



IPC Regional consultations on farmers' rights

Proposals on the implementation of Farmers' Rights at national level

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Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Farmers' Rights
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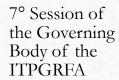
Timeline of IPC WG Activities on Farmers' Rights

IPC Global Consultation on Farmers' Rights

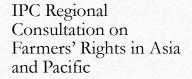
• Nyéléni, Mali. 23-26 September 2017 IPC Regional
Consultation on
Farmers' Rights in
Latin America and
Caribbean

•Seberi, Brazil. 16-20 April 2018 IPC Regional Consultation on Farmers' Rights in Africa

• Nyéléni, 17-20 July 2018



•Kigali, Rwanda. 30 October – 3 November 2017



Kediri, Indonesia. 10-13 July 2018



•Rome, Italy. 11-14 September 2018

IPC Regional Consultations

- Support of Norwegian, Brazilian and Malian Focal Points of the ITPGRFA, and, consequently, support of ITPGRFA Secretariat. FAO South-South Cooperation provided funds.
- Three Regional Consultations: Latin America and Caribbean (Brazil), Asia and Pacific, Africa.
- More than 120 peasants, indigenous people, farmers, farmers' organizations, women's organizations and NGOs from 42 countries.



Peasants and Indigenous peoples are the traditional custodians of all knowledge of seed and biodiversity at the service of the public good.

(9.2 a)

Farmers' rights are collective rights, and any legislation which inhibits democratic participation of farmers and their own organizations infringes on farmers' rights.

(9.2 c)

Peasants' seeds cannot be subject to Intellectual Property. IP rights (PVP, patents) restrict farmers' rights.

(9.3)

The Material Transfer Agreement defines facilitated access for research and selection. It does not actually guarantee that a patent on a genetic sequence contained in seeds delivered by farmers will not prevent them from continuing to use them.

(9.3)

De-materialization of genetic resources (Digital Sequence Information – DSI) threatens the realization of Farmers' Rights. (9.3)

Women have been and are still the key custodians of seed and agricultural biodiversity, and are disproportionately affected by the negative impacts of industrial agriculture, and therefore must be ensured a role in all participatory and decision-making bodies.

(9.2 c)

The right to equitably participate in decision making and benefit sharing can only be achieved with Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) – where 'prior' in particular means sufficient time is granted and information is provided in local languages, and consent is granted, not only sought. (9.2 c)

We reject the nomenclature 'formal' v 'informal' seed systems, which are more accurately described as 'industrial' and 'peasant' seed systems, where 'industrial seed systems' are designed to bring profit via exclusivity, and 'peasant seed systems' are known to have been collectively maintained for thousands of years by indigenous peoples and peasants as commons for the public good, through rules defined by them.

(9.1)

Peasant seed systems fundamentally rely on peasants' and indigenous peoples' knowledge and practices. They ensure diversified, resilient and dynamically developing seeds, and thus fundamentally contribute to maintaining and expanding biodiversity in PGRFA.

(9.1)

Peasant seed systems are the backbone of agroecological farming systems, which are resilient and contribute to conserving and increasing biodiversity.

(9.1)

There can be no compulsory registration of seeds from peasant seed systems.

(9.3)

There should be compulsory disclosure of the indigenous peoples and peasants who are the custodians of parental lines from which all seed originates.

(9.1)

Phytosanitary requirements often impinge on farmers' rights as defined in Article 9, and should be reviewed in all countries to be made scale and seed system appropriate. Local participatory quality assurance systems need to be recognized by states.

(9.3)

For Farmers' Rights to be genuinely realized, there must be specific and autonomous legislation at the national level that recognize those rights.

(9.3)

Countries should suport the Treaty in the collection of payments for the Benefit Sharing Fund in order to benefit peasants and developing countries. This can be done through targeted taxation on commercialized seed varieties that are not freely reproducible.

(9.2 b)



Thank you for your attention

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