

November 2003



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Item 4.3 of the Draft Provisional Agenda

COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

WORKING GROUP ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Second Session

Rome, 5- 7 November 2003

FACILITATING MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF *GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION:* STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

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the consultation

A Facilitating Mechanism:

**For the Implementation of the Global Plan of Action
for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization
of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**

Stakeholder Consultation

Hosted By:

**Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**

**International Plant Genetic
Resources Institute**

Rome, Italy 23 – 25 July 2003

REPORT OF THE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

I. INTRODUCTION

1. A stakeholder consultation was convened 23- 25 July 2003, as agreed by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Commission), to assist in further developing a Facilitating Mechanism for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Global Plan of Action). The meeting was co-hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI). Mr. Eng Siang Lim (Malaysia) agreed to chair the consultation, which was attended by a diverse range of stakeholders. The list of participants is attached as *Appendix A*.
2. A Background Paper was prepared to assist stakeholders in their deliberations and the several relevant documents were also provided in advance of the consultation. During the consultation a number of key presentations were made to provide stakeholders with additional background information, including an overview of the operation of an established facilitating mechanism. The documents provided to the stakeholders and the presentations given during the workshop are shown in *Appendix B*.

II. OPENING OF THE CONSULTATION

3. Mr. Eng Siang Lim welcomed participants to the consultation. He provided a brief overview of past efforts to implement the Global Plan of Action, and observed that there had been limited success in mobilizing the resources required to fully implement the Plan. Mr. Eng Siang Lim stressed that the consultation provided an important opportunity to exchange views on the further elaboration of the Facilitating Mechanism, which would facilitate implementation of the Global Plan of Action. Mr. Eng Siang Lim noted that the stakeholder consultation had been requested by the Commission, and that the consultation would provide valuable advice to the Commission and its Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. He emphasized that the consultation was to gather the views of stakeholders, and that it was not necessary to achieve consensus on all matters. Mr. Eng Siang Lim introduced the proposed Agenda for the meeting, which was agreed to by stakeholders as given in *Appendix C*.
4. Mr. Mahmoud Solh, Director of the Plant Production and Protection Division welcomed all participants to the consultation on behalf of the Director-General of FAO. He highlighted the importance of receiving advice from stakeholders in order to further advance the Facilitating Mechanism. Mr. Solh indicated that both FAO and IPGRI are committed to the Global Plan of Action and see the Facilitating Mechanism as an important tool to enhance its implementation.

5. Ms. Coosje Hoogendoorn, Deputy Director General of IPGRI welcomed all participants on behalf of the Director General of IPGRI. She underlined the importance of the Global Plan of Action to IPGRI, as it provides the programmatic framework for the institutional agenda and for the CGIAR's System-wide Genetic Resources Programme (SGRP) in the area of plant genetic resources conservation and use. She noted the importance of the consultation in furthering the development of the Facilitating Mechanism. Ms. Hoogendoorn wished participants a successful meeting indicating that she looked forward to seeing the results of the consultation.
6. Mr. Jose T. Esquinas-Alcazar, Secretary, Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, welcomed the stakeholders to the consultation, noting that the Commission had already provided some advice on the development of a Facilitating Mechanism, which would be helpful in considering this matter. Mr. Esquinas stressed that the report of the consultation would provide important advice to both the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources that will meet later in 2003, and to the Commission, which would consider the Facilitating Mechanism at its next session in 2004. He also provided an update on the status of ratifications of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA).

III. DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FACILITATING MECHANISM

7. In providing their advice, stakeholders were requested to consider the following possible elements of the Facilitating Mechanism: Objectives, Operating Principles, Main Activities, and Operational Structure. Participants were also asked to provide their views on the roles of stakeholders in the development and implementation of the Facilitating Mechanism.

