



Tropentag, September 17-19, 2018, Ghent

“Global food security and food safety:  
The role of universities”

## New Approaches in Situ Conservation: Case of Cana Native Andean Crops Conservation Center of Indigenous Community Pastos-cumbal

DEISY ROSERO<sup>1</sup>, AMANDA ORTIZ-ESCOBAR<sup>2</sup>, MARÍA G. ROSERO<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Indigenous Organization for Research Orii-tierra y Vida, Native Andean Crops Conservation Center-cana, Colombia*

<sup>2</sup>*National University of Colombia, Unal,*

<sup>3</sup>*Indigenous Organization for Research Orii-tierra y Vida, Colombia., Native Andean Crops Conservation Center,*

### Abstract

The Indigenous Reserves of Gran Cumbal and Males, Córdoba are located in southwestern Colombia — Narino, In 2012, National University of Colombia launched the first national call for solidarity extension of UNAL — Palmira. After 6 years of autonomous work by the communities as a result of this important contribution and the creation of the CANA native Andean crops conservation centre, the results of CANA's *in situ* conservation experience are presented.

The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of the extension programme of the National University of Colombia on an indigenous community, on the *in situ* conservation experience in the strengthening of food sovereignty.

Progress on food sovereignty through the conservation of agrobiodiversity is evident in the creation of three collections. RTAs collection CANA has a higher proportion of native potatoes (*Solanum* spp.) Which corresponds to 72% of the collection with an increase in material income from 2012 to 2018 of 49.36 %, followed by oca (*Oxalis tuberosa* Mol .) with 53.33 %, olloco (*Ullucus tuberosus* Loz.) with 33.33 % and in a lesser proportion majua (*Tropaeolum tuberosum* R & P) with an increase of 66.66 %, yacon (*Pachyrhizus tuberosus* (Lam.) Spreng) and Arracacia xanthorrhiza Bancr. and Canna indica L. on average during the 6 years of operation the agrobiodiversity conserved in the centre has been strengthened by 47.98 %. Andean Grains Collection, the collection of grains is constituted by species such as quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa* Willd), corn (*Zea mays* L.) and lupine (*Lupinus mutabilis* Sweet.) That ancestrally have been part of the diet of the communities and their relatives, and the collections of Andean fruit trees, mostly still in the wild in the collection. The universities through their extension programs have allowed the creation of communication channels to generate experiences that allow a dialogue between scientific knowledge and traditional knowledge of the communities in order to rescue the native phylogenetic resources.

**Keywords:** Agrobiodiversity, food sovereignty, indigenous, scientific knowledge, traditional knowledge