



## THEME 1

# Traditional Crops and Foods

4<sup>th</sup> International NHF Workshop

*“From Traditional Crops to Fast Food;  
Diversity and Change in Southeast Asian Food Production and Consumption”*

*April 13-17, 2015 Forest Lodge Hotel, Baguio City, Philippines*

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***“From Traditional Crops to Fast Food;  
Diversity and Change in Southeast Asian Food Production and  
Consumption”***

**Theme 1:        Traditional crops and foods**

- ☺ ***Traditional or indigenous food crops*** are those accepted by a community, by habit and tradition, as appropriate and desirable sources of food. (FAO). In time, people develop ways of preparing dishes from these crops; into parts of their diet and consumption, and become ***traditional foods***.
- ☺ Traditional crops are important part of subsistence agriculture as cultivation practices are familiar to them; require low inputs; available family labor; and their seasonality fits well into their farming systems of mixed cropping, shifting cultivation and bush fallow.






## BENEFITS OF TRADITIONAL FOOD CROPS

(Adapted from FAO, 1988)

- ▶ Important in cropping strategies and consumption patterns of poor households
- ▶ Diversified diet; rich in nutrients; broadens food base
- ▶ Improving food security: availability, access, utilization/ adequacy
- ▶ Helps increase crop productivity, conserve soil and increase fertility
- ▶ Increase household income equitably; role of women in traditional food crops production (i.e. field patches, home gardens); added value from natural-based farm systems
- ▶ Provide community resilience in face of climate change
- ▶ Economic benefits, supply and demand side

FAO and various global studies stressed the multi-dimensional framework of food security: availability, access, utilization- nutrient adequacy, in consideration of vulnerability of people and communities. IN PARTICULAR,

