



The International Treaty
ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE



Media and Communication Resource Kit





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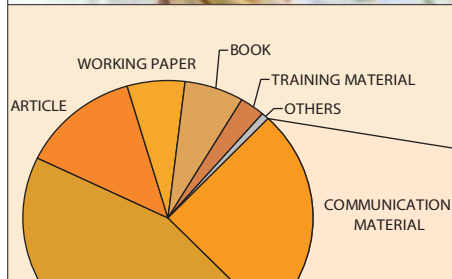
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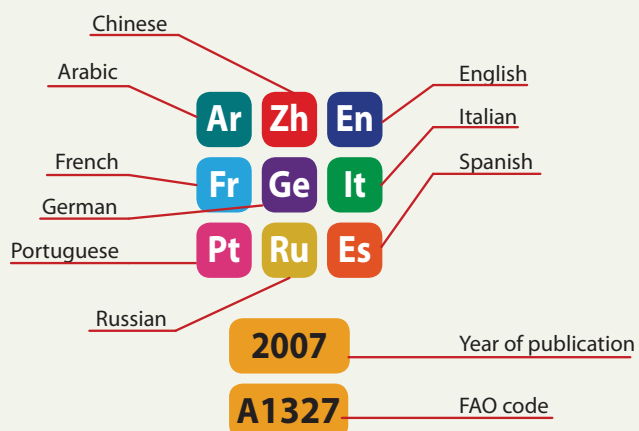
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Media content



Software content

Introduction to the Treaty Communication Support Kit

A package of tools to guide in-country promotion of Treaty goals and activities.

This kit has been designed to answer the call from National Focal Points (NFPs) for support in improving their ability to raise public and media awareness and understanding of the Treaty and its activities.

This kit has been designed to answer the call from National Focal Points (NFPs) and other involved with the Treaty at national level, including responsible of gene banks, NGOs and ministries. It is intended to support in improving their ability to raise public and media awareness and understanding of the Treaty and its activities.

When operational, the Treaty Communication Kit will recognize and integrate information from countries whose media activities have been successful, presenting them as best practices for sharing with other countries. This includes posting examples of printed and video communication products that can be used as models by other countries that are developing similar products. In its initial phase, the Media Kit will be piloted in several countries, and feedback as to its ease of use and usefulness will be incorporated into the final product, which will be made available online for all countries to access.

For example, the Kit will provide:

- advice on steps to take and advice on how to contact the media when seeking to increase public awareness of the Treaty,
- short text samples that explain Treaty activities and benefits in non-technical language which can be communicated during interviews

or imported and adapted into text for new communication materials,

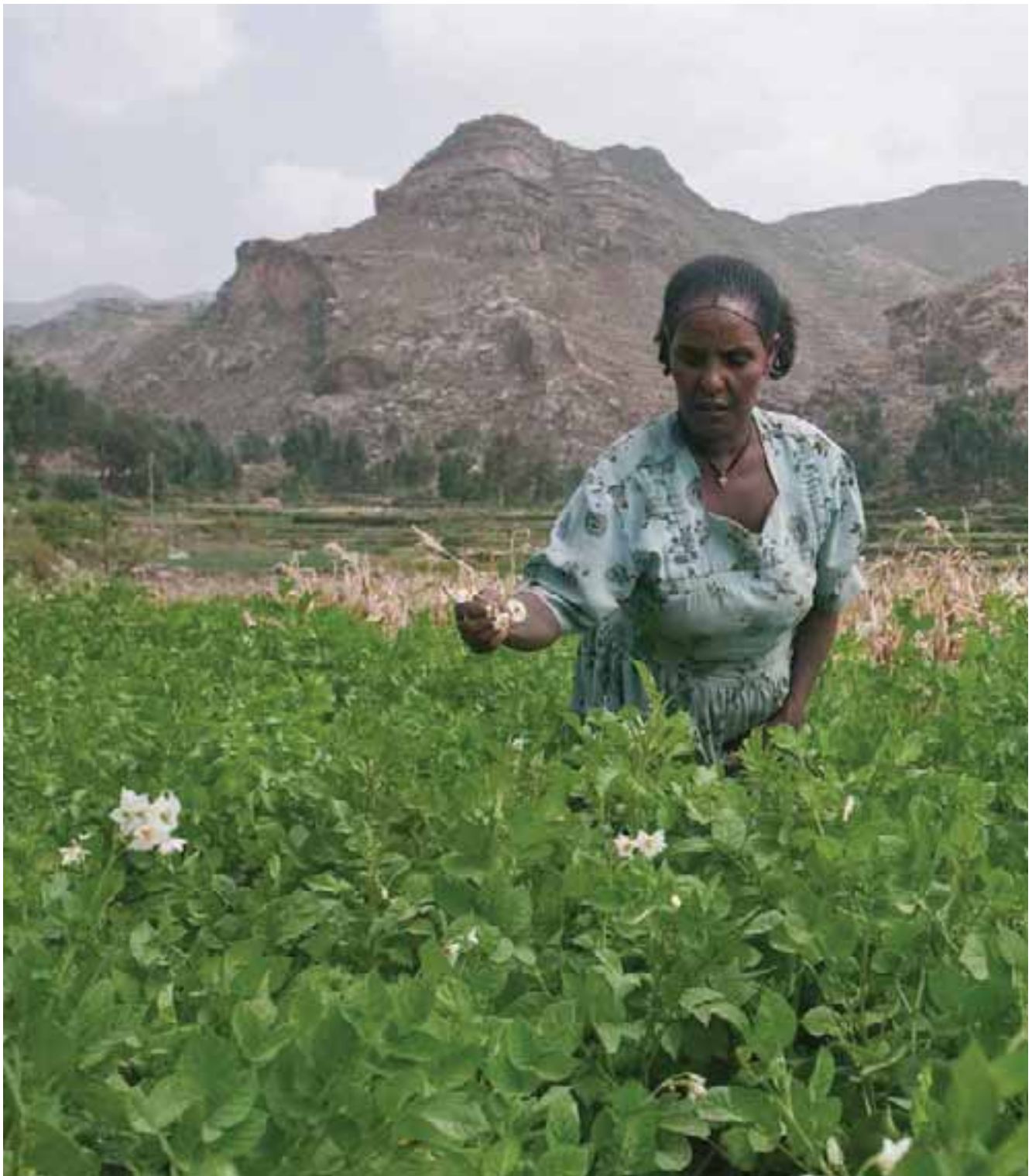
- samples of existing materials that have been developed and used successfully by the Secretariat and member countries.

It is hoped that some of these suggestions and examples will help NFPs develop their own media strategies or at least take the first steps. This proposed kit is a communication support product being prepared by the Treaty Secretariat to help raise visibility of the Treaty through supporting media outreach in member countries.

- In donor countries, this is especially important as a way to ensure that the national taxpayers understand the Treaty and the benefits the country will receive from support of the Treaty.
- In developing countries, the Treaty's field activities through Benefit-sharing Fund projects and its support of Farmers' Rights make it a critical player in efforts to improve the lives of smallholder farmers, as well as food security and family nutrition.

This kit is first of all a resource for NFPs but also can be shared with organizational or ministerial press officers with whom NFPs work on public information projects.





Treaty 10th Anniversary Alert

Coming 3 November 2011: Treaty celebrates 10th anniversary of its approval by the FAO Conference.

Looking toward the anniversary date, the Treaty foresees an opportunity for NFPs to raise awareness in their countries of the work and goals of the Treaty, and what it has accomplished in 10 short years for their country and globally.

Telling the Treaty story

Raising Treaty awareness through information materials, through the media and through public appearances.

This Communication Package provides a brief overview of some principles of good communication and some tips about raising the visibility of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, whether it is through information materials you write and publish, through interviews with media outlets, or through public appearances where you may address a classroom, a workshop or a lecture hall filled with experts. The goal is to make sure that you are able to tell the Treaty's story – what it is, what it does, how it does it – in a way that is tailored for your audience, be it an audience that is reading a brochure you have written, listening to you make a talk or watching an interview you did with local television station.

In reality, the rules of good communication are straightforward. You must have a clear goal of what you want your audience to know and then present that information with the logic and the terminology that your audience will understand. For the sake of efficiency, this Kit focuses on the media, but what applies to the media can also be applied to preparing an information document for publication or preparing remarks to make at a public event.

The good news here is that you have a great story to tell.



Mass Media

Mass media is a broad term that encompasses news services, newspapers and magazines, network and local television, radio and certainly Internet news sites. Their relative importance and accessibility will vary from country to country, so it is important to discuss any media outreach ideas or plans with a knowledgeable information officer or media specialist who works in your ministry or with your national partners. They will have an understanding

of how it works, the best ways to make contacts. However, by monitoring your local media, you can develop some insight of your own that will help you, especially if you do not have access to an information officer's help. Above all, be pro-active. If you have a success story to tell, an event to publicize, or a reaction to something else that has been in the news, then do not hesitate to contact the media yourself or ask for support in making the contact.

Types of media

- General information media: these are outlets that publish all topics, such as local and national newspapers and local and national news outlets.
- Specialized media: these are the journals, magazines, individual tv programmes and newspaper columns that focus on topics such as agriculture, environment, trade, food security.

