

Indigenous
Peoples food
systems are **more**
than *just* a
conventional farm

...a mosaics of cultivated fields,
regenerating different-aged fallows, young
and old forests interspersed with water
bodies.



ADAPTING TAPE to accommodate IPFS attributes

Refinements Agreed

Step 0

- FGD/"gap analysis" .
- Seasonal dependency matrix exercises.
- Seasonal calendar of activities.

Step 1

- Adaptation of questions.
- Example: [under diversity]
Collection from natural systems
(flora and fauna).

DIVERSITY

RESILIENCE

GOVERNANCE

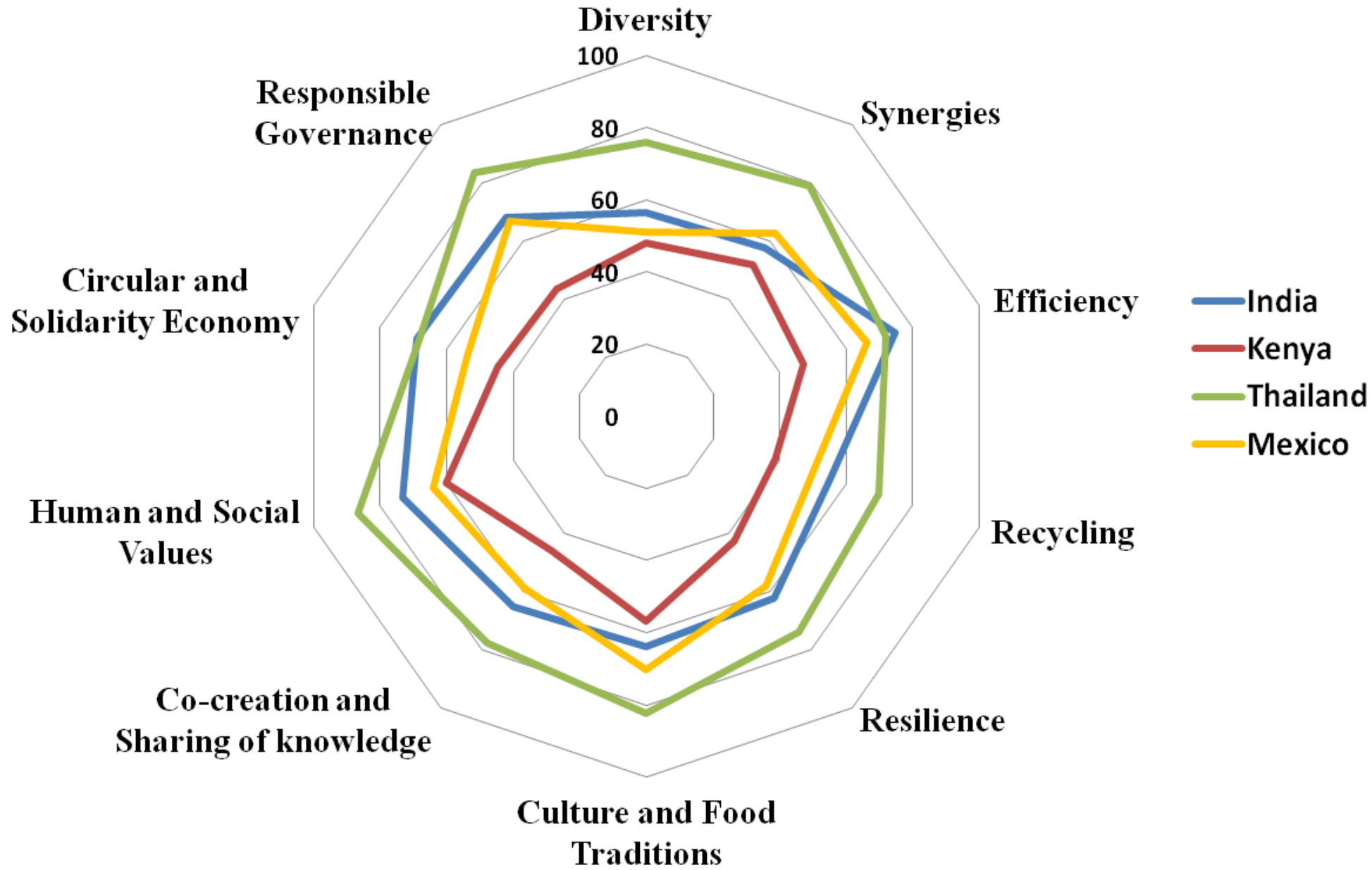
**NATURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT**

