



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



**The International Treaty**  
ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES  
FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

**Second Reporting Cycle**  
**Report on the implementation of the International  
Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and  
Agriculture (ITPGRFA)**

**TANZANIA**

**(4 May 2021)**



## **ONLINE REPORTING SYSTEM**

# **Second Report on Compliance of ITPGRFA**

### **Online Reporting System on Compliance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**

Pursuant to Article 21 of the Treaty, the Governing Body approved, at its Fourth Session, the Compliance Procedures that include, among others, provisions on monitoring and reporting: Resolution 2/2011.

According to the Compliance Procedures, each Contracting Party is to submit to the Compliance Committee, through the Secretary, a report on the measures it has taken to implement its obligations under the Treaty. This Online Reporting System facilitates the submission of such information in electronic format.

Should you need any additional information regarding the reporting on compliance or the use of the online system, please visit the Treaty's Website or contact the Secretariat at [PGRFA-Treaty@fao.org](mailto:PGRFA-Treaty@fao.org).

## **Additional Reporting Information**

Name and contact of the reporting officer

>>> Margaret J. Mollel

Institution(s) of affiliation

>>> The National Plant Genetic Resources of Tanzania

## Article 4: General Obligations

1. Are there any laws, regulations procedures or policies in place in your country that implement the Treaty?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

1A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of such laws, regulations, procedures or policies:

>>> 1. Forest Act. Agriculture policies, Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977, National Environmental Management Act of 2004, Seed Act of 2003, Plant Breeders' Rights Act of 2002  
tvarious Acts of Parliament which established the animal and plant reserves and the institutions managing the reserves such as Forest Reserves, Game Reserves, Ngorongoro Conservation Area and National Park. Bio-safety Guidelines of 2007.

2. Are there any other laws, regulations, procedures or policies in place in your country that apply to plant genetic resources?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

2A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of such laws, regulations, procedures or policies:

>>> 1. Agriculture policy  
2. Seed policy  
3. Plant Breeder's Act

3. Is there any law, regulation, procedure or policy in place in your country that needs to be adjusted / harmonized to ensure conformity with the obligations as provided in the Treaty?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

3A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of such adjustments and any plans to make those adjustments:

>>> Agricultural Act  
Seed Act  
NEMC and Forest Act

## Article 5: Conservation, Exploration, Collection, Characterisation, Evaluation and Documentation of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

4. Has an integrated approach to the exploration, conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) been promoted in your country?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

5. Have PGRFA been surveyed and inventoried in your country?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

5A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of your findings, specifying species, sub-species and /or varieties, including those that are of potential use.

>>> Most wild and landraces species that are commonly used as a source of food, feed and medicinal plants. Forest germplasm is usually collected, preserved and distributed by TAFORI as research samples for various afforestation programmes in Tanzania and elsewhere.

Forestry activities have improved in areas where people are likely to derive immediate benefit such as in traditional medicine and in afforestation projects. For example the Institute of Traditional Medicine of the University College of Health Science, Muhimbili, has sensitized a large number of traditional healers on the value of local plants and the need to collect as much information as possible. In addition, there have been a lot of campaigns and tree planting in the country in order to conserve the environment.

5B. If your answer is 'no', please indicate:

Any difficulties encountered in surveying or inventorying PGRFA;

Any action plans to survey and inventory PGRFA;

The most important PGRFA that should be surveyed and inventoried

>>>

6. Has any threat to PGRFA in your country been identified?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

6A. If your answer is 'yes', please indicate:

The species, subspecies and/or varieties subject to such threats;

The sources (causes) of these threats;

Any steps taken to minimise or eliminate these threats;

Any difficulties encountered in implementing such steps;

>>> a). Some cereal varieties of finger millet, rice, maize, sorghum and also some wild plants especially fruits and vegetables.

b). The source of threats include introduction of improved varieties from breeders, change of weather, Life style and Development esp. in building different infrastructure such as roads, houses etc.

c). Steps taken includes; collection and conservation of such varieties both active and base collection. Promote and encourage utilization of such varieties using farmers through establishing farmers gene banks and through projects that promote the use of farmers seeds and local foods. Also promotion of reserved areas.

d). People's perceptions on local varieties/foods, and lack of awareness on the importance of these varieties. hence don't care in conserving and promoting its utilization.

7. Has the collection of PGRFA and relevant associated information on those plant genetic resources that are under threat or are of potential use been promoted in your country?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

7A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of the measures taken:

>>> During collection and conservation of threatened varieties, indigenous knowledge was also documented.

Germplasm collected is conserved at the National gene bank (NPGRC) where as base collection is conserved at the SADC Plant Genetic Resources Center.

There is a SADC data base Information system which is common and shared with all SADC member states on PGR information.

Manual documentation is also done through catalogs and collection forms. also promotion of utilization is done through on farm conservation, and projects and NGO's which deals with farmers varieties e.g Open source seed system and also during farmers day which happens on the 8th August of each year.

8. Have farmers and local communities' efforts to manage and conserve PGRFA on-farm been promoted or supported in your country?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

8A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of the measures taken:

>>> On farm conservation is done on Maize, Common beans, Finger millet, Pumpkins and Yams. Areas practiced includes Babati, Mtwara and Songea regions.

