

Delhi Declaration

on

Agrobiodiversity Management

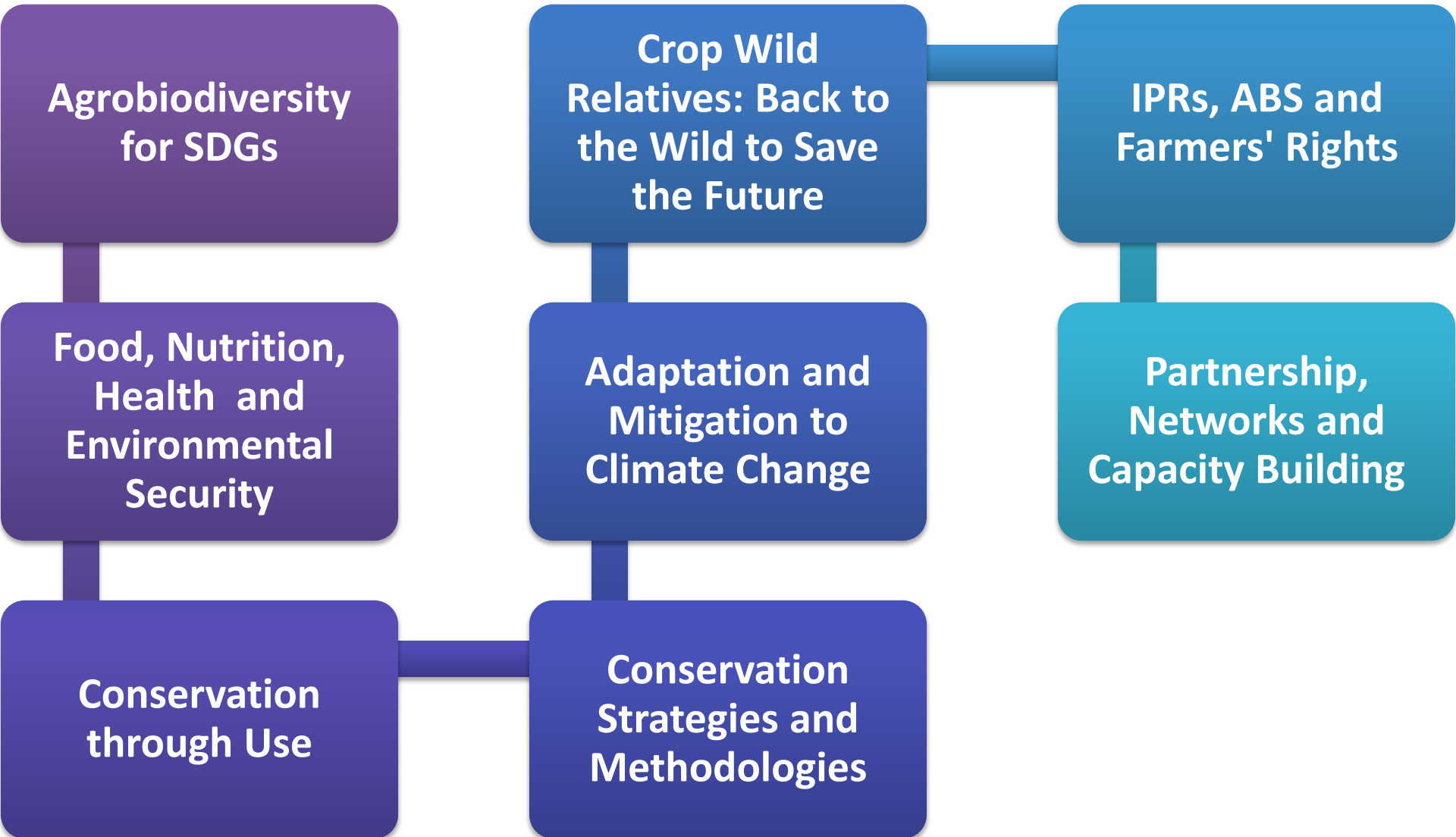


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Genesis

- First International Agrobiodiversity Congress, IAC2016 (Nov 6-9, 2016 New Delhi)
- >900 participants from 60 countries
- 16 technical sessions, four satellite sessions, Genebank round-table, a public forum, a farmers' forum, poster sessions

Comprehensive Deliberations



**Documentation,
collection,
conservation, use**

Significant progress

Agrobiodiversity

SDGs and Aichi targets

Sustainable use

Access/Exchange

Technology

Genetic Resources

Knowledge

Backdrop

Limitations

Policies,
investment,
infrastructure,
technical
capacity, cross-
sectional
coordination,
partnerships

