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**Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations**



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

**INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE**

**FIFTH MEETING OF THE AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON  
CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES  
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

**4 – 7 October 2021**

**SUMMARY OF NATIONAL REPORTS ON COMPLIANCE SUBMITTED BY  
CONTRACTING PARTIES IN RELATION TO ARTICLES 5 AND 6 OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE**

*Note by the Secretary*

1. At its Eighth Session, through Resolution 5/2019,<sup>1</sup> the Governing Body requested:
  - *Contracting Parties and stakeholders to continue reporting on their implementation of conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA and invited the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to provide the Secretary of the Governing Body of the International Treaty with the reports received from its members on the implementation of the Second Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;*
  - *The Secretary to compile and summarize these reports and submit the compilation and the summary to the Ad Hoc Technical Committee on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture for further review, and to support the Committee in its work.*
2. Under the Compliance Procedures of the International Treaty, each Contracting Party is to submit, periodically, a report on the measures it has taken to implement the International Treaty. These national reports are a valuable source of information and include several sections that relate to conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA. All reports received are published on the website of the International Treaty<sup>2</sup> and the Compliance Committee develops a synthesis and analysis for each Session of the Governing Body.
3. This document presents the comprehensive compilation of measures undertaken by Contracting Parties related to the conservation and sustainable use of PGRGA. The summary is made available for the information of the ACSU and to further assist its discussions, as appropriate.

<sup>1</sup> Resolution 5/2019, available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/nb783en/nb783en.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.fao.org/plant-treaty/areas-of-work/compliance/compliance-reports/en/>

**Summary of National Reports on Compliance submitted by Contracting Parties in relation to Articles 5 and 6 of the International Treaty on PGRFA**

ARTICLE 5		ARTICLE 6	
On farm, in situ conservation activities	Ex situ collection activities	Programmes, policy and legal measures in place	
<b><u>Argentina, received on 21 December 2018</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reintroduction of local germplasm, exchange and use of local seeds, and the recognition of the cultural identity of local communities</li> <li>• Protection of Crop Wild relatives and wild plants for food through the protected area – National System of Protected Areas.</li> <li>• The Botanical Garden Network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REDGEN - a Genetic Resources Network (part of INTA) is the union of 9 active banks, 12 collections and a base bank responsible for the duplicates. REDGEN uses different conservation modalities: in situ, ex-situ and cryopreservation.</li> <li>• The collections are monitored in accordance with international standards.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Biodiversity Strategy</li> <li>• National Law No. 27118</li> <li>• National Law No. 25127</li> <li>• Promotion of sustainable food production</li> <li>• Resolution 174/2018 on the creation of the National Programme of Good Sustainable Agricultural Practices (BPAS).</li> <li>• Joint Resolution 5/2018 of the Government Secretariats of Agroindustry and Health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognize of indigenous peoples rights - Art.75 of the Argentine National Constitution and National Civil and Commercial Code Art.18</li> <li>• National Law No. 20.247 on Seeds and Phytogenetic Creations</li> <li>• Regulatory Decrees Nos. 2183/91, 2817/91 and by Law N° 25.845, of March 2004 – the National Seed Institute (INASE) was established</li> <li>• Resolution of the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (ex-SAGPyA) N°693 creates the National Advisory Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CONARGEN)</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INASE Resolution No. 22 – created the National List of Native Plant Species</li> <li>• INASE Resolution No. 318/2018 – established as its objective to regulate and control the production and trade of seeds of Native Species within the scope of the Argentine Republic</li> <li>• National Law N° 25.675, General Environmental Law.</li> <li>• National Law N° 22.351. Protection of National Parks, Natural Monuments and National Reserves.</li> <li>• Resolution N° 226 of the ex-Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development – establishes the conditions to be fulfilled by applications for Access, Export or Import of Genetic Material from Biological Diversity.</li> <li>• National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS)</li> </ul>
<b><u>Armenia, received on 04 May 2021</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation areas – Specially protected nature areas (SPNAs)</li> <li>• Seed collection, replenishment, maintenance and use in breeding programme to create climate resilient crop varieties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seed collections, maintenance, viability tests, regeneration and multiplication.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Resources Management Strategy of the Republic of Armenia - strategy for 2018-2025</li> <li>• Strategy and National Action Plan of the Republic of Armenia on Conservation, Protection, Reproduction and Use of Biological Diversity.</li> <li>• Governmental Decree - “Protection of flora objects of the Republic of Armenia and their use for the purpose of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Law of RA “On Flora” (1999)</li> <li>• Strategy and National Action Plan of the Republic of Armenia on Conservation, Protection, Reproduction and Use of Biological Diversity - (BSAP) for 2016-2020</li> <li>• Strategy and State Program Conservation and Use of Specially Protected Nature Areas of the Republic of Armenia</li> <li>• The concept, strategy and the list of activities on reforms in the forest sector, 2017</li> </ul>

		reproduction in natural conditions"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Natural Resources Management Strategy and the Program of measures ensuring the implementation of the natural resources management strategy, 2018</li> </ul>
<b><u>Australia, received on 01 May 2019</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation areas, network of national parks and state reserves – National Reserve System and Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs)</li> <li>Promotion of the use of native plant genetic resources through the research of AgriFutures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Australian Pastures Genebank (APG)</li> <li>Australian Grains Genebank (AGG)</li> <li>Periodic viability monitoring of ex situ collection</li> <li>Regeneration of the APG accessions is undertaken annually</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Landcare Programme Phase I and Phase II</li> <li>Patent Act 1990 and Plant Breeder's Act 1994</li> <li>The Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991 and Gene Technology Act 2000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australia's intellectual property laws relevant to PGRFA are reviewed regularly – "Intellectual Property Arrangements" in 2016.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Bangladesh, received on 07 October 2018</u></b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ex-situ conservation activities - collections of food and fruits crops</li> <li>Periodical viability monitoring of ex situ collection</li> <li>Collaboration with CGIAR institutes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Agriculture Policy-2018</li> <li>National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Bangladesh 2016 to 2021</li> <li>Access and beneficiary policy</li> <li>Biosafety Guidelines of Bangladesh-2007</li> <li>National Biosafety Framework-2007</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal, technical and financial supports are provided as a measure to promote conservation and uses for improvement</li> <li>National Biosafety framework 2007</li> <li>Environmental risk assessment of genetically engineered plants 2016</li> <li>Biosafety Guidelines of Bangladesh 2007</li> <li>Biosafety Rules- 2012</li> <li>Food safety Laws- 2014</li> <li>National Forest Policy-2016</li> <li>Bangladesh Forest Act-2017</li> <li>Bangladesh Environmental Conservation Act, 1995</li> </ul>
<b><u>Bhutan, received on 22 February 2017</u></b>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise awareness on the importance of PGRFA diversity including NUS</li> <li>• Seed fairs and exhibitions, encourage seed exchange, on-farm conservation through seed selection, seed purification and others activities.</li> <li>• Conservation areas and promoting the efforts of indigenous and local communities</li> <li>• On-farm conservation program to promote the use of PGRFA. In 2001, on-farm conservation work has been initiated</li> <li>• On-farm conservation has been mainstreamed as a sub-program under the National Biodiversity Centre under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ex-situ conservation program (National Biodiversity Centre) undertakes conservation of threatened PGRFA in gene banks</li> <li>• The National Plant Gene Bank – creation in 2005</li> <li>• Periodical viability monitoring of ex situ collection, in both laboratory and field conditions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GNH policy</li> <li>• Vision 2020</li> <li>• Food and Nutrition Policy</li> <li>• Access and Benefit Sharing Policy</li> <li>• Biosecurity Policy</li> <li>• National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan</li> <li>• National Cereals Conservation Strategic Action Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Biosafety Act of Bhutan, 2015</li> <li>• The Food and Nutrition Security Policy of Bhutan, 2014</li> <li>• The National Forest Policy, 2011</li> <li>• The Biosecurity Policy of the Kingdom of Bhutan, 2010</li> <li>• The Biodiversity Act of Bhutan, 2003</li> <li>• The Seeds Act of Bhutan, 2000</li> <li>• The Forest and Nature Conservation Act of Bhutan, 1995</li> <li>• The Economic Development Policy of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2010</li> </ul>
<b><u>Bolivia, received on 26 October 2018</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities for improving in situ and ex-situ conservation were conducted between 2012 and 2016 with a total of 70 custodians of agrobiodiversity and 667 local varieties monitored in in situ conditions – technical support and financial support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventories and surveys for ex situ collections of PGRFA.</li> <li>• INIAF – National Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Innovation is in charge of guaranteeing the in situ and ex-situ conservation</li> <li>• INIAF maintains a collection of 19475 accessions in six banks.</li> <li>• Periodic viability monitoring of ex-situ collection. On the basis of results regeneration work is carried out.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law 144 – establishes that INIAF is the competent and governing authority for the management of the genetic resources of agrobiodiversity and is in charge of guaranteeing the in situ and ex-situ conservation.</li> <li>• Supreme Decree No. 2961 of 2008</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation on access to genetic resources (24676)</li> <li>• Forestry Law Regulation (24453)</li> <li>• Regulation of Protected Areas (DS 24781)</li> <li>• Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, ratified by Law of the Republic No. 1257 of 11 July 1991, and the Political Constitution of the State</li> <li>• Law 1333 on the Environment.</li> <li>• Law 3760 of November 2007. Article 29 - Indigenous peoples' rights</li> </ul>

<b><u>Brazil, received on 12 July 2019</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-farm conservation of PGRFA is conducted by communities and local seed storage that are promoted by government and NGOs</li> <li>• In situ conservation of wild crop relatives and wild plants has been promoted through conservation areas</li> <li>• Financing to family farmers for agricultural production – The National Program for Strengthening of Family Agriculture (PRONAF)</li> <li>• National Policy for Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities (PNPCT)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several ex-situ collections of PGRFA within the country: 120.000 accessions in the base collection, and 128.846 in 147 Active Collections.</li> <li>• The Genetic Bank of Embrapa has the capacity to store more than 1 million samples under different preservation methods.</li> <li>• Every 10 years germination tests are conducted to evaluated the viability of the conserved germplasm.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law No. 13,123/2015 and Decree No. 8772/2016 – New legal framework of Brazilian genetic heritage and associated traditional knowledge management</li> <li>• The series Notebooks from Family Farming</li> <li>• Booklets on best practices for the collection of wild foods with guidelines for the improved use of biodiversity.</li> <li>• The GEF Pollinators Project</li> <li>• Investments in policies and actions aiming at improvements in productivity, reducing the conversion of natural habitats to areas of agriculture or pasture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plants for the Future Initiative</li> <li>• Strategic Management of Genetic Resources for Food, Agriculture, and Bioindustry – Regen</li> <li>• Convention on Biological Diversity (Decree 2.519/98)</li> <li>• Política Nacional de Biodiversidade (Decree 4.339/02)</li> <li>• Plano de Ação Nacional de Biodiversidade –PAN-Bio</li> <li>• Estratégia e Plano de Ação Nacionais para a Biodiversidade – EPANB</li> <li>• Código Florestal (Lei nº 12.651, de 25 de maio de 2012)</li> <li>• Programas de compras institucionais, como o Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos – PAA</li> <li>• Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar – Pnae</li> <li>• Política Geral de Preços Mínimos – PGPM</li> <li>• Plano de Organização Produtiva de Mulheres Rurais – POPMR</li> <li>• Política Nacional de Educação Ambiental e Programa de Educação Ambiental e Agricultura Familiar</li> <li>• The National Program for Strengthening of Family Agriculture (PRONAF)</li> </ul>
<b><u>Burkina Faso, received on June 2021</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of community seed banks.</li> <li>• On-farm conservation has been promoted through raising</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virtual national PGRFA bank held by INERA</li> <li>• An illustrated inventory on farmers' varieties in Burkina Faso is under</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Rural Sector Programme (PNSR), which takes into account agricultural plant genetic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law 010-2006/AN of 2006 on the regulation of plant seeds in Burkina Faso</li> <li>• Law nº070-2015/CNT of 2015</li> </ul>