Journalists

- Journalists generally have a specific area of expertise and cover those types of stories. Pay attention to the names of those who write articles or produce programmes on subjects such as agriculture, food security, climate change or biodiversity. You can contact them just to meet them, to make sure they are aware that your country is a signatory to the Treaty, and let them know you are available to answer any questions they may have.
- The Treaty Secretariat has a data base of media contacts. It is constantly updated.

Contact points

- Identify contact points who can help you in the design and implementation of communication

strategy such as media specialists in the press offices of ministries, national or local organizations that work on climate change or food security, farmers organizations, genebanks, consumer advocate associations, universities, or in-country partner organizations.

Public awareness opportunities:

- Annual events. There are many annual events that are closely related to the Treaty, such as International Day for Biological Diversity on May 22, World Food Day on Oct 16, International Women's Day on March 8, or even The Decade of Biodiversity. Many of these events will have some sort of celebration or observation by local or national governments or related organizations that will attract media coverage. Think about suggesting including the Treaty in that coverage.
- News events. Any public event that involves activities related to food, biodiversity, climate change, etc., can be a possibility for pro-active presentation of information about the Treaty. This could be the inauguration of a genebank, a farmers' association meeting, a seed fair.



The message

The term “message” is used often when discussing communication plans. It is important to determine in advance what your main message is – in other words, after you finish your speech, or after you finish your interview, after someone has read your new brochure – what is the main thing you want them to remember. The following gives some ideas about how to prepare for meeting a journalist but the same would apply if you were writing a speech or brochure or participating in a panel discussion.

One hint here about the “message”. Remember that it is important to tell your story in human terms. One formula is to think of “Knowledge-Caring-Action” which can also be said as “We know there is a problem, We care about the people who are affected, We are doing something about it.” Do not forget the middle part. Yes, we all know that climate change, population pressures, food prices, degraded resources are a problem.

And we also know that there are countless national and international organizations and government agencies trying to do something about it. What your audience wants to know, and what it will really remember, is not the technical talk but the explanation of how this affects the lives of people – be they farmers, scientists or consumers.



Talking to journalists

The following questions can guide you in preparing for an interview or conversation with a journalist.

- **Who** is the audience for the interview? A technical audience who will understand what you mean by “crop genetic diversity” or a mass-media audience who will better understand the word “seed”? Start thinking about the best language to use when addressing a mass-media audience.
- **What** is my major message? Of course the overall message of any communication about the Treaty is that it is a critically important document, in force in more

than 120 countries. It benefits the countries that have adopted it but also the planet in general in terms. However, if you are going to speak to a local journalist, do some homework. Find which major local crops are covered by the Treaty or if there are any benefit-sharing projects nearby, learn the indigenous ways local farmers conserve their seeds and the traditions that guide their conservation efforts. You can also learn how local seed and food processing industries benefit from activities supported by the Treaty and, ultimately, how consumers benefit.

- **When** did this issue become important (perspective)?

The Treaty is incredibly important in today's world. Increasing populations put more pressure on the agricultural sector to produce more food while, at the same time, changing climates have meant shifts in planting and harvesting seasons, and led to the emergence of new pests and diseases.

- **Where** do we go from here?

The Treaty's Benefit-sharing Fund Projects in the field are making sure that support is given to local farmers who have the ultimate responsibility for

providing food, and must have access to the broad range varieties they will need for facing current and future problems.

- **How** do I get my message across?

Think about explaining the Treaty and its impact on the world to a neighbor or friend, not to a fellow scientist or technician. Imagine how you would explain it to someone who has no idea what the Treaty is. Keep your thoughts on a human level – how the Treaty has an impact on people's lives.



Background information to help prepare for interviews

Before contacting the media or asking person who is putting on a related event to include a representative to speak about the Treaty, it is important to remember that most people need a very basic, non-technical and human-level explanation of the Treaty, its contents and its contribution in areas such as food security and adapting to climate change. The following gives some accessible explanations of the Treaty benefits and value that can be shared with non-technical audiences. These paragraphs are not meant to tell the entire story, but to give an idea of how the complicated issues of the Treaty can be reduced to ideas that are easier for new audiences to understand. With the understanding will also come increased interest. Once that level is reached, it will be possible to expand and share even more interesting facts about the Treaty and its activities.



What is the value of genetic resources?

- Plant genetic resources are the raw materials – seeds, cuttings and tubers and their parts – used by plant breeders to create new crop varieties. Although difficult to ascribe direct economic value to these resources, it can be told in terms of individual crops.

For example, undomesticated varieties, known as “crop wild relatives”, when bred with their domesticated relatives, can produce very important hybrids. For example, one undomesticated variety of tomato, when bred with a commercial variety, increased the solids content of the next generation by 2.4 percent, which reduced the energy needed for processing resulted in savings of hundreds of millions of dollars a year for tomato processors. Similar stories about varieties being improved can probably be told about local crops in any country that participates in the Treaty’s Multilateral System.



- Maintaining a broad diversity or choice of crops provides the materials that breeders need to develop new varieties that can adapt to different environments and conditions and that will have built-in resistance to diseases and pests. This is especially important with today’s changing climates. In addition, having a diversity of choices also contributes to good nutrition.

Who benefits from the Treaty and how?

- **Farmers:** The Treaty specifically respects farmer’s rights, and recognizes their role in developing and conserving the diversity of crops that the world has today. The Treaty calls for farmers’ participation in national decision-making concerning the use of genetic resources and works to ensure that they share in the benefits from their use. Farmers also benefit when plant breeders use seeds other material to improve crops because they will have the improved varieties to return to their fields.

- **Breeders:** Under the Treaty, a range of genetic resources most important for food security are available for use by breeders and for research.
- **Food processing industry:** In addition to being the target market for the improved varieties that emerge from breeders' efforts, the improvements of the varieties may mean they can be processed with less energy which cuts food processors expenses, a savings which can be passed on to consumers. The improvements may also lead to entirely new products or improved taste which will attract more consumers.
- **Consumers:** Consumers will benefit from more secure food supplies, potentially at lower cost and with better nutrition thanks to the improvements added by breeders. New crops also enable consumers to diversify their diets, and also introduce them to new or improved tastes.

Why is it important to utilize genetic resources ?

- The Treaty does not just support "conservation" of agricultural crops. It also supports their "sustainable use". Although it might seem contradictory to both conserve and use, in fact, they are mutually
- re-enforcing. If a crop is considered valuable, meaning that consumers want it, then its seeds will be saved from year to year and it will actually be conserved while growing in the field.
- There are now some 1 750 gene banks worldwide that conserve a total of 7.54 million samples. For many decades, researchers have collected samples from fields around the world and stored them in gene banks. It is estimate that some 1.1 million unique samples of seeds and other genetic materials are stored in these gene banks. Some of these varieties only exist in gene banks now because they have disappeared from fields.

What is the status of genetic resources at global level?

- Farmers and breeders have developed diversity over the centuries in an ever-evolving process that is hard to track and record.
- Changing farming practices that have encouraged farmers to adopt commercial varieties of seeds and abandon their traditional crops have led to the loss of countless varieties that once were found in fields around the world.

1 750 gene banks worldwide conserve 7.54 million samples



- It is estimated that some 75 percent of crop genetic diversity was lost between 1900 and 2000, and as many as 22 percent of the wild relatives of important food crops such as peanut, potato and beans will disappear by 2055 because of changing climate.

How are genetic resources linked to what people eat in their daily lives?

- All countries in the world are interdependent when it comes to the crops they rely on. The crop diasporas over the millennia have seen crops emigrate from their centres of origin, across oceans and continents and become quite at home in their new surroundings.
- A classic plate of pasta with tomato sauce would seem to be native to Italy which is known for such dishes. However, the tomatoes originated in South America and the wheat in the pasta came from West and Central Asia. Without this ongoing exchange of plant genetic resources, few typical “local” meals would exist.

What is the history/context of the Treaty?

- The process that led to the Treaty began in the 1970s as an effort to smooth tensions over access to plant genetic resources. Most of the world’s agricultural diversity is found in developing countries which are rich in biodiversity but poor in modern technology and financial resources. The demand for the genetic materials came from developed country agro-industries and research institutions that had technology to improve the resources and the legal means to take advantage of their improvement by claiming intellectual property rights over their innovations.
- All involved in drafting the Treaty recognized the solemn responsibility to move beyond individual interests and historical friction and develop an innovative solution to protect and share crop genetic diversity. Negotiations lasted more than seven years, with the Treaty adopted in November 2001.
- The Treaty not only recognizes the enormous contributions of farmers to the diversity of crops that feed the world, it ensures that users share any benefits they derive from the genetic material used in plant breeding or biotechnology with the regions where they originated.

What the Treaty contains?

