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REGIONAL TRAINING OF TRAINERS WORKSHOP ON LAW AND POLICY OF RELEVANCE TO THE MANAGEMENT OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA

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FINAL REPORT

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Workshop Participants

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Executive Summary

In 2003 a learning module on *Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources* was published to address an urgent need to strengthen capacity of managers of genetic resources in developing countries to play a more active role in defining national laws and policies concerning the conservation, use and management of plant genetic resources (PGR).

The module is intended to help those who have practical management and/or policy making responsibilities for PGR to navigate through the policy environment in such a way as to promote the sound and scientific management of PGR for food and agriculture in their roles as custodians and developers of genetic resources or as policy-makers.

The learning module was sponsored by the CGIAR System-wide Genetic Resources Program (SGRP) and developed under the leadership of the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) and the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR). The module is presented in the format of a CD-ROM.

Following the publication of the learning module, mini-modules including a '*Review of Regional Policy Instruments, Developments and Trends*' were designed to complement the base learning module with regional specific information, handouts, overheads and exercises for Latin America; Sub-Saharan Africa; Central and Western Asia and North Africa and Asia; and, the Pacific and Oceania.

The mini-modules were thereafter reviewed at the *Global Training of Trainers Workshop on Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources*, 19–24 July 2004, at InWent Capacity Building International, Leipzig, Germany. Following the workshop the mini-modules were fully edited for style, consistency and content after receiving feedback from the workshop participants.

The Southern Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (SEAPRI), a semi-autonomous legal and policy unit of the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) was involved in writing and testing both the base learning module and the Sub-Saharan Africa mini-module. Its staff participated at the workshop in Leipzig and thereafter in providing feedback following the workshop. As a follow-up activity participants were urged to host regional workshops to increase the capacity of those with practical management and/or policy-making responsibilities for plant genetic resources.

It is against this background that SEAPRI collaborated with the following organizations as sponsors and/or organizers in convening this workshop, which took place in ICIPE, Nairobi, Kenya from 7–11 November 2005.

- ICIPE — International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology
- GRPI — Genetic Resources Policy Initiative of the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI)
- InWent — Capacity Building International, Germany

- EAPGREN — Eastern Africa Plant Genetic Resources Network (EAPGREN) of the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research for Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA).

Twenty-seven participants from eleven countries participated in the five days workshop. While the outcome of the workshop is the subject of the report one achievement is noteworthy: with the support of the GRPI Global Coordination Office in Nairobi, a shared workspace has been set up. This workspace accessible through <http://totpolicyeca.updatelog.com> is available to the workshop participants for use, exchange ideas and also in monitoring their progress in achieving the follow-up plans.

As the executor of this project, SEAPRI wishes to acknowledge the immense financial and technical support received from ICIPE, GRPI, InWEnt, and ASARECA. Without the support from these institutions, the workshop would not have taken place.

Details of work undertaken

The purpose of the workshop was to foster the knowledge on relevant international and regional framework agreements related to the management of plant genetic resources, and thus support their effective implementation.

The workshop was conducted using the *Learning Module on Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources*, including general parts and regional components. On confirmation of participation, material was sent by ICIPE/SEAPRI via email and courier to all the participants and resource persons including the learning module and individual assignments in preparation for the workshop.

Two main target groups were brought together:

- Policy makers and genetic resource managers to profit directly from the training and to bring forward the implementation of relevant agreements in their respective countries.
- A cadre of actual and future trainers who are able and committed to use the module to organize subsequent training of trainers (ToT) workshops in their regions, countries and institutions.

Participants were drawn from a background in biodiversity related policy and legislation, and experience with adult learning and training. These participants included national gene bank managers and relevant officers in national agricultural research organizations (NARO), national governments especially in formulation of national policies and enactment of legislative frameworks from the following Eastern and Central Africa countries: **Burundi, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania**. There was also a participant from **Italy**. In total 18 trainees and 9 trainers participated, with most of the trainers having been drawn from the participating countries.

During the workshop the participants had the opportunity to facilitate selected training sessions based on the module. They prepared presentations, led group exercises,

played the role of rapporteurs, took notes, prepared flip charts and other materials, compiled the daily evaluation, analyzed and prepared overheads to make presentations the following morning and, summarized and delivered the results of the previous day's session the following morning. The objective herein was for the trainees to strengthen their skills by being fully engaged in presenting and managing exercises.

The following content areas were covered during the workshop:

- Participant action plan approach (PAPA)
- History and development of law and policy; FAO Global System
- Centers of origin, movement and value of PGR
- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): Making access decisions
- The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)
- The WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), the International Convention for the Protection of New varieties of Plants (UPOV) 1978 and 1991, and pertinent World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) treaties.
- Regional policy instruments, development and trends in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Identifying objectives, priorities and common approaches
- Developing goals, priorities and strategies for PGR for a hypothetical country
- Multiplier effect of the workshop; strategies and follow-up plans
- Workshop evaluation

The workshop improved participants' knowledge, skills and experience in:

- Ability to describe the content of the learning module and analyze international policy and legal instruments such as the ITPGRFA, the CBD, TRIPS, UPOV, and their impact on policies and legislation at the regional and national levels.
- Ability to practice and outline the principles of adult, experiential and facilitation of learning and capacity to deliver the learning module effectively using these principles.
- Opportunity to validate the regional components of the learning module from the point of view of quality of the content and didactic value.
- Commitment to work in capacity building at the local, national and/or regional levels and practice developing a capacity building implementation plan.

The workshop was held for five days. Time was also found to engage in other entertaining activities such as a tour to the Nairobi National Park, a welcome cocktail at the end of Day I, a dinner on the evening of Day III and a closing cocktail at the end of the workshop. Certificates were awarded to the trainees at the end of the workshop after the participants (both the trainees and the trainers) had made and presented their own post-workshop follow-up plans of PAPA and the multiplier effect. Details of these are provided in Annexes 3 and 4 of this report.

Herein below is a detailed brief of the activities that were covered on each of the workshop days.

Day I

Monday Nov 7		morning		afternoon	
8 ³⁰ -9 ⁰⁰	Welcome	Organizers	Plenary	14 ⁰⁰ -14 ¹⁵	Exercise
9 ⁰⁰ -10 ³⁰	Introduction to ToT workshop	Jaume Estrella Alice Eymund-D	Plenary	14 ¹⁵ -15 ³⁰	Presentation of group work results
10 ³⁰ -10 ⁴⁵				15 ³⁰ -15 ⁴⁵	
10 ⁴⁵ -11 ¹⁵	History & dev. FAO Global Syst	Jaini Malumba Wassina	Presentation	15 ⁴⁵ -16 ³⁰	CBD: Making access decisions
11 ¹⁵ -12 ⁰⁰	Exercise		Plenary	16 ³⁰ -17 ¹⁵	Exercise
12 ⁰⁰ -12 ³⁰	Centres of origin, movement & value of PGR	Carma Balcha	Presentation	17 ¹⁵ -17 ³⁰	Feedback PAPA
12 ³⁰ -12 ⁴⁵	Questions of understanding		Plenary		
12 ⁴⁵ -13 ¹⁵	Working method: forming groups	Alice Eymund-D Jaume Estrella	Plenary	18 ⁰⁰	
13 ¹⁵ -14 ⁰⁰					

Programme for Day I

The first day of the ToT kicked off with welcoming speeches from the representatives of the institutions that were organizing and hosting the workshop. This was followed by four sessions, three of which involved presentations and exercises.

Session I – Introduction to the ToT workshop. This session had three objectives: the first was to introduce the workshop and its purpose, objectives and the expected outputs. Secondly, the participant action plan approach (PAPA), the method that the workshop was utilizing in running its activities was introduced and explained. Finally, the objectives of Day I were outlined.

As mentioned earlier in this report, the overall purpose of the workshop was to increase the understanding of the impacts of laws and policy on the management of PGR in order to manage related activities and programs more efficiently. It follows that the overall objectives of the workshop were:

- To provide opportunities for those who have responsibilities in practical management and/or policy making of PGR;
- To get acquainted with the policy environment in order to promote sound and scientific management of PGR; and
- To understand, implement and shape existing laws, agreements and policies that affect PGR management.

The following were outlined as the expected outputs from the workshop:

- Improved knowledge of the international instruments to manage research on PGR and/or facilitate policy-making; and

- Increased awareness of the importance of applying laws and policy among target groups.

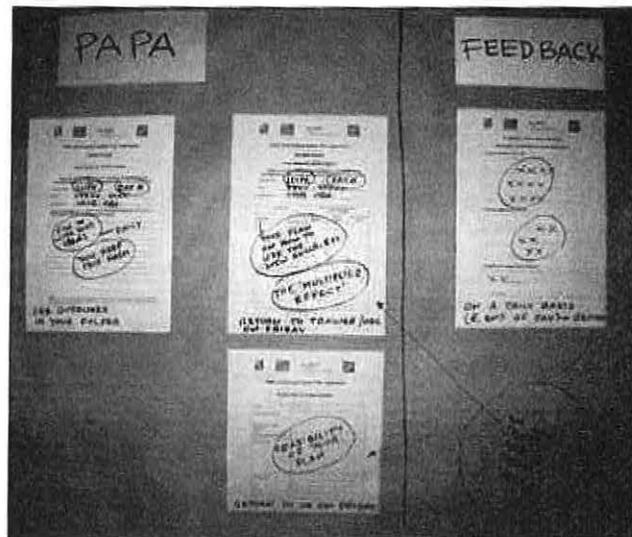
With regard to PAPA, participants were informed of why this approach was being followed. PAPA provides a mechanism for systematic and continuous planning of future activities by participants as a workshop evolves, provides a formal link between participants and resource persons for follow-up activities, and, provides an opportunity for further involvement of participants improving the content after the ToT event. That aside, PAPA has the following uses:

- Assesses transfer of skills to the work place
- Determines impact of change introduced
- Identifies problems of implementation of the changes introduced
- Provides information to improve the workshop content and approach
- Evaluates the most useful parts and qualities of the workshop

The PAPA steps were also explained including how participants would in the course of the workshop fill in material and sheets on certain matters that would either be analyzed and presented the following day of the workshop or at the end of the workshop on Day V.

The final part of Session I presented what the objectives for Day I were. These were as follows:

- Discussion of the background, rationale, objectives and schedule of the ToT workshop
- Explanation of the PAPA approach
- Identifying trainees and trainers
- Description of the evolution of legal regimes governing genetic resources (in response to changes in perceptions of sovereignty and intellectual property rights (IPRs)).
- Description of the main contributions of the FAO Global System to the conservation and sustainable use of PGR.
- Implications of the origin and movement of PGR on the development of policy
- Analysis of key principles of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (regarding access and benefit sharing) and its relationships with other international agreements



PAPA overview

Session II — History and Development of law and Policy; the FAO Global System (presentation and exercise).

This session which involved a presentation and exercise had the following objectives: first, a description of how legal regimes governing genetic resources have evolved, responding to changes in perceptions of sovereignty and IPRs; and, a description of the main contributions of the FAO Global System to the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.

Following the objectives of the session, the following was presented: evolution of law and policy in response to technological and scientific breakthroughs thus changing the nature of conflicts of rights and responsibilities and how this relates to PGRFA; the paradigm shift, from common heritage to national sovereignty of PGRFA; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the evolution of the International Undertaking on PGRFA to an International Treaty on PGRFA; the CBD; IPRs: national and international trends; UPOV; WIPO; a comparison between biological diversity, genetic resources and biological resources; the diversity of life; richness of species; the direct and indirect use value of biodiversity; the value of biodiversity; germplasm; importance of the diversity of plant species; the origin of calories; global biodiversity hotspots and major tropical wilderness areas; and, species extinction.

The exercise that accompanied the presentation required participants to think about responding to the following questions:

- What set of access and benefit-sharing (ABS) laws and policies existed during particular periods?
- What kinds of policies made sense during each phase?
- On the basis of the time line development, what were the advantages and disadvantages of each phase?

- What are the main contributions of the FAO Global System to the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture?

Session III — Centres of origin, movement and value of PGR: Global and Ethiopian Context.

This session commenced with a presentation on centres of origin and diversity of PGR according to the Vavilovian Theory and examples of PGR whose centre of origin is Ethiopia were made. The presentation and session was led by one of the trainees from Ethiopia. The following other areas were covered: global movements and distribution of PGR; regional holding of *ex situ* collections; germplasm transfer and interdependence; direct, indirect and optional value of PGR; Ethiopian movement and value of PGR; and estimated value of PGR.

Exercise 3

This presentation was followed by an exercise on making access decisions. The participants were divided into four groups and analysed an exercise that required them discuss two scenarios with regard to negotiating access and benefit sharing for a pedigree of the Veery Wheat variety.

Scenario 1 required the participants to give advice on benefit sharing arrangements where a country A wants to negotiate with a future developer of the variety.