SCALAR FOCUS

**TRANSLATION &
CONTEXTUALISATION**

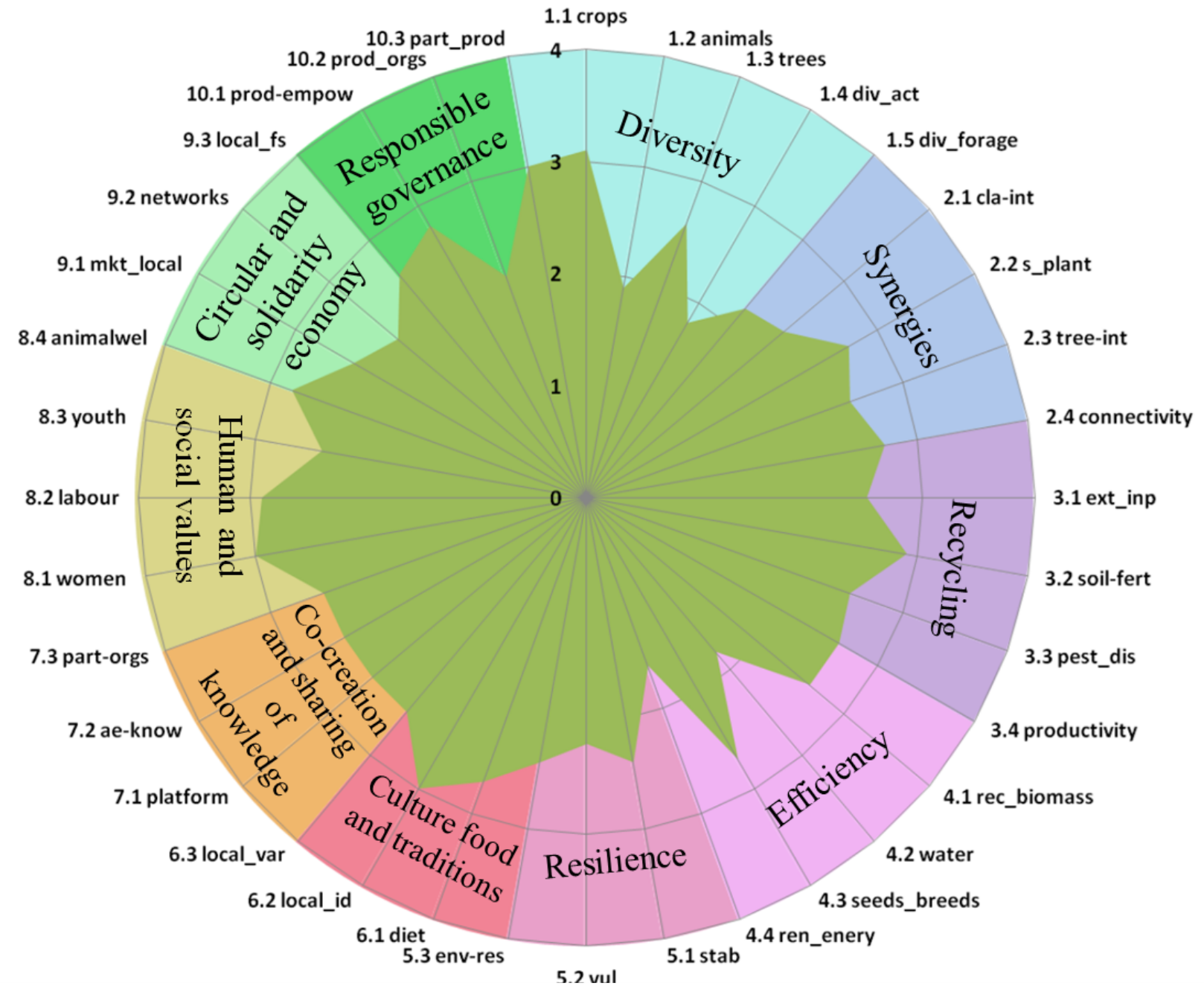
**AGROECOLOGY
OUTCOMES
CAET
(Characterisation
of Agroecological
Transition)
Score**