- **Multilateral system:** This MLS is a global gene pool for food security. It puts 64 of the world’s most important crops into an easily accessible global pool of genetic resources that is freely available to potential users in the Treaty’s ratifying nations.
- **Funding strategy:** Those who access the materials in the MLS must be from the Treaty’s ratifying nations and they must agree to use the materials only for research, breeding and training. They also agree to share any benefits from their use through benefit-sharing mechanisms established by the Treaty such as: exchange of information, access to and transfer of technology, capacity building, and sharing of commercial benefits.
- **Benefit-sharing Fund:** The contributions that come into the Benefit-sharing Fund are either contributions from donor countries or contributions based on benefits that have been received from commercialization of crops improved using the genetic materials in the MLS. The fund is used to support projects in the fields of developing countries that aim at achieving food security in the context of climate change through the conservation and sustainable use of crop diversity. The 11 projects chosen for the Treaty’s first Benefit-sharing Fund grants in 2009 support activities for supporting the world’s major crops as well as some lesser known but still vital varieties and their crop wild relatives. In addition to field work, the projects have encouraged farmers and scientists to compare and share what they know, thus bringing together the best practices of both farmers’ traditional knowledge and researchers’ modern techniques.





Treaty Plug-ins

The following boxes have been developed as “plug-ins”. Think of these as ingredients in a recipe. Adding information about the Treaty to a speech, a white paper, a brochure or any information material that is on a related subject will only serve to make the content richer. If you or colleagues are writing a paper on food security, here is a ready-made box to add to the paper that tells the story of the Treaty and food security. You can think of other subjects that might be important in your country and write other plug-ins, have them ready for when they might be needed.

1 - THE TREATY AND ITS ROLE IN FOOD SECURITY

Globally, 84 percent of the human diet comes from plants. To meet projected population increases, global food production has to increase by 70 percent by 2050. The work of the Treaty in conserving the myriad varieties of local crops that are fast disappearing from the fields is critical to this effort. Crop diversity is essential for increasing food production because agricultural crops and their wild relatives contain the building blocks plant breeders use for improving crops to increase yields.

2 - THE TREATY AND ITS ROLE IN FACING CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change will alter the conditions of agriculture in almost all countries. Not only are changing climates affecting their growing seasons, they also are changing the patterns of the pests and diseases that affect crops. Also, climate change is happening so fast that agricultural crops in most areas will not be able to adapt to it on their own. The Treaty works not only to conserve the crop diversity that is in the fields, it also enables access to crop genetic resources from outside national borders which is going to be even more important for agricultural research and breeding in the future.

3 - THE TREATY AND ITS ROLE IN IMPROVED NUTRITION

Over the millennia, humans have relied on more than 10 000 different plant species for food. Yet today, we barely have 150 species under cultivation. Of those, only 12 provide 80 percent of our food needs and just four – rice, wheat, maize and potato – provide more than half of our energy requirements. Yet we know that a diversified diet is a healthier diet. The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture works with farmers and scientists to try to maintain diversity in the fields.



Creating communication kits

Building a communication kit: what to include

- Folder with designed cover that can hold printed materials you wish to hand out to audiences or journalists
- Treaty communication materials you have developed with information about activities in your area
- Treaty communications materials developed by Secretariat which are downloadable from the Treaty Web site.
- Current news releases from your ministry or related organizations
- National activity reports (gene bank exchanges, benefit-sharing fund projects, etc)
- Global activity reports (downloaded from Treaty Web site or provided by the Secretariat)

Examples of public information materials compiled by the Secretariat

This array of material includes Secretariat publications as well as those that have been published by member countries to tell the Treaty story to the public.

- Print
- Video
- Photo archives
- Electronic files of Treaty logos as well as logos of partners, donors, etc.

Examples of Treaty media coverage

The Secretariat maintains and constantly updates this file which contains articles that have been written about the Treaty and its activities in media outlets around the world. It gives an idea of the types of information journalists are looking for.



Seed Treaty PGRFA



Social Media

If you are not familiar yet with the social media potential for public communication, it is worth investigating to determine if it would be appropriate for your work. Social media refers to communication that is from public to public, with information delivered in a friendly manner with a more personal tone. Because it is not “corporate” communication, it helps you build relationships with your public. Also, in terms of media, it serves two purposes. It allows you to communicate informally with media contacts if they are signed up to follow you on one of the social media sights, but it also allows you to bypass media and go directly to your public.

The three main social media outlets are Facebook, Twitter and Flickr.



Twitter is a way for people to send up-to-date, short (140 character) messages out to the world. They can be sent directly to people who are signed up as your “follower”. They also can be read by anyone who goes onto the Twitter sight and searches for, for example, “climate change”. If you have sent out a “tweet” announcing advancement in a variety of maize that is resistant to climate change, anyone who searches for those words will be able to read your “tweet”.



Facebook is not so instantaneous but the information conveyed can have more depth. In this case, people have to sign up to follow your organization. It is necessary to set up an account as an “organization” and then let people know that they can “follow” you on Facebook. It also can be set up so that any time you update your Facebook account, those who are following you will be informed.



Flickr is an online archive for your photos, open to anyone. Anyone who is interested can access the account and download images.

BROCHURES

Our brochures are designed to provide complete information about the International Treaty and its programmes. They are designed in such a way that the information is delivered in an easy and most understandable manner. They are all printed in colour and in different sizes and formats being bi-fold (a single sheet printed on both sides and folded into halves) and tri-fold (the same, but folded into thirds) the most common.



THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE - A GLOBAL TREATY FOR FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

The brochure explains the close link between the International Treaty and the global food security. It includes nine frequently asked questions on the Treaty, highlighting its objectives and who benefits from it. It was designed by the Secretariat of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, before the Treaty's entry into force.

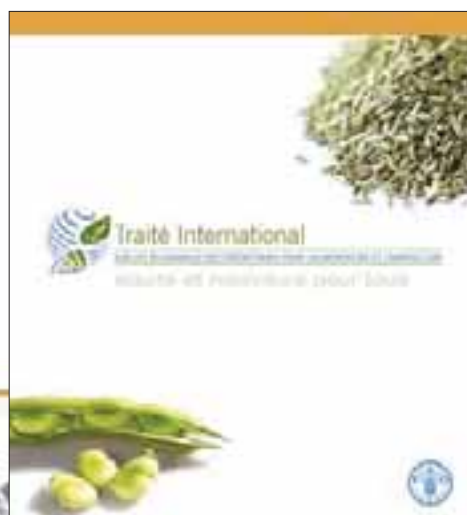
The list of questions is of special interest to those who have no previous knowledge of the Treaty. It focuses on the negotiation and the approval process, including some references to the ratification.



THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE - EQUITY AND FOOD FOR ALL

The brochure provides an overview on the main objectives of the International Treaty and on its innovative approaches to tackling food security and climate change challenges. It includes a timeline of major events. It also provides a short description of the main systems of the Treaty and a map of genetic diversity and regional inter-dependence.

As it is an easy-to-read document on the main features of the Treaty. It might be of special interest to those who look for an explanatory introduction.



En

2010

I1042

HOW TO BECOME A CONTRACTING PARTY TO THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The brochure offers information to countries considering to join the International Treaty on how to become a Contracting Party. The objectives of the Treaty are explained with conceptual clarity and simplicity, as well as the general benefits and obligations of becoming a Contracting Party under the Treaty. The differences among ratification, acceptance, approval and accession are explained. The text also lists the standard step-by-step processes at national level.

The brochure can be used by policy-makers and civil servants of non-Contracting Parties to increase understanding of the advantages and main obligations. Among the benefits, it lists the participation in the Governing Body, facilitated access to genetic resources and participation in the non-monetary benefits as information exchange and technology transfer.



En

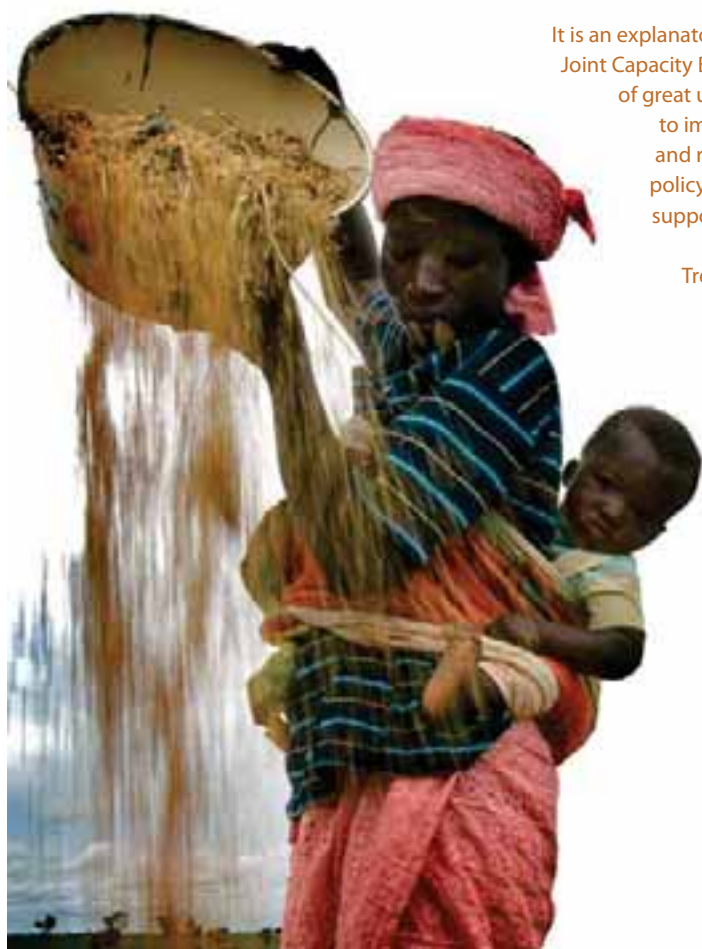
2010

I1333

JOINT CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY AND ITS MULTILATERAL SYSTEM OF ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING

The brochure provides transversal information on the Joint Capacity Building Programme. Besides presenting its rationale, main features and objectives, it highlights the importance of regional activities and national activities and partnerships.

