



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



The International Treaty
ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

**Views, Experiences and Best Practices as an example of possible options for
the national implementation of Article 9 of the International Treaty**

Note by the Secretary

At its [second meeting](#) of the Ad hoc Technical Expert Group on Farmers' Rights (AHTEG), the Expert Group agreed on a revised version of the [template](#) for collecting information on examples of national measures, best practices and lessons learned from the realization of Farmers' Rights

This document presents the updated information on best practices and measures of implementing Article 9 of the International Treaty submitted by Sudan on 11 July 2019.

The submission is presented in the form and language in which it was received.

Sudan Template for submission of examples on Farmers' Rights

Title of measure/practice: Draft national legislation on plant genetic resources in Sudan (2016).

Date of Submission: 05/02//2019

Country: Sudan

Responsible institution/organization: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Quality control and Export Administration

Mail address: :moafsqcu@yahoo.com

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Type of institution/organization (categories)

Government organization related to plant genetic resources

***Description of examples:
Mandatory information***

The proposed national legislation on plant has been drafted in 2011 by task force of technical and legal experts formed by ministry of agriculture and forestry .The legislation has already been formulated and submitted in 20016 to the concerned authorities in the Ministry of Justice for further procedures and submitted to cabinet minister to approval.

objectives: conservation use e of PGR ,sustainable access to PGR for food security and other public goods, facilitated access to PGR for conservation and sustainable use, equitable and fair sharing of benefits arising from the use of the PGR, and Protection of farmer and community rights related to PGR

Chapter v session 35Protect the rights of farmers:

- Registration of new plantations if the farmer develops cultivates.***
- Protection of traditional knowledge associated with plant genetic resources.***
- Access to equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of plant genetic resources.***
- Participate in decision-making at the national level in relation to the conservation of plant genetic resources.***
- Conservation, use, exchange and sale of seeds and propagation materials of farmers' varieties.***

Lesson learn

The act will provide exclusive and wide range of right to farmers, communities in accordance to FAO international treaty for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.

Short description of the context and the history of the measure/practice is taking place (political, legal and economic framework conditions for the measure/practices

The draft legislation has been developed in order to attain the following objectives: conservation use e of PGR ,sustainable access to PGR for food security and other public goods, facilitated access to PGR for

conservation and sustainable use, equitable and fair sharing of benefits arising from the use of the PGR, and Protection of farmer and community rights related to PGR.

-To which provision(s) of article 9 of the International Treaty (Article 9.1)

***Please indicate which category of inventory
Category (10)***

Lesson learn

The act will provide exclusive and wide range of right to farmers, communities in accordance to FAO international treaty for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.

Challenges:

- *steps to approve the legislation through the legislative authority are slow*
- *Lack of awareness about the plant genetic resource and the important of the conservation of the plant genetic resource on food security by the decision makers.*

What would you consider conditions for success, if others should seek to carry out such a measure or organize such an activity? (max 100 words)

Increase the awareness of the decision makers about the plant genetic resource and the important of the conservation of the plant genetic resource on food security to accelerate the process of the approval of the legislation.

Sudan Template for submission of examples on Farmers' Rights

Title of measure/practice: Participatory plant breeders for Release of Millet Varieties (farmer developed varieties)

Date of Submission: 05/02//2019

Country: Sudan

***Responsible institution/organization: Elabid and Elfashir and Madni Research Stations
Elgailani Adam Abda- Elobid – head of Alabeid research station –
Telephone :00249128127099***

Type of institution/organization (categories)

Government organizations (Research Centers, Sudanese Seed Company and farmers).

Description of examples:

Mandatory information

***Brief history (including starting year),
as appropriate Core components of the measure/practice***

Participatory plant breeder trail conducted under supervision of breeders from research stations and farmers cropping season 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 to release o millet hybrid for the rain-fed area of Sudan. The trial Consisted of two varieties Wadelbashir farmer developed varieties and Ashana as release varieties. The test Location were the traditional rain-fed sector of kordofan and Darfour States.

