# Options for the realization of Farmers' Rights under the Plant Treaty: A European approach?

12th Let's Liberate Diversity! Forum Dublin, 26 – 28 October, 2023

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Presentation by Regine Andersen Research Director / Research Professor





### Objectives

- To inform about new developments under the Plant Treaty regarding Farmers' Rights, particularly a new set of options for their realization
- To discuss a European approach to the realization of Farmers' Rights
- If we have time, to discuss a position to the upcoming 10th Session of the Plant Treaty's Governing Body.



# This presentation

- Farmers' Rights in the Plant Treaty – a background
- Options for the realization of Farmers' Rights
- The 10th Session of the Plant Treaty's Governing Body
- New website on Farmers' Rights
- Questions for discussion

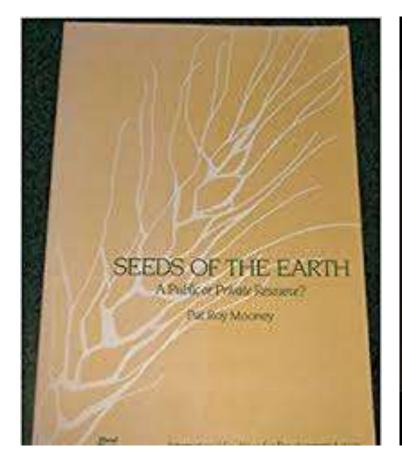


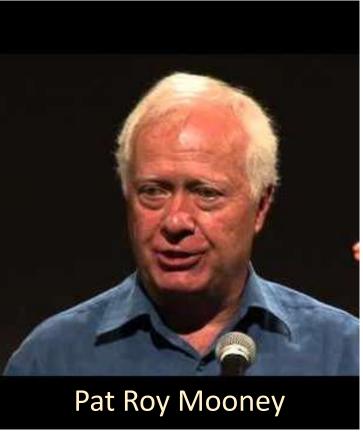
Basically, realizing Farmers' Rights means...

... enabling farmers to maintain and develop crop genetic diversity, and recognizing and rewarding them for this indispensable contribution to the global pool of genetic resources and to local and global food security.

# BRIEF HISTORY OF FARMERS' RIGHTS IN THE FAO

### Roots of Farmers' Rights





- Accellerated collecting missions in the 1970's
- 85 percent of the collections were stored in industrialized countries
- Pat Roy Mooney, RAFI: 'Seeds of the Earth – a private or pulic resource?' (1979)
- Warned that collections would serve private interests
- Decisive push for FAO to take action



# Roots of Farmers' Rights in the FAO

- Mexican delegation warned FAO, suggested to prepare elements of an international convention to solve the situation (1981)
- 1983: FAO International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources adopted (predecessor of the Plant Treaty). Objectives: To explore, preserve, evaluate and make available crop genetic resources
- Principle: Genetic resources a common heritage of mankind.
- Major problem: Central states backed off since this principle was not seen as compatible with plant breeders' rights

### Roots of Farmers' Rights in the FAO

- The idea of Farmers' Rights came up in this context (1980's)
- A countermove to the increased demand for plant breeders' rights.
- Purpose to draw attention to the unremunerated innovations of farmers that were seen as the foundation of all modern plant breeding

Prof. M.S. Swaminathan

Chairman of the FAO Council 1981-1985

### Roots of Farmers' Rights in FAO

1989: First formal recognition of Farmers' Rights by the FAO Conference (Res. 5/89):

- Farmers' Rights 'defined' as rights arising from the past, present and future contributions of farmers in conserving, improving, and making available plant genetic resources
- Stating that these rights are vested in the international community, as trustee for present and future generations of farmers, for the purpose of ensuring full benefits to farmers, and supporting the continuation of their contributions to the genetic pool



# Influence of IPR regimes

- 1991: FAO resolution established that the principle of common heritage of mankind is subject to the sovereignty of states. A 'blow' for the Undertaking.
- 1991: New version of the Convention of the Union for Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) –stricter than '1978'
- Negotiations leading to the establishment of the World Trade Organization in 1994 – with the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS): WTO members to protect plant varieties by either patents or "effective sui generis systems" (not defined) or a combination



# Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) setting the stage

- 1992: The Convention on Biological Diversity. Objectives: Conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits derived from use
- Adopted together with it a resolution urging the FAO to negotiate a legally binding international regime on crop genetic resources – including to solve outstanding issues on farmers' rights.





