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暂定议程草案议题 8

粮食和农业植物遗传资源国际条约

管理机构第二届会议

2007年10月29日-11月2日，意大利罗马

各缔约方和其他相关组织关于
落实《供资战略》的意见汇编和分析

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附件 1: 各缔约方和其他相关组织关于《供资战略》的意见汇编

为了节约起见，本文件印数有限。敬请各位代表及观察员携带文件与会，如无绝对必要，望勿索取。粮农组织大多数会议文件可从因特网 <http://www.planttreaty.org> 网站获取。

I. 引言

1. 根据《粮食和农业植物遗传资源国际条约》18.1 条款，“各缔约方承诺落实供资战略以便实施本《条约》”。
2. 《供资战略》的目标是为开展《条约》规定的活动而增加资金数量、提高资金透明度、效率及效益¹。
3. 管理机构在其第一届会议上通过了《实施国际条约的供资战略》（第 1/2006 号决议），认识到有效的《供资战略》是实施《条约》的关键²。管理机构还认识到，各缔约方将需要采取一些行动来支持落实《供资战略》³。
4. 管理机构强调将优先为发展中国家，特别是最不发达国家和经济转型国家保存和可持续利用粮食和农业植物遗传资源的农民执行商定的各项计划⁴。为此，管理机构要求《条约》秘书处采取必要措施便于发达国家缔约方为这些国家实施《条约》提供充足资源。
5. 为了支持落实《供资战略》，管理机构请各缔约方和非缔约方酌情采取以下行动⁵：
 - (a) 在相关国际机制、基金和机构和管理机构范围内采取必要措施，以确保适当优先重视为与实施《条约》相关的各项计划有效分配商定的可预计资源⁶；
 - (b) 为与实施《条约》相关的各项计划促进国内各种来源的自愿捐款；
 - (c) 酌情向管理机构报告它们按上述(a)项和(b)项采取的行动结果；
 - (d) 按《供资战略》附件 4 的报告要求向秘书处提供有关已提供双边援助的信息。
6. 管理机构还请各缔约方向管理机构秘书处提供关于本国粮食和农业植物遗传资源能力建设计划及粮食和农业植物遗传资源保存和可持续利用计划方面的信息。
7. 在 2006 年 11 月 3 日的国家通函中，管理机构临时秘书根据管理机构第一届会议的要求，请各缔约方提供为支持《供资战略》而采取的行动信息和《条约》的

¹ 第 1/2006 号决议（‘供资战略’）第(iv)段，IT/GB-1/06/报告第 2 页

² 第 1/2006 号决议（‘供资战略’）第(iii)段，IT/GB-1/06/报告第 2 页

³ 第 1/2006 号决议（‘供资战略’）第(xiii)段，IT/GB-1/06/报告第 3 页

⁴ IT/GB-1/06/报告

⁵ 具体内容见 1/2006 号决议（‘供资战略’）第 3 段，IT/GB-1/06/报告第 3 页

⁶ 管理机构的该项要求见本文件第 7 段中所述的国家通函第 4 段，因此系指附件 1 中“第 4 段”。

其他实施问题信息⁷。在规定的最后期限 2007 年 1 月 31 日之前没有收到这方面意见，因此应管理机构主席团的要求，管理机构主席又致函各缔约方，提醒他们提供所要求的信息，包括有关《供资战略》的信息。应主席团随后会议的要求，秘书又致函所有区域的粮农组织代表，提醒他们提出有关提供落实《供资战略》的信息备选方案供管理机构审议。

8. 截至 2007 年 8 月 1 日，秘书处收到了下列国家的意见：澳大利亚、厄瓜多尔、埃及、萨尔瓦多、德国、莱索托、马达加斯加、尼日尔、巴基斯坦、瑞典、叙利亚、联合王国代表欧洲区域小组、乌拉圭。

9. 根据管理机构主席团在其第三次会议上的建议，秘书处编写了本文件。本文件附件 1 汇总了有关落实《供资战略》的所有意见。

II. 收到的意见概述

10. 下面一节概述了上述意见，着重说明了这些意见所讨论的部分重大问题。在本节和附件 1 中，这些意见所包含的相关信息按 2006 年 11 月 3 日国家通函中给予管理机构每项信息要求的段次编号进行分类。为了便于本概要、附件 1 和国家通函之间交叉参考，国家通函的段次和分段编号以黑体表明，在本节和附件 1 中予以保留。

第 3 段 关于秘书处可能促进发达国家缔约方为实施《条约》而向发展中国家和经济转型国家缔约方提供充足资源的方式方面的信息。

11. 发达国家缔约方普遍参与有助于发展中国家缔约方实施《条约》的各项活动。它们通过双边和多边协定，向国家和区域植物遗传资源计划提供财政支持。其他活动包括组织讲习班和培训班，以加强在粮食和农业植物遗传资源及其保存和可持续利用方面的能力建设。

第 4 段

第 1 分段 关于各缔约方采取行动的信息：

(a) 在相关国际机制、基金和机构的管理机构范围内，确保适当优先重视为与实施《条约》相关的各项计划有效分配商定的可预计资源。

(b) 为与实施《条约》相关的各项计划促进本国各种来源的自愿捐款。

12. 各缔约方支持在其各自职责范围内适当优先重视实施《条约》的各种相关国际机制、基金和机构并与它们开展合作，这些机构包括全球环境基金、《生物多样性

⁷ 根据 IT/GB-1/06/报告第 3、4、5、6、20、21、22、23、24、25、26 和 27 段，国家通函要求提供关于《条约》的广泛实施问题的信息。本文件附件 1 中所汇编的意见限于有关《条约》的《供资战略》的意见。

性公约》、全球作物多样性信托基金、联合国防治荒漠化公约、联合国气候变化框架公约和商品共同基金。此外，许多缔约方还与国际农业研究中心合作，参与制定和执行区域研究计划和国际研究计划。

13. 为促进对与实施《条约》相关的各项计划的自愿捐款而采取的行动很少。一个发展中国家缔约方致函主管当局、相关公共机构和关于《标准材料转让协定》及其产生的权利和义务的私营部门。在这个例子中，只要整合了根据《国际条约》从多边系统获取的材料的一个产品商业化并且无限制提供给他人用于进一步研究和育种，则鼓励私营部门提供自愿捐款。

第4段

第2分段 关于缔约方范围内来源提供的与《供资战略》相关的双边供资信息

14. 与《供资战略》相关的许多双边供资安排已开始运作。得到支持的研究领域包括被忽略的作物，促进营养和商业化的当地野生植物品种多样性的可持续利用，农业生物多样性的可持续管理，粮食安全、农业生物多样性、农民权利之间的联系，能力建设。

15. 一些发展中国家缔约方报告没有参加与《供资战略》相关的任何双边供资安排，但表示有兴趣参加这种安排以促进在本国实施《条约》。

第4段

第3分段 关于缔约方在粮食和农业植物遗传资源能力建设以及粮食和农业植物遗传资源保存和可持续利用方面的各项计划的信息。

16. 为了加强粮食和农业植物遗传资源及其保存和可持续利用方面的能力建设，若干缔约方组织了国家和区域植物遗传资源讲习班、会议和专题讨论会。

17. 通过往往由政府资助的国家农业研究中心，许多缔约方为参与植物遗传资源工作的人员（如研究人员和科学家）制定了各种培训和能力建设计划，大部分是与本国大学密切合作制定的。特别是在发达国家缔约方，制定适当能力建设计划对本国专家和发展中国家专家进行培训。还通过学术交流和支支持发展中国家科学家在本国进行研究，加强植物遗传资源方面的能力建设。

18. 大多数培训和能力建设计划注重技术问题，如种质的收集，植物遗传资源的管理和保存，植物遗传资源的数量和质量特性鉴定，本地粮食和农业植物遗传资源的利用，采用有创意的方法利用农业生物多样性、可再生资源、有机农业和植物育种等。其他计划旨在提高粮食和农业植物遗传资源利益相关方之间的认识，促进在非原生境保存、原生境保存和农场管理基础上的粮食和农业植物遗传资源利用。

19. 在一些发展中国家缔约方，正在制定粮食和农业植物遗传资源能力建设计划，但为实际执行这些计划提供资金方面仍然令人关注。

第 23-24 段 对商定目的的特别基金的捐款/第 5 段、27 段 对利益分享基金的捐款

20. 迄今没有缔约方为利益分享基金或商定目的的特别基金提供捐款。此外，也没有缔约方提供关于他们就国家通函第 5、23、24 和 27 段采取任何行动的信息。

III. 关于《供资战略》的其他信息来源

21. 管理机构通过了第 1/2006 号决议，设立了《供资战略》特设咨询委员会。该委员会在 2007 年 3 月 26 日至 28 日举行了第一次会议，在 2007 年 6 月 7 日至 8 日举行了第二次会议。该委员会的任务是：“在秘书处的准备工作和缔约方提供的信息的基础上，拟定管理机构直接控制的资金分配的优先重点、资格标准和业务程序，供管理机构审议。”

22. 该委员会的讨论已载入其会议报告。根据各次会议报告，主席编写了《供资战略》特设咨询委员会主席的报告。该报告附件中包含《供资战略》三个附件的文本草案，标题为‘管理机构直接控制的资金分配的优先重点’、‘资格标准草案’和‘业务程序’。该报告作为 IT/GB-2/07/7 号文件发行。

23. 2007 年 8 月 13 日，秘书收到了全球作物多样性信托基金执行局提供的全球作物多样性信托基金的报告。该报告作为 IT/GB-2/07/10 号文件发行。

IV. 结论

24. 缔约方的意见表明，各国处于为落实《条约》的《供资战略》而采取措施的初期，或者尚未开始该项工作。这些意见还表明，目前各缔约方之间没有协调一致的战略或办法来落实《条约》的《供资战略》，特别是确保提供充足资源。

25. 关于《供资战略》预计如何筹集必要财政和人力资源为实施《条约》开展已作了计划的活动，一些国家表示关注并寻求说明。如果《供资战略》没有实施，这些国家对于为履行其作为《国际条约》缔约方的义务而已经开展的活动表示关注。

26. 这些意见从而表明，由于可提供的资源有限，最需要和最迫切的活动是落实《供资战略》目标 1：“根据《条约》第 18 条，制定为实施《条约》提供充足资源的方法和手段。”如上所述，《供资战略》特设咨询委员会以三份《供资战略》附件草案的形式阐明了实现《供资战略》目标 2 的条件⁸。因此特设咨询委员会或类似

⁸ 目标 2 是“透明和有效地利用资源”。

的一个工作组根据新的职责范围继续开展工作制定有效筹集资金的战略可能就足够了。IT/GB/2/07/07 号文件阐明了实现目标 1 的问题以及解决这些问题的可能方法和活动。

27. 这些意见还表明，缔约方强烈承诺落实《供资战略》。因此，缔约方为落实《供资战略》而采取的努力可能从管理机构的指导受益。通过确定关于实施第 18 条和有关条款的一项有计划、协调一致和战略性办法和行动计划，管理机构的指导可加强缔约方为落实《条约》的《供资战略》而采取的措施的一致性、准确性、重点和效益。例如，缔约方在其意见中清楚地表明，愿意在其各自职责内适当优先重视实施《条约》的范围广泛的相关国际机制、基金和机构范围内，为《条约》提供资金。

28. IT/GB/2/07/08 号文件阐明了关于《供资战略》的相关问题和此类指导的可能成分。

29. 请管理机构审议缔约方关于《供资战略》的意见，并就落实《供资战略》提供进一步指导。

**附件 1: 各缔约方和其他相关组织关于
落实《供资战略》的意见汇编**

引 言

本附件为缔约方和其他相关组织关于落实《粮食和农业植物遗传资源国际条约》的《供资战略》的意见汇编。

本附件中的所有意见为《条约》秘书处在 2007 年 8 月 1 日之前收到的意见。

这些意见绝大部分以收到时的形式和语言载于本附件。少量编辑上的修改包括提供缩略语全称和纠正拼写。凡作更加实质性修改之处，则增加脚注说明详情。

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I. AUSTRALIA

In relation to the ways in which Contracting Parties like Australia might facilitate the provision of adequate resources for the implementation of the Treaty in developing country Contracting Parties, and information on the plans and programmes of Contracting Parties for building capacity in plant genetic resources and their conservation and sustainable use for food and agriculture, Australia advises as follows.

