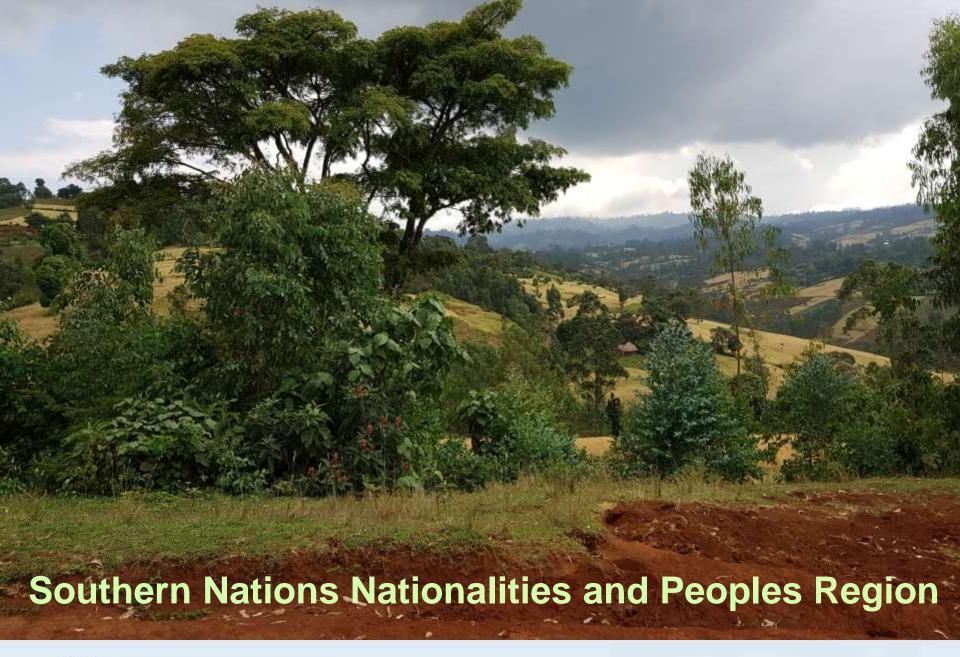
Realization of Farmers' Rights

- Traditional knowledge is shared and maintained
- Through benefit sharing channeled through EOSA, farmers have substantially impoved seed security, food security and nutrition, income and livelihoods.
- Through close interaction with local and regional authorities, condicive policies have been developed addressing CSB's and Farmers' Rights
- Seeds are saved, used, exchanged and sold.



Custodians of agrobiodiversity









Categories of the FR inventory

- Recognition of local and indigenous communities', farmers' contributions to conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA, such as awards and recognition of custodian/guardian farmers
- Financial contributions to support farmers conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA such as contributions to benefit sharing funds
- Approaches to encourage income-generating activities to support farmers' conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA
- Catalogues, registries and other forms of documentation of PGRFA and protection of traditional knowledge
- In-situ/on-farm conservation and management of PGRFA, such as social and cultural measures, community biodiversity management and conservation sites
- Facilitation of farmers' access to a diversity of PGRFA through community seed banks, seed networks and other measures improving farmers' choices of a wider diversity of PGRFA.
- Participatory approaches to research on PGRFA, including characterization and evaluation, participatory plant breeding and variety selection
- Farmers' participation in decision-making at local, national and sub-regional, regional and international levels
- Training, capacity development and public awareness creation
- Legal measures for the implementation of Farmers' Rights, such as legislative measures related to PGRFA.
- Other measures / practices



CSBs: Realizing Farmers' Rights

- Platforms for sharing <u>traditional knowledge</u> keeping it alive and further developing it, some become knowledge hubs (IT Art. 9.2.a)
- Platforms <u>benefit sharing</u>: Facilitated access to seed diversity, participatory plant breeding, developing capacity and livelihoods (IT Art. 9.2.b)
- Platforms for <u>participation in decision</u>
 <u>making:</u> Breeding decisions, influence of local and national policies and priorities (IT Art. 9.2.b)
- Platforms for enhancing farmers' rights to (9.3)
 save, use, exchange & sell farm-saved seed



Realizing Farmers' Rights: Options

- CSBs are the missing links between national gene banks and farmers – facilitating access and promoting active use and innovation
- Models of CSBs have been developed around the world that are highly successful: Need to derive conditions for success
- Scaling out successful CSBs is a means of realizing Farmers' Rights: Promoting the active sharing of traditional knowledge, boosting benefit sharing, enhancing the participation in decision making and farmers skills of managing farm-saved seed





Thank you for your attention!

