

GLOBAL MANIFESTO ON FORGOTTEN FOODS

By: The Association of Agricultural Research Institutions in the Near East and North Africa (AARINENA); The Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI); Crops For the Future (CFF); The Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA); The Global Forum for Agricultural Research and Innovation (GFAR); and The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT



Alliance



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Background

This Manifesto on Forgotten Foods¹ is the result of a broad and intensive consultation process carried out in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe and the Middle East (see Annex 1 for the roadmap). It was facilitated by GFAR as part of its Collective Actions to Empower Farmers at the Center of Innovation; led by a coalition of Regional Research Organizations and their partners, in particular, AARINENA, APAARI, FARA; and supported by CFF, and the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT. In this process, thousands of actors from many countries took part in research activities, data analysis, presentations and discussions, deliberations and debates, and in the drafting of three regional manifestos on forgotten foods (see Annex 2 for the numbers of participants and Annex 3 for the names of organizations involved); eventually resulting in this concise and synthetic document based on consensus. Actors included members of farmer organizations, civil society and community-based organizations, women and youth organizations, research, extension and development organizations, private sector

¹ Forgotten foods (or food crops) have also been named minor crops, neglected and underutilized species, orphan crops, poor people's crops, and underdeveloped crops, to mention a few.

entities, and government agencies. The scale and scope of this initiative are unprecedented and represent a big step forward on the global forgotten foods agenda.

The content of this Manifesto is a landmark by presenting a coherent, multi-faceted but systemic, collective action-oriented proposal that covers research and innovation, and development (policy). The Manifesto aims to serve as a guide for the present and the future of forgotten foods. Its proponents call for a transformation of the agricultural research and innovation system through: change in research methodologies/paradigm; professional change; changes in the governance/ organization of development, research and innovation; changes in institutions; and changes in training/capacity building approaches and curricula. The Manifesto places smallholder farmers center stage, as producers and custodians of forgotten foods and related knowledge, agents of change and co-producers of (new) knowledge and practices.

The Manifesto calls for concrete actions that contribute to achieve several of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations, and to the 'Right to Food' and the 'Right to Health' embedded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is also meant to be an invaluable input for the United Nations Food Systems Summit later in 2021.

Roles and importance of forgotten foods

Forgotten foods include cultivated, semi-domesticated and wild species and traditional varieties that have been produced and consumed for centuries or even millennia for their food, fiber, fodder, oil, and medicinal properties, but whose roles have been undervalued and their importance neglected by researchers, policy makers and markets. They are key elements of multifunctional, diversified and sustainable agri-food systems. They are nutrient rich and contribute to food and nutrition security, income generation, good health and wellbeing; and are often embedded in cultural and ethnic identities and traditions, which they sustain and by which they are sustained. They can diversify the production of staple foods and thus the intake of more diversified foods. They can generate employment and new income generation. They are well adapted to marginal environments and yield under unfavorable agro-ecological and low input conditions. In the face of climate change, they can play an important role in the diversification and resilience of farming systems. They contain valuable genetic material that can be used for crop improvement and plant breeding. Last, but not least, they can be ingredients of empowerment of rural communities, notably of youth and women, through the development of activities that add social, cultural, environmental and economic value to forgotten foods.

Smallholder farming communities –notably smallholders, particularly women, youth and indigenous peoples– are at the heart of the conservation and sustainable use of forgotten foods. In their own words:

“We know that many of these crops are nutritious and can readily provide for our families’ needs for food, fiber, health, medicine, and sometimes income, as we can sell them in local markets. These crops have grown well in our soil, even in marginal areas, with very little inputs, and they withstand adverse conditions. We also use indigenous crops for religious and cultural activities, such as festivals. Our communities, in particular the women, have conserved these crops for centuries. We rely on traditional knowledge and existing practices to grow, consume and sell these crops.

We have been developing new resource management approaches to better conserve, process and market these crops. Our work is a testament of the role of family farmers as

custodians of our country's agrobiodiversity and caretakers of the environment. Our communities are rich repositories of diverse species, wisdom and knowledge."