A. Objectives

8. To assist the stakeholders in considering the possible objectives for the Facilitating Mechanism, the secretariat proposed the following objectives:
 - To enhance progress in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action by facilitating access by countries, in particular developing countries, to external technical, financial or material resources to address national Global Plan of Action priorities, complementing the countries' own investments in Global Plan of Action implementation.
 - To facilitate the collaborative implementation of the relevant provisions of the ITPGRFA, in particular the Treaty's funding strategy.
9. Stakeholders generally agreed that the main objective of the Facilitating Mechanism was to facilitate access to resources to advance implementation of the Global Plan of Action by developing countries. However, there was some disagreement on the specific role that the Facilitating Mechanism should play in achieving this objective.

Several stakeholders proposed that the main objective of the Facilitating Mechanism should be to provide a “clearing-house” function, to ensure that all countries had improved access to data and information that would enable improved implementation of the Global Plan of Action. All stakeholders agreed that managing information would be a key activity of the Facilitating Mechanism. However, several stakeholders indicated that they believed that the Facilitating Mechanism must play a much more active role in mobilizing all types of resources, and disseminating information was a necessary activity but should not be the main focus for the Facilitating Mechanism.

10. Stakeholders did not attempt to achieve consensus on the exact wording of the objective of the Facilitating Mechanism given their differences in views on its main functions. However, they noted that there was general agreement that the main objective was the improved mobilization of the resources to support country implementation of the Global Plan of Action focusing on priority needs, and that wording of the objective should be left to the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Stakeholders provided the following advice to assist the Working Group:
 - The objective should be “shorter” and “crisper”.
 - The Facilitating Mechanism should emphasize facilitation and coordination, and this should be reflected in the objective.
 - Changing *complementing* to *supporting* in the proposed objective listed above would be appropriate.
 - Some stakeholders indicated that the first objective could reflect the need to mobilize resources to further implement the Global Plan of Action, and that a second objective could be developed with a focus on the clearing-house function.
 - Several stakeholders, in particular from developing countries, stressed that implementation of the Global Plan of Action had not been fully internalized, and that while institutions had been designated to implement the Plan, national support for implementation was not always adequate. They indicated that a key objective for the Facilitating Mechanism would therefore be to assist in building the necessary national support and capacity to advance implementation of the Global Plan of Action.
11. With respect to a second objective proposed to the stakeholders regarding the development of options for the funding strategy of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources, the Secretariat noted that this was specifically requested by the Commission to assist the Governing Body of the Treaty consider the funding strategy at its first meeting. Several stakeholders did not agree that there needed to be an objective directly relating to the Facilitating Mechanism and the ITPGRFA and its funding Strategy, as this is really an activity (see activity Aiv below).

B. Operational Principles

12. Stakeholders considered the need for establishing a set of operational principles for the Facilitating Mechanism. The following views were expressed.

The Facilitating Mechanism:

- needs to “add value” to existing activities and structures, and thus avoid duplication of efforts while identifying new opportunities;
- must be flexible in its operation to promote innovative partnerships and creative solutions to issues;
- must focus on facilitation and provide a catalytic approach to mobilize diverse interests in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action and attracting new resources and partners;
- should promote and assist collaboration and coordination of related activities among those engaged in the implementation of relevant international agreements such as the ITPGRFA and the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- should be responsive or demand driven in assisting countries;
- should utilize the results of monitoring of the Global Plan of Action, and use of indicators to assist in identifying gaps and priorities;
- should be guided by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and its Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources, and operate in a transparent manner;
- must be respectful of national sovereignty;
- should promote a results based and adaptive approach to achieve implementation of the Global Plan of Action building on current arrangements and successes;
- should assist in promoting understanding of the linkages between plant genetic resources conservation and utilization and sustainable development;
- should focus on activities for which a comparative advantage has been identified;
- should assist in building knowledge management capacity as a basis for decision-making; and

