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منظمة الأغذية
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para la
Agricultura
y la
Alimentación

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**INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

FIRST SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY

Madrid, Spain, 12-16 June 2006

**ANALYSIS OF FAO'S OVERALL WORK ON PLANT GENETIC
RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE AND THE WORK
OF OTHER RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS, IDENTIFYING THE
FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES INVOLVED**

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Interim Committee for the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, at its second meeting in November 2004, requested the FAO Secretariat to “prepare an analysis of FAO’s overall work on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the work of other relevant institutions, including on the implementation of the International Treaty, the *Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*, the Facilitating Mechanism, the CGIAR System, and on the Global Crop Diversity Trust, in order to identify the financial and human resources involved, so as to enable the Governing Body to take decisions on human and financial needs.”¹

2. This document provides an overview and a mere analysis of those activities, cross-referencing where relevant to more detailed information sources. Specific activities in support of the *Global Plan of Action*, including the Facilitating Mechanism for the implementation of the Plan are included in the document, *Report on the status of implementation of the Global Plan of Action*.² The information gathered from FAO, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), and the Global Crop Diversity Trust was provided by the organizations themselves. Other sections of this document were prepared using information reported by each organization to the last session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, or to the last meeting of its Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITWG-PGR). Finally, information from some relevant institutions was extracted from their published annual programme or work. In each case the sources of information reported in this document are indicated where appropriate.

3. It is to be noted that the information provided in relation to FAO, the CGIAR Centres and the Global Crop Diversity Trust, also includes budgets for the activities and programmes, while the information from other organizations refers only to the content of programmes relevant to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, as published by those organizations. For every organization, very little information is available on human resources.

4. In addition to the request made by the Second Meeting of the Interim Committee, the Open-ended Working Group on the Rules of Procedure and the Financial Rules of the Governing Body, Compliance, and the Funding Strategy for the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture requested the Interim Secretariat to collect and make available to the first session of the Governing Body information on the practices of other relevant bodies regarding priority-setting, eligibility criteria and operational procedures³. The document, *Report on priority setting, eligibility criteria and operational procedures relevant for the implementation of the Funding Strategy of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources*

¹ CGRFA/MIC-2/04/REP para 25.

² IT/GB-1/06/Inf.6.

³ CGRFA/IC/OWG-1/05/REP para 22.

for *Food and Agriculture*,⁴ responds to that request by analyzing the priority-setting processes, eligibility criteria and operational procedures of seventeen selected organizations. It complements the information provided by the present document.⁵

II. THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

5. FAO provides extensive information on its activities on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture on a regular basis to the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in the FAO report on Programmes and Activities on Agricultural Biological Diversity activities. The last report (2004), divided into three documents on sectoral matters, cross-sectoral matters and priority areas for interdisciplinary action, included activities carried out in 2003-2004⁶ and planned activities in 2005. The same structure has been used for this section of the document. However, for the sake of economy, only FAO's technical programmes directly focused on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture for the current biennium 2006-2007 are summarized below. FAO staff salaries are included. In addition, this section presents information on FAO allocations to the Secretariat of the International Treaty of Plant Genetic Resources and the Secretariat of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Only regular budget allocations are indicated; data for extrabudgetary contributions was not available at the time of preparation of this document.

Budget allocations to the Regular Programme of work with components relevant to crop and forage genetic resources, and estimated weight of these components⁷

Programme element	Biennial Budget US\$ millions	Estimated weight of PGR components
Technical Support to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	2,875	High
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources	2,621	High
Sustainable Intensification of Crop Production Systems through Nuclear Technologies and Biotechnology	2,089	Medium
Crop Production Systems: Sustainable Intensification, Diversification and Biodiversity	4,328	Medium
The Secretariat on the International Plant Protection Convention	4,656	Low

6. *Technical support for the implementation of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* focuses in particular to implementation of its components (*Global Plan of Action*, international *ex situ* collections, networks, global information system and

⁴ IT/GB-1/06/Inf.11.

⁵ Additional information is also provided in documents IT/GB-1/06/Inf.4 *Report on the status of cooperation with other International Organizations*, and IT/GB-1/06/13 *Draft work programme and budget for the biennium 2006/2007*.

⁶ CGRFA-10/04/10.1, 10.2 and 10.3.

⁷ FAO Programme of Work and Budget 2006-2007, <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/010/j7290e/j7290e00.htm>.

reports on the *State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources*), as well as support for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and its ITWG/PGR. Policies set through the Treaty are complemented by the programme *Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources*. Technical assistance to member countries and capacity-building in integrating the conservation of PGR with their sustainable use in plant breeding (including associated biotechnologies), seed systems, promoting use of alternative crops and cultivars, emphasizing under-utilized species and their genetic resources and support for integrated ecosystem approach and on-farm management of crop associated biodiversity.

7. Support to the *Global Plan of Action* includes both normative and technical assistance on its various priority activity areas. FAO, in collaboration with IPGRI is making a strong effort to extend the monitoring exercise to all countries, and initiated the establishment of the Facilitating Mechanism for the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*, and its information portal, in cooperation with its partners, the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) and the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR).⁸ FAO is also assisting the Technical Advisory Group of the Global Crop Diversity Trust. Technical assistance was provided to countries to develop national legislation on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (plant genetic resources) in line with the Treaty, and to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. During 2004-2005, technical support was provided to the Tenth Regular Session of the Commission and to the Third Session of the Intergovernmental Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources.

8. Strengthening Sustainable Seed Production and Seed Security Systems in Member Countries is part of FAO's effort to strengthen linkages between conservation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and its sustainable use. It is aimed to provide technical advice and assistance in defining appropriate and harmonized seed policies and programmes to improve national seed and planting material supply systems, at national and regional levels, and to rehabilitate seed supply systems after disasters.

