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**The International Treaty**  
ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES  
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

**Views, Experiences and Best Practices as an example of possible options for  
the national implementation of Article 9 of the International Treaty**

*Note by the Secretary*

*At its [second meeting](#) of the Ad hoc Technical Expert Group on Farmers' Rights (AHTEG), the Expert Group agreed on a revised version of the [template](#) for collecting information on examples of national measures, best practices and lessons learned from the realization of Farmers' Rights*

*This document presents the updated information on best practices and measures of implementing Article 9 of the International Treaty submitted by Brazil on 1 August 2019.*

*The submission is presented in the form and language in which it was received.*



## Template for submission of

### Measures, Best Practices and Lessons Learned from the Realization of Farmers' Rights as set out in Article 9 of the International Treaty

#### Basic information

- Title of measure/practice: The strategy to constructing the identity of custodian farmers as a way to increasing food security
- Date of submission: 21 July 2019
- Name(s) of country/countries in which the measure/practice is taking place: Brazil
- Responsible institution/organization (name, address, website (if applicable), e-mail address, telephone number(s) and contact person):

Embrapa Clima Temperado

Rodovia BR-392, Km 78, 9º Distrito, Monte Bonito

Caixa Postal 403, CEP: 96010-971 - Pelotas, RS

<https://www.embrapa.br/clima-temperado>

Fone: +55(53) 3275-8100

Contact person: Irajá Ferreira Antunes ([iraja.antunes@embrapa.br](mailto:iraja.antunes@embrapa.br))

- Type of institution/organization (categories): Research, Development and Innovation (Government Institution)
- Collaborating/supporting institutions/organizations/actors, if applicable (name, address, website (if applicable), e-mail address, telephone number(s)):

Associação Riograndense de Empreendimentos de Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural - EMATER/RS, UNAIC (União das Associações Comunitárias do Interior de Canguçu), COOPERAL (Cooperativa Regional dos Assentados.), COOPAR (Cooperativa dos Pequenos Agricultores da Região Sul), COOAFAN (Cooperativa dos Agricultores Familiares Nortense), MPA (Movimento dos Pequenos Agricultores), COONATERRA (Cooperativa Agroecológica Nacional Terra e Vida) - Bionatur, Prefeitura de Rio Grande, AGABIO (Associação dos Guardiões da Biodiversidade de Tenente Portela), Emater/RS, MAPA (Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento), MDA - Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário, IRGA (Instituto Riograndense do Arroz), UFPEL (Universidade Federal de Pelotas) e UFSM (Universidade Federal de Santa Maria).

#### Description of the examples

##### Mandatory information:<sup>1</sup>

- Short summary to be put in the inventory (max. 200 words) including:
  - Implementing entity and partners: Embrapa Clima Temperado
  - Start year: 2010
  - Objective(s): Recognize the identity of custodian farmers and their importance for the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources to promote food and nutritional security.
  - Summary of core components: In Brazil numerous initiatives in different parts of the country for the conservation of agrobiodiversity by organized communities have emerged and are being strengthened in the last two decades. In Southern Brazil, Embrapa Clima Temperado has

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<sup>1</sup> This mandatory information is required in order for the measure/practice to be included in the Inventory.



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developed strategies to constructing the identity of custodian farmers in Rio Grande do Sul state. Embrapa has worked to join the custodian farmers into associations.

- **Key outcomes:** Through the implementation of this practice, since 2010, there have already been: (1) seven seminars, one of which was international; (2) about 200 custodian farmers identified; (3) more than 70 landraces seed exchange fairs; (4) creation of five centres for education of junior custodian farms; (5) mapping of twelve nuclei of custodian farmers in several regions of Rio Grande do Sul state; and (6) participation of custodian farmers from different regions at the seed exchange fairs, reflecting the desired approximation between them.
- **Lessons learned (if applicable):** **Becoming more conscious of the importance of the role they can play and supported by the recognition of their importance by society, especially the urban people, custodian farmers can claim and reach the due protection of the Brazilian Government being instrumental for a more just and sustainable society.**
- **Brief history (including starting year), as appropriate**

