

## Biocultural Innovations for Climate Resilient Food Systems: Results of the SIFOR project

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Side event on "Future cities for climate change targets, Agroecology and local Biocultural Assessments" organised by COBASE, Gherush92 and ANDES

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# SIFOR - Smallholder Innovation for Resilience (2012-2017)

- Aims to strengthen Indigenous Knowledge-based innovation systems for food security in the face of climate change.
- Participatory Action Research in 64 indigenous communities:
  - Peru Potato Park (Quechua): Alejandro Argumedo (ANDES) (high Andes)
  - China Guangxi & Yunnan (Naxi): Yiching Song (CCAP) (karst mountains)
  - India Central & Eastern Himalayas (Lepcha): Ajay Rastogi (LCM)
  - Kenya Coast (Mijikenda): Chemuku Wekesa (KEFRI, Kenya) ( semi-arid & dryland)



Clear evidence that Climate change is <u>already</u> adversely affecting SHF / I.P.s esp. in Mountains, Drylands & Arctic – eg:

**SIFOR**: surveyed <900 HHs:

- Reduced/erratic Rainfall 83% HHs
- Increased Drought -75% HHs
- Increased Temperature 73% HHs
- Increased Pest & Diseases 70% HHs
- More extreme events. More variable/unpredictable weather.

**INMIP**: 21 mountain communities in 10 countries: **As above** + severe drought/famine PNG; severe typhoons (Phil & Thai); mudflows (Tajik).

#### Paris Agt. Targets to limit temp are <u>already</u> reached:

- High mountains: temp. rising faster, eg. 1.5 degrees inc. Himalayas
- Artic: 2-4 degrees increase >> severe impacts.



#### How to Respond? Two Options:



Science/Conventional Ag – Productivist logic	TK & Agroecology – Resilience logic
Monocultures & costly chemical inputs - degrade soil, water; loss of biodiversity	Diversification - conserve/recycle NRs, enhances biodiversity
Maximise yields in <b>short term</b> – but less productive over time & in drought years	Maximise yields <b>over time</b> by reducing risk of crop failure
Contributes to loss of TK for adaptation	Enhances TK for adaptation
IPRs undermine seed security & rights	Strengthen local seed systems/ rights
Low nutritional content	High nutritional content
High GHG emissions (19-29% of GHG)	Organic inputs & mitigation co-benefit
Most 'CSA' is this model, with less chemical inputs	This is <b>more resilient</b> in marginal areas & in long term

# Paris Agreement does not mention agriculture explicitly, but:



- Recognises that adaptation should aim to protect "people, livelihoods and ecosystems" (7.2)
- Adaptation action "should be based on the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems" (7.5)
- Preamble: Respect Human Rights & Rights of Indigenous Peoples

**IPCC**: Recognises importance of Indigenous Knowledge and Worldviews for effective adaptation (AR5)

**NDCs:** Many include EbA vision - but very few mention Indigenous Knowledge/People (except Peru & India)

## SIFOR: Biocultural Heritage-based Innovations - Overview

- Identified more than 600 biocultural innovations for enhancing resilience to climate change – evidence that TK & agroecology are effective alternatives to increase productivity & income.
- Technological, Institutional and Market innovations
- Technological Innovations: diversification (traditional crops/varieties); revitalising traditional practices (inter-cropping & IPM); new crop varieties; new cropping systems; improved tools; bio-pestides; S & W conservation.

#### iied Focus on "Biocultural Heritage-based Innovations" Krvstvna because IK is part of BCH Swiderska 8th April 2014 Indigenous Knowledge **Bio-genetic** Customary diversity Laws Resilience Innovation **Cultural &**

**Spiritual Values** 

Landscapes



Potato Park, Peru: Indigenous Biocultural Heritage Territory (6 Quechua comms & ANDES): Impacts between 2002 & 2012 (Baseline study)



- Diversification: Doubled potato diversity (to 1400 types or c.650 varieties) CIP repatriation, in-situ evolving gene bank.
- Nearly **doubled HH incomes** (micro-enterprises, eco-tourism)
- Slightly **increased potato yields** despite *serious* CC impacts - soil pests. Lower planting line for potatoes shifted up by 200m in 30 yrs.
- Built strong **collective** institutions & adaptive capacity



Guangxi, SW China, since 2002 (with CCAP): responding to drought in Karst mountains

- Participatory Plant Breeding: maize yields increased by 15-30% & increased resilience to drought and pests. PPB in Africa drylands increased yields by 50%. Also leads to changes in national seed policy.
- Community Supported Agriculture: Supply to ecological restaurants in urban areas >> HH incomes increased 3-4 fold; revitalised agroecological practices & heritage varieties; reversed out-migration.
- Built strong local institutions farmers' organisations & women's groups

April 2014



## **Biocultural Innovations in Kenya**

- Planting pruned cassava tops: productivity increased 4-5 times & maturation time reduced by 6 months.
- Planting coconuts to avoid termites.
- Soil fertility: turning & manure > High product.
- Domestication of wild fruit & medicinal trees for increased income & planting trees on farm.
- Effective treatments for livestock disease.
- Cultural Village: Protect Kaya forest through eco-tourism, revitalise traditional crops & culture.



# **Biocultural Innovations in India**

- Farmer developed **high yielding variety** of radish - crossed modern & traditional variety; higher yielding rice bean; drought tolerant cardamom.
- More intensive mixed cropping improved soil moisture & provides food throughout year
- New composting techniques > higher yields & v. efficient water use
- Switch to finger millet > inc. resilience to drought, nutrition and income.
- Far improved yield of onions, cauliflower and gadheri by changing sowing times, planting depth and weeding practices.
- Women planting fodder trees on farm
- Crop protection committee to reduce raiding



# Conclusions

- Urgent investment is needed in solutions that strengthen Indigenous Knowledge, crop diversity and biocultural heritage for adaptation – before it all disappears.
- "If we loose IK, we will have to invest millions of dollars to re-invent solutions for adaptation"

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### Side-events at COP 22: 15<sup>th</sup> Nov, 14.30-16.30, Indigenous Pavilion.

## www.bioculturalheritage.org Thank-you!













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