Scenario 2 required the participants to explain how their strategy would ensure equitable and benefit sharing when Country A's "contribution" to Veery Wheat has now become, indirectly, a contribution to the creation of another variety by another breeder.

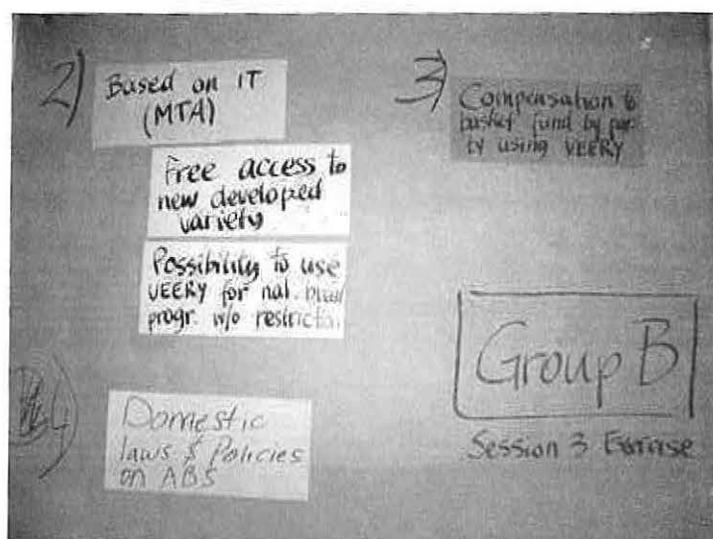
The table below shows what the outcomes were.

Scenarios	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
1 Assume Country A is a signatory to the ITPGRFA	Multilateral system on ABS would apply as Wheat is an Annex I crop No strategy as this is undecided by the Governing Body	Negotiate an MTA under ITPGRFA Make access, technology transfer and capacity building arrangements	Negotiate an MTA under ITPGRFA	Negotiate an MTA under the ITPGRFA with appropriate BS mechanism
2 Assume country A is no an ITPGRFA signatory	Use bilateral strategy in achieving ABS Negotiate for monetary BS Establish an appropriate legal regime in country A.	Negotiate for monetary BS going into a basket fund to benefit countries that provided parental material Request Minister to set task force to negotiate future cases	Negotiate for non-monetary BS such as capacity building and access to technology Request Country A to prepare an appropriate legal regime.	Negotiate a monetary and non-monetary BS arrangement

Source: Group discussions (flipcharts and reports)

SCENARIO 1	SCENARIO 2
-IT Member Country -Use of Multilateral system of access and equitable benefit sharing Advise Wheat is in Annex I of IT Strategy It is not yet provided governing body	-Non-IT Member Country -Use of bilateral system -Negotiate on member and non-member access Assumed that the breeder is in a different country. The pedigree does not matter as long as the species is the same. Establishing legal regime and establish competent authorities.

Group A Session 3 Exercise



Group B Session 3 Exercise

Session IV — The Convention on Biological Diversity: Making access decisions. The objective of this session was to analyse and apply key principles of the CBD regarding access to genetic resources and benefit sharing. Following the outline of the objective, the presentation covered the following areas: the history of the CBD; scope; general provisions; CBD's institutional structure; ABS; access to genetic resources and indigenous communities' knowledge, innovations and practices; how parties can share benefits; the CBD and IPR principles; CBD and *ex situ* conservation; CGIAR centres and *ex situ* conservation; examples of national ABS policies and legislation; and, basic contents of ABS legislation.

This presentation was not accompanied by an exercise.

The last formal session for the day, as it was during the whole workshop was the PAPA session where participants filled on their forms action items, and a feedback form of the day's activities. The forms were thereafter handed over to one of the

participants who was to later compile the feedback and present it at the beginning of Day II to all participants.

Finally, the organizers hosted the participants to an informal cocktail at the *Duduville International Guest Centre*.

Day II

MORNING			
8 ³⁰ -9 ⁰⁰	Opening of the day's activities	Wivine N'omahane Juvant Buramburwe Jaime Estrella	Plenary
9 ⁰⁰ -10 ³⁰	ITP&RFA	Beatrice Inyang/ Fiona Baylger	Presentation
10 ³⁰ -10 ⁴⁵			
10 ⁴⁵ -11 ⁴⁵	Exercise 5A Making decisions cases in GR/Thoz	Abebe Demissie	Group work
11 ⁴⁵ -12 ³⁰	Exercise 5A Making decisions/ cases in GR/Thoz	Abebe Demissie	Trp around the tables
12 ³⁰ -13 ³⁰			
AFTERNOON			
13 ³⁰ -14 ³⁰	Presentation of group work results	Abebe Demissie	Plenary
14 ³⁰ -15 ³⁰	Exercise 5B: Interpreting the ITP&RFA / Phase 1	Peter Munyi	Group work
15 ³⁰ -15 ⁴⁵			
15 ⁴⁵ -16 ⁴⁵	Presentation of group work results	Peter Munyi	Plenary
16 ⁴⁵ -17 ⁴⁵	Exercise 5C: ABS considerations Phase 1	Robert Lettington	Group work
17 ⁴⁵ -18 ⁰⁰	Feedback PAPA	Jaime Estrella	Plenary

Programme for day II

Day II commenced with a feedback as required under PAPA on what the participants' thoughts were on the activities of Day I. A presentation was made with what the participant's thought were the strengths and weaknesses of day I. Suggestions on how to make Day II and the rest of the workshop more fruitful and fulfilling were offered. The table below is a summary of these.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Suggestions
Good interaction between participants and trainers	Texts to the CBD and the Bonn Guidelines not provided	Participants should be explained to the objectives of the exercises before engaging in them
Thoughtful, informative and wide discussions	Program tight and time allocated to each session insufficient	Content of the training material should be more inter-disciplinary
Trainers have a good	Exercises too long	Topics felt by the

understanding of the training material		participants to be more useful should be allocated more time
Clear feedback from trainers	Most of the discussions were about laws whereas not all participants had a legal background	Where there are controversies on issues e.g. between CBD and TRIPS, the trainers should point these out.
Time well kept and observed	Some of the presenters were not well prepared for the presentations	-
PAPA useful	-	-
Exercises considered useful	-	-

Source: PowerPoint presentation and plenary discussions.

Following the presentation of the previous day's activities, Day II objectives were outlined and this was followed by Session 5, which was a presentation followed by three exercises (Exercises 5A, 5B and 5C).

The day's objectives were pointed out as the following:

- Discussing the significance of the ITPGRFA and its main elements;
- Identifying which regime of access and benefit sharing will apply to individual cases.
- Explaining the relationship of the ITPGRFA to the CBD.

Session 5 – The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA). In the presentation, the following issues were addressed: why the Treaty Is Important for food and agriculture; the special nature of PGRFA; centers of diversity of PGRFA; and, a summary of international flows of PGRFA with rice as an example; the regional inter-dependency of PGRFA. Other issues addressed included the background to the ITPGRFA negotiations; the objectives and achievements of the ITPGRFA; access to PGRFA under the Treaty: the Multilateral System and benefit sharing under the Treaty; farmers' rights; the Global Crop Diversity Trust; status of ratification of the Treaty; and, outstanding Issues under the Treaty.

Exercise 5A – Making Access Decisions. In this exercise, participants were divided into four groups. Each group assumed a particular role, dealing with access issues. Group A assumed the role of a national gene bank manager wishing to access a pre-CBD watermelon, *citrullus lanatus* collection. Group B assumed the role of a national PGRFA manager in charge of *in situ* resources and a national institution in another developing country wants to access a landrace of groundnuts where the original material was collected after the CBD come into force. Group C assumed the role of a national gene bank manager in a Latin American Country A and a national institution in an African Country B requests to access a tropical forage legume whose original material was collected prior to the CBD coming into force. Group D assumed the role of a national gene bank manager in a Latin American Country A and a national institution in another country has requested to access a wild relative of cassava who material was collected pre-CBD. In each of the roles, each group was

given a legislative situation different from the other. The results are tabulated hereunder:

Situation A Extensive National ABS Legislation			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Institution of another developing country requesting material Watermelon: not included in annex of IT Both countries are party to CBD and IT Original material was collected prior to CBD came into force National Laws define procedure for ABS without distinction 	CBD not applicable because material collected prior to CBD -MAT & PIC requested with information on identity of applicant and destination. -BS Agreement -Exchange of material. (Improved watermelon material -Bilateral agreement	-Private institution financial return -Institution In your country: free access -Commercial: Monetary returns -Non- party or public gene bank: like original case -Non-party or few ex situ like original case, assuming relevant in situ or ex situ resources	-Point of discussion is the National ABS implementing CBD -Make national legislation clearer in ABS issues to extend explicitly to National laws -Negotiate further possible uses!
Situation B: Restricted national ABS legislation	Same as 'A' Watermelon not important in food security		Make national legislation clearer in ABS issues
Situation C: No National ABS Legislation			-Establish ABS legislation -Negotiate private contract (MTA like)

Exercise 5A Group A

SITUATION A		
1a) -Yes to certain conditions -Fulfill Govt. requirements with PIC Reasons: - -Because it is a landrace -When the variety was transferred CBD did not exist yet 1b) Yes (like a) but the country has to ask for information to the Requester.	1c) 3 possibilities: - 1. Need to define clearly what is origin 2. The proposition of the benefit sharing has to be clear in the law 3. There must be flexibility in the law e.g. money	No. 2 i) Yes, but need more benefit & more sharing information ii) Yes iii) Same as (i) iv) Do we have access to gene bank? v) The same as the answer of Q. No. 1
SITUATION B , Same as 'A' unless we are in a network.		
SITUATION C , Same as 'A' except for any National law on ownership or control.		

Exercise 5A Group B



Exercise 5B: group C

<p>i) Issues of multiple interpretations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genetic parts • Form of BS • In line with commercial activities • Material under development <p>ii) List of crops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changing understandings 	<p>iii) Utilization for production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definitions - Does it include? <p>iv) Deposit of non-Annex I crops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CBD - ABS - Amendment - Restriction on PGRFA
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Exercise 5B: Group D

Exercise 5C — ABS Considerations. In this exercise, participants were divided into two groups, each group playing a different role. Group A played role A which was to assume that they are a national competent authority in a Latin American Country Venezirlu and their national gene bank has many accessions of tropical forage legume, while Group B's role was to pretend that they represent a national gene bank of an African Country Tanenyabia whose national gene bank has many interesting landraces, including accessions of tropical forage legume. For both these roles, the hypothetical case was the same: that the national gene bank of Tanenyabia approaches the national competent authority of Venezirru asking for access to an accession of tropical forage legume from Venezirrus's national gene bank. Each group was then required to deal with the following questions and issues: what elements would you need to see in ABS legislation to facilitate access in cases where you determine it is in the national interest to facilitate access; if you are asked to devise an ABS legislation, what information about your country would you want to have to facilitate your consideration of approach and options; and finally, each group was required to create a flow chart of decision points that they came to while making decisions on access. This exercised spilt over to day three.

The day closed with the PAPA session where participants filled in their forms of feedback of the day's activities. The forms were thereafter handed over to one of the participants who was to later compile the feedback and present it at the beginning of Day III to all the participants.

Day III

Wednesday Nov 4		MORNING	
8 ³⁰ -8 ³⁰	Opening of the day's activities	El Amir Mohamed, Muxael Munda, Juane Estrella	Plenary
8 ³⁰ -9 ⁰⁰	Exercise 5C: Presentation of positions (int-A)	Robert Lettington	Group work
9 ⁰⁰ -9 ³⁰	Exercise 5C: Negotiations	Robert Lettington	Group work
9 ³⁰ -9 ⁴⁵	Exercise 5C: Report back from negotiations	Robert Lettington	Plenary
9 ⁴⁵ -10 ³⁰	Exercise 5C: Discussion	Robert Lettington	Plenary
10 ³⁰ -10 ⁴⁵			
10 ⁴⁵ -11 ¹⁵	IPR Introduction to ABS, IPR, with	Alan	Presentation
11 ¹⁵ -12 ⁴⁵	Negotiation process (int-B)	Ramona/Estrella	Plenary
AFTERNOON			
12 ⁴⁵ -1 ¹⁵			
1 ¹⁵ -1 ⁴⁵	Country presentations	Country representatives	Plenary
1 ⁴⁵ -1 ³⁰		Go to bus	
1 ³⁰	Departure for	Safari	Carnivore

Programme for Day III

Activities of Day III commenced with a presentation of the previous day's activities. Thereafter after completion of Session 5 (which was a spill over from Day II), two sessions were held: Session 6 which focused on plant varieties protection and IPRs, and session 7 which was countries' presentation on their status of access legislations. Final activities for day were a trip to the Nairobi National Park and thereafter the organizers hosted the participants to a dinner at the *Carnivore Restaurant*. The strengths and weaknesses of Day II were highlighted and suggestions on how to improve the rest of the workshop offered.