9. Other technical areas of FAO Programme of Work with some components on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture include PE 2AA05 - *Sustainable Intensification of Crop Production Systems through Nuclear Technologies and Biotechnology*, PE 2AA06 - *Crop Production Systems: Sustainable Intensification, Diversification and Biodiversity* and PE 2CP01 - *The Secretariat on the International Plant Protection Convention*.

10. In addition to these technical programmes, the work of the Commission is important, in particular because the Commission oversees a number of Supporting Components to the Treaty. The budget for the *Secretariat of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* for the current biennium 2006-2007 is US\$ 2,077 million, to assist development of internationally agreed frameworks to cover all components of biodiversity of relevance to food and agriculture.

11. The Eleventh Regular session of the Commission to be held in 2007, will review the status and needs of the various sectors of biodiversity for food and agriculture other than plant and animals, as well as the agro-ecosystem approach to genetic resource management and conservation. It will adopt a multi-year programme of work, including on support to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and to the First International Technical Conference on Animal Genetic Resources.

⁸ See IT/GB-1/06/Inf.6 for more information.

12. In the current FAO Programme of Work and Budget, FAO is making a contribution towards the budget of the International Treaty of US\$ 1,124 million. The overall resources available for 2006 and 2007 to the Treaty will be defined by the final budget adopted by the Governing Body at this Session.⁹

13. FAO also undertakes other activities on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture from a cross-sectoral perspective, such as legal activities, economic and social activities, or activities undertaken from a cross-cutting sustainable development perspective. Examples include Globally Important Ingenious Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS),¹⁰ in partnership with several other organizations such as The Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) of UNESCO,¹¹ which aims to establish the basis for international recognition, conservation and sustainable management of GIAHS and their associated landscapes, biodiversity, knowledge systems and cultures throughout the world.¹²

III. OTHER UNITED NATIONS AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

*Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)*¹³

14. Upon invitation by the Executive Secretary of the CBD, FAO identified and assessed relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments on agricultural biological diversity at the international level, in close collaboration with other relevant United Nations bodies and regional and international organizations. The results were reported back to the Conference of the Parties through the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and ultimately contributed to the adoption of the multi-year Programme of Work on Agricultural Biological Diversity by the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the CBD.¹⁴

15. At its Fifth Meeting, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary of the CBD to invite FAO to support the development and implementation of the Programme of Work on Agricultural Biological Diversity. FAO is facilitating and coordinating the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators and the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity within the framework of the Programme of Work on Agricultural Biodiversity. In addition, the Conference of the Parties has welcomed the contribution that the *Global Plan of Action* provides to the implementation of the Convention and has endorsed its priorities and policy recommendations, while recognizing the need for further work in the context of the FAO Global System.¹⁵ In Decision V/5, *Annex 5*, the Conference of the Parties affirmed that the Programme of Work on Agricultural Biodiversity was developed “bearing in mind the need [...] to build upon existing international plans of action [...]”

⁹ IT/GB-1/06/13, *Draft work programme and budget for the biennium 2006/2007*.

¹⁰ <http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/agll/giahs/projsum-e.stm>.

¹¹ See para. 35-40 of this document.

¹² <http://www.fao.org/ag/agl/agll/giahs/projsum-e.stm>.

¹³ Information under this section was provided by the CBD secretariat for reporting to the ITWG-PGR on activities carried out by the CBD contributing to the monitoring of the *Global Plan of Action* and the second *State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*.

¹⁴ COP Decision V/5.

¹⁵ COP Decision III/11, paragraph 19.

that have been agreed by countries, in particular the *Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*". The implementation of relevant parts of this Programme of Work is therefore a direct contribution to the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action*.

16. Several decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD appealed to Parties and other governments to give priority consideration to the signature and ratification of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, of which the *Global Plan of Action* is a supporting component, recognizing the role of the Treaty as an important instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources leading to hunger reduction and poverty alleviation.

17. Following the adoption of the CBD's Global Strategy for Plant Conservation¹⁶, the Executive Secretary of the CBD invited FAO, as lead organization in collaboration with the IPGRI, to support its further development and, more specifically, to consider facilitating the organization of the stakeholder consultations of:

- Target 6: "At least 30 percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity";
- Target 9: "70 percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained";
- Target 12: "30 percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed"; and
- Target 13: "The decline of plant resources and associated local and indigenous knowledge innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted".

18. During the stakeholder consultations, it was recognized that FAO's work would contribute towards the implementation of many of the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, especially through the *Global Plan of Action*, the Forest Resources Assessment and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. New datasets developed in the preparation of the second Report and the process of monitoring the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action* can further contribute to developing baseline data and tools to assess progress towards the implementation of the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, in particular Target 9.¹⁷

19. The Ecosystem Approach is described by the CBD Secretariat as a strategy for implementing its objectives. The Ecosystem Approach integrates management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way.¹⁸ The new monitoring approach for the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action* provides an opportunity for analysing how countries are implementing the *Global Plan of Action*, in light of synergies with the Ecosystem Approach. An overview of the Ecosystem Approach and the *Global Plan of*

¹⁶ COP Decision VI/9.

¹⁷ More information on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and its linkages with the *Global Plan of Action* is available in document CGRFA/WG-PGR-3/05/Inf.3. <http://www.fao.org/ag/AGP/AGPS/pgr/ITWG3rd/pdf/p3i3E.pdf>.

¹⁸ COP Decision V/6.

Action, and a preliminary analysis of the synergies between the application and implementation of these were presented to the last meeting of the ITWG-PGR, in 2005.¹⁹

20. The Conference of the Parties adopted a Strategic Plan for the CBD²⁰ in which Parties commit themselves to more effective and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national levels as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth. The CBD Secretariat has invited FAO to contribute to and participate in task forces to identify or develop appropriate indicators for assessing progress towards, and communicating the 2010 target at the global level. One of the indicators considered ready for immediate testing and use, to which FAO has been invited to contribute, is “trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance”, which is part of the strategic framework for assessing progress towards this target.²¹

Global Environment Facility

21. As the financial mechanism for the CBD, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides new and additional financial resources through grant and concessional funds to eligible countries for projects and activities to conserve and sustainably use globally significant biodiversity.