We are proposing to hold, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Pacific Communities, a second plant genetic resources workshop for Pacific Island states and territories and Papua New Guinea, in mid 2007. This will build on the first workshop held in Fiji in May 2006. The second workshop will address, *inter alia*,

- discussion of issues relating to assisting non-parties to prepare for signing the Treaty, including the distribution of communications resources prepared by the Secretariat of the Pacific Communities and funded by Australia
- explanation of issues associated with the implementation of the Treaty, including the responsibilities of Contracting Parties and the benefits of being a Party
- potential sources of funding for implementation of the Treaty and suggested means to approach those sources
- collaborative actions that may assist in better positioning Parties and potential Parties to implement and benefit from the Treaty and to build capacity in plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and their conservation and sustainable use.

II. ECUADOR

Para. 4.

3. Información sobre los planes y programas de las Partes Contratantes para la creación de capacidad en relación con los recursos fitogenéticos para la alimentación y la agricultura y para la conservación y la utilización sostenible de los recursos filogenéticos para la alimentación y agricultura.

Esta información esta en concordancia con las actividades prioritarias del Plan de Acción Mundial (PAM) para la conservación y la utilización sostenible de los recursos fitogenéticos para la alimentación y la agricultura (RFAA), que es parte integrante del TIRFAA, el cual menciona en el artículo 14 de forma textual, “Reconociendo que el Plan de acción mundial para la conservación y la utilización sostenible de los recursos fitogenéticos para la alimentación y la agricultura, de carácter progresivo, es importante para el presente Tratado, las Partes Contratantes promoverán su aplicación efectiva, incluso por medio de medidas nacionales y, cuando proceda, mediante la cooperación internacional, a fin de proporcionar un marco coherente, entre otras cosas para el fomento de la capacidad, la transferencia de tecnología y el intercambio de información”. En este sentido, el Ecuador fue nominado como país piloto para realizar el mecanismo de intercambio de información cuyo producto fue conocer el estado a nivel nacional de los RFAA; este informe fue entregado a FAO en el 2004 y esta a disposición en la página web de dicha Organización. En la actualidad el INIAP ha firmado un convenio con FAO para realizar una actualización del estado de los RFAA que terminará en abril del 2007, cuyo plan de trabajo me permito mencionar a continuación:

- Recopilación y ordenamiento de toda la información (bases de datos, lista de stakeholders, presentaciones de los talleres, informe de país, etc.) realizada por Ecuador, como país piloto en el 2004.
- Abrir la iteración de la base de datos para la actualización del informe de país que refuerce el Mecanismo Nacional de Intercambio de Información.
- Revisar que los materiales y software estén habilitados para dicha actualización.
- Identificar y capacitar en el software a un profesional que este relacionado con el área de recursos fitogenéticos y con las áreas del PAM, para que apoye este proceso.

Sus obligaciones serán de ayudar a recabar la información de forma personalizada en las diferentes instituciones que están trabajando en el tema.

- Conformar un Comité Ejecutivo informal con representantes de las universidades, ONGs, instituciones públicas y el INIAP.
- Como se estipula en el Anexo del convenio, se realizará un análisis de las lagunas y correcciones de información, principalmente en ciertas áreas en las que no se pudo recabar información, nuevos participantes que se han incorporado, revisión de participantes que ya no están trabajando en las áreas del PAM, constatación física de las actividades que están realizando las diferentes instituciones, ya que nos hemos dado cuenta de que alguna información que han suministrado en la primera iteración, no refleja lo que realmente están ejecutando.
- Revisión con el Comité Ejecutivo de las tablas de instituciones, personas de contacto, proyectos, cultivares y referencias.
- Realizar un primer taller de un día en la ciudad de Quito, con los representantes de la mayor cantidad posible de instituciones que están trabajando en las 20 áreas prioritarias del PAM. Este taller se desarrollará el 21 de febrero del 2007. Los objetivos serán los contemplados en el convenio firmado con FAO.
- Un borrador del programa del primer taller se adjunta a esta nota.
- Envío a FAO del informe nacional finalizado y la base de datos con la información recogida en el mecanismo durante la segunda iteración. Fecha: 27 de abril del 2007.

Como se puede apreciar, todas estas actividades van hacia la conformación de planes y programas para la conservación y utilización sostenible de los recursos fitogenéticos.

III. EGYPT

Para 3. Information on ways in which the Secretariat might facilitate the provision, by developed country Contracting Parties, of adequate resources for the implementation of the Treaty in Contracting Parties that are developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

- The National Gene Bank of Egypt (NGB), as the National Focal Point for Seed Supply, Breeding and Plant Genetic Resources Programmes, has initiated a project for information sharing mechanisms.
- The NGB has organized 3 workshops for the stakeholders participating in the information sharing mechanism for Egypt.

- The Second Country Report for the Global Plan of Action for Egypt was already submitted to the FAO (Draft in February 2007 and Final in March 2007).

Para. 4.

1. Information on actions taken by Contracting Parties:

a. Within the governing bodies of relevant international mechanisms, funds and bodies, to ensure due priority and attention to the effective allocation of predictable and agreed resources for plans and programs relevant for the implementation of the treaty.

b. To promote voluntary contributions from sources within their country for plans and programs relevant for the implementation of the treaty.

- The Government of Egypt, as represented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, is providing adequate funds from the National Budget to the NGB in addition to issuing the required legislative framework supporting the mandate of the NGB.

Para. 4.

3 Information on the plans and programs of Contracting Parties for building capacity in PGRFA and for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA

- The NGB has organized the First Conference on Plant Genetic Resources⁹ in 2005. The Second Conference will be held in November 2007.
- The NGB is organizing training and capacity building programmes to raise awareness among the concerned parties.

IV. EL SALVADOR

Para. 3. Información sobre el modo en que la Secretaría podría facilitar el suministro por las Partes Contratantes que son países desarrollados, de recursos adecuados para la aplicación del tratado en las partes contratantes que son países en desarrollo o países con economía en transición.

⁹ “the Genetic Resources” has been interpreted as “Plant Genetic Resources”

Reconociendo que el plan de acción mundial para la conservación y la utilización sostenible de los Recursos Fitogenéticos para la Alimentación y la Agricultura de carácter progresivo, las partes contratantes promoverán su aplicación efectiva, y cuando proceda mediante la Cooperación Internacional, a fin de proporcionar un marco coherente, entre otras cosas para el fomento de la capacidad, la transferencia de tecnología y el intercambio de información teniendo en cuenta lo dispuesto en el artículo 13. y en armonía con el Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica, para una agricultura sostenible y la seguridad alimentaria

Para su aplicación se deberá de buscar una Estrategia de Financiación, que movilizará los recursos para la aplicación del Tratado, que será el vehículo principal a través del cual se prestará ayuda a los países en desarrollo y a los países con economías en transición, para lo cual se deberá de contar con proyectos concretos, reales y adaptados, y el desarrollo de nuevos proyectos nacionales y regionales elaborados en conformidad con los objetivos y las disposiciones del Tratado, que promuevan la caracterización de los recursos fitogenéticos y su utilización duradera y que faciliten la cooperación técnica y la transferencia de técnicas y conocimientos.

Concluyendo que para que la conservación y utilización sostenible de los recursos fitogenéticos tengan éxito en cada uno de nuestros países se requiere la participación de los diversos sectores que conforman la sociedad como altas autoridades, planificadores, investigadores de todas las áreas, encargados de germoplasma, mejoradores, agricultores y sus comunidades, universidades, empresa privada, sectores públicos y otros. Para que sean mecanismos sólidos de coordinación a nivel nacional que permitan una participación constructiva de todos, que jueguen un rol de mayor agresividad y sobre todo que cuenten con una legislación que vele por el desarrollo de los recursos fitogenéticos conforme a las necesidades nacionales.

Para. 4.

1. Información sobre medidas adoptadas por las Partes Contratantes:

a. en los órganos rectores de los mecanismos, fondos y órganos internacionales pertinentes para garantizar que se conceda la debida prioridad y atención a la designación

efectiva de recursos previsibles y convenidos para los planes y programas pertinentes para la aplicación del tratado y

b. promover las contribuciones voluntarias procedentes de fuentes de sus países, destinadas a los planes y programas pertinentes para la aplicación del tratado.

Se está canalizando por medio de el Fondo Mundial para la Diversidad de Cultivos y órganos internacionales pertinentes que concedan la debida prioridad dentro de sus mandatos pertinentes para la aplicación del Tratado, el cual es un elemento esencial de la Estrategia de Financiación para la conservación *ex situ* de los recursos fitogenéticos para la alimentación y la agricultura y para el apoyo y fortalecimiento de la capacitación de personal y la transferencia de tecnología, el cual esta aún en proceso.

Para. 4.

2. Información sobre la financiación bilateral de cara a la estrategia de financiación, procedente de fuentes dentro de las Partes Contratantes.

Se encuentra en trámite

Para. 4.

3. Información sobre los planes y programas de las Partes Contratantes para la creación de capacidad en relación con los recursos fitogenéticos para la alimentación y la agricultura y para la conservación y la utilización sostenible de los recursos filogenéticos para la alimentación y agricultura.

Las partes contratantes reconocen la enorme contribución que han aportado y siguen aportando las comunidades locales e indígenas y los agricultores de todas las regiones del mundo, en particular de los centros de origen y diversidad de las plantas cultivadas, a la conservación y el desarrollo de los recursos fitogenéticos que constituyen la base de la producción alimentaria y agrícola en el mundo entero.