Excerpt of the Asia-Pacific Farmers' Declaration Manifesto on Traditional and Indigenous Food Crops (28 May 2021)

Challenges

Modern agriculture is partly responsible for the crisis the world faces today due to environmental degradation and pollution, the loss of biodiversity, and the emission of Green House Gases. Food and nutrition security globally are constrained by several factors including the heavy reliance on a very few staple crops. One of the reasons for this situation is that modern agriculture has deviated from embracing traditional food systems, which involves cultivation and use of traditional crops. In this context, forgotten foods are crowded-out and under increasing pressure to disappear. Factors that play a role include: population growth, expansion of land cultivated with staples (maize, potato, rice, wheat) and cash crops (cacao, coffee, oil palm, soybean), promotion of modern varieties, mechanization and the use of chemical inputs, land degradation, pervasive negative impact of agricultural and trade policies, challenges to establish equitable markets and reaching end users, migration of younger generations to cities, and changing eating preferences and habits (from nutrient rich to energy rich foods). Younger generations are becoming less familiar with them, leading to 'erosion' of agricultural practices and related knowledge. In some places, forgotten foods are perceived negatively, which hinders both production and consumption. The lack of detailed information about the qualities of forgotten foods has hampered their production, processing and marketing. Because of all these factors, over time, their cultivation and consumption have decreased, although they remain an essential part of daily eating habits for many poor rural communities in many countries around the world.

In parallel to these trends, forgotten foods have been largely neglected and severely underfunded in terms of research and innovation, extension, conservation and commercialization. The farming expertise and key roles of smallholders have hardly been acknowledged, respected, rewarded nor integrated (in research, extension and education). Forgotten foods have not been studied in detail and inventories and characterizations are incomplete. They are not part of agricultural extension programs and not included in education. Their seeds and seedlings cannot or hardly be found in national and international gene banks. Marketing and the development of new value chains have received little attention and no incentives; they do not appear in recipes nor are new recipes developed. In many countries, forgotten foods can be purchased in fresh markets, but not in supermarkets. Seed supply systems are underdeveloped and little crop improvement has been done on forgotten foods. Agricultural and related policies do not support and sometimes negatively impact on forgotten foods.

A call for collective action

To respond forcefully to these challenges requires powerful collective action in policy, development, research and innovation at national, regional and global levels.

- We call for immediate transformative action to turn forgotten foods into respected, valued and supported ingredients of healthy diets, sustainable livelihoods and resilient seed and food systems. This is urgently needed to mitigate the danger of food shortage and nutritional insecurity, aggravated by climate change, COVID 19, conflicts, increased desertification, etc.

- We request that smallholder farmers and their communities be recognized, respected and supported as forgotten foods custodians of knowledge and good practice; as agents of change; and as partners in collective action.
- We demand major development and research investments in forgotten crops that are resilient and well adapted to a wider range of environments and cropping systems.
- We demand policy and economic support to promote economic development through the formation of farmer-based small and medium enterprises as a way to diversify income sources and reduce poverty levels in farming communities.
- We promote gender transformative approaches for equity and transformation of power dynamics and structures to overcome social, cultural and other forms of inequality in the management of forgotten foods.
- We propose that, to bring about system transformation and major modifications in the agricultural research and innovation approaches, a **portfolio** of targeted interventions is needed which bring farmer communities at the center stage of development, research and innovation as co-producers of (new) knowledge and practices. These interventions –good for farmers and their communities, good for consumers, and good for the planet– are:

For immediate action

1. Launch an effective and comprehensive awareness raising campaign backed up by a sound knowledge management system to ensure that all in society recognize and value forgotten foods for their nutritional, health, medicinal, cultural and environmental benefits. The exchange of information and knowledge can turn the often negative perceptions of forgotten foods into positive ones.
2. Compile comprehensive inventories, detailed characterizations and assessments of the conservation status of forgotten foods in all regions of the world at country level and prioritize forgotten crops for immediate action based on agreed upon criteria and the active participation of farmers. Develop and use new metrics and indicators to define the values of forgotten foods in terms of nutritional and medicinal values, resilience to climate change, cultural richness and sustainable livelihoods.
3. Establish South-South and South-North research networks and platforms for generating and sharing knowledge and technologies on forgotten foods, using transdisciplinary and participatory approaches, integrating community and scientific knowledge, and combining farmers' practices with new research and innovative technologies (e.g. agronomic techniques, molecular genetics, nutritional profiling, and digital tools). Research evidence can be used to promote and popularize forgotten foods.
4. Target capacity development/strengthening activities for all stakeholders to enable collective development of research and innovation agendas, and the co-creation of new knowledge and skills. This calls for blending both technical and organizational capacities, and developing soft skills enabling stakeholders along the value chain to interact fruitfully.