22. The GEF’s biodiversity strategy is designed to achieve biodiversity conservation within the framework of an ecosystem approach. GEF’s biodiversity portfolio consists of four strategic priorities:

- catalyzing the sustainability of protected areas
- mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and sectors
- capacity-building for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
- generation and dissemination of best practices for addressing current and emerging biodiversity issues.²²

23. Biodiversity projects constitute the largest percentage of GEF’s portfolio, making up 36 percent of total GEF grants. Between 1991 and January 2006, the GEF provided about US\$2.1 billion grants, and leveraged about US\$5.17 billion in co-financing in support for about 750 projects in 155 countries. The GEF finances projects addressing biodiversity and sustainable use through full-sized and medium-sized projects, enabling activities, short-term response measures and through the Small Grants Programme.²³

24. To ascertain the level of support the GEF has provided for projects that contribute specifically to the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture is difficult. Within the Operational Programmes of the Biodiversity Focal Area the most relevant in this context is Operational Programme 13 “Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity Important to Agriculture”. In its annual report for 2004 the GEF reported

¹⁹ CGRFA/WG-PGR-3/05/Inf. 4.

²⁰ COP Decision VI/26.

²¹ More information is available in document IT/GB-1/06/Inf.4, *Report on the status of cooperation with other International Organizations*.

²² www.gefweb.org.

²³ GEF’s Work on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use; February 2006; GEF, Washington, USA. http://www.gefweb.org/projects/Focal_Areas/bio/documents/GEFs_Work_on_Conservation.pdf

that it had provided US\$28 million, along with US\$51 million in co-financing under Operational Programme 13. However, other Operational Programmes are also of relevance, including Operational Programme 14 “Multifocal Areas”, Operational Programme 12 “Land Degradation” and Operational Programme 1 “Mountain Ecosystems”.^{24,25}

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

25. IFAD’s objective in 2006 will be to maximize the level and quality of its assistance for rural poverty reduction in a way consistent with its capabilities and resources. IFAD’s expanded programme of work and budget for 2006 represents its contribution in this direction – and a shift in gear to quicken the pace of work to achieve the goals of reducing extreme poverty and hunger by half.

26. The conservation and management of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture is one of the topics covered by agricultural research grants funded by IFAD. Two projects have been funded by IFAD under this topic from 1998 to 2005. The last project implemented under this funding was a three year programme for enhancing the contribution of neglected and underutilized crops (NUCS) to food security and to incomes of the rural poor. Implementing agencies included the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI), Asian Development Bank, Kingdom of the Netherlands, national agricultural research systems (NARS), recipient countries and other co-financing agencies. IFAD contributed with US\$ 1,410,000. (Total project cost was US\$ 7,166,000).²⁶

27. Consistent with resource availability, the programme of work for 2006 includes a 10 percent increase in the programme of loans and grants – to US\$550 million. Delivering the lending programme within the framework of the IFAD Performance-Based Allocation System (PBAS) requires that 37 projects be presented to the Executive Board in 2006, a 32 percent increase over 2005. This increase in the programme of new loans and grants, and the necessary increase of the number of projects to deliver it, is the main driver of IFAD’s first departure from a zero-real-growth budget policy in a decade.²⁷

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

28. Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is one of UNDP’s priority areas and a prime focus of its Energy and Environment Practice. Agrobiodiversity is not identified as a specific area of focus in UNDP’s programme of work, however, the global scope of its programmes ensure that agrobiodiversity species are not excluded from UNDP’s interventions. Through capacity development, knowledge management, policy advice and advocacy, UNDP assists more than 140 countries maintain and sustainably use biodiversity.

29. UNDP’s Priorities in the area of biodiversity are:

²⁴ CGRFA/IC/OWG-1/05 /Background Study Paper No. 29, *Report on the Types of Funding and Assistance and Institutions with Relevant Mandates to the Funding Strategy of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*.

²⁵ For more information, see also document IT/GB-1/06/Inf.11 *Report on priority setting, eligibility criteria and operational procedures relevant for the implementation of the Funding Strategy of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*.

²⁶ www.ifad.org

²⁷ See footnote 27 above.

- conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- equitable sharing of the benefits from biodiversity
- mainstreaming biodiversity into production sectors, landscapes and national and global policy frameworks;
- public-private partnerships for biodiversity;
- generating, disseminating and adopting best practices in biodiversity.

UNDP'S Biodiversity Programmes:

The Biodiversity Global Programme:

30. UNDP'S Biodiversity Global Programme assists developing countries and communities to influence national and global policies, benefit from knowledge on biodiversity, and advance their sustainable development and poverty reduction goals. UNDP works to help integrate biodiversity, ecosystem services, protected areas and other commitments under the CBD into national policies and programmes. UNDP also works to empower local communities and indigenous peoples to protect their traditional knowledge and ensure equitable access to, and sharing of benefits, from biodiversity.

Equator Initiative:

31. The Equator Initiative is a UNDP partnership that brings together the UN, governments, civil society, business and grassroot organizations to build the capacity and raise the profile of local efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Global Environment Facility (GEF) Biodiversity Projects:

32. UNDP is an implementing agency of GEF. To date, UNDP GEF has directed over US\$1.9 billion through grants and cost-sharing arrangements to developing countries for biodiversity-related projects. This support also encompasses enabling activities to help countries respond to CBD obligations as well as funding for project preparation. The UNDP GEF supports some 250 full-size projects (of which GEF support amounts to more than US\$1 million) and 30 medium-size projects (less than US\$1 million) in 141 countries. Implemented by UNDP, the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) supports community-based approaches through grants of up to US\$50,000. To date, more than 3,000 biodiversity-related projects of local NGOs and community-based organizations in 84 countries have been funded, totaling over US\$60 million.^{28,29}

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

33. The United Nations Environment Programme provides the secretariat to the Convention on Biological Diversity and is one of the implementing agencies of the Global Environment Facility.

