

# Private-public intervention in agrobiodiversity-oriented food systems: analysis of Peruvian case

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## Background

- In the last 20 years, traditional production systems have gained protection from the Peruvian regulatory framework, especially in the seed legal framework, which recognized the quality of native seed traditional system, in 2008.
- Although the agricultural sector must lead the process as a multisector task, it is unknown how the empowerment of the topic, particularly in areas of high agrobiodiversity, located in the unique Peruvian area declared by FAO as Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) in 2011.

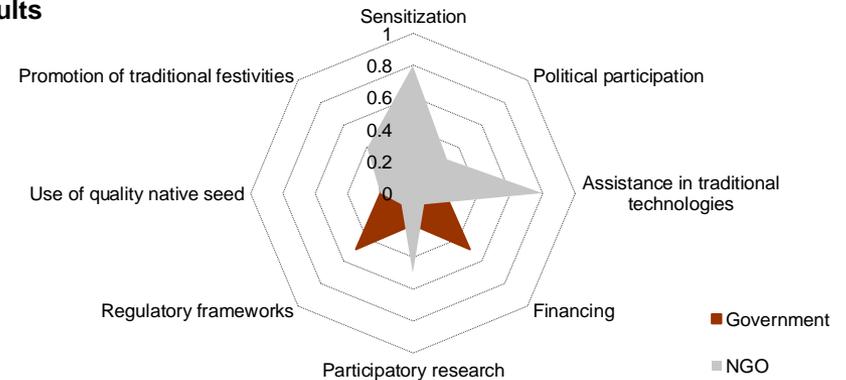
## Objective

Characterization of public and private intervention in Peruvian areas with high agrobiodiversity oriented food systems.

## Methods

- The study analyses 05 areas in the GIAHS Cuzco – Puno corridor.
- 50 stakeholders were selected for semi-structured interviews.
- The criteria to was the farmers rights contained the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.
- ICAAP methodology for quantify results.

## Results



## Conclusions

Local NGO build long term relations with conservationist in opposite of government, which offers a weak and temporal intervention in research and technical support in the traditional production; the national sector has mainly a normative and centralist participation, which is not perceived by the conservationists. The recognition and the formation of local leadership is the weakest implemented right and its related to the sensitization.

