



Adopting sustainable management practices on soil conservation

Diversity fairs – young generations are exposed to GR in their communities

MAINSTREAMING AGROBIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND USE IN SRI LANKAN AGROECOSYSTEMS FOR LIVELIHOODS AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Objective:

- To ensure that agrobiodiversity in Sri Lanka is optimally conserved and used to meet the challenges of climate change and improve rural livelihoods.
- To increase the area devoted to sustainably managed agrobiodiversity through use of practices, procedures, institutions, and the improved maintenance and access to new and traditional crops and livestock diversity by local communities;
- Market and non-market mechanisms are in place that provide farmers with additional rewards from maintenance and use of the agrobiodiversity and increased returns for specific products and services;
- To strengthen national strategies, policies and capacity and extension activities on planning for sustainable production of agrobiodiversity products and services, using an ecosystem management approach.

Contribution towards the Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 1 (1.4 and 1.5): Improve farmers' livelihoods by increasing ownership and control over the genetic resources they manage
- Goal 2 (2.1): Improve the conservation of traditional varieties to improve productivity and enhance sustainable production systems all year round.
- Goal 12 (12.2 and 12.8): Promoting sustainable agricultural practices.
- Goal 13 (13.1): Strengthen resilience of production systems by promoting the development and adoption of adaptable plant and livestock material.
- Goal 15 (15.5 and 15.6): Halt loss of Biodiversity by promoting sustainable use and conservation of local genetic resources.

Contribution Towards Aichi Biodiversity Targets para 52 MDG

- Target 2 and 8: Integrating biodiversity values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and seeking to reduce pollution from excess nutrients
- Target 7: Contributing to the sustainable management of areas under agriculture Crop diversity mainstreamed through participatory approaches, established market and non-market incentives, capacity building
- Target 13: Maintenance of the diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically, as well as culturally valuable, species.
- Target 14 Improving the provision of essential services from ecosystems

Project results:

- Adapted plant and livestock is material made available and in use in small holder farmers' production systems;
- Sustainable management practices have been identified and farmers have been trained to apply them;
- 9 Communities Based Organizations are established and strengthened, include maintenance and use of agrobiodiversity for improving livelihoods and adapting to climate change;
- Monitoring tools to assess status of agrobiodiversity at community level are developed and in use;
- National and regional extension agents and community-based outreach staff are trained on agrobiodiversity maintenance and use for climate change adaptation and mitigation;
- A 6-month online University Course (Certificate and Diploma) on Agrobiodiversity has been developed at Ruhuna University;
- Gap analysis to identify vulnerable policies that limit sustainable use and conservation are carried out. Recommendations are under development.



Further Information:

<https://www.biodiversityinternational.org/>

<http://www.bacc.lk>

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