

## Submitted Abstract

ID IMC22-FSAbstr- 779

<b>First Author</b> First Name Last Name	Stef (1) De Haan
<b>Submitting Author</b> First Name Last Name	Stef De Haan
<b>Correspondence</b>	s.dehaan@cgiar.org
<b>Co-Authors</b> >> E-Mails will be not listed	Ccanto, Raul (2); Otiniano, Ronal (3); Huanca, Catalina (4)
<b>Organisations</b>	1: International Potato Center (CIP), Peru 2: Grupo Yanapai, Peru 3: Asociación Pataz, Peru 4: Universidad Pública de El Alto, Bolivia
<b>Country</b>	Peru
<b>Region</b>	South America
<b>Title</b>	Systematic Monitoring Of Agrobiodiversity In The Andes: The Case Of Potato Landraces.
<b>Keywords</b>	Crop Genetic Resources, Intraspecific Diversity, Policy
<b>Type</b>	List Of Focus Session
<b>Focus Session ID</b>	53

## Abstract

The crop genetic resources conservation community has long expressed concerns about landrace loss and genetic erosion. Yet hard evidence of loss of alleles, landraces or shifts in their frequencies is commonly lacking because of the non-existence of baseline or time series data, fixed monitoring sites, standardized methods or solid partnerships, among other prerequisites needed for the systematic monitoring of the conservation status of crop genetic diversity in centers of origin like the Andes.

The Andean Initiative coordinated by the International Potato Center - in close collaboration with diverse grassroots stakeholders - has gradually build a network of Andean observatories and developed multilevel baselines combining genetic, varietal, species and spatial metrics. These baselines are robust inventories allowing for timeline comparisons using a set of well-established protocols available in an open-access toolbox. The network currently covers hotpots in the northern and central Peru, and northwest Bolivia. While not yet covering the complete range of the Andean potato gene pool, the initiative is currently one of very few cases for the systematic monitoring of on-farm agrobiodiversity.

In this talk we will present the framework and the methodologies developed for regional hotspot mapping and site identification, multilevel baseline development, red listing, locally owned documentation of associated traditional knowledge and information management. It builds on 10 years of evolving experience in the Andes. The framework can be expanded to other crops and regions. Baseline research will allow for time series comparison, genetic gap analysis and spatial distribution mapping. Importantly, results provide robust intelligence about the conservation status of landraces in their center of origin. A key outcome relates to the availability of adequate information to design policies and prioritize evidence-based interventions.