El Centro Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria y Forestal (CENTA), consiente que los Recursos Fitogenéticos son la base de la agricultura de subsistencia de la humanidad, suplen las necesidades básicas y ayudan a resolver problemas como el hambre y la pobreza;

aún cuando se han ido perdiendo principalmente por el uso inadecuado que hacemos de ellos, así como por la destrucción de su hábitat, para lo cual CENTA cuenta con tres áreas de conservación *ex situ*, dada su vital importancia, ya que es necesario conservarlos para beneficio de las generaciones presentes y futuras, estas áreas son:

1. El Laboratorio de Biotecnología que comprende las áreas de Cultivo de Tejidos y de Biología Molecular
2. El Banco de germoplasma de semilla Ortodoxa, la cual es toda aquella capaz de poder reducir su contenido de humedad y poder ser almacenada en cuartos fríos desde 5 a -20°C, ejemplo de ellos Maíz, Arroz, Fríjol y Sorgo entre otros.
3. Las colecciones de campo de semillas Recalcitrante, las cuales son todas aquellas que no resisten la reducción de su contenido de humedad y no soportan temperaturas de almacenamiento como todos los árboles frutales. Dentro de estas mismas colecciones se cuenta con jardines de plantas medicinales.

Las tres áreas comprenden actividades como son:

- Colectas de germoplasma
- Manejo y conservación
- Caracterización y evaluación de materiales
- Regeneración y multiplicación
- Documentación y utilización

Además de lo anteriormente descrito se realizan trabajos de investigación de semilla ortodoxa en las áreas de mejoramiento financiado por redes regionales de investigación en Maíz, fríjol, sorgo, entre otros.

El CENTA en su misión de generación y transferencia de tecnología a realizado exhaustivas investigaciones sobre trabajos de caracterización cualitativa y cuantitativa, así como, su respectiva evaluación en especies nativas de las familias de las sapotáceas (Zapote, níspero, caimito entre otros), anonáceas (anona común y silvestre) y cucurbitáceas (pipian y ayote), debido a que dichas familias forman parte de la franja de la diversidad mesoamericana que comprende México, América Central, Zona Andina, el sur de Chile, Brasil, Paraguay hasta

los Estados Unidos, siendo nuestro país centro de origen y diversidad de los Recursos Fitogenéticos.

Es así como nuestro país cuenta con un amplio potencial genético que se encuentra en un proceso de domesticación, para lo cual se requiere el fortalecimiento institucional y de el fortalecimiento de las capacidades técnicas del país en el área conservar *ex situ* ya que se cuenta con una riqueza de germoplasma que no ha sido caracterizado morfológicamente ni molecularmente para el establecimiento de la identidad, uniformidad y estabilidad, y así contar con germoplasma de alta calidad y productividad, para conservarlos *ex situ* y poder contar con un banco de germoplasma, con materiales de pureza genética y garantía fitosanitaria.

Paras 23-24. Contribuciones al Fondo especial para los objetivos acordados

Despacho ejecutivo

Paras 5, 27. Contribuciones al Fondo de distribución de beneficios

Despacho ejecutivo

V. THE EUROPEAN REGIONAL GROUP

During its first session, the Governing Body established an *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee (AHAC) to “in particular, draft, on the basis of the preparatory work of the Secretariat and information provided by the Parties, priorities, eligibility criteria and operational procedures for the allocation of funds under the direct control of the Governing Body, for the consideration of the Governing Body.” (Resolution 1/2006 of the GB, Art. 15)¹⁰

Through its submission for the first meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee (AHAC) on the Funding Strategy in March 2007, the European Regional Group (ERG) intended to contribute to the preparatory work mentioned in the AHAC’s mandate.

¹⁰ IT/GB-1/06/Report

The purpose of the ERG-submission is to present basic considerations and main principles which should be taken into account when formulating the annexes of the Funding Strategy, but not to propose detailed draft texts for the annexes.

This submission has been prepared by the European Union members of the ERG. It is also supported by Switzerland and most other members of the ERG. However, while Norway supports its main thrust, they will submit alternative proposals on some aspects of the financial strategy.

**EUROPEAN REGION SUBMISSION FOR THE FIRST MEETING OF THE
AD HOC ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE FUNDING STRATEGY
ROME, 26-28 MARCH 2007**

**FUNDING STRATEGY: ANNEXES ON PRIORITIES, ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA,
OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES AND INFORMATION AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS**

INTRODUCTION

The Governing Body (GB) adopted in its first meeting in June 2006 in Madrid the Funding Strategy (FS) for the Implementation of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT).

Furthermore, the Governing Body decided in its first meeting (GB-1) to establish an *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee (AHAC) to *'in particular, draft, on the basis of the preparatory work of the Secretariat and information provided by the Parties, priorities, eligibility criteria and operational procedures for the allocation of funds under the direct control of the Governing Body, for the consideration of the Governing Body.'* (Resolution 1/2006 of the GB, Art. 15)¹¹

Thus, the AHAC's mandate is focused on funds under the direct control of the GB even though priorities established for funds under the direct control of the GB may also provide guidance to other organisations (see below Chapter 'Scope of the Annexes to the FS'). Priorities, eligibility criteria, operational procedures as well as information and reporting requirements of the FS are to be laid down in 4 annexes to the FS. Annexes 2 to 4 to the Funding Strategy remained void during GB-1. As concerns Annex 1, the priority activity areas of the rolling Global Plan of Action were included by GB-1 for further development by the GB at a later stage.

¹¹ IT/GB-1/06/Report

The European Region intends by its submission to contribute to the preparatory work mentioned in the AHAC's mandate. The purpose of the ERG-submission is to present basic considerations and main principles which should be taken into account when formulating the annexes, but not to propose detailed draft texts for the annexes.

Annex 4 on information and reporting requirements is not explicitly mentioned in the AHAC's mandate. The ERG's contribution includes some thoughts on information and reporting requirements which are only partly restricted to funds under the direct control of the GB nevertheless, in case the AHAC will decide to consider this annex as well. The ERG is, however, of the opinion that the AHAC should focus on the elaboration of Annexes 1 to 3.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

As a general principle, all activities which have been laid down in the Treaty and to which Contracting Parties have committed themselves are available to funding and consequently to priority setting under the FS. Thus, the starting point for considerations of the content of the Annexes to the FS are the various articles of the IT as well as the FS and Resolution 1/2006 of GB-1.¹² These documents provide guidance with respect to priority setting, establishment of eligibility criteria and operational procedures for the use of funds under the direct control of the GB as well as for the establishment of information and reporting requirements under the Funding Strategy.

Different levels and aspects, stipulated in the articles of the Treaty, can be distinguished in the implementation of the Funding Strategy. Firstly, there is the general policy level, related to the overall objectives of the Funding Strategy, i.e. availability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness, which can be considered as the main principles which apply to all parts of the Funding Strategy (Art. 18.2). Furthermore, also as general provisions

¹² Visser and Louwaars "Policy and criteria for the Funding Strategy for the implementation of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture". Rome, FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Background Study Paper no. 31, 2006.

applying to the Funding Strategy as a whole, the IT foresees that funding shall be mobilised for priority activities, plans and programmes (Art. 18.3) and that priority shall be given to the implementation of agreed plans and programmes for farmers in developing countries (Art. 18.5)¹³. In addition, as a general underlying principle, projects should be well-defined with respect to their basic aims. On a second level, different responsibilities and activities are defined under the Treaty, e.g. conservation, exploration and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA), as well as supporting components, including the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (GPA), which also apply to the entire Funding Strategy (Art. 5, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14 and 17). The third level comprises more specific aspects that apply to the use of funds under the Funding Strategy as discussed below in the context of the Annexes to the FS.

CATEGORIES OF FUNDS UNDER THE FUNDING STRATEGY

In accordance with the International Treaty and the Funding Strategy **three categories of funds** can be distinguished:

Category 1

Comprises funds stemming from mandatory and voluntary sharing of benefits arising from the commercialization of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture under the Multilateral System.

These funds are **under the direct control of the Governing Body** (Art. 2.1.d of the Funding Strategy which refers to Art. 13.2d(ii) of the International Treaty).

¹³ The Global Plan of Action (GPA, see under chapter ANNEX 1: Priorities for the Use of Resources under the Funding Strategy) builds on strong national programmes as well.

Category 2

Comprises voluntary contributions from Contracting Parties (CPs), the private sector, non-governmental organisations and others to the FS¹⁴ (Art. 18.4f of the International Treaty) as well as funds allocated to the International Treaty from the FAO Regular Budget for activities under the Funding Strategy.¹⁵

These funds are **also under the direct control of the Governing Body** as well (Art. 2.1.e and f of the Funding Strategy).

Category 3

Comprises funds provided by international mechanisms, funds and bodies, as well as funds provided by CPs through bilateral and multilateral channels¹⁶ and funds provided by CPs for national activities for the implementation of the IT.

These funds are not under the direct control of the Governing Body (FS Art. 2.1.a-c).

DIFFERENTIATION WITH REGARD TO THE SOURCES OF FUNDS

Many of the provisions set out in the International Treaty, the Funding Strategy and Resolution 1/2006 apply to all three categories of funds specified above.

There is an exception with regard to **crops** to which funds may be allocated: The use of funds under category 1, which consist of benefits arising from the use of PGRFA that are shared under the Multilateral System, is restricted to *Annex 1* (Art. 11 and 13.3) crops, whereas funds under categories 2 and 3 can be allocated to non *Annex 1* crops as well.

With regard to **beneficiaries** the International Treaty has its focus on farmers in developing countries and countries with economies in transition as the **main final** beneficiaries.

¹⁴ These funds may be directed to specific purposes by the donors.

¹⁵ The latter funds are not to be confounded with the contributions of FAO Regular Budget to the administrative budget of the International Treaty.

¹⁶ In this context, multilateral channels shall not include the mechanism referred to in Art 19.3f as the corresponding funds are comprised under category 1.

Benefiting farmers are further characterised as those “who conserve and sustainably utilize plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.” A special focus is put on farmers in least developed countries as well as on farmers being beneficiaries in the context of the implementation of agreed plans and programmes established by the respective Contracting Parties (Art 5 to 7; Art 13.3, 18.3 and 18.5).

Nevertheless, with respect to benefits arising from the use of PGRFA that are shared under the Multilateral System, direct and indirect benefiting of farmers, as characterised above, in all countries is possible (Art. 13.3).

These differentiations specified by the Treaty have to be taken into account when setting up the annexes to the Funding Strategy.

SCOPE OF THE ANNEXES TO THE FUNDING STRATEGY

The Governing Body is responsible for the management of funds under its direct control. The Annexes to the Funding Strategy shall specify how these funds shall be managed.

