



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



The International Treaty

ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY AND OTHER FAO INSTRUMENTS ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

IOFS virtual workshop on national genebanks in OIC States
5 July 2020

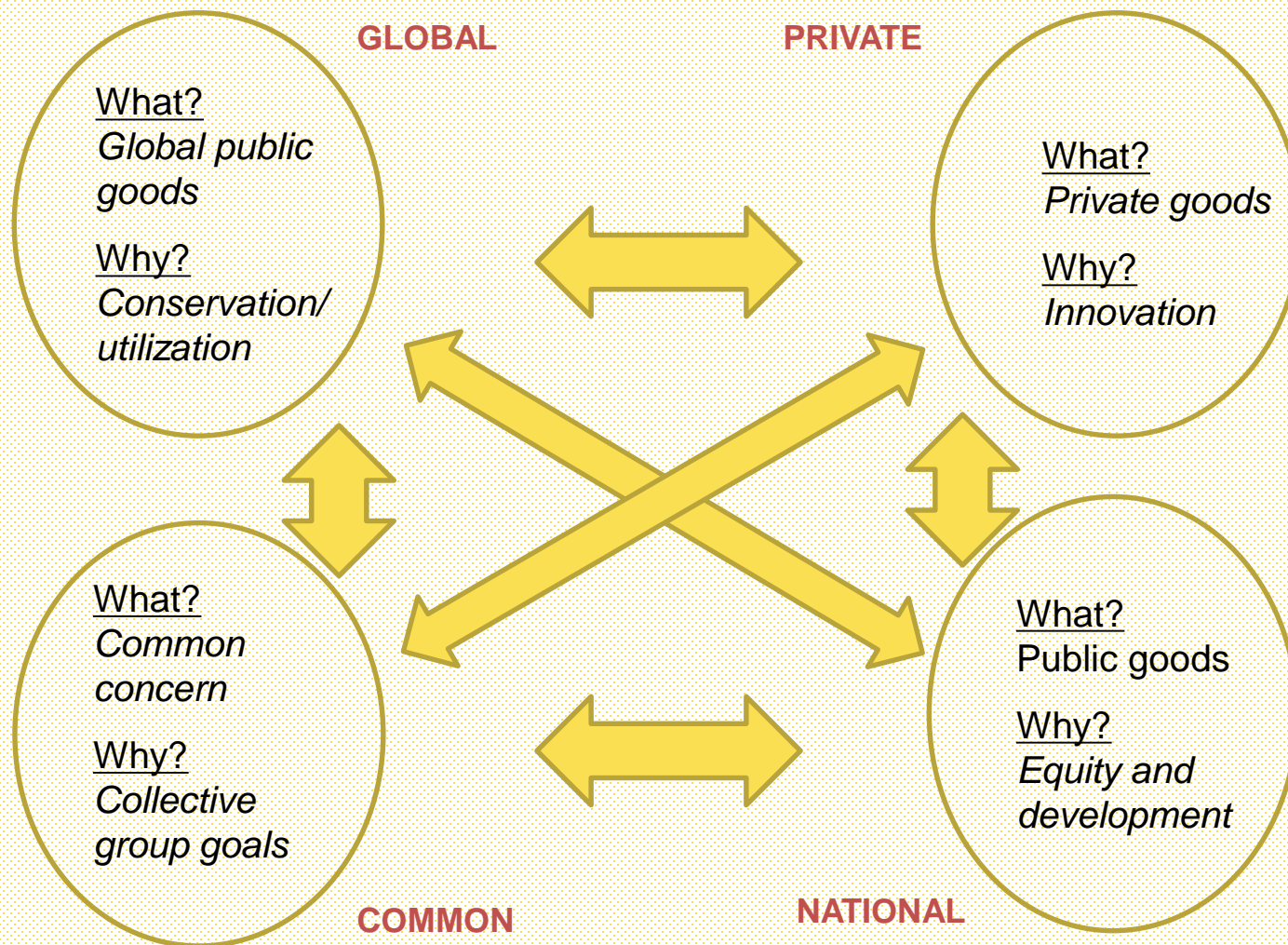
Daniele Manzella

Secretariat of the International Treaty



Fewer crops are feeding more people worldwide

- Over the course of their history, humans have utilized over 7,000 plant species to meet their basic food needs, either by cultivation or gathering;
- Today only about 150 plant species are under reasonably extensive cultivation;