For medium- and long-term action

5. Collaborate with farmers and their organizations in developing solutions to challenges related to quality seed(ling) production, cultivation, processing, packaging and marketing of traditional forgotten food species and varieties. Conduct farm, field and marketing experiments, forgotten food systems and policy research in a participatory and gender sensitive manner, with full participation of smallholder farmers and their organizations.
6. Create better access to markets through short supply chains, alternative retail structures and new product development (supported by novel digital solutions), thus stimulating higher demand for forgotten foods in a shift to a green and circular economy benefitting in particular local people (especially women and youth) and other involved stakeholders. Regulate markets, trade and prices in a way that local crops will still be affordable, available, and adequate for local communities, domestic, regional and international markets.
7. Support the conservation and improvement of indigenous, local crop species and varieties locally, nationally and globally, by storing the seed and seedlings of forgotten food in genebanks (*ex situ* conservation) and community seed banks, and by making them available to farmers and researchers for evaluation and crop improvement. Develop resilient seed systems for forgotten crops that make forgotten crop seed(lings) available at the right time, in the right place and at affordable prices.
8. Use advocacy and evidence-based policy change to create incentives for forgotten foods that support smallholder farmers to innovate and develop sustainable businesses. This includes policies that promote healthy diets that include forgotten foods; policies that support crop diversification and related value chain development; policies that support *ex situ* and *in situ* conservation; policies that stimulate the private sector to invest in forgotten foods; and policies that guarantee the inclusion of forgotten foods in public (school, hospital, kindergarten) feeding programs. Policy change should also protect farmers' and indigenous communities' rights on forgotten foods and related traditional knowledge and be complemented by relevant legislation to allow farmers to use, save, exchange and sell seed of their forgotten food crops; sustainably cultivate and harvest them; and benefit fairly and equitably from their commercialization.
9. Develop new education programs at all levels (from primary school programs to university curricula) to equip everybody with knowledge and skills to promote, cultivate, protect and conserve, value and support forgotten foods.
10. Mobilize more and better targeted, sustainable investment in research and innovation capacities, technologies and infrastructure for forgotten foods in alignment with regional and national priorities. In particular, countries richly endowed with forgotten food crops should give high priority to investing in targeted research and innovation.

The way forward

The Global Manifesto, as a result of a long process started in November 2020, has not finished its journey. The Global Manifesto will be used as a basis to mobilize resources and bring about the changes envisioned. Concretely, the forthcoming steps are:

Formalize a Forgotten Foods Community of Practice convened by the Alliance of Bioversity and CIAT in collaboration with GFAR and CFF, with the involvement of a good representation

of the regional networks (AARINENA, APAARI, FARA) and their partners. This is planned for July 2021.

Hold the first meeting of the Community of Practice in September 2021 to develop a Global Plan of Action (under which regional or national plans of action can be developed), and a strategy to obtain financial support.

Organize a meeting with selected donors to present the Global Manifesto, the Community of Practice, and the Plan(s) of Action(s) that are emerging. This could take place in October or November 2021, in conjunction with other events, such as the 2nd International Congress of Agrobiodiversity.

Complementing these steps, the coordinating organizations will develop a plan of communication. A first activity to share the Global Manifesto to a broader research and development community is the participation of members of the initiative in a side event of the FAO Science Days leading to the UNFSS dialogues.

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the invaluable contributions of the members of the three Regional Networks, AARINENA, APAARI and FARA, and their partners, which generated the core elements of this Global Manifesto through the work on their own regional Manifestos. We acknowledge the financial support for GFAR activities by the EC DeSIRA funding scheme.