Therefore, the AHAC’s mandate has its focus on funds under the control of the Governing Body. Nevertheless, priorities for funding, established under Annex 1 of the Funding Strategy, should also give guidance to international mechanisms, funds and bodies which are ready to contribute to the implementation of the Funding Strategy. This should be taken into account by the Governing Body, the Secretariat and the Contracting Parties when seeking support of such organisations as the Global Crop Diversity Trust, the Global Environment Facility, the World Bank and Regional Development Banks for the implementation of the Funding Strategy (International Treaty Art. 18.3.a; Resolution 1/2006 of the Governing Body Art 3.a, 5, 7, 8 and 10).

On the other hand, the allocation of funds under the control of the Governing Body should, taking into account the aims of the Funding Strategy, be as much as possible **complementary and mutually supportive** with respect to activities undertaken by relevant international mechanisms, funds and bodies (Resolution 1/2006 of the Governing Body, Art. 9).

ANNEX 1: Priorities for the Use of Resources under the Funding Strategy

Priority activity areas of the Global Plan of Action

GB-1 adopted, as initial priorities, the priority activity areas of the rolling **Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (GPA)**, for further development by the Governing Body. The GPA, whose implementation falls under the mandate of the Commission on Genetic Resources in Food and Agriculture (CGRFA), constitutes one of the supportive components of the Treaty (Art. 14), sharing similar objectives with the Treaty and pointing to the need for cooperation between the CGRFA and the Governing Body. The priority activity areas of the GPA, as acknowledged by Governing Body-1, constitute the basis and starting point for considerations on priorities for funding under the Funding Strategy. The national and regional priorities under the rolling GPA, the Report on the State of the World on Plant Genetic Resources as well as the national reports currently under development will therefore have to be thoroughly screened by the AHAC against the aims of the International Treaty and Funding Strategy concerning funding activities with a view to identify the most needed and most urgent activities against the background of limited availability of funds, especially in the beginning of the implementation of the Funding Strategy. Furthermore, with respect to setting funding priorities all ongoing activities, including those funded by international mechanisms, e.g. of the Global Crop Diversity Trust, the Global Environment Facility and the Common Fund for Commodities, should be taken into account in order to avoid duplication of work and to take advantage from synergies.

Further elements

The **level of detail** of the priorities, i.e. whether they are defined as broad principles or as detailed activities may have an impact on the breadth of the mandate of the selection committee that will select the proposals to be funded under the Treaty.

When setting concrete priorities, the main **objectives for funding** have to be determined. They can concern e.g. a certain crop or group of crops, the type of conservation activity, e.g. *ex situ*, *in situ* or on farm conservation, sustainable use, the kind of beneficiary, e.g. farmers, breeders or researchers, or geographic area, e.g. national, regional and global,

elaboration of national programmes, training and information as well as applied research and development. Different programmes and projects, with specific priorities, can be developed with respect to these objectives.

Other factors with relevance to setting priorities include complementarity of ex situ and in situ approaches, crop relevance, extent of collaboration, coherence among various funding agencies and funding channels, type of benefit-sharing (monetary or non-monetary), time frame of activities and relationship with the Millennium Development Goals (see footnote 2).

Another specification with respect to plants whose expanded use should be promoted in the context of sustainable use of PGRFA mentioned in the International Treaty is “local and locally adapted crops, varieties and underutilized species” (Art. 6.2e of the International Treaty), the latter reiterated in the Funding Strategy (Art. 11 of the Funding Strategy).

This constitutes a further element when setting priorities for the use of funds with regard to crops.

ANNEX 2: Use of Resources under the Direct Control of the Governing Body: Eligibility Criteria

Eligibility criteria must be met by proposals in order to be considered for funding. Therefore, proposals for funding have to be screened for eligibility at a first stage.

Document CGRFA/IC/OWG-1/05/7 gives elements for the development of eligibility criteria which may serve as a basis for the AHAC when establishing eligibility criteria.

Furthermore, the AHAC should consider the need to differentiate eligibility criteria with regard to the two categories of funds under the control of the Governing Body.

Indicative list of elements for the development of eligibility criteria:

- Proposal must fall within the priorities identified by the Governing Body;
- The crop considered (to be specified according the category of funds);

- Duration of the project (minimum/maximum);
- The status of the applicant (proposals of regional organizations as well as regional or national institutions shall be submitted via Contracting Party governments; NGOs shall submit proposals in cooperation with international NGOs or an organisation of international technical cooperation), including such matters as the applicant's ability and capacity to utilize funds effectively;
- The size of projects;
- A minimum and/or maximum amount of funding to be made available by the fund, by the donors or, if feasible, by the applicant;
- Where appropriate, arrangements for possible co-funding (e.g. from national resources; other international funding bodies, etc.);
- Where appropriate: Continuation of what has been implemented by the project after the end of the project;
- With regard to category 1 funds: Implementation of Art.13.3 of the International Treaty.

ANNEX 3: Use of Resources under the Direct Control of the Governing Body: Operational Procedures

The Funding Strategy does not provide any details on operational procedures for the use of funds under the direct control of Governing Body. Therefore, the Governing Body has mandated the AHAC to draft such procedures. They comprise procedures for the receipt and management of funds as well as procedures for the project approval process covering eligibility screening, selection of proposals and granting of disbursements. Overall transparency, objectivity, efficiency and effectiveness are important principles when establishing these procedures, for the Treaty to be attractive to donors of voluntary contributions.

For the receipt and management of the resources under its direct control the Governing Body decided *'to establish, in accordance with Article 19.3f of the Treaty, a **Trust Account** for receiving and utilizing financial resources, which accrue to it for the purposes of implementing the Treaty, and acknowledges that appropriate procedures, including*

eligibility criteria and operational procedures, for the use of this account remain to be approved by the Governing Body'. (Art.15 of the Funding Strategy)

This Trust account has been created.

The funds under the control of Governing Body, deposited in the Trust Account, comprise the above mentioned funds under categories 1 and 2. When developing operational procedures, the AHAC shall consider the need of separate procedures for the management with regard to these categories of funds. It also shall elaborate on the Governing Body's and the Treaty Secretariat's roles and interplay, in the management of these resources (see Art. 7 and 8 of Funding Strategy), taking into account the possible roles of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee and subsidiary bodies mentioned in Art. 7 and 8 of the Funding Strategy.¹⁷

A Possible Ad Hoc Advisory Committee or Subsidiary Body on Project Approval

The establishment of procedures covering the **project approval process** needs careful consideration in order to attract voluntary contributions to the Funding Strategy. The question of who should be, and to which extent, responsible for the eligibility screening and the selection of proposals at different stages of the project approval process, e.g. the Governing Body, the secretariat, an assisting *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee or a more autonomous subsidiary body established by the Governing Body, is particularly important (Art. 7 and 8 of the Funding Strategy). In this context, the AHAC should consider if and when (depending on the amount of funds to be managed) a specific panel of independent experts nominated by the Governing Body to undertake peer review, or an existing organization managing such processes (e.g. FAO Technical Division or Bioversity International etc) is preferable.

¹⁷ The Funding Strategy in its Art. 7 refers to an *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee, which may assist the Governing Body when deciding on the allocation of funds under its direct control. This not yet established *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee is not to be confounded with *the Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee on the annexes of the Funding Strategy.

The AHAC may draft for adoption by the Governing Body terms of reference for the *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee or subsidiary body which should on this basis be mandated to assist with or autonomously decide upon the eligibility screening and selection process of proposals for funding under the Funding Strategy. In this context, the AHAC should also consider the frequency of the meetings of this body which will depend on the number of project proposals being submitted. In addition, a standard contract, which would set out the terms and conditions under which funding will be provided, should be developed.

Approval Process

The AHAC should consider whether a first eligibility screening could deal with project notes, whereas the further project approval process would deal with full project proposals elaborated on the basis of those project notes which have been judged to be eligible and valuable for further consideration. Furthermore, the AHAC should consider whether the selection of eligible projects should be a two-step process, differentiating between 1) the assessment of the technical and / or scientific quality of proposals and 2) the evaluation of their contribution to policy and strategic aims of the FS, taking into account, as appropriate, emergency situations.

Selection Criteria

In order to allow for selection among eligible proposals **selection criteria** in accordance with the priorities of the Funding Strategy are needed. The AHAC shall develop these criteria and consider the need to differentiate the selection criteria with regard to the two categories of funds under the control of the Governing Body. A suggestion for a set of selection criteria, divided into general criteria, including project relevance with respect to its contribution to the policy and strategic aims of the Funding Strategy, crop-specific criteria, criteria for *ex situ* activities, criteria for *in situ* activities and criteria for the promotion of utilization, listed by Visser and Louwaars (see footnote 2) may serve as elements for the AHAC when developing selection criteria.

Further selection criteria to be considered by the AHAC may be the level of co-funding, urgency with respect to the activity or the needs of the beneficiary, e.g. in least developed countries.

ANNEX 4: Information and Reporting Requirements under the Funding Strategy

Information delivery to Contracting Parties concerning the Funding Strategy is clearly laid down in the Funding Strategy adopted by the First Meeting of the Governing Body: '*Information on the mandates, policies, eligibility criteria and procedures of such funding bodies will be collected and maintained by the Secretariat of the International Treaty and made available to Contracting Parties through the website of the Treaty. The facilitating mechanism for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action could complement this activity by collecting and providing information on relevant available funds from the Parties.*'

The Governing Body shall **monitor** the implementation of the FS and assess its efficacy through the information, audit and reporting requirements which are to be laid down in *Annex IV* to the Funding Strategy (see Funding Strategy, Art. 14). To monitor the availability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the provision and management of financial resources for the activities under the Funding Strategy, information is needed from different sources providing funding. These include Contracting Parties with regard to their national activities as well as with regard to financial resources provided by bilateral, regional and multilateral channels and furthermore national, bilateral and international funding institutions, committed to actions relevant to the implementation of the Funding Strategy (Resolution 1/2006 Art. 3.d, 4, 5, 6, and 7). Also information on the projects approved under the control of the Governing Body needs to be compiled. To monitor the effectiveness of the Funding Strategy, it will be necessary to evaluate the results of the projects funded and the realization of the priority activities identified under the Funding Strategy.

In practical terms, monitoring would require the development of a **system of reporting and audit** for monitoring of the disbursement and utilization of the financial resources and for

the evaluation of the results achieved in the projects funded. Article 8 of the Financial Rules lays down that internal and external auditing shall apply in line with FAO procedures.

VI. GERMANY

Para. 4.

1. Information on actions taken by Contracting Parties:

a. Within the governing bodies of relevant international mechanisms, funds and bodies, to ensure due priority and attention to the effective allocation of predictable and agreed resources for plans and programs relevant for the implementation of the treaty.

The German focal point for the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT) has contacted the federal German authorities and institutions which are involved in the management of relevant international mechanisms, funds and bodies and provided to these authorities and institutions substantial information on the activities and priorities for programmes and projects under the IT. Possible ways of mutual information, consultation and cooperation were discussed and steps for further proceeding agreed.