- The majority of humans live on only 15 plant species, which account for over 90% of human energy needs;
- Just three crops – rice, wheat and maize – provide more than half of plant-derived calories consumed worldwide



Source: Louafi (2018)

Plant Genetic Resources at FAO

1983 – Establishment of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to coordinate and guide international initiatives

1996 - The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

2004 – International Treaty enters into force

2009 - The Second Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

2011 - Second Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

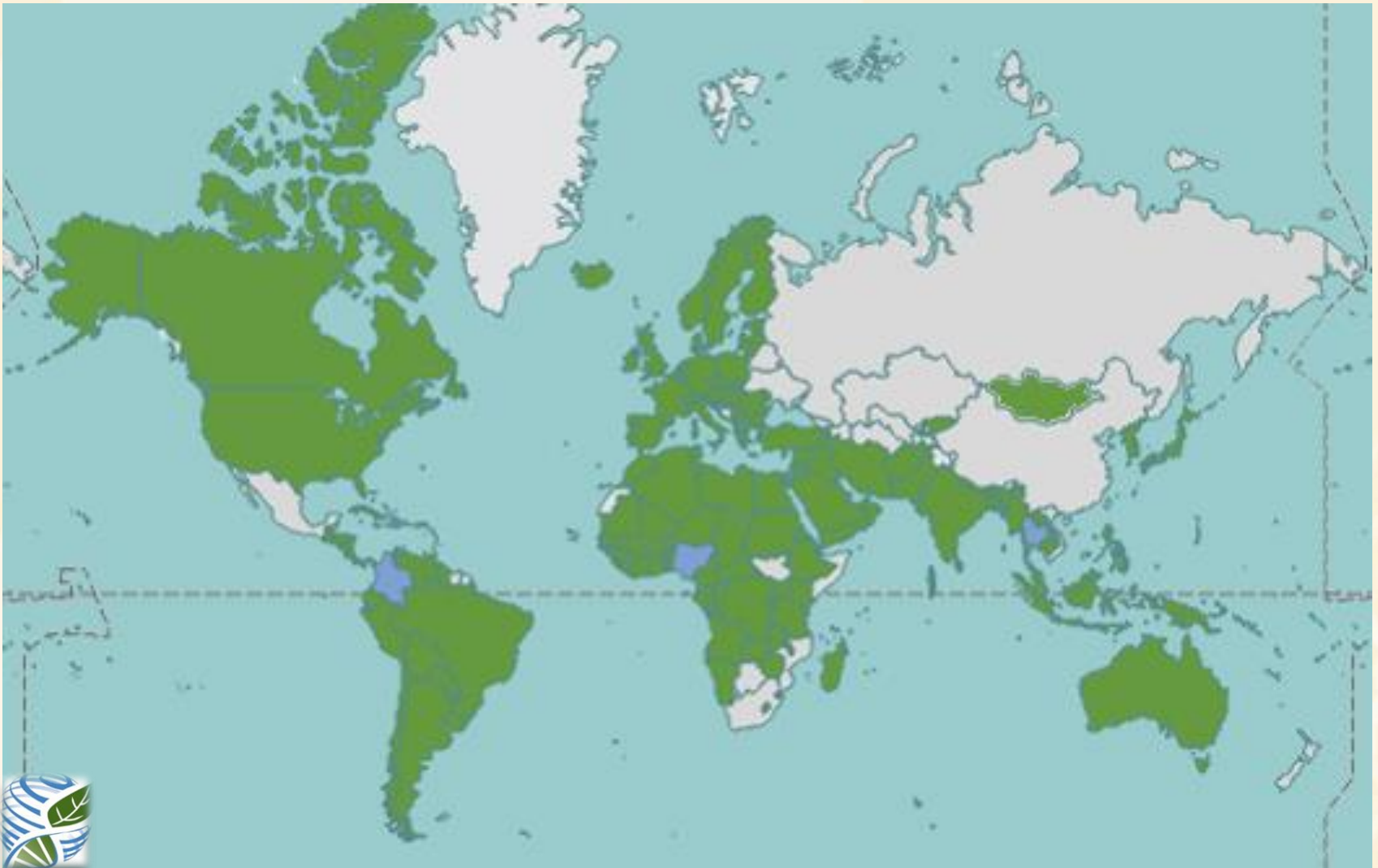
2023 - The Third Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