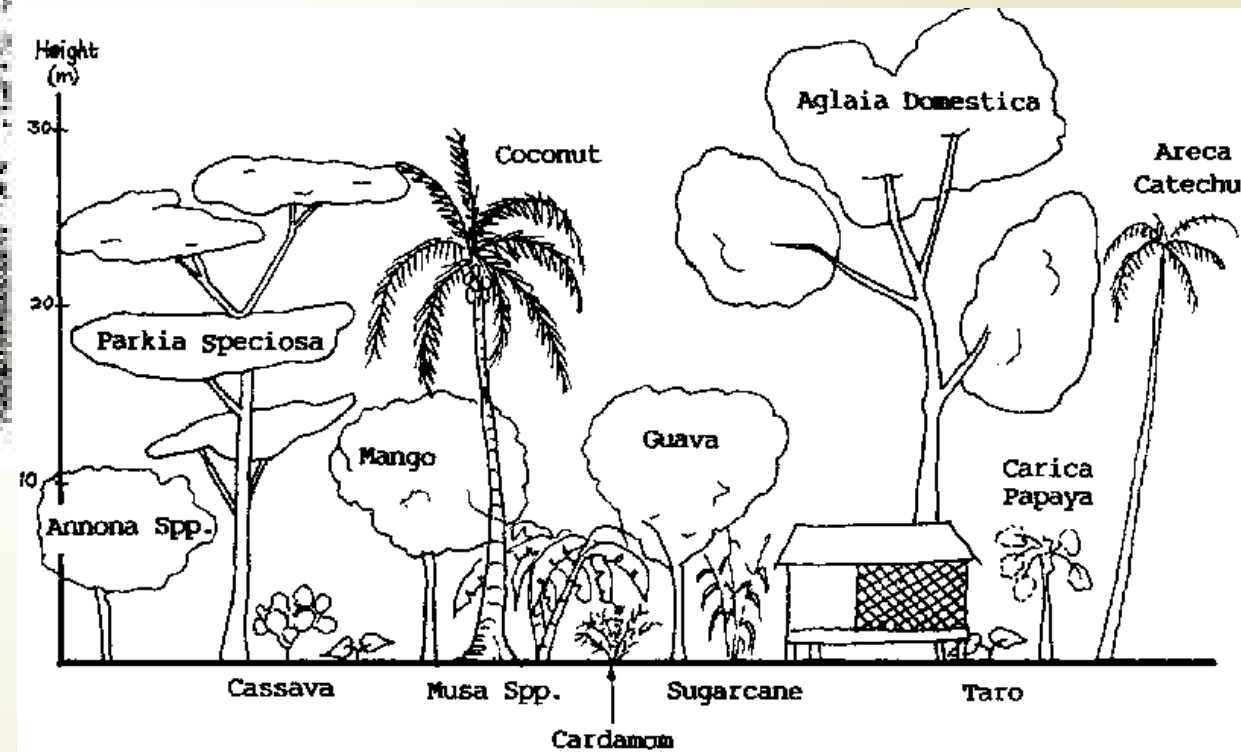
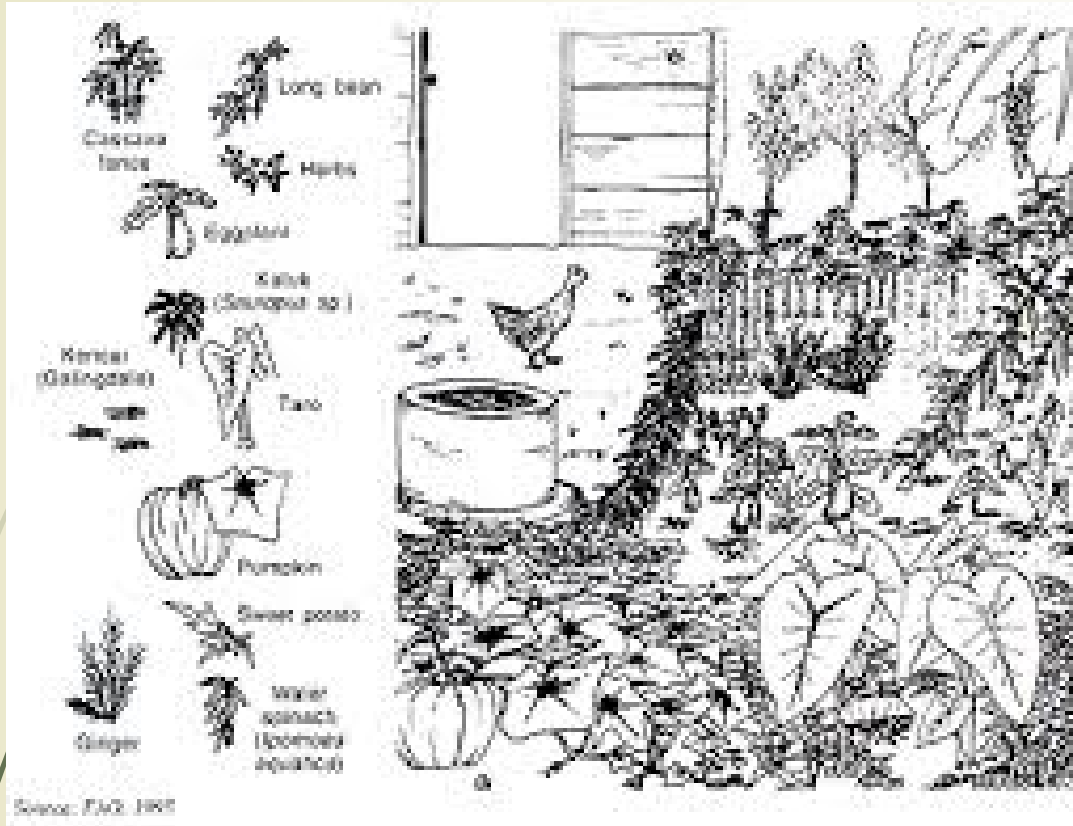
Nutritious foods utilization is enhanced through:

