Options for Supporting On-farm Conservation in Eastern and Southern Africa

Funded by the UK Darwin Initiative and BMZ/GTZ

www.africanfarmdiversity.net

Final Report

30 June 2004

Project title	Options for supporting on-farm conservation in Eastern & Southern Africa
Country	Eastern & Southern Africa, particularly Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Contractor	Overseas Development Institute, London, UK
Project Reference No.	11/001
Grant Value	£ 114,330
Starting/Finishing dates	April 2002 – March 2004
Project website	www.africanfarmdiversity.net

Contents

2. Project Background/Rationale

The project was focussed on Eastern and Southern Africa with case studies of on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity projects in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Ethiopia. The project used participatory evaluation techniques to assess different modes of grass-roots level support such as Farmer Field Schools, seed fairs and village seed banks.

The project aimed to address the problem of declining agricultural biodiversity by carrying out an objective assessment of a range of methods employed to tackle the problem in Eastern and Southern Africa and identifying the potential for scaling up different kinds of grass-roots level support for on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity.

By participants at a workshop on incentive measures to enhance sustainable use and conservation of agrobiodiversity held in Lusaka in September 2001, hosted by the SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre; interested participants formed this project consortium. Local partners form the majority of consortium members; they have worked closely with the researchers from international and regional organisations to plan and implement all parts of the project, including significant contributions of staff time, energy and resources. Only one of the eight original local partners (Dept for Rural Development, Tanzania) dropped out of the consortium.

3. Project Summary

The purpose of the project was to assess the potential for scaling-up different kinds of grass-roots projects for on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity in Eastern and Southern Africa. The project outputs are the provision of training for consortium members, the case study reports assessing different kinds of on-farm conservation projects in the region, and the conclusions concerning good practice and policy for grass-roots on-farm conservation. Further multi-media outputs include the website and CD-ROM containing project documentation.

There was a suspension of project activities during the Southern African humanitarian crisis in mid-2003. Accordingly the final conference was postponed until first quarter 2004. Separately, it was decided project results would have greater impact if presented at a series of in-country for national and local stakeholders, rather than at a single regional conference: these were held first quarter 2004 in Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Approval was given by the Darwin Secretariat.

All CBD signatories are mandated to implement on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity under Article 8. The Conference of the Parties recognises there is a lack of concrete information on how to do this, so has passed a number of Decisions requesting Programmes of Work to fill the gap, which are currently on-going. This project contributes to the Programmes of Work requested in Decision III/11 and V/5 on agricultural biodiversity, Decision V/15 on legal and economic incentive measures for biodiversity conservation, Decision V/17 on education and public awareness, and Decision V/16 on traditional knowledge. In particular, it contributes directly to Element 3 of the Programme of Work on agricultural biodiversity ("to strengthen the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities and their organisations and other stakeholders, to manage agricultural biodiversity sustainably so as to increase their benefits, and to promote awareness and responsible action"), which is intended to be implemented primarily through initiatives

within countries, engaging a wide range of civil society organisations. CoP recognises "catalytic support" may be needed in order to achieve this.

Article 12: 'Research and Training' describes the elements of the project that aimed to … *"promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries"*

Article 17:'Exchange of information' describes the elements of the project that provided "*information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge".*

The project was successful in meeting objectives: training was delivered according to plan; case study field work and analysis ditto. The participatory field work had the additional benefit of exposing team members inexperienced in these approaches to date, and also permitting cross-country exchange and lesson-learning (each case study team comprising consortium members from different countries). This was considered to be very valuable by consortium members. Multi-media outputs were delivered at a series of country final seminars in first quarter 2004. This had the advantage of reaching a far greater number of stakeholders in each country than would have been practicable through a single-location final conference as originally planned. The website and CD are currently being finalised.

4. Scientific, Training, and Technical Assessment

A total of 14 staff from the nine consortium member institutions were involved in the research, providing inputs from their specific areas of expertise (given in Section 8 below). In addition, GTZ asked that a staff member observe/contribute to the data analysis in-week, and this added comparative experience from Latin America and Asia. Consortium member inputs ranged from initial training in agricultural biodiversity assessment (Mnenyembe), economic and policy context of on-farm conservation (Cromwell), and participatory evaluation techniques (Barahona and Cromwell), through to technically and biometrically sound selection of case studies (Barahona and Cromwell) and piloting of field work method (all staff), also development of project information strategy (Young) and coordination of project information products (Chapman). All overseas-based staff were involved in case study field work; data analysis; and preparation of information products. Overseas-based staff plus Cromwell were involved in preparing and hosting final country seminars in Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The field research focussed on collecting the quantitative and qualitative information from all relevant stakeholders necessary to identify the pre-conditions for success of selected case study projects (listed in Box 1). This included information on:

- impact of project activities on agricultural biodiversity in project area;
- environmental, socio-cultural and policy context of project activities;
- conditions contributing to project success, and constraints, as perceived by primary stakeholders, triangulated by interviews with secondary stakeholders.