<p>awareness and supporting farming communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support participatory research</li> </ul>	<p>preparation aimed at promoting the use of locally adapted varieties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research centers keep all varieties of the different agricultural species cultivated in the country: millet, rice, sorghum, maize, cowpea, soybean, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>resources in development strategies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law n° 050-2012/AN of 2012</li> <li>• National Commission for Plant Genetic Resources Management created in 2009</li> <li>• Law n°020-2019-AN of 07 May 2019 on access to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the sharing of benefits resulting from their use.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Cameroon, received on 15 November 2018</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In situ conservation of wild crop relatives and wild plants has been promoted through conservation areas – local research sub stations have germplasm and nurseries to maintain these threatened species</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PGRFA have been surveyed and inventoried</li> <li>• Seed catalogues</li> <li>• Ex-situ collections of PGRFA are hold by: IITA Ibadan, USDA, CIP and AfricaRice</li> <li>• Cooperation with CIRAD, IITA and CIMMYT in the conservation, exploration, collection, characterization, evaluation or documentation of PGRFA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indigenous and threatened plants are first of all registered as category C species while waiting for upgrading pending the conduct of DUS and VAT tests.</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>Canada, received on 05 September 2017</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada collaborated with NGOs that promote on-farm conservation of PGRFA and germplasm regeneration</li> <li>• In situ conservation of wild crop relatives and wild plants has been promoted through conservation areas and conducting workshops with Canadian indigenous people and local communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada maintains plant genetic resources in gene bank collections at the Plant Gene Resources of Canada, The Canadian Clonal Genebank and the Canadian Potato Gene Resources.</li> <li>• Sporadic collections of native Canadian species that are PGRFA have been conducted</li> <li>• Ex-situ conservation has been promoted by ongoing communication through workshops and publications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canada promotes several measures that promote the sustainable use of PGRFA, but not under specific legislation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada has formulated a Sector Strategy for Biodiversity and Bioresources to coordinate efforts in its Science and Technology Branch regarding the conservation and utilization of PGR</li> <li>• Agriculture Policy Frameworks</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Periodical viability monitoring of ex situ collection, according to FAO Genebank Standards</li> </ul>		
<b><u>Chad, received on 24 March 2021</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In situ conservation of wild crop relatives and wild plants has been promoted through conservation areas – in 2008 Chad’s protected areas represented around 10,2% of the national territory</li> <li>• Inventory and collections of neglected species.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research institutes and universities are surveying and inventorying PGRFA</li> <li>• Ex-situ collections are held by the national Institut Tchadien de Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (ITARD); other species are conserved in international genebanks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law on Seeds and Plants of Plant origin based on Decree N°016/PR/2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Seed Policy of September 2016</li> <li>• Inter-ministerial Order N° 81/PR/PM/MPIEA/MESRI/MDICPS/17 of 27 September 2017, on the general regulations for seed production, control and certification</li> <li>• National Biosafety Framework developed in 2008</li> </ul>
<b><u>Chile, received on 01 May 2019</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various projects within Chile are addressing the threatened plant genetic resources</li> <li>• Promotion of cooperation and association among local communities of small scale farmers and indigenous peoples, to enhance the value of agri-food heritage, biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of PGRFA, to complement ex-situ conservation with on-farm conservation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Characterization, evaluation, rescue, preservation and valorization of plant genetic resources.</li> <li>• Ex-situ conservation is carried out by both private and public institutions: germplasm banks, botanical gardens, etc.</li> <li>• the Institute of Agricultural Research (INIA) maintains the main ex-situ collection of plant genetic resources in its Germplasm Bank Network (32.766 accessions)</li> <li>• INIA applies, in its Network of Germplasm Banks, protocols for monitoring the collections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) and National Agricultural Heritage that promotes biodiverse, resilient and sustainable agricultural systems, resilient and sustainable farming systems.</li> <li>• Competitive funds to support the use and commercialization of varieties</li> <li>• Development of instruments to support farmers in the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree Law No. 1.764 of 1977, of the Ministry of Agriculture, which lays down rules for the research, production and trade of seeds.</li> <li>• Guidelines on access to genetic resources to be considered by the services and institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>• Policy on access to genetic resources of the Institute of Agricultural Research (INIA) of the Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>• Regulation on Research Projects in State Protected Wildlife Areas, of the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) of the Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ul>



		incorporation of sustainable practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of genetic resources and traditional knowledge</li> </ul>
<b><u>Congo, received on 29 October 2018</u></b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ex-situ collections of: cassava, soybean, groundnut, cajanus cajan, bean and yam.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree regulating access to resources and benefit sharing</li> <li>• Decree organising the National ABS Committee for the preparation of procedures</li> </ul>
<b><u>Costa Rica, received on 21 May 2021</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support farmers and local communities' efforts to manage and conserve PGRFA</li> <li>• Establishment of germplasm banks,</li> <li>• Organize seed fairs and seed collections days in local and indigenous communities.</li> <li>• In situ conservation of wild crop relatives and wild plants has been promoted through conservation areas</li> <li>• Inventory of Edible Plants of Central America</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PGRFA has been surveyed and inventoried</li> <li>• Ex-situ collections are divided in 9 insitutions within the country, with 2531 accessions.</li> <li>• There are occasional efforts regarding the maintenance of viability, degree of variation and genetic integrity, but the necessary resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Seed Policy 2017 – 2030</li> <li>• National Bioeconomy Strategy 2020 – 2030</li> <li>• National Indigenous Policy 2020 - 2030 (under development) and strategies, studies and actions that promote the commercialization of farmers' varieties, native species and underutilized species.</li> <li>• A study carried out by INBIO7 led to a public-private initiative for the development of Costa Rican gastronomy, with a focus on sustainable and healthy development approach – "Plan National Plan for Sustainable and Healthy Gastronomy".</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law 7788 (1998) Biodiversity Law and its Regulations Executive Decree 34433- MINAE of 2008</li> <li>• National Biodiversity Policy 2015-2030</li> <li>• National Biodiversity Strategy 2016-2025</li> <li>• National Policy on Conservation Areas 2020-2022</li> <li>• National Climate Change Adaptation Policy 2018</li> <li>• National Bioeconomy Strategy of Costa Rica 2020-2030</li> <li>• Governance and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Costa Rica. DE No.40203 PLAN-RE-MINAE from 2021</li> <li>• Wildlife Law No.9106</li> <li>• Joint work between public institutions and United Nations agencies in the framework of the Joint Programme "Intercultural Policies for Inclusion and the Generation of Opportunities"</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the end of 2020, ONS has implemented a project called "Capacity building in seed production for adaptive and resilient agriculture"</li> </ul>
<b><u>Croatia, received on 30 April 2021</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of the use of conservation varieties that are under threat</li> <li>The National Program of Conservation and Sustainable Use of PGRFA and the Rural Development Program support farmers and local communities' efforts to manage and conserve PGRFA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Croatian Plant Genetic Resources Database</li> <li>Ex-situ conservation, description and assessment of the characteristics of PGRFA are carried out within the National Plant Gene Bank, which is an integral part of the National Program – it is decentralized in various institutions (10).</li> <li>The maintenance of the viability, degree of variation, and the genetic integrity of ex-situ collection have been monitored on annual basis</li> <li>Ex-situ conservation system of PGRFA is fully supported by the Croatian government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2006: establishment of the first Commission for Plant Genetic Resources</li> <li>Regulation on the marketing of seeds of conservation varieties</li> <li>Act on Seeds, Planting Material and Registration of Varieties of Agricultural Plants</li> <li>National Program for conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in the Republic of Croatia for the period 2021-2027</li> <li>Program of Rural development of the Republic of Croatia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National program for conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture</li> <li>Rural Development Program</li> <li>Ex-situ conservation system is supported by the Croatian government and through the participation in activities of ECPGR</li> <li>Nature Protection Act</li> <li>Strategy and Action Plan for Nature Protection of the Republic of Croatia for the period 2017 - 2025</li> <li>Regulation on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources</li> <li>Regulation on the conditions for the use of harvested material of a protected variety on one's own farm and the criteria for determining small agricultural producers</li> </ul>
<b><u>Cuba, received on 01 November 2016</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support farmers and local communities' efforts toon farm management and conservation of PGRFA</li> <li>Provide assistance to local communities to participate in training workshops, seed fairs and culinary fairs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total of ex-situ accessions exceed 18.000 in various institutes.</li> <li>Ex-situ collections have been enriched with the traditional varieties and wild relatives by biodiversity and seed fairs, international projects have promoted the conservation of Annex 1 crops.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Agriculture created the Seed Directorate in 2011 and as a result of the improvement the Directorate became the Directorate of Seeds and Plant Genetic Resources, which is in charge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring of PGRFA</li> <li>The National System of Protected Areas has published and included in its management plan for the period 2014-2020 the issue of agrobiodiversity in protected areas.</li> <li>National Programme on Plant Breeding and Plant Genetic Resources was</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information dissemination</li> <li>• Inclusion of agrobiodiversity issues in Cuba's management plans of Biosphere Reserves.</li> <li>• Promotion of in situ conservation of wild crop relatives, medicinal plants and other wild species through conservation areas</li> </ul>	<p>Regarding endangered species scientific-technical articles and informative materials have been published.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each institution monitors its collections and is aware of their condition in order to be able to establish a coherent work schedule for the regeneration.</li> </ul>	<p>of proposing the necessary policies for the activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolution 488/2012 of the Ministry of Agriculture fixes the prices for the collection and sale of the different categories of agricultural and forestry seeds</li> <li>• Decree Law No. 291, 2012</li> </ul>	<p>developed, began in 1999 and ended in 2012. During this period 107 projects were contracted and carried out</p>
<p><b><u>Denmark, received on 16 February 2018</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration and conservation of plant habitat areas, collection of seed for the NordGen genebank, working towards ensuring long-term conservation of the CWR species through in-situ management and protection and by participating in NordGen's project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ex.situ collections of seed: Nordic Genetic Resources Centre, NordGen</li> <li>• Base-collection at the University of Aarhus and additional backup collection at Svalbard.</li> <li>• Periodical viability, degree of variation and genetic integrity monitoring of ex situ collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration of the government with NordGen</li> <li>• Denmark is member of European Cooperative Programme for Plant Genetic Resources (ECPGR)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Development Programme, RDP</li> <li>• EU regulation N°511/2014 on use of plant genetic resources</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Ecuador, received on 05 November 2016</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of more than 2000 biodiverse farms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventories of native agrobiodiversity have been made in some provinces</li> <li>• In order to promote information on PGR that are under threat or of potential use, Ecuador has created centers of "Bio-knowledge" – community banks and restitution to farming communities</li> <li>• INIAP coordinated the germplasm bank of Ecuador (29,000 accessions) – field conservation, cold storage, in vitro and cryopreservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seed law. This law is being updated and there will be a new agrobiodiversity and seed law.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Biodiversity Strategy</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After 30 years of conservation the germination rate is over 80 %</li> </ul>		
<b><u>Egypt, received on 15 November 2018</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In situ conservation of wild crop relatives and wild plants has been promoted through conservation areas – law on protected areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Gene Bank holds around 24.000 accessions of PGRFA – genetic diversity is determined at the molecular level, chemical constituents, morphologies, and in evaluation field trials in different ecosystems under salinity, drought and heat stress conditions.</li> <li>• Collections in universities and Agriculture Research Center</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture Law – in place since 1962</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA – TCP/SNO/3401/FAO regional project, (participating contracting parties : Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Iran)</li> </ul>
<b><u>El Salvador, received on 30 April 2019</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In coordination with the University of El Salvador and some NGO's, CENTA promotes and supports the efforts of small scale farmers in the in situ conservation of maize, bean, sorghum, fruit and cocoa cultivars</li> <li>• Promotion of the conservation of wild species in natural protected areas, through a project funded by the Darwin Initiative and administered by the IUCN. Promotion of the use of native crop species with the implementation of school gardens</li> <li>• Promotion of collection of PGRFA under threat has been conducted at national level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Centre for Agricultural and Forestry Technology (CENTA) has conducted activities regarding the collections of PGRFA: documentation, characterization, regeneration and evaluation of the accessions stored in its Germplasm Bank, inventory of its collections</li> <li>• Safeguarding of landraces and wild crop species in the CENTA Germplasm Bank</li> <li>• CENTA implements FAO standards for collection, conservation, storage, characterization, evaluation and documentation.</li> <li>• Periodic monitoring of the germplasm conserved in the CENTA germplasm bank is carried out.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Commission on Food Security and Nutrition (CONASAN)</li> <li>• National Ecosystem and Landscape Restoration Programme</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers and local communities' efforts to manage and conserve PGRFA on-farm have been promoted by CENTA: PPB programme 2008-2010, trainings on conventional breeding and the establishment of community seed banks, and seed fairs (with the help of universities and NGOs)</li> <li>• In situ conservation of wild crop relatives and wild plants has been promoted through conservation areas and supporting the efforts of indigenous and local communities – National Ecosystem and Landscape Restoration Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International projects regarding the collection, conservation, characterization and evaluation of germplasm.</li> </ul>		
<p><b><u>Eritrea, received on 13 December 2018</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop cultivation areas are covered largely by landrace varieties and farmers depend on their own seed.</li> <li>• Trainings are provided to farmers on the importance of preserving their own varieties and the crop diversity.</li> <li>• In situ conservation of wild crop relatives and wild plants has been promoted through conservation areas and support to efforts of indigenous and local communities – maintaining protected areas, supporting indigenous knowledge and customary laws of local</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Genebank of the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) – holds 6000 accessions</li> <li>• NARI activities also include: collection of PGR that are under threat and development of improved varieties</li> <li>• The maintenance of the viability has been carried out.</li> <li>• Two house-made documentation and information systems, standalone (PGRIS) and web based (GRIS, currently only accessed through intranet) are available in the institute.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eritrean Agricultural policy</li> <li>• Seed policy</li> <li>• Draft Seed Proclamation</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture Strategy and Action plans</li> <li>• Eritrea's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans 2014 – 2020</li> <li>• The Eritrean Environmental Protection, Management and Rehabilitation Framework No 179/2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2004 pasture legume collection from Eritrea has been carried out jointly with Western Australia Department of Agriculture and Food.</li> <li>• Member of the Eastern Africa Plant Genetic Resources Network of the Association of Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA)</li> <li>• Forest and Wildlife Conservation and Development Proclamation No 155/2006</li> <li>• Eritrea and Convention on Biodiversity</li> <li>• The National Environmental Management Plan for Eritrea (NEMP-E, 1995)</li> </ul>

communities in conservation of forest, plant and wildlife have been carried out.			
<b><u>Estonia, received on 06 May 2021</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raising awareness on preserved genetic resources and calls for missing species have been circulated, NGOs are involved in on-farm conservation and promotional activities</li> <li>• Farmers have been invited to participate in decision-making</li> <li>• In situ conservation of wild crop relatives and wild plants has been promoted through conservation areas, Estonia also created a priority list of CWR and dedicated measures are foreseen in the new phase of the national PGR programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estonian Crop Research Institute's Genebank – seed collection of cereals, forage grasses, legumes, oilseed crops and vegetable seeds; in vitro collection of potatoes and horticultural crops</li> <li>• Polli Horticultural Research Centre of Agro-cultural and Environmental Institute of the Estonian University of Life Sciences – field collection of fruits and berries</li> <li>• Maintenance of viability is monitored regularly, for some species the degree of variation has been monitored</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National programme “Collection, conservation and utilization of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture” - since 2002</li> <li>• Plant Breeding Programme 2009-2019 and 2020-2030</li> <li>• Strengthening pre-breeding activities by initiation of PPP projects</li> <li>• Estonian Rural Development Plan 2014-2020, CAP 2021-2027</li> <li>• Plant Propagation and Plant Variety Rights Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Development Plan (CAP)</li> <li>• Agriculture and Fisheries Development Plan 2030</li> <li>• Estonian Environmental Strategy 2030</li> <li>• Nature Conservation Development Plan 2020</li> <li>• Climate Change Adaptation Development Plan until 2030</li> <li>• Active participation in the European Cooperative Programme for Plant Genetic Resources – ECPGR</li> <li>• Collaboration with the Nordic-Baltic Network</li> </ul>
<b><u>Eswatini, received on 01 May 2019</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A brief inventory of crop diversity exhibited in local and regional agricultural exhibition shows was conducted on the level of crop diversity still conserved and utilized by farmers on-farm.</li> <li>• Promotion of establishment of on-farm community seed banks and restoration / reintroduction of PGRFA.</li> <li>• On-farm participatory characterization and selection of 25 accessions (each) of maize,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swaziland National Plant Genetic Resources Centre (NPGRC) holds the country's ex-situ collection and conducts collection missions of PGRFA. Germplasm are collected and conserved in the Genebank.</li> <li>• The maintenance of the viability, degree of variation, and the genetic integrity of ex-situ collections of PGRFA have been monitored, but not regularly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Seed Act (2000)</li> <li>• The National Strategy and Action Plan for PGRFA - which will be hopefully be developed by mid-2019 (June/ July)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Food Security Policy</li> <li>• The National Policy Forest</li> <li>• The Swaziland Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan (PRSAP)</li> </ul>

