

Scaling up sustainable agriculture practices: requirements for a fast track approach

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Presenting Civil Society and Major Group Partners Active in CSD
International Partners for Sustainable Agriculture (IPSA)

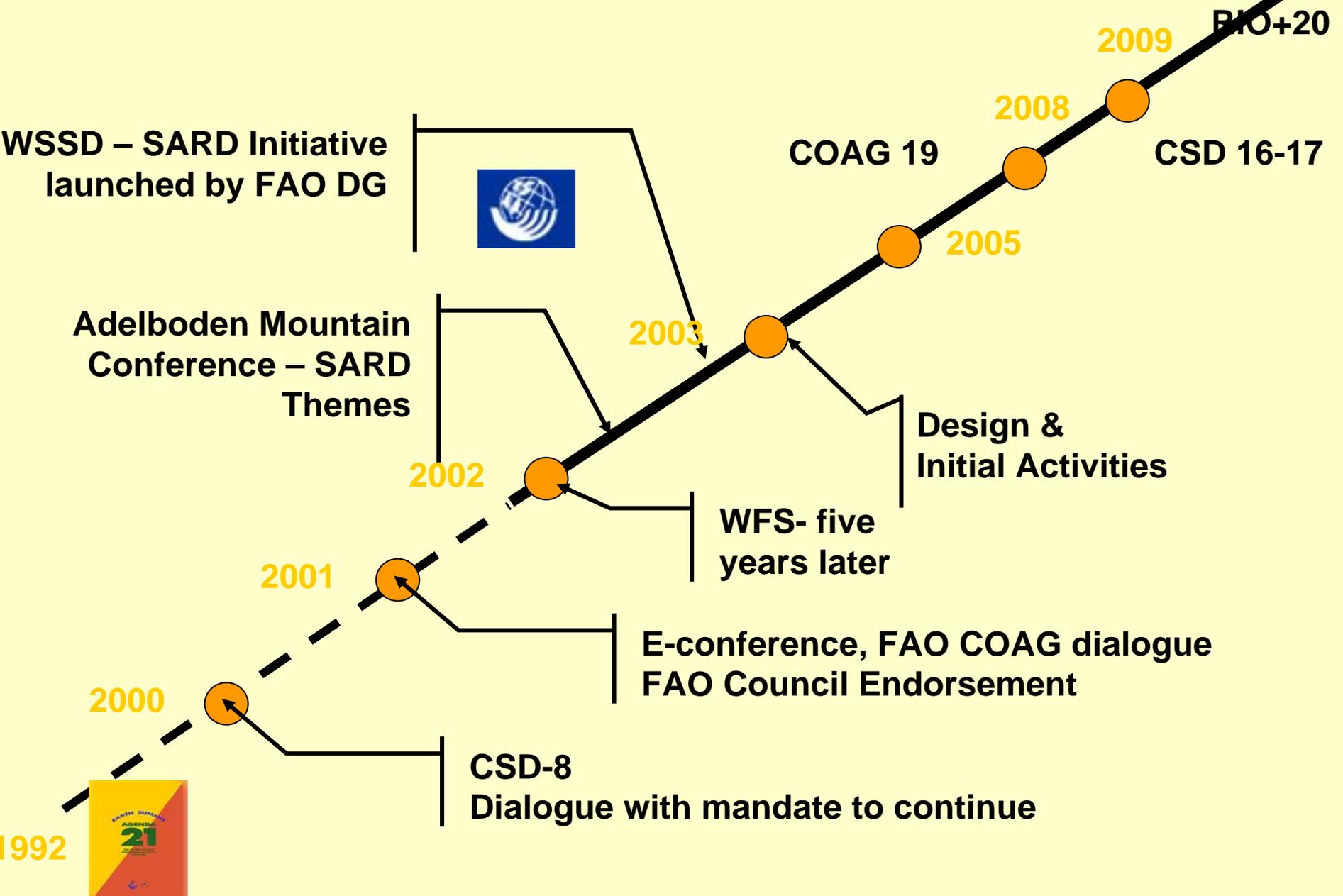
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Improving the practice to policy continuum



*From policy coherence to
implementation coherence*

CSD SARD Policy Benchmarks 1992 > 2012



CSD contributions to scaling up sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD)