- should promote the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, and provide a bridge among diverse interests particularly farmers, the plant breeding sector and the seed sector.
13. While discussion among stakeholders resulted in a relatively broad perspective on the operational modalities of the Facilitating Mechanism, several stakeholders stressed the view that the Facilitating Mechanism should promote innovative and flexible partnerships and arrangements. New ways of doing business need to be pursued in order to significantly advance implementation of the Global Plan of Action.
 14. Some stakeholders stressed the view that the operational principles of the Facilitating Mechanism should reflect the need for the active participation of all stakeholders in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, and especially farmers and farmers' organizations and other members of civil society. While all stakeholders agreed that participatory approaches were essential in the successful implementation of the Global Plan of Action, some stakeholders expressed the view that the role of the Facilitating Mechanism at the national level was not direct engagement of stakeholders, but rather it should facilitate participation through improving global dissemination of information and identifying best practices in terms of participatory processes or other means.
 15. Several stakeholders expressed the view that the operational approach to the Facilitating Mechanism required a step-by-step approach, beginning with a focus on information services, and expanding to other activities based on demand as expressed by countries, and as the relationship between the Facilitating Mechanism and the ITPGRFA is refined.

C. Activities

16. Stakeholders were requested to provide their views on the activities of the Facilitating Mechanism, and were asked to attempt to identify what they considered should be the core or main activities. Stakeholders identified six main activities for the Facilitating Mechanism, which are presented below. Consensus was achieved on activities Ai through Aiv. However, some stakeholders could not agree with activities Bi and Bii being included as core activities of the Facilitating Mechanism. Many stakeholders indicated that activity Aii should be time-bound and evaluated after a reasonable period in order to determine whether this activity should be a continuous function of the Facilitating Mechanism.

Consensus activities:

- Ai. The Facilitating Mechanism should facilitate and create opportunities to access financial, technical, material and information resources by providing information on:

- Sources and availability of such resources;
 - Linkages among stakeholders;
 - Donor and recipient priorities, roles and conditions;
 - Best practices and standards and procedures; success stories;
 - Networking; and
 - Plans, commitments, targets and indicators.
- Aii. The Facilitating Mechanism should facilitate and catalyze new partnerships to implement the Global Plan of Action by promoting opportunities among a wide-range of interests involving international organizations; non-governmental organizations including farmers' organizations and foundations; plant breeders and the seed sector; and other private sector interests.
- Aiii. The Facilitating Mechanism should facilitate awareness at all levels, of the roles and values of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture in order to mainstream plant genetic resources activities. Target audiences should be carefully identified based on comparative advantages in terms of promoting awareness.
- Aiv. The Facilitating Mechanism should develop options concerning the funding strategy of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and communicate these to the Governing Body of the Treaty.

Activities where consensus was not achieved:

- Bi. The Facilitating Mechanism should assist stakeholders to develop project proposals and package proposals to enhance their quality.
- Bii. The Facilitating Mechanism should facilitate action planning at the national or wider level (by crops, thematic areas, and/or regions) in particular to:
- Assess the status and implementation of the Global Plan of Action;
 - Identify needs and gaps;
 - Assist in setting milestones and targets; and
 - Engage a wide-range of stakeholders.
17. It should be noted that failure to achieve consensus on two activities was based on disagreement on the role of the Facilitating Mechanism, and not a perceived difference in the importance of the activities. All stakeholders agreed that all six activities are important to advancing the implementation of the Global Plan of Action.
18. Stakeholders discussed in detail monitoring of the Global Plan of Action as a possible activity of the Facilitating Mechanism. They noted that while monitoring was

essential to enable undertaking of most of the activities listed above, and in particular activity Ai, they concluded that the Facilitating Mechanism should take advantage of the existing efforts to monitor implementation of the Global Plan of Action, rather than undertake this function within the Facilitating Mechanism.

D. Operational Structure

19. Stakeholders were asked to provide their views on the operational structure of the Facilitating Mechanism. Stakeholders reached agreement on what they considered to be an appropriate and effective operational structure, suggesting that:

- The Facilitating Mechanism be hosted by FAO and be operated in partnership with IPGRI and possibly other organizations, with the potential for activities to be outsourced to achieve maximum efficiencies.
- The operational structure and mandate be flexible in order to attract and accommodate additional partners to operate it.
- The Facilitating Mechanism should be able to accommodate both long-term partnerships and project-by-project partners.
- The operational rules and procedures should enable and encourage financial and other support from within and outside FAO and IPGRI to support the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, and the effective and innovative operation of the Facilitating Mechanism.
- The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and its Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources should provide guidance to the Facilitating Mechanism. Means to enable guidance by partners, donors, recipients and other stakeholders should also be provided for.
- The Facilitating Mechanism should encourage participation by a wide-range of stakeholders to advance implementation of the Global Plan of Action, especially through existing umbrella organizations and networks.
- The operational structure should be designed to enable it to take greatest advantage of the available technical capacity within FAO and IPGRI, as well as other partners.
- The operational structure should be designed to take full advantage of available national and regional information and networks, including established National Focal Points for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Global Plan of Action.