The UNEP GEF portfolio of biodiversity projects is active in four main areas of intervention consistent with UNEP's mandate in the GEF:

- Strengthening the enabling environment so that countries can more effectively implement

²⁸ www.undp.org

²⁹ For more information see footnote 25.

- commitments made as Parties to the CBD;
- Environmental information management, environmental assessments, analysis and research;
- Identification and development of tools and methodologies for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- Transboundary conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

34. The 2005 portfolio of projects related to biodiversity and the CBD totalled approximately US\$300 million, including co-financing from other donors.³⁰

UNESCO - Man and the Biosphere (MAB)

35. Under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme, 'biosphere reserves' are designated as portions of the landscape that are locally or regionally ecologically representative and that have been recognised for providing scientists and managers with the opportunity to enhance our understanding of the interactions of people with these ecosystems. This understanding is essential in order to be able to manage the ecological and human components of these systems in ways so as to improve their ecological performance while maintaining biodiversity integrity and also guaranteeing the provision of useful products and services.

36. Achieving a sustainable balance between the often-conflicting goals of conserving biodiversity, promoting development and maintaining associated cultural values of local people is an enormous challenge for resource managers. MAB biosphere reserves act at the same time as a model for sustainable and equitable management of biodiversity and of natural resources as well as 'living laboratories' to test new approaches to the conservation and sustainable and equitable use of nature.

37. In this context, the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) and UNESCO's Ecological and Earth Sciences Division have entered into a collaboration in the area of agricultural biodiversity. Action has been undertaken to build on an initial joint UNESCO/MAB-IPGRI international expert consultation, such as convening national and regional meetings to bring together managers and national committees of selected MAB biosphere reserves with plant genetic resources scientists concerned with the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity. Normally the two groups are in different ministries and sectors, but through the above-mentioned consultations and meetings, a common agenda involving both constituencies has been forged.

38. Linking agricultural biodiversity management with the long-term conservation and sustainable development objectives of the MAB Programme is a concrete strategy to achieve the integration of conservation and development goals across wild and managed landscapes. Currently, a pilot project is being implemented in selected sites: Sierra del Rosario and Cuchillo del Toa Biosphere Reserves (Cuba); Beni Biosphere Reserve (Bolivia); Arganaraie Biosphere Reserve (Morocco); "W" Biosphere Reserve (Benin-Burkina-Faso-Niger); Bolama Bijagos Biosphere Reserve (Guinea-Bissau); and Mae Sa-Kog Ma Biosphere Reserve (Thailand). Sites were selected to cover a wide range of ecological, socioeconomic and cultural conditions that are representative of a specific type of agricultural diversity. This is an open-ended network of collaborative sites, and more sites are likely to be contributing to this project.

³⁰ UNEP annual report 2005. www.unep.org.

39. All of the MAB biosphere reserves involved in the project contain globally significant agricultural biodiversity and are under different threats stemming primarily from unsustainable land-use practices exacerbated by increasing human settlements and/or conflicts between farmers and migrants. Social, economic and cultural drivers of the uses of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture are given a special attention. The uses of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture vary considerably within communities on the basis of ethnic group, social status, gender relations, age of the farmer, etc.

40. MAB biosphere reserves provide a network for parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources to monitor the state of biodiversity, including agricultural biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels. The results of the information collected and lessons learned could be useful in elaborating more focused policies and in Treaty implementation efforts.³¹

Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre (CATIE)

41. The Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre (CATIE) is a regional Latin American centre dedicated to research and graduate education in agriculture and agroforestry as well as the management, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Specific major activities of the Plant Genetic Resources Unit include: maintenance and improvement of the international collections of cacao, coffee and other crop species; germplasm distribution; promoting the domestication and development of under-utilized native species; support to small-scale farmers and indigenous groups; and policy issues in agricultural biotechnology, biosafety and biodiversity conservation and reactivation of the regional network of plant genetic resources.

42. More information on CATIE's programmes and activities for the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources is contained in the document, *Reports from international organizations on their policies, programmes and activities on agricultural biological diversity: (1) United Nations and other Intergovernmental Organizations*,³² which was presented to the Commission in 2004, and in document, *Capacity-building activities that support the utilization of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture: Reports from organizations*,³³ presented to the third meeting of the ITWG-PGR in 2005.

43. CATIE has signed an agreement with FAO whereby it will hold certain collections of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture "in trust" for the international community under the auspices of FAO.

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)

44. The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) is a specialized agency of the inter-American system, and its purpose is to encourage and support the efforts of its Member States to foster agricultural development and rural well-being in their territories. IICA's work in the area of conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity and plant genetic resources includes:

³¹ GRFA/WG-PGR-3/05/Inf. 8.

³² CGRFA-10/04/11.1.

³³ CGRFA-WG-PGR-03/05/inf.8

- Support to the reciprocal cooperation among the plant genetic resources networks of the subregions of the Americas;
- Development and implementation of a regional conservation strategy for plant genetic resources, a Hemispheric Program on Biotechnology and Biosafety, and Regional Strategies on Agrobiotechnology;
- Technical Secretariat of the Forum of the Americas on Agricultural Research and Technological Development (FORAGRO). The theme of agricultural biodiversity and genetic resources is one of the five thematic lines for priority action at the hemispheric level. A study on the present state of the art of plant genetic resources perspective is being carried out by FORAGRO; and
- Project on Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Native Plant Genetic Resources of the Central American Region, with the support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the World Bank.

The World Bank

45. Between 1988 and the end of its 2004 financial year (FY04), the World Bank approved biodiversity investments totalling more than US\$4.7 billion (includes co-financing and GEF investments as well as IBRD/IDA) apportioned over approximately 426 projects. The World Bank has invested in 200 biodiversity-related projects since 1999, and over 100 biodiversity-related projects are in the pipeline for 2004 and beyond.

