Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute የኢትዮጵያ ብዝሀ ሕይወት ኢንስቲትዩት



Dhaabbata Hedduummina Lubbu Qabeeyyii Itoophiya



Biodiversity conservation efforts in Ethiopia **International Biological Diversity** Conservation Day, May 22, 2018 Jimma, Ethiopia



Outline









- Solution State State
- Ethiopian is rich in <u>biodiversity resources</u>, and TK(Traditional knowledge)
- Centre of origin and diversity for many biodiversity, crops
- * Some of the reasons for diversity in Ethiopian
 - > altitudinal range (116m bsl 4,620 masl)
 - > Diverse agro-ecological areas,
 - Diverse cultural diversity



Introduction contd..



- \checkmark Of 34 BD Hot spots of globe the 2 are in Ethiopia
 - Eastern Afromontane and Horn of Africa
- ✓ Ethiopia is a member of 20 Like Minded Mega Diverse countries
- ✓ Pillars of CBD >>>>Conservation, sustainable utilization and Access and Benefit sharing
- ✓ Human activities, including exotic species, climate change, popn pressure , etc. have caused dramatic losses of biodiversity.
- EBI is mandated for research, conservation and sustainable use of BD, and ensure fair & equitable BS.



3. Major achievements

i. – Crop & HOR

- 79,354 accessions of 89 Crop & horticulture spp have been collectedcold room (-10 and +4 °C) (cereals, pulses, oil crops)
- 6,720 accessions coffee, root and tuber crops, spices and fruits GRs are conserved in Choche, Angacha, Yirga Chafe, Badessa and Yayu

field genebanks







Crop contd..



On-farm/Insitu conservation

- Indigenous crop varieties maintained by farmers in dynamic agro-ecosystems on onfarm conservation sites & community gene banks were established – Since 1994.
- 25 community seed banks have been established /CSBs (4 Tigray, 5 Amhara, 8 Oromia and 8 SNNPR states, and crop conservation associations are organized).
- Additional CSBs under construction
- 61 Farmers varieties of 34 field and hort. crop spp. have been conserved in CSBs and on-farm conservation sites









Multiplication, Regeneration and Restoration

- Multiplication -the reproduction of germplasm samples in different sites to increase the number of seeds to the required sample size for long-term storage and use
- Regeneration -the renewal of conserved seeds of a given crop collection(s) with decreased viability
- 70,963 accessions have been multiplied and regenerated
- 24 field & hort. crop spp. (36 varieties) have been restored in different parts of the country

Crop contd.. Characterization, evaluation and distribution of genetic resources



- * 14,256 accessions of field & hort. crops have been characterized using morphological traits
- > 4000 accessions (of Tef, Wheat, Barley, Sorghum, Field pea, Grass pea, Finger millet, Fenugreek and Enset) have been analysed for nutrient content (protein, fiber, fat, total mineral, and water content)
- 184,203 field and hort. crop accessions have been distributed to different germplasm users



ii. Major achievements - Forest



- Over 15.5 % area of Ethiopia is occupied by natural forests and woodlands as well as plantation forests
- 1. In-situ conservation
- 18 *in-situ* <u>conservation sites</u>
- About 400 ha degraded areas afforested/restoration
- 2. Ex-situ conservation
- Over 3037 accessions of 959 forest, medicinal and forage spp. have been conserved *ex-situ*







Forest contd...



- a. 15 field gene banks were established to conserve forest trees, forage and MPs
- > 494 plant spp conserved
 - > (297 forest tree,
 - \succ 13 forage , and
 - > 275 are medicinal plant species.
- **b. 2 botanical gardens** were established **for** conserving native plant species, for research and teaching/demonstration purposes

c. Cold room

> A total of 460 spp. (7165 accessions), of which

- ✓ 291/4129 forest tree
- \checkmark 82/1759 medicinal , and
- ✓ 87/1277 forage species/accessions respectively.
- Herbarium service for researcher institutes, MSc/PhD students







iii. Major achievements – Animal BD

1. In-situ conservation

- ✓ <u>11 dometic animals breeds</u> are conserved in different regions of the country
- ✓ <u>10 ecosystem-based</u> *In-situ* conservation of wild/ and aquatic AnGR
- ✓ <u>23 breeds/ecotypes</u> are characterized and ready for further research and use,
- 2. Ex-situ cnservation
- 56,200 straws of semen has been conserved to sustainably utilize AnGR
- Zoological museum established, 650 samples of 217 species of mammals, insects, reptiles, amphibians