<p>sorghum, beans and cowpea is being conducted in collaboration with COSPE, a local NGO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formation of community seed groups (banks) and exchange of germplasm among farmers as well as with the NPGRC have been promoted and supported in some communities in the Lubombo and Shiselweni regions of Eswatini.</li> <li>• Seed fairs were once conducted but discontinued due to financial and transport resource limitations.</li> <li>• Awareness raising efforts have been made to farmers and other stakeholders through participation in Agricultural shows (local, regional and national).</li> </ul>			
<p><b><u>Ethiopia, received on November 2018</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A programme of landrace conservation supports farming communities in their efforts to maintain crop diversity</li> <li>• 30 Community Seed Banks have been established</li> <li>• Crop conservation associations (around 24) are organized in different regional states of Ethiopia</li> <li>• More than 34 field and horticultural crop species have been restored</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI) has conducted plant genetic inventories and surveys – 81.000 accessions</li> <li>• Systematic crop germplasm exploration and collection operations resulted in collections of indigenous landraces</li> <li>• The Genebank standards is being used to manage the EBI's genebank, the viability is regularly monitored</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proclamation No. 330/2003 – Ratification of ITPGRFA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Policy on Biodiversity Conservation and Research (1982)</li> <li>• Seed Proclamation No. 782/2013</li> <li>• Biosafety Proclamation No. 655/2009</li> <li>• Biosafety (Amendment) Proclamation No. 896/2015</li> <li>• Genetic Resources and Community Knowledge and Community Rights Proclamation (No.482/2006)</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A programme of landrace conservation supports farming communities in their efforts to maintain crop diversity</li> <li>• PPB research are being conducted with other international organizations</li> <li>• Ethiopia is assisted by the BSF's projects</li> </ul>			
<p><b><u>Fiji, received on 04 May 2021</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture is conserving all traditional varieties through field gene banks.</li> <li>• Promotion of PGRFA is taken using radio programs, farmers leaflets, and annual national agriculture shows.</li> <li>• The Ministry of Agriculture undertakes various activities to increase awareness on the importance on conservation of crop diversity : awareness, farmers training on on-farm conservation, seed extraction and storage; it also engaged with private nurseries operators on fruit trees and vegetables.</li> <li>• In situ conservation of wild crop relatives and wild plants has been promoted through conservation areas and supporting the efforts of indigenous and local communities (e.g. Sovi Basin, Naitasiri)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The national PGRFA data are updated on yearly basis</li> <li>• Ex-situ conservation through: field gene banks, cool storage facilities, tissue culture, nurseries and botanical gardens</li> <li>• For the last 10 years, ex-situ conservation has been strengthened by the government. Fiji has also worked with other stakeholders on projects on the use of PGRFA in several areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fiji mostly has policies and strategies to provide guidance on PGRFA conservation and use</li> <li>• Policy - Strategic Priority 3: Improve the adoption of Sustainable Resource Management and Climate Smart Agriculture</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>Finland, received on 20 September 2017</u></b></p>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmer landraces have been supported by the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), public awareness has been raised by writing scientific and popular articles, informing citizens by media and organizing local and national events on PGR, their value and use.</li> <li>There are efforts to protect Crop Wild relatives and wild plants for food through the protected areas and the participation in the NordGen project, the European CWR network project organized by ECPGR. The Finland National CWR strategy was published in 2013 and a project has been launched with the aim to develop a national network, a CWR plant list and a draft plan for organizing CWR conservation in Finland's protected areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Natural Resources Institute Finland is the holder of the national PGR collections – a double, in field conservation, of this collection is under development.</li> <li>Few collections of agricultural plants are present in universities</li> <li>Boreal Plant Breeding Ltd. has a private seed collections, as well as private associations and persons</li> <li>A data management tool has been developed in order to better manage the data on PGR</li> <li>Participation on the development of the SESTO database (NordGen)</li> <li>Calls for missing PGR genotypes from private gardens and farms have been conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The governments promotes: PPP projects promoting evaluation of PGR accessions, breeding programmes are producing new field crop cultivars, promotion of PGR plants and promotion of Finnish Elite plants.</li> <li>The decree of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on Finnish Food Safety Authority Evira's chargeable services regulates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- free of charge variety registration of a conservation variety</li> <li>- free of charge applied Examination of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability for conservation variety</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulations 16/09 and 25/10 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry- provide for the marketing of noncertified seed of conservation varieties for the conservation of genetic diversity.</li> <li>Decree 26/11 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on the exceptions to the marketing of fodder seed mixtures for the conservation of the natural environment</li> <li>Law 394/2016 on the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol relating to the Convention on the Biological Diversity</li> <li>National Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Finland 2013–2020, Ministry of the Environment</li> <li>National PGR Programme</li> <li>Rural development programmes (Manner-Suomen maaseudun kehittämisohjelma 2014- 2020)</li> </ul>
<b><u>France, received on 09 June 2021</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collections of PGRFA that are under threat is part of the tasks of the CTPS Section on Plant Genetic Resources</li> <li>The in situ management and conservation of PGRFA is partly supported by public subsidies or by funding for research programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PGRFA have been surveyed an inventoried in France – 785 species and 1.560 varieties between 20014 and 2019.</li> <li>A public-private cooperation network was created in 2019 on species of the genus Lactuca, bringing together 7 partners in order to safeguard, characterise and develop the collection previously managed by INRAe; at the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The agro-ecological project for France, launched in 2012, aims to move towards a change in production models in order to combine economic, social and environmental performance.</li> <li>Plan "Seeds and sustainable agriculture" (2011-2014)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law n°2016-1087 of 2016 for the reconquest of biodiversity, nature and landscapes</li> <li>First axis of the ministerial plan "Seeds and plants for sustainable agriculture" (2016-2019)</li> </ul>

	<p>same time work is underway to identify heritage varieties that have been deleted from the official French catalogue and are not present in ex-situ collections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ex-situ conservation of PGRFA is carried out by a number of actors (public and private) – they conserve 122.300 accessions of 782 species.</li> <li>• The maintenance of the viability, degree of variation, and the genetic integrity of ex-situ collections of PGRFA has been monitoring</li> <li>• As an active member of the European Cooperative Programme on Plant Genetic Resources (ECPGR), France collaborates with several states on actions related to the conservation, survey, collection, characterisation, evaluation and documentation of PGRFA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The “Ambition Bio 2017 programme”</li> <li>• The “plant protein plan for France 2014-2020”</li> <li>• SPAD (2015-2019)</li> <li>• Agro-Environmental and Climatic measures (MAEC) “Protection of Plant Resources Threatened by Erosion (PRV)” under the Common Agricultural Policy</li> </ul>	
<b><u>Germany, received on 05 December 2016</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In situ and on-farm surveys has been conducted within projects; these two categories are a priority for Germany and they are promote by several projects</li> <li>• KULAP 2007 programme - financial support is given to farmers for planting of old cultivated varieties and regional varieties threatened by genetic erosion</li> <li>• There are efforts to protect Crop Wild relatives and wild plants for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PGRDEU is the central documentation of ex-situ collections of PGR in Germany (177.000 accessions) – Federal Central Genebank of the Leibniz Institute of Plant Genetics and Crop Plant Research, German Genebank for Fruit Crops, German Genebank for Grapevine, German Genebank for Ornamentals, German Genebank for Crop Wild Relatives, Genebank for Tobacco, Conservation cultures of native wild plants in Botanic Gardens</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National PGR Programme</li> <li>• Some German Länder have promoted on-farm management within the country - KULAP 2007 programme</li> <li>• Federal program for Organic and Sustainable Farming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature Conservation Act 2009</li> <li>• Regulation on marketing seed from conservation mixes, 2011</li> <li>• Regulation on the authorization of conservation varieties and the marketing of conservation varieties of seed and planting stock 2009</li> <li>• Fourteenth Regulation, amending seed-law regulations, 2010</li> <li>• Regulation on marketing seed from conservation mixes, 2011</li> <li>• Commission Directive: 2010/60/EU;</li> </ul>

<p>food through the protected areas - Network of Genetic Reserves and within the National PGR Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FloraWeb – a CWR database with 3,500 species of plants growing in Germany</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several projects were funded to improve the genetic integrity of the collection, maintenance of viability is controlled by germination tests which are conducted regularly, degree of variation is characterized by the trait homogeneity which is scored during the reproduction of the material, and genetic integrity is controlled by morphological characters</li> <li>• Implementation of the “European Genebank” AEGIS</li> </ul>		<p>2009/145/EC; 2008/90/EC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act on the Joint Task for the Improvement of Agricultural Structure and Coastal Protection</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Guatemala, received on 18 January 2019</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ASOUCH has a network of 18 community banks with 836 accessions</li> <li>• Supporting activities aimed at conservation and sustainable utilization of crop wild relatives: germplasm banks, promotion initiatives at regional level for in situ conservation, PPB, family farming programmes, communication materials and participation in decision-making.</li> <li>• There are efforts to protect Crop Wild relatives and wild plants for food through the protected areas and supporting the efforts of indigenous and local communities – protection of native crops in protected areas and an Atlas of Wild Relatives of Cultivated Species.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology -ICTA- has created germplasm collection of cultivars of maize, beans, amaranth, cassava, sweet potato, macal, malanga, chillies and others; and species of wild relatives.</li> <li>• Ex-situ conservation is conducted through germplasm bank, field collections, clonal gardens.</li> <li>• ASOUCH has 5 ex-situ collections linked to community seed banks</li> <li>• Viability monitoring is conducted every five to eight years, maize and beans have been regenerated and morphological characterization too.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Biodiversity Policy – Governmental Agreement 220-2011</li> <li>• The National Strategy for Biological Diversity and its Action Plan 2012-2022</li> <li>• The National Biosafety Policy – 2014</li> <li>• Ministerial Agreement 205-2018 on the Establishment of the Technical Committee on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Agriculture.</li> <li>• Governmental Agreement 338-2010 establishing the institutional framework for plant genetic resources.</li> </ul>