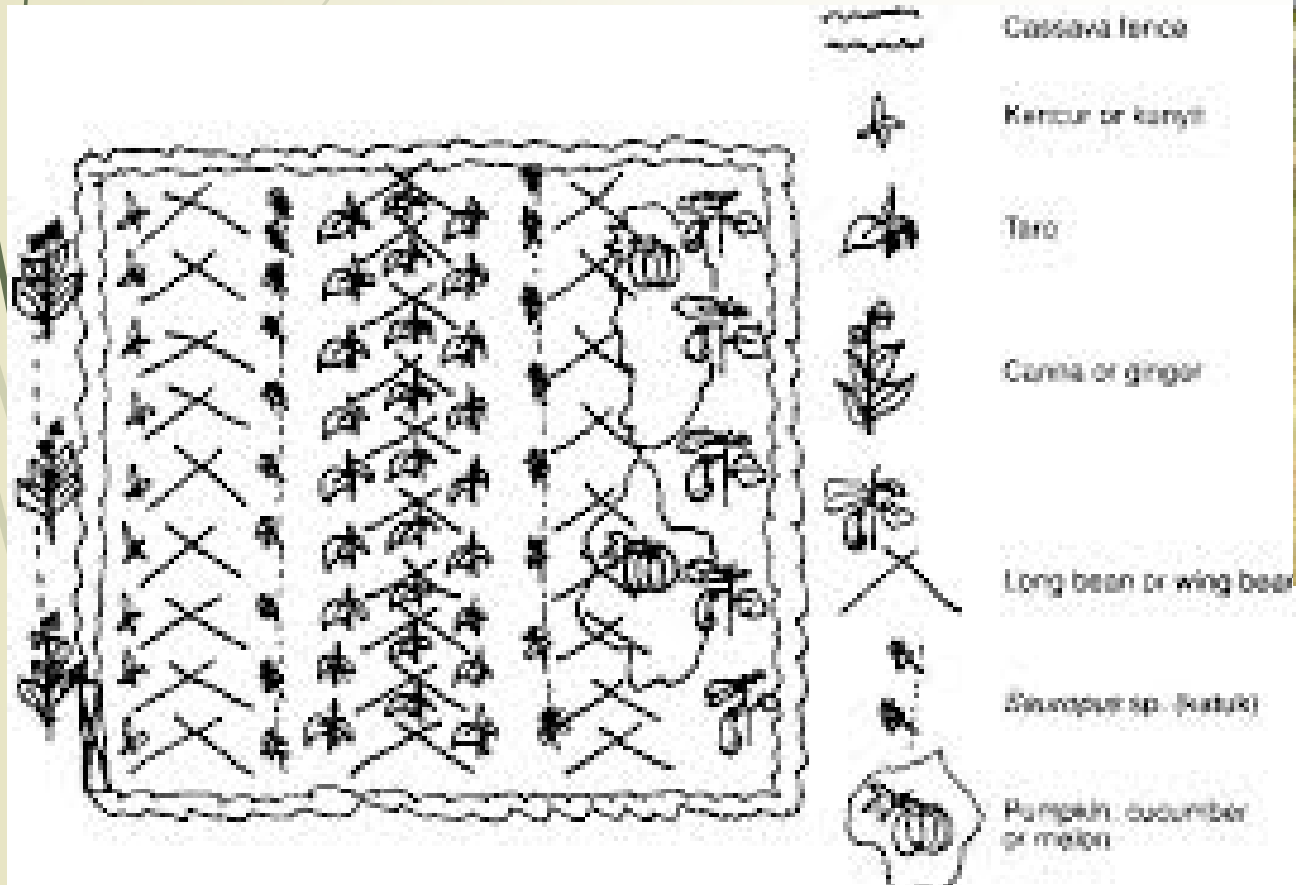
- variety of foods at community and household levels 
- introduction of new crops  
- promotion of underexploited traditional food crops  
- home gardens
- Nutrition knowledge, a vital missing link in the ingredients to good nutrition

FOOD	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cassava												
Cassava leaves												
Green maize												
Groundnuts												
Sweet potato												
Sweet potato leaves												
Beans												
Bean leaves												
Pumpkins												
Pumpkin leaves												
Bambara nuts												
Millet												
Maize flour												
Rice												
Cowpeas												
Cowpea leaves												
Mushrooms												
Wild vegetables												
Mangoes												
Bananas												
Chisense												
Fish												

Uncertain supply    
  Good supply

## TRADITIONAL CROP SYSTEMS







# SAMPLES OF TRADITIONAL CROPS & FOODS

Rootcrops



Fruits & veggies



Beans



Maize



Lentils & legumes



Traditional Foods



## THEME I: TRADITIONAL FOOD AND CROPS

- ▶ 4 Paper and 3 Poster Presentations
- ▶ Indonesia and the Philippines

### Research issues:

Documentation of traditional/ indigenous crops

Assessment of nutrient adequacy, food intake

Action research: improve traditional crops yield & household income, capability building

Climate change and impact on traditional crops; social change and impact on food and nutrition security.



## PAPER A1

TITLE	OBJECTIVE	METHODS
<p><b>PH 217</b></p> <p>Enhancement of farm household income, food security and capability building in the province of Ifugao through the adoption of integrated crop management for indigenous and high yielding rice varieties</p>	<p>Aimed at increasing farm household income and sustained food for the family through integrated crop management practices, and organic farming.</p>	<p>Experimentation: Integrated Crop Management - use of biofertilizer, biopesticide; use of wild sunflower leaves (<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>), Madre de Cacao leaves (<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>), indigenous microorganism (IMO), Papaya Fruit Extracts (FPJ) and botanicals.</p>

