



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



The International Treaty
ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

**Views, Experiences and Best Practices as an example of possible options for
the national implementation of Article 9 of the International Treaty**

Note by the Secretary

At its [second meeting](#) of the Ad hoc Technical Expert Group on Farmers' Rights (AHTEG), the Expert Group agreed on a revised version of the [template](#) for collecting information on examples of national measures, best practices and lessons learned from the realization of Farmers' Rights

This document presents the updated information on best practices and measures of implementing Article 9 of the International Treaty submitted by Indonesia on 31 July 2019.

The submission is presented in the form and language in which it was received.

MEASURE/PRACTICE 17

BASIC INFORMATION

- **Title of measure/practice** : **Releasing local variety of sugarpalm and early detection of its maturity**
- **Date of submission** : 31 July 2019
- **Name of country in which the measure/practice is taking place** : Indonesia
- **Responsible institution/organization**
 - Name** : Indonesian Center for Agricultural Biotechnology and Genetic Resources Research and Development
 - Address** : Jl. Tentara Pelajar No. 3A Bogor 16111 West Java
 - Website** :
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 - Contact Person** : Dr. Puji Lestari
- **Type of Institution/organization** : Government
- **Collaborating/supporting institutions/organizations/actors** : Indonesian Palmae Crops Research Institute, Assessment Institute for Agricultural Institute of Bengkulu, Local government of Bengkulu, Bogor Agricultural University

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXAMPLE MANDATORY INFORMATION

- **Short summary of the measure/practice** : As a lesson learned of special case, one of superior local variety (sugarpalm) name Smulen ST1 is categorized as semitall sugarpalm with at least 6-8 years after planting for first flower to be harvested the sugar by farmers. Smulen ST1 has been released by local government, is accompanied by a decree (Ministrial Decree in 2018) of selected parental trees and blocks to allow farmers to produce seeds with high quality and have superior sugar palm collection. This is important for commercialization, in case farmers/local communities want to produce seeds and distribute in commercial way either in their region or outside the area.

IAARD collaborated with local governments which have sugar palm population in their region to establish an early detection kit to identify sugar palm maturity on the seedling phase. The kit will be useful to help farmers to identify sugar palm seedling before growing according to their own interested type, therefore, with this assisted technology will save time, low cost and high economic. For socialization this technology, researchers from ICABIOGRAD-IAARD, other stake holders and local government will do assistance how to select sugar palm in early phase with no cost for farmers. Overall, farmers have right to determine their own interest to increase their income.
- **Brief history** : Sugar palm is originating from Indonesia and become one of the main daily income for farmers in particular areas in Indonesia. Bengkulu is

on one center for sugar palm production since last centuries and the cultivation of this plant become the main income of some local people/farmers in this area intercropping with coffee. A semi tall sugar palm, Smulen ST1 is preferable cultivated by farmers in Bengkulu to increase their income.

The most early maturing sugarpalm flower at last 4 years after planting and other type must be waited till 10 years later. To help farmers, for around 3 years researchers from IAARD collaborated with local governments which have sugar palm population in their region to establish an early detection kit to identify sugar palm maturity on the seedling phase. For socialization this technology, researchers from ICABIOGRAD-IAARD, other stake holders and local government will do assistance how to select sugar palm in early phase with no cost for farmers.

- Core components of the measure/practice : Parental trees, certified seedling, farmers to cultivate this local variety, molecular analysis to estimate sugarpalm maturity
- Description of the context and the history of the measure/practice is taking place :
- To which provision(s) of Article 9 of the International Treaty does this measure relate : Art. 9.2b

OTHER INFORMATION, IF APPLICABLE

- Please indicate which category of the Inventory is most relevant for the proposed measure, and which other categories are also relevant (if any):

No.	Category	Most relevant	Also relevant
1.	Recognition of local and indigenous communities', farmers' contributions to conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA, such as awards and recognition of custodian/guardian farmers		
2.	Financial contributions to support farmers conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA such as contributions to benefit-sharing funds		
3.	Approaches to encourage income-generating activities to support farmers' conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA		√
4.	Catalogues, registries and other forms of documentation of PGRFA and protection of traditional knowledge		
5.	In-situ/on-farm conservation and management of PGRFA, such as social and cultural measures, community biodiversity management and conservation sites		√
6.	Facilitation of farmers' access to a diversity of PGRFA through community seed banks, seed networks and other measures improving farmers' choices of a wider diversity of PGRFA		
7.	Participatory approaches to research on PGRFA, including characterization and evaluation, participatory plant breeding and variety selection		

8.	Farmers' participation in decision-making at local, national and sub-regional, regional and international levels		
9.	Training, capacity development and public awareness creation		√
10.	Legal measures for the implementation of Farmers' Rights, such as legislative measures related to PGRFA.		
11.	Other measures/practices		

- Objective(s) : To facilitate farmers certified local sugarpalm seedlings, and to facilitate farmers for early identification of sugarpalm type based on maturity
- Target group(s) and numbers of involved and affected farmers : At least 20 farmers
- Location(s) and geographical outreach : High altitudes, dry land
- Resources used for implementation of the measure/practice : Breeder farmers, genetic materials as superior local variety, a molecular kit used by researchers
- How has the measure/practice affected the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA? : To provide information to farmers/ local community for producing seed and releasing local variety, the molecular kit is useful to efficiently early select targetted sugarpalm for further utilization with preference of farmers
- Please describe the achievements of the measure/practice so far (including quantification) : -Till now most of local people/farmers in Rejang Lebong, Kepahiang dan Rejang districts get income from Smulen ST1 variety
- Other national level instruments that are linked to measure/practice :
- Are you aware of any other international agreements or programs that are relevant for this measure/practice? :
- Other issues you wish to address that have not yet been covered to describe the measure/practice :

LESSONS LEARNED

- Describe lesson learned which may be relevant for others who wish to do the same or similar measures/practices : How to identify local sugarpalm type in th seedling phase and steps how to characterize phenotypically sugar palm trees, and produce seedling by farmers . They also become aware of the economic benefits of existing germplasm.

- What challenges encountered along the way (if applicable) : Application of this molecular kit could not be done by farmers but by laboratory analysis it is beneficial for them. Seedling production has been included in the program of local government in Bengkulu
- Link to further information about the measure/practice : -