In 2010 a pioneering meeting was held bringing together organizations of farmers that worried about in situ/on farm conservation. After discussions, the terms “seed custodian farmer”, “agrobiodiversity custodian farmer” and “custodian farmer” were adopted. To know more about the custodian farmers (ages, ethnicities, distribution in the territory, motivations, relationships with other custodian farmers, economic condition, genetic diversity of landraces conserved, their networks, their exchange relations, their needs), Embrapa team started a search for custodian farmers in the communities of Rio Grande do Sul state, with the help of Emater/RS. Next, the approach was bringing these people together, having as element of aggregation the Agrobiodiversity and Food Safety Seminar. The custodian farmers came to play a leading role in this process and the construction of their identity began. The knowledge acquired during the Seminars, moreover debates and dialogues, contributed to strengthen the empowerment of the custodian farmers. Finally, efforts focused on the stimulation of organization of groups of custodian farmers and on the holding of Seed Fairs, where knowledge and seeds were shared. During this phase, there was an involvement of rural schools that began the process of internalization of principles that govern a condition of custodian farmers, materializing their condition as “junior custodian farmers”.
- **Core components of the measure/practice (max 200 words)**

Participatory research related to characterization of corn, beans and vegetables landraces developed by Embrapa Clima Temperado in some projects, before thinking this practice, led to dialogue between researchers and farmers' associations. From this dialogue, came the figure of a farmer who conserves landraces seeds over the time, having great knowledge about these landraces in its environment (often inherited from their parents or grandparents), as well as the way of cultivating and their use as food. This farmer holds the responsibility for seeds, which constitute not only genetic but also cultural heritage. The farmer has conventionally been mentioned as “custodian farmer”, a person who has taken upon himself a task of selection and conservation of plants that meet the needs of the community. The practice started in 2010, when the representative organizations of farmers discussed the concepts for custodian farmers and it became evident the need of identify and bring together these people. This was achieved with the first Agrobiodiversity and Food Security Seminar, in 2011. The seminar provided an incentive for the realization of many other meetings aiming the agglutination of custodian farmers at the regional level. The process of construction of custodian farmer’s identity, as well as their representation, is continually being improved.



- Description of the context and the history of the measure/practice is taking place (political, legal and economic framework conditions for the measure/practice) (max 200 words)

Historically, the subsistence of humanity in terms of food security has been the use of agrobiodiversity. With the advent of modern agriculture, a change occurred: farmers adopted the varieties developed by breeding programs and by the growing seed industry and abandoned their traditional varieties, resulting in genetic erosion. Understanding the richness of these traditional varieties, together with the perception of this significant loss, Embrapa Clima Temperado developed a project to study some of their aspects. The species that the project set out to study are important in the diet of the Brazilian people: beans, corn, pumpkins, cucumbers, beans, onions, sweet potatoes, peanuts, cassava and peppers. In this context, came the figure of the custodian farmer, who preserves the traditional varieties. It was evident that it was essential to understand the custodian farmer in the search for his identity, while contributing, as a consequence, to a greater food security. The analysis showed that the custodian farmer was often old, isolated, usually without heirs, and that this reality is affecting the future of these landraces and, consequently, impacting the issue of food security. It is clear that there is a need to develop support instruments and public policies for custodian farms to help for consolidate food security processes.

- To which provision(s) of Article 9 of the International Treaty does this measure relate

Art. 9.1

Art. 9.2a

Art. 9.2b

Art. 9.2c

Art. 9.3

**Other information, if applicable**

- Please indicate which category of the Inventory is most relevant for the proposed measure, and which other categories are also relevant (if any):

No.	Category	Most relevant <sup>2</sup>	Also relevant <sup>3</sup>
1	Recognition of local and indigenous communities', farmers' contributions to conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA, such as awards and recognition of custodian/guardian farmers	x	
2	Financial contributions to support farmers conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA such as contributions to benefit-sharing funds		

<sup>2</sup> Please select only one category that is most relevant, under which the measure will be listed.

<sup>3</sup> Please select one or several categories that may also be relevant (if applicable).