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Identification and valuation of wild and aquatic AnGR

- The status and threats of endemic and endangered AnGR (Walia ibex, Ethiopian wolf etc. are known)
- Economically important AnGR Naked mole and Civet cat were identified
- Valuation of 2 lakes & 1 wetland ecosystem
- Cataloges & manuals on conservation and sustanable utilization of AnGRs were prepared (7 - wild and aquatic animals, 6 - domestic animals).

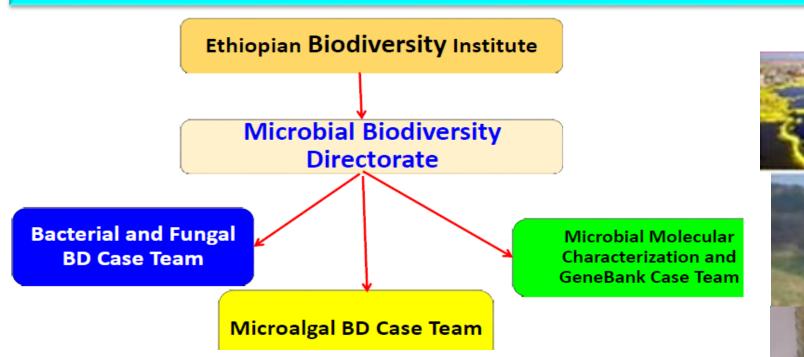








iv. Major achievements - Microbe



	Conserved	Gene Bank/EBI-Ex situ			Distributed
S/No	MBD	species	varieties	accessions	species
1.	Bacteria	687	-	-	212
2.	Fungi	251	-	-	14
3.	Microalgae	26	-	-	0
		964			226



V. Major achievements – ABS

- Ethiopia has issued a proclamation on Access to GRs & Community Knowledge, and Community Rights:
 - ✓ Proclamation No. 482/2006, and
 - ✓ Regulation No. 169/2009
 - ✓ focus on PIC, MAT, Multilateral System of Access

The Directorate is authorized

 regulate access to GR, and
 ensure fair and equitable BS arising from the utilization of GRs/TK







- Over 560 GR Access permits (for non commerpurposes)
- ABS agreement on <u>10 species</u>-for commercial purposes with foreign and loca companies.



- Translated National ABS Law , Nagoya protocol, CBD texts into different domestic languages
- Bioprospecting
- Impact assessment of > 10 Invasive energies
 9705 samples were repatriated



Awarness & Community Services of EBI



- Forums: stakeholder , public wing
- Electronic and Print Media
- Training: internships, attachments, development agents
- Participatory meetings at community level
- Awareness creation: policy makers



about 20,000 people have visited the genebank









- Capacity gap: infrastructure, facilities, human resource
- Inadequate facilities: offices, labs, lab equipment, Herbarium and cold room (for seed processing, drying, storage)
- Unavailability of lab chemicals , biologicals and consumables
- Limited Logistic service, e.g., field vehicles, field equipment for seed collection
- Inadequate budget
- > Weak national BD database





- Strengthening International collaboration on Research, Human Resources Development, Technology and Scientific Knowledge Transfer for BD
- Strengthening fund soliciting and resource mobilization strategies, esp international funds
- Comprehensive assessment of the country's BD towards a complete map of the resource and national database



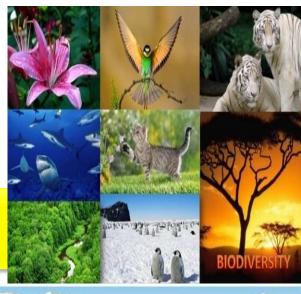


- Raising community and stakeholders awareness on conservation and sustainable utilization of BD resources
- Develop ABS bio-cultural community protocols and traditional knowledge registers
- Restructuring the organizational setup for better accomplishment of EBI objectives

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Thanks

CBD

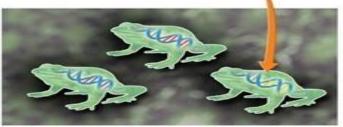




Ecosystem diversity



Species diversity



Genetic diversity