

Republic of Moldova Chişinău



E - SCHOOL FOR PARA - LEGALS ON FARMERS' SEED

**Collaboration and Action Network for Biodiversity
ROMANIA-MOLDOVA**



GENERAL INFORMATION

Moldova is in Eastern Europe between Romania and Ukraine

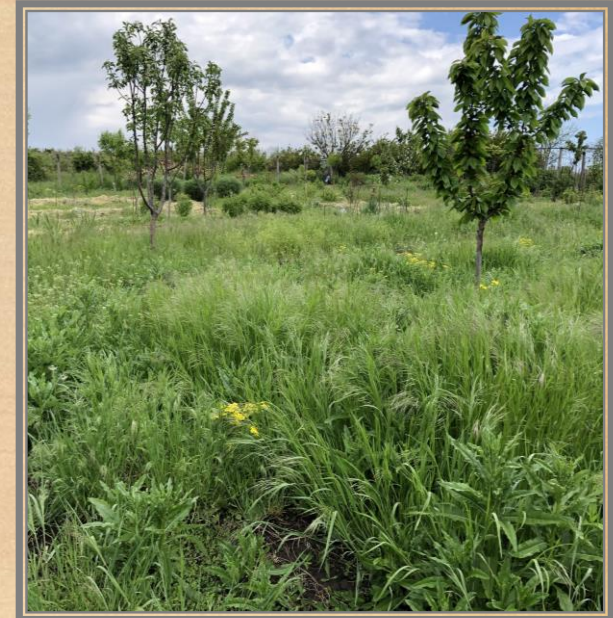
- Total population of 2,409.2 thousand people (in 2024)

The population has decreased by 13.6% in ten years.

- 1,119.0 thousand people lived in URBAN localities (46.4%)
- 1,290.2 thousand people lived in RURAL localities (53.6%)
- The trend of population reduction in the country has been maintained.

Factors influencing the reduction of the population:

- International migration
- Negative natural population growth.



Agriculture is one of the traditional pillars of the economy of the Republic of Moldova.

17,7% of population work in agriculture

Almost a 70% of agricultural land is [arable](#)

[Agriculture](#) as a sector is export-oriented

Most of agri-food exports include:

beverages, edible fruits and nuts, [oilseeds](#),
vegetable preparations and [cereals](#)

In the same time subsistence agriculture is practiced on small and fragmented plots of land



Rural



If we produce food, we also sell it

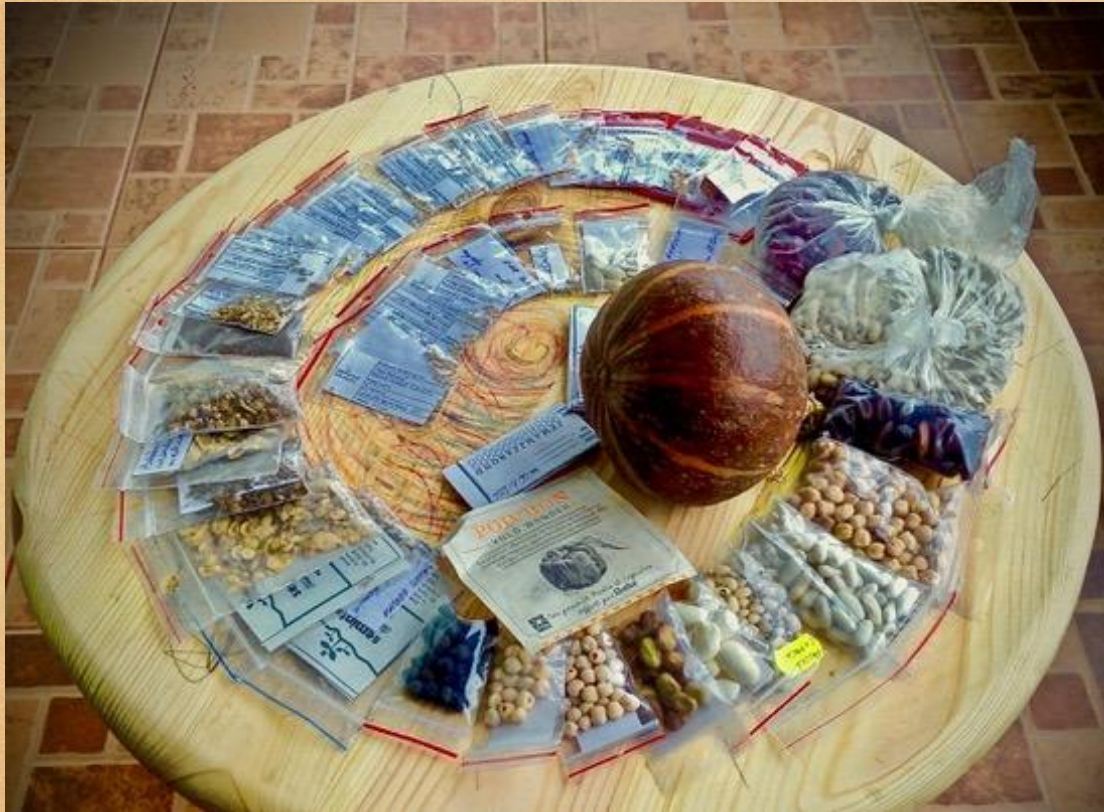
- On local markets (authorized/not authorized)
- Direct sells
- Delivery services