3	Approaches to encourage income-generating activities to support farmers' conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA		x
4	Catalogues, registries and other forms of documentation of PGRFA and protection of traditional knowledge		
5	In-situ/on-farm conservation and management of PGRFA, such as social and cultural measures, community biodiversity management and conservation sites		x
6	Facilitation of farmers' access to a diversity of PGRFA through community seed banks <sup>4</sup> , seed networks and other measures improving farmers' choices of a wider diversity of PGRFA.		x
7	Participatory approaches to research on PGRFA, including characterization and evaluation, participatory plant breeding and variety selection		
8	Farmers' participation in decision-making at local, national and sub-regional, regional and international levels		
9	Training, capacity development and public awareness creation		
10	Legal measures for the implementation of Farmers' Rights, such as legislative measures related to PGRFA.		
11	Other measures / practices		

- In case you selected 'other measures', would you like to suggest a description of this measure, e.g. as a possible new category?
- Objective(s)
- Target group(s) and numbers of involved and affected farmers<sup>5</sup>
- Location(s) and geographical outreach

- Resources used for implementation of the measure/practice

Financial resources: from Embrapa and other government agencies - Ministry of Social Development (MDS), former (extinct) Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA) and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA). Human resources: farmers communities, NGOs, research and educational institutions (Embrapa, Emater, Universities, rural schools).

- How has the measure/practice affected the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture?

The practice has resulted in the strengthening of in situ/on farm conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture, increasing genetic diversity of plants cultivated by family farmers. This was the consequence of the empowerment of custodian farmers, knowledge sharing and seed exchanges that happen at the various events held. All of this contributes to greater food security, but also to an increase in

<sup>4</sup> Including seed houses.

<sup>5</sup> Any classification, e.g. of the types of farmer addressed, may be country-specific.



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household income and, consequently, an improvement in the quality of life for the families of custodian farmers. In addition, the practice also contributes to the integration between *ex situ* conservation and *in situ/on farm* conservation of genetic resources, as custodian farmers provided new accessions of landraces for conservation in genebanks, and had access to materials they had lost and were previously collected and conserved in genebanks with cold chambers.

- Please describe the achievements of the measure/ practice so far (including quantification) (max 200 words)

Target groups: family farmers, farmers settled by Agrarian Reform programs, indigenous people, quilombola communities, urban citizens, researchers, farmers' associations, cooperatives, farmer representative bodies, students from rural schools, universities and research institutions.

Number of involved and affected farmers: more than 200 custodian farmers were identified and characterized, 1,800 people participated in the Agrobiodiversity and Food Safety Seminars, and at least 15 thousand farmers were reached in a process of irradiation generated by this practice.

- Other national level instruments that are linked to the measure/practice

The practice is linked to the National Policy on Agroecology and Organic Production (PNAPO) and its National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production (Plano Nacional de Agroecologia e Produção Orgânica - PLANAPO).

- Are you aware of any other international agreements or programs that are relevant for this measure/practice?

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its Nagoya Protocol, Aichii Targets, SDGs, Food Forever

- Other issues you wish to address, that have not yet been covered, to describe the measure/practice

- **Lessons learned**

Describe lessons learned which may be relevant for others who wish to do the same or similar measures/practices (max 250 words).

Embrapa's great learning was the understanding that the interactive process with the custodian farmers is fundamental in the right direction of efforts to maintain agrobiodiversity. The characterization of custodian farmers has revealed the complexity of their landscape. A key point is that being a custodian farmer requires recognition by the community of which one is a member. Some of custodian farmers keep traditional varieties because of family tradition, by inheritance, while there are those who preserve them for their economic importance, as they are an important source of income. The most important aspect is self-awareness of the importance of the role he or she, as custodian, plays which consequently elevates his/her self-esteem. This point is fundamental because it has implications for the continuity of *on farm* conservation processes, as it directly influences the children of farmers, leading them to contemplate the possibility of living in the same environment as their parents from the cultivation of the same seeds, with income generation. The process of building the custodian farmer's identity is permanent. Significant progress has already been achieved, because today they have greater freedom and autonomy that allows them to claim demands that lead to a better quality of life when they see their seeds valued by society. This concretely leads to the maintenance and even expansion of agrobiodiversity and cultural heritage, resulting in greater food security.



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- What challenges encountered along the way (if applicable) (max 200 words)

One challenge, evidenced in the pioneering meeting of 2010, was the aging of the custodian farmers and the almost no direct heirs of their heritage. Such scenario qualifies the assumptions adopted in this practice, as they foresee the need to, while valuing landraces, also value and protect the custodian farmer, which has kept them through the centuries. Other challenge was to get together the custodian farmers due their dispersion in a wide geographical area in Rio Grande do Sul state (281.748 Km<sup>2</sup>). Recently, the economic and politic crisis facing Brazil is a major obstacle to the continuity and extension of this practice. The lack of financial resources in government agencies and research and development funding agencies has effect on the NGOs, Universities and research institutions that support activities related to custodian farmers.