In detail:

Common Fund of Commodities (CFC)

Germany would like to suggest to the (Interim) Secretary of the IT to get into touch with the Managing Director of the CFC, Mr. Ali Mchumo. A first step to be envisaged should be that the (Interim) Secretary of the IT or the Chairperson of the Governing Body of the IT (GB) get the opportunity to present the relevant provisions of the IT as well as activities and priorities for programmes and projects to be funded under the IT on a session of the CFC's Executive Board. Vice versa the CFC Managing Director should be invited to present the CFC's aims and activities in the next session of the GB. Thus, mutual understanding for the priorities and activities of both the IT and the CFC would be

developed with the aim to establish a Memorandum of Understanding on the modalities of cooperation. Germany will support this approach in the Executive Board of the CFC.

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Germany will support adequate measures within the Governing Bodies of GEF and the CBD, having regard to the work programme on agrobiodiversity of the CBD and to the authority of the Conference of Parties of the CBD, to promote within GEF's focal areas the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and to give due attention to synergetic effects with the objectives of the IT. Therefore, Germany would like to suggest to the (Interim) Secretary of the IT to provide information on the aims and priorities of the IT to the Secretariats of GEF and the CBD. Furthermore, the (Interim) Secretary or the chairperson of the Governing Body of the IT should try to get the opportunity to provide such information to the Governing Bodies of GEF and the CBD. Germany would also like to draw the attention of the (Interim) Secretary of the IT to discussions in the GEF-Council on the revision of the focal area strategy on biodiversity and in particular to the Strategic Objective Two "Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes/Seascapes and Sectors".

Global Crop Diversity Trust (GCDDT)

The GCDDT has been recognized by the Contracting Parties to the IT as an essential element of the Funding Strategy of the IT in relation to the ex situ conservation and availability of PGRFA. The GCDDT's constitution provides for the Governing Body of the IT to give policy guidance to the Trust and to appoint four members of the Executive Board.

Germany supports the GCDDT by contributions of 1,5 Mio Euro in 2006 as well as in 2007 and intends, subject to the approval of the federal budget by the German Federal Parliament, to continue its support up to a total amount of 7,5 Mio Euro until 2010. As a donor to the GCDDT Germany will see that the GB's policy guidance is well reflected in the GCDDT's funding activities.

Para. 4.

1. Information on actions taken by Contracting Parties:

b. To promote voluntary contributions from sources within their country for plans and programs relevant for the implementation of the treaty.

Germany has informed the competent authorities and relevant public institutions as well the private sector through its associations by communication dated 19 December 2006 on the standard Material Transfer Agreement (sMTA) and the rights and obligations arising from it, including a German courtesy translation of the sMTA which has been agreed with Switzerland and Austria. On this occasion, the private sector has been encouraged to make voluntary payments whenever a product that incorporates material accessed from the Multilateral System under the IT is commercialised without restrictions to others for further research and breeding, as appropriate.

Para. 4.

2. Information on bilateral funding relevant to the funding strategy, available from sources within Contracting Parties

Germany is an important donor for the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and supports in this context various research activities on neglected crops and PGRFA with 7,3 Mio Euro from 2003 to 2007. Furthermore, e.g. in cooperation with different provinces in China, bilateral projects on the sustainable management of agrobiodiversity are supported with 3,5 Mio Euro from 2005 to 2009. Another bilateral project in Afghanistan, funded with 1,3 Mio Euro from 2007 to 2009, aims at sustainable use of the local diversity of wild plant species for nutrition and commercialisation. The German Agency of Technical Cooperation (GTZ) currently prepares a supraregional project of about 2 Mio Euro on food security and agrobiodiversity in view of the implementation of the IT - in cooperation with a Norwegian research institute – with a focus on Farmers' Rights and capacity building.

Para. 4.

3. Information on the plans and programs of Contracting Parties for building capacity in PGRFA and for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA

Due to shared responsibilities between the federal as well as the Laender's authorities and institutions and the private sector, the activities in the field of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) in Germany are organised in a rather complex way.

The framework for capacity building, conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources in Germany is provided by the National Programme for Genetic Resources of Agricultural and Horticultural Crops. It has been developed under the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) and was formally established in 2002. Within this programme all relevant stakeholders work together in an integrative approach to promote and increase the use of plant genetic resources based on ex situ conservation, in situ conservation and on farm management. The coordination and representation in international fora rests with BMELV whereas the Laender support the National Programme by establishing specific regional programmes or by integrating specific measures into existing other programmes. On an administrative and technical level the coordination and cooperation activities of BMELV are supported by the Information and Coordination Centre for Biological Diversity (IBV). IBV belongs to the Federal Agency for Agriculture and Food (BLE) and is inter alia responsible for supporting the development and monitoring of the enforcement of the National Programme on behalf of BMELV.

A) Information on Germany's Plans and Programmes for Building Capacity in PGRFA

Capacity building is an important component within research programmes and projects funded by BMELV, the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in the field of biodiversity and global change.

The following examples give an insight in the variety of authorities, institutions and organisations involved in this area:

- BMELV

The above mentioned National Programme for Genetic Resources of Agricultural and Horticultural Crops constitutes the framework for PGRFA related capacity building. In order to fulfil the objectives of the National Programme, BMELV has established a programme for model and demonstration projects for conservation, sustainable use and innovative approaches to the utilization of agrobiodiversity. Furthermore, there are special programmes in place to promote research, development and demonstration projects on renewable resources (Agency of Renewable Resources, FNR), on organic farming as well as on innovations in plant breeding.

Germany is developing a National Strategy on Biodiversity which will be supplemented and supported with regard to its implementation by a Strategy on Agrobiodiversity, the latter being developed by BMELV.

Under the responsibility of BMELV several research centres currently undertake research in the field of plant genetic resources, in particular the Federal Centre for Breeding Research on Cultivated Plants (BAZ), the Federal Agricultural Research Centre (FAL) and the Federal Biological Research Centre for Agriculture and Forestry (BBA).

- BMBF and DFG

The Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and the German Research Foundation (DFG) are the main bodies in Germany funding overall biodiversity research. They support young scientists including from developing countries, either through study visits in Germany or by enabling them to conduct research in their home country in order to obtain MSc or PhD degrees under supervision of University lecturers from both Germany and their home country.

Within the BMBF, several divisions cover various aspects related to biodiversity. For example a current programme deals with Biodiversity and Global Change (BIOLOG). A global cooperative programme in which BMBF is involved is the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF).

- BMZ

The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) supports technical, financial and educational development including capacity building in the field of agrobiodiversity. On behalf of BMZ, Capacity Building International (InWEnt) is engaged in human resource development. InWEnt runs an environment and natural resources programme for foreign trainees, specialists and junior employees to obtain advanced qualifications in Germany. The German Agency of Technical Cooperation (GTZ) provides support in the area of technical cooperation for sustainable development including activities in the field of agrobiodiversity and plant genetic resources.

- DAAD

The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), mainly funded by the German Federal Foreign Office and, in addition, by BMBF, BMZ, BMBF, the EU and others supports in the framework of its activities and programmes inter alia the exchange of academics working in the field of agrobiodiversity.

- Universities

Institutes for plant breeding and related matters are to be found at the universities in Bonn, Gießen, Göttingen, Halle-Wittenberg, Kiel, München (Weihenstephan), Stuttgart-Hohenheim and Kassel, the latter focussing on agrobiodiversity. In addition to the plant breeding institute at Stuttgart-Hohenheim university, there is the “F. W. Endowed Chair for Crop Diversity and Breeding Informatics“ at Hohenheim which is co-funded by the KWS SAAT AG and the university.

- Universities of Applied Science

Some universities of applied science hold institutes of agriculture and offer education and training in plant breeding and biodiversity related fields (e.g. in Nürtingen-Geislingen, Osnabrück, Westfalen/Soest, Wiesbaden/Geisenheim etc).

- Other Research Institutions

Within the Max-Planck-Society (e.g. Max-Planck-Institute for Plant Breeding Research, Max-Planck-Institute for Molecular Plant Physiology), the Leibniz Association (in particular the Leibniz Institute of Plant Genetics and Crop Plant Research (IPK) and the Leibniz-Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF)) as well as in the Helmholtz Association several institutions are engaged in plant breeding and biodiversity related research, as are several natural history museums.

- Trainee programmes of the private sector

Several plant breeding companies and others (e.g. KWS Saat AG) offer trainee positions for plant breeding on an irregular base. Furthermore, trainee positions are offered on an irregular base by various actors in the field of conservation of PGRFA (e.g. Stiftung Kaiserstühler Garten, VERN e.V.)

- Genebanks

Capacity building is an important task of genebanks as well; here IPK, BAZ and other institutions provide opportunities. They offer on an irregular base training and education for experts including from developing countries (see under B).

- Botanic Gardens

Botanic gardens assist actively in capacity building in biodiversity and related issues by offering training, education and public awareness (see under B).

B) Information on Germany's plans and programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA

- BMELV

BMELV supports projects of on farm management of PGRFA within the programme on model and demonstration projects in the field of agrobiodiversity while research is undertaken at the Federal Centre for Breeding Research on Cultivated Plants (BAZ), the Federal Agricultural Research Centre (FAL), the Federal Biological Research Centre for Agriculture and Forestry (BBA) and the Leibniz-Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF).

- BMBF

The German Plant Genome Research Program (GABI) supported by BMBF and private enterprises concentrates on the analysis of plant genomes, encompassing physical mapping, sequencing and annotation of genes as well as the elucidation of the (biochemical) functions of the identified genes and gene products with respect to the characteristics of major crop plants and model organisms. Whilst focussing mainly on genetic diversity of crop plants GABI contributes to the comprehensive understanding of genetic diversity in nature in general as well. GABI supports international cooperation by networking with many other national plant genomic research programmes in Europe and beyond.

- Laender Programmes

The Laender support the National Programme by establishing regional programmes or by integrating specific measures into existing other programmes. For example the “Programme on Cultural Landscape” (KULAP) supports projects of scattered mixed orchards in order to promote traditional apple varieties. Furthermore, in Brandenburg this programme (KULAP 2000) sponsors specifically the conservation of endangered regional crop species and varieties. Another example of a project supported within a Laender programme in order to promote conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA is one in North Rhine-Westphalia which deals with development and regional marketing of traditional varieties and products thereof.

- Cooperative Programme on Agricultural Structures and Coastal Protection

The Cooperative Programme on Agricultural Structures and Coastal Protection (GAK) is a funding instrument of the Federal Government together with the Laender, including funds of the European Union, for the promotion of sustainable rural development such as village renewal, rural road construction, coastal protection and agro-environmental measures, including support of the conservation and sustainable use of endangered PGRFA.

- Biosphere Reserves

On farm management of PGRFA in particular is undertaken in several Biosphere reserves in Germany.