It is an explanatory document of the Joint Capacity Building Programme of great utility when it comes to improving knowledge and raising awareness on policy and administrative support directly provided by the International Treaty in collaboration with Bioversity International.





A TREATY FOR FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

This leaflet was distributed during the World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002 in Johannesburg. It offers information on the International Treaty's background, objectives and benefits. A brief explanation of the Multilateral System on access and benefit-sharing is also provided, highlighting the urgency of the Treaty's ratification.

It describes the Treaty and its potential role in policy setting worldwide before its entry into force.



ISSUE PAPERS: PEOPLE, FOOD AND BIODIVERSITY

Set of 3 fact sheets of the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ, previously GTZ) on the International Treaty, describing its key topics. Addressing the Treaty's status of implementation, the Multilateral System and the Standard Material Transfer Agreements are given special attention. Then, by highlighting the link between farmers' rights and agrobiodiversity, these papers underline the funding necessity, because only comprehensive financing instruments will provide agricultural biodiversity conservation.

By explaining concepts and issues relating to the International Treaty, the Issue Paper series aims at encouraging and stimulating the mainstreaming of the topic of biological diversity within development cooperation projects and programmes.



FOLDER ON THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Standard Treaty's thin folder, with two pockets (one vertical on the second page and another located at the bottom of the third page). The logo on the cover is in English and there is no language colour banner.





THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

En Fr Es

2008

Fact sheet on the International Treaty published in the collection "Agricultural Biodiversity in FAO", which included other topics such as agro-ecosystems, animal genetic resources, and aquatic and forest biodiversity.

The information provided in this document is to introduce basic and general information about the Treaty and its Multilateral System.



En

2008

PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES IN ACTION

Fact sheet on Plant Genetic Resources published in the collection "Agricultural Biodiversity in FAO", which included other topics such as agro-ecosystems, animal genetic resources, and aquatic and forest biodiversity. The necessity of its effective conservation is underlined across the document, and a time line on the key international events in plant genetic resources is provided.

Although produced by other technical services of FAO, it offers important information on the main challenges to mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources.



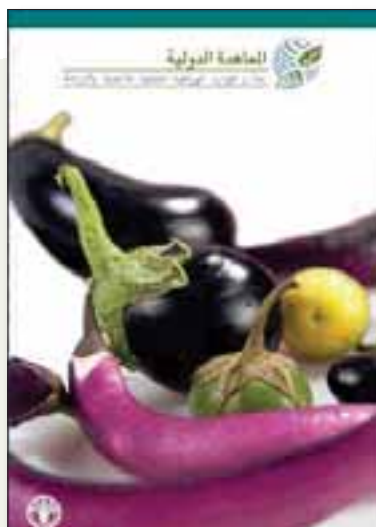
Ar Zh En
Fr Ru Es

2009

10852

FOLDER ON THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Standard Treaty's thick and larger folder, with two pockets (one vertical on the second page and another located at the bottom of the third page). Offers some layout improvements, such as a language colour banner, and is available in six different languages.



CD - DVD Video communication connects with viewers from a multi-sensory perspective allowing the absorption of information and allowing the viewers to form their own conclusions. The Treaty has used video and multimedia presentations to sharpen the focus, to create rallying points and to place messages in their context.



MULTIMEDIA PRESENTATION - GOVERNING BODY 1

Ar Zh Ru
Fr Ru Es

2006
I0087

Video produced on the occasion of the First Session of the Governing Body, which provides an overview of the International Treaty. Its relevance, history, basic concepts, innovative mechanisms and achievements are explained in a brief and clear manner. Available in the six official languages of the United Nations from the main menu.

Promotional material to introduce the key issues regarding the International Treaty. Of special interest to those who have no previous knowledge on the Treaty.



En

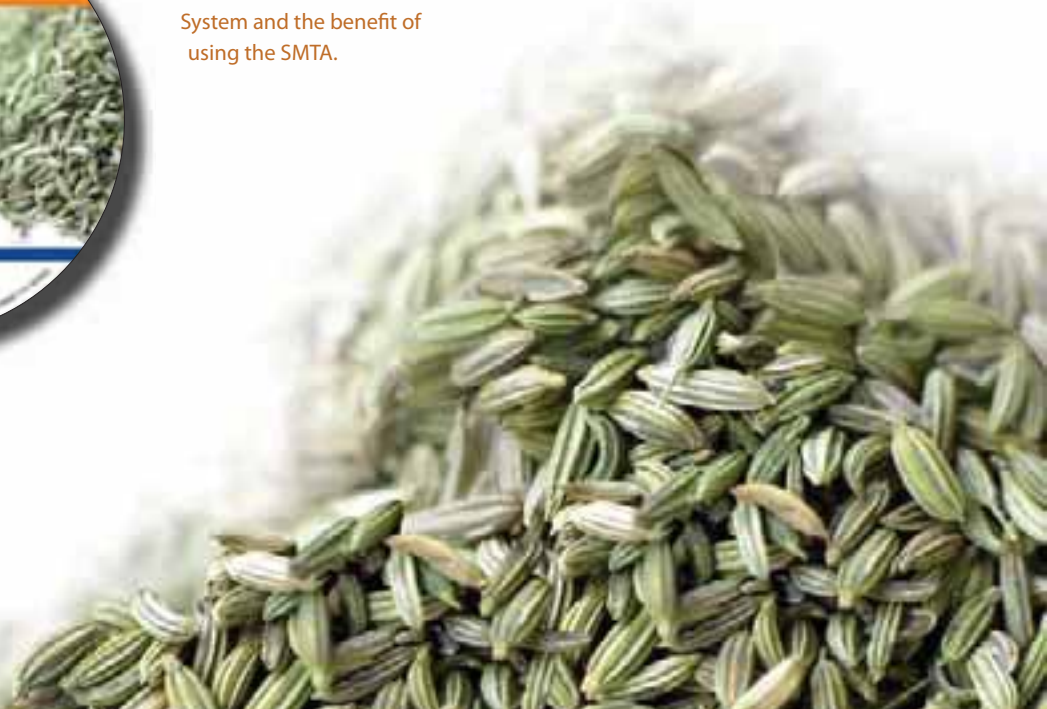
2007
I0088

MULTIMEDIA PRESENTATION - GOVERNING BODY 2

Video produced on the occasion of the Second Session of the Governing Body, with the focus on the farmers' role in the conservation and safeguarding of the plant diversity. The multilateral system benefits and rationale are also underlined. As shown, the International Treaty not only supports the conservation and safeguarding of our existing diversity of agricultural crops, it also defines a system for ensuring that plant breeders have access to the genetic materials they need to develop those crops increasing the world's potential for sustainable agricultural production and improved food security.



Promotional material highlighting the benefits of the Multilateral System and the benefit of using the SMTA.





VIDEO ON THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Ar Zh En
Fr Ru Es
2006
10087

The video shows that the rapid loss of the world's biodiversity poses a huge threat to the future of humanity. In this context, the International Treaty serves to protect the crop biodiversity that countries depend upon to feed their people, while ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits deriving from its use. The central themes through this video are the history of agrobiodiversity conservation, the interdependence of plant genetic resources, and the negotiations of the International Treaty. The text of the Treaty can be also found inside this DVD.

Promotion material introducing the rationale of the International Treaty. It provides different examples of the relation between farmers and the environment through history, but also examples of its potential benefits and advantages.

Ar Zh En
Fr Ru Es
2009

THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

"This video was presented at the Third Session of the Governing Body in Tunis on 1 June 2009. It describes the work of the International Treaty and the way farmers and plant breeders benefit from a common gene pool and share benefits derived from the use of 64 crops and forages essential to food security."

Promotion material on the International Treaty, based on cases that put the Multilateral System and the Benefit-sharing Fund into practice.



En

SOFTWARE GENE-IT

2009
10849

The "Gene-IT" free-of-charge software is an optional tool that generates Standard Material Transfer Agreements. It generates the appropriate written agreement in accordance with

the legal status of the plant genetic resources being transferred.

It is an easy-to-use and stand-alone tool that provides a database system for managing locally SMTA information, thus specially useful to assist those who deal on a daily basis with transfer of germplasm listed in Annex 1 of the Multilateral System.