A close-up photograph of a person's open palm held over a background of pink flowers. Several small, light-colored seeds are resting on the palm. The image is framed by a light brown border.

If we do produce food ...

The individuals has no right to sell seeds they
produced



- SEED BANK
- GARDENIG
- URBAN GARDENING
- TRANINGS
- ADVOCACY
- NETWORKING

25 semințe
Centru de Agroecologie - 2019
Valabil : 4-7 ani

**GRADINA
noldovei**
Cucurbita pepo
"Albarellio di Sarzana"
Dovlecel-zucchini 14-17cm,
verde, nervurat, crocant, tufă,
productiv și timpuriu
12 semințe
Centru de Agroecologie - 2020
Valabil : 5-10 ani

Apium graveolens ssp.
rapaceum
"Alba"
Telină pentru bete crocante,
60 cm. aromate, de iarnă
0.5 gram (=1200 semințe)
Centru de Agroecologie - 2020
Valabil : 7 ani

**GRADINA
noldovei**
Lactuca sativa ssp. capitata
"Grosse Blonde Paresseuse"
Salată de primăvară
crocantă, de primăvară
1 gram (=800 semințe)
Centru de Agroecologie - 2020











• **The way we decide what to eat and how to grow and produce food is about our liberty and sovereignty. Seeds in this relation play a key role.**

• **Implies:**

- the right to healthy and adequate food
- the right to participate in decision-making processes
- the right to realize a personal potential

Right to Seeds is Natural Right

- Natural rights are those that are not dependent on the laws, customs, or beliefs of any particular culture or government, and are therefore universal and inalienable (i.e., rights that cannot be repealed or restrained by human laws).
- The European anti-slavery movement drew heavily from the concept of natural rights that became central to the efforts of European abolitionists and later transformed into a concept of Human Rights.
- The preamble to the 1948 United Nations [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#) asserts that rights are inalienable: "recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world."
- **The right to seeds is deeply intertwined with humanity's inherent connection to nature. Seeds symbolize the continuity of life and the shared heritage of generations.**

Measures to protect the human right to seeds

- **The “right of might”, instead of “right of contract”.** Governments must ensure equitable policies that protect and support agroecology as well as the farmers' access to seeds on a large scale, establishing a differentiated regulatory treatment from restrictive intellectual property laws
- **Community seed banks.** By creating and supporting local seed preservation initiatives, communities can reclaim control over their agricultural practices while fostering resilience against climate change and market volatility.
- **Capacity Building.** Public awareness campaigns, educational and exchange programs are crucial to fostering understanding of the importance of seed sovereignty. Encouraging dialogue between farmers, policymakers, researchers, litigations can help build a collective commitment to sustainable seed practices.
- **Strengthening legal frameworks at both international and domestic levels**
 - Art. 9 of International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture should be expanded to include stronger provisions protecting (not restricting) farmers and communities' seed rights.
 - UNDROP must become a binding international instrument ensuring these resources remain a shared heritage rather than exclusive commodities

