



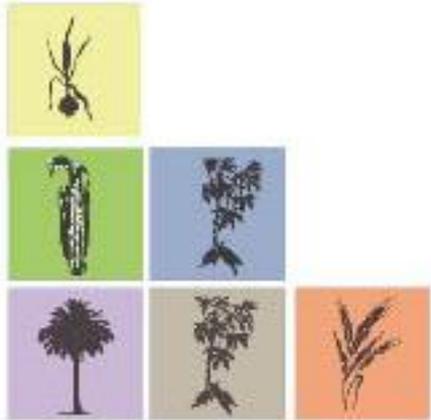
The Second Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

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FAO

Iran Room, 26.10.2010



THE SECOND REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

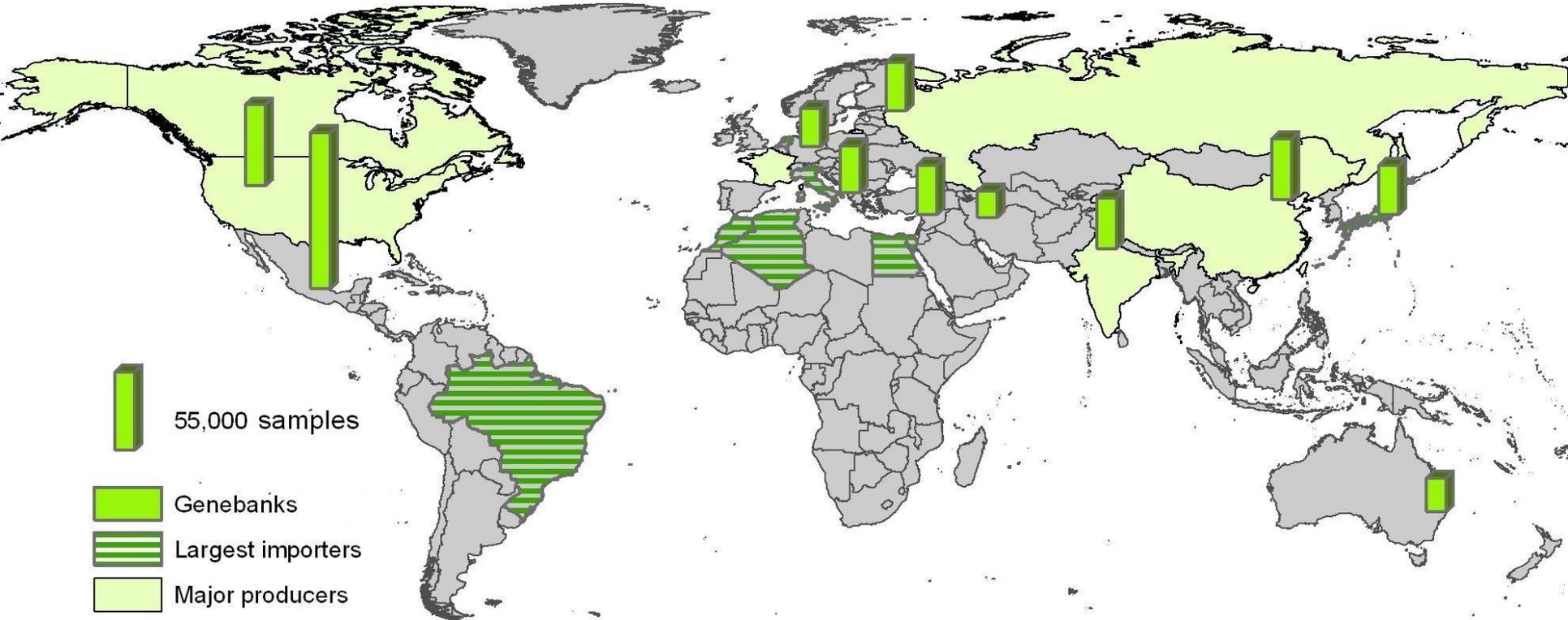




Plants, PGRFA and Food Security

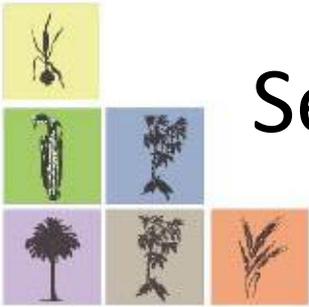
- Crops and their wild relatives constitute Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA)
- PGRFA provide a foundation for food security, livelihoods and for facing climate change
- Loss of diversity of PGRFA because of ignorance, poverty and climate change
- Loss of PGRFA threatens attainment of MDG-1

Global PGRFA interdependency (Example: wheat)



THE SECOND REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE





Second Report: An in-depth Assessment

Analyses status, trends, policy and technical advances
Points to the gaps and needs in the sector

Coverage of the PGRFA Sector



THE SECOND REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE



Key Partners and Collaborators



- Preparation overseen by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA)
- 1,200 stakeholders of 113 national agricultural services
- 5 Donors –Canada, Italy, Japan, Norway and Spain
- Bioversity International, 5 other CG- Centers, and GCDT

Region	Country Reports
Africa	24
Americas	22
Asia & Pacific	19
Europe	31
Near East	17
Total	113



JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO YA TANZANIA MUUMDO WA UPASHANAJI HABARI wa VINASABA VYA MIMEA

NYUMBANI | KAMATI YA UENDESHAJI | TAASISI ZINAZOSHIRIKI | HIFADHIDATA | UGANISHA | MAWASILIANO | ENGLISH