En Es

SHARING A TREASURE: FROM PERU TO ETHIOPIA

2010
11845

With the financial support of the International Treaty, the Potato Park's objective is to combine efforts for the conservation of native potato varieties with traditional knowledge. This video presents the cooperation between farmers from Peru and Ethiopia that took place in the Potato Park in Cusco, Peru. There, Peruvian indigenous farmers shared conservation, production and consumption methods of their ancestral crop, the potato, highlighting their use of native potatoes as a response to food insecurity and climate change.

Through technology transfer activities and knowledge exchange between farmers, this video illustrates a clear example of the existence of local activities tackling climate change and the global food crisis.



What Gene-IT is not:

- *A mandatory tool to comply with the International Treaty*
- *A tool to track transfer of Material*
- *A concurrent system to other existing tools*

En

2009

GENE-IT: SMTA MODULE UNDER THE MULTILATERAL SYSTEM OF THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

The fact sheet focuses on “Gene-IT”, an optional tool that generates Standard Material Transfer Agreements. It describes its main functions, and displays some screenshots of the main menus and the steps for the generation of the contract as well.



The fact sheet can be used to present the free stand-alone tool and its main features, and thus, encourage its use.

SOFTWARE GENE-IT

The “Gene-IT” free-of-charge software is an optional tool that generates Standard Material Transfer Agreements. It generates the appropriate written agreement in accordance with the legal status of the plant genetic resources being transferred.

En

2009

10849



It is an easy-to-use and stand-alone tool that provides a database system for managing locally SMTA information, thus specially useful to assist those who deal on a daily basis with transfer of germplasm listed in Annex 1 of the Multilateral System.

En

2007

10214

SMTA INFORMATION SYSTEM - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE MULTILATERAL SYSTEM FACT SHEET 1

This is the first of 2 fact sheets on information technologies in support of the Multilateral System. It explains the first prototype of SMTA Information System, which aims to make it easier to report on concluded SMTAs. The main components of the Information System (PID Server, Ordering Toolkit, and Data Store) are described in brief, alongside with a helpful flow-chart. The last part of the paper focuses on the Ordering Toolkit.

It works as a concise and clear synthesis on the first design of the SMTA Information System, which makes it a useful tool to assist those who deal on a daily basis with transfer of germplasm listed in Annex 1 of the Multilateral System.



En

2007

A1376

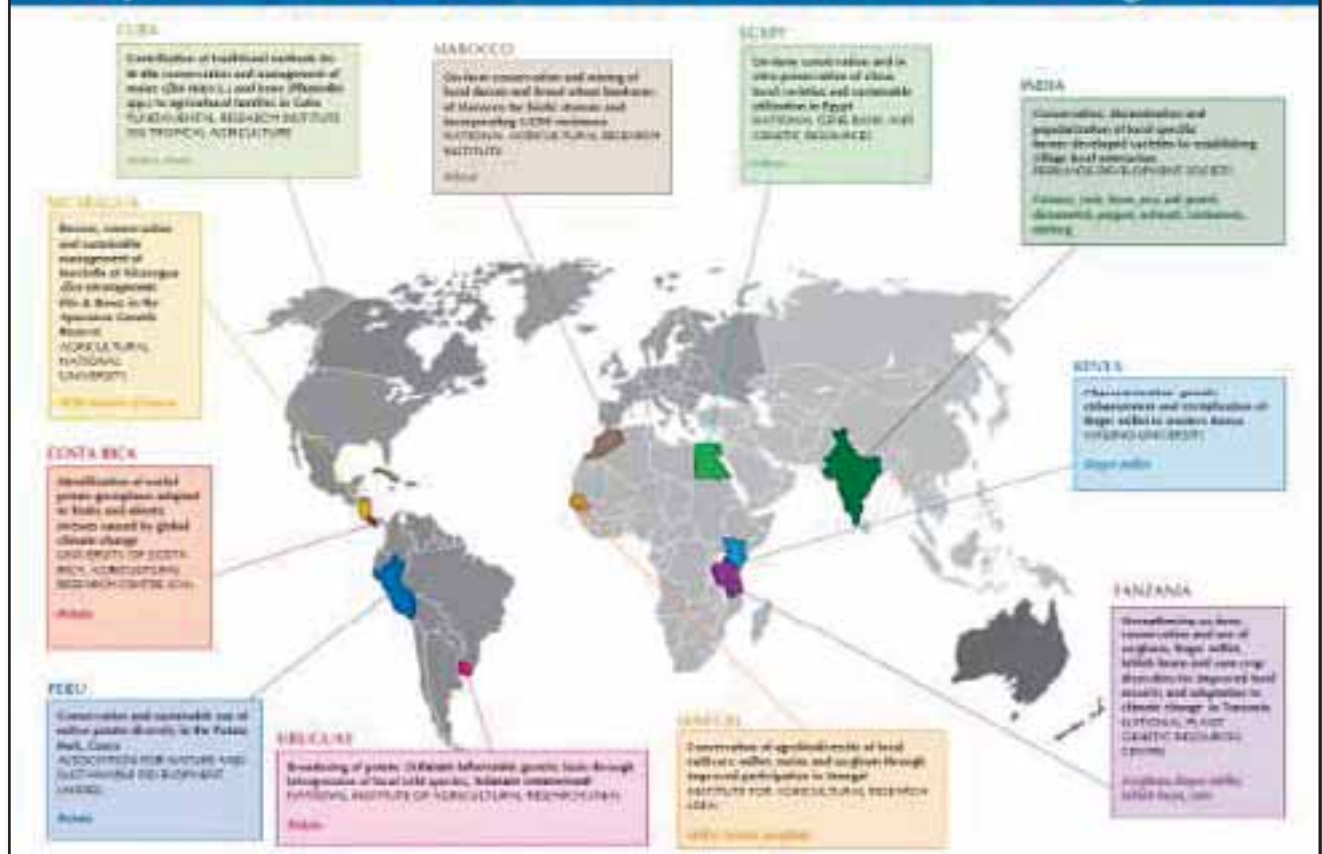
GENE-IT - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE MULTILATERAL SYSTEM FACT SHEET 2

The second fact sheet on the information technologies in support of the Multilateral System was produced on the occasion of the second session of the Governing Body and focuses on “Gene-IT” - an optional tool guide users to generate Standard Material Transfer Agreements. It describes its main functions and features, and displays some screenshots of the main menus.

The fact sheet can be used to present the free stand-alone tool and its main features, and thus, encourage its use.



Projects 2009-2011 under the Benefit-sharing Fund



MAP OF PROJECTS 2009-2011 UNDER THE BENEFIT-SHARING FUND

The poster presents a world map indicating the location of the 11 projects approved under the Benefit-sharing Fund of the International Treaty for the period 2009-2011. The map is conceived as a summary and includes information on the implementing institutions and the crops the projects relate to. This map can be also found in the brochure "Benefit-sharing Fund Projects 2009-2011".

It helps to visualize at a glance the geographic distribution of the projects 2009-2010 under the Benefit-sharing Fund.



BENEFIT-SHARING FUND - PROJECTS 2009-2011

2010
11332

By using a world map, the brochure presents the 11 projects for funding for the period 2009-2011 under the Benefit-sharing Fund of the International Treaty. These projects were approved during the third session of the Governing Body, which took place in Tunisia in 2009 for implementation in: Cuba, Morocco, Egypt, India, Kenya, Tanzania, Senegal, Uruguay, Peru, Costa Rica and Nicaragua

The short description of the projects, their priorities and beneficiaries provide stakeholders a comprehensive vision of the projects funded by the Benefit-sharing Fund of the International Treaty.



THE BENEFIT-SHARING FUND This is a mechanism managed by the International Treaty that prioritises high impact projects addressing food security, adaptation to climate change and agricultural biodiversity. It is committed to helping keep smallholder farmers in the developing world ahead of the climate change curve.



En

2010

LEADING THE FIELD - KEEPING FARMERS AHEAD OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE CURVE

This leaflet provides an overview on the innovative benefit-sharing funding mechanism “Leading the Field”, which is managed by the International Treaty. On the strength of initial investments in “Leading the Field”, the Treaty has opened the 2010 call for proposals, which is also explained in this paper.

The Treaty’s Benefit-sharing Fund supports projects aimed at smallholder farmers in developing countries who conserve and sustainably use plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.



En

2010

LEADING THE FIELD - A MAJOR INTERNATIONAL EFFORT TO ACHIEVE EQUITY AND FOOD SECURITY FOR ALL

Overview of the International Treaty with the focus on funding innovative solutions as an effective response to tackle global challenges that result from climate change and lost genetic biodiversity.

Stressing the Treaty’s funding theme, this document provides those who work within the Treaty framework generic data on the Treaty’s global impact and investment values.

Ar Zh En
Fr Ru Es

2010

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BENEFIT-SHARING FUND OF THE FUNDING STRATEGY

The Strategic Plan (SP) not only outlines the requirements for the Benefit-sharing Fund success, but also sets out how they can be matched. In the text a timeframe for the SP is provided, in order to lay the basis for target-setting and identification of potential donors. Lastly, a description of the specific elements of the SP are outlined, alongside a step-by-step guide and activities needed for its implementation.