- Genebanks

Regarding conservation of plant genetic resources most of this material is maintained ex situ in genebanks. The main ex situ collection of agricultural and horticultural plants is located at the Leibniz Institute of Plant Genetics and Crop Plant Research (IPK) in Gatersleben with external branches in Groß-Lüsewitz (potatoes) and Malchow/Poel (rape, fodder plants). The BAZ Institute of Fruit Breeding in Dresden-Pillnitz hosts a fruit genebank (see below), whereas the genebank for grapevine is located at the BAZ Institute of Grapevine Breeding in Siebeldingen.

- Conservation Networks

Within the framework of the National Programme, BMELV supports the development and establishment of conservation networks of ornamentals and fruits. Currently, a fruit genebank is under development to be coordinated by the BAZ, a genebank for roses to be coordinated by the city of Sangerhausen and a genebank for rhododendron to be coordinated by the horticultural research institution in Bad Zwischenahn.

- Botanic Gardens

Approximately 90 Botanic Gardens in Germany are members of the “Association of Botanic Gardens”. Some Botanic Gardens of the association (e.g. Botanic Garden and Botanic Museum in Berlin-Dahlem, Botanic Garden of the University of Bochum, Botanic Garden of Hamburg University and Botanic Garden of the University of Freiburg etc.) are part of or closely cooperate with universities. The Association promotes teaching, supports training and provides the opportunity to carry out research.

- Plant Breeding Companies

There are approximately 100 private plant breeding companies for crop plants in Germany, 50 of which run plant breeding programmes which support the sustainable use of PGRFA. Presently, 51 breeding companies and researchers of various institutions are organised in the Association for the Promotion of Private Plant Breeding in Germany (GFP) which promotes and funds research projects in plant breeding.

VII. LESOTHO

Para 3. Information on ways in which the Secretariat might facilitate the provision, by developed country Contracting Parties, of adequate resources for the implementation of the treaty in contracting parties that are developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

For developed countries

Para. 4.

1. Information on actions taken by Contracting Parties:

a. Within the governing bodies of relevant international mechanisms, funds and bodies, to ensure due priority and attention to the effective allocation of predictable and agreed resources for plans and programs relevant for the implementation of the treaty.

b. To promote voluntary contributions from sources within their country for plans and programs relevant for the implementation of the treaty.

There are currently no Plant Genetic Resources related projects in the country. The Lesotho government therefore remains the main source of funding.

Para. 4.

2. Information on bilateral funding relevant to the funding strategy, available from sources within Contracting Parties

None currently

Para. 4.

3. Information on the plans and programs of Contracting Parties for building capacity in PGRFA and for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA.

While Lesotho largely depends on local/government funding for plant genetic resources activities, we have, through SADC's Plant Genetic Resources network, submitted a two year work plan and budget for 2007-2008 to the Nordic countries on plant genetic resources (pgr) conservation and capacity building.

Paras 23-24. Contributions to special Fund for Agreed Purposes

ASAP

Paras 5, 27. Contributions to the Benefit -sharing Fund

ASAP

VIII. MADAGASCAR

PREMIÈRE COMMUNICATION

Para. 3. Informations sur les modalités selon lesquelles le Secrétariat pourrait faciliter la fourniture, par les Parties Contractantes qui sont des pays développés, de ressources adéquates pour la mise en œuvre du traité dans les Parties Contractantes qui sont des pays en développement ou des pays en transition.

Les avis des participants sont partagés quant à la compréhension de ces informations à fournir.

- Lesquelles des Parties contractantes (pays développés ou pays en développement ou pays en transition) sont concernées par ce point ?
- Concernant les ressources adéquates: Est qu'il s'agit de ressources financières, humaines ou autres moyens?

Toutefois, une suggestion a été avancée : avant de fournir les informations sur les modalités, il est tout d'abord nécessaire de faire un état de lieux et d'identifier les projets et les études

à mettre en œuvre pour la mise en œuvre du traité. Les participants se sont convenus qu'un éclaircissement au niveau du secrétariat serait à formuler par le PFN

Para. 4.

1. Informations sur les mesures prises par les Parties Contractantes :

a) au sein des organes directeurs des mécanismes, fonds et organes internationaux pertinents, accorder la priorité et l'attention requises à une allocation effective de ressources prévisibles et convenues à l'application des plans et programmes relevant de l'application du traité; (18.4 a) et

b) promouvoir des contributions volontaires de sources intérieures au pays pour des plans et programmes relevant de l'application du traité.

a) Les participants n'ont pas discuté sur ce point, en effet, Madagascar n'a pas encore pris aucune démarche ni mesure avec les organes directeurs des mécanismes, fonds et organes internationaux pertinents. Ce point est à discuter avec la Représentation de la FAO à Madagascar

b) Les participants reconnaissent que l'élaboration des plans et programmes relevant de l'application du Traité par les parties prenantes est indispensable

et figure parmi les actions prioritaires à entreprendre pour Madagascar.

Les ressources financières nécessaires pour l'élaboration de ces plans et programmes seront

-soit à programmer dans les activités relevant de l'application du Traité de la FAO

-soit à inscrire dans les lois des finances malgache

Para. 4.

2. Informations sur le financement bilatéral relevant de la stratégie de financement, disponible auprès de sources situées sur le territoire des Parties Contractantes.

Une entrevue avec la FAO laisse apparaître qu'il n'y a pas encore de financement bilatéral relevant de la Stratégie de financement disponible.

Para. 4.

3. Informations sur les plans et programmes des Parties Contractantes visant à renforcer les capacités en matière de ressources phytogénétiques pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture et de conservation et d'utilisation durable des ressources phytogénétiques pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture.

Les démarches suivantes ont été adoptées:

- Procéder en un état de lieux des connaissances des parties prenantes au Traité
- faire l'état des lieux de la conservation des RPGAA
- faire l'état des lieux de l'utilisation durable des RPGAA
- Identifier les lacunes et les domaines à renforcer
- Etablir le Plan de formation et de renforcement de capacités

Ces différentes étapes seront à réaliser suivant l'approche participative

Paras 23-24. Contributions au Fonds spécial à des fins convenues

Aussitôt que possible

Paras 5, 27. Contributions au Fonds pour le partage des avantages

Aussitôt que possible

Programme d'activités pluriannuel visant à englober tous les éléments des ressources phylogénétiques pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture¹⁸

Activités	Echéance	Observations : Travaux réalisés, questions à aborder, actions à entreprendre
Législations et réglementations nationales		
1. Elaborer des textes pour la mise en oeuvre du TIRPGAA conformément à la Convention sur la Diversité Biologique (CDB) et en cohérence avec les textes juridiques en vigueur à Madagascar.	2010	02 avant projets de loi ont été déjà élaborés : Loi cadre sur l'accès aux ressources biologiques malgaches et aux savoirs qui leur sont attachés en 2000 et l'Avant projet de Loi sur les RPGAA en septembre 2005. Les actions à entreprendre consistent à 1. Mettre à jour les deux textes déjà élaborés suivant le contexte politique national et les mettre en cohérence 2. Finaliser l'unique texte (01 Loi Cadre) englobant toutes les Ressources biologiques de Madagascar 3. Elaborer par la suite en ce qui les concerne des textes d'application
2. Actualiser/Elaborer et vulgariser les textes relatifs à l'agrobiodiversité	2009	

¹⁸ En février 2007, le Point Focal National sur les Ressources Phylogénétiques pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture a soumis au Secrétariat de la Commission des ressources génétiques pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture, le Programme d'activités pluriannuel de Madagascar qui vise à englober tous les éléments des ressources phylogénétiques pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture. Ce programme a été incorporé dans cet annexe pour refléter les activités en cours et planifiées dans le cadre de l'application de la stratégie de financement.

3. Mettre en oeuvre la loi sur les ressources semencières		
4. Elaborer et adopter une loi nationale sur le droit des communautés locales des agriculteurs et des selectionneurs	2010	
5. Adopter le projet de texte sur la biosécurité	En cours	

Activités	Echéance	Observations : Travaux réalisés, questions à aborder, actions à entreprendre
6. Mettre en oeuvre la Convention nationale portant sur l'accès et échange d'informations relatives aux ressources phylogénétiques et aux plantes sauvages apparentées (CWR)	2009	<p>Le modèle de convention sur l'accès et le partage d'information a été élaboré et initiée dans le cadre du projet UNEP/GEF/CWR :</p> <p>« Conservation in situ des parents sauvages des plantes cultivées grâce à une meilleure gestion de l'information et a des application sur le terrain »</p>
Stratégies, Plans et Programmes		
7. Mettre en place un « Comité national de coordination » pour la gestion des Ressources Phylogénétiques (RPG)	2007	<p>Les RPG englobent les RPGAA, les Parents Sauvages des Plantes Cultivées (PSPC ou PSA), les RPG forestières ayant trait à l'alimentation et à l'agriculture</p>
8. Mettre en cohérence la mise en oeuvre des différents plans stratégiques actuellement existants à travers le comité national de coordination	2009	<p>Les existants sont :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stratégie Nationale de Gestion Durable de la Biodiversité (SNGDB) - Plan National stratégique pour la gestion des RPG Forestières (révisé en 2005) - Draft du plan stratégique pour la conservation et l'utilisation durable de l'agrobiodiversité (2006) - Le développement du cadre légal pour l'accès aux informations et le partage de données en tant que partie intégrante de la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie pour la conservation et

		l'utilisation durables des plantes est en cours
9. Elaboration du Plan Stratégique National pour la conservation et l'utilisation durable des RPG	2010-2012	Avec prise en considération des existants mentionnés ci-dessus.
10. Intégrer aux politiques et programmes agricoles existants des considérations sur la protection et la mise en valeur des RPG	A partir de 2008	
11. Elaboration de programme d'action national des RPGAA à soumettre au plan d'action mondial	2010	
Renforcement des capacités		
Considérer en priorité les besoins de renforcement des capacités locales, dans l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre du plan Stratégique National pour la conservation et l'utilisation durable des RPG	2009	
Le renforcement des capacités nationales nécessaires à l'exécution des obligations découlant du Traité.	2008	

Activités	Echéance	Observations : Travaux réalisés, questions à aborder, actions à entreprendre
Renforcer les sélectionneurs de semences		
IEC		
Sensibiliser le public sur l'importance de la RPG et la nécessité de sa conservation		
Promouvoir la participation large du public à toutes les initiatives de protection et de valorisation des RPG		
Organiser des échanges -expertise en matière en matière de conservation et développement des RPG		
Conservation in situ		
Promouvoir la conservation in situ par une approche écosystème		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recenser les espèces et variétés locales des plantes cultivées et des espèces de PSPC menacées d'extinction - Identifier les menaces sur ces espèces et variétés - Prospecter les zones à forte concentration d'espèces et variétés locales - Caractériser les performances génétiques des variétés locales - Collecter et conserver les semences et des espèces, les variétés locales et variétés améliorées développées à Madagascar - Renforcer le programme de multiplication des espèces, écotypes locaux menacés d'extinction