These were as follows:

Strengths	Weaknesses	Suggestions
Useful exercises	Exercises did not match the time provided.	Cases for presentation and exercise should be explained
New knowledge acquired	Time for discussion was inadequate	Sitting arrangements should be improved
Weaknesses in Day I improved	ITPGRFA and CBD documents not provided.	More time for exercises is required
'Trip around the tables' interesting	Some participants remained too silent	Composition of working groups should include multidisciplinary members
Topics covered adequately	Dull presentations of results of some groups	Adequate time for presentation of group works and discussion is required
Good choices of exercises	Long interventions by facilitators during discussions	Better management to cover the schedule.
Comprehensive presentations	Participants poorly attentive to organizational issues	Re-size the number of topics to match time allocated
Focused group discussions	Poor explanation for some exercises	Link genetic resources with development instruments and sectoral policies
Exercises improved interpretation and negotiation skills	Sitting arrangement uncomfortable	Include "energizers" in-between sessions
Comparison between CBD and ITPGRFA clear	Participants required "energizers" between sessions	Facilitators to make clear explanations before starting exercises
Complex issues in CBD and ITPGRFA highlighted	-	-
Good facilitation from trainers	-	-
Decision making skills about access learned.	-	-

Source: PowerPoint Presentation and plenary discussion.

Following the above, the objectives of the day were outlined. These were:

- Discuss the meaning of *sui generis* protection of plant varieties for example, UPOV.
- Outline UPOV's main provisions and understand differences between plant varietal protection and patent protection
- Explain how a *sui generis* system for plant variety protection may relate to other policy and legal issues of relevance to PGRFA for example, traditional knowledge and folklore.
- The TRIPs Agreement
- Discuss and understand pertinent WIPO treaties
- Discuss and understand how IPRs affect the development, improvement, benefit sharing, access to, and distribution of genetic resources.
- Brainstorming discussions of the Sub Saharan Africa regional module (country presentations).

Session 6 — IPRs: An introduction to the TRIPS Agreement, UPOV 1978 and 1991, and pertinent WIPO Treaties. The following were the objectives of session 6:

- To discuss the meaning of *sui generis* protection of plant varieties (UPOV is one such system)
- To outline UPOV's main provisions and understand the main differences between plant varietal protection and patent protection
- To explain how a *sui generis* system for plant varietal protection may relate to other policy and legal issues of relevance to PGRFA (such as, protection of traditional knowledge and the innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and elaboration of farmers' rights)
- To outline the TRIPS Agreement's main provisions relevant to genetic resources professionals.

The following matters were covered in the presentation: the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV); conditions for grant of plant varieties protection under UPOV; breeders' rights and exemptions; and, evolution of UPOV 1978 and 1991. With regard to the TRIPS Agreement its evolution and scope; requirement for protection of plant varieties under TRIPS; and, Article 27 (3) (b) were covered. Finally, the WIPO and its treaties of relevance to genetic resources- Paris Convention; Berne Convention; Budapest Treaty; Lisbon Treaty; Madrid Treaty; and, Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) were also addressed.

The presentation was not followed by an exercise but rather a session where questions and discussions arising from the presentation, ensued. The comments that arose from those discussions are reflected hereunder:

- On common heritage vs. national sovereignty: these are not mutually exclusive as common heritage can be an expression of sovereignty. National sovereignty is innate regarding national jurisdictions; it is not like the high seas or outer space.
- The idea that there were no IPRs before TRIPs is not true, there were some, for example UPOV and US plant patents. But there was the key watershed of 1980 when new technologies began to shift the balance and *Diamond v. Chakrabarty* began to shift the rules of the game. Discussion of "price tags" relates to ownership and one must bear in mind arguments relating to anti-

commons, hyper-ownership etc as the ownership/benefit-sharing paradigm may have a negative side. An underlying theme of the whole process is a tension between public and private interests.

- There is a clear recognition that the CBD does not address questions of earlier *ex situ* collections or farmers' rights.
- The definition of genetic resources is not straightforward and self-explanatory.
- Loss of species diversity – details of levels of evidence of whether this is really occurring or not are largely academic as the *prima facie* evidence suggests it should be a concern and precautionary principle requires it to be a consideration.
- On the issue of human population increase and diversity loss – since Descartes human beings have always assumed that they can invent their way out of any problem but there is a tendency in history to have a "tipping point" at which things collapse with little warning. See Jared Diamond "Collapse".
- The United States and the ITPGRFA – the US signed the CBD but did not ratify it. The US official objection to ITPGRFA was "absence of a national security exception clause".
- On "country of origin" – CBD is clear that if you have something in *in situ* conditions then you are the country of origin and, if you have had a crop for some 500 years, have at least a *prima facie* argument that it is *in situ* – anything else would be unreasonable. Quite apart from that the material was acquired in line with the prevailing law at the time (even if through Portuguese or Spanish colonialism) and the CBD is not retroactive and cannot be used to undo previously legal transactions.
- On "genetic parts and components"- this is taken to mean, "anything of, but less than, the whole genetic resource". If one defines "genetic parts and components" by a list then there is the risk that the science may evolve into areas the list does not address for example, amino acids or nanotechnology exists at levels below that of DNA so, if DNA is the lowest unit in the list they will not be included (not good examples, as not species or sample specific, but used to illustrate). Better to have a broad principle in the definition than a detailed list.
- On "in the form received"- this should mean whatever individual parties wish it to mean. There is no real benefit from having an agreed definition and there is no tangible disadvantage from saying each party may use its own definition. If "in the form received" is said to refer to "a change in the form" then one would actually not be answering the question, just rephrasing it – what do "form" and "change" mean?
- On material "under development..." – refers to any material subjected to research and development work until intended result is achieved or until failure to achieve the intended result.

Session 7 – Regional Policy Instruments, developments and trends in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) (Current Status in the countries). In this session, a presentation on the current status of access and policy instruments of all SSA countries that were represented was made. This included membership and signatories to international instruments that are of relevance to management of plant genetic resources. The following is a summary of the status and the policy instruments in place in each country as provided by the participants.

Country	Policy instruments in place and its status
Burundi	<p>Ratification, signatories and memberships: ISTA; OECD; CBD; ITPGRFA; WIPO; WTO; CITES: RAMSAR Convention; ASARECA: COMESA; Stockholm Convention; and International Plant Protection Convention. There is a National Agriculture and Biodiversity Policy in place. The following laws are in place and are of relevance: National parks and Natural Reserves Act (1983); The Environmental Management Act (2000); Crop Protection Act (1993); Seed Production and Plant Variety Act (1993); Forestry Management Act (1985); Land Management Act (1986); Agricultural Produce Act (1993); National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Protection (2000). The following activities are currently taking place: harmonization of land and forestry legislation; drafting of National Biosafety Regulations; reorganization of national seed sector; drafting of new seed-PGR inclusive legislation. The following are some of the in-country constraints: some of the conventions and treaties like ITPGRFA are not yet domesticated to be taken into account in elaborating national laws; there is no existing specific legislation on ABS; most of the national legislation dated before CBD and needs to be up-dated</p>
Ethiopia	<p>The following policy framework is in place: National Constitution (1995); Biodiversity Policy (1998); Environmental Policy (1997); Water Resources Policy (1997); Land Use Policy (1998); Economic Policy (1991); Agricultural Policy; Industrial Development Strategy (2002); Agricultural Research Policy (1997); Seed Policy (1992). The following legal framework is in place: ABS Law (Article 12 of 1998); wildlife laws (1998); forestry laws (1994); fisheries laws (2003); seed laws (2000); quarantine laws (1997); intellectual property laws (1995 and 1997); Other natural resources (water, land etc) laws. The institutional framework of relevance that is in place is as follows: Institute for Biodiversity Conservation; Environmental Protection Authority together with its regional environmental agencies and sectoral environmental units; agricultural research organizations; Ethiopia Health and Nutrition Research Institute; higher learning institutions; International Livestock Research Institute; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission; Ethiopian Intellectual Property Office; NGOs and environmental forums. The following legislations are awaiting ratification: Proclamation on Access to Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge, Community Rights, Breeders Rights and Farmers Rights; ABS National Model Document; and, Draft ABS African Model Document. The following policy constraints were identified: lack of awareness at all levels; lack of clear mandates of different institutions; capacity building needs; policy research needs; absence of policy monitoring and research; lack of regional biodiversity program; lack of incentive system; lack of political commitment; lack of policy development guidelines.</p>
Eritrea	<p>A signatory to the CBD. There is on-going work to draft a national Policy on PGR. Currently a collection via the ex-situ conservation method is exercised; collection is mainly composed of traditional land races. For the most part farmers depend on their own material, which are traditional varieties as source of seed. Farmers are practicing, on farm conservation of genetic resources. There is a clear need for the Plant Genetic Resources Unit to become involved in on-farm conservation in order to assist individual farmers in maintaining the traditional varieties if these varieties still meet farmer's need. With regard to forest genetic</p>

	resources, the foundation of successful reforestation and commercial tree plantings is a good quality seeds accompanied by solid establishment of the trees. Most crop failure is mainly due to poor seedlings and poor planting. The National Agricultural Policy and Strategy and Seed Policy are in place. A seed legislation has been drafted but not come into force.
Kenya	There are national biodiversity goals and national conservation objectives. A member to or has ratified the following international conventions: CBD; UPOV; International Plant Protection Convention; CITES; Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals; Ramsar Convention; Framework Convention on Climate Change; Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer; and, ITPGRFA. The following legislations are in place: Environmental Management and Coordination Act; Forestry Act; Seeds and Plant Varieties Act; Plant Protection Act. On-going legislative process include draft policy on traditional knowledge, genetic resources and folklore; Draft Culture Policy; draft policy on herbal medicine and medicinal plants; Conservation of Biological Diversity and Resources, Access to Genetic Resources and benefit Sharing Regulations; Biosafety Bill; Seed Policy and Regulations review. The following national institutions are in place: Kenya Agriculture Research Institute; Kenya Forestry Research Institute; National Gene Bank of Kenya; Kenya Wildlife Service; National Museums of Kenya; Kenya Industrial Property Institute. Identified policy and legislation gaps include the need to address equitable sharing of benefits for local communities; land tenure; identify and recognize rights of farmers; empower local communities to acquire ownership and management of PGR; identify and inventorize biodiversity and strengthen policies and legislation that protect them.
Madagascar	A member or signatory the following: Declaration of Mantasoa; Declaration of Leipzig; CBD; Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; Agenda 21 of the UNCED. The following policy frameworks are in place: The Constitution of the Republic of Madagascar; Policies and Sectoral Strategies; Poverty Alleviation Policy; Environmental Policy; laws on communal management of resources; laws on decentralization; policy on food security; Charter of the Environment; Forestry Policy; Wild Fires Order. There is on-going work based on the Durban Vision. Gaps identified include lack of policy on agro biodiversity.
Rwanda	Signatory, member or ratified the following: CBD, Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; WIPO; Stockholm Convention; Convention on Climate Change; Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals; Convention on Substances that Deplete the Ozone layer; ASARECA; COMESA. There is national legislation on intellectual property rights and author property rights, land and environment. Constraints experienced include lack of legislation on Genetic Resources; lack of ABS legislation; some of the conventions and treaties are not yet domesticated or taken into account in elaborating national laws; most of the national legislations need to be up-dated; environmental law and the IPRs are not properly taught in the Faculty of Law at the national university.