- What would you consider conditions for success, if others should seek to carry out such a measure or organize such an activity? (max 100 words)

The identification of custodian farmers in different communities and their organization in groups and associations, the sharing of landraces seeds and knowledge, the socialization of the experiences by different groups, the growing number of custodian farmers involved in the various meetings and seeds exchange fairs, and the existence of a forum to collective discussion about the problems surrounding the custodian farmer's activities, ensures the success of the established practice.

#### Further information

- Link(s) to further information about the measure/practice

<http://boaspraticas.org.br/index.php/pt/areas-tematicas/alimentacao/620-guardioes1>

<https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/6/2/741>

<https://gauchazh.clicrbs.com.br/economia/campo-e-lavoura/noticia/2016/06/jovens-atuam-na-preservacao-de-sementes-crioulas-6219549.html>

<https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2018/07/23/guardioes-de-sementes-crioulas-uma-luta-por-autossuficiencia-sabor-e-saber/>

<https://gauchazh.clicrbs.com.br/geral/noticia/2013/04/guardioes-ajudam-a-garantir-a-biodiversidade-4118625.html>

[https://www.alice.cnptia.embrapa.br/alice/bitstream/doc/994218/1/Art.007.2013AGRICULTORES\\_GUARDIOES\\_DE\\_SEMENTES.....pdf](https://www.alice.cnptia.embrapa.br/alice/bitstream/doc/994218/1/Art.007.2013AGRICULTORES_GUARDIOES_DE_SEMENTES.....pdf)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CHVOzXxzKo0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A-Mq2RB0exc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FthrV0Vi50Q>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uAKMaEU5OJQ>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y7WQx\\_0RJBQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y7WQx_0RJBQ)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bV1BsxbPI9I>



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## Template for submission of

### Measures, Best Practices and Lessons Learned from the Realization of Farmers' Rights as set out in Article 9 of the International Treaty

#### Basic information

- Title of measure/practice: Site recognition of traditional agricultural systems
- Date of submission: July 25<sup>th</sup> 2019
- Name(s) of country/countries in which the measure/practice is taking place: Brazil
- Responsible institution/organization (name, address, website (if applicable), e-mail address, telephone number(s) and contact person):

National Historic and Artistic Heritage Institute, IPHAN: <http://portal.iphan.gov.br/>

Contact Person: Natalia Brayner +5561 99106-1400 Address: SEPS – Quadra 713/913 Bloco D Edifício IPHAN CEP 70390-135 Brasília/DF

Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation, Embrapa: <https://www.embrapa.br/>

Contact Person: João Roberto Correia +5561 34481583 [joao.roberto@embrapa.br](mailto:joao.roberto@embrapa.br)

- Type of institution/organization (categories): Governmental
- Collaborating/supporting institutions/organizations/actors, if applicable (name, address, website (if applicable), e-mail address, telephone number(s))

Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply: <http://www.agricultura.gov.br/>

National Bank of Economic and Social Development: <https://www.bndes.gov.br/>

FAO Brazil: <http://www.fao.org/brasil/pt/>

#### Description of the examples

##### Mandatory information:<sup>1</sup>

- Short summary to be put in the inventory (max. 200 words) including:

The initiative aims to recognize and protect Agricultural Systems maintained and managed by Traditional communities and Indigenous Peoples of Brazil that contribute to *on farm* conservation of genetic resources. The initiative has as its background concepts from the National Imaterial Cultural Heritage Program and GIAHS FAO Program.

The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa), Iphan, BNDES and FAO Brazil launched, in 2017, a call for the Good Practices in Traditional Agricultural Systems Prize. 58 good practices were submitted, and 15 were awarded with the prize. A short film, a book and a booklet were produced.

The prize gave the opportunity for the communities to present their initiatives for agrobiodiversity conservation, which included a municipal law project that identified the “Geraizeiro territory of Sobrado” in the Northern region of the Minas Gerais state, as an area that preserves practices that

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<sup>1</sup> This mandatory information is required in order for the measure/practice to be included in the Inventory.