Annex 1. The roadmap of Global Manifesto development

Zero draft Manifesto (November 2020)



Formation of a coalition: AARINENA, APAARI and other partners, Crops for the Future, GFAR, FARA, the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT



Roadmap for next steps (longer term) (January 2021)



Regional research/surveys, consultations, discussions (February-April 2021)



Draft Regional Manifestos (March-April 2021)



Regional webinars to discuss/revise the draft Regional Manifestos (March-May 2021)



Final regional Manifestos, including Farmers' Manifesto (South Asia) (June 2021)



Draft of Global Manifesto (June 2021)



Webinar to discuss/revise the Global Manifesto (June 2021)



Final Global Manifesto (June 2021)

Annex 2. Regional consultation activities

AARINENA

Following the revision of GFAR zero draft manifesto on forgotten foods, a base line regional draft manifesto on forgotten foods was agreed upon to form the basis for the regional Webinar discussions and deliberations and subsequently, for the drafting of the regional manifesto/declaration on forgotten foods.

Directly involved participants:

December 2020-January 2021: in the development of the base line regional draft manifesto on forgotten foods, AARINENA's Executive Committee members (12), including regional and international partners in the NENA region (3).

February-March 2021: in the development of the concept note on forgotten foods that articulated the road map for the development of the regional manifesto on forgotten foods up to the plan of action.

22 March 2021: in the regional online meeting, 33 participants.

30 March 2021: in the consultation on the draft regional manifesto on forgotten foods, 24 participants from the Regional Plant Genetic Resources Network and six participants from the newly formed Regional Forgotten Foods Network.

Total participants: 63.

Indirectly involved participants:

Representatives of 27 national farmers' organizations.

Representatives of AARINENA's five sub-regions representing 27 national research institutions.

Representatives of more than 100 private and public universities.

APAARI and partners

Developed and finalized a concept note on Forgotten Food in association with the Alliance of Bioersity International and CIAT and inputs from partners/co-organizers (AFA, ICRISAT, MSSRF etc.).

Regular electronic discussions (12 times) held with relevant partners on modalities of conducting a survey and then organize a regional consultation.

Prepared a survey questionnaire about farmers' perceptions on forgotten foods with partner organizations, which was disseminated for use in their constituencies.

Prepared a list of networks and conducted a survey with the networks of all the partners and/or organized meetings with the networks to get their feedback as per survey questionnaire.

Contacted all APAARI members and partners for the survey and for participation in the webinar.

Analyzed the survey results from all partners.

Identified experts and developed a tentative program and brochure for webinar.

Conducted the webinar online for which more than 500 registered and 247 actively engaged.

Drafted Proceedings and Recommendations as outcomes of the webinar and survey.

Prepared a regional draft manifesto with inputs from all the partners and with the support of the international partners.

Prepared an Asia-Pacific Farmers' Declaration on Traditional and Indigenous Food Crops.

FARA

A five-pronged methodology was used to develop the African manifesto and plan of action:

Working paper on the status of forgotten crops in Africa (desk review): developed as the first step to inform the African stakeholders. A consultant was engaged to run this assignment with strong support from the FARA cluster lead scientist.

Virtual stakeholders' consultation: the working paper (the tentative manifesto document) was shared with African stakeholders using the FARA Dgroup platform that has approximately 35,000 active stakeholders across Africa. The Dgroup discussion lasted for 10 days. The stakeholders' comments were synthesized for inclusion in the final manifesto.

Webinar to discuss the "Development of the African Manifesto and Plan of Action on Forgotten Foods," with almost 1,000 participants. Panelists included researchers, farmers, private sector actors, youth, women etc. Chat-box comments were collected. A poll was organized to solicit stakeholders' opinions on the pillars of the manifesto and other proposed key action(s) that should follow. The poll was used as stakeholders' validation instrument.

Manifesto harmonization: All comments were integrated in the draft manifesto to produce the final version. A small group of experts from the FARA secretariat worked with the consultant to develop the document. A peer review was conducted to finalize the document.

Community of practice: FARA will establish a community of practice to jointly develop the action plan based on the manifesto and craft an implementation strategy. The community of practice will have two layers: a core team of experts and a larger group of enthusiasts

Annex 3. Organizations engaged in the development of the Global Manifesto

Barli Development Institute for Rural Women (BDIRW), India

International Crop Research Institute of Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad, India

The constituencies involved in the survey coordinated by ICRISAT (in alphabetical order):

1. Erstwhile Adilabad district (tribal), Telangana state; India
2. Kurnool district (rural); Andhra Pradesh state, India

Members and partners of the Asian Farmers' Association (AFA) (in alphabetical order)