Short description of the context and the history of the measure/practice is taking place (political, legal and economic framework conditions for the measure/practice)

*In This practices the farmer called wad elbsher participate in developing his local varieties of millet with collaboration with plant breeder from Elobied research station and the varieties registered by the name of the farmer wad elbasher as type of non monetary benefit sharing.
The registration of local farmer varieties has enabled the commercial production and marketing .and also to produce and distribute seed on a legal basis. These achievements have led to an increase of the cultivation area of millet, which has resulted in a significant improvement in food security nationally.*

To which provision of Article 9 of the International Treaty

Art 9.3.

***Please indicate which category of inventory
Category (7).***

Lessons learned

The registration of local farmer varieties has enable the commercial production and marketing .and also to produce and distribute seed on a legal basis. These achievements have led to an increase of the cultivation area of millet, which has resulted in a significant improvement in food security nationally.

Challenges

Lack of policies and legal frame work support for enhancement and marketing of farmers, varieties in Sudan.

What would you consider conditions for success, if others should seek to carry out such a measure or organize such an activity? (max 100 words)

Existence of protection of plant varieties and farmers' right and seed law in Sudan. And approval of Draft national legislation on plant genetic resources in Sudan (2016).

Sudan Template for submission of examples on Farmers' Rights

Title of measure/practice: *Community-based Seed Growers Groups (SGGs) to produce certified seeds of improved and traditional varieties.*

Date of Submission: *05/02//2019*

Country: *Sudan*

name, address, website (if applicable), e-mail address, telephone number(s) and contact person
Khartoum Sudan -- contact person *Mohamed Yosif – Project manger - 00249912939969*

Type of institution/organization (categories)

Government organization related to plant genetic resources-Federal Seed Administration (FSA). (Seed growers and grain producers), Private Seed Companies (PSCs), service providers (MSPs, SSPs, Agro dealers), the Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC).

The extension sub-teams and the Local Extension Teams (LETs) in North and South Kordofan states.

Description of examples:

Mandatory information

Establishment of Community-based Seed Growers Groups (SGGs) is one the activities of the Seed Development Project which was approved in 2011, became effective in 2012, and completed on time in March 2018. The Project has four complementary and reinforcing components. Component 1 focuses primarily on the regulatory environment of the seed industry and on the institutional strengthening of the FSA. The aim of Component 2 is to provide necessary support for enhancing the performance of the seed production system. Component 3 is intended at supporting seed and market development, including support to farmers' groups and associations and the private sector providing relevant technologies, goods and services. The component 4 is concerned with project management.

The development objective was to increase crop productivity of smallholder farmers who adopt certified seeds for crop production under rain fed conditions in North Kordofan (NK) and South Kordofan (SK) states.

Short description of the context and the history of the measure/practice is taking place (political, legal and economic framework conditions for the measure/practice)

Community-based Seed Growers Groups (SGGs) are enabled to produce certified seeds of improved and traditional varieties. The cumulative number of SGGs reached 17 groups (against 12 groups planned at project design) including 853 farmers (530 men and 323 women). These groups were provided technical training by the extension teams and the PSCs technicians to multiply certified seeds using registered seeds produced by the ARC. Project records show a total area of 4,451 feddan is under seed production by the SGGs members. SGGs members and PSCs clearly confirm the success of the project-supported business model in which private seed companies contract seed growers for the multiplication of registered seeds to produce fully certified seeds. The seed growers sell their seed to the seed company by price higher than the market price not less than 20%..

These achievements have led to an increase of the cultivation under seed production, which has resulted in a significant improvement in food security nationally.

To which provision of Article 9 of the International Treaty

Art 9.3

Please indicate which category of inventory

Category (6)

Other information, if applicable

Objective

The development objective was to increase crop productivity of smallholder farmers who adopt certified seeds for crop production under rain fed conditions in North Kordofan (NK) and South Kordofan (SK) states.

Project original design estimated an outreach of 108,000 smallholder farmers and 32 Seed Growers Groups (SGGs).

Target group(s) and numbers of involved and affected farmer Location(s) and geographical outreach

69,000 smallholder farmers and 17 SGGs. The primary target group consists of smallholder farmers who generally grow less than 15 feddan (6.3 ha) of land, engaging in traditional rain fed agriculture as their main source of livelihood, cultivating mainly sorghum, groundnuts, and sesame

The project area is composed of seven Localities in North and South Kordofan: Rahad, Sheikan and Omrouaba in NK; Abbasiya, Abu Gubeiha, Atadhamoun, and Rashad, in SK.

