

Agrobiodiversity: the cornerstone of food systems

Vision of change



Agrobiodiversity integrated into technical services reference system





Recognition of the economic contribution of agroforestry

Factors of change



Crowing economic opportunities of fertility, and environmental degradation



Agroecology as an effective solution to climate change

of change















DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

These are specific objectives to be achieved through intervention to achieve the vision of change

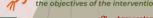






ONGOING INITIATIVES

These are actions structured around a shared vision to achieve the objectives of the intervention













KEY PLAYERS

These are structures with legal status or individuals who carry out actions in the field of its intervention









DEVELOPMENT OBSTACLES

elements that stand in to way of the intervention's objective













PRODUCING COUNTRIES

These are the geographical areas of intervention



OPPORTUNITIES

These are favourable actions or moments that facilitate the achievement of the intervention's objectives



Recognition of the importance of agroecolo international conventions (CCD, CCC, CDB)





AGROBIODIVERSITY

FOR FOOD SECURITY

Key information

THE SAHELIAN NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS CONTAINS A WIDE VARIETY OF FOOD PLANTS

In the Commune of Dialacoto, in Eastern Senegal, the people interviewed identified over 50 species that contribute to the diet of their families and livestock. In Africa, many species of wild plants contribute to the human diet. They can be found in every natural environment, from the wettest to the most arid areas. Theses specie and eating habits differ from region to region, society to society.

WILD PLANTS HAVE VERY INTERESTING NUTRITIONAL QUALITIES.

The diversity and nutritional values of wild plants make them essential components of diets in rural communities throughout the seasons. Some are indispensable resources for combating malnutrition and overcoming climatic hazards such as drought and its consequences.

WILD PLANTS HAVE A REAL IMPACT ON LOCAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIES

Saba senegalensis (maad, maada);
Detariuem senegalense (ditax);
Ziziphus mauritiana (jujube);
Balanites aegyptiaca (desert date);
Tamarindus indica (tamarind);
Parkia biglobosa (African locust bean);
Vitellaria paradoxa (shea).

Wild plant products are mainly consumed locally, but some are widely marketed in their natural or processed state. Depending on the country, the economic contribution of wild plant products, other than wood, is not well accounted for, even though it represents several percent of GDP and is essential to many of the communities that use them.

Agrobiodiversity sector: current situation

WILD SPECIES ARE GRADUALLY DISAPPEARING

Until recently, these species were common in all rural and peri-urban areas. But they are rapidly disappearing as a result of new clearings for agriculture, mining and excessive use – precisely for their economic value

In Dialacoto, recent surveys have shown that a third of the species sought-after have disappeared and the second third have become rare.







SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE NEEDS AGROBIODIVERSITY

Agrobiodiversity, i.e. the diversity of species taking part in the agroecosystem or the diversity of ecological habitats involved in agriculture, is a key component of agroecology and an insurance policy against the challenges agriculture faces due to climate change.