ActionAid, Bangladesh
Aliansi Petani Indonesia (API), Indonesia
Asosiasaun Nasional Produtor Fini Komersia (ANAPROFIKO), Timor-Leste
Central Tea Cooperative Federation (CTCF) Ltd., Nepal
Crofter Foundation, Pakistan
Ecological Agricultural Producers' and Entrepreneurs Cooperative Society (EcoAPECoop), Sri Lanka
Kendrio Krishok Moitree (KKM), Bangladesh
Lankan Farmers Forum, Sri Lanka
Lao Farmer Network (LFN), Lao PDR
National Association of Dehkan Farms (NADF), Tajikistan
National Association of Mongolian Agricultural Cooperatives (NAMAC), Mongolia
National Land Rights Forum (NLRG), Nepal
National Union of Waters Users' Association of Kyrgyz Republic (NUWUA), Kyrgyzstan
Pacific Island Farmers Organisation Network, Fiji and Samoa
Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA) Inc., Philippines
Self-employed Women's Association (SEWA), India
Taiwan Wax Apple Development Association (TWADA), Taiwan
Tarayana Foundation, Bhutan
Vietnam Farmers' Union (VNFU), Vietnam

Members of the Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (AAPARI) (in alphabetical order)

Agricultural Biotechnology Research Center (ABRC), Academia Sinica, Taiwan
Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI), Malaysia
Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Organization (AREEO), Iran
Agriculture Research Institute of Afghanistan (ARIA), Afghanistan
Alliance for Agri Innovation (AAI) and Federation of Seed Industry of India (FSII), India
Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT, Italy
Assam Agricultural University (AAU), India
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), Australia
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC), Bangladesh
Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), India
Bureau of Agricultural Research (BAR), Philippines
Central Agricultural University (CAU), India
Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International (CABI), United Kingdom
Council of Agriculture (COA), Taiwan
Department of Agriculture (DOA), Bhutan
Department of Agriculture (DOA), Thailand
Indian Agricultural Universities Association (IAUA), India

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), India
 Institut Agronomique Néocalédonien (IAC), New Caledonia
 International Association for Agricultural Sustainability (IAAS), Singapore
 International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Lebanon
 International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Nepal
 International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), India
 International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), USA
 International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Kenya
 International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico
 International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Philippines
 Japan International Research Centre for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS), Japan
 Krishi Gobeshona Foundation (KGF), Bangladesh
 Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Fiji
 Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF), Samoa
 National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI), Laos
 National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), Papua New Guinea
 Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC), Nepal
 Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC), Pakistan
 Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCAARRD), Philippines
 PNG University of Technology, Papua New Guinea
 Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University (PJTSAU), India
 Rural Development Administration (RDA), Republic of Korea
 SAARC Agriculture Centre (SAC), Bangladesh
 Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences (SHUATS), India
 Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy (SLCARP), Sri Lanka
 Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), India
 University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Dharwad, India
 Vietnam Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VAAS), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Vietnam
 World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), Kenya
 World Vegetable Center, Taiwan

Members of the Association of Agricultural Research Institutions in the Near East and North Africa (AARINENA) (in alphabetical order)

Abu Dhabi Agriculture and Food Safety Authority (ADAFSA), United Arab Emirates
 Agricultural Research and Extension Authority (AREA), Yemen
 Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC), Sudan
 Agricultural Research Department, Ministry of Environment, Qatar
 Animal and Plant Genetic Resources Center, the Research Council, Sultanate of Oman
 Agricultural Research Centre (ARC), Libya
 Arab Center for Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD), Syrian Arab Republic
 Garcia Farms Hydroponics, United Arab Emirates
 Iktifaa youth organization (NGO), Sudan
 Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA), Morocco
 Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique d'Algérie (INRA), Algeria
 Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique de Tunisie (INRAT), Tunisia
 Institution de la Recherche et de l'Enseignement Supérieur Agricoles (IRESA), Tunisia
 International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Lebanon
 International Center of Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA), United Arab Emirates
 Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST), Jordan
 King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (KSA-KACST), Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
 Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute, Lebanon

Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Iraq
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MoAF), Sultanate of Oman
Ministry of Agriculture-National Agricultural Research Center (MOA-NARC), Palestine
Ministry of Climate Change and Environment, United Arab Emirates
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Turkey
National Research Council, Egypt
National Agricultural Research Center (NARC), Jordan
National Center of Agricultural Technology, Life Science and Environmental Research
Institute, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Silal Company, United Arab Emirates
Zamzam University of Science and Technology, Somalia