Sudan	<p>A party to the CBD; Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and ITPGRFA. At the national level, there is a national Biodiversity Strategy addressing access to genetic resources, conservation and biosafety. Legislation in place includes Environment Protection Act; Forests and Natural Resources Act, and Seeds Act. On-going work includes assessment of capacity to implement the national biodiversity strategy and revision of the Seeds Act to include breeders' rights. With regard to the Southern Sudan the current situation is as follows: the devastating effects of the war and misconceived policies are reflected in the current disparity due to low social spending and increased poverty and income inequality in the south since independence of Sudan. There are also high rates of malnutrition. The following challenges were identified: policy challenges- lack of involvement of community's in decision making, sharing of benefits and responsibilities of natural resources; inadequate collaboration with agencies involved in the planning, implementation; lack of monitoring and evaluation of agricultural and forestry programs; minimal investment in agriculture crops, forestry and natural resources; and, lack of transport, communication and physical infrastructure facilities. Institutional challenges- lack of a coherent policy and weak technical capacity; lack of comprehensive policy and institutional framework on management of natural resources including regulatory measures; inadequate capitalization of local production systems to create opportunities for improving access to food; and, marginalization of women in the equitable distribution and management of production resource. Technical challenges- lack of adequate nutrition due to inadequate food security, health, hygiene and education; limited ability of Ministry of Agricultural Affairs to adequately identify returnees who are destitute, require support, how to establish their productive capacity, environmental protection and promotion of opportunities that will translate into greater local capacity; lack of comprehensive data on natural resource base; inadequate capacity to enforce regulatory measures; weak resource base for the effective establishment, functioning and consolidation of the agricultural departments; and, lack of an agricultural information management system and inadequate capacity within the Ministry of Agricultural Affairs to collect, compile, analyzed and manage data. The following recommendations were made: development of relevant and flexible policies that would ensure a stable macro-economic framework consistent with the challenges of poverty alleviation and reduction; development of a food policy for South Sudan; development of legal and institutional framework for conservation and management of forest and wildlife resources; adequate representation of bio-diversity and environmental issues in the poverty reduction strategy paper (PSRP); advocacy for capacity building and funding support for establishment of natural resource database, survey, definition and gazettement of forest reserves and manpower development; support for a development strategy that focuses on the region's own resources and traditional agriculture; initiation of community education and dialogue on sustainable natural resource management; develop partnerships and strengthen linkages between relevant sectoral institutions regionally and internationally.</p>
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Tanzania	A member of the CBD, Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and ITPGRFA. Legislations in place include Plant Protection Act, National Environmental Policy and Environmental Management Act; Plant Breeders Act; Fisheries Act; Forestry Policy and legislation; Wildlife Policy and legislation. There is no single legal institution framework for the management of genetic resources in Tanzania Management of genetic resources cut across various sectoral, departments and agencies. National legislation on ABS for PGRFA is at initial stages of preparation. A Cabinet Paper has been prepared and submitted to the Cabinet for consideration. The proposed legislation is expected to establish the Competent Authority for the management of ABS
Uganda	A party to the CBD, ITPGRFA and WIPO. There is legislation and regulations on IPRs and ABS. Efforts are being made to domesticate ITPGRFA by a government task force. The task force is also reviewing the relevant laws at the same time and the consultations are wide, from the district level and a national stakeholders' workshop will be held towards the end of 2005.

Source: country presentations and plenary discussions

After Session 7, participants together with the organizers left for the Nairobi National Park and thereafter dinner at the *Carnivore Restaurant* in the area of Langata, Nairobi.¹ Discussions with regard to the country presentations and the status in Sub Saharan Africa were held in Day IV. The participants completed their PAPA forms during the dinner and handed them over to one of the participants who on Day IV made a summary presentation of the activities of Day III.

Day IV

Thursday Nov 10		MORNING		AFTERNOON	
8 ³⁰ -9 ⁰⁰	Opening of the day's activities	Carlo Fadda Jaime Estrella	Plenary	13 ⁰⁰ -14 ⁰⁰	
9 ⁰⁰ -9 ³⁰	Regional instruments, development in SSA	John Chud	Presentation	14 ⁰⁰ -15 ³⁰	draft signed (cont.) Asmirom Kidane Plenary
9 ³⁰ -10 ³⁰	Identifying objectives, priorities, common approaches	Zachary Mathanda	Group work	15 ³⁰ -15 ⁴⁵	
10 ³⁰ -10 ⁴⁵				15 ⁴⁵ -17 ⁰⁰	Reflecting on biosafety Etienne Ruvebana Group work
10 ⁴⁵ -12 ⁰⁰	Obj, prio. & common appr. (cont.)	Zachary Mathanda	Plenary	17 ⁰⁰ -17 ³⁰	Feedback PAPA Jaime Estrella Plenary
12 ⁰⁰ -13 ⁰⁰	Developing a draft component of an ABS regime	Asmirom Kidane	Group work		

¹ For more information about The Carnivore Restaurant see <http://www.tamarind.co.ke/carnivore/index.php>

Programme for Day IV

The day commenced with a presentation of the activities of day III. The strengths and weaknesses were identified as follows:

Strengths	Weaknesses
Country presentations useful and interesting	Time to discuss country presentations short
Time managed well	Some country presentations were not comprehensive
Group exercises found useful	More time should have been spent in the national park and at the Carnivore
More knowledge on UPOV gained	-
Presentations made were generally of good quality	-
Park visit and dinner found quite useful and relaxing	-

Following the presentation on the strengths and weaknesses of Day III, a presentation identifying the objectives of Day IV was made. The objectives of Day IV were outlined as follows:

- Review policy frameworks in Sub-Saharan Africa and individual countries
- Identify regional genetic resources and crop-specific networks.
- Discuss regional initiatives (as potential inputs for possible multiplier effect).
- Apply relevant exercises.

In the discussion that ensued in the review of frameworks in Sub-Saharan Africa and individual countries the following points were made.

- Genetic resources do not respect national borders
- The situation in terms of legislation for genetic resources as it was presented for South Sudan is similar in other African countries
- There is a lack of capacity in Africa to effectively participate in international fora and put relevant issues on the agenda
- Effective coordination of African countries is crucial in order to be more powerful, e.g. in the UN system (where the African countries could form a powerful block of 54 countries if they stood together)
- Regional and sub-regional approaches need to be promoted
- On the other hand, there is a wide range of regional institutions dealing with the subject of plant genetic resources. These multiple institutions and responsibilities need to be rationalized.
- There is a problem for coordination in Sub Saharan Africa, a problem that is promoted by the perceived divisions between anglophone and francophone countries.
- Concerning genetic resources management in Sudan, there is a decentralized approach that is being anticipated: central institutions, but actual collections and related work in decentralized gene banks
- In contrast to American, European countries or also Australia, African representatives to the CBD Conference of Parties come usually poorly prepared and they meet very late before the negotiations commence, for regional consultations which is not effective

- There are around five networks or regional institutions dealing with genetic resource issues in Sub Saharan Africa but the region is still lagging behind.

Three other sessions (Sessions 7A, 7B and 7C) were held in Day IV whose content was mainly exercises.

Session 7A — Identifying Objectives, Priorities and Common Approaches (Exercise 7A). This exercise involved a hypothetical representing three countries in Sub Saharan Africa – Bugania, Westalia and Eastania. The participants were divided into three groups each group representing a country and from the hypothetical situation presented, each group was required to do the following: Make an indicative list of issues for consideration: identifying key authorities; identifying key stakeholders and three major interests; identifying the national priorities and objectives vis-à-vis genetic resources. Also they were to make an indicative guide of the best approach/process to start discussions; identifying priority issues common to the parties and the approach in addressing them in a harmonized fashion; and identifying major areas of difference and how they can be addressed in a common way or within individual countries.

The rapporteurs in each of the groups thereafter made flip chart presentations at the plenary.

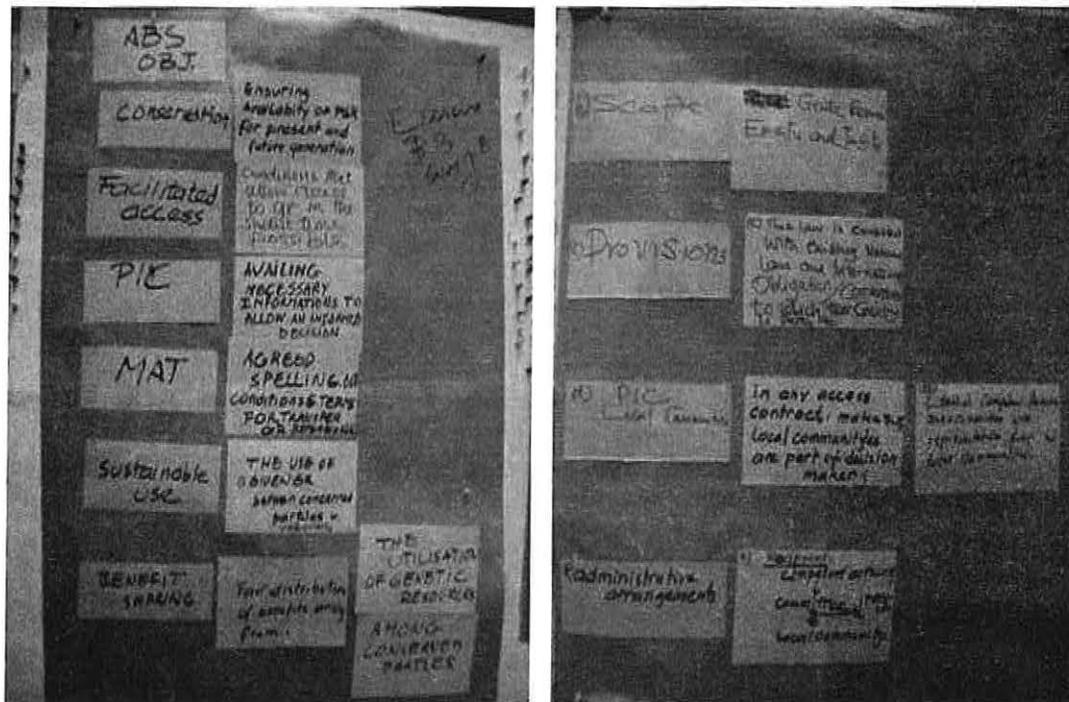
Session 7B — Developing a draft segment of an ABS regime (Exercise 7B). This exercise consisted of two parts. In the first part, based on the same hypothetical used in Session 7A together with more hypothetical facts, the same groups in Exercise 7A were asked to define key terms using language that can be understood by most people in each country and clearly addresses the objectives of the law, scope of the legislation, policy or administrative action. The definitions were also to contain provisions that make the law interface with other instruments and treaties, taking into account particularly, the requirement of the ITPGRFA for a multilateral system of ABS and the aspect of farmers' rights. The definitions were also to contain provisions to ensure that the prior consent of local and indigenous communities is obtained and enforced, and that they receive "appropriate" benefits; administrative arrangements that streamline the process of access so that there is less bureaucracy; and, other factors such as research collaboration and in-country capacity-building.

In the second part of the exercise, the same groups were requested to prepare a draft segment of an ABS regime based on the identified national priorities and objectives as well as the agreed common approaches in the sub-region and using existing global and regional agreements as a guide, and with particular attention to the African Model Law on the regulation of access to biological resources and the Revised African Convention on the Protection of Nature and Natural Resources, containing the above provisions.

The groups' rapporteurs thereafter made presentations and these are hereunder:



Exercise 7B group A presentation



Exercise 7B Group B presentation

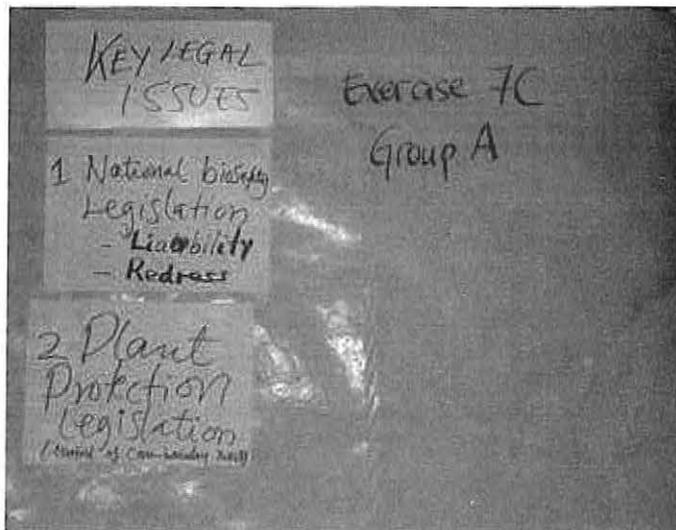


Exercise 7B Group C presentation

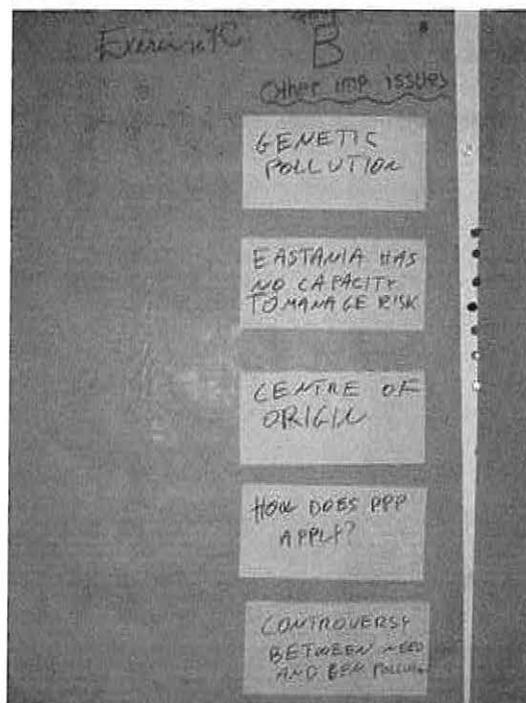
Session 7C — Reflecting on Biosafety (Exercise 7C). There was no presentation and this exercise dealt with biosafety. The participants formed six groups. Thereafter the groups were given a similar set of facts and thereafter required to deal with individual issues as follows:

- **Group A:** What are some of the key legal issues you should consider in a case like this?
- **Group B:** What are the other major issues for the respective countries based on their specific situations?
- **Group C:** What sort of legislative framework as well as institutional arrangement will best suit the respective countries?
- **Group D:** What are the key stakeholders that should be involved in discussions in the process of establishing the policy, legislative or administrative framework for biosafety?
- **Group E:** How best can the cross-border issues be dealt with?
- **Group F:** Any other areas of concern or issues for consideration?