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conserve agrobiodiversity in the intersection of the Savannah and Mata Atlântica tropical forest. Initiatives such as collective work, seed Exchange fairs, self demarcation of traditional territories among others received the prize. The evaluation of the initiatives was done by a specialized committee from the organizing institutions, and representatives from Universities and civil society.

The communities that had their practices recognized by the prize received a financial award and participated in a workshop on patrimony and agricultural systems.

The prize initiative aimed to identify traditional agricultural systems in which practices, places, instruments and ways of life contribute to *on farm* genetic resource conservation, and work as subsidies to build public policies that attend to Brazilian obligations under the FAO International Treaty.

The prize initiative also aimed to improve the shared compromise to *ex situ* conservation of genetic resources found in the Traditional Agricultural Systems (SATs).

- Brief history (including starting year), as appropriate

In April, 2016, Embrapa and the National Historic and Artistic Heritage Institute (IPHAN) signed a Technical Cooperation Agreement on Agriculture and Intangible Cultural Heritage for a period of 5 years. One of the goals of this Agreement is mapping Brazil's Traditional Agricultural Systems (SATs). As a strategy for this mapping, in 2017 the BNDES prize of Good Practices for SATs was structured, a result of a partnership with the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES). In 2019, the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the prize, for which inscriptions are open until the 31<sup>st</sup> of October 2019, was launched. The awarded communities in both editions will be able to run, amongst others, for two initiatives of recognition of their Traditional Agricultural Systems: The Registration as Intangible Heritage by IPHAN and the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems program (GIAHS) of FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

- Core components of the measure/practice (max 200 words)

The special characteristic of this initiative is the self-declaratory aspect. During the prize submission, the communities and peoples self declare the realization of the good practices for dynamic agrobiodiversity conservation and of the traditional agricultural systems.

Another aspect that is worth mentioning is the fact that the agricultural system allows for studying and knowing other agrobiodiversity conservation practices in an integrated way to other practices that are done by the farmers on their fields.

- Description of the context and the history of the measure/practice is taking place (political, legal and economic framework conditions for the measure/practice) (max 200 words)

In this initiative the focus is on sociobiodiversity. In the case of Brazil, there is a National Policy of Traditional Communities and Indigenous Peoples that recognize at least 18 traditional communities besides all the indigenous peoples of Brazil. Actually Brazil houses 180 different indigenous languages.



Recently, a new regulatory framework was approved in support of already existing initiatives for the conservation of traditional agricultural systems in the form of Decree 121 that inaugurated the Brazilian Bioeconomy Program – Sociobiodiversity on June ,2019.

- To which provision(s) of Article 9 of the International Treaty does this measure relate

Art. 9.1 X The contracting parties recognize the enormous contribution, past and future, of local communities and of farmers of all regions of the world, especially from origin centers of diversity of cultures and for the conservation and valorisation of plant resources that make up the base for world food and agricultural production.

Art. 9.2a X The protection of traditional knowledge of interest to plant resources for food and agriculture;

Art. 9.2b ;

Art. 9.2c

Art. 9.3 X

Nothing in this Article shall be interpreted to limit any rights that farmers have to save, use, exchange and sell farm-saved seed/propagating material, subject to national law and as appropriate.

**Other information, if applicable**

- Please indicate which category of the Inventory is most relevant for the proposed measure, and which other categories are also relevant (if any):

No.	Category	Most relevant <sup>2</sup>	Also relevant <sup>3</sup>
1	Recognition of local and indigenous communities', farmers' contributions to conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA, such as awards and recognition of custodian/guardian farmers		X
2	Financial contributions to support farmers conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA such as contributions to benefit-sharing funds		
3	Approaches to encourage income-generating activities to support farmers' conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA		X
4	Catalogues, registries and other forms of documentation of PGRFA and protection of traditional knowledge		X

<sup>2</sup> Please select only one category that is most relevant, under which the measure will be listed.

<sup>3</sup> Please select one or several categories that may also be relevant (if applicable).