Members of the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) (in alphabetical order)

Africa Union Commission, Addis Ethiopia
Africa Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD), South Africa
African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS), Kampala, Uganda
Agricultural Research and Extension Unit (AREU), Mauritius
Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC), Sudan
Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (ARCN), Nigeria
Agricultural Research Division (ARD), Swaziland
Agriculture Research Council, South Africa
Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), Kenya
Association for strengthening agricultural research in Eastern and Central Africa
(ASARECA), Uganda
Central Agriculture Research Institute (CARI), Liberia
Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa
(CCARDESA), Botswana.
Centre National de Recherche Agronomique (CNRA), Côte d'Ivoire
Centre National de Recherche Agronomique et de Développement (CNRADA), Mauritania
Centre National De Recherche Appliquée au Développement Rural, Madagascar
Centre National de Technologie Alimentaire (CNTA), Burundi
Centre pour l'expérimentation et la vulgarisation pour la gestion des Tanety par les paysans
(FAFIALA), Madagascar
Centro de Investigação Agronómica e Tecnológica (CIAT), Sao Tome and Principe
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (C.S.I.R), Ghana
Department of Agricultural Research Services (DARS), Malawi
Department of Agricultural Research, Lesotho
Department of Agricultural Research, Botswana
Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF), Uganda
Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, Ethiopia
General National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), The Gambia
Institut d'Economie Rurale (IER), Mali
Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles (INERA), Burkina Faso
Institut de Recherche Agronomique de Guinée (IRAG), Guinée
Institut de Recherche Agricole pour le Développement (IRAD), Cameroun
Institut de Recherches Agronomiques du Niger (INRAN), Niger
Institut de Recherches Agronomiques et Forestières (IRAF), Gabon
Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi (ISABU), Burundi
Institut National de Recherche Agricole du Bénin (INRAB), Benin
Institut National De Recherche Agronomique (IRA), Brazzaville, Congo
Institut National pour l'étude et la Recherche Agronomiques (INERA), Congo

Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles (ISRA) Route des Hydrocarbures, Sénégal
 Institut Tchadien de Recherche Agricole pour le Développement (ITRAD), Chad
 Institut Togolais de Recherche Agronomique (ITRA), Togo
 Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique, Mozambique
 Instituto de Investigação Agronomica (IIA), Angola
 Instituto Nacional de Pesquisa de Agraria (INPA), Guinée Bissau
 Investigação e Desenvolvimento Agrário (INIDA), Cape Verde
 Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), Kenya
 l'Institut Centrafricain de la Recherche Agronomique (ICRA), République Centre Africaine
 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, South Sudan
 Naliendele Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), Tanzania
 National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), Eritrea
 National Agriculture Research Organisation (NARO), Uganda
 National Botanic Research Institute, Namibia
 Pan Africa Farmers Organizations (PAFO), Rwanda
 Pan African Agribusiness and Agro Industry Consortium (PANAC), Kenya
 Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM), Uganda
 Research Services Division (Rsd), Harare, Zimbabwe
 Réseau des organisations paysannes et de producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (ROPA),
 Burkina Faso
 Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB), Rwanda
 Seychelles Agricultural Agency, Seychelles
 Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute (SLARI), Sierra Leone
 Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU), South Africa
 The Zambia Agriculture Research Institute (ZARI), Zambia
 West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF),
 Senegal

M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), Chennai, India

Constituencies involved in the survey coordinated by the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (in alphabetical order)

1. Bharati Integrated Rural Development Society (BIRDS), Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh
2. Centre for Indigenous Knowledge Systems, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
3. Himalayan Environmental Studies and Conservation Organisation (HESCO), Dehradun, Uttarakhand.
4. Martin Luther Christian University, Shillong, Meghalaya
5. North East Slowfood and Agro biodiversity Society (NESFAS), Shillong, Meghalaya
6. Sanlak Agro Industries Private Limited, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
7. Shahaja Samrudha, Bengaluru, Karnataka
8. Sevamandir, Udaipur, Rajasthan
9. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

Note: In the three regional webinars during which the draft regional manifestos were presented and discussed, over one thousand persons participated. Pursuant to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), agreed upon by the European Parliament and Council in April 2016, their names are not listed here.