**Overall: Moderate-
to-high scores on the
10 elements of
Agroecology**



>70% (advanced) ; 60-70%(moderate high score); 60-50% (moderate: Low score); <50% (Low score)

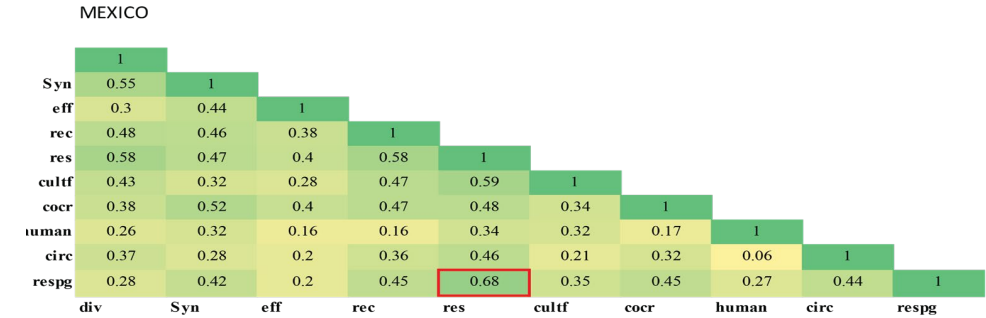
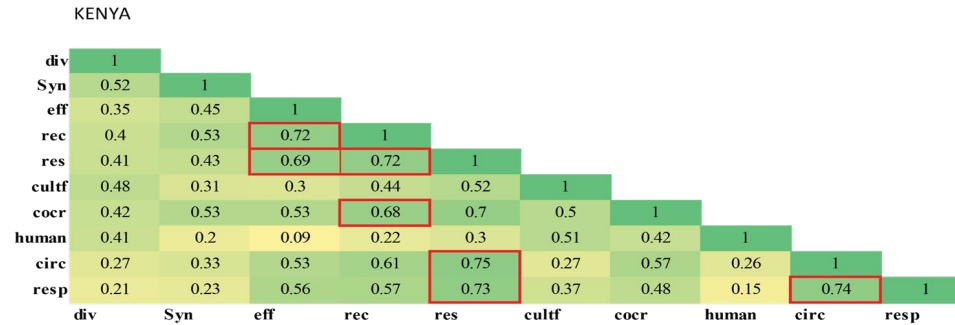
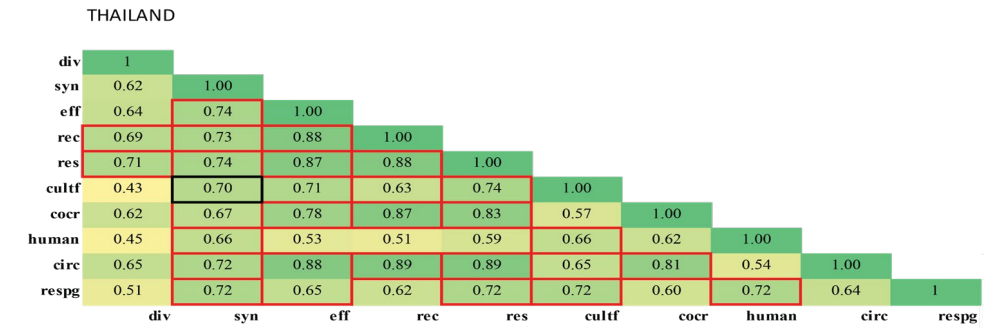
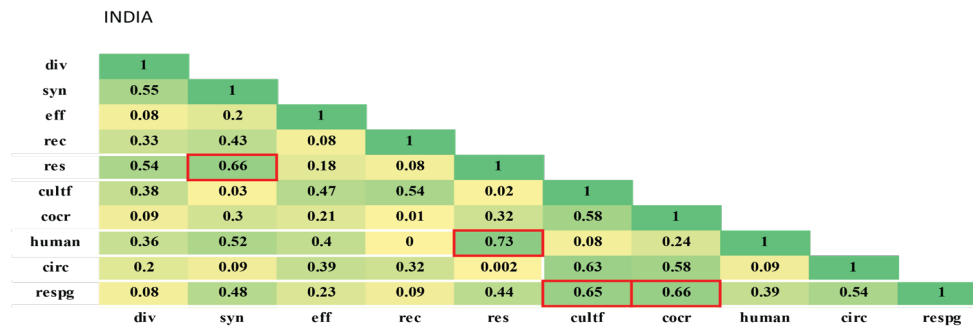
CAET INDICATORS