46. Many of the World Bank's biodiversity-related projects are either fully or partially financed by GEF funding. In 2004, nine new projects were approved by GEF Council for financing with the World Bank as the implementing agency. Six of the projects are fully GEF funded and three co-financed. In the co-financing arrangements, the World Bank lending focuses on agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods, while the GEF input supports the environmental and conservation aspects of the projects. Four of the projects are in Latin America, three in the Europe and Central Asia region and the remaining three in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. All of the nine projects address both the development of sustainable rural livelihoods and the promotion of sustainable natural resource management. The balance between the two elements varies from region to region. In the Africa region the emphasis is on support to sustainable rural livelihoods through integrated production systems, in Europe and Central Asia the focus is more towards natural resource conservation with community management and in Latin America the project focus is more mixed depending on the country and specific area.^{34,35}

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

47. Although OECD reports no specific activities on plant genetic resources, some information reported as relevant for the purpose of this information document includes:

- *The OECD List of Varieties Eligible for Certification*. The List is available on www.oecd.org/agr/seed. The List comprises about 35,000 varieties from 53 countries, OECD Members or not. The next List will be published in December ;
- A survey of ecotypes (local varieties) was conducted for the 2003 OECD Meeting;
- A series of OECD publications entitled *Environmental Indicators for Agriculture- 4 volumes and an executive summary (1997-2001)*. A fifth volume on updating the

³⁴ Short descriptions of projects can be found at CGRFA/WG-PGR-3/05/inf.8.

³⁵ For more information see footnote 25.

indicators is in progress; it should be available in 2006 after the usual cycle of discussions.

The Global Crop Diversity Trust (GCDT)

48. The goal of the Global Crop Diversity Trust is to support the efficient, effective and sustainable *ex situ* conservation of crop diversity over the long term. At its centre is an endowment that will provide a permanent source of funding for important crop diversity collections around the world. The intention is to raise a minimum of US\$ 260 million from governments, corporations, foundations, non-governmental organizations and individuals. As of 30 April 2006, the Trust has received pledges of funding amounting to approximately US\$ 60 million. Approximately US\$ 42 million of the pledged amount has been received for the endowment fund and has been invested. The Trust pledge status is reproduced in *Annex 2* for information.

49. The Trust is supporting the development of conservation strategies on a regional and crop basis. The strategies will identify the plant genetic resources of greatest importance and propose cooperative mechanisms for their efficient and effective conservation. The strategies are being developed through a highly consultative process involving regional and crop networks, collection holders, experts and other stakeholders. The Trust will be guided by the strategies in its allocation of resources to collections and conservation activities.

50. While strategy development is still in progress, the Trust has already approved a small number of grants in response to urgent upgrading and capacity-building needs. The Trust expects to approve the first grants for long-term conservation towards the end of 2006.³⁶

51. The Trust is co-sponsored by FAO and by IPGRI, and has offices in both organizations.

IV. THE FUTURE HARVEST CENTRES OF THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (CGIAR)

52. Eleven of the Future Harvest Centres work with plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. The Future Harvest Centres were involved in the development of the *Global Plan of Action* and the first *Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*. They provided scientific and technical inputs to the preparation of the Report and the Plan, and in the case of IPGRI in particular, assisted FAO and countries with the process that culminated with the adoption of the *Global Plan of Action* at Leipzig in 1996.

53. The Centres are committed to furthering the objectives of the *Global Plan of Action*. Their programmes on the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture address priority activities of the *Plan*. A primary emphasis is the conservation of plant genetic resources of importance to world food security and sustainable agricultural development. The Centres hold more than half a million accessions of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture in trust for the global community under agreements with FAO. These collections will be managed according to the terms of the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, once its Governing Body is in place and agreements are established with the Centres. To further the aims of the

³⁶ www.croptrust.org.

Treaty and specifically the priority of the *Global Plan of Action* to develop a rational, cost-efficient and financially-sound global system for conserving plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, the Centres under IPGRI's lead, have established the Global Crop Diversity Trust, in partnership with FAO. Updates on the activities of the Centres with national programmes and other partners relative to all priority activities of the *Global Plan of Action* are provided in the biennial reports of the CGIAR Centres to the regular sessions of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

54. The Science Council (SC) of the CGIAR initiated a process of System-level priority setting for 2005-2015 in line with its aim to help develop a more cohesive and better focused, high quality research programme to alleviate poverty, hunger and malnutrition. The priority setting efforts resulted in a set of 20 research priorities for the CGIAR, organized within five priority areas.³⁷ The system-level priorities approach was approved at the annual general meeting of the CGIAR in December 2005.³⁸ The Science Council proposes that the Future Harvest Centres and the CGIAR members agree to allocate (following a transition period not to exceed three years) 80 percent of the total CGIAR budget for research and related capacity strengthening to the five priority areas mentioned in this document. In planning for the implementation of those priorities for research at the CGIAR in 2006, last estimates indicate that some US\$164 million, including staff salaries, will be allocated to projects for conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, out of a total of US\$471 million for the 20 priorities, as indicated in *Table 1*. Currently, an additional US\$40 million is expected to be allocated for other development assistance activities, stand-alone training and new research areas for 2006 which are not part of the 20 priorities. Allocation of resources, in collection and characterization projects reach a total estimate of US\$44 million (priorities 1A and 1B), while CGIAR centres will be investing a total of roughly US\$120 million in maintaining and enhancing yields and yield potential of food staples, improving tolerance to selected abiotic stresses, and genetically enhancing selected high value species (priorities 2A, 2B and 2D). Estimated allocations for other priorities which may be relevant to some aspects of the implementation of the Treaty are reflected in *Table 1*. The full list of priority areas is reproduced in *Annex 1* for information.