## PAPER A2

TITLE	OBJECTIVE	METHODS
<p><b>IN 220</b></p> <p>Nutrient intake and nutritional status of Cirendeu people in West Java who consumed cassava as staple foods</p>	<p>To analyse intake, and nutritional status of Cirendeu people in West Java who consumed cassava as staple foods . Research area- District of Cimahi, Province of West Java, Indonesia</p>	<p>Formal survey using Questionnaires: consumption of households, statistical analysis – intake indicators</p> <p>3 categories of households based on staple consumption: CC - cassava only CCR - cassava and rice. CR - rice only</p>

## PAPER A3

TITLE	OBJECTIVE	METHODS
<p data-bbox="555 476 682 515"><b>IN 242</b></p> <p data-bbox="555 576 1072 925">Underutilized food plants in food insecure area of Bangkalan district and the potential role of local religious leader for promoting their consumption</p> <p data-bbox="555 982 851 1021">(Madura island)</p>	<p data-bbox="1113 525 1666 873">Aimed to explore potency of underutilized food plants in food insecure area of Bangkalan District and the potential role of local religious leader for promoting their consumption.</p>	<p data-bbox="1707 525 2234 615">Formal interview of 100 hhs in 2 sub-districts</p> <p data-bbox="1707 676 2219 772">Focused Group Discussion (FGD), farmer groups</p> <p data-bbox="1707 833 2226 923">In-depth interview, religious leaders</p>

## PAPER A4

TITLE	OBJECTIVE	METHODS
<p><b>PH 234</b></p> <p>Climate change and modern farming technologies: impacts on productivity, biodiversity and food security in the rice terraces of the Cordillera Region, Northern Philippines</p>	<p>To document and analyze the impacts of climate change and modern farming technologies on the level of productivity, biodiversity status and food security of farming families who are dependent on the rice terraces for survival.</p>	<p>Coverage: four rice terraces clusters in four provinces in CAR (Apayao, Kalinga, Mountain Province and Ifugao)</p> <p>10 Key informant interviews per site            Historical timeline workshops conducted to facilitate the collection of data from oral recalls.            A second workshop was conducted using the VAST-AGRO tool to collect information on the impacts and vulnerabilities of the rice terraces to climate extremes.            Data gathering relied solely on the use of a survey questionnaire, focus group discussion, collection of soil and water samples and aquatic biodiversity assessment. A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was assembled to validate the data after its consolidation.</p>

## POSTER A2

TITLE	OBJECTIVE	METHODS
<p><b>PH 233</b></p> <p>Diversity and utilization of roots and tubers among indigenous peoples in Northern Philippines</p>	<p>To retrieve, revive, and strengthen indigenous knowledge on root and tuber crops production and utilization.</p>	<p>Secondary data gathering, Repeated interview-workshops among key informants</p> <p>Follow-up field observations</p>

## POSTER A1

TITLE	OBJECTIVE	METHODS
<p><b>PH 224</b></p> <p>Improving food security in the family through identification and cultivation of wild edible fungi in selected provinces of the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Philippines</p>	<p>Primarily aimed at identifying and determining the utilization of wild edible fungi at the local level.</p>	<p>Community-based survey (questionnaire, FGD) on the utilization of edible fungi</p> <p>Identify fungal biodiversity selected provinces (Mt. Province. Ifugao, Apayao)</p> <p>Document and disseminate information on the taxonomy and biogeography of CAR's fungal bio-diversity providing increasing accessibility to the knowledge base, and as a source of food for households.</p>

## POSTER A3

TITLE	OBJECTIVE	METHODS
<p data-bbox="555 476 698 519">IN 256</p> <p data-bbox="555 591 1080 882">Social changes, food and nutrition systems, and dietary diversity of indigenous people in west java: a study in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar and Sinar Resmi</p>	<p data-bbox="1123 529 1564 821">Assess the importance of social changes, food and nutrition systems, and dietary diversity of the indigenous people in study areas</p>	<p data-bbox="1600 476 2354 615">Kasepuhan Cipta Gelar and Kasepuhan Sinar Resmi, in Regency of Sukabumi, West Java, Indonesia.</p> <p data-bbox="1600 682 2295 772">Formal survey interviews of 200 hhs- sample size</p> <p data-bbox="1600 833 2252 923">Analyse Food Security- availability, access, utilization framework</p> <p data-bbox="1600 986 1786 1025">Methods:</p> <ul data-bbox="1600 1039 2295 1229" style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Quantitative Food intake</li><li>- Qualitative; anthropological method</li></ul>



**THANK YOU ....  
WELCOME TO  
THEME I SESSION**