20. While there was general agreement that FAO should host the Facilitating Mechanism, some stakeholders indicated that they believed that the most appropriate

host for the Facilitating Mechanism should be determined when the list of main activities and its precise *modus operandi* is agreed by the Commission. Some stakeholders supported FAO hosting the Facilitating Mechanism initially, but that this arrangement would need to be reviewed when the ITPGRFA comes into force.

21. Stakeholders supported IPGRI as a partner with FAO in the Facilitating Mechanism. Some stakeholders indicated that the modalities of this partnership would need to be explored given the different mandates and operational structures of the two organizations, and that existing models should be considered in developing partnership arrangements.
22. Some stakeholders stressed that while FAO may be the most appropriate host for the Facilitating Mechanism, this arrangement does not mean that all activities should be undertaken within the Organization, and that flexible and efficient conditions be established to ensure that activities can be undertaken by other organizations (on a sub-contractual basis or other arrangements) where deemed to be appropriate.
23. All stakeholders stressed the need for flexible arrangements to ensure that the Facilitating Mechanism is not constrained in terms of establishing partnerships and innovative arrangements. Some stakeholders expressed a desire for the Facilitating Mechanism to operate as an independent entity to ensure flexible and innovative operation.
24. Stakeholders discussed options on where the Facilitating Mechanism should be established within FAO. One option would be to establish the Facilitating Mechanism within a technical unit, such as the Seed and Plant Genetic Resources Service of the Plant Production and Protection Division. Another possible option would be to consider locating the Facilitating Mechanism within the Secretariat for the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, bearing in mind that the Commission is currently responsible for addressing both plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture, and in the future will need to expand its activities to address other genetic resources sectors.
25. Stakeholders concluded that the pros and cons of the various options needed to be explored in order to best locate the Facilitating Mechanism within FAO, taking into account the essential operational characteristics described above. Stakeholders noted that the location of the secretariat for the ITPGRFA, which will be determined by the Governing Body of the Treaty, would also be an important consideration in determining where best to locate the Facilitating Mechanism.

E. Roles of Stakeholders

26. Stakeholders were requested to provide their opinions on what key stakeholders should be involved in the development and operation of the Facilitating Mechanism, and how best to engage them. Participants in the consultation divided into two breakout groups to address the roles of stakeholders in the Facilitating Mechanism. Each group addressed the subject in a different manner. One group identified

potential stakeholders for each of the six main activities identified during the consultation as shown in Section C. The other group approached the question of the roles of stakeholders by considering what stakeholders should be included in the two main phases of the Facilitating Mechanism, the design and development phase, and the implementation phase. The results of the breakout groups are presented below.

Role of stakeholders according to activities of the Facilitating Mechanism:

Information Dissemination:

27. Stakeholders identified FAO and its current in-house information management capacity as key, together with IPGRI. This includes: the Global Plan of Action monitoring system, the crop and seed databases, WIEWS, SGRP and other relevant information mechanisms and resources. They stressed the need for FAO to assist in identifying sources of information and partners that could support enhanced information management for countries. IPGRI and the International Agricultural Research Centres were viewed as important contributors to ensuring the effective dissemination of information, as were National Focal Points for Plant Genetic Resources.

Building Partnerships:

28. Stakeholders indicated that FAO and IPGRI are key organizations in building partnerships, and should take advantage of their regional networks. The Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) was viewed as a possible umbrella organization that could assist in catalyzing partnerships, and that FAO should work with the GFAR to identify potential partnerships for the Facilitating Mechanism. The World Bank and Regional Development Banks were also identified as potential partners in the Facilitating Mechanism.

