

Brief description of SAARC Agriculture Centre (SAC)

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SAARC Agriculture Centre

First SAARC Centre





Estd. 1988



Evolution of SAC

Considering that the agriculture as the priority sector that engaged majority of population and supported their livelihood, SAARC decided to open the first regional centre to support agriculture development
1988- SAARC Agriculture Information Centre (SAIC)- Information exchange on Agriculture
Agricultural research and development, policy planning, and knowledge management, 2007- SAARC Agriculture Centre (SAC)

<u>GOAL</u>

Promotion of agricultural Research and Development (R&D) as well as technology dissemination initiatives for sustainable agricultural development and poverty alleviation in the region



SIX OBJECTIVES

Objective 1- To strengthen agriculture research and technology transfer through establishment of regional networks **Objective 2- To provide inputs for developing regional policies,** strategies, and projects **Objective 3- To promote innovative techniques and systems in** agriculture production, post-harvest and processing **Objective 4- To facilitate collaborative studies on agriculture** marketing, distribution system, standards, food security, risk and disaster management in agriculture **Objective 5-** To facilitate and undertake collaborative capacity building **Objective 6- To collate and disseminate information for agriculture** advancement



Major field of activities

Agriculture

Livestock

Fisheries



Natural Resources Management



Current collaborations

SAARC-Australia Project

- SAC-International Rice Research Institute Stress tolerant rice for poor farmers in Africa and South Asia (STRASA)
- SAC-University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka SAARC Pesticide Information Network
- SAC-APAARI/GFAR/FAO ICT
- □ SAC-AVRDC
- □ SAC-ICIMOD
- □ SAC-CIRDAP



Emerging Issues

- Safety standards food, machine, chemicals, etc
- Climate change
- Value chain
- Public-private partnership in agriculture R&D
- Organic agriculture
- Trans-boundary diseases
- Marian fisheries
- Sustainable development
- Natural resource degradation



Value chain analysis of fruits in SAARC Region: Issues and Recommendations





Outline of presentation

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Issues
- 3. Recommendations



Introduction

- 1. South Asian region grows a large variety of indigenous and exotic fruits
- 2. Fruits play an important role- vitamins, minerals, dietary fibre
- 3. Enhancing farmer incomes, alleviating poverty and improving dietary nutrition



Distribution of fruit production Area in Asia

	Total '000 ha	Total '000 tonnes	% of world ha	% of world tonnes
World	55,856	608,926		
Asia	28,168	310,267	50%	51%
India	6,403	75,121	23%	24%
Pakistan	781	6,370	3%	2%
Bangladesh	455	4,004	2%	1%

Source: FAO, 2013



Fruit milage

Markets (Number) —Road Length (000 km)

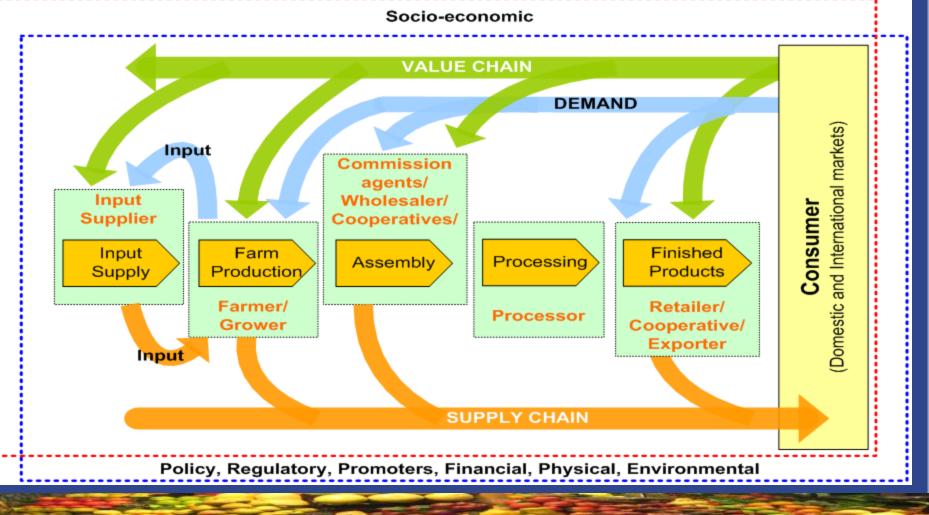


Year

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Gol



Value chain of fruits in SAARC Countries





Stakeholders engaged in value chain of fruits in SAARC countries

Sri Lanka	Local dealers	Farm ers	Commission agent at the Dambulla Dedicated Economic Centre (DDEC)	Processors	Wholesaler, retailers
Pakistan	R etailers	Farmers	Commission agents, retailers, wholesalers	Processors	Wholesalers, Exporters, retailers
Nepal	Cooperatives, Agro-Vets, Gos, NGOs	Farmers	R oad head traders, collection centres	Processors	W holesaler, Com mission agents, retailers
India	Input ssuppliers	Farm ers	C on solid a tors	Processors	Exporters, retailers
Bhutan	Commission agents, nursery operators, National seed centre	Farmers	Local vendors, farmer groups, wholesalers	Bhutan Agro Industries Limited, Village processing units, Regional fruit processing units	Exporters, retailers, cooperatives and groups
Bangladesh	BADC, retailers	Farmers	Bepari, rural assem bly market, Faria, rural retailers	Processors	Rural wholesaler, urban wholesaler, super stores, urban retailer
	Input Supply	Farm Production	Assem bly	Processing	Finished Products



Issue of value chain of fruits in South Asia

Input supply Market Awareness and capabilities



1. Input Supply

- a) poor quality and adulterated inputs (seeds, fertilizers and pesticides) by the input supplier
- b) lack of organic fertilizer and pesticides
- c) inadequate knowledge and skills in adhering to the use of recommended pesticides and ignorance of environmental concerns as demanded by importing countries
- d) lack of awareness on the quality and environmental issues
- e) lack of sufficient air cargo space and unexplored sea vessel exports
- f) high royalty, handling charge, cost of aviation and fuel etc.,
- g) poor packaging of perishables and
- h) finally the absence of functional SME's associations



2. Market issue

a) inadequate market informationb) lack of poor marketing initiative and market linkages



3. General awareness

- a) lack of improved production technique of fruits
- b) inadequate knowledge and skills on soil, fertilizer, seeds and pest management
- c) lack of knowledge of seed production, collection and preservation
- d) inadequate knowledge on harvesting, post-harvest handling, storage and transportation
- e) limited research and poor dissemination of research findings, and
- f) insufficient extension services and poor delivery system.



Recommendations

- a) Supply of Good quality seed and fertilizer from input supplier
- b) Subsidy for production of fruits and vegetables
- c) Market access and price system
- d) Marketing information
- e) Promotion of Advanced Tools for Harvesting
- f) Post Harvest Technology
- g) Efficient, equitable and viable fruits and vegetables regional and global value chains
- h) Creating Awareness on quality, safety and nutritional security aspects



Fruits program initiated during last three years in SAC

- 1. Value chain analysis and market studies of fruits and vegetables in SAARC member countries-completed
- 2. Regional consultation workshop on mite management of coconut in SAARC Countries-completed



Future program regarding Fruits in SAC

- Status on varietal improvement propagation technique, cultural management of fruits in South Asia-Strategy for future research
- Innovative technologies of post harvest management of horticultural crops in SAARC Countries





Acknowledgement

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