Habitat
degradation,
Genetic erosion

**Loss of a GENE is a
major loss for the
future generation**



Opportunity

- Integrated approach
- Focus on R&D
- Collaboration

Suwon Agrobiodiversity Framework, 2010

Delhi Declaration 2016

17 goals
169 targets

SDGs
2030

5 goals
20 targets

Aichi Targets
2020

12 targets

NBTs
2020

Doubling Farmers' Income
2022

Food for All

- TK + Technologies
- Cons. Strategies
- Ecosystem Services
- Participation of private/ society
- Exchange
- Awareness + Capacity building
- Agrobio. Index; Int. Agrobio. Fund



Efficiency, equity, economy, environmental security

Legal, Institutional, Funding

**Frontier
Technologies**

**Traditional
Knowledge**



STRATEGIES



Private

Public

STRATEGIES

**Promote
Exchange**

**SPS, Quarantine,
Biosecurity**



STRATEGIES

Awareness

Capacity building



STRATEGIES

Agriculture & Food Systems



7 SUSTAINABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 7.2 7.a 7.b	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 8.4 8.5	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 9.3 9.4
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 10.1	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 11.4 11.a	



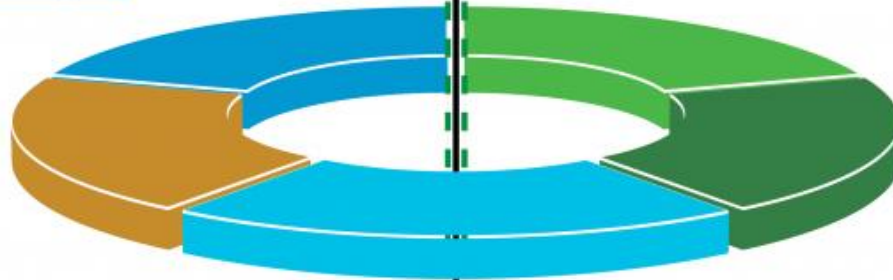
Prosperity

2 ZERO HUNGER 2.1 2.a 2.2 2.b 2.3 2.c 2.4 2.5	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 3.4 3.9	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 4.7
1 NO POVERTY 1.4 1.5	5 GENDER EQUALITY 5.a	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 16.6 16.7 16.8



People, Dignity, Justice

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 6.1 6.a 6.3 6.b 6.4 6.5 6.6	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 12.2 12.a 12.3 12.c 12.4 12.6 12.8	13 CLIMATE ACTION 13.1 13.a 13.2 13.b
14 LIFE BELOW WATER 14.1 14.a 14.2 14.b 14.5 14.c 14.6 14.7	15 LIFE ON LAND 15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.5 15.6 15.9	



Planet



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

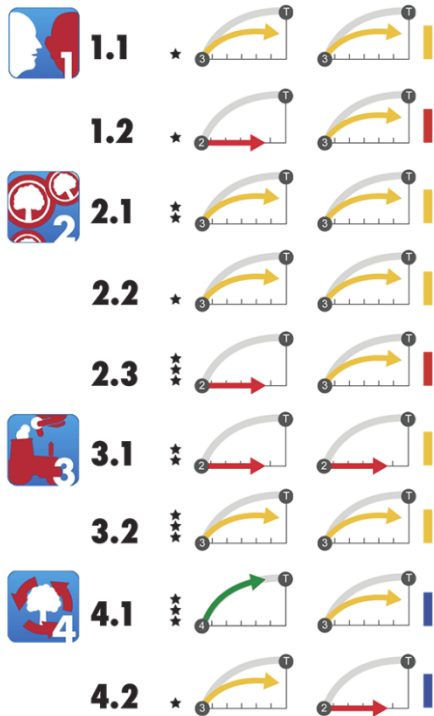
15 LIFE ON LAND
 15.9
 Integrate Ecosystems & Biodiversity Values in Decision Making