- Integrating social and environmental values in agriculture research and development models (Agenda 21)
- Reaffirming priority attention to food security and rural development (WSSD)
- Bringing attention to implementation roles of major groups of civil society, especially women and small farmers

Building Partnerships for Action (WSSD -> CSD 16)

- Building on Common Objectives among Different Stakeholders
- Mediating Unequal Stakeholders for Common Efforts
- Facilitating a Transparent Structure for Implementation
- Improving Indicators and Ability to Assess Good Practice



Review of multi-stakeholder policy implementation for CSD 16

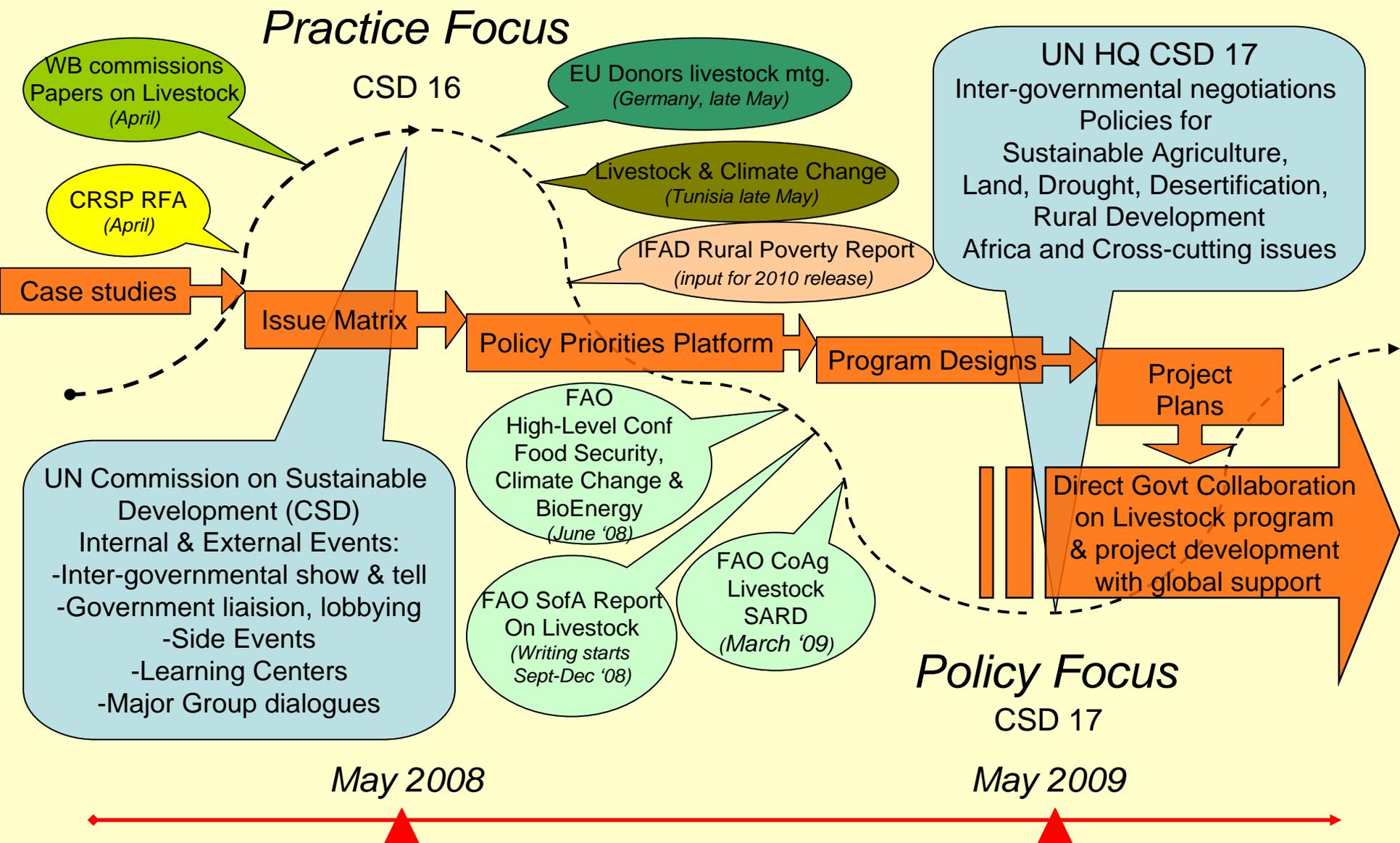
- Institutional, resource, participation and leadership needs have been inadequate to successful scaling up of SARD
- Communication, decision and management protocols must become standard for multi-stakeholder policy implementation
- Metrics or indicators for measuring progress must be a part of the multi-stakeholder process.