<b><u>Guyana, received on 18 May 2021</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During continuous monitoring and surveys of PGRFA in the country several under-utilized species have been identified, measures taken are the establishment of community seed banks along with the collection of these species.</li> <li>• Farmers and local communities' efforts to manage and conserve PGRFA on-farm has been promoted within the country. The efforts have not only been on-farm: more than 80% of PGRFA used for foods and medicines can be found in homesteads and it is sustainably managed; most of the farms are an extension of these homesteads.</li> <li>• There are efforts to protect Crop Wild relatives and wild plants for food by supporting the efforts of indigenous and local communities – support given by the local Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs.</li> <li>• Different projects within the country. E.g. regional field regeneration of cassava's seeds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ex-situ collections hold by: the Guyana Rice Development Board (parental breeding lines of rice and clones of sugarcane) and the National Agricultural Research &amp; Extension Institute – NAREI (more than 25 genebanks)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The local policy encourages all forms of farming in all parts of the country</li> <li>• The CBD, Nagoya Protocol, Cartagena Protocol ect.</li> <li>• Amerintian Act 2006</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seeds Act 2011</li> <li>• Plant Protection Act 2011</li> </ul>
<b><u>Honduras, received on 17 May 2019</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of use of PGRFA is carried out through family farming projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are several ex-situ collections within the country. These collections are managed by 7 institutes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National programmes are currently implemented through the National</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Strategy for the Conservation and Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources of Honduras 2018-2028</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Biocultural Committee is being created to help raise awareness of importance of the rights of indigenous communities and ethnic groups, for the protection of traditional crops and obtain benefits of farmers' rights.</li> <li>• There are efforts to protect Crop Wild relatives and wild plants for food through the protected areas – communities play an important role in the conservation and use of genetic diversity in their farms, they also organize activities as fairs and seed exchanges.</li> <li>• International projects for PPB and other activities promoting use and sustainable use of local PGRFA</li> </ul>	<p>(universities, botanical garden FHIA, DICTA ect)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Strategy for the Conservation and Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources of Honduras 2018-2028</li> </ul>	<p>Committee for Family Farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research is carried out in national programmes in basic grains</li> <li>• National institutions and academic centres are working on the use of local varieties to supply quality grain in different areas.</li> <li>• Updating of a revision of the Seed Law through the National Seed System</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central American Agricultural Council – CAC</li> <li>• Law for the financial strengthening of the Agricultural Producer – 2003</li> <li>• Forestry, Protected Areas and Wildlife Law – 2007</li> <li>• Law of the Nation and Vision of the Country – 2010</li> <li>• Manual of Technical Administrative Rules for the Management and Sustainable Use of Wildlife in Honduras – Agreement No. 4511</li> <li>• Food and Nutrition Security Law – 2016</li> <li>• National Committee on Agricultural Biotechnology and Biosafety – 2017</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>India, received on 28 January 2019</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshops are conducted in north-east India to have an exchange of information and strengthening linkage with different stakeholders to explore the feasibility of on-farm management of crop diversity and community seed bank.</li> <li>• Strengthening the in situ conservation efforts (in case of wild species) through notifying protected areas. At present, there are about 764 protected areas (National Parks-103; Wildlife Sanctuaries-543; Conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ex-situ conservation activities in India are institutionalized through ICAR-NBPGR. The Bureau has seed genebank, in vitro and cryo bank.</li> <li>• Since 2004, Bureau has undertaken 610 explorations across the country and collected 39,202 germplasm accessions (till Dec. 2017). This includes about 1,000 taxa of agrihorticultural importance, including those that are of potential use such as crop wild relatives and minor economically important plant species.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Exploration Plans</li> <li>• National Action Plan</li> <li>• Biological Diversity Act, 2002</li> <li>• Biological Diversity Rules, 2004</li> </ul>

<p>Reserves-73; Community Reserves-45), spanning over an area of 1,62,024.69 km<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 4.93% area in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Investigations pertaining to the establishment of a citrus Gene Sanctuary in Meghalaya were initiated in 1978 at Shillong. It is about the preservation of the native habitat of the wild orange (<i>Citrus indica</i>) a progenitor of the mandarin orange.</li> <li>• Establishment of a citrus Gene Sanctuary in Meghalaya. The gene sanctuary is a mechanism to preserve the genetic diversity of endangered species by protecting the ecosystem in which it occurs naturally.</li> <li>• There is in-situ conservation of <i>Citrus</i> species in the Nokrek Biosphere Reserve.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steps taken to minimise threats to PGRFA include identifying priority areas/localities facing threat, and focusing their ex situ conservation in the National Genebank (IND01), field genebanks and National Active Germplasm Sites.</li> <li>• PGR awareness is also created during survey and collection missions. Approximately 30 exploration missions are undertaken every year.</li> <li>• Workshops are conducted in north-east India to have an exchange of information and strengthening linkage with different stakeholders to facilitate germplasm augmentation for ex situ conservation.</li> <li>• Gap analysis using GIS tools followed by focussed exploration missions for ex situ conservation is the mandatory activity of the Bureau. Collecting CWR and minor fruits, which are under threat or are of potential use; and trait-specific germplasm collection are being given adequate focus in National Exploration Plans for the past 14 years.</li> <li>• Efforts were made to conserve seeds of all collected <i>Citrus</i> species at NBPGR under cryo-banking facilities.</li> <li>• Field gene-banks of collected <i>Citrus</i> species are being maintained at ICAR –National Research Centre for Citrus at Nagpur and its nine collaborating centers located in different parts of the</li> </ul>		
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	country, as a complimentary conservation.		
<a href="#">Indonesia</a> , <a href="#">received on</a> 13 March 2019			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A national meeting in the form of Genetic Resources Congress was carried out every two years, and through this event an award to farmers who deal with conservation of GR are given.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Genetic Resources Consortium under the coordination of Ministry of Agriculture collected local specific crop from rural farmyard in all provinces in Indonesia.</li> <li>National universities collect, such as Gajah Mada University, collect traditional varieties and underutilized crops.</li> <li>An efficient and sustainable use of ex-situ collection of PGRFA in ICABIOGRAD genebank was conducted by: 1). Establishment of gene bank facilities, 2). Setting the International standart as reference for the gene bank activities.</li> <li>National Gene Bank at Ministry of Agriculture and National Gene Bank at Indonesian Institute of Science was established by Indonesian Government.</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law of Republic Indonesia No. 12 of 1992</li> <li>Law of Republic of Indonesia No 13 of 2010</li> <li>Law of Republic of Indonesia No. 39 of 2014</li> <li>Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 39 of 2006</li> <li>Law of Republic Indonesia No. 29 of 2000</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 37 of 2011</li> <li>Laws of the Republic Indonesia Number 18 of 2002</li> <li>National Long-term Plan for Food Diversity</li> <li>Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>Strategic Plant of Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 37 of 2011</li> <li>Law of Republic Indonesia No. 29 of 2000</li> <li>Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 37 of 2011</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No. 37/2011</li> <li>Government Regulation No. 13 of 2004</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law No 5/1990 on Conservation on Biological Resources and Its Ecosystem</li> <li>Law No 12/1992 on Plant Cultivation System</li> <li>Law No 5/1994 on UN-Convention on Biological Diversity</li> <li>Law No 29/ 2000 on Plant Variety Protection</li> <li>Law No 21/2004 on Ratification of Cartagena Protocol</li> <li>Law No 13/2010 on Horticulture</li> <li>Law No 11/2013 on Ratification of Nagoya Protocol on Access To Genetic Resources And The Fair And Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising From Their Utilization To The Convention on Biological Diversity</li> <li>Law No 39/2014 on Estate Crop</li> <li>Government Regulation No 13/2014 on Name, Re-gristration and Use of Varieties in Breeding for Essential Varieties</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No 15/ 2009 on Procedure for Drafting MTA</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No 37/ 2011 on Conservation and use of plant genetic resources</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No 15/2017 Import and Export of Horticultural Seed</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture Regulation No 40/2017 on Plant Variety Release</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation of The Minister of Agriculture Number 01 of 2006</li> <li>• Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 56 of 2015</li> <li>• Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number: 347 of 2003</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Environment and Forestry P2/2018 on Access to Genetic Resources of Wild Species and on their Utilization</li> <li>• Law number 19 of 2013 on Protection and Empowerment of Farmers</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Ireland, received on 12 April 2021</u></b></li> </ul>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Irish Government maintains a National genebank.</li> <li>• Ireland has submitted accessions to Svalbard genebank.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1976 Wildlife Act,</li> <li>• National Biodiversity Plan,</li> <li>• member of ECPGR,</li> <li>• Rural Environment Protection Scheme,</li> <li>• bilateral work with drinks industry promoting landrace barley varieties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1995/2015 Flora Protection Order</li> <li>• EU Common Agricultural Policy</li> <li>• EU / Domestic Legislation</li> <li>• CAP agri-environmental schemes</li> <li>• National grant aid scheme</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Italy, received on 30 April 2021</u></b></li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the regional level, laws are in place to assure the safeguard of local/regional varieties, their reintroduction into cultivation and their conservation both ex situ and on farm.</li> <li>• In situ and on farm inventories of PGRFA were compiled in 2014 in the framework of the EU funded Project PGRSecure.</li> <li>• On farm conservation is being promoted, to be carried out by farmers which have been selected for this purpose (“Caring Cultivators”), mainly under regional laws.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventorying PGRFA present ex situ in Italy is one of the priority work areas of the RGV/FAO Project. A web page has been set up serving as the national entry point to PGRFA and related documents and activities.</li> <li>• Several other stakeholders are also involved in PGRFA collection, conservation and characterization, often in the framework of academic/national/international projects.</li> <li>• At the regional level, PGRFA which are under threat are being identified and collected, under the single regional administrative frameworks. Accessions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Law on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</li> <li>- Framework of the RGV/FAO project</li> <li>- PSR 2014-2020 (Campania Region)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture</li> <li>- The National Plan on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture (PNBA) – 2008</li> <li>- “National Strategy for Biodiversity” – 2010</li> <li>- Framework of the national RGV/FAO Project</li> <li>- The Sicilian Regional Law n. 19/2013</li> <li>- PSR Sottomisura 10.2.1 del PSR Campania 2014-2020, approvato con DRD n.223 del 11.07.2018 -BURC n.48 del 16 luglio 2018</li> <li>- “Sottomisura 10.1.4” of Regione Puglia</li> <li>- L.R. n. 15/2000 (Lazio region)</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In situ conservation of PGR including CWR currently falls to a large extent under the management activities of Protected Areas.</li> <li>• At regional level in Apulia, annually in May according to the International Day for Biological Diversity are planned activities voted to promote the PGRFA as well as their potential use.</li> <li>• The “Second Italian Country Report to the FAO on the State of the World’s Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture”, reports on a survey on the flora growing in the 156 most significant Protected Areas in Italy, carried out in 2008.</li> </ul>	<p>are conserved ex situ, and local farmers are identified which conserve them on farm as well, on behalf of the respective region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both the national Law on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture and the existing Regional Laws promote the involvement of farmers in on farm conservation of local varieties and breeds.</li> <li>• Italy’s participation in the ECPGR “On Farm” Working Group and different EU funded Projects promote the work of local farmers and farmers’ communities.</li> <li>• An effort was made in 2001 to assess all ex situ collections of PGRFA held by the Experimental Institutes for Agriculture working under the Ministry of Agriculture (now CREA). A similar assessment was made in 2003 to collect information on all fruit genetic resources present in Italian collections.</li> <li>• The National Fruit Tree Germplasm Collection currently holds about 5.000 accessions of old and modern varieties of more than 20 species of temperate and subtropical fruits, both of national and foreign origin.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- L.R. n. 14/2014 (Calabria region) – Art 7 and Art 10</li> <li>- Red List of Italian Flora (2013)</li> <li>- DGR n.260 of 15.05.2017 (Campania region)</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">Japan, received on</a> 31 July 2017</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of in situ conservation by establishing the Natural Habitat Protection Areas under</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of ex situ conservation via the NARO Genebank Project and botanical gardens.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 15 of the Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Habitat Protection Areas under the Act on Conservation of Endangered</li> </ul>

<p>the Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Act No. 75 of 1992).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) supports local farmers' efforts to maintain and conserve PGRFA.</li> <li>• Local governments also promote production of traditional vegetables in order to support local farmers.</li> <li>• In situ conservation of wild crop relatives and wild plants for food production has been promoted through the environment conservation measures applied in the special conservation zones of National Parks and quasi-National Parks, the primeval natural environment conservation areas and the special zones of the natural environment conservation areas. Plants in these areas are strictly protected.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NARO Genebank Project monitors seed viabilities of ex situ collections of PGRFA through germination tests every five years, by which approximately 20,000-30,000 accessions are checked every year.</li> <li>• Collection of information on endangered wild plant species / CWRs, which are published in the country's Red List annually and conserved ex situ.</li> <li>• Japan commissions the Genetic Resources Center of the NARO (NGRC) to engage in ex situ conservation of PGRFA through its Genebank Project.</li> <li>• The Genetic Resources Center continuously develops new cryopreservation techniques for plants, to which the current techniques are difficult to apply.</li> </ul>	<p>Basic Act ("Basic Plan", Act No.106 of 1999)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2012-2020</li> <li>• the MAFF's Biodiversity Strategy</li> </ul>	<p>Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Act No. 75 of 1992)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 4 (14) of the Act for Establishment of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry</li> <li>• Fisheries (Act No. 98 of 1999)</li> <li>• Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Act No. 75 of 1992)</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Kuwait, received on 30 April 2021</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of national park / nature reserve, creation of a research station in Sulaibhiya.</li> <li>• There are private farms in Wafra and Abdaliyah for conservation of native natural resource.</li> <li>• Kuwait is in the process of documentation of genetic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kuwait has established two seed banks (KISR and Kuwait University), herbarium in Kuwait University and Science Museum.</li> <li>• Kuwait is active member of network of AARINENA-ICARDA for plant genetic resources.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2025</li> </ul>

resources of the nation including plant genetic resources through DNA fingerprinting.			
<b><u>LAO PDR – Laos, received on 28 May 2021</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers and local communities' efforts to manage and conserve PGRFA on-farm have been promoted and supported through local or community seed banks.</li> <li>• There are efforts to protect Crop Wild relatives and wild plants for food through the protected areas (Thongmang village)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 14.000 accessions for rice and other crops (PGRFA) were collected nationwide and conserved in the National Genebank. National genebank is under Rice Research Center, National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF).</li> <li>• Seed germination tests are practiced regularly in the genebank in order to monitor seed viability.</li> </ul>		
<b><u>Latvia, received on 01 May 2021</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are efforts to protect Crop Wild relatives and wild plants for food through the protected areas – Surveys and collection expeditions have been funded for 2019-2021</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The collection of PGRFA and relevant associated information on those plant genetic resources that are under threat or are of potential use are surveyed and collected for inclusion into ex-situ collections.</li> <li>• The Genetic Resource Centre has been established at the Latvian State Forest Research Institute "Silava". The Genetic Resource Centre incorporates the Latvian Gene Bank of Cultivated Plants, the Database and the Genetic Analysis laboratory, and is the holder</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Republic of Latvia Cabinet Regulation No 1247, adopted 27 October 2009 “Regulations regarding the recognition of the variety to be preserved and circulation of seed of the genetic resources of arable crops and vegetables originating in Latvia”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law on the use of Genetic resources – 2019</li> <li>• Republic of Latvia Cabinet Regulation No 62, adopted 31 January 2017 “Regulations Regarding Specialization of State Institutions and Commercial Companies in collection, conservation, characterization, evaluation and utilization of Genetic resources of Agricultural plant species”</li> <li>• Republic of Latvia Cabinet Regulation No 899, adopted 22 November 2011 „Provisions concerning mixtures of fodder plant seed intended for the</li> </ul>