HIGH SCORING SUB-INDICATORS

- Crop Diversity
- Soil Fertility
- Women empowerment
- Local/ Traditional Identity
- Producer participation in governance of land and natural resources

CORRELATION BETWEEN ELEMENTS



Responsible Governance show positive relationship with many of the elements across the four countries

Codes: div- Diversity, syn- Synergy, eff-efficiency, rec-recycling, res-resilience, cultf-culture and food tradition, cocr- co creation and sharing of Knowledge, humans-humans and social values, circ-circular and solidarity economy, respg-responsible governance.



SYNTHESIS OF 30 STORIES

KENYA



THAILAND



INDIA

SEVEN KEY INSIGHTS

Rooted in the Locality and the Peoples

Bio-centric, Designed for all Life

Inter-species collectives

Co-evolving, Blending traditional and new

Value sufficiency, sharing and self-reliance

Reciprocal governance and knowledge management practices

Resilience grows from Respecting and Nurturing Nature



Expected
Outcomes
from IPFS

(as expressed
by IP
communities)

1. Safe, healthy, nutritious and diverse **food availability across seasons.**
2. Healthy natural systems with **rich biodiversity and sustained ecosystem services**
3. Sustained **(green) incomes**
4. Strong **risk aversion capability** resulting in **enhanced adaptive capacities and resilience** of food systems and people
5. The **spirit of sharing and caring and values** underlying the practices are **fostered and further strengthened** through collective management practices of IPFS.

THE OUTCOME FRAMEWORK

For Scaling up Indigenous Peoples Food Systems to Benefit People, Nature and Climate



AUGUST | 2024



Drawing from

- TAPE results, templates of solutions
- Consultations with IP elders & knowledge holders

Six Thematic Outcomes, each with their own set of sub-outcomes

- Indicative pathways
- indicators blending science and IP knowledge

And building a cadre of young IP professionals for scaling up

Thematic Outcomes & indicative pathways

1. Nourishing People, Nurturing Nature:

*Managing Diversity (Seed Banks, Living Gene Banks),
Pollination Services*

2. Improved Nutrition, Safe Health & Reduced Malnutrition:

School Meal Programme, Broadening Resource base

3. Green Livelihoods:

*Harness IP Knowledge & Skills, Youth-driven, Branding
& Digital Technology*

4. Adaptation, Risk Aversion & Reduced Emissions:

*Building on IP Landscape practices, Early warning
mechanisms, Social Capital*

5. Responsible Governance and Value driven Decision Making:

Inclusive decision making, Security of Tenure (PPLPM)

6. Intercultural Knowledge Management, Research:

*Inter-generational Learning Approaches, Co-creation of
Solutions (Templates of Solutions)*



On Indicators: Soil Health

(1.3)
Healthy and fertile soils
nurtured across IPFS
cultivated systems

Sustainable landuse
practices are adopted
that enable the soil to
rest and build up the
nutrients necessary for
plants to thrive.

- Promoting and nurturing practices founded on principles of recycling and waste reuse that foster soil biological processes resulting in heathy soils.
- Infusion of practices and approaches from Agro-ecological, Natural Farming and Regenerative Agriculture
- Compliment IP practices with appropriate scientific techniques

- Diversity of traditional soil moisture and fertility management practices
- Soil health (TAPE).
- Adapted SOCLA rapid and farmer friendly agroecological method to assess soil health (Nicholls et al., 2004).
- Level and availability of soil nutrients. (Farmers' indicator)
- Presence of specific species that indicate low fertility e.g. Kdait bamboo (Yes/No).
- Presents of insects or species that indicate fertility e.g. insects or earthworms, wild banana, wild edibles, mushrooms.
- Soil smell and colour.
- Presence of damp or fungus if applicable to food system.
- Promotion/conservation of tree species that enhance soil fertility and moisture retention capacities
- Rate of growth of coppices from a mature trees with respect to mature trees.
- Access, quality and orientation of sunlight e.g. east facing is better.
- Is the soil given opportunity to rest.
- Respect for nature's capacity to recover and look after it's own health.

Thank You

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