### The International Treaty

ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Adopted in 2001 (in harmony with the CBD) Entered into force in 2004

Objectives: Conservation and sustainable use of crop genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization – for sustainable agriculture and food security

### FARMERS' RIGHTS IN THE PLANT TREATY



## Farmers as guardians of genetic diversity

The Contracting Parties recognize the enormous contribution that the local and indigenous communities and farmers of all regions of the world (...) have made and will continue to make for the conservation and development of plant genetic resources, which constitute the basis of food and agriculture production through- out the world. (Plant Treaty, Art. 9)

Affirming that this (contibution) is the basis of Farmers' Rights. (Preamble)

### A GLOBAL TREATY FOR FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

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

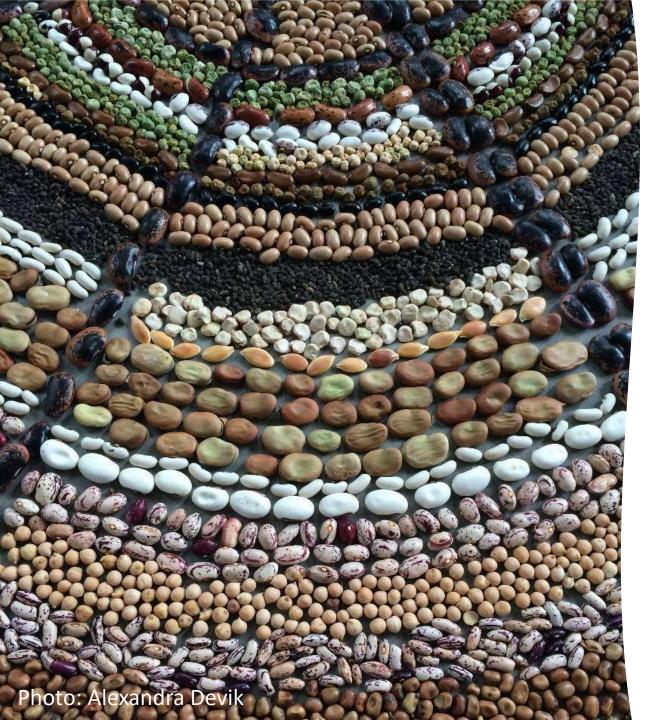


The Hobsburg Emperor Radoff II as Victorius, by Giunggie Anciolobile, 1391, Spotlante Code, Tender



## Article 9: Farmers' Rights

- The responsibility for realizing Farmers' Rights rests with national governments
- Possible measures to protect and promote Farmers' Rights include:
  - Protection of traditional knowledge relevant to PGRFA
  - The right to equitably participate in benefit sharing
  - The right to participate in national level decision making of relevance
- Addresses «any rights that farmers have to save use, exchange and sell farmsaved seeds»



### Supportive provisions

### Preamble

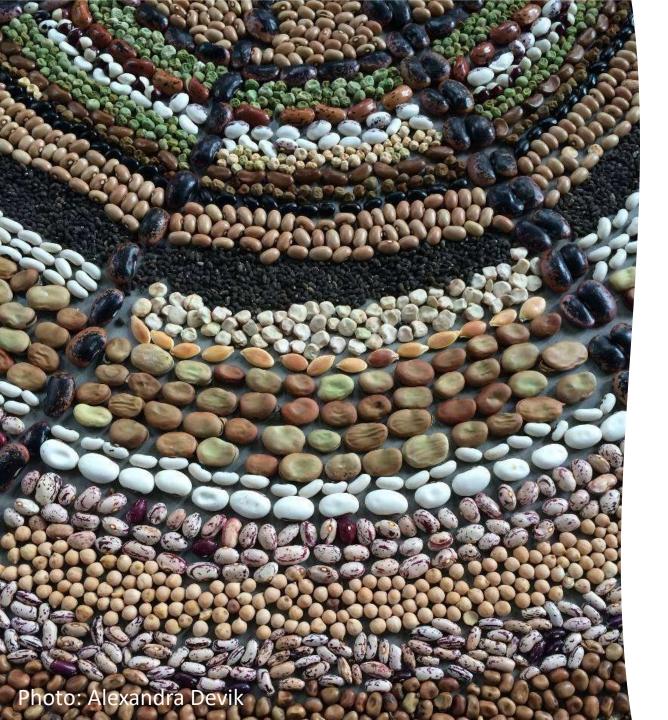
 Addressing the importance of Farmers' Rights and the importance of promoting them at national and international levels;

### Article 5: Conservation

 Providing for Contracting Parties to promote/support farmers and local communities' efforts to manage and conserve on-farm their crop genetics;

