Abstract
A new agri-business based on Allanblackia oil is being developed in Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon and Tanzania. This rural based enterprise would not only increase livelihood opportunities for farmers but also ensures the retention of trees in farms. Wild collection has been found to be unsustainable. Farmers have found the need for planting rather than reliance on sourcing oil solely from natural stands. The current domestication research has developed methods for propagation of superior selections identified from existing wild populations. Through this it is possible to achieve rapid and substantial genetic improvement in yield and in oil production.

Sensitization of farmers
After meetings with farmers and sensitisation (Fig. 2), farmers realised the importance of the species which included oil, medicine, shade and timber. Farmers then engaged themselves in Allanblackia fruit collection (Fig. 3) and seed processing (Fig. 4). They realised that wild collection is unsustainable and then saw the need to conserve (Fig. 5) and then plant Allanblackia (Fig. 6).

Introduction
- Agricultural biodiversity plays an important role in household food security and income generation
- Biodiversity conservation in agricultural landscapes has therefore emerged as a major issue.
- Integration of high valued indigenous fruit trees could lead to sustained productivity.
- Allanblackia is a candidate species. Its seeds are rich in oil. This new agri-business based on the oil is being developed in Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon and Tanzania.
- This rural based enterprise would not only increase livelihood opportunities for farmers but also ensures retention of trees in farms for ecosystem functioning.

Achievements
Early in the Allanblackia initiative, some farmers did not know the usefulness of the species so farmers were removing Allanblackia from their farms (Fig. 1).

Advances in propagation
In an effort to alleviate the problem of inadequate planting materials, methods of seed germination (Fig. 7) and vegetative propagation (stem cuttings (Fig. 8), grafting (Fig. 9) and layering (Fig. 10) have been developed.

Conclusion
With the acceptance of farmers to conserve in-situ and also plant Allanblackia, efforts have been made to develop methods for propagation. Furthermore, elite trees have been selected and are being mass produced vegetatively. With this advancement, there will be increased availability of planting materials to sustain the Allanblackia business.

Selected references