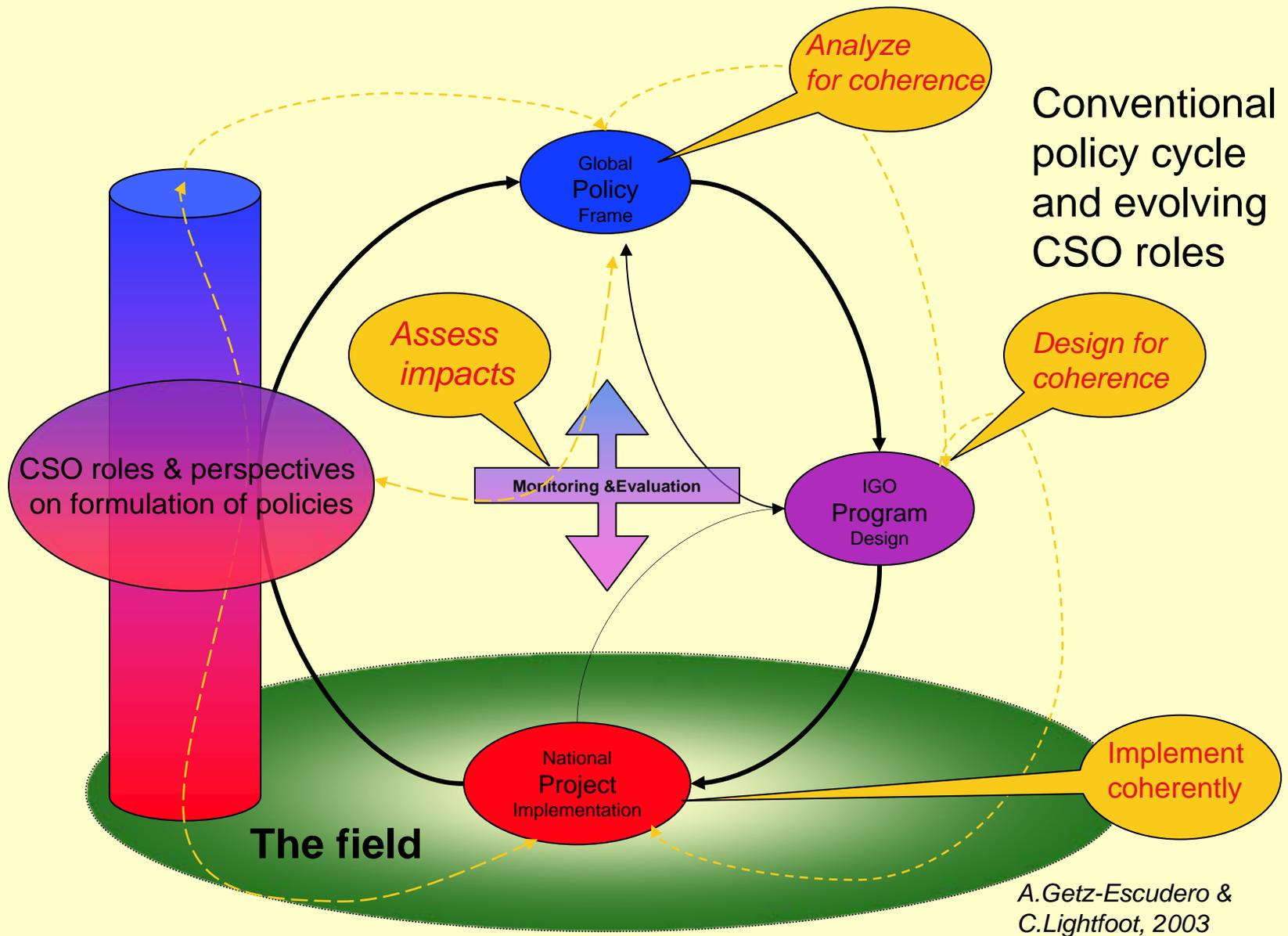
Summary from CSD 16 background paper “The Practice to Policy Continuum in SARD”: http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/csd16/documents/bp5_2008.pdf

Selected cases of civil society and governmental cooperation for CSD 17

- Sustainable livestock and livelihoods
- Urban-rural linkages for food security and vibrant markets
- Women feed the world
- People-centered knowledge-based agriculture

Advocacy Strategy for Raising Livestock on the Development Agenda





Key Message: Policy coherence alone does not serve to scale up good practices

Summary of key challenges generalized from case studies of selected major group partners active in CSD 16-17

How must implementation efforts be addressed to scale up good practices for SARD?

