

## **WORKING GROUP 2**

**Topic: Farmed Indigenous Plant  
and Animal Resources**

**Chair: Dr. Leoeadio Sebastiant  
Rapporteur: Dr. Robert Holmer**

# Ongoing Priority Interventions

- Provision of agricultural incentives like training and management of Resources-Cambodia
- Provision of sensitization and education as provided in Seychelles
- Indigenous spp considered as a high value crop - Nepal
- Provision of funds to farmers engaged in indigenous crops - Bangladesh

# Ongoing Priority interventions cont'd

- Cabinet Resolutions supporting indigenous crop and animal species - Thailand
- One Household one farm programme – Bangladesh
- Self- Sufficiency Economy - Thailand

# Problems (gaps/challenges/issues)

## **Production**

- Low yield and not cost effective
- Limited research and development support to the sector
- Low production
- Low perception by the people
- Found in marginal land area
- Indigenous varieties are being lost due to climate change and industrialization

## **Marketing**

- Market size too small for commercial activities
- Limited resources such as producers,
- Supermarkets are difficult to convince on the commercialization

## **Processing**

- Need product management techniques
- Safety and certification concern; indigenous plants and animals does not meets the standards

# Problems (gaps/challenges/issues)

- Characteristics that makes eaten or processing difficult
- Drudgery in processing
- Many unproven claims to the efficacy of its utilization of the indigenous plant and animals species.
- Anti nutritional quality of the indigenous foods
- Post harvest facilities
- Processing of the crop – absence of technology
- Acceptability by the local people – attitude
- Product quality is low
- Origin/source of indigenous varieties not available
- Source of indigenous plant and animals disappearing

# Problems (gaps/challenges/issues)

## Others

- Source of indigenous plant and animals disappearing
- Not enough information on the availability of the Indigenous varieties
- Local knowledge (Wisdom) on the indigenous plants and animals is being lost
- Unavailable indigenous knowledge transfer from older generation to the younger ones
- Younger generations lack of interest in agriculture
- Policy tilted towards newer varieties to the indigenous ones. High yielding varieties (Policy Bias).

# Problems (gaps/challenges/issues)

- Increased rural urban migration
- Intellectual property
- Inclusion of women and persons with disabilities

# Key Recommendations AT RESEARCH (way forward)

- Collection and conservation of indigenous plant materials should be expanded
- Research and development on the improvement of yield, product, by product of indigenous varieties
- Improved domestication of indigenous species in plants and animals including mixed cultures with improved spp and local spp
- Seed production for indigenous technology for local fish and carps
- Participatory approach be established.



# Key Recommendations AT RESEARCH (way forward)

- Conduct marketing research for value addition
- Customer/consumers research behavior be done for the niche market
- Food safety research/certification be done.
- Post harvest Processing Equipments be developed.
- Understanding/assumption why they are utilized
- Research on important characteristics order than yield

# Activities to be Promoted

- Trainings
- Demonstrations
- Awareness Campaign
- Integrate into the curriculum of the school at the young age
- Extension services - Farmers field schools
- Working with the private sector for the promotion
- Establishment of nurseries, botanical gardens

## Activities to be Promoted cont'd

- Marketing of the products through media using important endorsers/champions
- Food festivals, diversity fairs, food competition, food tasting
- Habitat restoration

## **Support to be given to the appropriate institutions to promote underutilized food sources?**

- Capacity development be improved. Develop skills, expertise in different fields
- Conducive environment for research through provision of facilities
- Increased office morale
- Mentoring and succession programmes be developed
- Establishment of public private partnership
- Better networking and linkages using internet and web-based tools (ICT)

# Roles of Different stakeholders

- Government – Provide the enabling environment through formulation and implementation of appropriate policies as well as support the various research and development activities.
- Researchers: They are to be involved in the initiation of research objectives
- Farmers: Cultivation and increase production

# Partnerships and Networks Promotion At Various Levels

## International Levels

- Establishment of working groups, networks, collaborative activities
- Develop collaborative research and capacity development
- Genetic exchange and germplasm exchange
- Technology transfer and knowledge, good practices such as cricket technology as obtained in Thailand
- Online platform for information exchange
- Exchange visits
- Market marketing

# **Partnerships and Networks**

## **Promotion at Various Levels cont'd**

- Market marching
- Sharing of documented good practices among countries
- South –south collaboration between countries in research and collaboration
- North-south collaboration
- Exchange of students

# Partnerships and Networks

## Promotion At Various Levels cont'd

### National

- Development of joint programmes through MOUs/ MOAs among government, private sector and NGOs
- Multi-sectoral policy advocacy
- Documentation, sensitization, Exposure trips, of partners and of indigenous crops and cultures.
- Sourcing for Change Champions that will catalyse partnerships
- Building local capacity to organize themselves for bargaining and marketing like OTOP



## Partnerships and Networks Promotion at Various Levels cont'd

- Clear definition of roles and accountability among partners
- Provision of tax free holidays and other incentives such as subsidies provided by government
- Organizational of fora, events. Forum for different perpestive partners meet
- Encouragement of regular consultations and feedbacks among partners

# Why Promote Indigenous Crops?

- Provide Legal framework to mainstream and provide necessary support.
- Improvement of nutrition The crops are appropriate for certain climate changes.
- Household food security
- Increased Income
- Better nutrition
- Better use of local resources
- Conservation of biodiversity
- Expansion of exports potentials
- Helps conserve wild resources through development of better production

# Why Promote Indigenous Crops?

- Unique genes and characters that could be exploited
- Linked to IPR of Indigenous people
- Better knowledge on Conservation and production of indigenous crops
- Improve livelihood of the ecosystem of the indigenous people