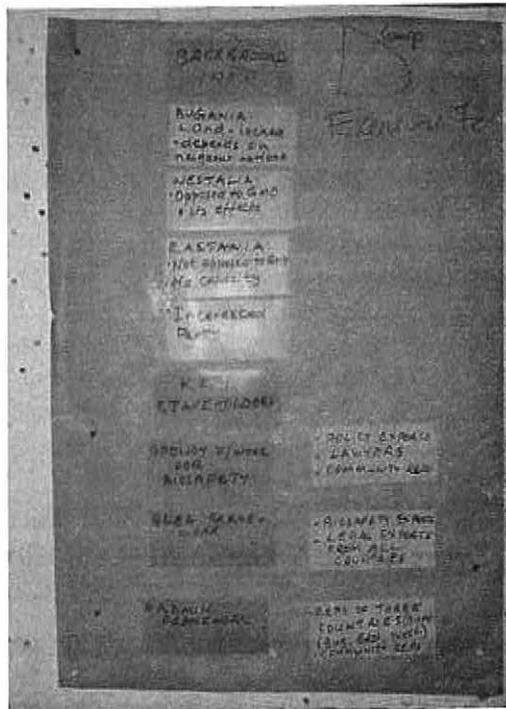
Some of the presentations are hereunder:



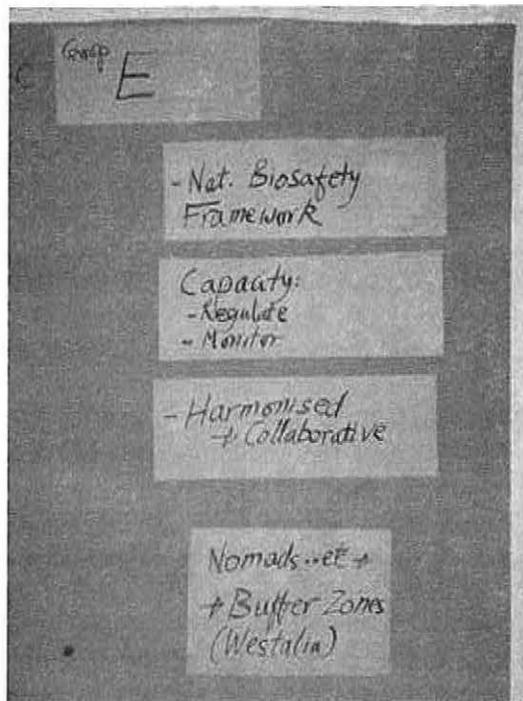
Exercise 7C Group A presentation



Exercise 7C Group B presentation



Exercise 7C Group D presentation



Exercise 7C Group E presentation

Following the last sessions, participants filled the PAPA forms and handed them over to one of the participants who presented a feedback on the activities of Day IV in Day V.

Day V

Friday Nov 11		Morning	
8 ³⁰ -9 ⁰⁰	Opening of the day's activities	Eunice Muthira, Estanislau Tejo, Jaime Estrella	Plenary
9 ³⁰ -10 ³⁰	Guatemala: Developing goals, priorities & strategies	Jaime Estrella	Group work
10 ³⁰ -10 ⁴⁵			
10 ⁴⁵ -13 ⁰⁰	Tanzania (cont.)	Jaime Estrella	Group work Plenary
13 ³⁰ -14 ⁰⁰			
		Afternoon	
14 ⁰⁰ -15 ³⁰	The multiplier effect of this tool	Rose Ndegwa, Andre Denisse	Plenary
15 ³⁰ -15 ⁴⁵			
15 ⁴⁵ -16 ¹⁵	Multiplier effect (cont.)	Rose Ndegwa, Andre Denisse	Plenary
16 ¹⁵ -17 ¹⁵	PAPA and workshop eval.	Organizers	Plenary
17 ¹⁵ -17 ³⁰	Closing session, award of certificates	Christian Bergmeister & organizers	
			cocktail

Programme for Day V

The day started with a presentation of the activities of Day IV. The strengths, weaknesses and suggestions for improvement we made as follows.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Suggestions
Useful and participatory exercises	Insufficient time for topics of priority e.g. Biosafety	Reduce the number of exercises throughout the workshop
Interactive discussions	Some of the presentation on Sub-Saharan Africa lacked relevance	More time should be allocated to Biosafety issues in future
Improved understanding on the use of the module	Some of the exercises were repetitive	A guided tour to the City of Nairobi should have been arranged
Good presentations	-	-
There were "energizers" during the sessions	-	-
Participants interpreted the questions well	-	-
Biosafety issues discussed	-	-

Source: PowerPoint presentation and plenary discussions

A

Following that presentation, the objectives of the day were presented to the participants. These were the following:

- Relate the provisions of international legal and policy instruments covered in the module by applying them in a concrete national situation (the Republic of Tanwambia).
- Plan actions for future activities related to law and policy to manage PGR (the multiplier effect).
- Evaluate and provide feedback on the workshop.
- Close the workshop, and start preparations to implement planned future activities.

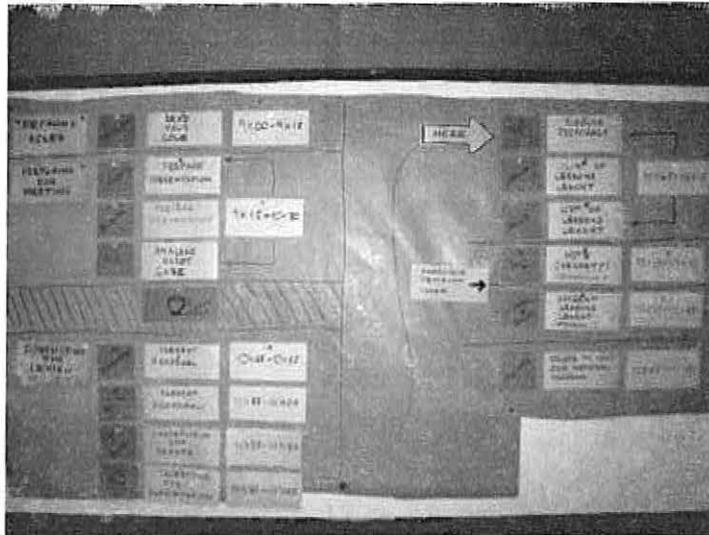
Three other sessions were held on Day V: Sessions 8, 9 and 10 before the final closure and award of certificates to the participants.

Session 8 — Developing goals, priorities and strategies for Plant Genetic Resources for the Republic of Tanwambia. A hypothetical case. The case related to the Republic of Tanwambia. Participants were divided into three groups representing the three actors in the hypothetical case- *Visionary International Consultancy Partners*, *Zenith Global Consultancy Group* and the *National Committee of the Ministry of Science and Technology* of the Republic of Tanwambia.

In the first part of the exercise, both *Visionary International Consultancy Partners* and *Zenith Global Consultancy Group* are invited by the *National Committee of the Ministry of Science and Technology* to review all national activities concerning PGR related to food and agriculture, with the aim of developing goals, priorities and strategies on the subject for the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Republic of Tanwambia. The company that prepares the best review and develops the best goal, priorities and strategies will be nominated permanent adviser to the National Committee. Each group was thereafter required to make a presentation convincing the National Committee that it is best suited to permanently advise the Committee. At the same time, as each group is preparing its presentation to the National Committee, the National Committee sits and deliberates its priorities and interests.

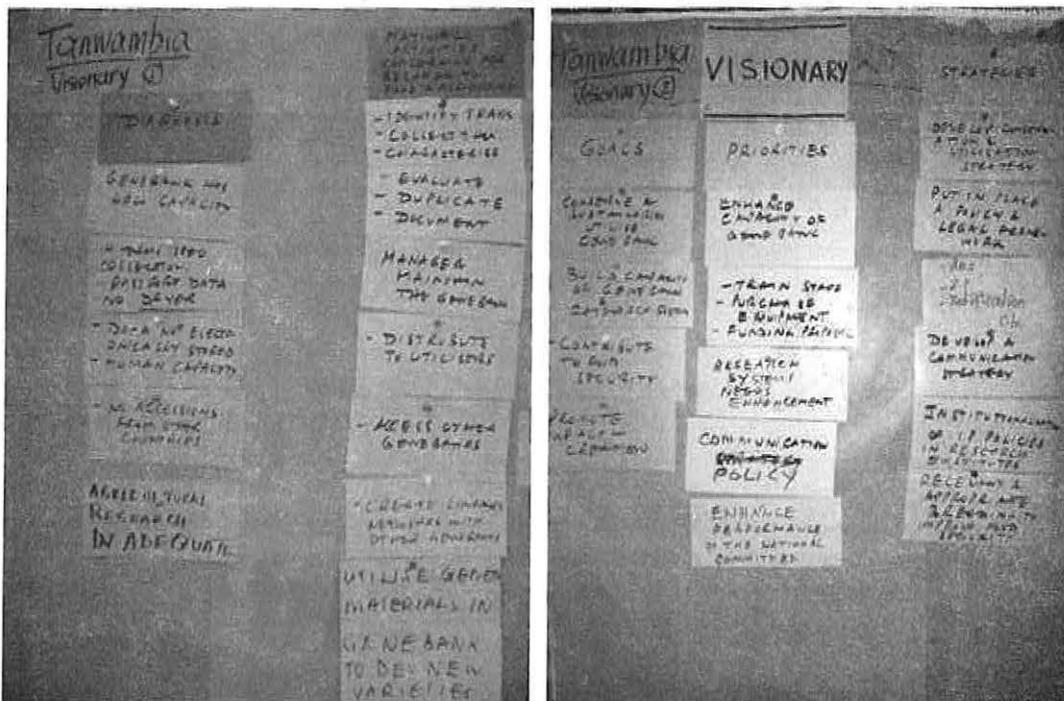
In the second part of the exercise, having made their presentations to the National Committee, as the National Committee retires to deliberate on the proposals made, both groups meet to discuss what their proposals were and what they could have done to improve them.

The third part involves the National Committee holding an open session where it pronounces its decision and names the winning team. The process that this follows cannot be better presented than by the flow chart herein below.

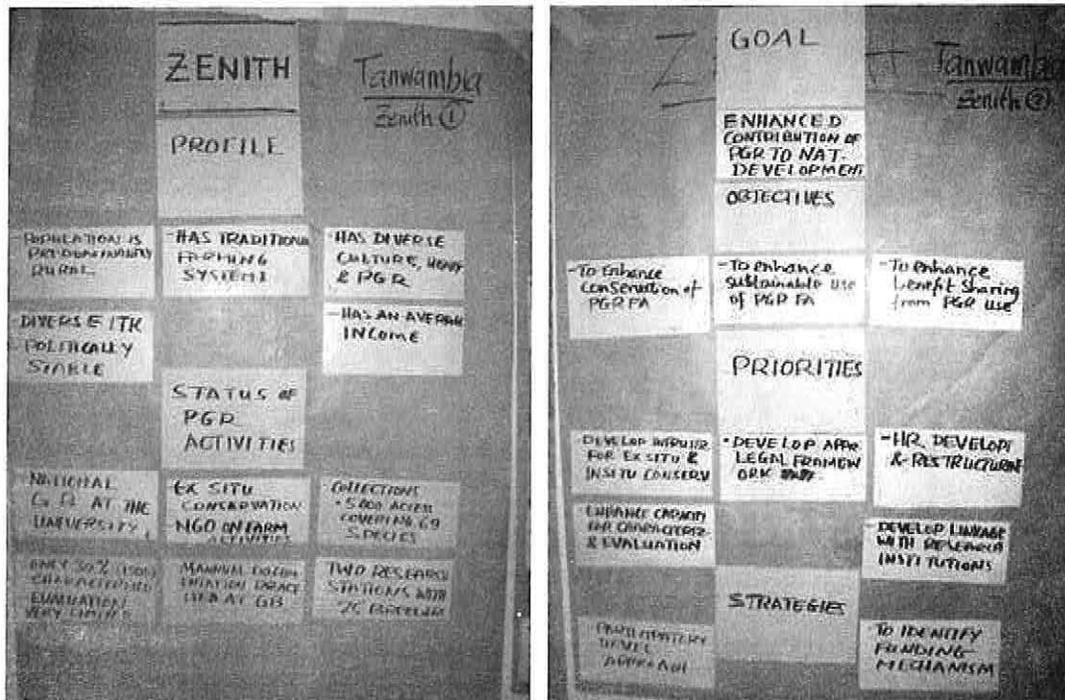


Republic of Tanwanbia flow chart

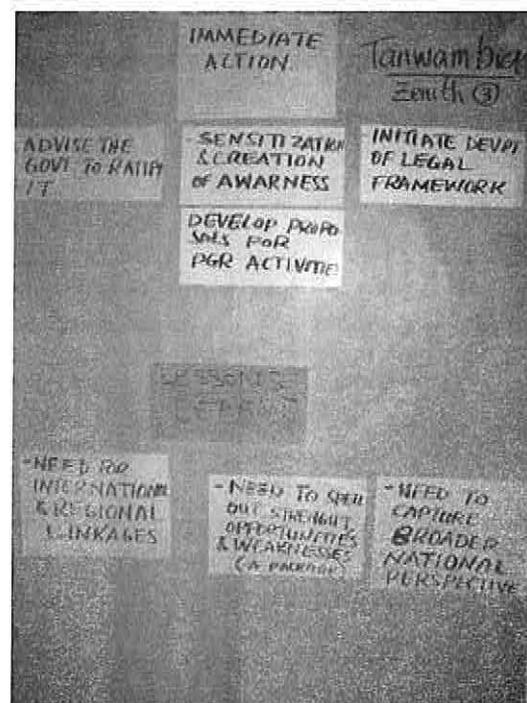
The Groups made their presentations, which are hereunder



Visionary presentation: photos 1 and 2



Zenith presentation: photos 1 and 2



Zenith Presentation: photo 3

Session 9 — Multiplier effect of the ToT Workshop Strategies and Follow-up Plans. This session involved all participants making and presenting action plans following the workshop. The participants were 'clustered' according to the countries. The organizers of the workshop also met and made follow-up plans, which were presented to the plenary as well.