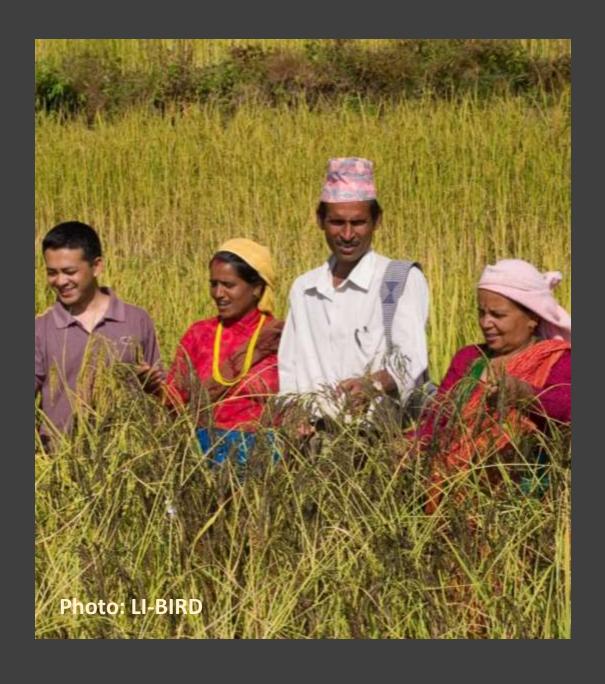
### Article 6: Sustainable use

 Providing for Contracting Parties to enhance sustainable use, promote participatory plant breeding, the use of local varieties, on-farm diversity; and to review and adjust regulations on variety release and seed distribution.



### Supportive provisions

- Article 13 on benefit-sharing in the MLS
  - Benefits to be fairly and equitably shared include access to PGRFA, exchange of information and technology, capacity building, and sharing of monetary and other benefits
  - The benefits should flow primarily, directly and indirectly, to farmers in all countries, especially in developing countries, and countries with economies in transition, who conserve and sustainably utilize plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.



## A core challenge – and opportunities

- The Treaty does not define Farmers'Rights or oblige countries to specific measures of implementation
- As an international regime, the Treaty provides an arena to develop international norms
- Global Consultations and other processes (including regional) have been organized towards that end.

# NEGOTIATIONS ON FARMERS' RIGHTS AND GLOBAL CONSULTATIONS





### On-line consultations on Farmers' Rights

Centre for Genetic Resources, The Netherlands (CGN) and the Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT, Zimbabwe) organized an online consultation 2008 – 2009.

They recommended processes towards inter alia:

- 1. Developing guidelines for the introduction of legislation that would allow for the unrestricted or less restricted sales of farmer varieties.
- 2. Streamlining Article 9.3 into UPOV 78 and UPOV 91 to allow small-scale farmers in developing countries to save, use, sell and exchange protected varieties within their communities.

IT/GB-3/09/Inf. 6 Add.2

### Results of an Online conference on 'Options for Farmers' Rights'

Initiated by the Centre for Genetic Resources, The Netherlands (CGN) and the Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT, Zimbabwe).

Jointly funded by the Directorate General of Development Cooperation (DGIS) of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by OxfamNovib, the Netherlands.

May 2005

### 1. Introduction

In 1989 for the first time, Farmers' Rights were formally recognized by the FAO Conference. In May 1992 the Convention on Biological Diversity was agreed in Nairobi, and with it a resolution stating by which approach the CBD would deal with the promotion of sustainable agriculture. In this resolution, the FAO was requested to explore ways and means to develop complementarity and cooperation between the CBD and the work of the FAO on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. In addition, the FAO was invited to seek solutions to some outstanding matters in particular, including the question of implementation of Farmers' Rights. Agenda 21 also featured this request. This request to the FAO to address the specific requirements of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture marked the start of lengthy negotiations which finally led to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (here referred to as "the

In 1996 the Global Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture was adopted by the International Technical Conference on Plant Genetic Resources in Leipzig. It, too, addressed the issue of Farmers' Rights. With the adoption of the Treaty in 2001, a legally binding international agreement for the management of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture was established. Article 9 of the Treaty specifies that the Contracting Parties to the Treaty are obliged to protect and promote Farmers' Rights, but at the same time are free to choose the measures they deem appropriate. Article 9 was the result of long and complex negotiations. The text of the Treaty does not offer a definition of Farmers' Rights, but simply describes the measures that are needed to promote and protect them (see box, p 3).

### Farmers' Rights are about recognition and compensation

Recognition in the context of Farmers' Rights refers to the notion that farmers who maintain and develop their own farmers' varieties have been and continue to be major stewards of plant genetic diversity. Recognition is strongly reflected in Articles 9 of the Treaty.

Compensation in the context of Farmers' Rights refers to the idea that tangible benefits should be generated in order to facilitate continuing conservation and development of plant genefic resources by farmers

### Farmers need 'freedom to operate

For farmers to maintain and develop their plant genetic resources, the legal environmen needs to be optimally conducive. Adoption of seed legislation and of laws on intellectual property rights often served to regulate commercial agricultural production, but may also affect practices and livelihoods of small-scale farmers. The freedom to operate has thus become a major issue in the context of Farmers' Rights.