	<p>of the national PGR seed collection of PGRFA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular monitoring of seed viability is carried out, and most accessions are genotyped when added to the ex-situ collection. Seed regeneration is carried out according to international standards.</li> </ul>		<p>conservation of the natural environment”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Order of the Ministry of Agriculture No 40, adopted 23 March 2020 „On the Council of Genetic Resources of the Ministry of Agriculture”</li> </ul>
<b><u>Lebanon, received on 31 January 2017</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management plans were developed for some of the nature reserves and other protected areas to identify the activities needed for the protection and conservation of biodiversity and for the sustainable use of the sites.</li> <li>Several relevant projects on in situ conservation of biodiversity have been undertaken by MoE.</li> <li>Few efforts were conducted under the umbrella of the project entitled Conservation and Sustainable Use of Dry-land Agro-Biodiversity of the Near East. This project aims at promoting the conservation and preservation of important wild relatives and landraces of agricultural species indigenous in Lebanon by promoting in-situ and on-farm mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity.</li> <li>In-situ conservation and management of genetic resources has increased in Lebanon over the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute (LARI) in collaboration with ICARDA collected 1969 accessions of wild wheat relatives and forage species in addition to many landraces of cereals and legumes from the Bekaa valley during 1992-1994. These collected accessions were conserved in ICARDA gene bank.</li> <li>A project entitled "Collecting Crop Wild Relatives in Lebanon" was conducted by LARI in collaboration with stakeholders, with the objective of reducing the gaps of ten crops listed in the Annex 1 of the ITPGRFA.</li> <li>Other small projects are carried out by LARI and the Faculty of Agriculture of the Lebanese University working mainly on the inventory of fruit species.</li> <li>LARI national gene bank is holding 802 crops stored under long term conditions. These crops comprise wild edible, medicinal, aromatic, wild relatives of cultivated crops, wild forages, endemic species, and a great number of wheat and barley landraces,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Strategy for Conservation and Management of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture &gt; The National Plan of Action for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA (PAN-RPGAA) is implemented together with various private and public conservation organisations in the form of public-private partnerships. The aim is the collection, conservation, characterisation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Since 1999, projects can be submitted by conservation organisations within the framework of the National Plan of Action (PAN-RPGAA). The collaboration with private organisations also promotes sustainable use and on-farm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Environment delivered an assessment of the flora diversity in the Nature Reserves through the Protected Areas project (MoE/GEF/UNDP, 1996-2001) and the MedWestCoast project (MoE/FFEM/UNDP, 2002-20065).</li> <li>Al Shouf Cedars (Law 532, 24/7/1996),</li> <li>Tannourine Cedar Forest (Law 9, 20/2/1999),</li> <li>Horsh Ehden (Law 121, 9/3/1992), Bentaël (Law 11, 20/2/1999),</li> <li>Yammouneh (Law 10, 20/2/1999),</li> <li>Palm Islands (Law 121, 9/3/1992),</li> <li>Tyre Coast (Law 708, 5/11/1998),</li> <li>Wadi Hujer Reserve (Bent Jbeil, Marjayoun, and Nabatieh cazas; Law 121, 23/7/2010),</li> <li>Shnanir Nature Reserve (Kesrouan; Law 122, 23/7/2010),</li> <li>Kafra (Bent Jbeil; Law 198, 18/11/2011), Ramia (Bent Jbeil; Law 199, 18/11/2011),</li> <li>Debl (Bent Jbeil; Law 200, 18/11/2011),</li> <li>Beit leef (Bent Jbeil; Law 201, 18/11/2011),</li> </ul>

<p>recent years. This is reflected by an important increase in the number of protected areas spread across the country. Fourteen Nature Reserves have been established by law since 1992.</p>	<p>improved varieties of wheat, barley, lentil, chickpea, and vetch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main crops of olive, grape, stone fruit, citrus species and caper were conserved in the field gene bank of LARI.</li> <li>• In July 2013, LARI seed bank was officially launched and assigned as the National Gene Bank of Lebanon. Accessions are conserved under long term conditions.</li> <li>• LARI allocates part of its annual budget for the conservation, characterisation, evaluation and use of PGRFA in general without specific reference to the MLS.</li> </ul>	<p>conservation. re in Lebanon (2015).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lebanon Second Country Report on the State of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</li> <li>• Framework of TCP/SNO/3401 FAO project “Optimizing the Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture for Adaptation to Climate Change”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jaj Cedars (Jbeil caza, Law 257, 15/4/2014)</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Libya, received on 05 May 2016</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation areas of about 5 ha in different sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ex situ collections of PGRFA are present at the National Genebank and Agriculture Research Centers</li> </ul>		
<p><b><u>Madagascar, received on 10 May 2017</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection and survey missions undertaken by the two national research centres – FOFIFA and FIFAMANOR – have made it possible to inventory and list certain in situ PGRFA and to identify certain genetic erosions.</li> <li>• There are efforts to protect Crop Wild relatives and wild plants for food through the protected areas and by supporting the efforts of indigenous and local communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two national research centres – FOFIFA and FIFAMANOR – hold 95% of national ex-situ collection of food crop, cash crop and fodder crops.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are some legal texts on seeds and national strategies - on seeds and the development of the rice seed sector in Madagascar.</li> <li>• The farmers proposed to use their own contract (MTA) with the Community Biodiversity Register and the Biocultural Protocol, which is being developed by the Bioiversity/Darwin project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree N° 2017 - 066 of 31/01/2017 regulating access and benefit sharing the sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources</li> </ul>



<p>– eco-geographic surveys were carried out.</p>			
<p><b><u>Malaysia, received on 03 October 2018</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Through a GEF project, six locations in Malaysia were identified as biodiversity hot-spots for on-farm conservation and being monitored by Department of Agriculture (DOA).</li> <li>- Measures taken to promote in situ conservation in protected areas include gazetting areas involving virgin forests or permanent reserve areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Measures taken to promote ex-situ conservation, include the establishment of National Agrofood Genebank and consultation and awareness programs with stakeholders.</li> <li>- Around 18.000 accessions within the inventories               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no national system in monitoring ex situ collections in Malaysia. However, MARDI is responsible to conduct conservation and utilisation activities of PGRFA.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Act 795 ABS Law</li> <li>- Act 634 Protection of New Plant Varieties Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Plant Variety Protection Act 2004</li> <li>• Access to Biological Resources and Benefit Sharing Act 2017</li> <li>• National Agrofood Policy 2011 – 2020</li> <li>• Establishment of Sarawak Biodiversity Centre and Sabah Biodiversity Centre to manage and regulate PGRFA in the state of Sarawak and Sabah</li> <li>• National Strategic and Action Plans on Conservation and Sustainable Utilisation of PGRFA 2012-2020</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Mali, received on 21 November 2018</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers and local communities' efforts to manage and conserve PGRFA on-farm have been supported by raising community awareness of the values of local varieties and traditional knowledge, the participation of producers in seed fairs, community seed and genes banks, etc.</li> <li>• There are efforts to protect Crop Wild relatives and wild plants for food through the protected areas and by supporting the efforts of indigenous and local communities</li> <li>• In situ projects with the support of Zimbabwe, Burkina Faso, Niger.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collections are available within IRRI, USDA, IRD, CIRAD, IITA, ICRISAT</li> <li>• Several measures have been taken to promote the collection of PGRFA that are under threat: accessions' duplication, establishment of gene banks, sensitization of rural communities ect.</li> <li>• Main holder of ex-situ collection is the National Seed and Gene bank of the Genetic Resources Unit of the IER (around 3.500 accessions)</li> <li>• Ex-situ conservation will be implement with the construction of a National Seed and Gene Bank</li> <li>• Standard germination tests are conducted periodically</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Development Policy (PDA)</li> <li>• The Agricultural Orientation Law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Agricultural Orientation Law</li> <li>• Law N° 10-023 on seeds of plant origin – 2010</li> </ul>

**Malta, received on 21 September 2018**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1998, the Government of Malta embarked on an initiative to establish in situ collections of the small Maltese June pear, loquat and prickly pears. In 2014, this initiative was expanded to include in situ collections of other autochthonous crops. The collections and inventory are updated accordingly, and include a number of living and seed collections of varieties and landraces.</li> <li>• In 2015, the Government of Malta completed a project titled ‘Study And Sustainable Conservation of Varieties of Local Plants’; which aimed towards the sustainable conservation of plant genetic resources in agricultural and natural ecosystems, and the reversal in the trend of their genetic erosion. The project focused in identifying and studying a number of local landraces and varieties of cultivated plants and indigenous wild species under a high threat and at risk of disappearance.</li> <li>• In March 2017, the National Hub for Ethnobotanical Research launched a participatory action research project titled ‘Sharing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of a botanic garden hosting landraces and crop wild relatives amongst other plants which are of national importance and at risk of being lost.</li> <li>• Through the On-farm conservation project, the Genebank has collected various rare landraces which were distributed to the farmers for re-introduction and continuous cultivation.</li> <li>• In 2011, the Presidential ‘kitchen gardens’ managed in cooperation with the Diversification &amp; Competitiveness Directorate were involved in a project to establish a botanic garden hosting local plant varieties and crops, which is accessible to the public and intended to raise public awareness about Malta’s genetic heritage.</li> <li>• The Government of Malta manages living plant and seed collections of varieties and landraces.</li> <li>• In 2015, Malta completed a project titled ‘Study And Sustainable Conservation Of Varieties Of Local Plants’ and some of the outcomes were the ex situ conservation of local landraces of agricultural crops and their wild relatives found in nature by the establishment of a seed collection for storage and through regeneration by cultivation in a botanical garden. and,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)</li> <li>• EU Biodiversity Action Plan for Agriculture adopted in 2001</li> <li>• EU Strategy (2011) - Actions 8, 9 &amp; 10.</li> <li>• Subsidiary Legislation 427.54</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsidiary Legislation 549.44</li> <li>• Subsidiary Legislation 433.25</li> <li>• Subsidiary Legislation 433.27</li> <li>• Subsidiary Legislation 433.28</li> </ul>
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<p>Seeds, Sharing Life' aiming to safeguard local heirloom and landrace seeds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Environment and Resources Authority is responsible for overseeing the in situ conservation of a number of habitats and species of importance. A few wild crop relatives and wild plants for food production occur in such sites. A few wild crop relatives and wild plants for food production occur in such sites and their taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures under Subsidiary Legislation 549.44.</li> <li>• In situ populations for various crops have been established after collection missions.</li> </ul>	<p>the characterization and propagation of a number of locally important citrus plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specimens of local plants are conserved at the Argotti Botanic gardens, for taxonomic classification and education purposes. The garden includes collections of indigenous and Mediterranean flora, cacti and succulents, as well as specimen of wild plants of national importance.</li> <li>• Since 2014, the Diversification &amp; Competitiveness Directorate has embarked on a national programme to collect agricultural genetic material from growers.</li> <li>• The Government of Malta is working to establish a national gene bank which will address lacunae in the conservation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.</li> </ul>		
<p><b><u>Mauritius</u>, received on 05 August 2021</b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A comprehensive list of the native species was collated from The Mauritius Herbarium and published literature. Each species was assessed for the economic value of its related crop, utilization potential for crop improvement, relative distribution, occurrence status and Red List conservation status, using a standard scoring method for prioritization.</li> <li>• There are efforts to protect the crop wild relatives (CWR) and the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The NPGRU holds the country's ex situ collection of PGRFA (464 seed accessions and 178 field accessions). A National Seed Gene Bank (NSGB) is responsible for the conservation of local orthodox seed accessions and a National Field Gene Bank (NFGB) is responsible for the conservation of local recalcitrant crops and vegetatively-propagated accessions.</li> <li>- The National Gene Banks are under the Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security (MAIFS) and have been supported by the Government. The</li> </ul>		