The countries follow-up plans that were presented at the plenary are tabulated herein below.

Country	Action item	Who is responsible?	When?	Target or audience	Regional collaboration
Burundi	Develop legal frameworks in agricultural sector taking into account provision of conventions and treaties	Ministry of Agriculture	By June 2006	Decision-makers: Agriculture Environment Commerce Justice	EAPGREN, ECAPAPA and GRPI
	Workshop of public awareness on conservation of traditional crop species for research purposes	National Agricultural Research Institute (ISABU)	By March 2006	NARS: Policy-makers Farmers NGOs	EAPGREN, IPGRI and GRPI
	ToT on policy and laws related to PGR management	Global Biodiversity Institute Burundi (GBDI Burundi) Lawyers and expert groups	August 2006	Lawyers from: NARS Agriculture/ environment Justice and commerce Scientists Local communities	EAPGREN, IPGRI and LEAT
Eritrea	Prepare a report and present on issues of these workshops	The presenter of this plan	End of November 2005	Director General Research staff Genetic Resources Unit	No regional collaboration
	Assess and file properly the already signed MTA	Genetic resources unit	End of December 2005	Research Seed Unit Related Institutions	No regional collaboration
	Establish constant linkage with institutions that signed MTA with Eritrea	National Agricultural Research Institute Eritrea NARI	Early 2006 June 2006	All stakeholders All relevant institutions in Eritrea	EAPGREN GRPI
Kenya	Prepare workshop report	Each trainee at own institution Each trainee	Within 2 months	Immediate supervisors Technical staff in	IPGRI EAPGREN

	<p>Sensitize colleagues at institutional level</p> <p>Identify gaps in existing policies and laws (PGR)</p> <p>Sensitization seminar for policy-makers</p> <p>Conduct national training on PGR issues</p> <p>Input PGR issues in policies and laws under development</p>	<p>Trainees and working groups</p> <p>ToT team</p>	<p>After 2 months</p> <p>After 2 months</p> <p>As opportunity arises 2006</p> <p>May 2006</p>	<p>policy and PGR</p> <p>CEOs Heads of departments in relevant institutions</p> <p>Breeders Regulators NGOs and private companies</p> <p>Extension officers Farmers Lawyers</p>	<p>IPGRI GRPI EAPGREN FAO</p>
Ethiopia	<p>Finalize draft ABS model document (African model law)</p> <p>Develop ABS regulation</p> <p>National ToT on GR-policy/module</p>	<p>EPA/IBC</p> <p>IBC, EPA, ESTC, EARI</p> <p>IBC</p>	<p>Within 3 months</p> <p>Within a year</p> <p>Within 8 months</p>	<p>African delegates</p> <p>Key stakeholders (representatives)</p> <p>Key stakeholders (delegates)</p>	<p>African regional networks</p> <p>GRPI ASARECA</p> <p>GRPI ASARECA</p>
Madagascar	<p>Report to superior</p> <p>Compile relevant documents (workshop and others) on laws related to PCR multiply-share (availability document unit- GRP if French version)</p> <p>Reunion/seminars for sharing information</p>	<p>Alain Ramanantsoanirina</p> <p>FAO IPGRI/SADC InWent ASARECA</p>	<p>Within 2 weeks</p> <p>3 months</p> <p>Within 6 months as opportunity arises</p>	<p>DS</p> <p>Partners: NINVEF NAEP NGOs University</p> <p>Commodity group</p>	<p>When people are ready for ToT in Madagascar (backstopping institutions)</p>

Tanzania	Prepare and present back to office a report to respective institutions	Three (3) participants from Tanzania	Within 2 months	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security University of Dar-Es-Salaam	IPGRI
	Follow-up on preparations for PGRFA Legislation	Patrick Ngwediagi Dr W. Ntundu	After 2 months	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security Ministry of Natural Resources and tourism Vice President's Office (Environment) Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (CPD)	InWEnt ASARECA FAO
	Sensitization workshop for policy and decision-makers	Dr J. Kabudi Patrick Ngwediagi Dr W. Ntundu	After 2 months	Permanent Secretaries (relevant ministries)	
	ToT workshop for national scientists and other professionals	Dr J. Kabudi Patrick Ngwediagi Dr W. Ntundu	As opportunity arises (availability of resources)	Directors (government and public institutions)	
	Create public awareness through the media	Dr J. Kabudi	As opportunity arises	Agricultural scientists and lawyers Foresters Civil society Print and electronic media Public	
Rwanda	To organize a ToT workshop similar to this one To contribute in the domesticating of some relevant	Director General (ISAR) Lawyer (ISAR)	In 6 months (May 2006) for 5 days Continuously	Lawyers of Ministry of Agriculture Lawyer of Ministry of Environment Lawyers from the Ministry of Justice Heads of the following units: Biotechnologies	EAPGREN SEAPRI FAO

	<p>international convents</p> <p>To explain to my superiors what I learnt</p> <p>Lecture of IPRs and environmental law at N.U.R. Ministry of Culture</p>		<p>November 2005</p>	<p>(ISAR) Crop protection unit (ISAR) Livestock (ISAR) Soil management (ISAR) T.T.U. (ISAR)</p> <p>Lawyers from MINICOM and responsible of IP service</p>	
Sudan	<p>A lecture on international PRG instruments</p> <p>Conduct stakeholders workshop Regional National</p> <p>Meeting with stakeholders on IPRs' impacts on agriculture</p> <p>Literature on national, regional and international ABS regimes</p> <p>Establishment of legal regime and institutions</p>	<p>PGR Unit</p> <p>Ministries of Agriculture and Environment</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>HCENR Southern Sudan Centre/Statistics and Evaluation</p> <p>Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>Within 2 months</p> <p>After 2 months</p> <p>After 2 months</p> <p>Within 2 months</p> <p>A continuous process</p>	<p>Staff from research and agricultural departments</p> <p>Ministries Farmers Research institutes NGOs</p> <p>Researchers Producers Lawyers</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	<p>EAPGREN</p> <p>In-country EAPGREN</p> <p>In-country</p> <p>EAPGREN UNEP IPGRI FAO</p> <p>GRPI/IPGRI EAPGREN</p>
Uganda	<p>Consultative workshops on the PGRFA policy</p> <p>Training workshop on PGRFA workshop policy development</p> <p>Sharing experiences</p>	<p>National task force</p> <p>National task force</p> <p>ACODE</p>	<p>17th November 2005</p> <p>2006</p> <p>March 2006</p>	<p>Policy-makers on Biotechnology (Legislation on Biotechnology) Farmers</p> <p>Technocrats Civil society</p> <p>Regional scientists and lawyers</p>	<p>GRPI FAO</p> <p>GRPI ACODE EAPGREN</p>

Source: Country presentations and plenary discussions

The workshop organizers' future action plans are tabulated herein below

Action items	Who is responsible?	When?	Target or audience	Regional collaboration
1. GRPI East Africa plan for implementation of ITPGRFA	EAPGREN	2006	ToT trainees (ICIPE venue) and other policy-makers	GRPI, SEAPRI, ACODE, national institutions (NARS etc).
2. Public awareness of the learning module	GRPI Task forces	Permanent	Broad range of stakeholders	National institutions
3. IPGRI policy view/coordination	IPGRI	Late November 2005	IPGRI regional directors and senior managers	Inter-regional in IPGRI and TFLEN Out of other partners
4. Production and distribution of the ToT report	Organizers of this ToT	January February 2006	Trainees and trainers	Organizers
5. Workspace for follow-up of ToT	InWENT IPGRI-SSA GRPI	End of 2005	Participants of ToT Eastern and Southern Africa	

Source: Organizer's presentations and work plans

PAPA and workshop evaluation This session involved the workshop organizers setting in the process of evaluating the workshop proceedings and setting the stage for follow-up plans. It is an on-going process, which commenced immediately after the Session 9 and continues event after the workshop closure. The first part of this session involved the organizers implementing PAPA, which included compiling the countries and organizers, work plans and preparing this report. The second part involves establishing of an on-line shared workspace that is accessible to all participants of the workshop. This was created in January 2006 and all the workshop participants can access the workspace whose address is <http://totpolicyeca.updatelog.com>. The GRPI Global Coordinating Office is hosting and regularly updating the workspace.

Recommendations

Throughout the workshop, issues related to time were raised; that not enough time was allocated to discuss issues in full or that the exercises could not be completed within the allocated time. In our view, this was a reflection of the fact that the workshop was dealing with complex issues, a challenge that will be ever-present to policy makers while crafting national policies relating to plant genetic resources. However, flexibility exists: that the ToT may be implemented in parts and therefore

depending on situational needs more time may be spent on areas felt to be of importance to the participants.

From the follow-up activities that the participants offered to make as part of the multiplier effect to the workshop, it emerges clearly that forums similar to the ToT need to be created, either by workshops, seminars or presentation from the regional levels to departmental levels within national institutions. This will go a long way towards raising the awareness and increasing knowledge requisite to policy makers and other professionals that are involved in the day to day conservation and management of plant genetic resources but also in formulating national policies in this regard.

It emerged from the workshop that as management of plant genetic resources is an activity that involves multi-disciplinary professionals and many institutions at the national level, there is need for these institutions and professionals to find inter-linkages so as to provide a holistic approach towards plant genetic resources management. This will not only increase a better understanding of the subject but also increase efficiency and reduce transactional costs of germplasm conservation and exchange.

Finally, most of the participants have responded to the follow-up communications made by the organizers on progress of fulfilling the planned follow-up activities. Technical and financial support should continue to be given to the participants to enable them complete these planned activities.

