Resolution of the 2nd International Conference on Horticulture

In line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Nepal Horticulture Society (NHS) organized the 2nd International Conference on Horticulture with the theme "Advancing Horticulture in Changing Climate and Biodiversity" from 3 to 4 April 2023. This conference brought together horticulturists from Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh with the intension of sharing, learning and utilizing international experiences in horticulture research and development in the current context. The conference was participated by 186 horticulturists, 5 country papers and 36 scientific papers were presented.

The Second International Conference on Horticulture expresses its gratitude to the Honorable Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Development Dr. Bedu Ram Bhusal for his gracious presence and commitment for the development of horticulture.

Richness in horticultural biodiversity, existence of different agro-ecological zones, accessibility to roads, availability of skilled human resources and technology, interest of private sector in horticultural enterprises, increasing demand in domestic and international markets indicate great opportunity for the development of horticulture in the country. However, the development is not getting momentum at desirable level. It is mainly due to constraints such as fragmented lands and low volume of production, unavailability of adequate land for cultivation, limitations in development and application of technologies, lack of specialized knowledge and skill, improper management of skilled human resources for research, development and technical services, inadequate post-harvest facilities, negative impact of climate change, loss and degradation of agricultural biodiversity. Emerging issues include market distortions due to unregulated trade of horticulture produce from neighboring countries, seasonal nature of domestic production, unorganized marketing and distribution system.

Throughout the conference, scientific papers were presented on various topics related to horticulture. During the last session, all the participants were divided into four groups to discuss on four thematic topics: (a) Climate change and horticultural biodiversity; (b) Pomiculture, Olericulture and Floriculture; (c) Horticulture education, extension and research; and (d) National and International Collaboration. Each group identified the key areas for implementation and presented their findings in plenary session which were endorsed by the participants.

Considering the potentiality of horticultural crops and their importance to meet the target of SDG 2 (end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), it is highly desirable that the Government of Nepal develops conducive policies and plans for horticulture development. Recognizing the important role of horticulture in overall economic development of the country, considering the major constraints, noting the suggestions of distinguished speakers from home and abroad and incorporating the opinion of the enthusiastic and active participants the conference proposes the following resolutions:

1. Climate Change and Horticultural Biodiversity

1.1 Climate Change

Way Forward	Responsible Agencies
 Conservation and management of pollinators such as honeybees, bumble bees, etc. Adoption of eco-friendly pest management practices 	Government and private sectors including agro-vets
 Identification of gene of interest to use in crop improvement Variety development/ improvement (climate resilient varieties) Design new cropping pattern 	Research, Education and Extension agencies
Development and adjustment of new cropping calendar	Research and extension agencies
 Emphasis on locally available organic matter management Crop residue management to improve the soil condition 	Research, Education and Extension agencies, Private firms, farmers

Way Forward	Responsible Agencies
• Technological interventions and capacity enhancement of technical manpower	Extension agencies and collaboration of all stakeholders
 Water conservation practices Ground water recharge programs Raising awareness about climate change related risks and preparedness for risk minimization Prevention, adoption and mitigation practices 	Government and community partnership

1.2 Horticultural Biodiversity

Way Forward	Responsible Agencies
In-situ and ex-situ conservation	Gene Bank, other government agencies like
Policy intervention	horticulture farms/ centers, research stations,
Bio-diversity watch group	academic institutions
Germplasm ex-change program	
Human resources capacity enhancement	
Promotion and prioritization of local resources	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
• Identification of specific value or nutritive value of	Development (MoALD)- Policy level
indigenous crops and wild edible species	intervention
Domestication of wild edible species	Department of Agriculture (DoA),
• Introduce new food habits and diversify food items, market	Department of Food Technology and Quality
diversification	Control (DFTQC), Provincial Ministries
Link with agro-tourism	Tourism sectors (hotels and homestays)
Conservation of locally available microbes and soil	Research institutions like NARC,
inhabitants.	Universities, Gene Bank
Promote diversified cropping system (eg. Home garden)	MoALD - Policy level intervention,
• Recognize the importance of subsistence farming	Education and extension agencies
Community forestry based on fruits and tuber crops	Policy intervention by the government and
Promote cultivation of wild fruits and vegetables	ministry (MoALD/MoFE)
• Repatriation - Practices of returning seeds to nature such as	Extension agencies in 3 tiers, farm/ centers,
Bala Chaturdashi festival	community forests, private sectors
Promote internal research and development of national	NARC, Universities
hybrid varieties based on local landraces.	Ministries, DoA, farm/ centers
Human resources capacity enhancement	
• Use of locally adapted landraces	