55. Other specific activities contributing to the implementation of the *Global Plan of Action* were reported to the last meeting of the Commission's Intergovernmental Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, in October 2005.³⁹

V. CIVIL SOCIETY AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL FORA

International Centre for Underutilised Crops (ICUC)

56. The International Centre for Underutilised Crops (ICUC) was established in 1992 as an autonomous, non-profit, scientific research and training centre. The goal of the centre is food and nutrition security and economic welfare of human beings improved through sustainable and

³⁷ Science Council brief. Summary report on system priorities for CGIAR research 2005-2015, page 6.

³⁸ http://www.cgiar.org/pdf/agm05/agm05_business_sop.pdf, page 18.

³⁹ CGRFA/WG-PGR-3/05/Inf.2 – *Monitoring the Implementation of the Global Plan of Action and Preparation of the Second Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture: Relevant Activities and Processes in other Fora*.

increased economic production for food and industrial raw materials, by assessing, developing and utilising untapped biological diversity of underutilised crops and species.

57. The purpose of the ICUC is to domesticate and incorporate into farming systems those wild plant species and crops which are under-developed and grown by many farmers throughout the world. ICUC's activities are undertaken in order to produce outputs which will contribute to the above purpose and goal. The principle activities are research and development projects and programmes, the assembly and dissemination of information and the development of its partners' human resources necessary for fostering their participation in programme and their uptake of the outputs.

58. The policy of the ICUC is to work with partners within regional and global networks. All activities are based on priority setting, where the priorities are identified in consultation with partners and their clients - the intended beneficiaries, using participatory "bottom-up" methodologies. The ICUC's policy is to work within commodity groups: Cereal and Pseudo-cereals, Fruit and Nuts, Vegetables and Legumes, Roots, Tubers and Industrial and Medicinal crops. Furthermore, ICUC's policy is to be a small, efficient, co-ordinating and facilitating Centre which uses available resources to implement the agreed activities by stakeholders. Additional information on specific activities is included in the document, *Capacity-building Activities that Support the Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture: Reports from Organizations*,⁴⁰ presented to the ITWG- PGR in 2005.

International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM)

59. IFOAM is the worldwide umbrella organization uniting over 750 member organizations and institutions in some 103 countries. The Federation's activities on genetic resources are integrated into work around biodiversity, and IFOAM actively cooperates on this issue with the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) in Germany. These organizations have held two international conferences (1999 and 2002) on the relationship between organic agriculture and biodiversity. In September 2004, the organizations joined forces with UNEP for the 3rd International Conference on Biodiversity in Nairobi, Kenya. With regard to genetic resources and food, IFOAM is engaged in the drafting of a chapter on biodiversity for the IFOAM Basic Standards. The Federation published a brochure on the relationship of organic agriculture and biodiversity.

60. IFOAM is also cooperating on biodiversity-related matters with FAO. In July 2004, the Federation, along with the FAO and the International Seed Federation (ISF), successfully organized the 1st International Conference on Organic Seeds.

International Seed Federation (ISF)

61. The International Seed Federation (ISF) is a non-governmental, non-profit organization representing the seed industry and members from over 65 developed and developing countries. ISF serves as an international forum where issues of interest to the seed industry are discussed. ISF:

- Represents the interests of its members at the international level and maintains regular official contacts with bodies such as UPOV, OECD, ISTA, FAO and the CBD;

⁴⁰ CGRFA-WG-PGR-03/05/inf.8.

- Seeks to improve relationships between its members through internal communication on recent developments in seed trade and plant breeding and an annual congress, to help identify matters of mutual concern to the seed industry, enable strategic thinking and adopt common positions;
- Promotes the establishment and protection of intellectual property rights for seeds, plant varieties and associated technologies, which follow from research investments in plant breeding, plant biotechnology, seed technology and related subjects;
- Develops and facilitates the free movement of seed within the framework of fair and reasonable regulations, whilst serving the interests of farmers, growers, industry and consumers. The development of seed health testing methods and pathogen coding are examples of some of the activities undertaken in this area;
- Facilitates the marketing of planting seeds and other reproductive materials by publishing rules for trading seed and licensing technology;
- Provides for the settlement of disputes through mediation, conciliation and/or arbitration;
- Increases recognition of the importance and value of its members' major contributions to world food security, genetic diversity and sustainable agriculture, in particular through the development, production and use of high quality seed and modern technology;
- Promotes the development of national and regional seed associations and encourages and supports the education and training of seedsmen and seedswomen throughout the world;

Recently, ISF together with the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC) made available information related to vegetable crop diversity on the World Wide Web through the System-wide Information Network for Genetic Resources (SINGER).

International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)

62. The mission of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) is to develop, adopt and publish standard procedures for sampling and testing seeds, and to promote uniform application of these procedures for the evaluation of seeds moving in international trade. ISTA develops rules for methods of seed testing and promotes its implementation through publications and training activities. FAO cooperates with ISTA in the organization of training courses for GMO detection in seed samples.⁴¹

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)

63. The IUCN is a network that brings together 82 States, 111 government agencies, more than 800 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and some 10,000 scientists and experts from 181 countries.

64. The World Conservation Union supports and develops cutting-edge conservation science; implements this research in field projects around the world; and then links both research and results to local, national, regional and global policy by convening dialogues between governments, civil society and the private sector.

65. The priority of the Union's current Programme (2005–2008) is to build recognition of the many ways in which human lives and livelihoods, especially of the poor, depend on the sustainable management of natural resources. The Programme will be implemented through a strategy of knowledge, empowerment and governance. IUCN will integrate, manage and

⁴¹ See document CGRFA-WG-PGR-03/05/inf.8 for more information on recent training activities.

disseminate conservation-related knowledge; build the capacity of people and institutions to plan, manage, conserve and use nature and natural resources in a sustainable and equitable manner (empowerment); and promote effective environmental governance at global, regional, national and local levels. The strategy is developed through 26 global “results” clustered in six “Key Result Areas” (KRAs) of which the first five are directly or indirectly related to the conservation and use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.