For access to the methods tool box, including field research guidance sheets and scanned data notebooks, click on http://www.africanfarmdiversity.net/Methods.html

Box 1: case studies

Ethio-Organic Seed Action	Ethiopia
Integrated Pest & Production Management & Marketing	Kenya
Ipongo Agricultural Development Project	Zambia
In-Situ Conservation Project	Zimbabwe
Organic Producers and Processors Association	Zambia
Southern Africa Unit for Local Resource Development	Zimbabwe

Analysis was carried out in the form of a data analysis "in-week" for all project team members in Ethiopia in February 2003, resourced by policy analysis staff from ODI (Cromwell), communications staff from ODI (Young), biometrics staff from SSC (Barahona) and a technical observer/contributor from GTZ. This used quantitative and qualitative techniques to identify conditions contributing to project successes and constraints and to assess the extent that these relate to underlying context, to particular types of support activity, or to internal project organization and management. The emphasis was on using a range of information sources as part of the analysis and to illustrate conclusions: quantitative, qualitative, verbal histories, photographs, etc. Coming together also enabled the project team to be resourced by agricultural biodiversity technical advice, analytical advice, economic and policy advice, and communications advice from appropriate experts.

Key findings on good practice for supporting on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity at grass-roots level include the need for:

- An integrated approach, providing a *range* of incentives and services
- Providing project activities that are genuinely popular with farmers (depending on location, this might include market activities, production activities, and/or provision of PGRFA)
- Clear, market-based incentives (eg prices) not project-based incentives (eg prizes)
- Providing agricultural biodiversity (many farmers are short of material, contrary to popular perception) from sources appropriate to context (ranging from restored material from national gene banks, to new material through the international agricultural research system, to traditional material from peri-local areas)
- Contact farmers and gender-sensitive approaches that take account of women's traditional roles and norms locally. Interestingly, whether farmers are organised in new groups or not appears does not appear to significantly influence success.
- A short funding chain autonomous from the government system, and staff based locally on a long-term basis
- A project "champion" committed to liaising between local and national stakeholders
- High resource requirements – although there are successful examples of clawing back some costs in the former of membership fees, levies, or hiring out of project staff and resources
- Careful assessment of the potential for on-farm conservation in the local area: this may stem from "push" factors forcing more remote farmers on poor soils to make use of a wide range of agricultural biodiversity to overcome resource constraints, to "pull" factors encouraging better resourced farmers to capitalise on opportunities for obtaining price premia. Weakly integrated areas are both a blessing and a curse: on the one hand, they provide incentives for farmers to conserve and use agricultural biodiversity; but on the other they increase the costs of delivering essential services and marketing produce.

For more on best practices, click on *http://www.africanfarmdiversity.net/Best_Practices.html*

Key findings on policy lessons for supporting grass-roots on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity include the need to:

- Ensure wider economic liberalisation policies and core functions of government support rather than penalise on-farm conservation – this requires bringing the benefits of on-farm conservation to the attention of policy makers
- Generate political interest in project benefits – this is difficult for small projects
- Address the institutional vacuum that exists in many regions following economic liberalisation in terms of: regulation, roads, and extension. Decentralisation may have a valuable role to play here.

For more on policy lessons, click on http://www.africanfarmdiversity.net/Policy_lessons.html

Findings have been subject to peer review internally during the data analysis in-week (an important activity was for case study field teams to independently review each other's findings for scientific and economic validity), and externally during the final country seminars, when seminar participants were invited to critique project findings.

Internal training took place during the orientation workshop (5 days) for the consortium (9 people) resourced by ODI, SSC and SPGRC. Topics covered included agrobiodiversity assessment, economic and policy context of on-farm conservation, participatory evaluation techniques, selection of case studies, piloting of field work method, development of project information strategy. Group self-selecting on the basis of professional interest and skills. Effectiveness measured in terms of ability to complete case studies effectively. Work experience as enumerators for students from relevant courses in the region (12 students (2 per case study) recruited by consortium on basis of academic performance and interest. Effectiveness measured as above.) Method guide and CD-ROM prepared as training materials for the region (Interested consortium members, resourced by ODI. Effectiveness measured in terms of future uptake in region)

There was also significant capacity building during the case study field work (exchange of knowledge and understanding between consortium members of participatory approaches and of on-farm conservation in different countries) and during the data analysis in-week resourced by ODI and SSA for all consortium members (comparative analytical techniques).

5. Project Impacts

Through the case study approach, the project has clearly identified the potential for scaling –up different kinds of grass-roots projects for on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity in Eastern and Southern Africa (see http://www.africanfarmdiversity.net/Best_Practices.html and http://www.africanfarmdiversity.net/Policy_lessons.html). The degree of interest in these findings from country seminar participants was higher than expected and appears likely to

generate proposals for further country-specific work in a number of the case study countries. At least two of the case study projects have found the case study reports useful for their own internal project assessment and planning, as well as publicity to donors and potential funders.

The project has raised awareness of how implementation of Article 8 can be strengthened in the case study countries (through good practice and policy for the mainstreaming of on-farm agricultural biodiversity conservation in projects and policies). There is considerable interest at country level and regional level in taking this work forward: tangible progress will best be measured in about 12 months time.