### Farmers as breeders

The notion of farmers as breeders, which was broadly recognized in the online conference is based on the idea that farmers as well as professional plant breeders have important knowledge and skills that can complement one another. In line with this idea, Participatory Plant Breeding (PPB) can be defined as a range of approaches that involve a collaboration of different actors (including scientists, breeders, farmers and other stakeholders) that can effectively complement each other.





27 - 30 SEPTEMBER 2016, BALI - INDONESIA



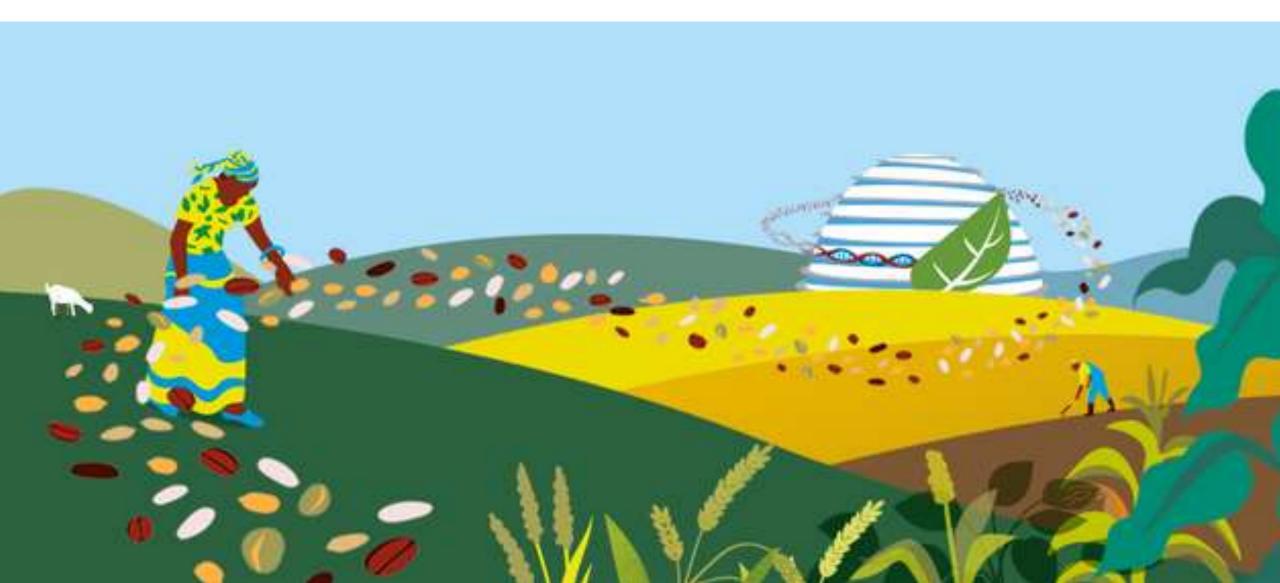






Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture and Food

### Kigali 2017 – Governing Body Session 7: A breakthrough for Farmers' Rights



### Kigali 2017 (GB7): Res. 7/2017 A breakthrough for Farmers' Rights

"THE GOVERNING BODY (...) *Decides* to establish an *Ad Hoc* Technical Expert Group on Farmers' Rights, with the Terms of Reference contained in the *Annex* to this Resolution (...)

(Para 7)

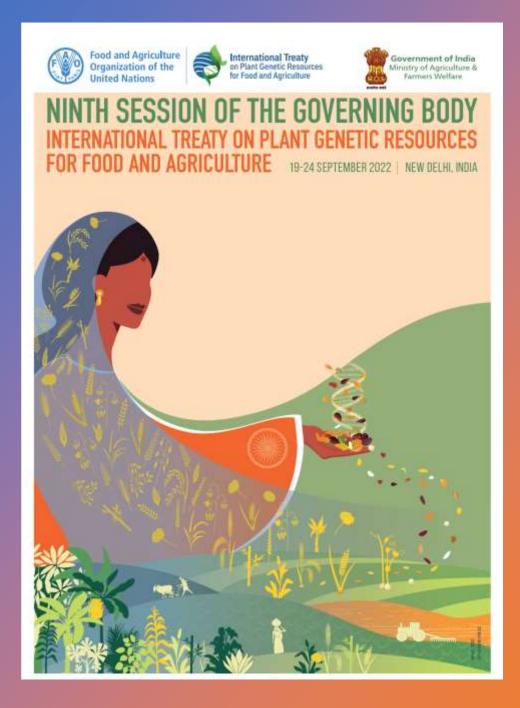
- 1. The Ad-Hoc Technical Expert Group on Farmers' Rights will:
  - a. Produce an inventory of national measures that may be adopted, best practices and lesson learned from the realization of Farmers' Rights, as set out in Article 9 of the International Treaty;
  - b. Based on the inventory, develop options for encouraging, guiding and promoting the realization of Farmers' Rights as set out in Article 9 of the International Treaty;
- 2. In the development of its work, the *Ad-Hoc* Technical Expert Group may consider the proceedings from the Global Consultation on Farmers' Rights from Bali 2016, as well as other relevant consultations. (...)" (Annex:TOR)

