

ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING FOR ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES:

HOW IT COULD WORK FOR LIVESTOCK KEEPERS

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LPP





Small-scale livestock keepers

- provide a collective service by maintaining breeds “in-situ” and stewarding eco-systems.
- should be rewarded for this service that they provide for the future of humankind.
- How could this be done under the ABS system?

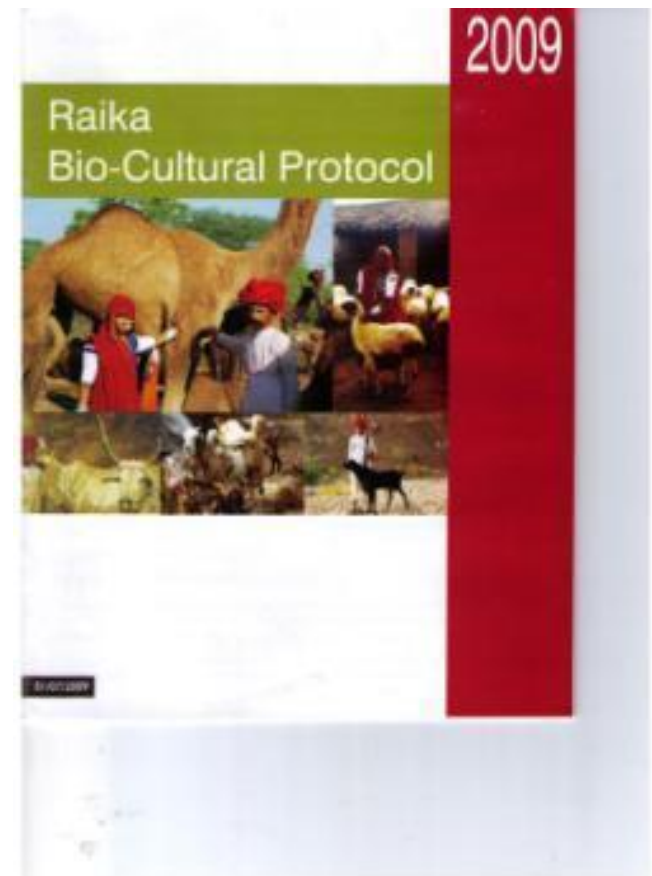


Possible entry point: The Nagoya Protocol

- requires countries to support the **development of community protocols for ABS** by indigenous and local communities.
- will also need to be implemented with respect to animal genetic resources, **unless** an alternative sui-generis system is developed.

Experiences with Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs)

- Over the last couple of years, several livestock keeping communities have developed BCPs.
- While the methodology still needs to be improved, they make visible the linkages between breeds and the communities that have developed them.
- BCPs establish breeds as the “prior art” of communities and they therefore represent community claims over animal genetic resources.



Raika of Rajasthan (India)





Banni Maldhari of Gujarat (India)



LEAGUE FOR
PASTORAL PEOPLES
AND ENDOGENOUS
LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT



Bargur Hill Cattle Breeders (Lingayat) of Tamil Nadu (India)



LEAGUE FOR
PASTORAL PEOPLES
AND ENDOGENOUS
LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT



Samburu and the Red Maasai Sheep

Samburu Herders Kenya



Sheep Market in Kenya



RM in Research Station





Pashtoon Pastoralists of Pakistan



LEAGUE FOR
PASTORAL PEOPLES
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Jaisalmer Camel Breeders



Advantages of BCPs

(according to practitioners at Livestock Futures Conference held in Bonn in 09/2012)

- are a tool for documenting bio-assets, production systems, products.
- give a voice to pastoralists and other small-scale livestock keepers.
- raise awareness about culture and tradition to address challenges, such as cross breeding and product innovations
- Invoke rights (grazing, breeding)
- Generate information exchange and communication with other stakeholders





Desireable Benefits identified by livestock keepers

- Monetary rewards at national level through payments for environmental services, such as carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation.
- Provision of an enabling environment that supports them to continue their livelihood and breed conservation activities (livestock keepers rights, grazing rights, services).
- Support for developing a special label for livestock products from bio-diversity based production systems (“Ark of Bio-diversity”)





Benefit sharing fund/pool at international level ?

Could be financed through

- Livestock genetics companies in the context of Corporate Social Responsibility ?
- The GPA funding strategy ?
- Companies interested in marketing the products from local breeds ?



Use of Benefit-Sharing Fund for

- Education and awareness raising about local breeds, fairs
- Product development and marketing
- Research on local breeds and production systems
- Women empowerment, food security and breed management
- For conservation breeding
- Legal support for rights (grazing, breeding, etc.)





Conditions for receipt of funds would be that the beneficiaries have a BCP in place. Furthermore, communities should have direct access to the Benefit-sharing fund.





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