Five cases from CSD 16-17:

1. SARD Livestock Working Group (Kenya)
2. Metropolitan partnerships for food security and local food system resilience (Southern/eastern Africa)
3. Sustainable Food Planning for regions feeding cities (Cardiff, EU and US initiatives)
4. Urban Rural Linkages for Food Security and Sustainable Development (US, ICLEI Africa and WUWM)
5. Lessons for a sustainable food system in Haiti

1. SARD Kenya Livestock Working Group (SARD-KLWG)

- Active in Kenya and East Africa as a pilot country for the SARD Initiative, a direct result of CSD 8
- Established in 2006 motivated by need to provide a partnership forum to enable pastoralists' communities to secure better livelihoods through sustainable management of their natural resources
- Led by Major Groups at local level with links to government, UN and Global Livestock Working Group support

SARD-Kenya Livestock working Group

Adding Knowledge, Adding Value, Adding Voice: Livestock for Sustainable Livelihoods and Landscapes in the 21st Century.

SARD Kenya Livestock Working Group



Community Learning Site

Vision:
The vision is to facilitate a transformation of the livestock value chain in East Africa from a set of disconnected and uncoordinated steps into an efficient chain that generates significant returns and value to actors.



Keekonyokie Slaughterhouse

Increased Access:
Pastoralist access to live animal markets will be improved by reducing market transaction costs, resulting in:

Adding Value in the Meat Chain:
Value added through development of the meat market chain, principally improved product quality and development of new market segments.

Grazing Productivity:
Market-driven changes in NRM practice that regenerate the natural resource base and improve animal productivity, through resource governance, planned grazing and community decision-making that supports the value chain.



Meat Processing



Field Visit

CSD-16



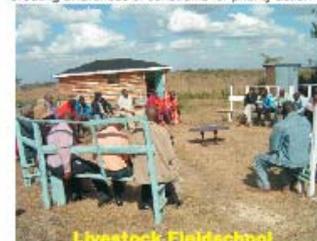
Livestock Market

Who are we?

- Alliance of Civil society, Private sector, Government and International Community working together to promote livestock keeping for sustainable Development
- As part of SARD Initiative in early 2006 within Global Livestock working group.
- Hosted and convened by Heifer Kenya (HPK)

Core Objectives

- Good practice Knowledge sharing Forging public private partnerships for effective investments across the value chain
- Broadening the decision making process
- Foster practice to policy (and back) initiatives.
- Harnessing technology
- Creating awareness of constraints for priority action



Livestock Field school

Accomplishments To date

- Good practice stocktaking workshop in Namanga
- Documented Good SARD practices related to livestock across the chain
- Community exchange visits for interactive learning and exposure between Kajiado and Samburu communities.
- Community value chain field school for Action learning
- Biogas plant for community owned abattoir in Kisertan-Kajiado.
- Solar ice milk coolers for livestock producers in Coast province - Kenya.
- SARD-KLWG web site operational
- Attendance to RIM, CSD - 16 meetings

Immediate Opportunities

- Carry out joint capacity building efforts for pastoralists and Actors across livestock value chain.
- Prepare joint policy brief on crucial issues and opportunities.
- Organise exposure and dialogue to bridge gap between policy, professional and community realities on constraints and problems.
- Provide input and voice to policy fora shaping local and national level policy that impact livestock based livelihoods.
- Carry out updated market study for livestock products.

**Innovations
Good Practices**



Solar Milk Cooler

Solar ice milk coolers for livestock farmers in the Coast Province Kenya help farmers to process milk and get the bargain better prices. The coolers are environmentally friendly using solar energy. This minimizes use of fossil fuels and electrical power hence conserving environment and natural resources. The technology is most ideal in pastoralists areas.