### Inventory of national measures, best practices and lessons learned from the realization of Farmers' Rights





# OPTIONS FOR THE REALIZATION OF FARMERS' RIGHTS



# Options for encouraging, guiding and promoting the realization of Farmers' Rights

**Developed by the AHTEG-FR** 

Governing Body took note and requested the Secretariat to publish

11 categories

32 options

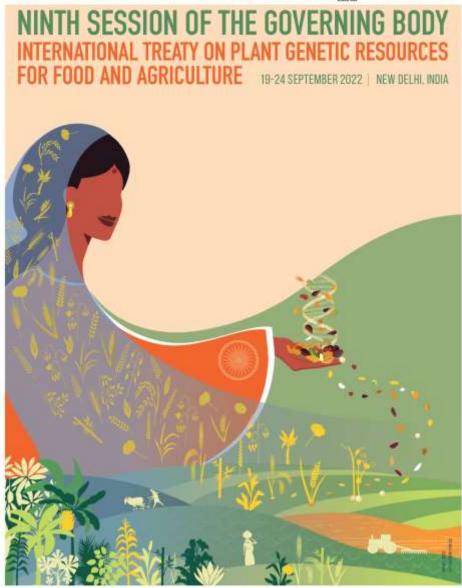
With explanations

With examples









**Category 1: Measures for recognition of farmers** 

**Option 1A:** Establish prizes and awards to honour custodian/guardian farmers, farming communities and their organizations who contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA in an outstanding manner

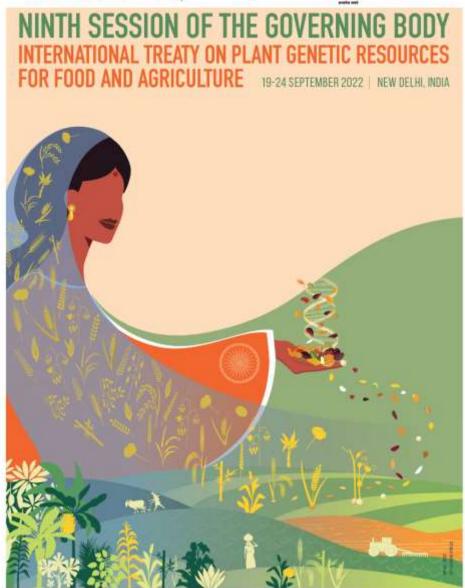
**Option 1B:** Highlight the role and expertise of farmers, farming communities and their organizations in the conservation and/or development of PGRFA by mentioning their names and further details in official records

Option 1C: Designate locally, nationally or Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems sites for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA and support farmers and their organizations in the sustainable management and governance of such sites









### **Category 2: Financial contributions**

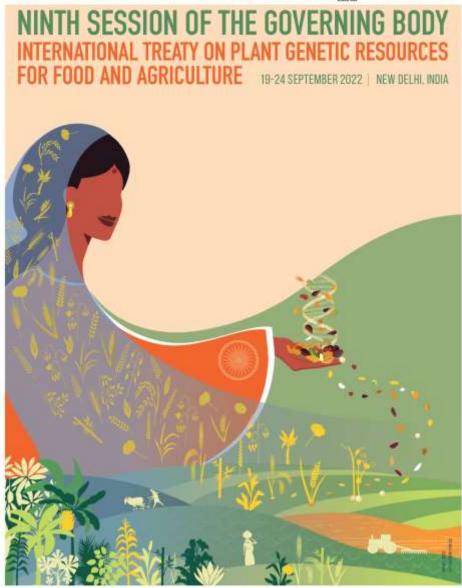
**Option 2A:** Provide funds for farmers, farming communities and their organizations who conserve, develop and sustainably use PGRFA, including for capacity development

**Option 2B:** Contribute voluntarily to the Benefitsharing Fund (BSF) of the International Treaty









Category 3: Approaches to encourage incomegenerating activities

**Option 3A:** Conduct and/or support **promotional activities** to strengthen sustainable consumption for products derived from the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA

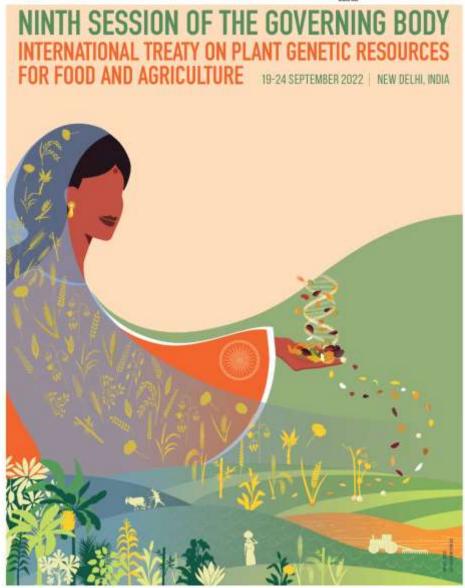
**Option 3B:** Develop value-chains for local crops, varieties and evolutionary populations with specific adaptation, nutritional value, uses or other benefits

**Option 3C:** Create and support markets for products issued from farmers' varieties/farmers' seed systems









Category 4: Catalogues, registries and other forms of documentation of PGRFA

Option 4A: Recognize, collect and document traditional knowledge on PGRFA, including knowledge relating to cultivation and use

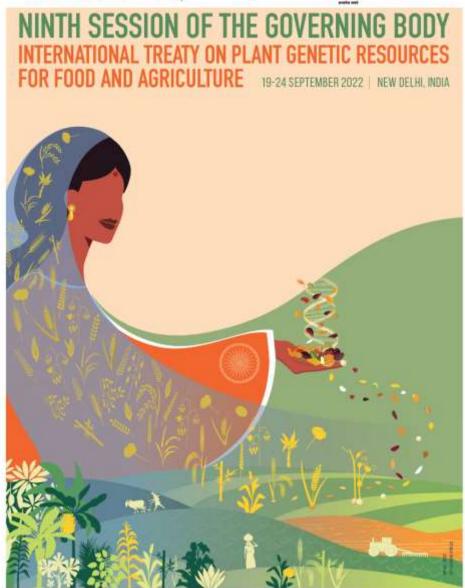
**Option 4B:** Conduct and/or support activities for conserving, sharing and disseminating traditional knowledge relating to PGRFA

Option 4C: Support farmers and farming communities to develop instruments to govern access to PGRFA over which they have established rights and traditional knowledge associated with PGRFA based on their local practices, procedures and community protocols









Category 5: In situ on-farm conservation and management of PGRFA

**Option 5A:** Support and safeguard **community biodiversity management** and/or other practical activities of farmers and farming communities for in situ/on-farm management of PGRFA

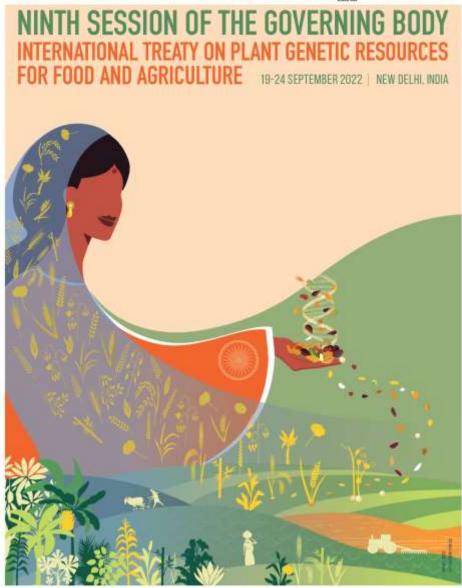
Option 5B: Strengthen the role and identity of custodian/guardian farmers and communities through social and cultural activities

Option 5C: Conduct and disseminate studies on the participation of farmers and communities in in situ/on-farm conservation, management and sustainable use of PGRFA, including technological, ecological, socioeconomic and cultural aspects









Category 6: Facilitation of farmers' access to a diversity of PGRFA through community seed banks, seed networks and other measures improving farmers' choices of a wider diversity of PGRFA.