2. Pomiculture, Olericulture and Floriculture

Way Forward	Responsible Agencies
• Scale up production through the proper utilization of fallow	Three tiers of government (MoALD DoA,
and underutilized land for suitable horticultural crops	DoAD, local bodies), farmers group,
	cooperatives, private companies
Technology generation, validation and dissemination to	NARC and DoA, Universities
ensure quality inputs and technologies	Federal and provincial ministries, local levels,
Effective Subsidy Management System	projects
• Effective Regulatory Mechanism (Market, input supply and	SQCC, Seed Laboratories, DoA, Quarantine
others)	bodies

Way Forward	Responsible Agencies
• Farmer support program (loan, insurance)	ADBL, Other Commercial Banks, Insurance Companies, MoALD of federal and provincial government
 Strengthen research centers, government farms and advisory sector Strong collaboration between Research, Education and Extension system 	MoALD, NARC, DoA, provincial DoAD, Agricultural Universities
• Low cost locally feasible prototype development and dissemination	NARC, Agricultural Universities, DoA and DoAD
 Timely fulfillment of human resources in research stations and horticultural farms/centers, Youth Retain Programs 	MoFAGA, PSC, MoALD of federal and provincial government MoALD
Capacity Development (Farmers, Technician, Researcher)	Research, Extension and Education agencies
Updated Curriculum and Internship Provision (More practical based exposure to students)	Agricultural Universities, NARC, Research and Horticultural Farms under federal and provincial government, Private Firm/ companies

3. Horticulture Education, Extension and Research

Way Forward	Responsible Agencies
• Conduct research on coordination based on problems identified by National Agriculture Technical Working Group (NATWG)	NARC, DoA and Universities
• Emphasize and select the research which address farmers field problems	NARC, DoA, Farm stations and Universities
Coordination and cooperation should be directed among the related organizations for the identified problems (Coordination among education, extension, research institutes and administrative mechanism (including Public Service Commission) for engaging human resources in the horticulture sector)	PSC, MoALD, NARC, Agricultural Universities

4. National and International Collaboration

4.1 National Collaboration

4.1.1 Among the Three Tiers of the Government

Way Forward	Responsible Agencies
• Establishment of formal linkage mechanism (Both vertical and horizontal)	Federal, Provincial and local government
• Strengthen institutional mechanism of commodity research	NARC, Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Knowledge Centers and Commodity specific farm/centers
• Establishment and strengthening of national level commodity farm centers for specific commodities such as Floriculture	MoALD, DoA

Way Forward	Responsible Agencies
• Establishment of institutional linkage and collaboration through appropriate policy/ mechanism among research- extension-education	MoALD, AFU, TU/IAAS, PU, KU, NARC
Strengthen and support private sectors	MoALD, FNCCI
• Strengthen cooperative/ group marketing system	Federal and Provincial Governments, Local Levels, Cooperatives, Commodity Associations
• Participation and collaboration in common platforms	MoALD, DoA, NARC, Universities, FNCCI, NGOs, INGOs

4.1.2 Collaboration and coordination among the public, private, cooperatives and developmental partners

Way Forward	Responsible Agencies
Cooperative production and marketing system	MoALD of Federal and Provincial
	Government, Cooperative Board
• Investment by private sectors for research	FNCCI, Private firms and Companies
Organization of trade fairs	DoA, NARC, Universities and FNCCI,
	Private firms and companies, Boards
• Exchange/sharing of information and knowledge with	DoA, NARC, Universities, FNCCI, Private
development partners, creating knowledge products	firms and companies, Development partners

4.2 International Collaboration

Way Forward	Responsible Agencies
Exchange of germplasm	Research institutes or resource centers of the countries involved
Transfer of technology/Service exchange	Research institutes of the countries involved, private firms and companies
Internationally collaborated research	Research institutes/universities of the countries involved
Regional journal publications	Horticultural societies of the countries/region
Exchange/exposure visits	Horticultural societies of the countries/region
Regular virtual regional discussions	Horticultural societies of the countries, first initiation by NHS
Regional marketing forum	MoALD, FNCCI
Direct trade of horticultural crops	MoALD, MoICS, FNCCI, National Tea and Coffee Development Board
Developing common standards and protocols for export/exchange (GAP, SAARC GAP etc.)	MoALD, MoICS, FNCCI, National Tea and Coffee Development Board
• Nepal should become a national member of the International Horticulture Society	MoALD, NHS
Making SAARC Horticulture Society functional	NHS, SHS Members