<p>wild plants by the National Parks and Conservation Service (NPCS) and Forestry Services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CWR will also be protected through the conservation strategy measures to be implemented through the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2025.</li> <li>• A CWR checklist was produced</li> </ul>	<p>NPGRU forms part of the network of gene banks in the SADC region and is thus a member of SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre (SPGRC).</p> <p>- Viability of seeds is being periodically monitored by the NSGB to ensure timely regeneration of accessions. Accessions with low viability are regenerated. Local seed and field accessions are being monitored to determine the degree of phenotypic variation among the accessions.</p>		
<p><b><u>Morocco, received on 04 September 2019</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to sustain its threatened biodiversity, Morocco has created over 154 sites of biological and ecological interest, created of national parks, established repopulation and rehabilitation programmes for extinct species, created the national gene bank, and established a national strategy for environmental awareness and education and for sustainable development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main species surveyed in the framework of the national gene bank activities are: cereals and some fodder legumes, fruit tree species and wild beet.</li> <li>• Three main ex-situ collections: National Office of Health and Food Security, the National Genebank (66.000 accessions) and the ICARDA's gene bank.</li> <li>• Within the National Genebank activities regarding the multiplication and regeneration of conserved germplasm are periodically conducted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decree n°2-99-105 of 18 Moharrem 1420 (05 May 1999) relating to the homologation of pesticide products for agricultural use.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protected Designation of Origin (AOP)</li> <li>• Guaranteed Designation of Origin (AOG)</li> <li>• Appellations of Controlled Origin (AOC)</li> <li>• Recognised local products</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Namibia, received on 23 March 2021</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Management do forest inventories including wild food plants and assign status to the plant species of importance to Namibia.</li> </ul>	<p>- The National Plant Genetic Resources Centre (the Genebank), host 4139 of which 1946 are crop accessions, 266 crop wild relatives and 1927 are wild seed accessions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seed and Seed Variety Act, No 23 of 2018</li> <li>• Namibian Agriculture Policy 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Threatened Plants Program has also initiated a long-term monitoring project to monitor changes in populations of species of conservation concern.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forestry has a permitting system to ensure sustainable harvesting of wild food plants.</li> <li>• The Genebank has initiated an on-farm conservation project to: create awareness; encourage farmers for the continued cultivation of traditional varieties and address gaps in the collection.</li> <li>• Through the On-farm conservation project, the Genebank has collected various rare landraces which were distributed to the farmers for re-introduction and continuous cultivation.</li> <li>• Some of the threatened taxa are protected inside national parks.</li> <li>• The Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry (MAWF) integrated various programs in efforts to manage and conserve PGRFA on-farm through the On-farm conservation project which is implemented through the Genebank.</li> <li>• The Ministry has also sourced funds in efforts to manage and conserve PGRFA on-farm through various projects.</li> <li>• Measures taken to promote in situ conservation in protected areas:       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- establishment of community and state Forests to conserve edible wild plants and management of nonfood plants;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Genebank collections comprise farmer's varieties of the late 1990s as an attempt to conserve and reduce losses.</li> <li>• The Crop improvement program also host 1573 breeding lines under development from various crops at the Mahanene Research Station.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Namibia National Strategic Action Plan for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2016-2026</li> <li>• The Plant Breeders and Farmers Right Bill (2009) is still a draft</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harambee Comprehensively Coordinated and Integrated Agricultural Development Programme (HACCIADep)</li> <li>• Forest Act, Act 12 of 2001.</li> <li>• Access to Biological and Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge Act, No.2 of 2017 Wildlife Management, Utilization and Tourism in Communal Areas Policy 1995.</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the establishment of Community Base Natural Resource Management to coordinate the sustainable harvesting of natural resources in rural areas;</li> <li>- the creation of the Indigenous Plant Task Team (IPTT) to promote the sustainable utilisation of Namibia's indigenous plant resources;</li> <li>- establishment of Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhanced and Environmental Governance to eradicate poverty project; protection of forest through the revision and implementation of forest management plan;</li> <li>- restoration of degraded rangelands; and,</li> <li>- develop nature-based business enterprises to improve livelihoods and reduced dependency on forest resources (access to alternative energy sources).</li> </ul>			
<b><u>Nepal, received on 08 November 2019</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-farm conservation is promoted through: home gardening, Community Seed Bank, and Community Biodiversity Management Program (CBM).</li> <li>• Other measures include: in-situ characterization, conservation of CWR (including repatriation), established in protected areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 500 accessions of CWR have been collected.</li> <li>• Ex-situ collections of PGRFA are present at the National Centre of Plant Genetic Resources (the Genebank)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Agriculture Policy, 2004</li> <li>• Agrobiodiversity Policy</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Netherlands, received on 05 December 2016</u></b></li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An inventory has been made of in situ conserved crop wild relatives (CWR).</li> <li>• An inventory has been made of old landraces that were grown in the Netherlands in the period 1850-1940.</li> <li>• The networks of NGO dealing with on-farm conservation have been supported in various but modest ways.</li> <li>• Measures taken to promote in situ conservation in protected areas include starting a campaign to raise awareness amongst terrain managers regarding the occurrence of CWR in their terrains.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An inventory has been made of ex situ conserved crop wild relatives (CWR).</li> <li>• Plans for ex situ safety backup of CWR are under development, genebank is active in conserving other material.</li> <li>• Ex situ PGRFA collections are present at the Centre for Genetic Resources and Solanaceae collection of the University of Nijmegen.</li> <li>• The national genebank CGN increases knowledge about and access to its material, which can be queried and ordered online free of charge. Over 5000 samples are distributed annually.</li> <li>• CGN also supports other ex situ activities in the Netherlands and outside with various activities including consultancies, trainings and participation in activities of ECPGR.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Niger, received on 10 November 2018</u></b></li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are efforts to protect Crop Wild relatives and wild plants for food through the protected areas and by supporting the efforts of indigenous and local communities</li> <li>• Regional projects regarding the strength of traditional seed systems, germplasm collections etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ex-situ conservation with 8459 accessions, most of them are conserved at the ICRISAT Niger genebank.</li> <li>• Periodically viability monitoring of ex-situ collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Seed Policy – 2012</li> <li>• National strategy to support community seed production of quality seeds – 2018</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation C/REG.4/05/2008 on the harmonization of rules governing quality control, certification and marketing of plant seeds in the ECOWAS region.</li> <li>• The implementing regulation 01/06/12 relating to the attributions, organization and functioning of the West African Committee on Plant Seed and Seedlings of the Community</li> <li>• Ordinance n°97-001 of 10 January 1997 on the institutionalization of Environmental Impact Assessments</li> </ul>



<b><u>Norway, received on 05 December 2016</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A project on developing a national strategy for In Situ conservation of selected shortlist of species in protected areas has been developed and is in process of being finalized.</li> <li>- The first In Situ conservation reserve is in process of being established.</li> <li>- No formal “On Farm” conservation system has been established.</li> <li>- Norway has established a national community seed bank with traditional varieties with easy access to farmers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Nordic Genetic Resource Centre (NordGen) is the gene bank maintaining germplasm of Nordic origin as well as material relevant for the Nordic region.</li> <li>- The Norwegian Genetic Resource Centre has also set up a seed bank for old potato varieties, which provides access to seed potatoes of more than 60 varieties.</li> <li>- Norway has established a national community seed bank with traditional varieties with easy access to farmers</li> <li>- Norway has established the Svalbard Global Seed Vault as a facility for all gene banks of the world to have a safety duplication of their ex situ collections under black box conditions.</li> <li>- A broad range of species and crops of usable/cultivated plants have been partly surveyed in Norway, often on a sub-regional basis. Parts of this material is collected in 23 clonal archives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Nordic Public Private Partnership (PPP) for Pre-breeding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Norway adjusted its seed regulation to be more accommodative to the approval and use of traditional varieties. e.g. the general DUS-criteria are applied in a less restrictive way and the registration fees for such varieties are reduced. While the fee for value testing and registration of ordinary varieties are 12.790 NOK, the fees for registration of conservation varieties are currently 695 NOK.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Oman, received on 20 May 2021</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Sultanate of Oman, seed production was under the direct supervision of agricultural research stations and restricted to Al’Dakhliya region. The program was later expanded to cover Al’Sharqiya and Al’Dharhira regions and is now under the direct supervision of the extension service.</li> </ul>	-	-	-

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Government undertakes the responsibility of seed production, particularly of some important crops such as wheat and barley. Most farmers produce their own alfalfa seed.</li> <li>- Conservation of wild PGR in protected areas</li> </ul>			
<b><u>Pakistan, received on 21 May 2021</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Four projects have been executed including CWR project, medicinal &amp; aromatic plants (MAPs) project, heirloom crops and wild edible and ornamental plants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Genebank of Pakistan contains 41000 accessions of cereal, legume, oilseed, vegetable, fodder &amp; forages, CWR, MAPs, etc</li> <li>- Living germplasm is being maintained at the various institutes in the country.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant Breeder's Rights Act</li> </ul>	
<b><u>Papua New Guinea, received on 08 February 2019</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Only very few studies have tried to promote the concept of in-situ conservation of PGR FA. NARI has implemented some projects that encourage and promote the diversification of the farming system with wider range of food crops as well as a wider range of crop varieties per crop so households have suitable crops and crop varieties for changing weather and climate conditions.</li> <li>- A number of project that NARI is implementing are targeted towards encouraging communities and showing them the value of maintaining a range of crop varieties in their gardens.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The National Agricultural Research Institute is the mandated organisation to manage most of the PGRFA listed in the Annex 1 with relevance to PNG.</li> <li>- Kokonas Industri Koporesen (KIK) of Papua New Guinea, formerly PNG Cocoa Coconut Institute has an ex situ Coconut collections.</li> <li>- PNG through NARI representation is a member of regional networks that promote the conservation, utilization and exchange of PGR in the region e.g. PNG is a member of the International Coconut Genebank-South Pacific (ICG-SP).</li> <li>- Earlier regional initiatives for banana, yam and taro established core collections and/or backed up important PGRFA in regional and international genebanks while NARI and the Kokonas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PNG Vision 2050</li> <li>- The National Strategy for Responsible and Sustainable Development</li> <li>- The Medium-Term-Development-Plan III 2018-2022</li> <li>- The Strategy Results Framework 2011-2020 of the PNG National Agricultural Research Institute</li> <li>- Kambuou RN (2005) Plant Genetic Resources Strategy for Papua New Guinea. Technical Bulletin No. 5. PNG National Agricultural Research Institute, Lae, Papua New Guinea</li> </ul>	

	Industry Korporesen maintain ex-situ collections.		
<b><u>Peru, received on 02 October 2018</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INIA with other 5 partner institutions implemented the project: “In situ conservation of native crops and their wild relatives” (2001-2006)</li> <li>• Projects financed by foreign institutions</li> <li>• Conservationist farmers were encouraged to set up <i>in situ</i> communal banks and to identify local collection sites to obtain seeds of certain varieties in the process of genetic erosion.</li> <li>• Farmers and local communities’ efforts to manage and conserve PGRFA on-farm have been promoted: they were encouraged to rescue and revalue traditional practices and encouraged to adopt modern techniques without altering their traditional sowing systems.</li> <li>• There are efforts to protect Crop Wild relatives and wild plants for food through the protected areas and by supporting the efforts of indigenous and local communities – project “In situ conservation of native crops and their wild relatives”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) and National Institute for Agricultural Innovation (INIA) are carrying out studies and inventories</li> <li>• INIA is the main governmental body whose mandate is to collect, preserve, maintain, conserve, and characterize PGRFA. INIA conserves approximately 15,100 accessions. The potato PGRFA collection is under responsibility of the CIP.</li> <li>• Germination and viability tests are conducted on certain seeds on a periodic basis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supreme Decree N°068-2001-PCM. Regulation of Law N°26839 – on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity</li> <li>• Supreme Decree N°020-2016-MINAGRU.</li> <li>• Article 11 of Supreme Decree N°006-2012-AG. Regulation of the General Law of Seeds</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decision 391 of the Andean Community of Nations</li> <li>• Supreme Decree N° 003-2009-MINAM</li> <li>• National Agrarian Policy</li> <li>• National Biodiversity Strategy</li> <li>• INIA's Institutional Operational Plan</li> </ul>

<u>Philippines, received on 13 January 2017</u>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Efforts to manage and conserve PGRFA on-farm were promoted through the implementation of projects of Non Government Organizations and in partnership with local government units (LGUs).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ex-situ conservation of PGRFA is limited to institutional initiatives.</li> <li>• Ex-situ PGRFA collections are present at various academic and research institutes.</li> <li>• Ex-situ conservation of PGRFA is limited to institutional initiatives</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PD No. 1046-A creation of the National Plant Genetic Resources Laboratory (NPGRL)</li> <li>• RA 8435 Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA)</li> <li>• RA 7586 National Integrated Protected Areas System Act (NIPAS Act)</li> <li>• RA 9147 Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act and its IRR</li> <li>• RA 8371 Indigenous People's Rights Act (IPRA)</li> <li>• RA 7308 Seed Industry Development Act of 1992</li> <li>• RA 9168 Philippine Plant Variety Protection Act of 2002</li> <li>• Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization</li> <li>• Ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity</li> <li>• RA 7611 Regulations Implementing the Strategic Environmental Plan (SEP) for Palawan Act</li> </ul>
<u>Poland, received on 27 April 2017</u>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NCPGR with cooperating institutions conducts numerous collecting missions, with the aim to inventory in situ and collect precious, rare plant genetic resource.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The National Centre for Plant Genetic Resources (NCPGR) maintains the national genebank that holds above 82000 accessions of which over 60 % belong to cereals and grasses.</li> <li>- Crop plants collections (ex situ conservation) are financed under the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural Development Program for 2014-2020 (RDP 2014-2020) - submeasures: 10.1 and 10.2</li> <li>- Resolution No. 104/2015 of the Council of Ministers of 14 July 2015 on establishing the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiannual Programme established by Polish Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development</li> </ul>

