

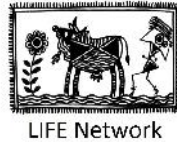


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International Workshop to develop Guidelines for Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs) by Pastoralists and Livestock keeping Communities

September 4-8, 2017 in Sadri, Rajasthan (India)





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AIM

The aim of this 5 day workshop/writeshop facilitated by Dr. Paul Mundy is to produce succinct guidelines for the development of Biocultural Community Protocols by and for pastoralist communities as well as other communities that have created and are stewarding indigenous and locally adapted livestock breeds. The is to be an update and refinement of the booklet Biocultural Community Protocols for Livestock Keepers (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-ax407e.pdf>) that will incorporate the latest experiences, lessons learnt, and insights gained. It will also describe some of the technological innovations enabling wide community participation in the BCP process over large areas. The objective of the guidelines is to enable more communities to establish their BCPs, facilitate this task for them and ensure that their BCPs contain all relevant information.

DATES AND VENUE

The workshop will be held from 4-8 September, 2017 at the Butibagh Campus of Lokhit Pashu-Palak Sansthan (LPPS) near Sadri in Rajasthan (India). Participants will be accommodated in the LPPS Guesthouse and nearby hotels.

ORGANIZER

The workshop is organized by the League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development (LPP – www.pastoralpeoples.org). The local host is Lokhit Pashu-Palak Sansthan (www.lpps.org), an organization that has worked with the Raika pastoralists since more than 20 years. Both are members of the LIFE Network (www.lifenetworkinternational.org) that supports the communities that steward the world's livestock breeds and agro-ecosystems.

BACKGROUND

Community Protocols are a legal tool for communities to document and claim their rights over their traditional knowledge and “genetic resources” as specified in the Nagoya Protocol on

Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Pastoralist and livestock breeding communities have availed themselves of this tool since several years, the earliest one being produced in 2009 by the Raika pastoralists of Rajasthan. BCPs represent an important means of making visible the connection between livestock breeds and the communities that have created them, especially in contexts where no formal breed associations exist. They are an important prerequisite for community-based in-situ conservation and sustainable use of animal genetic resources, thereby serving to implement both the UN-CBD as well as the Global Plan of Action on Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. As they address both ecological and social sustainability of livestock keeping, they also have relevance to the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL), an FAO administered global multi-stakeholder initiative to improve the sustainability of the livestock sector.

PARTICIPANTS

The participants in the workshop will predominantly be composed of BCP practitioners, i.e. people who have already engaged with BCPs processes and have either finalized or are in the process of developing such documents. A good proportion of the small group will come from India (where the majority of existing BCPs have been established), but there will also be pastoralist participants from East and West Africa. Efforts will be made to include a representative of India's National Biodiversity Authority.

OUTPUT

The output will be an easy-to-read and understand booklet of 60-70 pages explaining the rationale and need for BCPs, clear guidance about the contents of a BCP and containing all necessary legal background information. It will include a template that can facilitate the compilation of BCPs as well as a chapter on mobile technologies that facilitate broad based community participation over large geographical areas. The Guidelines will be shared on-line and through various networks around pastoralism, animal genetic resources and biological diversity.

CONTACTS AND MORE INFORMATION

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