The training and capacity building elements of the project have improved capacity by widening the knowledge and understanding of already dedicated agriculture and biodiversity professionals: those whose previous experience focussed on scientific aspects now have knowledge and understanding about participatory farmer field work; those whose previous experience was centred around working with farmers on development issues, now know much more about the biological processes involved in on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity. This should increase the impact of individual consortium member's scientific, development and information work at national level – all members are continuing with this work.

All consortium members have enjoyed and benefited from collaboration. The UK partner has provided training and information-sharing on the economic and policy aspects of on-farm agricultural biodiversity conservation, as well as building capacity to develop project methodologies, analyse data using a range of approaches, and implement an effective project communications strategy. Most local partners were already aware of the value of links between development partners; hopefully this project has increased understanding of how these links can be promoted and strengthened.

In the short term, the main project beneficiaries have been project planners and policy analysts at project, national, regional levels. The project has not had any measurable negative impacts on individuals or local communities. On the positive side, at least two of the case study projects have found the case study reports useful for their own internal project assessment and planning, as well as publicity to donors and potential funders. Over the longer term, we hope the project will impact on better project and policy design and implementation relating to on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity.

6. Project Outputs

The project website has been a major dissemination tool, allowing us to notify a large number of development partners about project outputs and outcomes. This has been supported by making the website available on CD for those with limited internet access (this will continue on demand for up to one year after the end of the project, and has been funded by GTZ), and by providing hard copy outputs in-country and on demand. The website on CD has proved particularly popular, so that development partners can browse contents at will.

7. Project Expenditure

Budget	Grant claimed 2002/2003	Grant claimed 2003/2004

8. Project Operation and Partnerships

Nine local partner institutions expressed interest in joining the consortium, but one in Tanzania had to drop out mainly for communication reasons. All the others remain active in the consortium to date. Main partners and their role in biodiversity issues are listed below. All project partners participated in project planning and implementation: the initial project planning workshop in Lusaka in June 2002 (click on *http://www.africanfarmdiversity.net/Lusaka.html*); case study field work (see Appendix IV for who did what); data analysis in-week (see *http://www.africanfarmdiversity.net/Addis.html*; and the hosting of country seminars. Plans were developed and field tested jointly at the Lusaka planning workshop, rather than being developed by the UK partner then put out for consultation; nonetheless, some changes to case study field methods were made in response either to practicalities in the field or biometric issues.

Name	Organisation	Expertise
Feyissa, Regassa and Mulualem, Tamiru	Ethio-Organic Seed Action	Rural biodiversity and the conservation of genetic resources.
Manda, Joanne	UK Department for International Development, Zimbabwe	Household food security and environmental issues in rural development.
Kimani, Martin	CABI International Africa Regional Centre	Organic agriculture and farmer participatory training.
Mafa, Abisai	Biosafety Board, Department of Science and Technology Development, Zimbabwe	Agro-biodiversity conservation and household food security.
Nkoma, Charles, Munenyembe, Parichi and Nkonde, Arthur	SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre, Zambia	Agro-biodiversity and on-farm conservation.
Rusike, Elijah	Intermediate Technology Development Group	Biodiversity conservation and its role in reducing vulnerability of rural communities.
Silim, Said and Ferguson, Morag	ICRISAT	Crop biodiversity and molecular breeding.

The project consortium worked closely with relevant projects elsewhere in the host countries (for example the IPGRI/FAO project in Zimbabwe). Representatives of Biodiversity Strategy Offices, in countries where they exist, were invited to country seminars.

Name	Organisation	Expertise
Cromwell, Elizabeth	Overseas Development Institute	Economic and policy aspects of on-farm biodiversity conservation.
Young, John	Overseas Development Institute	Information and communications strategy
Chapman, Rob	Overseas Development Institute	Collation of information products
Barahona, Carlos	University of Reading	Design of project methodologies and data analysis
Almekinders, Conny	GTZ	Agronomics of agricultural biodiversity conservation

The consortium as a whole remains active, at the wish of the local partners. It has prepared a follow-on project to take forward the lessons learnt from this project, and is in consultation with various funders and partners about opportunities for taking this work forward. At individual country level, local partners remain actively engaged in local agricultural biodiversity project and policy processes in their various professional dimensions; they have expressed the desire to use the project results to influence these processes, eg through distributing seminar proceedings, individual meetings and media interviews. The consortium considers that the main requirement for taking forward the lessons learnt from this project is to promote “mainstreaming” of on-farm agricultural biodiversity conservation in project good practice and in national policy: appropriate community and private sector participation will play a role in this.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation, Lesson learning

Monitoring: through internal progress reports using Key Milestones. Project implementation proceeded according to plan, with the exception of suspension of activities during Southern African humanitarian crisis in 2003.

Evaluation: internally, using progress reports and Key Milestones (as above); externally, through training outcome mailshot (targeted for Oct 2004), final conference assessment forms (which are being included in country seminar proceedings), and Darwin Initiative evaluation procedures (ie external to project consortium).