The International Treaty

A binding legal instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of crop germplasm, and for fair and equitable benefit-sharing



147 Contracting Parties including the EU



Components of the International Treaty



The Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-Sharing

Global genepool

- Based on sovereign rights, in harmony with CBD
- Public germplasm in international and national genebanks
- Private germplasm on a voluntary basis

Low transaction costs and legal safeguards

- One contract for research and breeding: the Standard Material Transfer Agreement
- Third Party Beneficiary for dispute settlement

Benefit-sharing

- In a global Fund, open to donor contributions
- Non-monetary through partnerships and cooperation

Projects in 55 countries

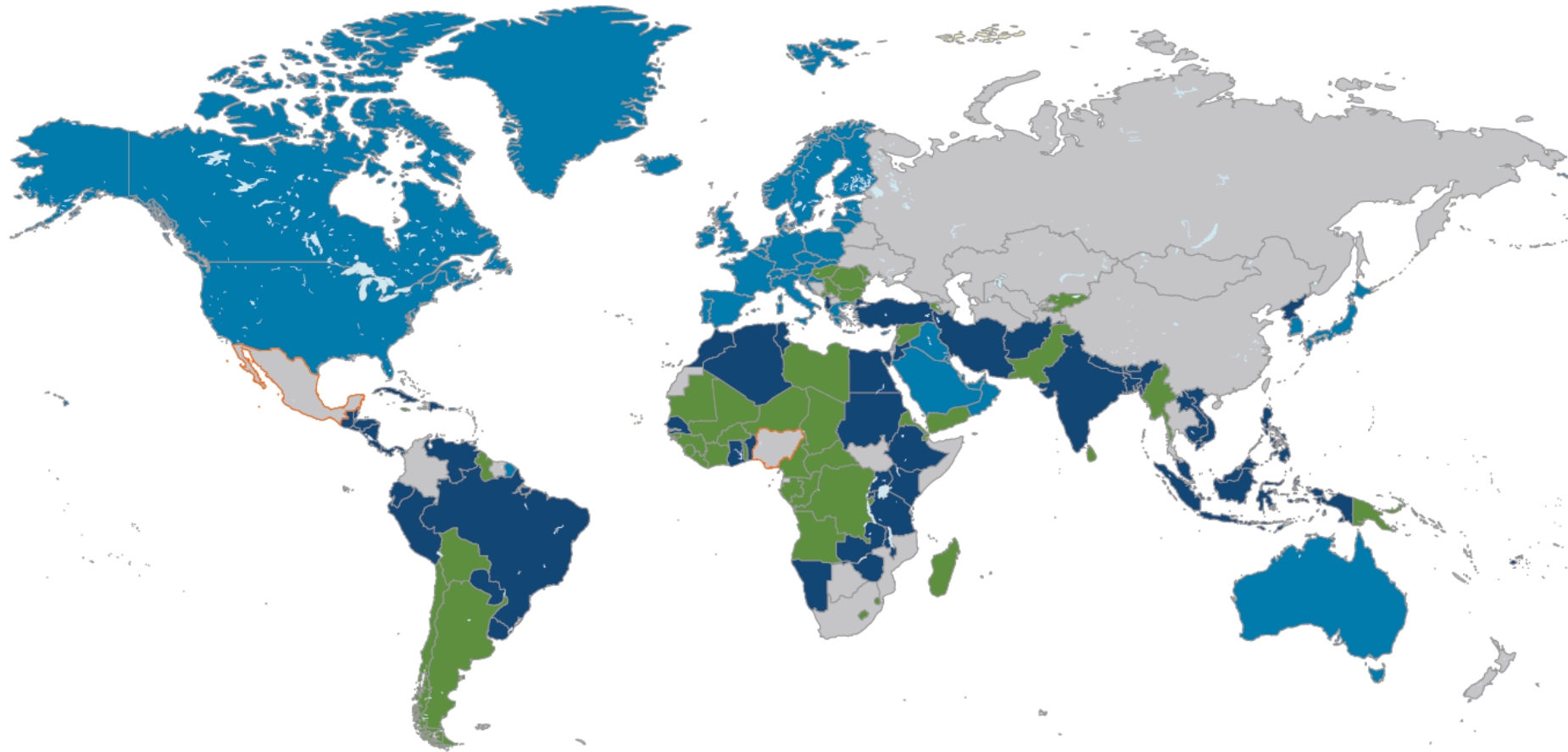


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MAP OF INTERNATIONAL TREATY BENEFIT-SHARING FUND PROJECTS



The International Treaty
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Countries where projects have been delivered

Countries not eligible to apply for funding

Countries eligible to apply for funding that have not applied or did not yet receive funding

Countries that are non-Contracting Parties to the Treaty and not eligible to apply for funding under the BSF but have been involved in multicountry projects

Non Contracting Parties to the Treaty

Costa Rica • Cuba • Nicaragua • Peru • Uruguay • Egypt • Morocco • India • Kenya • Senegal • Tanzania • Brazil • Costa Rica (Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Mexico []), Brazil (Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay), Peru • DPR Korea • Nepal (Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Ecuador, India, Guatemala, Malawi, Nepal, Nicaragua, Zambia, Zimbabwe), Philippines (Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Vietnam) • Philippines • Sudan • Tunisia • Kenya • Namibia • Bhutan • India • India • Indonesia • Ethiopia • Malawi • Zambia • Ethiopia • Kenya • Peru • Guatemala • Egypt • Jordan (Jordan, Iran) • Morocco • Tunisia • Fiji (Fiji, Samoa, Palau, Kiribati, Cook Islands) • Albania • Ghana • Zimbabwe • Uganda • Cuba • Guatemala (Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica) • Peru (Peru, Bhutan, Nepal) • Kenya (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda) • Turkey (Turkey, Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran) • Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia) • Indonesia • Costa Rica • DPR Korea • Jordan (Jordan, Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan) • Peru (Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela) • Indonesia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Lao PDR, Philippines) • Turkey (Turkey, Iran, Morocco) • Morocco (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria) • Malaysia (Malaysia, Nigeria []), Ghana, Indonesia • Indonesia (Indonesia, Rwanda, India, Brazil) • Tanzania (Tanzania, Kenya) • Fiji (Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands)

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Mexico
Nigeria

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.




The Global Information System

Digital Object Identifiers: identifying germplasm from origin to end-use



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Suggested recommendations

1. Promote knowledge of the international policy and legal framework among national stakeholders
2. Actively participate in the development of the Third State of the World's Report on PGRFA
3. Promote membership / active engagement in the International Treaty on PGRFA (conservation and distribution of germplasm, benefit-sharing, germplasm information systems)

More resources

<http://www.fao.org/cgrfa/en/>

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<http://www.fao.org/plant-treaty/en/>

<http://www.fao.org/plant-treaty/tools/training/en/>