Antarctica and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity



Mainstreaming Biodiversity

Goal A



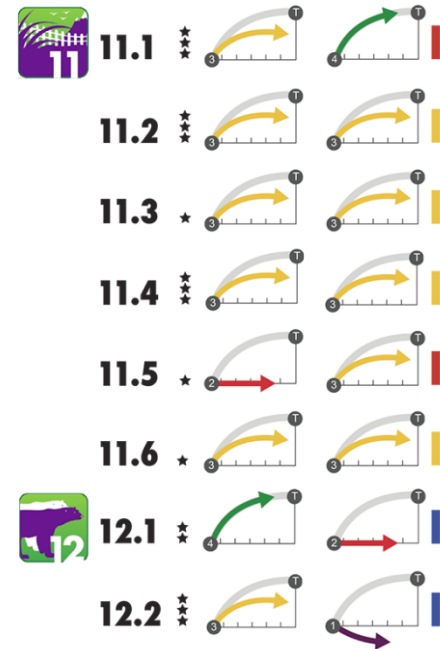
Reducing direct pressures

Goal B



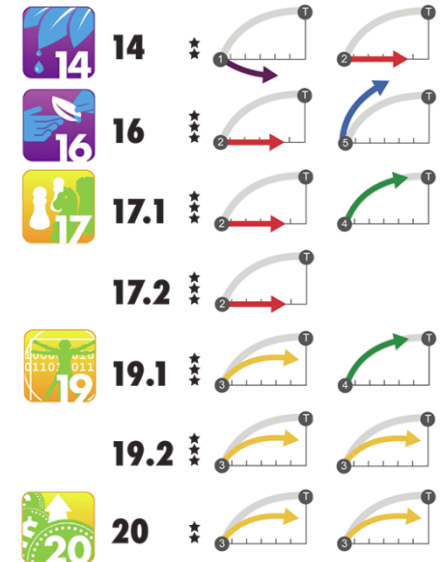
Improving Biodiversity status

Goal C



Enhancing benefits and implementation

Goals D & E





ICAR 2016
BIOG 100
Bioversity International

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on
Agrobiodiversity
Management

Thanks

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Delhi Declaration Point 1

- We call upon nations to accord top priority to the shared vision of agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Aichi Targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity addressing poverty alleviation, food, nutritional and health security, gender equity and global partnership.

Delhi Declaration Point 2

- We recognize the importance of traditional agrobiodiversity knowledge available with farm men and women, pastoralists, tribal and rural communities and its central role in the conservation and use for a food secure and climate resilient world. We, therefore, call upon countries to develop the necessary legal, institutional and funding mechanisms to catalyze their active participation.

Delhi Declaration Point 3

- We urge researchers and the policymakers to initiate, strengthen and promote complementary strategies to conserve agrobiodiversity through use, including greater emphasis on using crop wild relatives. We call for them to ensure a continuum between ex situ, in situ, on-farm, community based and other conservation methods with much greater and equal emphasis on each.

Delhi Declaration Point 4

- We propose that researchers employ modern technologies including, but not limited to, genomics, biotechnology, space, computational, and nano-technologies for genetic resources characterization, evaluation and trait discovery. The aim must be to achieve efficiency, equity, economy and environmental security through diversified agricultural production systems and landscapes.

Delhi Declaration Point 5

- We reemphasize the necessity of global exchange of plant, animal, aquatic, microbial and insect genetic resources to diversify agriculture as well as our food basket and to meet the ever-growing food and nutritional needs of all countries. To ensure this, nations need to be catalysed to adopt both multi-lateral (as envisaged in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture) and bilateral (as per the Nagoya Protocol) instruments to facilitate the exchange of genetic resources, while ensuring equitable access and benefit sharing opportunities.

Delhi Declaration Point 6

- Countries are also expected to harmonize their existing biosecurity systems, including phytosanitary and quarantine, and enhance their capacities to facilitate safe trans-boundary movement of germplasm.

Delhi Declaration Point 7

- We also expect that the governments and civil societies lay much greater emphasis on public awareness and capacity enhancement programs on agrobiodiversity conservation in order to accelerate its effective and efficient use.

Delhi Declaration Point 8

- We recommend the development and implementation of an Agrobiodiversity Index to help monitor on-going genetic resource conservation and management efforts, with particular emphasis on agrobiodiversity hot spots.

Delhi Declaration Point 9

- It is also urged that public and private sectors and civil societies henceforth actively invest in and incentivize the utilization of agrobiodiversity to mitigate malnutrition, increase the resilience and productivity of farms and farming households and enhance ecosystem services. Such efforts should lead to equitable benefits and opportunities, with particular emphasis on women and youth.

Delhi Declaration Point 10

- We urge countries to reprioritize their research and extension with increased investments to support the conservation and use of agrobiodiversity. Furthermore, we strongly recommend to create an International Agrobiodiversity Fund as a mechanism to assist countries and communities in scientific *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation and enhanced use of agrobiodiversity.