Internal as above, and through internal peer review of case studies during data analysis in-week. External – none planned.

(We assume this question relates to project process, not project results, which were covered in Section 4 above).

Project partners worked very well together on this project. This resulted from a combination of mutual trust arising from existing relationships; existing professional excellence in chosen fields allowing cross-fertilisation and capacity-building; complementary skills across the team, including in biometrics, project planning and communications; good institutional support from parent organisations.

No broader lessons, only two small points:

- Salaries are instructed to be specified in current value over project life, so no allowance for inflation (thus UK partners worked at below cost in second year of this project)
- No allowance for reporting time.

10. Darwin Identity:

The Darwin Initiative logo has been incorporated into the project logo (as per front page this report) which has headed all project documentation: reports, seminar proceedings, powerpoint slides (see photo 1 below), etc. It has formed the background frame for the project website (click on *www.africanfarmdiversity.net*). It has been used on country seminar adverstising material (see photo 2 below) and on "takehome" items from the country seminars such as bags. Thus the projects work has clearly been identified as benefiting in large measure from Darwin Initiative funding.

We are not able to comment on wider understanding of Darwin Identity in the host countries, but certainly all project stakeholders such as consortium members and their parent institutions, case study project staff and beneficiaries; and all attendees at the final country seminars are now fully aware of this project and Darwin Initiative's provision of funding to catalyse action in support of CBD implementation.

The project was recognised as a distinct project with a clear identity, although it benefited from good integration into host countries national biodiversity activities through the existing professional links of consortium members.

Photo 1 : Regassa Feyissa, Ethiopia local partner, presenting results at Ethiopia country seminar

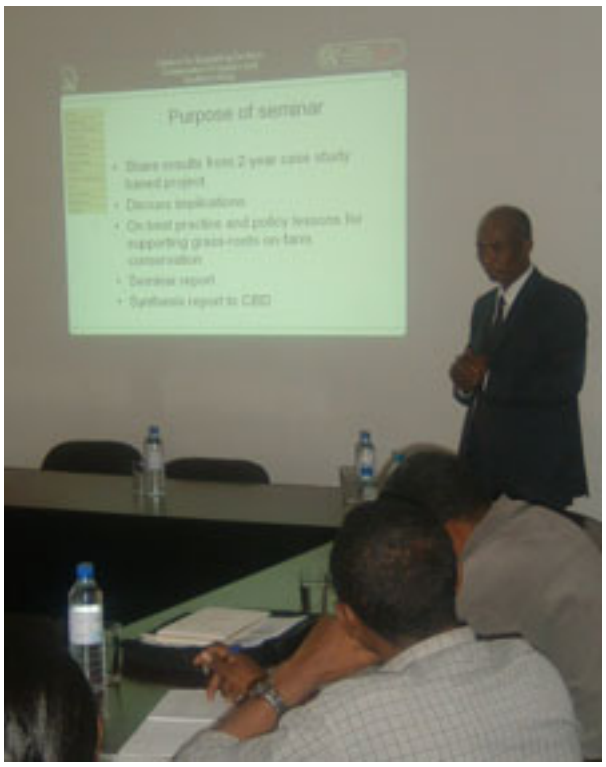

Photo 2 : Staff of EOSA, with Elizabeth Cromwell, outside Ethiopia country seminar venue

11. Leverage

The project benefited from funding from GTZ for workshop activities. Over and above the planned investment by partners in terms of provision of in-country administrative services, office space, and in a number of cases transport for case studies, in many cases partners also contributed considerable extra time, venue, etc for the final country seminars. They saw the project and its results as something worthwhile with which they wanted their institution to be associated.

During the life of the current project, it was not relevant to pursue funds for similar work. However, see Section 8 above for details of continuation of project consortium after the end of current Darwin funding: UK project staff have been active in working consortium members to help the process of identifying goal, purpose and outputs of follow-on project, comment on concept note, and co-participate in meetings with potential partners and funders.

Attempts were made to capture funds from international donors, successfully in the case of GTZ.

12. Sustainability and Legacy

We hope all project achievements will endure: capacity building of local partners in terms of technical areas, project planning and communications strategy; case study results in terms of progressing the international debate on good practice and policy for on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity. As indicated above, consortium members have indicated the desire to continue to work together and are currently progressing project proposal for next steps.

It is too early fully to assess the extent that project conclusions and outputs have been widely applied. Legacy could have been improved by increasing the amount of time spent on individual follow up with policy-makers and projects.

Funds are being sought from all potential donors to promote mainstreaming of on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity in project good practice and policy (concept note attached).

13. Post-Project Follow up Activities *(max. 300 words)*

Activities to embed and consolidate the results of this Darwin project are outline in the attached concept note. We consider activities in support of Objectives 2 and 3 listed in the attached concept note are highly suitable for Darwin Post Project Funding because they are directly supportive of implementation of CBD multi-annual programme of work for agriculture in Eastern and Southern Africa, and because the current Darwin project meets criteria a) – k) for post project selection. (Activities in support of Objectives 1 and 4 are the subject of an application to DFID's Programme Partnership Agreement).

