

# GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE ON FGR TRAINING

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# Overview



Global policy fora / international agreements related to genetic resources

State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources

The Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources (GPA-FGR)

# CGRFA



## Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA)

- Established in 1983, 178 member countries
- In 1995, the FAO conference broadened the Commission's mandate to cover all components of biodiversity relevant for food and agriculture
- The Intergovernmental Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources (ITWG-FGR) was established in 2009 (28 countries)
- The Asia region is currently represented in the ITWG-FGR by Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Pakistan and Rep. of Korea

# Other policy fora



## Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

- Extended Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity (2002)
- Cartagena Protocol (2000)
- Nagoya Protocol (2010)
- Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
- Aichi Biodiversity Targets (7, 13)
  
- UN Forest Instrument (2006)
  - Four Global Objectives on Forests
  - Non-Legally Binding Agreement on Forests

# Other policy fora

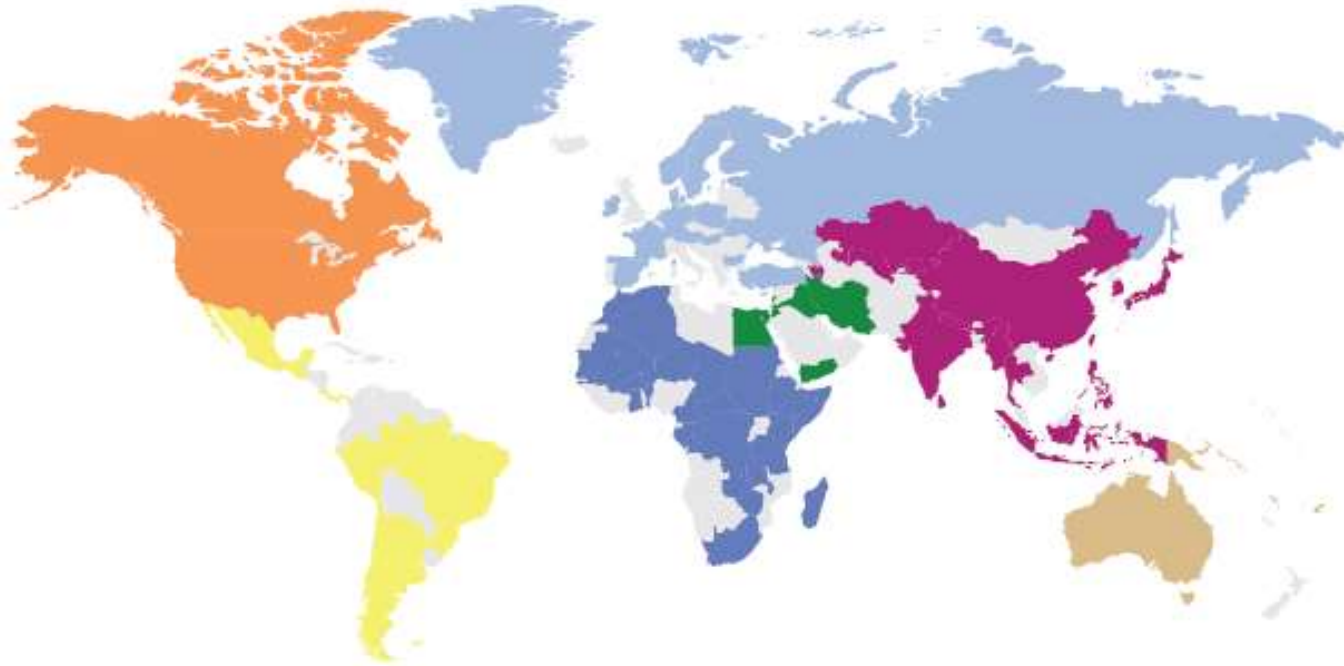


UN General Assembly (Sep 2015)

- Sustainable Development Goals
- Goal 15 aims to “protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss”
- Target 15.2: By 2030, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

