

How do we ensure the sustainability of effective conservation and exchange activities in SEC Africa?

Attributes: Transparent, Clear, Precise, Inclusive/Participatory, Well-publicized, Accountable, Efficient; Harmonized (regionally, globally),

| Elements of a sustainable system | What does this look like today? | What does this look like in a sustainable system? | Actions to achieve sustainability |
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| Viable farming systems that provide input and create demand for germplasm | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • |
| Optimized system structure (conservation and dissemination activities in the right place and with appropriate coordination) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal activities or coordination | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full complement of organizations committed and coordinated to conservation and distribution • Two regional genebanks (Uganda (NARO) and Tanzania (IITA)) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align the system with current long-term conservation efforts, e.g. CGIAR centers (IITA, Bioversity, CIAT); GCDT |
| Effective governance and coordination | None | | |

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| Effective quarantine systems | Regional: historical, based on CMD; disappeared with CBD National: Highly variable – from effective to not; often project based | Regional coordination and strong individual country quarantine and plant health regulations and testing capacity | Steering committees (country and regional levels) with specialized thematic teams |
| Adequate physical facilities | Planning stage regionally (Uganda) In vitro facilities in Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia, Kenya, Rwanda, S Africa (other ?) | NARO and IITA Tanzania for the regional collections; need for in vitro facilities in other countries will depend on acceptance by Tanzania and Uganda of germplasm; each country can benefit from in vitro facilities | Proposal writing coordinated by the steering committees |
| Trained people (conservation, germplasm health) | Very few people trained; generally not specific for germplasm management | All countries: people well-trained in in vitro conservation and plant health management | Based in the hubs as well as at the country levels, on a need basis |
| Supportive local policy | Highly variable | Supportive policy at the country level | National focal points |

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| | | | advocate and support |
| Supportive regional policy | ASARECA | Further implementation | |
| Effective information management | Very low level | Alignment with international organizations and initiatives | Steering committees coordinate |
| Long-term funding | Project-based at NARO; government commitment often not followed through; funds through ASARECA in the past, not sustained; no IITA funding (Tanzania) | Alignment with GCDT, extended to IITA Tanzania; NARO: regional body or government supports long-term conservation | Steering committees |