The consortium hope to work on all Objectives in cooperation with IPGRI, which is seeking to enlarge its activities in these areas: discussions with IPGRI's East Africa office are under way.

The project consortium held de-briefings after each final country seminar to digest feedback and assess the implications for next step. The concluding view of the local partners listed in the annex to the attached concept note is that they strongly wish to continue promoting the lessons from the project for mainstreaming on-farm agricultural biodiversity conservation into policy and project good practice. In each partner country, there is at least one institution with proven commitment and ability to back-stop the consortium's continuing research and dissemination activities: Kenya (CABI); Ethiopia (EOSA); Zambia (SPGRC); Zimbabwe (Biosafety Board).

14. Value for money

The project was modestly costed, with project partners making contributions to administration and office costs, staying in modest local accommodation during case study field work and workshop/seminar activities, etc. The six case studies cost an average of £ 8,000 each: this seems modest for the new knowledge gained in terms of lessons for good policy and practice. Each country final seminar and the initial workshop and data analysis in-week costs an average of £ 11,000 each: again, this seems modest for the capacity–building and dissemination achieved. Compared with equivalent projects, we suggest this project has achieved good value for money. It has not exceeded budget nor time-frame, and its legacy in terms of capacity-building and awareness-raising, as well as knowledge gained is likely to be substantial.

Author(s) / Date

Elizabeth Cromwell on behalf of project consortium

30 June 2004

Appendix I: Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

(Where this project contributes to only part of a CBD article, the relevant part is highlighted in red below)

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity		
Article No./Title	**Project %**	**Article Description**
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use		Develop national strategies which integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring		Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities which have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	20	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; **identify good practice and policy for** ensuring compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect ing traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation		Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	20	**Identify good practice and policy for** Integrating conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protecting sustainable customary uses; supporting local populations to implement remedial actions; encouraging co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures	20	**Identify** economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	20	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness		Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse		Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State

Impacts		boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources		Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology		Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information	20	Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol		Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Total %	**100%**	**Check % = total 100**

Appendix II Outputs

Code	Total to date (reduce box)	Detail (←expand box)
Training Outputs		
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of **short-term** education/training (i.e not categories 1-5 above)	9 people received training at the internal training and orientation workshop resourced by ODI, SSC and SPGRC. Covering ag.biodiv. assessment, economic and policy context of on-farm conservation, participatory evaluation techniques, selection of case studies, piloting of field work method, development of project information strategy. 12 students Participatory Evaluation of 6 case study projects.
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	2 weeks
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	1 Method Guide; 1 CD-ROM of reports and reference material.
Research Outputs		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	3 staff x 1 week (initial workshop); 3 staff x 1 week (data analysis in week); 1 staff x 2 weeks (final country seminars)
Dissemination Outputs		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	Dissemination through presentations and seminars at 4 National workshops and a CD-ROM containing project outputs which are also accessible from the project website.
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops **attended** at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	1 per country, 1-2 international
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	1 per country
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	1 per country
Physical Outputs		
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	£ 17,500

Appendix III: Publications

Type * (e.g. journal paper, book, manual, CD)	Detail (e.g. title, authors, journal, year, pages)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, email address, website)	Cost £
Methods Manual	Tool box of methods used and developed during the project.	ODI/consortium	ODI	
CD	Supporting on-farm conservation in Eastern and Southern Africa	ODI/consortium	http://www.africanfarmdiversity.net/	-
Case Study Report	Ethio-Organic Seed Action Project (EOSA) Ethiopia- Tamiru Mulualem & Joanna Manda	"	http://www.africanfarmdiversity.net/Case_Studies_Intro.html	
Case Study Report	The East African Sub-Regional Pilot Project for Farmer Field Schools, Integrated Production and Pest Maangement (IPPM FFS) Kenya – Martin Kimani & Abisai Mafa	"	http://www.africanfarmdiversity.net/Case_Studies_Intro.html	
Case Study Report	Ipongo Development Programme (IDP) Zambia – Arthur Nkonde & Tamiru Mulualem	"	http://www.africanfarmdiversity.net/Case_Studies_Intro.html	
Case Study Report	Organic Producers and Processors Association of Zambia (OPPAZ) – Arthur Nkonde	"	http://www.africanfarmdiversity.net/Case_Studies_Intro.html	
Case Study Report	A Programme for the Development of strategies for In-Situ Conservation of Plant Genetic resources for Food and Agriculture in the Semi-arid Regions of Zimbabwe- Elijah Rusike & Morag Ferguson	"	http://www.africanfarmdiversity.net/Case_Studies_Intro.html	
Case Study Report	Southern Africa Landrace research , extension and Development Project Project (SALRED) – Abisai Mafa & Joanne Manda	"	http://www.africanfarmdiversity.net/Case_Studies_Intro.html	
Seminar proceedings	Options for supporting on-farm conservation in Eastern & Southern Africa: Ethiopia seminar proceedings	"	forthcoming	
Seminar proceedings	Options for supporting on-farm conservation in Eastern & Southern Africa:	"	forthcoming	

