The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) is an international agreement that aims to ensure fair and effective access and benefit-sharing for uses of genetic resources for plant crops. As of 30 June 2019, the Treaty has been ratified by 178 countries, including 50 that are signatories and 128 that have acceded to the Treaty. The Treaty's objectives include safeguarding the genetic diversity of plants, promoting conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources, and facilitating international cooperation in the field of plant genetic resources.

Key facts and figures include:

- **81,540** people directly benefiting from projects.
- **50,000** people trained on biodiversity conservation and use.
- **23,610** women directly involved in biodiversity conservation and use.
- **270** partnering institutions joined forces in portfolio implementation.
- **7,380** accessions of plant genetic resources evaluated for resistances and adaptive traits.
- **4,390** accessions of plant genetic resources genotyped to individuate candidate genes for breeding programmes.
- **160** new locally adapted crop varieties developed.
- **45** participating countries.
- **60** community seed banks established.

The Treaty promotes a broad range of activities, including:

- **Enhanced capacities and know-how**
- **Women empowerment**
- **International cooperation on PGRFA**
- **Crop improvement for increased resilience**
- **Research and technology for better livelihoods**
- **Adapting crops to drought, heat and diseases**
- **Access and benefit-sharing**
- **Act locally to impact globally**
- **Repositories of local diversity**

The ITPGRFA is a significant tool for ensuring food security and sustainable agriculture by facilitating the sharing of genetic resources among countries and promoting their conservation and use.