Awareness Building:

29. Stakeholders identified various potential contributors to building awareness of the essential roles and values of plant genetic resources. IPGRI was seen as an essential stakeholder in building awareness. The CGIAR Secretariat and the Future Harvest Organization were cited as important in efforts to build awareness of the roles and values of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. The seed sector was also identified as an important stakeholder, noting that networks, seed fairs and other events held by civil society organizations offered potential to enhance awareness of the need to advance implementation of the Global Plan of Action. Stakeholders identified a number of organizations that may also be interested if approached to assist in awareness building including: the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV); International Seed Federation; the Convention on Biological Diversity; the World Conservation Union (IUCN), especially through the Global Biodiversity Forum; and the WWF.

A Funding Strategy:

30. Stakeholders considered which organizations could best contribute to advancing options for the funding strategy under the ITPGRFA, as the Commission had indicated that this was a high priority activity for the Facilitating Mechanism. They identified FAO as the most appropriate organization to lead the development of options, and suggested that FAO engage in discussions with relevant organizations, including: the Global Environment Facility, the CGIAR Secretariat, the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the Global Conservation Trust.

Project Development Assistance:

31. While stakeholders did not all agree that assistance in project development and packaging of project proposals should be an activity of the Facilitating Mechanism, they identified key stakeholders that could be engaged in this activity. Stakeholders identified FAO as the lead agency assisting National Focal Points to prepare and package Global Plan of Action implementation proposals for consideration by donors. They also indicated that this activity could benefit from the establishment of a “donor support group” and a “stakeholder peer support group”.

Facilitation of national action planning:

32. While stakeholders did not all agree that assistance in national action planning should be an activity of the Facilitating Mechanism, they were able to identify key stakeholders that could be engaged in this activity. Stakeholders stressed that this must be a “bottom-up” activity, responding to requests from National Focal Points for Plant Genetic Resources. Stakeholders identified both IPGRI and FAO assisting in the preparation of national plans using expertise in both headquarters and regions, and the GFAR as an organization that could also assist countries. Other organizations with experience in supporting the preparation of strategies and action plans were identified including: the World Bank, Regional Development Banks, and the United Nations Development Programme.

Roles of stakeholders according to development and implementation phases:

33. The other breakout group developed a list of important stakeholders they believed could be involved in either or both the development and implementation phases of the Facilitating Mechanism. Potential contributors included: FAO; IPGRI and CGIAR Centres, including SGRP; national plant genetic resources programmes; international farmers’ organizations; donors (representative of the full range of donors including international, national, public and private sector, individuals, and trusts such as the Global Conservation Trust); development agencies, indigenous peoples organizations; international and national level non-government organizations; international consumer organizations; research and educational institutions; corporations including representatives from the food sector; international civil society coalitions/networks; providers of data, information and knowledge; women’s organizations; specific crop/thematic networks; the media; and representatives of relevant international conventions and agreements.

34. From the list of possible contributors, stakeholders considered that it was essential in the development and operation of the Facilitating Mechanism to include the following stakeholders as a minimum: FAO and IPGRI as the hosts and partner organizations; development agencies; regional networks; national plant genetic resources programmes; SGRP and CGIAR Centres; plant breeders (public and private sector); farmers' organizations; civil society organizations; indigenous peoples organizations; and the national agricultural research institutions. In addition, stakeholders stressed that it was imperative to carefully consider opportunities to attract new stakeholder groups not yet engaged in the conservation and sustainable use plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. They referred to this group as *emerging new stakeholders*. Many stakeholders stressed the need for the Facilitating Mechanism to be as inclusive as possible.
35. In addition to identifying key stakeholders, participants to the consultation provided their views on what activities of the Facilitating Mechanism the various stakeholders could contribute to. The following is a summary of views that were expressed:
- **National Governments** – will be able to provide oversight and guidance through the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. They should also play the lead role in engaging national stakeholders in implementation of the Global Plan of Action. National governments should lead the preparation of a strategic framework for implementing the Global Plan of Action and in mobilizing financial and other resources.
 - **National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS)** – should play a primary role in the implementation of the Facilitating Mechanism, especially through involvement of national level strategy development and implementation. As a key beneficiary of the Facilitating Mechanism, NARS should also express needs and priorities to the Facilitating Mechanism either directly, or through regional fora and the GFAR.
 - **Traditional Donors** – include the Global Environment Facility, World Bank, United Nations Environment Programme, and United Nations Development Programme should provide resources for the design and start-up phase of the Facilitating Mechanism. They should also express their expectations of the Facilitating Mechanism in the development phase, and provide support for implementation of the Global Plan of Action with the Facilitating Mechanism assisting in coordinating similar initiatives.
 - **Non-traditional Contributors** – include private sector interests such as the seed sector, food industry and biotechnology companies, as well as foundations and individual donors. They should provide resources to address priority activities for implementation of the Global Plan of Action as determined by countries, and also be able to express their expectations of the Facilitating Mechanism in the development phase.
 - **Farmers and their organizations** – should be involved in a meaningful way in both the development and implementation phases of the Facilitating Mechanism; this