	Kenya seminar proceedings			
Seminar proceedings	Options for supporting on-farm conservation in Eastern & Southern Africa: Zambia seminar proceedings	"	forthcoming	
Seminar proceedings	Options for supporting on-farm conservation in Eastern & Southern Africa: Zimbabwe seminar proceedings	"	forthcoming	
Synthesis report	Options for supporting on-farm conservation in Eastern & Southern Africa	"	forthcoming	
CD	Options for supporting on-farm conservation in Eastern & Southern Africa	"	forthcoming	

Appendix IV: Darwin Contacts

Project Title	Options for supporting on-farm conservation in Eastern & Southern Africa
Ref. No.	11/001
UK Leader Details	
Name	**Elizabeth Cromwell**
Organisation	Overseas Development Institute
Website address	http://www.odi.org.uk/
Role within Darwin Project	Project Coordinator
Address	ODI, 111 Westminster Bridge Rd, London, SE1 7JD
Phone	+44 20 7922 0348
Fax	+44 20 7922 0399
Email	e.cromwell@odi.org.uk
Other UK Contact (if relevant)	
Name	**John Young, Robert Chapman**
Organisation	Overseas Development Institute
Website address	http://www.odi.org.uk/
Role within Darwin Project	Communications strategy, collation of information products
Address	ODI, 111 Westminster Bridge Rd, London, SE1 7JD
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	**Carlos Barahona**
Organisation	Statistical Services Centre at the University of Reading, UK
Website address	http://www.rdg.ac.uk/ssc/
Role within Darwin Project	Design of project methodologies and data analysis.
Address	Statistical Services Centre, Reading University, Harry Pitt Building, Whiteknights Road, Reading RG6 6FN
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Partner 2	
Name	**Regassa Feyissa, Tamiru Mulualem**
Organisation	EOSA
Website address	-
Role within Darwin Project	Grass-roots ag biodiversity; EOSA and Ipongo case studies; hosting data analysis in-week; hosting Ethiopia country seminar
Address	EOSA, Bole Rd, Mega House, Room 903, 5512, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Partner 3	
Name	**Martin Kimani**
Organisation	CABI
Website address	http://www.cabi.org/

Role within Darwin Project	Grass roots participation; IPPM/FFS case study; hosting Kenya country seminar
Address	CAB International Africa Regional Centre, ICRAF Complex, United Nations Avenue, Gigiri, P.O. Box 633-00621 Nairobi, Kenya
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Partner 4	
Name	**Abisai Mafa**
Organisation	Biosafety Board of Zimbabwe
Website address	-
Role within Darwin Project	Biodiversity assessment; SALRED and IPPM/FFS case studies; co-hosting Zimbabwe country seminar
Address	76 Samora Machel Avenue, P.O. Box CY294, Causeway, Harare, Zimbabwe
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Partner 5	
Name	**Joanne Manda**
Organisation	DFID Zimbabwe
Website address	http://www.dfid.gov.uk
Role within Darwin Project	SALRED and EOSA case studies; co-hosting Zimbabwe country seminar
Address	C/O DFID-Zimbabwe , P.O.Box 10 30, Harare, Zimbabwe
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Partner 6	
Name	**Charles Nkoma, Parichi Munenyembe, Arthur Nkonde**
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Role within Darwin Project	Institutional support, diversity assessment, Ipongo and OPPAZ case studies; hosting initial training workshop; hosting Zambia country seminar.
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Partner 7	
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Role within Darwin Project	Diversity assessment; IPGRI/FAO case study
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Appendix V: project logical framework

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Goal			
To assist countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources with the conservation of biological diversity and implementation of the Biodiversity Convention		Plan of action prepared at final conference Countries national biodiversity plans and projects Outputs from CBD Programme of Work for agricultural biodiversity Element 3	Countries in Eastern and Southern Africa continue to prioritise on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity
Purpose			
Potential assessed for scaling-up different kinds of grass-roots projects for on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity in Eastern & Southern Africa	Results from Participatory Evaluation of 6 case studies of grass-roots on-farm conservation projects, by 5/03.	Project results report (CD-ROM).	Scaling up grass roots projects can make an effective contribution to conservation of agricultural biodiversiy in the region. There are no immovable constraints to scaling-up grass-roots projects.
Outputs			
1. Project consortium trained in agricultural biodiversity assessment, economic/policy context of on-farm conservation, participatory field approaches 2. Multi-media outputs documenting potential for scaling-up different kinds of on-farm conservation projects in region.	1.1 Training delivered by 7/02 1.2 Case study teams use training to complete participatory evaluations by 12/02 and analysis by 2/03 2.1 CD-ROM contains results report, method doc, downloadable posters, useful ref. material by 8/03 2.3 Conf. held by 10/03	1.1 Training workshop report (internal) 1.2.1 Case study debriefing documents and field diaries (internal) 1.2.2, 2.1 Project results report (CD-ROM) 2.2 Conference report (internal)	Project not hindered by political instability.
Activities			

Training workshop incl. case study selection and method development Participatory Evaluation of case studies Analysis of data from participatory evaluation Dissemination of targeted outputs, including CD-ROM and final conference	£ 30,000 £ 39,045 £ 27,469 £ 15,036 £ 70,000	Project application Project progress reports	Project resources available - incl. complementary funding. Grass roots projects willing to participate as case studies. Project not hindered by political instability.