66. The first three KRAs reflect IUCN’s intention to improve its ability to generate and disseminate knowledge about natural systems and the species that inhabit them; to promote better understanding of the role of social equity in biodiversity conservation and; to share knowledge of incentives and financing mechanisms for supporting effective biodiversity conservation. The fourth KRA seeks to use this knowledge in an integrated manner to build the capacity of individuals and institutions to influence environmental governance at regional and global levels. The fifth KRA will use the knowledge from KRAs 1–4 to build capacity and influence environmental governance at local, national and transboundary levels⁴².

67. Recent specific work on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture includes the *Explanatory Guide to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*, published in 2005⁴³.

Practical Action

68. Practical Action (formerly the Intermediate Technology Development Group) is a specialist international development NGO working on a range of technological issues with and in support of communities in developing countries. It works on agricultural biodiversity issues with farmers, pastoralists and fisherfolk in many countries. Through publications, fieldwork, research, seminars and policy advocacy, it promotes the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, especially on-farm and in situ, not only for food production but also for providing sustainable livelihoods, living landscapes and life support systems. Practical Action seeks to support small-scale producers to develop and maintain diverse agroecological production systems, which both generate and depend upon agricultural biodiversity and are an essential component of food sovereignty.

69. To achieve increased conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, Practical Action has, for example: researched, with farmers, the methods used to maintain diversity of plant genetic resources on-farm in Kenya, Peru and Zimbabwe; initiated and supported processes to promote diversity and exchanges of seeds between farmers at Seed Fairs, especially in Africa; played a role in the development of diverse agroecological farming systems; and contributed to the direct involvement of farmers and their organizations in national and international meetings on plant genetic resources, including those organized through the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the CBD, and at other UN and CGIAR meetings at regional and international levels.⁴⁴

⁴² <http://www.iucn.org/programme/index.htm>.

⁴³ Gerald Moore and Witold Tymowsky (2005). *Explanatory Guide to the International Treaty on PGRFA*. IUCN. Gland, CH and Cambridge, UK. xii+ 212pp. <http://www.iucn.org/themes/law/pdffdocuments/EPLP57EN.pdf>.

⁴⁴ CGRFA-WG-PGR-03/05/inf.8.

Slow Food

70. Slow Food is an international association that promotes food and wine culture, but also defends food and agricultural biodiversity worldwide. Slow Food's activities seek to defend biodiversity in food supply, spread the education of taste, and link producers of excellent foods to consumers through events and initiatives. Through the Ark of Taste and Presidia projects (supported by the Slow Food Foundation for Biodiversity), the Slow Food Award for Biodiversity and Terra Madre, Slow Food seeks to protect our invaluable food heritage. The Ark of Taste has catalogued hundreds of extraordinary products from around the World, thus making an important contribution to the documentation of the existence of diverse traditional foods. The aim of Presidia projects is to assist groups of artisan producers to promote their products; to stabilize production techniques; to establish stringent production standards and, above all, to guarantee a viable future for traditional foods. The Slow Food Award for the Defence of Biodiversity spotlights activities of research, production, marketing, popularization and documentation which benefit biodiversity in the agro-industrial field. In 2004, Slow Food organized the event "Terra Madre – World Meeting of Food Communities", to promote meetings, exchanges and mutual acquaintance between producers and workers in the world food and agricultural industry. Terra Madre was attended by 4,888 delegates from 130 countries.⁴⁵

Plant Resources of South-East Asia (PROSEA)

Plant Resources of Tropical Africa (PROTA)

Plant Resources of Latin America and the Caribbean (PROLAC)

71. It is estimated that out of a total worldwide pool of 300,000 higher plants, about 40,000 have been put to use by man in the course of history. About 25,000 of these plants can be found in the tropics. Information on these 25,000 useful plants is stored in an overwhelming mass of millions of publications in journals, books, magazines, manuals, proceedings, theses, brochures, etc. For the individual user the information has become inaccessible, especially in developing countries due to a lack of easy library and internet access. To avoid loss of knowledge and constant duplication of R&D activities, a major "information brokerage and knowledge repatriation" programme is needed for the tropics bringing the "world literature" in condensed form into the public domain.

72. PROSEA (since 1987) has effectively done this for the 7,000 useful plants of the South-East Asian region. PROTA (since 2000) is dealing with the 7,000 useful plants of Tropical Africa. PROLAC (not yet initiated) should deal with the estimated 11,000 useful plants of Tropical America.

73. The reviews are multidisciplinary, combining data on utilization, properties, vernacular names, botany, geography, production and trade, ecology, growth and development, management, diseases and pests, post-harvest handling, genetic resources and breeding, conservation, and prospects. A standardized overview of the 25,000 useful plants of the tropics (there is only an overlap of about 10 percent between the three regions) is no utopia anymore, but within reach. The methodologies and formats are well established. The international donor community has gone a long way in facilitating the realization of these programmes so far, but its continued support is crucial for their completion.

⁴⁵ See CGRFA-WG-PGR-03/05/inf.8 add.1 for more information on capacity-building activities.

74. The main contribution of these programmes to the “Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture” is in providing a comprehensive overview of which “useful plant biodiversity” exists, where it occurs, and what we know about these plants. Such a complete overview is indispensable for sustainable agriculture and forestry, diversification, food security strategies and environmental conservation programmes. The programmes play an active role in capacity-building. More and less experienced plant genetic resources workers from the target areas are actively involved as authors/editors of the reviews, and the project nodes in the target areas develop into national and regional focal points for Plant Resources information.⁴⁶

Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)

75. The Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) as an apex body responsible for the coordination and facilitation of agricultural research for development in Africa, does not directly engage in hands-on research and development. We, however, work in close partnership with our founding sub-regional organization (SRO) membership and their NARS constituents, as well as other stakeholders who are the frontline R&D institutions directly involved in the utilization and conservation of plant genetic resources. FARA however contributes to the utilization and conservation of plant genetic resources through support to its diverse stakeholder groups and FARA programmes such as BASIC – Building African Scientific and Institutional Capacities, SSA CP – Sub-Saharan Challenge Programme and DONATA – Rapid dissemination and adoption of proven agriculture-based technologies, are major mechanisms that will enhance the utilization and conservation of genetic resources in Africa.