5	In-situ/on-farm conservation and management of PGRFA, such as social and cultural measures, community biodiversity management and conservation sites	X	
6	Facilitation of farmers' access to a diversity of PGRFA through community seed banks <sup>4</sup> , seed networks and other measures improving farmers' choices of a wider diversity of PGRFA.		
7	Participatory approaches to research on PGRFA, including characterization and evaluation, participatory plant breeding and variety selection		
8	Farmers' participation in decision-making at local, national and sub-regional, regional and international levels		X
9	Training, capacity development and public awareness creation		X
10	Legal measures for the implementation of Farmers' Rights, such as legislative measures related to PGRFA.		X
11	Other measures / practices		

- In case you selected 'other measures', would you like to suggest a description of this measure, e.g. as a possible new category? \_\_\_\_\_
- Objective(s)
- Target group(s) and numbers of involved and affected farmers<sup>5</sup> -

Indigenous people and traditional communities with almost 1500 families

- Location(s) and geographical outreach

All of the Brazilian territory (in the first edition of the Prize, 10 Brazilian states were contemplated, reaching all Brazilian regions)

- Resources used for implementation of the measure/practice

In the first edition, 15 prizes were delivered, which total around U\$ 300.000,00 .

- How has the measure/practice affected the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture?

In giving visibility and appreciating Brazilian SATs, as well as its agrobiodiversity conservation strategies. SATs are characterized by their resilience, which is fruit of the expansion, usage and conservation of genetic resources. With the first edition of the prize, 15 experiences of sustainable management of genetic resources were identified, associated to the maintenance of native biodiversity, which, together, shape an intricate agricultural system.

- Please describe the achievements of the measure/ practice so far (including quantification) (max 200 words)

<sup>4</sup> Including seed houses.

<sup>5</sup> Any classification, e.g. of the types of farmer addressed, may be country-specific.



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The awarded communities got the recognition of their SATs, while contributing to their visibility and the construction and implementation of public policies linked with genetic resources. An example of a public policy influenced by the prize was the creation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply Decree (MAPA) n. 121 of 2019 which created the Program of Bioeconomy - Sociobiodiversity – for Brazil.

- Other national level instruments that are linked to the measure/practice
  - Register of Intangible Heritage by IPHAN
  - Program of Bioeconomy - Sociobiodiversity of the Secretariat of Family Farming and Cooperativism of MAPA
  - National Policy for Traditional Peoples and Communities of the Brazilian Government – municipal laws of recognition of traditional communities
  - National policies of promotion and protection of indigenous peoples
- Are you aware of any other international agreements or programs that are relevant for this measure/practice?

Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems/GIAHS FAO Program

- Other issues you wish to address, that have not yet been covered, to describe the measure/practice

### **Lessons learned**

- Describe lessons learned which may be relevant for others who wish to do the same or similar measures/practices (max 250 words).
  - Need for a wider strategy of dissemination in national scope for potential candidates to the prize.
  - Need for a Seminar of Capacitation in Strengthening Instruments of SATs to take place drawing from the awarding ceremony, in which all the selected entities are present.
  - The public announcement of the prize could require not only information about the good practice done in the SAT, but also about the characterization of the SAT and about the communities involved. This set of information can contribute greatly to the mapping of SATs.
- What challenges encountered along the way (if applicable) (max 200 words)  
More financial support for representatives of local communities to participate
- What would you consider conditions for success, if others should seek to carry out such a measure or organize such an activity? (max 100 words)
  - Engagement of Institutions, which develop activities/projects along with indigenous peoples and traditional communities.
  - The public notice needs to be sufficiently clear for the candidates, taking into consideration the specificities of the targeted audience. The items to be filled in by the candidates need to be of easy understanding, especially when it comes to information related to descriptions of social groups, traditional agricultural systems and the good practices performed by them and which contribute in keeping the SAT alive.



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**Further information**

- Link(s) to further information about the measure/practice

[BNDDES – \(www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/onde-atuamos/social/premio-bndes-boas-praticas-sistemas-agricolas-tradicionais-1-edicao\)](http://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/onde-atuamos/social/premio-bndes-boas-praticas-sistemas-agricolas-tradicionais-1-edicao)

[Decree 121 – Bioeconomy Brazil – Sociobiodiversity, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply \(www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/portaria-n-121-de-18-de-junho-de-2019-164325642\)](http://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/portaria-n-121-de-18-de-junho-de-2019-164325642)