Option 6A: Establish and/or support community seed banks, seed clubs, seed houses, seed-saver networks or similar approaches

Option 6B: Organize and/or support farmers'

seed festivals and fairs

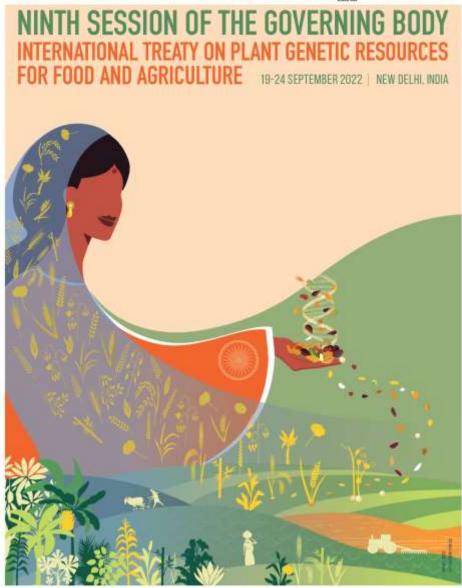
*Option 6C:* Facilitate farmers' access to material from genebanks, research institutes, universities and the private sector

**Option 6D:** Support farmers' seed systems and innovation









Category 7: Participatory approaches to research on PGRFA, including characterization and evaluation, participatory plant breeding and variety selection.

Option 7A: Involve farmers in the characterization, evaluation and selection of PGRFA, including landraces/farmers' varieties, and/or new varieties, populations and genebank accessions

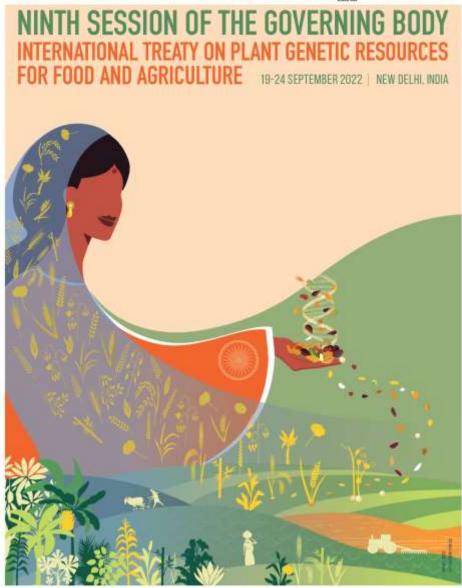
*Option 7B:* Develop participatory plant breeding programmes or projects

**Option 7C:** Conduct participatory research on other aspects of PGRFA









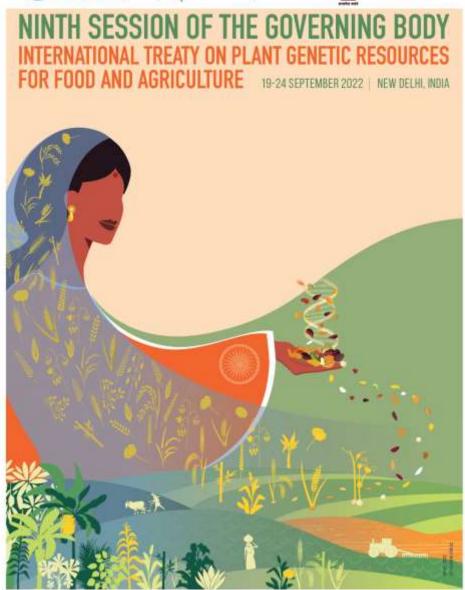
Category 8: Farmers' participation in decisionmaking at local, national and sub-regional, regional and international levels.

Option 8A: Ensure representation and effective participation of farmers and/or their organizations in national advisory committees, commissions, councils or working groups addressing issues relating to the conservation, management and sustainable use of PGRFA Option 8B: Organize policy dialogue processes with participation of farmers and/or their representative organizations









### **Options for realizing Farmers' Rights**

Category 9: Training, capacity development and public awareness creation.

Option 9A: Promote understanding and raise awareness of the importance of Farmers' Rights

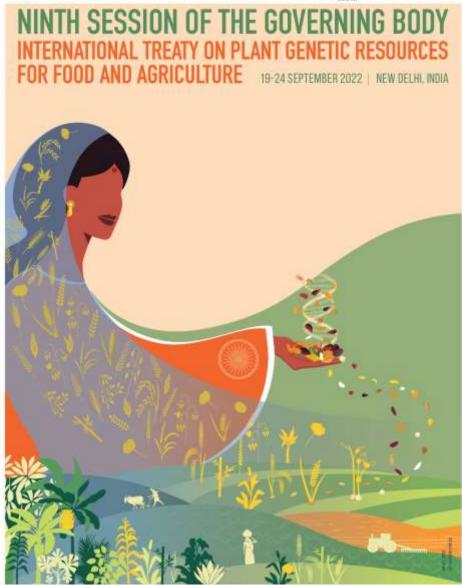
**Option 9B:** Strengthen farmers' and their organizations' capacities to effectively participate in policy dialogue and decision-making processes

Option 9C: Enhance farmers' and their organizations' technical and/or organizational capacities, systems of knowledge and management that foster biodiverse systems, conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA









### **Options for realizing Farmers' Rights**

Category 10: Legal measures for the implementtation of Farmers' Rights, such as legislative measures related to PGRFA (Co-chairs proposal) Option 10A: Realize Farmers' Rights within the national legislation, administrative and policy framework relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA

**Option 10B:** Realize Farmers' Rights through reviewing and, as appropriate, adjusting, intellectual property law and/or related procedures

**Option 10C: R**ealize Farmers' Rights through reviewing and, as appropriate, adjusting **seed laws and/or related procedures** 

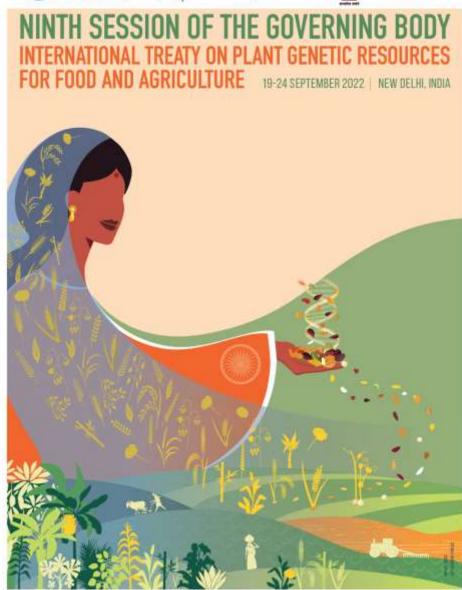
**Option 10D:** Realize Farmers' Rights through reviewing and, as appropriate, adjusting **national** laws for access and benefit-sharing and/or related procedures

**Option 10E:** Study national and international policies and laws regarding their contributions to the realization of Farmers' Rights





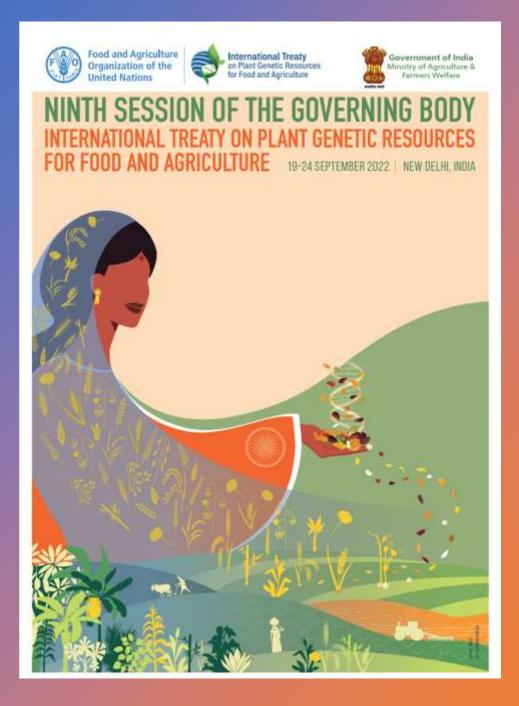




### **Options for realizing Farmers' Rights**

**Category 11: Other measures/practices** 

**Option 11A:** Support farmers' conservation, management and sustainable use of PGRFA through targeted **emergency assistance** 



# Options for encouraging, guiding and promoting the realization of Farmers' Rights

A NEW PLATFORM

FOR PROMOTING THE REALIZATION OF FARMERS' RIGHTS

**HOW DO WE WANT TO USE IT?** 

A EUROPEAN APPROACH?

## THE 10th SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY



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## Suggestions from India:

- Carry out inter-sessional work to develop guidelines and promote the Inventory
- Promote regional and South-South-cooperation
- Promote national implementation
- Boost outreach and capacity building
- Take measures to safeguard
   Farmers' Rights against intellectual property rights
- Strengthen benefit-sharing mechanisms
- Strengthen international collaboration

#### **NEW WEBSITE ON FARMERS' RIGHTS**





What are Farmers' Rights? How to realize Farmers' Rights State of Farmers' Rights International negotiations

Literature and other resources





#### www.farmersrights.org

## Supporting the realization of Farmers' Rights with research based guidance

• A tool for decision makers, practitioners and stakeholders

involved in the realization of Farmers' Rights

- An information source for researchers, journalists and other interested individuals
- Hosted by the Fridtjof Nansen Institute
- Funded by the Research Council of Norway
- Building on a previous website (since 2005)



#### www.farmersrights.org



What are Farmers' Rights? How to realize Farmers' Rights State of Farmers' Rights International negotiations

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#### **QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION**





#### Questions

- What could be a European approach to the realization of Farmers' Rights?
- How to follow up on that?
- What do we wish to achieve for Farmers' Rights at the 10th Session of the Governing Body of the Plant Treaty in November?