WHAT'S NEW

28 - 31 March, 2010:
Global Conference on
Agricultural Research for
Development (GCARD)
Montpellier, France.

HIFADHIDATA

Tafuto zaidi

HALI YA PGRFA

- ▶ Ripoti ya pili (2008)
- ▶ Ripoti ya kwanza (1995)

UGANISHI ZA TAIFA

Ministry of Agriculture,
Food Security and
Cooperatives

Naliendele Agricultural
Institute (NARI)

Tanzanian Tree Seed
Agency, Morogoro

Tanzania Commission of
Science and Technology

FARM Africa

NINI MAANA YA MUUMDO WA UPASHANAJI HABARI WA VINASABA VYA MIMEA

Ni mtandao wa habari/taarifa kwa ajili ya kuboresha na kufuatilia uhifadhi na matumizi endelevu ya vinasaba vya mimea kwa ajili ya chakula na kilimo (PGRFA) Tanzania kwa kuzingatia utekelezaji wa Mpango wa Mkakati wa Dunia (GPA) juu ya Vinasaba vya Kilimo na Chakula (PGRFA).



Muumdo huu ulianzishwa rasmi mwaka 2006 kutokana na michango washika dau nyeti wa kitaifa wanochangia katika uhifadhi wa vinasaba hivyo katika mazingira vinamopotikana, mashambani au mahali pengine na matumizi endelevu ya vinasaba hivyo, mali asili muhimu

DHifadhidata ya muundo huu inafanya kazi kama zana kuisaidia kamati ya kitaifa ya vinasaba vya mimea na taasisi za Taifa katika kupanga mikakati na mipango Ya namna bora ya kusimamia vinasaba ya mimea

NINI MATUMIZI YA MUUMDO WA UPASHANAJI HABARI WA VINASABA VYA MIMEA

Muumdo unatumika kwa uwazi ili:

- ▶ fkuwezesha upatikanaji na tathmini ya taarifa za vinasaba vya mimea kwa ajili ya chakula na kilimo,
- ▶ kuimarisha ushirikiano kati ya washika dau nyeti wa vinasaba vya chakula na kilimo (PGRFA)
- ▶ kusaidia maamuzi, na
- ▶ kuhifadhi kumbukumbu za kitaifa juu ya vinasaba vya kilimo na chakula (PGRFA).