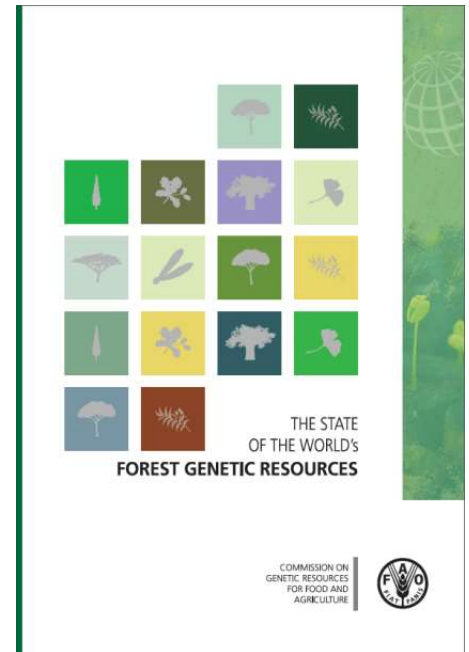


# SoW-FGR report



**Asia (14 countries)**  
Azerbaijan, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uzbekistan

**Oceania (6 countries)**  
Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu



# SoW-FGR report



Urgent action is needed



Improved availability of and  
access to information



*In situ* and *ex situ*  
conservation



Sustainable use, development and  
management of forest genetic resources



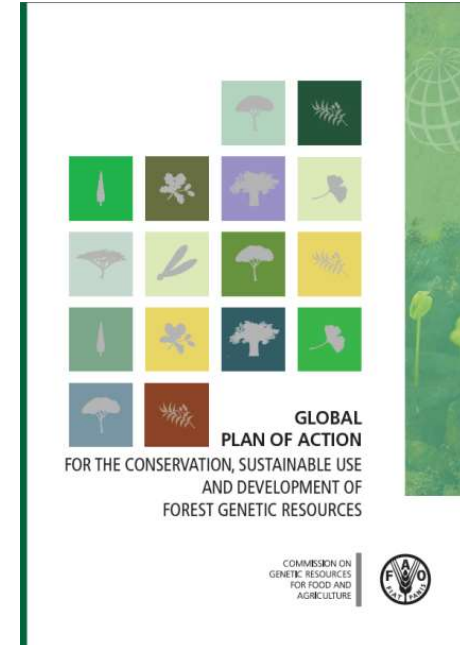
Better policies, institutions  
and capacity building

# Global Plan of Action



## Four priority areas – 27 strategic priorities

- 1) Improving the availability of, and access to, information on FGR
- 2) Conservation of FGR (*in situ* and *ex situ*)
- 3) Sustainable use, development and management of FGR
- 4) Policies, institutions and capacity-building





# Global Plan of Action



## Priority Area 4: Policies, institutions and capacity-building

### National level:

SP18 – Develop **national strategies** for in situ and ex situ conservation of FGR and their sustainable use

SP19 – Update **FGR conservation and management needs and integrate them** into wider policies, programmes and frameworks of action

SP20 – Develop collaboration and promote **coordination of national institutions and programmes** related to FGR

SP21 – Establish and strengthen **educational and research capacities** on FGR

SP22 – Promote **the participation of indigenous and local communities in FGR management** in the context of decentralization



# Global Plan of Action



## Priority Area 4: Policies, institutions and capacity-building

### Regional level:

SP23 – Promote and apply **mechanisms for germplasm exchange** at regional level to support R&D activities

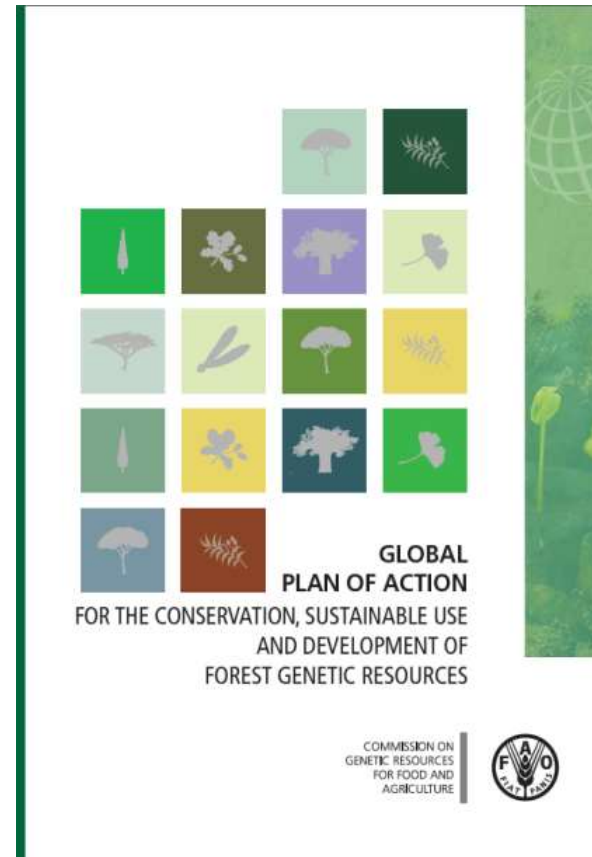
SP24 – Reinforce **regional and international cooperation** to support education, knowledge dissemination, research, and conservation and sustainable management of FGR

### International level:

SP25 – Support development and reinforcement of **international networking and information sharing on FGR**

SP26 – Promote **public and international awareness**





<http://www.fao.org/forestry/publications/en/>