Elaborer un programme participatif de conservation in situ des espèces et écotypes menacés de disparition.		
Appuyer le développement d'entreprises semencières privées et de groupements de paysans semenciers	2007-2012	Activités prioritaires inscrites dans Madagascar Action Plan (2007-2012) Engagement 4 : Développement Rural Défi 3 : Lancer une révolution verte durable
Entreprendre des Recherches et améliorations variétales		
Assurer l'encadrement technique		
Procéder à l'ouverture par adhésion aux conventions internationales et importation de semences		
Conservation ex-situ		
Elaborer un programme d'appui à la conservation des variétés cultivées		
Conserver la variabilité des écotypes locaux		

Activités	Echéance	Observations : Travaux réalisés, questions à aborder, actions à entreprendre
Valorisation et utilisation		
Capitaliser les savoirs et savoirs faire traditionnels en matière des RPG		
Mettre en place un cadre de recherche et de prévention des risques liés à la biotechnologie		
Valoriser les ressources agrobiologiques		
Développer une stratégie régionale de promotion commerciale des produits agricoles locaux		
Améliorer la disponibilité des ressources génétiques et des technologies		
Renforcer les réseaux thématiques de recherche sur les ressources		
Promouvoir la protection et l'utilisation durable des ressources génétiques ayant un intérêt réel ou potentiel pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture		<p>Deux organismes détiennent plus de 95% de la collection nationale formelle de RPGAA :</p> <p>FOFIFA (Centre National de Recherche Appliquée au Développement Rural), et</p> <p>FIFAMANOR (Coopération Madagascar-Norvège pour le Développement de l'Élevage et de l'Agriculture).</p>

DEUXIÈME COMMUNICATION

Des ressources financières provenant de la FAO pour la mise en place de la nouvelle approche de suivi de la mise en oeuvre du Plan d'Action Mondiale (PAM) à Madagascar ont été identifiées. L'accord de financement est en cours. Aucun financement n'a encore été accordé pour le pays.

Le Traité international sur les ressources phytogénétiques pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (TIRPGAA) a été parmi les Conventions/Traités internationaux ratifiés par Madagascar, priorisé, proposé et à soumettre en requête de financement pour la période de 2008-2011, par suite de l'alignement de Madagascar Action Plan (MAP) à l'UNDAF MADAGASCAR (Développement Rural/Environnement).

IX. NIGER

Para 3. Information on ways in which the Secretariat might facilitate the provision, by developed country Contracting Parties, of adequate resources for the implementation of the treaty in Contracting Parties that are developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Le Secrétariat doit:

-Rappeler aux Parties contractantes qui sont des pays développés sur les différentes provisions du Traité (article 18.4 (c)) et celles de la stratégies de financement sur le rôle qui leur incombe dans l'optique de la réalisation des objectifs du Traité.

-Demander à ces Parties contractantes de prendre les dispositions nécessaires à faciliter, au niveau de leur territoire, la collecte des fonds prévus dans la stratégie de financement. En rappel, ces Pays doivent s'acquitter de leurs contributions pour le budget et inciter les structures ou organismes (physique ou moral) de leur zone d'influence à appuyer financièrement ou techniquement la mise en application du Traité pour la préservation et

l'utilisation durable des ressources phytogénétiques pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (RPGAA). Ainsi comme demandé à toutes les Parties, les Parties contractantes que sont les pays développés doivent:

- 1) promouvoir au niveau national les contributions volontaires par des personnes physiques ou morales principalement utilisatrices des RPGAA ;
- 2) recenser au moins les structures les plus grandes consommatrices des RPGAA ou de leurs dérivés et les mettre en contact avec le secrétariat ou une structure nationale chargée de la collecte des ressources (contributions volontaires) au profit du Secrétariat du Traité (SE) ;
- 3) recenser les mécanismes de financement existant sur leur territoire et au besoin de leur communiquer le programme et plan d'action du Traité comme action d'intérêt qui bénéficie d'un privilège en matière de financement ;
- 4) renforcer et appuyer l'autorité du point focal national du Traité en matière de suivi de toutes ces dispositions.

- Le SE doit en outre disposer d'un programme de travail sur les RPGAA réaliste et concis pour tous les pays nécessitant un appui dans le cadre de la mise en application du Traité. A cet effet tous doivent élaborer un plan d'action et un programme de travail qui peut être mis en commun avec l'appui de l'Organe Directeur du Traité (OD).

- Le SE, sous l'autorité de l'OD, doit évaluer les différentes propositions de plan d'action et programme avant d'autoriser leur financement. Les critères d'évaluation doivent être définies par des techniciens avertis en vue d'observer une certaine équité dans l'allocation des fonds et promouvoir efficacement l'application du Traité. A cet effet, il est indispensable de mettre en place un comité technique pour évaluer la conformité des programmes et plans nationaux avec le Plan d'action mondial pour la conservation et l'utilisation durable des ressources phytogénétiques.

Para. 4.

1. Information on actions taken by Contracting Parties:

a. Within the governing bodies of relevant international mechanisms, funds and bodies, to ensure due priority and attention to the effective allocation of predictable and agreed resources for plans and programs relevant for the implementation of the treaty.

b. To promote voluntary contributions from sources within their country for plans and programs relevant for the implementation of the treaty.

Le Niger est peu concerné par ces questions puisqu'aucun organisme ou mécanisme, national ou résident sur le territoire nigérien, de financement des activités relatives à la mise en application du Traité n'existe. Cependant le Niger a quelques cadres juridiques et des stratégies ou plan d'action cadre pour l'exécution des activités qui cadrent bien avec la préservation des RPGAA. Il y a notamment la Stratégie nationale et plan d'action en matière de biodiversité (1998), la Stratégie nationale de réduction de la pauvreté (2002), la Stratégie de développement rural (2003) et plan d'action (2006).

Ces documents et bien d'autres, sans être spécifiquement liés au Traité et à son application, cadre bien avec les objectifs de préservation des RPGAA et mettent l'accent sur la participation ou la forte implication des populations (dont parfois les agriculteurs) pour tirer profit de l'exploitation des ressources génétiques. La population du Niger, plus de 11 millions d'habitants, est constitué d'au moins 83,7% de ruraux dont les activités principales sont l'agriculture et l'élevage. L'exploitation des RPGAA est une activité courante à laquelle tout intervenant en milieu rural, dans le sens de l'amélioration des conditions de vie, doit appuyer.

Comme note ci-dessus, ces informations doivent être transmises au SE du Traité qui les ventilent aux autres Parties contractantes (bénéficiaires d'appui). Le Point focal doit être à mesure de fournir ces informations et au cas où il n'y arrive pas, il doit le faire de concert, c'est-à-dire avec l'appui du SE ou du comité technique mis en place à cet effet.

Para. 4.

2. Information on bilateral funding relevant to the funding strategy, available from sources within Contracting Parties

Voir ci-dessus (3 et 4-1)

Para. 4.

3. Information on the plans and programs of contracting parties for building capacity in PGRFA and for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA.

Au Niger, depuis 1995, il a été engagé des réflexions sur comment effectuer une conservation durable des ressources Phytogénétiques de façon général. Un comité national des ressources phytogénétiques et un programme minimum a été élaboré. En 2001, suite à une formation des techniciens de la recherche agronomique sur la conservation et l'utilisation durable des ressources phytogénétiques, un programme inspiré du plan d'action mondial (1996) a été élaboré. Ce programme nécessite cependant d'être actualisé en impliquant davantage des partenaires et acteurs du territoire national.

Paras 23-24. Contributions to special Fund for Agreed Purposes

Il n'y a pas d'initiatives prises à ce niveau.

Paras 5, 27. Contributions to the Benefit Sharing Fund

Il n'y a pas d'initiatives prises à ce niveau.

X. PAKISTAN

Para 3. Information on ways in which the Secretariat might facilitate the provision, by developed country Contracting Parties, of adequate resources for the implementation of the treaty contracting parties that are developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

There is a need to involve stakeholders from developed and developing countries for further planning on how to implement the multilateral system for plant genetic resources utilization and conservation.

Financial resources for the implementation of Treaty have to be sought from developed countries so this action is more related to developed country Contracting parties.

The Plant Genetic Resources Programme (PGRP) has initiated a project in collaboration with FAO on information sharing mechanisms and its report is expected by April, 2007.

Para. 4.

1. Information on actions taken by Contracting Parties:

a. Within the governing bodies of relevant international mechanisms, funds and bodies, to ensure due priority and attention to the effective allocation of predictable and agreed resources for plans and programs relevant for the implementation of the treaty.

b. To promote voluntary contributions from sources within their country for plans and programs relevant for the implementation of the treaty.

The Government of Pakistan is providing adequate funds to various institutes for the conservation and utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA), either through core funding or development projects.

Ad. a. The genebank of the Plant Genetic Resources Program follows the international mechanism for the distribution of germplasm within the country and abroad. PGRP has initiated standard material transfer agreements for the exchange of genetic resources.

Ad. b. Plant Genetic Resources Programme has requested repeatedly to federal and provincial researchers to contribute their particular plant genetic resources for conservation purposes and some of these are already stored in the genebank.

Para. 4.

2. Information on bilateral funding relevant to the funding strategy, available from sources within Contracting Parties

Not applicable to PARC

Para. 4.

3. Information on the plans and programs of Contracting Parties for building capacity in PGRFA and for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA.

Plant Genetic Resources Programme. The Agricultural Research Centre (NARC) has organized many seminars, workshops and symposia to raise awareness amongst the provincial and federal researchers engaged in research activities. PGRP also conducted a research on the utilization of indigenous plant genetic resources in collaboration with Bioversity International's Regional Office of Central West Asia and North Africa (CWANA).

The national universities actively collaborate with the PGRP, that provides research facilities to post graduate students in the field of plant genetic resources conservation and utilization, to enhance capacity building within the country.

Many universities have included genetic resources conservation, evaluation and utilization in their curricula for post graduate syllabi.

XI. SWEDEN

Para. 4.

1. Information on actions taken by Contracting Parties:

a. Within the governing bodies of relevant international mechanisms, funds and bodies, to ensure due priority and attention to the effective allocation of predictable and agreed resources for plans and programs relevant for the implementation of the treaty.

b. To promote voluntary contributions from sources within their country for plans and programs relevant for the implementation of the treaty.

Ad. a. Sweden has put much emphasis on international collaboration regarding plant genetic resources, as a national partner, as part of the Nordic collaboration within the Nordic Council of Ministers and as an EU member. Collaborating partners are the Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation (Sida), the Swedish Biodiversity Centre, the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) and the Nordic Gene Bank. Sweden has taken part in regional collaboration schemes that have been carried out with

Southern Africa (the SADC countries), East Africa, South-Eastern Europe as well as the Baltic countries and Northwest Russia. A new cooperation partnership is currently in its final planning phase in central Asia.