	<p>multiannual program of Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development for the years 2015-2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 major gene banks conducting the conservation of genetic resources of crop plants are the Institute of Plant Breeding and Acclimatization - National Research Institute in Radzików and the Institute of Horticulture in Skierniewice.</li> <li>- Research Institute of Horticulture and all partners involved in conservation of vegetable, fruit, ornamental and melliferous plants are working together to manage genetic resources more efficiently. The first priority is a careful evaluation of existing accessions.</li> <li>- There are special tasks in the Multiannual Programme established by Polish Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development devoted to promotion of ex situ conservation.</li> <li>- The promotion of ex situ conservation activities is carried out by: running a website, conducting demonstration plots, training, lectures, workshops at agricultural advisory centers, agricultural schools or local rural education centers, information stands and exhibitions at national events, as well as organized by the Horticulture Institute and the Institute of Plant Breeding and Acclimatization (IHAR), publication of brochures and leaflets.</li> </ul>	<p>multiannual program "Creating a scientific basis of the biological progress and conservation of plant genetic resources as a source of innovation and support for sustainable agriculture and food security of the country".</p>	
<p><a href="#">Moldova, received on 31 January 2021</a></p>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are efforts to protect CWR relatives and wild plants for food through the protected areas – existence of a network of protected natural areas: protected natural areas wetlands of international importance Ramsar cites (94.7 thousand ha), the National Park "Orhei" (33.8 thousand ha) and Biosphere Reserve "Prutul de Jos". In the country 311 sites protected sites are registered</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The surveying and inventorying of PGRFA in the Republic of Moldova are conducted especially by the scientific research institutions</li> <li>• Red Book of the Republic of Moldova includes 208 species of rare, vulnerable and endangered plants</li> <li>• Five holder institutions of ex-situ collections: Institute of Genetics, Physiology and Plant Protection (IGPPP), through the Laboratory of PGR; Practical Scientific Institute of Horticulture and Food Technology (SPIHFT); The National Botanical Garden (Institute) "Alexandru Ciubotaru", Porumbeni Institute of Plant Growing and Selectia Research Institute of Field Crops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy on Biological Diversity (SBD) – Biodiversity Strategy of the Republic of Moldova for 2015-2020</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seed Law no. 68 of 2013</li> <li>• Government Decision No. 600 of 2018 regarding the creation and operation of ANSA</li> <li>• Government Decision No. 43 of 2013 regarding the varieties testing and admission in the Catalog of plant varieties</li> <li>• Government Decision No. 415 of 2013 on production, certification and marketing of the fruit planting material</li> <li>• Government Decision No. 713 of 2013 for the approval of the Requirements regarding the production and marketing of vegetable seeds, seedlings and vegetable propagating material</li> <li>• Government Decision No. 836 of 2011 on the requirements for the marketing of fodder plant seeds</li> <li>• Government Decision No. 915 of 2011 on the requirements for the quality and marketing of cultivars, oilseeds and fibers</li> <li>• Law on Plant Variety Protection no.39 of 2008</li> <li>• Law no. 1102-XIII of 1997 on natural resources</li> <li>• Law No. 228 of 2010 on plant protection and phytosanitary quarantine</li> <li>• Law No. 1515-XII from 1993 on Environmental Protection</li> <li>• Law No.1538-XIII from 1998 on the state fund of protected natural areas</li> <li>• Law no. 1041-XIV of 2000 on improving degraded lands by forestation</li> </ul>
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<b><u>Rwanda, received on</u> 03 February 2020</b>			
	- Ex-situ collections of PGRFA are kept at the National Gene Bank	- Law N°005/2016 of 05 July 2016 Governing Seeds and Plant Varieties in Rwanda Rwanda published in the Official Gazette no Special of	

		<p>20 April 2016 and eleven ministerial orders operationalizing the Law Governing Seeds and Plant Varieties in Rwanda.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Agriculture Policy published in 2018.</li> <li>- Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation 2018-2024.</li> <li>- The Seven Year Government Program 2017-2024</li> </ul>	
<b><u>Seychelles</u>, received on 12 July 2021</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PGRFA has been surveyed partially not fully. Under the Germination 2 project, a survey was done and an inventory on fruit trees was obtained.</li> <li>- On ex situ collections - Thw genebank is under a Private Partnership agreement and Mr. Jean Paul Jeffroy is the farmer that has been given the responsibility for the management of the genebank. The following species can be found there: Jamalac (<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>), orange (<i>Citrus sinensis</i>), lemon (<i>Citrus limon</i>), pomelo (<i>citrus maxima</i>), mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>), banana (<i>Musa acuminata</i>), mandarin (<i>Citrus reticulata</i>), cocoyam (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>), dragon fruit (<i>Selenicereus undatus</i>)aq, star fruit (<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promoting the expanded use of local and locally adapted crops, varieties and underutilised species</li> </ul>	
<b><u>Saudi Arabia</u>, received on 06 May 2021</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seed and Seedling Center is supporting the farmers in implementing a plan to survey all Seedling around the kingdom to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plant Genetic Resources Bank was established in 1434AH and holds around 1300 accessions of different species of PGRFA.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of a National Committee for the management of plant genetic resources</li> </ul>



<p>protect and conserve all local genetic resources also, seed and seedling center implement different collection trips to conserve local varieties.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Seed and Seedling Center and Plant Genetic Resources Bank is mandated to survey, collect, characterize, evaluate, generate, and store PGRFA. Also preparing a national database to include all information of PGRFA.</li> <li>- The Seed and Seedling Center is starting to implement a national program to produce a new commercial variety from wheat landraces by evaluating 100 genotypes.</li> </ul>		
<p><b><u>Slovenia, received on 24 November 2016</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers and local communities' efforts to manage and conserve PGRFA on-farm been promoted – the use of old local varieties threatened by genetic erosion is supported under the Rural Development Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Since 1996, plant genetic resources are in Slovenia systematically collected, stored and maintained within the framework of the Slovenian plant gene bank (SRGB). Total number of accessions in the SRGB collections is 5440, represented by total of 248 species.</li> <li>- The most important ex situ collections and plantations are located in multiple locations and institutions.</li> <li>- The Slovenian plant gene bank (SRGB) programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Rural Development Programme</li> <li>- The Minister for agriculture and food appointed the Council and the Working Group on Genetic Resources and Biodiversity in agriculture and food in 2011 and 2014.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agriculture Act (Official Gazette of RS, No. 45/08, 57/12, 90/12 – ZdZPVHVVR, 26/14 in 32/15)</li> <li>- Strategic plan on implementing the resolution on strategic guidelines for agricultural and food industry development by 2020</li> <li>- The program for the phytosanitary field 2012 - 2015 (Decision of the Minister no. 007-506 / 2011, dated 13.2.2012)</li> <li>- The program of the Republic of Slovenia for the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for the period 2016 - 2017 (Decision of the Minister of Agriculture no. 33206-10 / 2015, dated 12.17.2015)</li> <li>- Guidelines for the development of local supply of herbs for the period 2016 - 2021 (Decision of the Minister of Agriculture no. 330-132 / 2015/9, dated 18 August 2016)</li> </ul>

<b><u>Spain, received on 28 April 2021</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers and local communities' efforts to manage and conserve PGRFA on-farm have been promoted through aid for conservation varieties within the Rural Development programmes of some Autonomous Communities, Excellence awards for rural women's innovation, and through the registration in the Register of commercial varieties of conservation varieties by specific procedure.</li> <li>• There are efforts to protect Crop Wild relatives and wild plants for food through the protected areas (National Strategy for the Conservation of Wild Relatives of Wild Crops and Plants for Food Use)</li> <li>• Participating to the "Crop Wild Relatives Project"</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Catalogue for the Protection of Wild Relatives of Crops and Wild Plants for Food Use</li> <li>• The Network of Collections of the National Programme is currently made up of 35 public institutions, they maintain germplasm collections and a base collection which conserves security duplicated of the accessions. They are also private collections within the country.</li> <li>• The National Programme Commission establishes a network of Spanish germplasm banks</li> <li>• Many institutions in the Network of the National Programme routinely monitor the viability of the accessions conserved. Monitoring of the genetic integrity of the accessions is carried out only when the morphological characteristics of the seeds allow a visual check of possible changes.</li> <li>• Development of the first volume of the "Spanish Inventory of Traditional</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Strategy for the Conservation of Wild Relatives of Wild Crops and Plants for Food Use (should be 2021)</li> <li>• Rural development policies that include the promotion of the use of local varieties and farmers' varieties</li> <li>• System of the Green Payments - provides support for certain agricultural practices, such as crop diversification and the cultivation of nitrogen-fixing species</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law 42/2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity</li> <li>• National Strategy for the Conservation of Wild Relatives of Wild Crops and Plants for Food Use– expected to be approved during 2021</li> <li>• National Programme for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of PGRFA – Real Decree 199/2017</li> </ul>

	Knowledge related to Agricultural Biodiversity”		
<b><u>Sri Lanka, received on 17 May 2021</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of on farm conservation sites</li> <li>Establishment of community gene banks</li> <li>Demarcation of conservation sites for wild rice species</li> <li>Conducting awareness programs to farmers</li> <li>Promote subsistence farming</li> <li>Promote FFF activities, diversity fairs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ex situ collections present: seed conservation gene bank at Plant Genetic Resources Centre; maintaining field gene bank at different research stations</li> <li>Maintaining field gene bank at different research stations.</li> <li>Measures taken to promote ex situ conservation: maintaining seed germplasms in seed gene bank; practicing in-vitro conservation and introduction of cryopreservation techniques; and training / technical support given for establishment and maintenance of Field gene banks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set the breeding targets to develop biotic and abiotic tolerant varieties utilizing available genetic diversity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plant Protection act No. 35 of 1999</li> <li>Seed act No.22 of 2003</li> <li>Flora and fauna protection ordinance Act no 49 of 1993</li> <li>Plant variety protection act (at draft stage),</li> <li>Forest ordinance</li> </ul>
<b><u>Sudan, received on 25 September 2017</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The General Directorate (RPGD) has the responsibility to establish projects in in-situ conservation.</li> <li>Complete absence of in situ conservation activities in most plant biodiversity sectors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The General Directorate (RPGD) has the responsibility to establish projects in ex-situ reservation, nurseries and herbaria.</li> <li>Germplasm collection missions are being planned and executed on annual basis by the Agricultural Plant Genetic</li> <li>A National Botanical Garden that preserve limited number of indigenous and exotic plant taxa.</li> <li>Germplasm collection missions are being planned and executed on annual basis by the Agricultural Plant Genetic.</li> <li>Ex-situ collections of PGRFA in Sudan are held by the Agricultural Plant Genetic Resources Conservation and Research Centre (APGRC) of the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan in Sudan</li> <li>A national law on plant genetic resources in Sudan including necessary measures to recognize and implement Farmers' Rights has already been developed. However, steps to approve it through the legislative authority are slow.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A separate programme has been established in the Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC) in Sudan, which is fully entitled to conserve and enhance the sustainable use of PGRFA in the country.</li> </ul>

	Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC) in Sudan. Total number of accessions collected so far are more than 14000 accessions of crops.		
<b><u>Sweden, received on 26 October 2016</u></b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The national system of conservation (gene banking) of vegetatively propagated crops includes so-called clonal archives, some of which are under the management of local communities or entities.</li> <li>- Ex situ collections of PGRFA are present at the Nordic Genetic Resources Centre, NordGen.</li> <li>- Sweden has since 1979 collaborated, within the framework of the Nordic regional gene bank, on the conservation and sustainable use of PGR. This has included the development and establishment of ex situ collections of seed, field gene banks (clonal archives), in vitro collections and laboratory facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural Development Programme</li> <li>- Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in pre-breeding (see 13A)</li> <li>- The National Programme for the Diversity of Cultivated Plants</li> </ul>	
<b><u>Switzerland, received on 05 December 2016</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Since Switzerland is regarded as hot spot for forage and fodder species diversity, the involvement of farmers may play a more important role in the future with regards to the in situ conservation in intensive to semi-intensive grassland. The goal is the long-term conservation of the major genotypes in designated in situ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The National Plan of Action for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA (PAN-RPGAA) is implemented together with various private and public conservation organisations in the form of public-private partnerships. The aim is the collection, conservation, characterisation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Since 1999, projects can be</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ordinance on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</li> <li>- A national plant breeding strategy for the time horizon 2050</li> <li>- Ordinance on the Production and Entry into Free Circulation of Plant Propagating Material</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various measures for the promotion of the sustainable use of PGRFA are supported within the framework of the Ordinance on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Ordonnance sur la conservation et l'utilisation durable de ressources phylogénétiques pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (ORPGAA))</li> </ul>