Slaughterhouse Biogas

Slaughterhouse biogas plant at Keekonyokie abattoir utilise waste products from the slaughter house generating gas that used for heating and generating electricity. Biogas technology helps convert waste materials into renewable energy hence minimizing environmental degradation and conserving resources.



Biogas Genset

Engines that use utilized Biogas to generate electricity used power coldrooms and meat processing equipments in Keekonyokie abattoir. Technology most ideal for rural slaughterhouses and meat processing plant.

KLWG Partners:
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)
The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Heifer International - Kenya
Holistic Management International (HMI)

Website: sard-kiwg.org

International Partners for Sustainable Agriculture (IPSA)
Keekonyokie Marketing Association
KIKASHA Slaughterhouse Network
SARD Livestock Association

“Strengthen ties between governments, Major Groups and CSD decisions to achieve results” -- says SARD Kenya

- *Critical factor:* weak or missing linkages between CSD goals and local, national and global levels of engagement
- Better communication and collaboration on shared goals recognizing roles of all stakeholders is needed
 - CSD regional preparatory and global CSD meetings each had their own agendas which were not well linked to each other
- New ideas and innovations for implementation of CSD outcomes are needed -- more formal understanding and action needed to overcome barriers

2. Needs for implementation and rapid scaling of good practices in SE Africa

- Larger cities and metropolitan regions need to develop their own food-security action plans
- Food policy councils should be established to advise city governments and planners
- An integrated and participatory approach to urban-rural food security should be adopted:
 - * multi-sectoral programmes
 - * active participation of the various stakeholders
 - * focus on the development of sustainable local food production and distribution systems
 - * optimal use of locally available resources

Municipal Development Partnership for Eastern and Southern Africa (MDP-ESA)

- Strong engagement of local authorities with key stakeholders in 25 countries
- CSD brought together new partners to address urban rural linkages for food security
- Implementation will require overcoming the same barriers identified in Kenya SARD work

3. Cardiff University School of City and Regional Planning

- Initial participation in CSD sparked new synergies and shaped proposed work in Africa focused on food security
- Existing emphasis on need for regional planning organizations to food was reinforced and more stakeholders included in a new sustainable food planning network

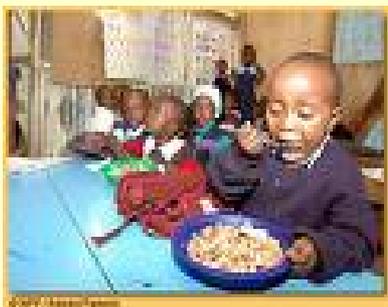
<http://www.isomul.com/foodplanning/index.htm>

Home-Grown School Feeding: The Lessons

Home-grown school feeding is about:



- Fashioning a robust framework for collective action
- Creating and sustaining a dedicated budget
- Helping small scale farmers through the transition to commercial agriculture
- Enlisting the active support of civil society
- Promoting development, rather than aid



4. Urban-rural linkages for food security

- Innovative practices such as homegrown school feeding, new infrastructure for local/regional food systems were highlighted in side events and showcased in CSD 16 and 17.
- CSD Decision recognized the role of local authorities in partnership with major groups to help secure urban food supply, provide jobs, and improve health.
- Following CSD, urban-rural linkages for food security now the basis of new initiatives, with influence in other UN food, climate, urban, biodiversity forums.

5. CSD link to Haiti: Sustainable Future

Ten year vision of a prosperous and sustainable Haitian countryside as the foundation for national development

- An asset-based approach
- Sustainable agriculture by small-scale farmers
- Increased production for communities and local markets
- Sharing knowledge
- Supportive policies and institutions

Source: Groundswell International and *Partenariat pour le Développement Local*

Regions Feeding Resilient Cities...

QuickTime™ and a
decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

Require commitment and support from formal and informal partners to work together for sustainable food and agriculture systems in a vulnerable world

In Conclusion

Coherence between policy AND implementation across formal institutional partners and informal major group stakeholders must be improved by bringing this challenge into the coming CSD cycle and into preparations for Rio 20...

Required levels of Coherence:

Intergovernmental • Governmental • Government Ministries • Local Authorities • Civil Society Global Major Groups • National Stakeholder Groups • Community Based Organizations and Social Movements