Sweden has been an active partner in the negotiations of the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources and the associated Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA).

The National Programme on Plant Genetic Resources

National work on plant genetic resources is part of the country's work with environmental quality goals. These goals are set by the Swedish Parliament and address the complexities of sustainable development. The National Programme on Plant Genetic Resources aims at the sustainable conservation and use of plant genetic resources. It also aims at increased food safety, sustainable agriculture, conserved biodiversity and preservation of the cultivated cultural heritage. Different actors take part in the programme and activities within the programme include conservation, utilisation, research and development, education and information, international initiatives as well as activities within authorities and the civil society. In most of its activities, the programme stresses the importance of international collaboration. The material within the programme must be well documented and information about the material must be free.

Mr Karl Erik Olsson, former Minister of agriculture, is now a board member of the Global Crop Diversity Trust in one of the seats reserved for the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Sweden is financing one Junior Professional Officer (JPO) position at the Trust.

Ad. b. To facilitate the last steps in the negotiations of the Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA) within the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Sweden provided approximately SEK 5 million for the organization of a conference on this subject from April 21 to 28, 2006, which eventually lead to the successful completion of the negotiations in June of the same year.

Sweden has been active in the establishment of the Global Crop Diversity Trust and was one of the Trust's early contributors (SEK 50 million).

Para. 4.

3. Information on bilateral funding relevant to the funding strategy, available from sources within Contracting Parties

Funding is available within the Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation (Sida) and the Nordic Gene Bank, subject to the respective strategies of these organisations.

The Nordic countries, through the Nordic Council of Ministers and with the Nordic Gene Bank as collaborating partner, have supported the SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre and the national programmes in SADC for 18 years. The Nordic countries' contribution during this period has been SEK 160 million. The present work is oriented towards consolidation. The SADC community has successively taken a larger and larger financial responsibility for the activities and is at present funding 90 percent of the work.

Sweden also supports EAPGREN (the network for plant genetic resources for Eastern and parts of Central Africa) under the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA). This support has been going on for three years and will be prolonged for another two years. The programme will be evaluated during 2007. The first five phase budget (Swedish contribution) is SEK 34.5 million.

Swedish support through Sida is also channelled to SEEDNet, which is a PGR network between ten countries in South East Europe. The network was initiated in 2004 and will receive support from Sida over a period of ten years. The Swedish contribution is SEK 36.2 million.

At present Sweden is initiating a new programme in Central Asia. After a planned six month inception phase ending in autumn 2007 a four year project will be considered. The

vision for cooperation is 15 to 20 years. The planned Swedish contribution for the first four years is SEK 30 million.

Para. 4.

4. Information on the plans and programs of Contracting Parties for building capacity in PGRFA and for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA.

Capacity building as well as conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources are major components of the Swedish plans and programmes. The Nordic Gene Bank, the Swedish Biodiversity Centre and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) are the Nordic and national institutions that have contributed to this. Activities range from on-the job/hands-on training to PhD studies.

XII. SYRIA

Para. 3

In relation to item 3, we think that the Treaty can make direct contacts with developed states, seeds companies, and with other agriculture companies to establish a dialogue to encourage them to contribute with funds for the implementation of the Treaty. The Treaty does not impose any conditions to Contracting Parties to contribute with money, but it encourages developed states to do so.

Para. 4

In relation to item 4, this action basically concerns developed states whose financial capabilities allow them to provide voluntary contributions for the implementation of the Treaty.

XIII. URUGUAY

Para. 3.

Información sobre el modo en que la Secretaría podría facilitar el suministro por las Partes Contratantes que son países desarrollados, de recursos adecuados para la aplicación del tratado en las Partes Contratantes que son países en desarrollo o países con economía en transición.

Uruguay entiende que la Secretaría podría facilitar dicho suministro de recursos a través del establecimiento de Cartas de Acuerdo formales entre las Partes, similares a las que establece FAO con los países, si fuera necesario, y contra proyectos presentados o cronogramas de actividades, tomando como base el Plan de Acción Mundial y las prioridades establecidas por los receptores.

Para. 4.

1. Información sobre medidas adoptadas por las Partes Contratantes:

a. en los órganos rectores de los mecanismos, fondos y órganos internacionales pertinentes para garantizar que se conceda la debida prioridad y atención a la designación efectiva de recursos previsibles y convenidos para los planes y programas pertinentes para la aplicación del tratado y

b. promover las contribuciones voluntarias procedentes de fuentes de sus países, destinadas a los planes y programas pertinentes para la aplicación del tratado.

Iniciativas de las Naciones Unidas (CNUMAD):

Uruguay es signatario del Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica, y aprobó la Agenda 21, documento acordado en junio de 1992 por la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo (Cumbre para la Tierra), celebrada en Río de Janeiro.

Uruguay ratificó la Convención de las Naciones Unidas de Lucha contra la Desertificación (UNCCD), y designó a la Dirección Nacional de Medio Ambiente (DINAMA) del

Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente (MVOTMA) como autoridad competente y punto de contacto para la instrumentación y aplicación de las mencionadas Convenciones, coincidiendo con los principios y objetivos del Tratado.

También ratificó la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC) y posteriormente el Protocolo de Kyoto. El MVOTMA es el punto de contacto nacional también en ambos casos.

Iniciativas regionales:

Uruguay forma parte a través de su Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria (INIA) de PROCISUR, el Programa Cooperativo para el Desarrollo Tecnológico Agroalimentario y Agroindustrial del Cono Sur, el cual cuenta con una Red de Recursos Genéticos de los países del Cono Sur, REGENSUR, mantenida a solicitud de los países, donde se asigna prioridad y atención a la asignación efectiva de recursos, en la medida de las posibilidades regionales, a contenidos y objetivos concordantes con los establecidos por el Tratado Internacional. PROCISUR es un programa sustentado económicamente por los países que forman parte del Programa, a través de cuotas anuales, y aplica y capta fondos para proyectos regionales donde se consideran los objetivos establecidos en el Tratado Internacional.

Uruguay, como parte de la REGENSUR, participó en la coordinación de la Estrategia Regional para las Américas del Fondo Fiduciario para la Conservación de los Cultivos (GCDT) durante el año 2005, coordinando también la Reunión continental realizada en Montevideo, de la cual participaron las seis Redes de Recursos Genéticos de las Américas y la mayoría de los países de la región. En dicha reunión se analizaron, discutieron y acordaron los mecanismos que los países consideraban convenientes para la aplicación de los principios del Tratado y su relación con el Fondo.

También Uruguay aporta fondos a FONTAGRO y tiene en este momento la presidencia pro tempore de FORAGRO. En ambos foros, la posición de Uruguay ha sido coincidente respecto de la prioridad asignada a los recursos genéticos en concordancia con los planes y programas pertinentes para la aplicación del Tratado.

Centros internacionales de Investigación Agrícola:

Varias instituciones nacionales interactúan con diversos Centros Internacionales, fundamentalmente las que desarrollan mejoramiento genético. Los principales centros del GCGIAI con los que el país trabaja son el International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) (trigo y maíz), el International Potato Center (CIP) (papa) y el International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) (arroz y porotos); siendo importante la contribución de germoplasma a programas de mejoramiento en algunas de estas especies, acuerdos que se extenderán ahora a través del Sistema Multilateral del Tratado.

Biodiversity International:

En el caso particular de Biodiversity International, se ha interactuado desde la creación del entonces IBPGR, recibiendo apoyos para colectas, cursos, e interaccionando y presentando las prioridades para el país, concordantes con los principios del Tratado.

Para. 4.

2. Información sobre la financiación bilateral de cara a la estrategia de financiación, procedente de fuentes dentro de las Partes Contratantes.

Acuerdos bilaterales entre países y entre instituciones de investigación y docencia han existido desde hace varios años, y con varios países que son Partes Contratantes del Tratado. En dichos convenios, varios objetivos son concordantes con los principios del Tratado, dado que es un tema prioritario para el país, y en especial a partir del año 2005 con la nueva administración. Pero no ha habido nuevas instancias originadas por la Ratificación del Tratado Internacional sobre los Recursos Fitogenéticos para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (TIRFAA).

Para. 4.

3. Información sobre los planes y programas de las Partes Contratantes para la creación de capacidad en relación con los recursos fitogenéticos para la alimentación y la agricultura y para la conservación y la utilización sostenible de los recursos filogenéticos para la alimentación y agricultura.

Varias instancias pueden ser consideradas como sumamente importantes en lo que tiene que ver con creación de capacidades en los últimos años:

- Comité Nacional sobre Recursos Fitogenéticos. El Comité coordina acciones, discute políticas y asesora al Poder Ejecutivo en el tema. Está integrado por el Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca, que lo preside, por el Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente, actuando en la vicepresidencia, el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, el Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria y la Universidad de la República.

- Estudio y propuesta de un Proyecto de Ley de Creación del Sistema Nacional de Recursos Genéticos y Ley de Acceso a los Recursos Genéticos y Conocimientos Tradicionales Asociados. El Comité Nacional coordinó los talleres nacionales para discutir el tema durante los años 2006 y 2007. Se basó en los antecedentes del trabajo de un grupo interinstitucional que trabajó en el año 2001, trabajo luego interrumpido y retomado a partir del año 2005.

- Creación de la Unidad de Recursos Genéticos de INIA. La misma se creó en 1993 y se completaron las facilidades necesarias durante los últimos años. Dicha Unidad dispone de facilidades de conservación a Largo Plazo para semillas ortodoxas, así como de facilidades de conservación in vitro. Ello se sumó a las capacidades que ya disponían de conservación a campo y a mediano plazo, tanto INIA como la Facultad de Agronomía de la Universidad de la República.

- Elaboración del Segundo Informe País sobre los Recursos Fitogenéticos para la Alimentación y la Agricultura. El proceso comenzó en diciembre de 2006, firmándose una Carta de Entendimiento con FAO, que financió parte del proceso de elaboración del Informe. Se desarrollaron tres talleres nacionales, y se contó con la colaboración de casi treinta instituciones gubernamentales, no gubernamentales y municipales. La elaboración del Informe ha sido una herramienta sumamente eficaz para motivar, informar y lograr una amplia participación que ha permitido priorizar y potenciar acciones para la gestión y el manejo de los recursos fitogenéticos nacionales en el futuro cercano.

- Participación en la discusión y elaboración del Tercer Informe País para el Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica, coordinado por el MVOTMA.

 - Creación e implementación del Proyecto Producción Responsable, en el ámbito del MGAP.

 - Se ha avanzado en diversos proyectos de investigación que fortalecen capacidades nacionales, y donde es prioritario el tema recursos fitogenéticos para la alimentación y la agricultura y se prioriza la conservación y la utilización sostenible de los recursos fitogenéticos para la alimentación y la agricultura.
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