Appendix VI: draft concept note for follow-on project

WORKING DRAFT

CONCEPT NOTE

Mainstreaming on-farm agricultural biodiversity conservation in the 21st Century
A programme of action for Eastern and Southern Africa

Eastern & Southern Africa abc Consortium (ESA-ABCC)[1]

Background

On-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity can make an important contribution to the global biodiversity conservation effort; to making agriculture more sustainable agriculture; and to equitable benefit-sharing from the world's genetic heritage. The value of in-situ conservation is formally recognised in Article 8 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

However, the US $ 45 billion per year additional resources estimated to be necessary to conserve essential elements of biodiversity globally is very unlikely to be forthcoming to any significant degree in the near future (Quintela ..). Therefore, achieving progress with scaling up on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity will depend on ensuring it is better incorporated into mainstream policies and programmes for economic development and poverty reduction at the international, national and local levels.

Over recent years, there has been much valuable research work done to identify the factors that influence farmers' conservation decisions on-farm; appropriate incentives to support on-farm conservation; and the impact of farmer management on agricultural biodiversity[2].

There have also been important action projects that have sought to support on-farm conservation of a range of agricultural biodiversity at different sites. In Eastern and Southern Africa, these include the Ethiopia GEF project; and the Kenya FFS-IPPM.

Less work has been done to document lessons learned, about good practice and how to scale up, from grass-roots experience of on-farm conservation - a fact which is recognised in the CBD multi-annual programme of work on agriculture. During 2002-2004, the project "*Options for Supporting On-farm Conservation of Agricultural Biodiversity in Eastern & Southern Africa*"[3] conducted case studies of six different on-farm conservation projects in the sub-region, to contribute to filling this gap.

A major conclusion from the case study work and from the subsequent national stakeholder seminars held in Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe, has been that lack of skills and understanding within the biodiversity community of how to promote the mainstreaming of on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity into policy and practice for economic development and

[1] Contact person Elizabeth Cromwell on e.cromwell@odi.org.uk
[2] For good web links to this work and more, visit http://www.biodiv.org/programmes/areas/agro/ and http://www.ipgri.cgiar.org/system/page.asp?frame=themes/in_situ_project/home/insituhome.htm .
[3] For full project results, see www.africanfarmdiversity.net

poverty reduction has been a major constraint to scaling up on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity in Eastern and Southern Africa.

Knowledge and experience of "policy entrepreneurship" is beginning to be collated and analysed internationally[4] and could be usefully applied in the on-farm conservation sector.

Goal

On-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity mainstreamed into policies and practice for economic development and poverty reduction at international, national and local levels.

Purpose

To build capacity within the biodiversity community at international, national and local levels to influence the agenda for economic development and poverty reduction in support of on-farm agricultural biodiversity conservation.

Objectives

1. To identify, test and document ways in which research-based evidence can be used to influence development partners at international, regional, national and local levels in support of on-farm agricultural biodiversity conservation.
2. To collate high quality international evidence of the economic and social value (at different levels) of on-farm agricultural biodiversity conservation into a range of formats suitable for policy advocacy by different actors at different levels.
3. To build capacity within the biodiversity community (scientists, policy analysts, NGOs and CBOs at the regional, national and local levels) to engage successfully in the policy process at international but particularly regional, national and local levels.
4. To assist de-linked stakeholders (particularly NGOs and CBOs working at grass-roots level) to network more effectively in accessing information on and sharing experiences with on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity.

Outputs

1. International actors, regional and national policy makers and local NGOs and CBOs in Eastern and Southern Africa **informed** about the contribution on-farm agricultural biodiversity conservation can make to economic development and poverty reduction.
2. NGOs and CBOs in Eastern and Southern Africa **informed** about practical steps for mainstreaming on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity in grass-roots activities in support of economic development and poverty reduction.
3. Project experience with how research-based evidence can be used to influence development partners at different levels in support of on-farm agricultural biodiversity conservation **documented** and **disseminated.**

Activities

Activities will focus on Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe, with desirable extension to Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi and South Africa. This focus has been identified on the basis of

[4] See, for example, www.odi.org.uk/rapid/lessons

existing interest and activity in the area of mainstreaming on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity.