Annexes

Annex 1: Final list of participants

No	Name	Email	Country
01	Mr Juvent Baramburiye Seed Specialist Institute des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi (ISABU) BP 795 Bujumbura, BURUNDI Tel: +257-22-3349 or 22 7350 Fax: +257-22-5798	juventbaramburiye@yahoo.fr or isabu@usan_bu.net	BURUNDI
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03	Mr Etienne Ruvebana Legal Officer Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Rwanda (ISAR) P O Box 138, Butare, RWANDA Tel: +250 08 42 88 25 Fax: +250 57 87 68	retienne12@yahoo.fr	RWANDA

No	Name	Email	Country
04	Mr Richard Ndegwa Ministry of Agriculture Hill Plaza P O Box 30028-00100 Nairobi KENYA Tel: +254 20 271 88 70 Fax: +254 20 272 05 86 Mobile: +254 722 883 835	ndegwarichard@yahoo.com	KENYA
05	Dr El Tahir Ibrahim Mohammed Head, Plant Genetic Resources Unit Agricultural Research Corporation -ARC P O Box 126 Wad Medani, SUDAN Tel: +249-511-840031 Mobile: +249-912536114 Fax: +249-511-843213 or 840031	eltahir@sudanmail.net.sd	SUDAN
06	Mr John Mulumba Wasswa Curator Entebbe Botanical Gardens National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO) P O Box 295 Entebbe, UGANDA Tel: +256-41-320638 Fax: +256-41-321070	curator@infocom.co.ug	UGANDA
07	Dr Girma Balcha Institute of Biodiversity Conservation P O Box 30726 Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA Tel: +251-11-6615 607/6627 504/ 6612 244 Fax: +251-11-66 27 730/ 66 13 722	ibcar@ethionet.et	ETHIOPIA
08	Mr Zachary K Muthamia Officer-in-charge Kenya Agricultural Research Institute KARI-Muguga, P O Box 781 Kikuyu, KENYA Tel: +254-66-32587 or 066-33091 Fax: +254-66-32587 Mobile: +254 722 352 305	ngbk@wananchi.com	KENYA

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11	Mr. Patrick N. Ngwediagi Registrar, Plant Breeders Rights Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security PO BOX 9192 Dar es Salaam TANZANIA Tel: +255 22 286 1404 Fax: +255 22 286 2077	ngwedi@yahoo.com	TANZANIA
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13	Ms Eunice R. Musiime Research fellow/Policy Analyst IPR & Biotechnology Policy Programme ACODE PO BOX 29836 Kampala UGANDA Tel: +006-41-530798 Mobile : +006-77-429837	emusiime@acode-u.org ; musiimee@yahoo.com	UGANDA
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17	Dr. Edilegnaw Wale Ethiopian Economic Association/ Ethiopian Economic Policy Research Institute PO BOX 34282, Addis Ababa ETHIOPIA Tel: +251-11-416-21-21 Fax: +251-11-416-09-67	ewale@uni-bonn.de or edilegnaw@fastmail.fm	ETHIOPIA
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Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Monday, Nov. 7	Tuesday, Nov. 8	Wednesday, Nov. 9	Thursday, Nov. 10	Friday, Nov. 11
<p>8:30 – 9:00 <i>Welcome</i> Prof. Christian Borgemeister/Peter Munyi/Jaime Estrella/ Alice Eymard-Duvernay/Abebe Demissie</p> <p>9:00 – 10:30 <i>Session 1. Introduction to the ToT workshop</i> Jaime Estrella/Alice Eymard-Duvernay</p>	<p>8:30 – 9:00 <i>Opening of the day's activities</i> Wivine Ntamubano/Juven Baramburiye</p> <p>9:00 – 10:30 <i>Session 5. The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</i> Beatrice King'ori/ Fiona Bayiga</p>	<p>8:30 – 9:00 <i>Opening of the day's activities</i> El Tahir Mohammed/Wazaeli Ntundu</p> <p>9:00 – 10:30 <i>Session 5. (Continued)</i></p>	<p>8:30 – 9:00 <i>Opening of the day's activities</i> Carlo Fadda</p> <p>9:00 – 9:30 <i>Session 7. (Continued - Regional policy instruments, developments and trends in Sub-Saharan Africa (presentation)</i> Chuoel Dhol/Kent Nnadozie</p> <p>9:30 – 10:30 <i>Session 7A. Identifying objectives, priorities and common approaches (exercise 7A)</i> Zachary Muthamia/Alice Eymard-Duvernay</p>	<p>8:30 – 9:00 <i>Opening of the day's activities</i> Eunice Musiime/Eshetayehu Tefera</p> <p>9:00 – 10:30 <i>Session 8. Developing goals, priorities and strategies for plant genetic resources for the Republic of Tanwambia: A hypothetical case (presentation and exercise)</i> Jaime Estrella/ Abebe Demissie</p>
10:30 – 10:45 Tea/coffee break				
<p>10:45 – 12:00 <i>Session 2. History and development of law and policy; the FAO Global System (presentation and exercise)</i> John Mulumba Wasswa/Robert Lettington</p> <p>12:00 – 13:00 <i>Session 3. Centres of origin, movement and value of plant genetic resources (presentation and exercise)</i> Girma Balcha/Abebe Demissie</p>	<p>10:45 – 12:30 <i>Session 5. Exercise 5A</i> Abebe Demissie</p> <p>12:30 – 13:00 <i>Session 5. Exercise 5B</i> Peter Munyi</p>	<p>10:45 – 13:00 <i>Session 6. IPRs: An introduction to the TRIPS Agreement, UPOV 1978 and 1991, and pertinent WIPO treaties (presentation and exercise)</i> Allain Ramanantsoarina/Kent Nnadozie</p>	<p>10:45 – 12:15 <i>Session 7A. (Continued)</i> Zachary Muthamia/Alice Eymard-Duvernay</p> <p>12:15 – 13:00 <i>Session 7B. Developing a draft segment of an ABS regime (exercise 7B)</i> Asmerom Kidane/Kent Nnadozie</p>	<p>10:45 – 13:00 <i>Session 8. (Continued)</i> Jaime Estrella/Abebe Demissie</p>
13:00 – 14:00 Lunch				
<p>14:00 – 15:30 <i>Session 3. (Continued)</i></p>	<p>14:00 – 15:30 <i>Session 5. (Exercise 5B continued)</i></p>	<p>14:00 - 15:30 <i>Session 7. Regional policy instruments, developments and trends in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA): Current status in the countries</i> Country presentations</p>	<p>14:00 – 15:30 <i>Session 7B. (Continued)</i> Asmerom Kidane/Kent Nnadozie</p>	<p>14:00 – 15:30 <i>Session 9. Multiplier effect of this ToT workshop: Strategies and follow-up plans</i> Rose Ndegwa/Abebe Demissie</p>
15:30 – 15:45 Tea/coffee break				
<p>15:45 – 17:15 <i>Session 4. The Convention on Biological Diversity: Making access decisions (presentation and exercise)</i> Patrick Ngwedagi/John Kabudi</p> <p>17:15 – 17:30 <i>Feedback on the day's activities and PAPA</i></p> <p>18:00 – 19:00 <i>Social event</i></p>	<p>15:45 – 17:15 <i>Session 5. Exercise 5C</i> Robert Lettington</p> <p>17:15 – 17:30 <i>Feedback on the day's activities and PAPA</i></p>	<p>15:45 – 20:00 <i>Guided tour. Visit to Nairobi National Park. Dinner at Carnivore Restaurant.</i></p>	<p>15:45 – 17:00 <i>Session 7C. Reflecting on biosafety (exercise 7C)</i> Etienne Ruvebana/Rose Ndegwa</p> <p>17:00 – 17:30 <i>Feedback on the day's activities and PAPA</i></p>	<p>15:45 – 16:15 <i>Session 9. (Continued)</i></p> <p>16:15 – 17:15 <i>Session 10. PAPA and workshop evaluation</i> Jaime Estrella/Abebe Demissie/ Peter Munyi/Alice Eymard-Duvernay</p> <p>17:15 – 17:30 <i>Final remarks, closing session and award of certificates</i></p>

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7–11 November 2005

Name: Dr. Girma Balcha

Organization: Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (IBC), Ethiopia

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
Draft guidelines for ABS			√
Arrange/create (training) awareness workshop based on this module for the relevant stakeholders		√	
Purchase equipment for the genebank (note from organisers: item is not policy related)		After 4 months	
Finalise ABS model document for Africa to be presented to COP		After 2 months	

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Dr. Girma Balcha
Organization/centre:	Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (IBC)
Name of immediate superior:	Text missing
Title of immediate superior:	Text missing
Full address:	Text missing
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PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7–11 November 2005

Name: Juvent Baramburiye

Organization: Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi (ISABU), Burundi

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
Inform relevant policy makers to ratify the conventions and treaties as the country is already a member to those	✓		✓
To domesticate those treaties and take them into the national policy and legislation	✓		✓
To help in the interpretation of articles included in CBD, IT and other frameworks as they relate to the agricultural field	✓	✓	✓

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Juvent Baramburiye
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PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7-11 November 2005

Name: **Fiona Bayiga**

Organization: Registrar General's Department; Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs; Uganda

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
Write a report on the training	√		
Share the workshop objectives and outcomes with task force working on the domestication of the IT			√
Hold stakeholder workshop on PGRFA policy (note from organisers: on what topics areas? Brief details needed; most likely the IT?)	√		
Explore ways and means of holding a training event in my country with the Ugandan participants of this ToT.			√

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Ms. Fiona Bayiga
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PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7–11 November 2005

Name: John Chuol Dhol

Organization: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Government of South Sudan; Juba

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
Establish legal regime and competent institutions in South Sudan	√	√	
Development of a global partnership to increase donor flows and international support	√	√	
Development of relevant and flexible policies that would ensure a stable macro-economic framework in South Sudan	√	√	
Conduct stakeholders' workshops on natural resources management (note from organisers: could you please be more specific; item is broad)	√	√	

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Dr. John Chuol Dhol
Organization/centre:	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Government of Government of South Sudan; Juba
Name of immediate superior:	Jaden Tugon Emilo
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PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7–11 November 2005

Name: **Ibrahim Mohamed El Tahir**

Organization: PGR Unit, ARC, Sudan

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
A seminar/lecture on international instruments related to PGR	✓		
Distribute copies of the ITPGRFA to the concerned parties in the related ministries and research institutes			✓
Organisation of a meeting involving all stakeholders to discuss the impacts of IPRs on agriculture in Sudan			✓
Collect and obtain literature of relevant ABS national, regional and international regimes.	✓		

RAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Dr. Ibrahim Mohamed El Tahir
Organization/centre:	PGR Unit, ARC
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PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7–11 November 2005

Name: Carlo Fadda

Organization: IPGRI- HQ; consultant and resource person GRPI-Vietnam

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
Report to supervisor(s) and discuss how to use what I have learnt in my present job	√		
Use the information when meeting with GRPI-Vietnam Task Force members (note from organisers: How about <i>applying</i> the info in addition to <i>using</i> it).	√		

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Carlo Fadda
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PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7–11 November 2005

Name: Palamagamba John Kabudi

Organization: Faculty of Law, University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
Participate in a national workshop for policy- and decision-makers and scientists as one of the facilitators			√
Organise teach-in seminars on legal issues related to plant genetic resources (PGR) and the IT at the Faculty of Law, University of Dar Es Salaam		√	
Participate in awareness-raising campaigns on the IT (FAO) and other PGR topics			√

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Dr. Palamagamba John Kabudi
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PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7-11 November 2005

Name: **Asmerom Kidane**

Organization: National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), Eritrea

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
Prepare a report of the ToT workshop for the institute	✓		
Prepare a PowerPoint presentation on workshop objectives and performance, for staff members	✓		
Debriefing the DG on the outcomes of the workshop	✓		
Assess the exchange of materials made with other countries	✓		
File properly MTA documents and familiarise them to the respective persons	✓		
Establish constant linkage (with whom?)		✓	
Update the linkages made with ICARDA, Klima, Bangor, ICRISAT-India on transfer agreements on barley, f. legumes, millet and sorghum, respectively		✓	
Prepare workshop on policy and law on GR (note from organisers: on what specific topics?)			✓

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Asmerom Kidane
Organization/centre:	National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), Eritrea
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Title of immediate superior:	Director General of NARI
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PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7–11 November 2005

Name: **Beatrice W. King'ori**

Organization: Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
Give my input for the development of relevant policies (topics: seed, food and nutrition)	√		
Sensitise policy makers and technical officers on the international treaties related to PGRFA.		√	
Share my learning experiences with my colleagues in the Ministry on topics such as PGR, ABS, biotech and implications on food security (note from organisers: How? What methods? Is this something where we can assist?)	√		

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Ms. Beatrice W. King'ori
Organization/centre:	Ministry of Agriculture, Nairobi, Kenya
Name of immediate superior:	Mr. John K. A. Cheluget
Title of immediate superior:	Director, Land and Crop Management
Full address:	Ministry of Agriculture P.O. Box 30028-00100 Nairobi, Kenya.
Telephone:	+ 254 20 2718870
Fax:	+ 254 20 2725774
E - mail:	Text missing
Internet:	Text missing

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7–11 November 2005
Name: John Mulumba Wasswa
 Organization: NARO, Uganda

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
Hold stakeholder workshop on PGRFA policy (note from organisers: Is this the one in the context of GRPI? How can we help?)	✓		
Training workshop on law and policy of relevance to management of PGR.		✓	
Make presentation on process of PGRFA policy development process in Uganda at regional meeting (details can be added in the other form)	Indication of time line is missing for this item		

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Mr. John Mulumba Wasswa
Organization/centre:	National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)
Name of immediate superior:	Mr. J. F. O. Esegu
Title of immediate superior:	Director
Full address:	Forestry Resources Research Institute P.O. Box 295 Entebbe, Uganda
Telephone:	+ 256 41320341
Fax:	+ 256 4121070
E-mail:	foridir@infocom.co.ug
Internet:	Text missing. NARO published/updated web site recently.