would be particularly important to the realization of Farmers Rights as recognized in the ITPGRFA.

IV. CONCLUDING REMARKS

36. The Chair and several stakeholders thanked FAO and IPGRI for organizing the consultation, and for financially supporting the participation of many delegates to this important meeting. Stakeholders emphasized the need for continuing dialogue to further develop and implement the Facilitating Mechanism, and indicated their support for this important tool to assist in advancing the implementation of the Global Plan of Action.

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APPENDIX B:**Documents provided to stakeholders and presentations given during the consultation****Documents:**

1. A Facilitating Mechanism for the Implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the conservation and sustainable utilization of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Background Paper prepared for the Consultation. July 2003.
2. Report of the Ninth Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. (CGRFA-9/02/REP). October 2002.
3. A Facilitating Mechanism for the Implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the conservation and sustainable utilization of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Prepared for the Ninth Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. (CGRFA-9/02/9). October 2002.
4. A Facilitating Mechanism for the Implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the conservation and sustainable utilization of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture – Indicative Cost Estimates. Prepared for the Ninth Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. (CGRFA-9/02/9 Add 1). October 2002.
5. Facilitating the Implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the conservation and sustainable utilization of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Background Paper prepared for the First Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA/WG-PGR-1/01/5). July 2001.
6. Report of the First Session of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. (CGRFA/WG-PGR-1/01/REPORT) July 2001.

Presentations:**1. Overview of the Global Plan of Action**

Arturo Martinez

Chief, Seed and Plant Genetic Resources Service, FAO

2. Overview of the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

Clive Stannard

Assistant Secretary, Commission on Genetic Resources, FAO

3. Overview of the Global Conservation Trust

Mahmoud Solh

Director, Plant Production and Protection Division, FAO

4. Monitoring of the Global Plan of Action

Jan Engels

Group Director, Genetic Resources Science and Technology Group, FAO

Stefano Diulgheroff

Information Management Officer, Seed and Plant Genetic Resources Service, FAO

5. Forest Facilitating Mechanism

Michael Martin

Director, Forest Policy and Information Division, FAO

6. The Need for a Facilitating Mechanism and Guidance from the Commission

Brad Fraleigh

Senior Officer, Seed and Plant Genetic Resources Policy, FAO

APPENDIX C

Agenda of the stakeholder consultation

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Purpose of the Consultation
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Background Presentations:
 - 4.1 Role and Status of the Global Plan of Action
 - 4.2 Role and Status of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
 - 4.3 Present status of the Global Conservation Trust
 - 4.4 Monitoring the Global Plan of Action
 - 4.5 An overview of the Forest Facilitating Mechanism
 - 4.6 The need for a Facilitating Mechanism and Guidance from the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
5. Session I – Objectives and Operating Principles of the Facilitating Mechanism
6. Session II – Activities of the Facilitating Mechanism
7. Session III – Operational Structure of the Facilitating Mechanism
8. Session IV – Roles of Stakeholders in the Facilitating Mechanism
9. Overall Conclusions
10. Next Steps and Closure of the Consultation