This Strategic Plan acknowledges the many and varied motivations that donors have for contributing, including an interest in enhancing food security; safeguarding biodiversity; adaptation to climate change; sustainable livelihoods and income creation; and local projects reaching directly the poor and vulnerable.



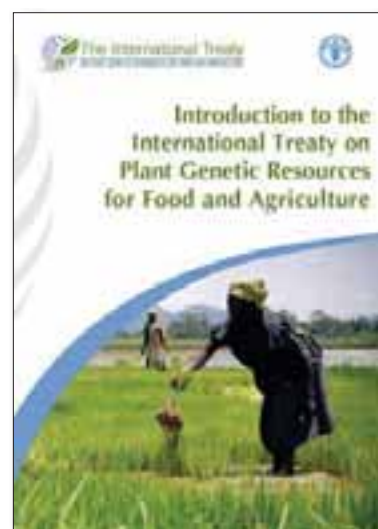
En

2011

EDUCATIONAL MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

This educational module presents the International Treaty and its main components in the context of the broader legal framework governing crop diversity. It shows how the International Treaty has been set up to cope with global challenges such as food security, climate change and the loss of crop diversity. The module provides learners with key concepts and historical background, through five self-contained lessons that are specifically designed for newcomers to the crop diversity policy area. Each lesson lays down its learning objectives and contains a one-page overview, section summaries of key points to remember, a one-page conclusive summary at the end, a list of reference materials, as well as numerous tables, illustrations, text boxes and high quality photographs.

The module is designed to strengthen stakeholders' capacities for the operation of the International Treaty and to enhance information and raise awareness among other interested parties, including academia and the media. Technical and complex terms and concepts are explained in a common language that is easy to understand. The material can be used for self-learning purposes, as a reference work on the International Treaty, and as an information resource for the development of awareness-raising material.



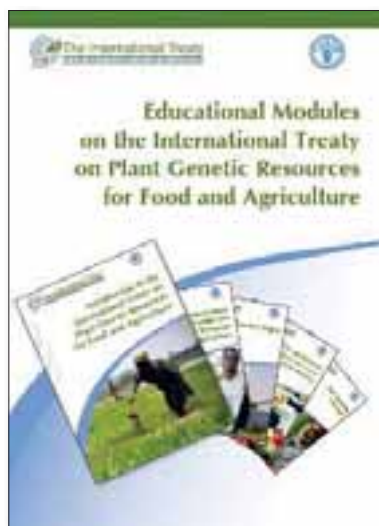
En

2011

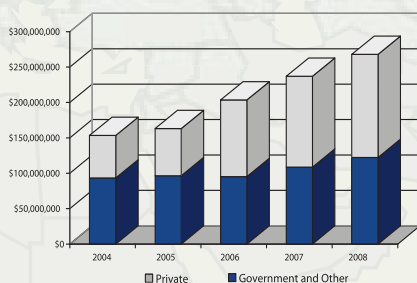
EDUCATIONAL MODULES ON THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

This brochure presents the Secretariat's ongoing activities in the area of training and introduces Educational Module 1 "Introduction to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture". It highlights the rationale for the development of educational modules on the International Treaty, describes the participatory process for their development and outlines their overall structure and target learner groups. The brochure provides an overview of the lessons of Educational Module 1 and invites users to submit their feedback online.

The brochure aims mainly at promoting Educational Module 1, and at further increasing stakeholder support and involvement in the development of the subsequent modules.



International Rescue Committee Funding 2004 – 2008



International Rescue Committee Funding 2004 – 2007

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Non-Government Funding (USD thousand)	60 043	66 503	108 219	128 336	145 532
Non Government Funding as % of Total	39	41	53	54	54
Government and Other Funding (USD thousand)	93 361	96 569	95 353	108 639	122 347
Government and Other Funding as % of Total	61	59	47	46	46
TOTAL (USD thousand)	153 404	163 072	203 573	236 976	267 879



POSTERS AND BANNERS

What makes a poster worth putting up on your wall? Our posters feature what we care about with a nice and clean look. They all show biodiversity and include our logo and our slogan. We have also produced over the years hanging banners and chronoexpo banners to decorate the venues of the most important meetings.



En

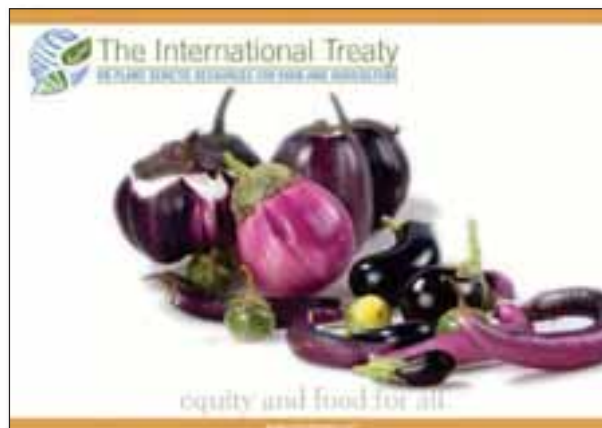
2007

A1326

POSTERS ON THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Set of 3 posters on the International Treaty with the Treaty's standard lay-out. Its background consists of colourful images of vegetables. Poster 1 - mix of various beans and green beans; Poster 2 - potatoes and other tubers; Poster 3 - eggplants of different sizes and shapes.

Promotional material to be distributed in fairs and meetings.



En

2007

CHRONOEXPO ON THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY

Stand-alone banner on the International Treaty with the Treaty's standard lay-out. Its background consists of colourful images of fava beans.

Promotional material to be distributed in fairs and meetings.



En

2007

BANNER ON THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY MODEL 1

Set of 3 one sided banners on the International Treaty with the Treaty's standard lay-out. Its background consists of colourful images of vegetables. Banner 1 - oranges and other citrus; Banner 2 - different colour apples; Banner 3 - beans diversity.

Promotional material to be distributed in fairs and meetings.

En

2007

BANNER ON THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY MODEL 2

Set of 3 double sided banner on the International Treaty with the Treaty's standard lay-out. Its background consists of colourful images of vegetables.

Banner 1 - various beans and green beans; Banner 2 - potatoes and other tubers; Banner 3 - different-sized and shaped eggplants

Promotional material to be distributed in fairs and meetings.



En

2008

BANNER ON THE BIODIVERSITY LIAISON GROUP

Banner on the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions (BLG), displaying information about all the six BLG Conventions (ITPGRFA included).

Promotional material to decorate the venue of large meetings on the International Treaty.



BOOKS AND BOOKLETS

There are some essential books and booklets we cannot exclude from any technical communication campaign: the one on the booklet of the Treaty and the Standard Material Transfer Agreement. This is because the substance is always of utmost importance.



ILLUSTRATED VERSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Text of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, a binding agreement that came into force on 29 June 2004. It is available in the six official languages of the United Nations, sorted by different colours.

Technical legal text with an improved layout and incorporation of photos that facilitate the reading and the note taking. Specially indicated to assist in capacity building and training programmes.





ILLUSTRATED VERSION OF THE STANDARD MATERIAL TRANSFER AGREEMENT

Text of the Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA), adopted in Madrid in 2006. This is a standardized contract that favours the actual transfer of the materials by simplifying the negotiation process, reducing transactions costs, and shortening order-to-delivery time.

Despite being a technical text, it benefits from an improved layout (incorporating photos) in order to make the contract better known by specialized groups and to be used for training purposes.



This is a standardized contract that favours the actual transfer of the materials by simplifying the negotiation process, reducing transactions costs, and shortening order-to-delivery time.



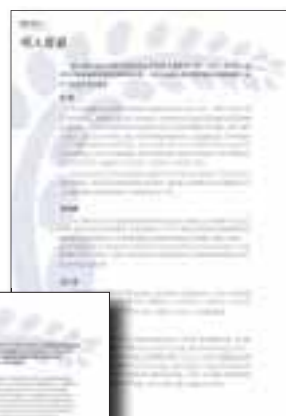
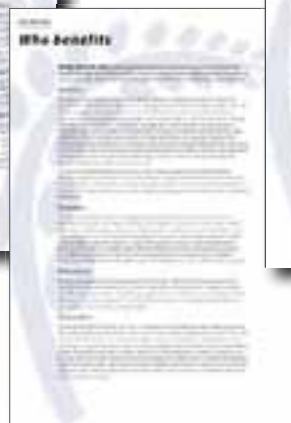
FACT SHEETS They present data in a format which emphasizes key points concisely. The layout is quite simple and often standardized using tables, bullet points and big headings. The Treaty has often used them, on a single printed page, to share technical data, lists, statistics, and answers to common questions.



2006 FACT SHEETS ON THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

This 12 fact sheet package on the International Treaty serves as a comprehensive review of the Treaty's main issues. A wide range of contents are presented in single-themed fact sheets, such as: the Treaty's history, purposes and objectives; benefits and beneficiaries, an assessment on the state of plant genetic diversity; the Treaty's innovative mechanisms; the close link with CGIAR; farm animal genetic resources; and farmers' rights. It was originally distributed inside a common folder at the First Meeting of the Governing Body, that took place in Madrid in 2006.