Southeast Asia Regional Institutes for Community Empowerment (SEARICE)

76. Specific information on projects, programmes and activities addressing on-farm management and improvement of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture in which SEARICE participates, was reported to the last meeting of the ITWG-PGR, in 2005.⁴⁷

Other Organizations

77. The number of relevant organizations working towards the conservation and sustainable use of Plant Genetic Resources exceeds those appearing in this document. It is worth mentioning however the work carried out by international NGOs such as Action Aid International (AAI), Centre for the Application of Molecular Biology to International Agriculture (CAMBIA), the Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration (ETC), GRAIN, M S Swaminathan Research Foundation, *Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement* (CIRAD), The Regional Fund for Agricultural Technology, FONTAGRO, The Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) and The Rockefeller Foundation.

⁴⁶ See CGRFA-WG-PGR-03/05/inf.8 for more information on capacity-building activities.

⁴⁷ CGRFA-WG-PGR-03/05/inf.8, Annex II. See also [Agricult/AGP/AGPS/Pgr/ITWG3rd/pdf/p3w7f.pdf](#).

Annex 1
CGIAR SYSTEM PRIORITIES, 2005–2015⁴⁸

Priority area 1:
Sustaining biodiversity for current and future generations

- Priority 1A: Promoting conservation and characterization of staple crops
- Priority 1B: Promoting conservation and characterization of underutilized plant genetic resources
- Priority 1C: Promoting conservation of indigenous livestock
- Priority 1D: Promoting conservation of aquatic animal genetic resources

Priority area 2:
Producing more and better food at lower cost through genetic improvements

- Priority 2A: Maintaining and enhancing yields and yield potential of food staples
- Priority 2B: Improving tolerance to selected abiotic stresses
- Priority 2C: Enhancing nutritional quality and safety
- Priority 2D: Genetically enhancing selected high-value species

Priority area 3:
**Reducing rural poverty through agricultural diversification
and emerging opportunities for high-value commodities and products**

- Priority 3A: Increasing income from fruit and vegetables
- Priority 3B: Increasing income from livestock
- Priority 3C: Enhancing income through increased productivity of fisheries and aquaculture
- Priority 3D: Promoting sustainable income generation from forests and trees

Priority area 4:
**Promoting poverty alleviation and sustainable management of
water, land, and forest resources**

- Priority 4A: Promoting integrated land, water and forest management at landscape level
- Priority 4B: Sustaining and managing aquatic ecosystems for food and livelihoods
- Priority 4C: Improving water productivity
- Priority 4D: Promoting sustainable agro-ecological intensification in low- and high-potential areas

Priority area 5:
**Improving policies and facilitating institutional innovation
to support sustainable reduction of poverty and hunger**

- Priority 5A: Improving science and technology policies and institutions
- Priority 5B: Making international and domestic markets work for the poor
- Priority 5C: Improving rural institutions and their governance
- Priority 5D: Improving research and development options to reduce rural poverty and vulnerability

⁴⁸ <http://www.sciencecouncil.cgiar.org/activities/spps/pubs/SCBrief%20SystPrior.pdf>.

*Annex 2*GLOBAL CROP DIVERSITY TRUST
PLEDGES

DONOR	TOTAL PLEDGES AS AT APRIL 30, 2006			TOTAL PAID 30-Apr-06 USD
	AMOUNT PLEGGED	USD EQUIVALENT*	PERIOD OF PLEDGE	
Countries				
Australia	AUD 16,500,000	11,832,514		7,774,429
Brazil	USD 30,000	30,000	2002	30,000
Canada	CAD 10,000,000	8,463,076	2003-2012	2,413,757
Colombia	USD 35,802	35,802	2002	35,802
Egypt	USD 166,657	166,657		25,000
Ethiopia	USD 50,000	50,000		-
India	USD 50,000	50,000		50,000
Italy	USD 300,000	300,000	2005	300,000
Norway	NOK 38,000,000	5,900,471	2004	5,900,471
Norway	USD 198,916	198,916	2006-2007	106,192
New Zealand	USD 50,000	50,000	2005	50,000
Sweden	SEK 50,000,000	7,264,700	2005	7,264,700
Switzerland	USD 10,325,000	10,325,000	2001-2007	7,687,293
Switzerland	CHF 150,000	118,478	2004-2005	118,478
United States	USD 5,500,000	5,500,000	2001-2005	5,500,000
Foundations				
Moore Foundation	USD 200,000	200,000	2006-2007	-
Rockefeller Foundation	USD 305,000	305,000	2003	253,000
Syngenta Foundation	USD 250,000	250,000	2003-2005	200,000
United Nations Foundation	USD 775,000	775,000	2003-2006	500,000
Gatsby Charitable Foundation	GBP 605,000	1,032,414	2003-2005	640,905
Corporations				
Dupont/Pioneer Hi-bred	USD 1,000,000	1,000,000	2004-2007	500,000
Grains Research & Development Corporation	USD 5,000,000	5,000,000	2004-2009	1,150,350
Syngenta AG	USD 1,000,000	1,000,000	2004	1,000,000
Other				
World Bank - CGIAR	USD 200,000	200,000	2002	200,000
Future Harvest Centres	USD 210,000	210,000	2001-2002	210,000
Systemwide Genetic Resources Programme	USD 255,000	255,000	2001-2002	255,000
Sundry	USD 785	785		785
Total		\$60,513,813		\$42,166,161

* Where amounts have not yet been received the rate of exchange as at January 3, 2006 has been applied.