In practice, the activities described below will be grouped into international, regional, national and local level clusters, each potentially moving at different paces and locally adapted

1.1 Collate high quality international evidence of the economic and social value of on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity eg by Swanson, Smale, Koziell complemented by collation of grass-roots evidence from projects in focus countries eg Chivi/Nyanga (Zimbabwe), EOSA (Ethiopia)
1.2 Process evidence into a range of different information products eg 4-page policy briefs for international and national policy-makers, 4-page information leaflets for local government, NGOs and CBOs
1.3 Identify relevant actors at international, regional, national and local levels (stakeholder and institutional analysis) eg CBD, FAO Global Plan of Action, ITPGRFA, CGIAR; IPGRI Regional office and System-Wide Initiative; Parliamentary Committees, sectoral Ministries, national gene banks; local government offices (links to Activity 2.1)
1.4 Disseminate information products to relevant actors at international, regional, national and local levels through a range of outlets eg website, CD, publications, workshops and seminars, field visits (links to Activities under Objectives 2 and 3)

2.1 Identify relevant actors at international, regional, national and local levels (links to Activity 1.3)
2.2 Undertake needs assessments with relevant actors to identify range of appropriate capacity-building activities
2.3 Undertake range of capacity-building activities with relevant actors targeted to their identified needs eg training, including support on most effective means of using information products developed under Activity 1.4
2.4 Monitor and evaluate impact of capacity building activities (including information products developed under Activity 1) on relevant actors' engagement in policy processes at international, regional, national and local levels

3.1 Identify de-linked NGOs and CBOs and extension agents in Eastern and Southern Africa whose grassroots activities impact on on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity
3.2 Undertake needs assessments with de-linked NGOs and CBOs and extension agents to identify range of appropriate networking activities for accessing information and sharing experiences eg technical training, exchange visits, advocacy training
3.3 Work with specialist organisations such as Henry Doubleday Centre, Harvest Help, PELUM, Conservation Farming Association, Organic Producers and Processors Association of Zambia, SALRED, Fambidzani to deliver appropriate networking activities identified in Activity 3.2.
3.4 Monitor and evaluate impact of networking activities on NGOs' and CBOs'and extension agents' on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity activities.

4.1 establish a project-specific website where all information products will be mounted, possibly with List Serve or e-group facilities to assist dialogue between relevant actors and information flow to the international biodiversity community (such as the CBD Secretariat, CGIAR System-wide Initiative on Genetic Resources, and Global Biodiversity Forum)
4.2 produce a series of process-orientated information products that document project activities, methods used, monitoring and evaluation results, in addition to the technical information products identified under Activities 1 – 3 above. These are likely to distinguish international, regional, national and local level lessons.

Next steps

It is reasonable to expect that by the end of this project there would be some evidence of the mainstreaming of on-farm agricultural biodiversity conservation into economic development and poverty reduction policies in Eastern and Southern Africa. Methods for achieving this will have been documented as part of the project process. Suitable next steps would include further specific support activities for Eastern and Southern Africa identified during the course of the project, possibly including continuing support for core networking activities, and mainstreaming activities in other regions of the world.

Staffing

Individuals and institutions able to provide knowledge and expertise in the following areas applied to agricultural biodiversity conservation in Eastern and Southern Africa will be required:

- economic and policy analysis;
- current and potential stakeholders at international, regional, national and local levels
- training and capacity-building needs assessments and delivery for policy networking
- training and networking needs assessments and delivery for on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity
- IT and DTP
- Monitoring and evaluation

Core staffing to be provided by the Eastern & Southern Africa abc Consortium and collaborators. Specialist inputs to be commissioned from appropriate individuals and institutions eg Henry Doubleday Centre, Harvest Help, PELUM, Conservation Farming Association, Organic Producers and Processors Association of Zambia, SALRED, Fambidzanai.

Budget

To be effective, this project would need to run for at least 2-3 years.

Major components would include staff time for economic valuation, training needs assessments and delivery, website management, etc; and direct costs for workshop, seminars and training.

At least UKP 200,000 – 300,000 would be needed.

Potential contributing funders include GEF, IDRC, ODI-PPA.

Timeline (outline)

To be developed.

Annex 1: The Eastern & Southern Africa abc Consortium (ESA-ABCC)

We are a consortium of individuals from nine international, regional, national and grass-roots organisations with a personal and professional interest in promoting better practice and policy for on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity in Eastern and Southern Africa.

For the last two years most of us have been funded by the UK Darwin Initiative and German BMZ/GTZ to gather case study evidence from grass-roots projects in Eastern and Southern Africa about how on-farm conservation of agricultural biodiversity can best be supported. This evidence has been disseminated widely in the region and is in the process of being presented to the Convention on Biological Diversity Multi-Annual Programme of Work on Agriculture. Findings are available on the project website www.africandiversity.net.

We have the full support of our institutions and, where relevant, can draw on in-kind resources and support.

Institution	**Name**
Biodiversity Conservation Network, Zambia	Nkonde, Arthur
Biosafety Board, Zimbabwe	Mafa, Abisai
CAB International, Kenya	Kimani, Martin
DFID, Zimbabwe	Manda, Joanne
Ethio-Organic Seed Action, Ethiopia	Feyissa, Regassa
Harvest Help UK, Zambia	Mwanza, Richard
Overseas Development Institute, UK	Elizabeth Cromwell, John Young
SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre	Nkhoma, Charles
University of Reading SSC, UK	Barahona, Carlos