This package explains the relation of the International Treaty in the wider context of food security, its objectives and the role it plays in the lives of people around the globe. Thus, it is an important tool to improve knowledge in specific topics.





FACT SHEET FOLDER ON THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Folder design for the distribution of the 12 fact sheets written on the occasion of the First Meeting of the Governing Body, which took place in Madrid in 2006.



FACT SHEETS ON THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (ENGLISH-RUSSIAN)

This 12 fact sheet package on the International Treaty, both in English and Russian, serves as a comprehensive review of the Treaty's main issues. A wide range of contents is presented in single-themed fact sheets, such as: the Treaty's history, purposes and objectives; benefits and beneficiaries; an assessment on the state of plant genetic diversity; the Treaty's innovative mechanisms; the close link with CGIAR; and farmers' rights.

This package explains the relation of the International Treaty in the wider context of food security, its objectives and the role it plays in the lives of people around the globe. Thus, it is an important tool to improve knowledge on specific topics.

En Fr Es
2011

THE FIRST CYCLE OF TREATY BENEFIT-SHARING FUND PROJECTS TEAMS FARMERS WITH SCIENTISTS AND FIELDS WITH LABS

Introductory fact sheet on the first cycle of grants made by the Benefit-sharing fund, in which is set a status report on the achievements of the eleven projects for 2009-2011 at their halfway point.

Assessment of the overall project achievements during their first year of implementation.



En Fr Es
2011

COSTA RICA'S LOCAL POTATO SPECIES SOLVE GLOBAL PROBLEMS

Fact sheet on the project under the Benefit-sharing Fund in Costa Rica, which addresses the identification of useful potato germplasm adapted to biotic and abiotic stresses caused by global climate change. The effects of global climate change such as heat, coldness, drought or flooding are likely to threaten sustainable agriculture and food security.

The goals of this project are to characterize wild species of potato resistant and tolerant to different biotic and abiotic stresses and obtain new potato varieties adapted to climate change for sustainable agriculture.

En Fr Es
2011

FARMERS COLLABORATE TO IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE ON MAJOR FOOD CROPS

Fact sheet on the project under the Benefit-sharing Fund in Cuba, which addresses the contribution of traditional methods for the in situ conservation and management of maize and beans to the food security of farming families in Cuba.

The aim of this project is to determine the nutritional values of traditional varieties of beans and maize to establish their real contribution to food security and family health, and to influence the agricultural management of these crops to increase their production through better conservation of existing biodiversity.





En Fr Es
2011

IMPROVING LOCAL CITRUS VARIETIES TO MEET CONSUMER TASTE

Fact sheet on the project under the Benefit-sharing Fund in Egypt, which addresses the on-farm conservation and in vitro preservation of citrus local varieties and sustainable utilization in Egypt. The objectives of this project are to explore the local varieties; improve the old citrus germplasm to increase the income of small farmers and save the diversity of citrus in Egypt, which is the first country of the top 10 producers of orange in the world.

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En Fr Es
2011

WOMEN'S GROUP COMPLETES FOOD CHAIN FROM FIELD TO MARKET

Fact sheet on the project under the Benefit-sharing Fund in India, which addresses the conservation, dissemination and popularization of local-specific farmer-developed varieties by establishing village-level enterprises.

The project intends to disseminate and popularise documented farmer developed varieties and traditional varieties among farming community of Kerala by establishing village level enterprises. Crops were selected as for their contribution to food security, economic development, and nutrition and health aspects.



En Fr Es
2011

IMPROVING FINGER MILLET, THEN RETURNING IT TO FARMERS' FIELDS

Fact sheet on the project under the Benefit-sharing Fund in Kenya, which addresses the characterization, genetic enhancement and revitalization of finger millet in western Kenya.

The objectives of this project are to further advance in earlier finger millet research and disseminate to farmers improved finger millet varieties in order to increase the productivity of this crop, raise the income of small-scale farmers and contribute to poverty alleviation.

En Fr Es

2011

???

SCIENTISTS AND FARMERS TEAM-UP TO SEEK DIVERSITY IN MOROCCO'S FIELDS

Fact sheet on the project under the Benefit-sharing Fund in Morocco, which addresses the local landraces of wheat and barley in Morocco offers an important gene pool as a source of adaptation and tolerance to different biotic and abiotic stresses. Conserving this diversity is an imperative.

The aim of the project is to integrate on-farm and ex situ conservation approaches for better conservation and sustainable use of wheat genetic resources.



En Fr Es

2011

???

PERUVIAN "GUARDIANS" LEAD POTATO PARK TO A SECURE FUTURE

Fact sheet on the project under the Benefit-sharing Fund in Peru, which addresses the conservation and sustainable use of native potato diversity in the Potato Park, Cusco, Peru.

The project will focus on increasing the capacity of the six indigenous communities of the Potato Park in the management, conservation and sustainable use of native potato, promoting the development of enterprises based on the sustainable use of native potato and traditional knowledge, supporting the national implementation of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

En Fr Es

2011

???

RESEARCHERS HELP LOCAL FARMERS SAVE MAIZE WILD RELATIVE

Fact sheet on the project under the Benefit-sharing Fund in Nicaragua, which addresses the rescue, conservation and sustainable management of teocintle in Nicaragua in the Apacunca Genetic Reserve. On the basis of a participatory methodology, proposals for productive and sustainable services will be developed to generate additional income for rural families without putting the habitats of the Apacunca Genetic Reserve in risk, inculcating the conservation of teocintle (wild variety of maize) and its associated species.

On the basis of a participatory methodology, proposals for productive and sustainable services will be developed to generate additional income for rural families without putting the habitats of the Apacunca Genetic Reserve in risk, inculcating the conservation of teocintle (wild variety of maize) and its associated species.





En Fr Es
2011
???

REBUILDING FARMERS' SAFETY NETS THROUGH ON-FARM CONSERVATION

Fact sheet on the project under the Benefit-sharing Fund in Tanzania, which addresses the strengthening on-farm conservation and use of sorghum, finger millet, lablab beans and yam crop diversities for improved food security and adaptation to climate changes in Tanzania.

The main objective of this project is to contribute to the overall improvement of food security, nutritional quality and livelihood of the poor farming communities through on-farm conservation and sustainable use of local crop diversities of sorghum, finger millet, lablab beans and yams.

En Fr Es
2011
???

FARMERS CHOOSE BEST-ADAPTED VARIETIES FOR TESTING

Fact sheet on the project under the Benefit-sharing Fund in Senegal, which addresses the conservation of agrobiodiversity of local cultivars of millet, maize and sorghum through improved participatory methods. The project objectives are the conservation of local cultivars of millet, maize and sorghum, promote major use of local varieties adapted to agro climatic conditions and increase the diversity of the germplasm of these crops available to farmers.

The project objectives are the conservation of local cultivars of millet, maize and sorghum, promote major use of local varieties adapted to agro climatic conditions and increase the diversity of the germplasm of these crops available to farmers.



En Fr Es
2011
???

AN UNASSUMING WILD VINE BRINGS POWER TO URUGUAYAN POTATOES

Fact sheet on the project under the Benefit-sharing Fund in Uruguay, which addresses the broadening of potato genetic basis through introgression of local wild species.

The overall objective of this project is to increase the genetic variability of potato germplasm and develop improved varieties which adapt and resist to specific bacteria diseases.



THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY IN THE MEDIA

The Fourth Session Governing Body attracted worldwide media coverage through print and online outlets. Coverage highlighting the Treaty's important role in driving food security, as well as countries' support of the Treaty, appeared in almost ten languages and spanned five continents.



AMERICA LATINA
en movimiento



Le Monde

Le Temps



rne

REUTERS

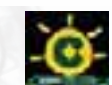


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CONSUMER EROSKI



Sessions of the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture



2006



2007



2009

In addition to raising awareness of the work of the Governing Body itself, the overall goal was to draw attention in key donor nations to the important role of the Treaty in encouraging conservation of plant genetic resources and global sharing of those resources while ensuring equitable sharing of benefits.

Both local and international media covered the Bali event. The coverage included wire stories by Antara News (Indonesia), Bloomberg, Reuters

(Africa) and Xinhua (China); print stories in Jakarta Post (Indonesia) and Le Monde (France), and a large number of original online stories, including Actualités News Environnement (France), Guardian Online (Nigeria), Intellectual Property Watch (UK) and Nature Online (UK).

The successful coverage of the Fourth Session in 2011 complemented the media efforts and achievements made in 2009 during the Third Session celebrated in Tunisia.

Indonesian Minister of Agriculture Dr Suswono explaining to the TV journalists the main points of the Bali Declaration after the press conference organized on the occasion of its adoption by the Ministerial Conference.



2011

THE ONLINE CATALOGUE

Did you know that you can access more than 300 publications and articles related to the International Treaty through the new global virtual library?



The content of this catalogue is online!

Visit our web site to access to the content of this communication catalogue. Through the web site we are making available the brochures, leaflets, booklets, banners, posters and other items included in this catalogue in all the languages. They are searchable by type of material and by keyword.

