



Project title

Community-based Biodiversity Management for Climate Change Resilience (CBM for Resilience Project).

Overall objective: Develop strategic action plans to integrate community based biodiversity management (CBM) as a strategy for on-farm management of PGRFA for sustainable food security and climate change resilience of farming communities in Africa, Central and Latin America and South Asia.

Crops addressed: Rice (*Oryza*), maize (*Zea*), sorghum (*Sorghum*) oats (*Avena*), finger millet (*Eleusine*), pearl millet (*Pennisetum*), rye (*Secale*), beans (*Phaseolus*), chickpea (*Cicer*), cowpea et al. (*Vigna*), faba bean (*Vicia*), pigeon pea (*Cajanus*), cassava (*Manihot*), potato (*Solanum*), yams (*Dioscorea*).

Main activities

- Identify suitable CBM practices to enhance the adaptive capacity of farming communities in 12 countries
- Integrate CBM practices into national, regional and global PGRFA frameworks
- Establish strategic partnerships, networking and information exchange among farming communities and key partners
- Enhancement of community awareness on conservation and diversity of PGRFA
- Organization of multi-stakeholder workshops to identify priorities, targets and milestones for operationalization of CBM in global/regional and national frameworks and programmes

Implementing institution

Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development

Related website

www.libird.org

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IS AT THE CORE of the proposed Strategic Action Plan that LI-BIRD, a Nepalese NGO, is developing in cooperation with partners from 12 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America under the aegis of this BSF project

The CBM for Resilience Project aims to contribute to strategic plans promoting the use of the Community Based Methodology as a strategy for strengthening on-farm management of plant genetic resources and building resilience through community-oriented processes involving 26 grassroots' organizations associated with resource poor and vulnerable farmers.

LI-BIRD and its partners are conducting participatory diagnoses of climate threats affecting 26 sample sites and are conducting trials to test the best adaptive options available from a bottom up perspective. At each site, partners are focusing on two or three crops within an integrated system of trees, livestock, natural resource bases and water bodies, and are incorporating traditional knowledge and community practices into social systems. The project envisages cooperation between grassroots organizations, NGOs, and scientific and educational institutions in order to ensure evidence-based results and the inclusion of on-farm experiences into the SAP. These organizations work in association with universities that are hosting postgraduate programs relevant to the topic of PGRFA and climate change.

These activities are setting priorities, targets and milestones for the integration of community-based biodiversity management into strategic plans and programs at national, regional and global levels, using grassroots based and scientific processes. The plans are expected to be scaled out to other projects and sites and further integrated into institutional and policy frameworks.

Each country has been able to enhance the capacity of a new generation of scientists by providing support to graduate students and increasing the agro-biodiversity conservation workforce. The activities implemented so far have enhanced the knowledge base of scientists, practitioners and farming communities on agro-biodiversity conservation and reinforced their participation in conserving such diversity.

Since the CBM sites of this project are all already embedded within existing research and development programs implemented by LI-BIRD, the results and knowledge generated by this project are likely to be scaled out and replicated across countries.

