



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



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 Indonesia on 31 July 2019.

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

MEASURE/PRACTICE 3

BASIC INFORMATION

- **Title of measure/practice** : **Genetic Diversity Fair (G-Difa)**
- **Date of submission** : 31 July 2019
- **Name of country in which the measure/practice is taking place** : Indonesia
- **Responsible institution/organization**
 - Name** : National Commission on Genetic Resources
 - Address** : Jl. Tentara Pelajar No. 3A Bogor 16111 West Java
 - Website** : <http://www.indoplasma.or.id>
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- **Type of Institution/organization** : Government
- **Collaborating/supporting institutions/organizations/actors** : Regional Commission on Genetic Resources in all provinces in Indonesia

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXAMPLE MANDATORY INFORMATION

- **Short summary of the measure/practice** : Genetic diversity fair (G-Difa) was firstly held In 2018 in the same event with the National Congress on Genetic Resources. This activity aimed to promote the crop diversity of local variety in Indonesia. Banana was selected to be contested in this event since this crop is available in every place in Indonesia. For the next event (2020), there will be selected another crop species for the contest. Through this event, the superior local genetic resources were expected to be widely known by public, thus the region where the crop originated can gain economic benefits from the use and promotion of genetic resources.
- **Brief history** : The first G-Difa was held in 2018 in conjunction with the 7th National Congress of Genetic Resources. Banana fruit was selected to be contested in this event considering its wider plantation in Indonesia. There have been 9 regions/provinces participated in the event, and total 14 local varieties of banana were competed each other.
- **Core components of the measure/practice** : Every province through its Regional Commission on Genetic Resources proposed one or more local varieties of banana originated from their region. Board of judges then evaluate and assess banana fruit based on several criteria and decide the winner of the contest. Through the contest, a unique and superior local variety may be recognized and benefited for the local community.
- **Description of the context and the history of the measure/practice is taking place** : Before 2018, usual event in conjunction with National Congress of the Genetic Resources only gave award for farmers who actively conserve PGRFA, especially endangered species or underutilized crops. Considering the importance of the utilization of PGRFA, not only conservation, this G-Difa was proposed as measurement and example

of practice to promote the superior traits of the local variety to be widely known by public.

- To which provision(s) of Article 9 of the International Treaty does this measure relate : Art. 9.1
Art. 9.2b

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	Also relevant
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	√	
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		√
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		
6.	Facilitation of farmers' access to a diversity of PGRFA through community seed banks, 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		
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		

- Objective(s) : To promote the crop diversity in Indonesia, in 2018 the selected crop to be contested is banana
- Target group(s) and numbers of involved and affected farmers : 14 farmers as the owner of the local variety of banana
- Location(s) and geographical outreach : All provinces in Indonesia
- Resources used for implementation of the measure/practice : All resources to conduct/implement this G-Difa are provided by the National Commission on Genetic Resources

- How has the measure/practice affected the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA? : Three local varieties of banana were selected as winners of the G-Difa and two of them now are in the process of variety registration for distribution, further the seeds/propagating materials can be distributed commercially and bring benefits for the farmers.
- Please describe the achievements of the measure/practice so far (including quantification) : Three kinds of local variety of banana were selected as the winner of the contest, i.e. local variety of Curup Hj. Kuning, Pisang Ambon, and Pisang Raja. Followup activity from this event is formal variety registration for seeds/propagating materials distribution.
- Other national level instruments that are linked to measure/practice : Genetic Resources Consortium
- Are you aware of any other international agreements or programs that are relevant for this measure/practice? : Yes
- Other issues you wish to address that have not yet been covered to describe the measure/practice : -

LESSONS LEARNED

- Describe lesson learned which may be relevant for others who wish to do the same or similar measures/practices : G-Difa may be a role model of measures/practices in how promoting the crop diversity within the country among regions. Once the uniqueness/superiority of local variety is recognized, it will be easy to promote and increase economic value of the variety and by this approach, farmers as the owner of local variety may receive a fair benefits of the use of the variety.
- What challenges encountered along the way (if applicable) : Since Indonesia is a country with many islands, aspect that has to be considered is requirement/obligation for the transfer materials from one region to another.
- Link to further information about the measure/practice : -