Resources used for implementation of the measure/practice

IFAD financing of USD 8,569,638 and GOS financing of USD 506,660 Beneficiaries' contribution, largely in-kind was not quantified. Private companies' contribution foreseen at project design was abandoned as these companies provided direct support (input and extension services) to the seed growers and demonstrations plots.

How has the measure/practice affected the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture? Please describe the achievements of the measure/ practice so far (including quantification)

The project proposes two main climate change adaptation measures: (i) drought resistant varieties; and (ii) dissemination of soil and water conservations techniques. The communities' resilience to environmental variability increased with the adoption of project promoted technologies, consisting of improved high yielding drought tolerant varieties released by ARC for sesame, groundnuts and sorghum, and timely utilization of agricultural machineries and recommended technical packages across the seasons. Promotion included mainly techniques of seed bed preparation and water harvest (chisel and disc harrow, techniques of crop planting using mechanical/pneumatic planter vs sowing (using traditional tools – sallouka- and seed broadcasting. As mentioned earlier, the adoption rates of improved varieties and good agriculture practices by smallholders ranged from 41% for Sorghum to 53% for Sesame to 87% for groundnuts. These rates compare well with the design expected adoption rate of certified seeds by GPGs of at least 33%.

Lessons learned:

In some villages, members of the SGGs managed to establish business deals for seeds supply on a commercial basis to neighbors' and other farmers outside the project area, such as West Kordofan and Darfur states.

Challenges

- *Limited government resources decrease the sustainability of services provided by the extension teams. This is however mitigated by a sustainable strategy to involve the private sector*
- *Limiting the purchase and selling of seeds through contracting a seed company.*
- *The high enthusiasm and ambitious expansion plans of the seed growers were constrained by the lack of appropriate storage facilities at the village level. The groups were willing to share the cost of investment of the storage facilities.*

What would you consider conditions for success, if others should seek to carry out such a measure or organize such an activity? (max 100 words)

- Sustainable partnership between relevant private sector actors and farmers. Adopting a more modern farming approach that revolves around sustainable supply of farm inputs to smallholders (services, seed, agrochemicals) from the private sector.*
- Share the cost of investment of the storage facilities between the seed grower and seed company.*

Sudan Template for submission of examples on Farmers' Rights

Basic information:

Title of measure/practice :

Established of Seed community banks in five villages and set up of and trained of five Village Agricultural Committees to manage the facilities

Date of Submission: 05/02//2019

Country –Sudan

Responsible institution/organization

South and West and Center Darfor State Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Resources, local and international NGOs partners fao

Contact: Cristina Amaral

Chief, Emergency Operations Service

Email: Cristina.Amaral@fao.org

Description of the examples

Mandatory information:

Brief history (including starting year), as appropriate

Established of community Seed banks in five villages and established of five Village Agricultural Committees set up and trained to manage the facilities was main objective of the project of restoring and improving food and livelihoods of vulnerable households in Darfur which started in 2011 in the south and west and center Darfour stats To enhance crop production and livestock health and productivity of 22 300 targeted households in Darfur.

Established in community seed bank five villages and Village Agricultural Committees set up and trained to manage the facilities and 35 tonnes of improved groundnut, sorghum and millet foundation seeds provided to 2 000 farmers for multiplication.

The outcome was restored and improved of food and livelihoods of vulnerable households in Darfur State

To which provision of Article 9 of the International Treaty

Art 9.3

Please indicate which category of inventory

Category (6)

Objective:

4 800 farmers (seed multiplication) farmer of the south and west and center Darfour stats

Target group(s) and numbers of involved and affected, Location(s) and geographical outreach

The target groups 4 800 farmers (seed multiplication)farmer

Location the south and west and center Darfou r Stats

Resources used for implementation of the measure/practice

How has the measure/practice affected the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture? Please describe the achievements of the measure/ practice so far (including quantification

Community-based seed banks facilitate the preservation and dissemination of improved seed varieties at village level in the longer term and Improved food and livelihoods security of beneficiaries by increasing their access to quality seeds and water sources.

Lesson learn:

Help the farmer to save and exchange the seed between them

Challenge:

The main challenge the sustainability of seed bank and the village community

What would you consider conditions for success, if others should seek to carry out such a measure or organize such an activity?

The sustainability of the village community committee which established during the project is very important to success)