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7–11 November 2005

Name: Eunice Rhoda H. Musiime

Organization: Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE, Uganda)

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
Training workshop on CBD and IT (note of the organisers: details missing on use of the learning module, what tentative sections?)		√	
Back to the office and report	√		

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Ms. Eunice Rhoda H. Musiime
Organization/centre:	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE, Uganda)
Name of immediate superior:	Mr. Godber Tumushabe
Title of immediate superior:	Executive Director
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Telephone:	+ 256 41 530798
Fax:	Info missing
E-mail:	g.tumushabe@acode-u.org acode@acode-u.org
Internet:	www.acode.org

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7–11 November 2005

Name: Zachary K. Muthamia

Organization: Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), Muguga Station
(National Genebank of Kenya)

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
Prepare a summary of presentations of the module	✓		
Call a genebank senior staff meeting and give a recap	✓		
Organise a seminar at duty centre level		✓	
Organise a meeting with potential trainees		✓	
Conduct a ToT workshop (note from organisers: please add brief info in the other form in regard to: when (tentative??), what components of module, audience, etc.)			✓

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Mr. Zachary K. Muthamia
Organization/centre:	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) (National Genebank of Kenya)
Name of immediate superior:	Dr. Gitonga Waweru
Title of immediate superior:	Centre Director
Full address:	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) National Genebank of Kenya P.O. Box 30148 Nairobi, Kenya
Telephone:	+ 254 66 32587 or 0722 352305 (mobile?)
Fax:	+ 254 66 32587
E-mail:	ngbk@wananchi.com
Internet:	Text missing

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7–11 November 2005

Name: **Richard Ndegwa**

Organization: Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
Report to my immediate boss on the workshop	√		
Share information on the IT and CBD with my boss and colleagues	√		
Describe the issues on UPOV and TRIPs agreement to my immediate boss (and colleagues?)	√		
Share new ideas learnt on regional regulations and instruments with colleagues involved in policy formulation		√	

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Mr. Richard Ndegwa
Organization/centre:	Ministry of Agriculture (Liaison Division)
Name of immediate superior:	Mr. Peter T. Ibeere
Title of immediate superior:	Senior Deputy Director
Full address:	P. O. Box 30028-00100, Nairobi, Kenya
Telephone:	+ 254 020 2710911
Fax:	+ 254 020 2710911
E-mail:	Text missing.
Internet:	Text missing.

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7–11 November 2005

Name: Patrick N. Ngwediagi

Organization: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Tanzania

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
Prepare and present a report of this event to office	√		
Hold a ToT for national scientists (note from organisers: details of this can be added in the other form you just received)			√
Follow up preparations for PGR legislation		√	
Create public awareness through media (note from organisers: details of this can be added in the other form you just received)			√

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Mr. Patrick N. Ngwediagi
Organization/centre:	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
Name of immediate superior:	Dr. Jeremiah Haki
Title of immediate superior:	Director of Research and Training
Full address:	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security P.O. Box 9192 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Telephone:	+ 255 22 286 1404
Fax:	+ 255 22 2861 403
E-mail:	ngwedi@yahoo.com
Internet:	www.kilimo.go.tz (note from organisers: excellent web site!)

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7–11 November 2005

Name: **Wivine Ntamubano**

Organization: Faculty of Sciences, University of Burundi, Burundi

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
Report of this ToT workshop on ABS policy and other topics to lawyers (and other staff members?)	√		
Research on movements and value of collected genetic resources in Burundi			√ (your mark is not clear)
Public awareness on policy (e.g. ABS) considerations		√	
ToT on ABS issues for scientists involved in GR management			√

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Ms. Wivine Ntamubano
Organization/centre:	Faculty of Sciences, University of Burundi P. O. Box 2700 Bujumbura, Burundi
Name of immediate superior:	Text missing (Dean of Faculty of Sciences)
Title of immediate superior:	Dean, Faculty of Sciences
Full address:	Faculty of Sciences, University of Burundi P.O. Box 2700 Bujumbura, Burundi
Telephone:	Mob.: + 257 0835 240; res. : + 257 235585
Fax:	+ 257 223491/223288
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Internet:	www.ub.sciences.edu.bi

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7–11 November 2005

Name: Dr. Wazael Hillary Ntundu

Organization: National Plant Genetic Resources Centre, Tanzania

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
Prepare and present to the office a report to TPRI scientists and the authority	√		
Hold a ToT event for national scientists			√
Follow up preparations for PGRFA legislation		√	
Create public awareness through media (note from organisers: on what specific topics)			√

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Dr. Wazael Hillary Ntundu
Organization/centre:	National Plant Genetic Resources Centre P.O. Box 3024 Arusha, Tanzania
Name of immediate superior:	Mr. H. B. Akonaay
Title of immediate superior:	Curator
Full address:	P.O. Box 3024 Arusha, Tanzania
Telephone:	+ 255 27 2509674
Fax:	+ 255 27 250 9674
E-mail:	Mzee21@yahoo.com (bounced back!)
Internet:	Text missing? Not applicable?

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7–11 November 2005

Name: Alain Ramanantsoanirina

Organization: SRR, FOFIFA ANTSIRABE, Madagascar

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
Report to my superior(s) about the workshop	√		
Multiply the documents (if possible, budget issues) and share them with colleagues and commodity group.	√		
Compile information (national and international) about laws and policy relevant to GR management (note from organisers: have a look at www.pibs.info and FAO, CBD sites)		√	√
Make that information available at the documentation unit		√	√
Give seminars/meetings to keep stakeholders and commodity groups informed, and to explain the usefulness and issues about national laws related to PGRFA (e.g. IT, CBD, etc.)			√

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Dr. Alain Ramanantsoanirina
Organization/centre:	FOFIFA- Cenraderu
Name of immediate superior:	Rabenatoandro Yvonne
Title of immediate superior:	Directeur Scientifique (DS)
Full address:	B.P. 1690, Antananarivo, 101 Route d'Andraisoro, Ampandrianomby, Antananarivo, Madagascar
Telephone:	+ 261 20 22 401 30
Fax:	+ 261 20 22 402 70
E-mail:	fofifamada@wanadoo.mg or fofifadg@wanadoo.mg
Internet:	www.takelaka.fofifa.rdts.mg

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7–11 November 2005

Name: Etienne Ruvebana

Organization: Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Rwanda (ISAR)

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
To talk first to my employer about what I learnt from this workshop	√		
To talk to my superiors about some priorities and topics that I learnt from this workshop	√		
To contribute in 'domesticating' some conventions in our legislation (note from organisers: more level of specificity. Which ones?)	√	√	
Organise a similar ToT workshop		√	

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Mr. Etienne Ruvebana
Organization/centre:	Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Rwanda (ISAR)
Name of immediate superior:	Dr. Mark Cyubahiro Bagabe
Title of immediate superior:	Director General of ISAR
Full address:	P. O. Box 138 Butare, Rwanda
Telephone:	+ 250 08304197
Fax:	+ 250 530145
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Internet:	Text missing? Not applicable?

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on “Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa”

Venue & date: Duduville, ICIPE Campus; 7–11 November 2005

Name: Eshetayehu Tefera

Organization: Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (IBC), Ethiopia

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
I plan to:			
Conduct similar ToT for:			
(a) Task force in GRPI-Ethiopia	✓		✓
(b) Other key/relevant institutions at federal level.	✓		✓
(c) Key institutions at provincial level.	✓		✓
After ABS endorsement translate it to strategic action documents (note from organisers: item is not clear)			✓
Awareness at all levels within the country on these ABS legislations			✓
Translate into action			✓

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Mr. Eshetayehu Tefera
Organization/centre:	Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (IBC)
Name of immediate superior:	Dr. Girma Balcha
Title of immediate superior:	General Manager, IBC
Full address:	Institute of Biodiversity Conservation P.O. Box 30726 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Telephone:	+ 251 11 6615607 or 6627504 or 6612244
Fax:	+ 251 11 6627730 or 6613722
E-mail:	ibcar@ethionet.et
Internet:	Text missing. Not applicable?

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

SECOND STAGE

Your work plan and multiplier effect

Regional ToT Workshop on "Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in Eastern and Central Africa"

Venue & date: ICIPE Campus; 7–11 November 2005

Name: **Edilegnaw Wale**

Organization: Ethiopian Economic Association (EEA/EEPRI), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Action items	Start to implement action plan (check if known)		
	Within 2 months	After 2 months	As opportunity arises
<p>I plan to:</p> <p>Take part in a ToT organised in Ethiopia on genetic resources policy and law interventions (note from organisers: Act as resource person)</p> <p>GRPI-Ethiopia economists' national workshop (note from organisers:</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>*: Provided that all concerned stakeholders...(?) text missing</p> <p>** : GRPI-Ethiopia action plan based on the approval of GRPI-Ethiopia economics proposal</p>		√**	√*

PAPA (Participant Action Plan Approach)

Supervisor's contact details

Name:	Dr. Edilegnaw Wale
Organization/centre:	Ethiopian Economic Association (EEA) / Ethiopian Economic Policy Research Institute (EEPRI) (post-doc fellow with ZEF, Germany, in collaboration with GRPI).
Name of immediate superior:	John Mburu (ZEF); Assefa Admassie (EEA); GRPI Coordinator
Title of immediate superior:	Text missing, Edilegnaw
Full address:	Text missing, Edilegnaw
Telephone:	Text missing, Edilegnaw
Fax:	Text missing, Edilegnaw
E-mail:	Text missing, Edilegnaw
Internet:	Text missing, Edilegnaw

Annex 4: Online organizer for follow-up of the PAPA second stage

Remember the ToT workshop in ICIPE, Nairobi, Kenya? It's time to continue the follow-up of PAPA and the multiplier effect!!

Response from [name of participant]

GUIDELINES FOR THE QUESTIONNAIRES

Dear participants of the ToT in ECA:

We are attaching two questionnaires; it will take you 10-15 minutes to complete the requested information. Please read the following instructions carefully before completing the questionnaires.

- Questionnaire 1 has nine questions (each related to an individual action item of your work plan and multiplier effect). Please duplicate this form as many times as matches the number of action items you have in the work plan you defined in Nairobi. Please refer to your attached PAPA form. If you have comments to your current PAPA form in electronic version, please let us know. In some cases, information is missing: Please complete it, if this applies to your case!
- Please state each action item at the top of each questionnaire page. For question no. 1, please indicate if you have tried to carry out this item or if you have not yet tried to do so.
- If you have tried to carry out an action, please answer questions 2-6; if you have not tried to carry out an action, please answer questions 7-9. If you need more space, please use the back of the page or add another page in this electronic document.
- Questionnaire 2 asks questions about other actions that were not part of your action plan. Please fill in this page, if there are any other actions you have taken as a direct result of the training you received during the workshop.
- When you have completed the questionnaire(s), please e-mail them to us as soon as possible.
- Our e-mail to return the documents is: info-grpi@cqi-ar.org.

After we have received your completed questionnaire(s), we will combine your answers with those of the other participants. As we discussed during the workshop in Nairobi, you can be absolutely sure that we will treat your answers with the utmost confidentiality.

We will use the information to facilitate the implementation of your work plan and multiplier effect to the extent possible. The information will be used also to describe the effects of the workshop, so information received from you is of importance to all participants. The final report (which we will submit to you soon) will be based on this info too!

Thank you very much, in advance, for taking the time to complete and return the questionnaire(s) to us.

Asante! (Thank you!)

FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONNAIRE 1

Workshop on Law and Policy of Relevance to the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in ECA

7-11 November 2005, Nairobi, Kenya

Name: Name here

Organization: Text here

Action item: [from your work plan and multiplier effect]

<p>1. Did you try to carry out this action item? <input type="checkbox"/> YES (if yes, please answer questions 2-6 below) * <input type="checkbox"/> NO (if not yet, please answer questions 7-9 below)</p>	
<p>2. Please describe <u>how</u> you tried to implement this item. Explain here if possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• what you did <input type="checkbox"/> how you did it• who was involved <input type="checkbox"/> how often you tried it <p>Your text here</p> <p>3. Please describe the <u>results</u> on you, on others, or on the organization.</p> <p>Your text here</p> <p>4. How do you <u>feel</u> about what happened? (please <input type="checkbox"/> one box)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> positive <input type="checkbox"/> negative<input type="checkbox"/> part positive & negative <input type="checkbox"/> do not know yet <p>5. What kind of <u>problems</u> did you encounter in trying to implement this action item?</p> <p>Your text here</p> <p>6. Do you think that you will <u>continue</u> to try out this action?</p> <p>Your text here</p>	<p>7. Please describe <u>why</u> you were not able to carry out this item yet, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• has the right opportunity not presented itself?• have things in the organization changed such that the item is no longer relevant?• do you need other information or skills to try this? (if so, what information or skills?) <p>Your text here</p> <p>8. Can the action item <u>still</u> be done? If so, what is needed to make it happen?</p> <p>Your text here</p> <p>9. Are you still <u>interested</u> ? If NO, why not?</p> <p>Your text here</p>