<p>conservation sites by farmers. The knowhow of the farmer for the fodder production in the particular location of the conservation site plays an important role for genotype diversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Switzerland is undertaking measures to promote the in situ conservation of crop wild relatives and of wild plants for food production.</li> </ul>	<p>submitted by conservation organisations within the framework of the National Plan of Action (PAN-RPGAA). The collaboration with private organisations also promotes sustainable use and on-farm conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All information on the plants and on the old varieties of the collections is made publically available online in the Swiss National Database for the Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources.</li> <li>- The majority of the threatened PGRFA are in collections for conservation.</li> <li>- Switzerland pursues ex situ conservation of various collections of its genetic resources through a collaboration between several private and public conservation organisations.</li> <li>• Switzerland owns a more than 100-year-old national genebank, the National Genebank of Agroscope in Changins (Nyon), held by the Swiss Centre of Excellence for Agricultural Research (Agroscope). Landraces, which were collected at the beginning of 1900 are still conserved and available.</li> </ul>	<p>(Ordinance on Propagating Material</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of PGRFA</li> <li>• The 451 Federal Act on the Protection of Nature and Cultural Heritage</li> <li>• The 451.61 Ordinance of 11 December 2015 on the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization</li> <li>• The 232.16 Federal Law on the Protection of New Varieties of Plants</li> <li>• The 916.151 Ordinance on the Production and Entry into Free Circulation of Plant Propagating Material</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Syrian Arab Republic, received on 17 May 2019</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are efforts to protect Crop Wild relatives and wild plants for food through protected areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Since 1985, the activities related to collection, survey and inventory of genetic resources in Syria have been undertaken through missions of the national staff of the genebank.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy and policy of the General Authority for Scientific Agricultural Research</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Quarantine Law No. 237 of 1960</li> <li>• The Forest Control Law promulgated by the Legislative Decree No. 41 of 2006</li> <li>• The Forestry Law promulgated by the Legislative Decree No. 25 of 2007: on</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bearing in mind that during the crisis in Syria a lot of genetic resources were lost, and the survey, inventory and collection operations have been interrupted for more than 7 years.</li> <li>- Before the crisis, many species, especially endangered ones, were inventoried and collected and a copy of the 7,500 accessions were stored in the genebank at Aleppo for safety. During the crisis, part of the accessions were lost and some of the accessions of the threatened species. The accessions that were able to be saved were divided into three parts: one part (approx. 5300 accessions) was stored in the secretariat's Black Box of ICARDA, second part is at the headquarters in Damascus, and the third part is at a research station in the countryside of Damascus.</li> <li>- Work is currently undergoing to renew the vitality of the conserved species and multiply them for reuse in assessment and exchange purposes.</li> <li>- Projects are being obtained from the relevant international organizations to create a new genebank.</li> </ul>		<p>the protection, administration and investment of national forests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Protection Law No. 12 of 2012</li> <li>• Stone Resolution No. 158 /V of 2012</li> </ul>
<b><u>Tanzania, received on 04 May 2021</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The collection of PGRFA and relevant associated information on those PGR that are under threat has been promoted through germplasm collection, and documentation of indigenous knowledge.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are inventories of most wild and landraces species that are commonly used as a source of food, feed and medicinal plants. Forest germplasm is usually collected, preserved and distributed by TAFORI as research samples for various afforestation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant Breeder's Act, 2002 – recognizes this situation and therefore provides that farmers are privileged to save seeds of a protected variety as long as it is grown in their own holdings (farms).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seed policy</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are efforts to protect Crop Wild relatives and wild plants for food through the protected areas and by supporting the efforts of indigenous and local communities – forest reserves, game reserves, national parks, projects conducted by Crop Promotion Unit which has carried out activities to promote commercialization of underutilized field and horticultural crop species</li> </ul>	<p>programmes in Tanzania and elsewhere</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National gene bank (NPGRC) conserved around 8.300 accessions (seeds and tissue culture). Duplicate are kept at the SADC regional PGR Centre in Zambia. Other plants are maintained in botanical gardens.</li> <li>• Germination, characterization and evaluation tests are conducted periodically, every 5 years.</li> <li>• The NPGRC of Tanzania collaborates with all SADC region member states when it comes to PGR collection, characterization and conservation through SADC gene bank (SPGRC).</li> </ul>		
<p><b><u>Togo, received on 13 August 2018</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A project on neglected plants was launched in 2005</li> <li>• Several projects have supported the conservation of biodiversity within the country: CGIAR, CORAF, ICRISAT ect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socio-political turmoil in the country in the early 1990s and the lack of financial support resulted in the loss of almost all the resources collected from 1970 to 1990. Recently, collection activities have been promoted</li> <li>• ITRA has conducted collection of minor plants in 2007</li> <li>• Ex-situ collections of several crops: Sorghum, Manihot esculentas ect.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation C/REG.04/05/2008 of 18/05/2008 on the harmonization of the rules governing quality control, certification and marketing of plant seeds and seedlings in the ECOWAS region</li> <li>• Law No. 2008-009 of 2008 on the forestry code, which recognizes the rights of local populations to use certain wood and non-wood forest products in protected areas.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>United Kingdom, received on 29 April 2021</u></b></p>			
<p>- An in-situ crop wild relative (CWR) gap analysis formed part of the inventory/survey work undertaken in 2014.</p>	<p>- The Scottish Landrace Protection Scheme (SLPS) holds collections for six Scottish landraces. The seed is stored for emergency regeneration, monitoring, re-</p>	<p>- PGRFA policy in the UK is driven by several overarching commitments such as the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nagoya Protocol (Compliance) Regulations 2015 (S.I. 2015/821) as amended by Nagoya Protocol (Compliance) (Amendment) (EU Exit)</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A project was carried out on the Lizard National Nature Reserve (protected area), to incorporate active management of priority CWRs into the management plan for this site.</li> <li>- Farmers efforts have been supported and promoted locally through the Scottish Landrace Protection Scheme.</li> <li>- Farmers are supported to conserve PGRFA indirectly through environmental management measures that are incentivised through CAP agri-environment schemes.</li> <li>- Protected areas cover many of the most valuable sites for biodiversity in the UK, and an in-situ gap analysis of priority CWRs showed that these species are well represented in the current protected sites network.</li> </ul>	<p>supply to the donor, characterisation and general distribution for research, breeding and education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Millennium Seed Bank Partnership carries out educational outreach activities.</li> <li>- The genetic resources unit (GRU) at the John Innes Centre which houses the UK's pea collection has participated in various outreach events.</li> <li>- Brogdale houses the living national fruit collection (NFC).</li> <li>• Ex situ collections of PGRFA are present at various academic and research institutes.</li> </ul>	<p>ITPGRFA, CBD, and EU Biodiversity 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Nature Strategy 2030</li> <li>- The Scottish Landrace Protection Scheme</li> <li>- The Organic Research Council (ORC) plant breeding programme</li> </ul>	<p>Regulations 2018 (S.I. 2018/1393) and the Environment and Wildlife (Legislative Functions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/473); which implement retained legislation, namely Regulation (EU) No. 511/2014 and Regulation (EU) 2015/1866.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commission Directive 2008/62/EC</li> <li>• The Vegetable Seeds Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2010</li> <li>• The Beet Seed (Scotland) (No. 2) Regulations 2010</li> <li>• The Seeds (National Lists of Varieties) (Amendments) Regulations 2009</li> <li>• The Seed (Scotland) (Amendments for Conservation Varieties) Regulations 2009, which amended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Cereal Seed (Scotland) Regulations 2005</li> <li>- The Oil And Fibre Plant Seed (Scotland) Regulations 2004</li> <li>- The Fodder Plant Seed (Scotland) Regulations 2005</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b><u>United States of America, received on 19 October 2018</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- USDA provides information to farmers and local communities to promote on-farm conservation of PGRFA. Much of the on-farm conservation in the United States is conducted by non-governmental organizations and networks of crop enthusiasts, such as the Seed Savers Exchange, or by nurseries and seed businesses that specialize in heirloom varieties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As per Khoury et al. 2013, priorities for collecting PGRFA and incorporating them into NPGS genebanks have been established, and such collections are underway</li> <li>- The U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM), leads the interagency Native Plant Materials Development Program, which has been working since 2001 to develop high quality seeds and seedlings of America's native plant species for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The U.S. plant variety protection system</li> <li>- The Germplasm Enhancement of Maize (GEM) project</li> <li>- The Agricultural Conservation Easement Program</li> <li>- The Environmental Quality Incentive Program</li> <li>- The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many U.S. government agencies have implemented open-access policies to ensure that the results of federally-funded research are made available to the public.</li> <li>• The 1990 Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act (also known as the Farm Bill)</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The USDA Forest Service and USDA Agricultural Research Service (USDA/ARS) have established a joint strategic framework on the conservation and use of native crop wild relatives in the United States.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>restoration, rehabilitation, and reclamation.</li> <li>- The U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) leads a Seeds of Success (SOS), a national native seed collection program. SOS's mission is to collect wildland native seed for research, development, germplasm conservation, and ecosystem restoration.</li> <li>- The National Genetic Resources Program (NGRP) – specifically, the US National Plant Germplasm System (NPGS) - has the responsibility to acquire, characterize, preserve, document, and distribute germplasm.</li> <li>- The USDA, working with the Global Crop Diversity Trust and Bioversity International, developed GRIN-Global, an open-source software for PGRFA information management, and made it freely available for genebanks around the world to use.</li> <li>- USDA has also done extensive work developing cryopreservation technologies and techniques for citrus, grapes, and crops</li> </ul>		
<p><b><u>Uruguay, received on 16 November 2018</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers and local communities' efforts to manage and conserve PGRFA on-farm have been promoted through the producer organizations grouped in the Creole Seed Network and the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INIA has financed a project to collect native species corresponding to the natural field</li> <li>• PGRFA have been surveyed and inventoried – since 2014 the first</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What does exist is based on the promotion of land management measures that promote sustainable use, but there is no legal measure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Law for the Protection of the Environment N°17283 of November 2000 – it establishes that it is of general interest the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity</li> </ul>

<p>Agroecology Network. Lives. Uruguay also participated in the LANIIT project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are efforts to protect Crop Wild relatives and wild plants for food through: the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP) promotion of the sustainable use of the natural countryside, supporting family farmers to improve management and prevent the loss of biodiversity. In situ conservation of landraces has also been promoted with farmers.</li> </ul>	<p>national mapping of grasslands in the country has been underway.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 8 germplasm banks, with a total of 26.852 accessions.</li> <li>• Each institution monitors independently. In the case of INIA's national germplasm bank, germination is monitored with periodicity of 5 to 10 years. Other institutions carry out biannual germination tests.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity 2016-2020</li> <li>• National Law N°18.035 – approves the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage</li> <li>• Regulatory Decree N°158 - Registration of landraces in the national cultivar register</li> <li>• Regulatory Decrees N°453 and 385- Definition of small farmer for the purposes of the Seed Law.</li> <li>• Law 17234 – Declare of general interest the creation and management of a National System of Natural Protect Areas</li> </ul>
<b><u>Venezuela, received on 01 October 2018</u></b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the Strategic Line N°2 “Conservation of Threatened Species” of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Biological Diversity 2010-2020 and its National Action Plan – the rescue of autochthonous varieties of biological diversity is promoted through inventories, rescue programmes and collections of the local agricultural variety and species with food potential. Projects have been developed by various bodies.</li> <li>• There are efforts to protect Crop Wild relatives and wild plants for food through the protected areas and by supporting the efforts of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the Second National Report on the State of Plant Genetic Resources, 50 crops were identified.</li> <li>• There are ex-situ collections at INIA, both in vivo and in vitro cold storage. The country has the largest mango collection in Latin America. MINEC has collections of cocoa and pineapple</li> <li>• INIA conducts viability monitoring every 3 years for medium-term collections and 5 years for long-term collections. Regeneration is also conducted when needed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organic Law on Spatial Planning, 1983</li> <li>• Organic Law on Indigenous Peoples and Communities, enacted in 2005</li> <li>• Organic Law on Land and Agrarian Development, 2010</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seed Law, 2015</li> <li>• Establishment of a National Seed Commission</li> <li>• Law on Forests, 2013</li> <li>• Law on the National Agricultural Research Institute, 2000</li> <li>• Law on Integral Agricultural Health, 2008</li> <li>• The National Strategy for the Conservation of Biological Diversity 2010-2020 and National Action Plan</li> <li>• Programme for the Conservation of Genetic Resources (started in 2000)</li> </ul>

<p>indigenous and local communities – INIA’s conservation programmes promote the protection of indigenous varieties and species in situ. The National Experimental and Indigenous University of Tauca has conducted projects involving the implementation of ancestral knowledge, oriented towards the protection of indigenous species.</p>			
<p><b><u>Zambia, received on 23 April 2021</u></b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of on-farm conservation activities conducted by National Plant Genetic Resources Centre e.g. restoration of landraces, on-farm evaluation of landraces, participatory varietal selection, conduct of field days and seed diversity fairs, and other awareness raising activities</li> <li>• Supporting activities aimed at conservation and sustainable utilization of crop wild relatives.</li> <li>• There are efforts to protect Crop Wild relatives and wild plants for food through the protected area network, National Strategic Action Plan for Conservation of Crop Wild relatives (NSAP-CWR), and initiatives funded under multilateral, bilateral funds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developed a documentation and information system data base which aids gene banks in the management of ex situ collections</li> <li>- Periodical viability monitoring of ex-situ collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Agriculture Policy</li> <li>• National Seed Policy</li> <li>• National Policy on Protection of Indigenous Knowledge</li> <li>• National Strategic Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Crop Wild Relatives</li> <li>• National Environmental Management Policy</li> <li>• Second National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised National Agriculture Policy (2012-2030)</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Zimbabwe, received on 26 May 2021</u></b></p>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are widespread efforts that promote farmers activities towards management and conservation of PGRFA on-farm. There is active promotion a of several strategies driven by government, civil society and other development agencies.</li> <li>• The government through the National Genebank and the Department responsible for agricultural extension actively support farmers through training on promoting best practices for management of PGRFA.</li> <li>• The government has supported the development of markets for PGRFA various products, which helps to provide incentives for the continued production.</li> <li>• The major programmes that have been promoted included the Climate Proofed Presidential Input Scheme that incorporates conservation agriculture approach and promotion of PGRFA.</li> <li>• NGOs and development partners are strongly supporting farmers with training and support for establishing Community seedbanks, seed fairs and farmer field schools. These interventions have been seen farmers actively conserving and utilizing PGRFA including neglected and underutilized species.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The National Genebank under the Department of Research and Specialist Services holds an ex-situ collection of 6333 accessions. The collection includes local landraces of sorghum, pearl millet, finger millet, cowpea, bambara nut, bean, maize, water melon, cow melon, indigenous vegetables and a few wild relatives.</li> <li>- The national genebank working with non governmental organisations to establish linkages between community seedbanks and the national genebank and also making efforts to duplicate germplasm at the SADC regional genebank which inturn duplicates at the Svalbard Seed Vault. The system is being strenthened and maintained although it has challenges of funding for seed multiplication to generate sufficient seed quantities for duplicating collections and also to regenerate and characterize the genebank collections. Technology transfer is still lagging behind however there is potential for collaborations with other institutions in the SADC region and beyond on molecular characterization and evaluation of germplasm.</li> <li>- Genetic variation studies have been conducted for maize, finger millet, bambara nut, cowpea, sorghum and water melon.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft National Agricultural Policy Framework for Zimbabwe</li> <li>• Draft National Strategy and Action Plan for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</li> </ul>	
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