Major Changes in Conservation since 1998

- Greater recognition of importance of PGRFA
- 1,750 gene banks hold 7.4 M samples, up from 6 M in 1998; 240,000 samples new samples
- International Treaty on PGRFA adopted by FAO Conference in 2001, now fully functional
- Global Crop Diversity Trust established in 2004
- Svalbard Seed Vault established in 2008

Major Gaps and Needs in Conservation



- Many banks with poor funding and facilities
- Large unplanned duplication (only 1-2 M samples are estimated to be unique)
- 45% of total collections held in just 7 countries, so increased need for facilitated access
- In-situ conservation - 30% more Protected Areas but not necessarily secure
- Crop wild relatives poorly collected and preserved



Sustainable use of PGRFA

- Lower or similar national capacities – quantity no substitute for quality
- Increase of private sector role both in breeding and seeds
- Focus largely on major crops and yield gains
- Biotechnology & informatics advances poorly integrated in national breeding programmes
- New capacities and funds to scientists
- Targeted use of diversity (e.g., for climate change, pests, malnutrition)
- Public–private partnership to access and deploy technologies

Seed Systems: Commercial vs smallholder Farmers



Commercial Farmers

- Served by private sector
- 5 MNC run 30% of global market
- Near 100% use of high quality, replaceable seed of improved varieties

Smallholder Farmers

- Served by public sector or NGOs and mainly farm-saved seeds
- Limited access to quality seeds of improved varieties
- Lack facilities, funds and markets

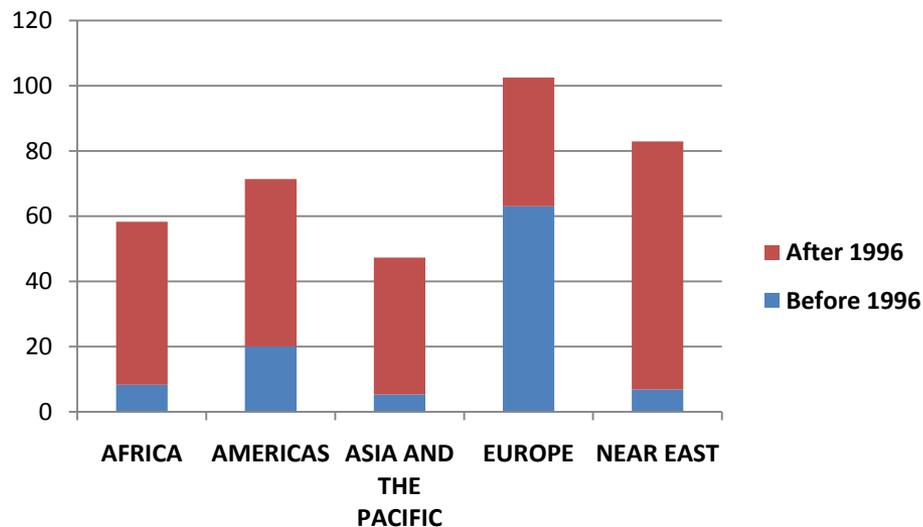
World regions	Billion US\$
ASIA	10
NAFTA	9,5
EU -27	9
CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA	3,5
AFRICA	1,1
REST OF THE WORLD	3,4
TOTAL	36,5
ISF 2007	



National legislations relevant to PGRFA have increased dramatically

Instrument Members

Biosafety Protocol	157
CBD	193
IPPC	176
ITPGRFA	126
Seed Certification	125
UPOV	68
WTO-TRIPS	147



Percentage of countries that have adopted national legislation on new plant varieties



Urgent Call for Action

- Members should increase their own investment in collection and conservation of PGRFA
- Members should build back their technical capacity and research infrastructure for sustainable use
- International community should support country initiatives
- Countries should adopt and implement International Treaty on PGRFA
- Broaden genetic diversity in food production

THANK YOU