If you would like to share with others the communication material you have produced on the International Treaty you can also share it with others through our web site.

The screenshots display the website for 'The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture'. The main interface includes a search bar, a sidebar with navigation links (Project, The Treaty, The Programme), and a central section titled 'Virtual Library of the International Treaty'. This section describes the library's purpose and provides a table of document types and a list of documents.

The second screenshot shows a detailed view of a document titled 'Educational Modules on the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture'. It includes a description of the modules, a list of authors (ITPGRFA), keywords (crop diversity, introduction, educational module), and availability information (English, 2011, ITPGRFA).

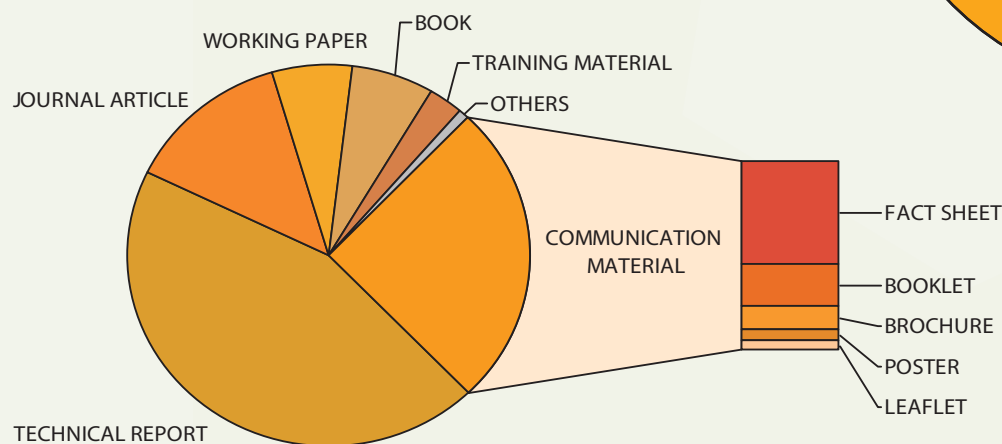
Global Virtual Library of the International Treaty

The Virtual Library is a unique repository of information materials related to the topics covered by the International Treaty such as facilitated access to plant genetic resources, equitable benefit sharing, and farmer's rights among others. It provides catalogued documentation to assist the implementation of the International Treaty at all levels.

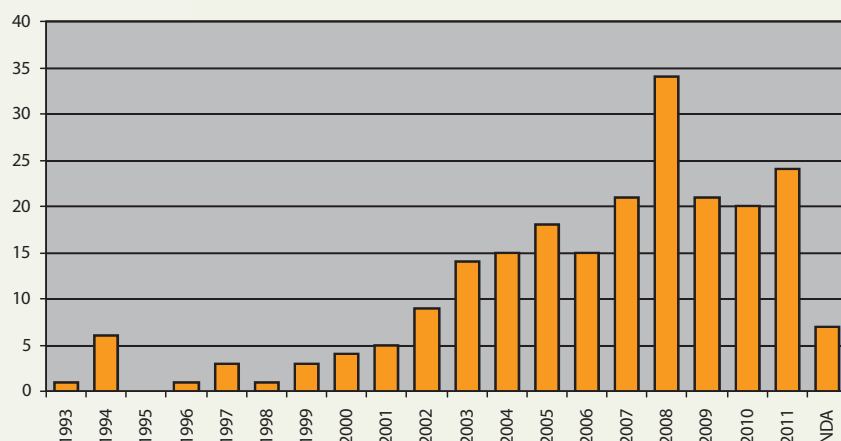
The aim of the Virtual Library is to collect, maintain and provide a relevant, up-to-date, and outstanding collection of documents to fulfil the information needs of policy makers, practitioners, general public, civil society, NGOs, UN country teams, media and the academia.

STATISTICS

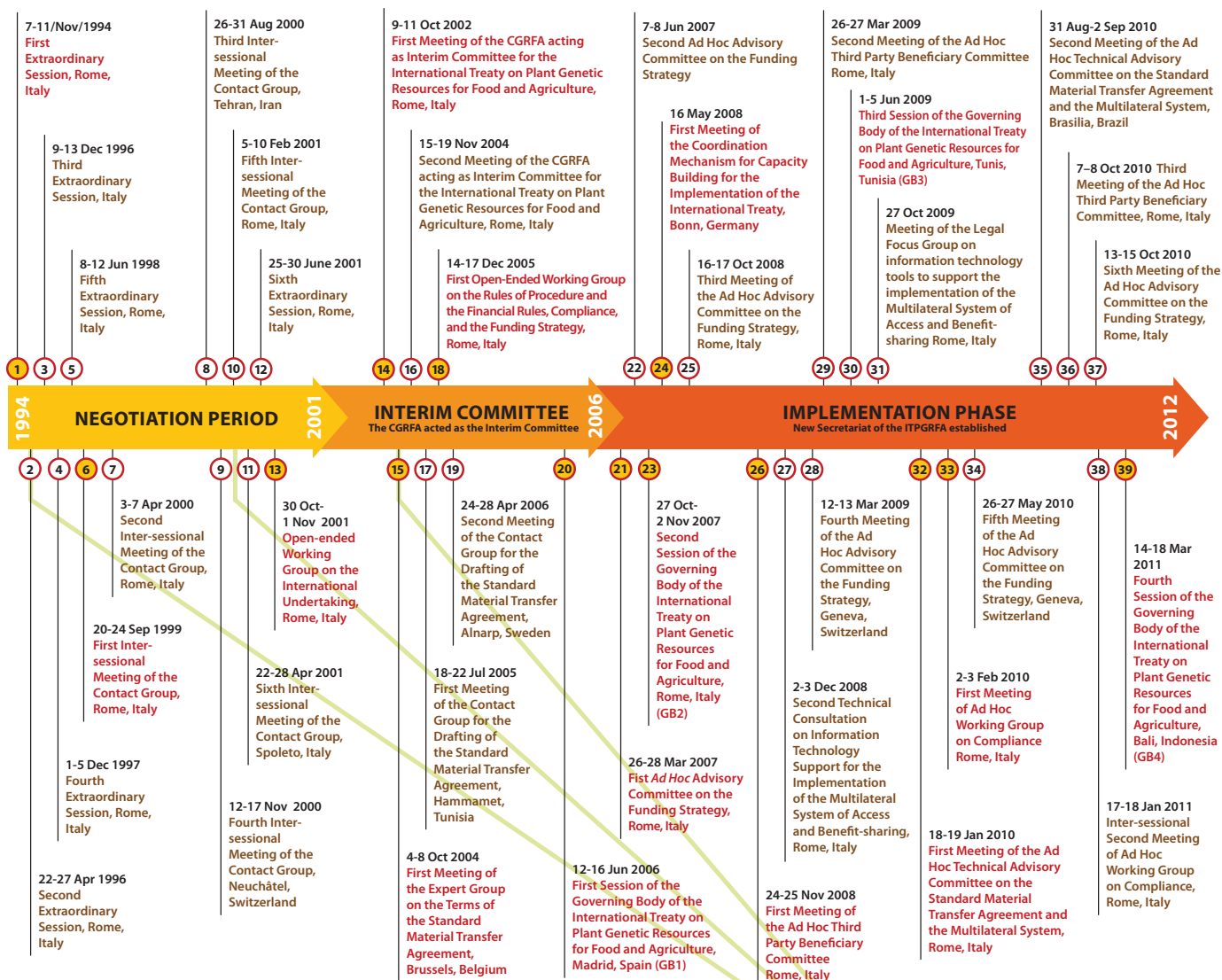
Type of documents



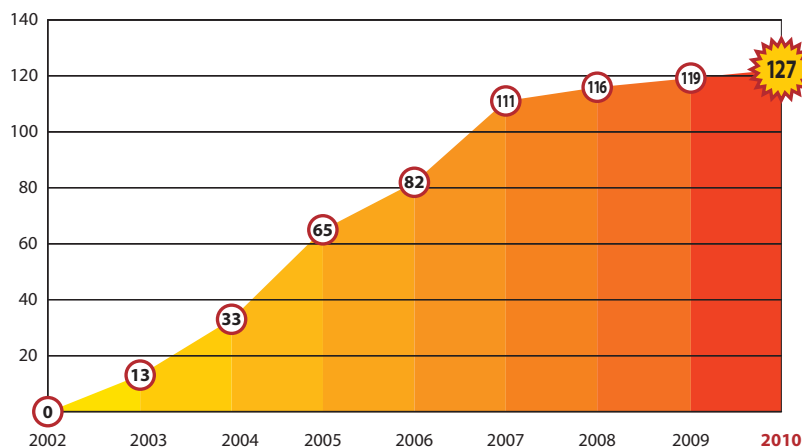
Number of entries (by year)



TREATY TIMELINE



Treaty membership



2004
THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ENTERS INTO FORCE ON 29 JUNE 2004.

2001
AFTER SEVEN YEARS OF NEGOTIATIONS IN THE COMMISSION, THE FAO CONFERENCE ADOPTS THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (RESOLUTION 3/2001).

1996
FAO LAUNCHES THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE





FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

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