9. Has in situ conservation of wild crop relatives and wild plants for food production been promoted in your country?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

9A. If your answer is 'yes', please indicate whether any measures have been taken to:

- Promote in situ conservation in protected areas  
 Support the efforts of indigenous and local communities

9B. If such measures have been taken, please provide details of the measures taken:

>>> There are reserved/protected areas with plant species that are threatened and not allowed to be harvested. This includes forest reserves, game reserves, national parks

The Ministry of Agriculture through its Crop Promotion Unit has carried out activities to promote commercialization of underutilized field and horticultural crop species in many parts of the country and in some cases this work has been done in collaboration with institutions such as the Prisons and the National Service. Factors which limit the development and commercialization of underutilized crop and species include funding to achieve effective research, awareness creation and promotion, lack of reliable information and limited staff specialized on such underutilized crops like yams, indigenous vegetables, bambara groundnuts, pumpkins and wild fruits.

10. Are there any ex situ collections of PGRFA in your country?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

10 A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide information on the holder and content of such collections:

>>> Around 8300 Ex situ collections are maintained at the NPGRC in the form of seeds (orthodox) and also as tissue culture for vegetative collections. Duplicates are kept at the SADC regional Plant Genetic Resources Centre in Lusaka Zambia.

11. Has the development of an efficient and sustainable system of ex situ conservation of PGRFA been promoted in your country?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

11A. If your answer is 'yes', please indicate the measures taken to promote ex situ conservation, in particular any measures to promote the development and transfer of technologies for this purpose:

>>> Ex situ conservation is done at the NPGRC where more than 8300 accessions of different germplasm are stored in freezers and vegetative crops are conserved as tissue culture. Other plants especially spices are maintained in already established botanical gardens in different places of the country.

12. Has the maintenance of the viability, degree of variation, and the genetic integrity of ex situ collections of PGRFA been monitoring in your country?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

12A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of the main conclusions of these monitoring activities  
>>> Every five years accessions are tested for germination percentage in the seed laboratory whereas characterization and evaluation is done in the field during seed multiplication. Accessions with low germination percent are taken to the field for regeneration.

13. Has your country cooperated with other Contracting Parties, through bilateral or regional channels, in the conservation, exploration, collection, characterization, evaluation or documentation of PGRFA?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

13A. If your answer is 'yes', please indicate the other Contracting Parties with whom the cooperation was undertaken (where additional to cooperation through the Governing Body or Treaty mechanisms) and, where possible, details of any relevant projects:

>>> The NPGRC of Tanzania collaborates with all SADC region member states when it comes to PGR collection, characterization and conservation through SADC gene bank (SPGRC).

The NPGRC has also collaborated with Kenya and Uganda on several projects such as ABSIC and Open Source Seed System.

We have also collaborated with CGIAR's centers like ICRISAT, IRRI, IITA, Bioversity International, on collection and characterization of PGR and trainings. We had several projects with i.) DANIDA on; Bambara nuts, Cowpea, and watermelon. ii). BBI through USDA on wild rice; gene flow studies. Exchange of germplasm have been made both nationally, region wise and International to students, researches and farmers.

## Article 6: Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

14. Are there any policy and legal measures in place in your country that promote the sustainable use of PGRFA

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

14A. If your answer is 'yes', please indicate whether such policy and legal measures include:

- Pursuing fair agricultural policies that promote the development and maintenance of diverse farming systems that enhance the sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity and other natural resources;  
 Strengthening research that enhances and conserves biological diversity by maximizing intra- and inter-specific variation for the benefit of farmers;  
 Promoting plant breeding efforts, with the participation of farmers, that strengthen the capacity to develop varieties particularly adapted to social, economic and ecological conditions, including in marginal areas;  
 Broadening the genetic base of crops and increasing the range of genetic diversity available to farmers  
 Promoting the expanded use of local and locally adapted crops, varieties and underutilised species  
 Supporting the wider use of diversity of varieties and species in on-farm management, conservation and sustainable use of crops and creating strong links to plant breeding and agricultural development  
 Reviewing and adjusting breeding strategies and regulations concerning variety release and seed distribution

14B. If such policy and legal measures are in place, please provide details of the measures taken and any difficulties encountered in implementing them:

>>> Promoting plant breeding efforts with the participation of farmers: In Tanzania, 95 percent of seed management is carried out by farmers and the remaining 10 percent supplied by certified seeds sold on the market (these are generally much more expensive and are not easily available to many farmers in remote areas. The Plant Breeders Rights Act of 2002 recognizes this situation and therefore provides that farmers are privileged to save seeds of a protected variety as long as it is grown in their own holdings (farms). The Act also does not discriminate farmers in the definition of a breeder, meaning that a farmer can also develop and protect a new variety. However, the Act does not provide other forms of rights specifically for farmers but the government has initiated a process of enacting a law on access and use of plant genetic resources where all matters related to farmers rights will be captured.

Broadening the genetic base: Management of plant genetic resources (PGR) operates through the use of conserved seeds and planting material by the farming communities (On farm conservation), breeders and researchers in promoting the development of new varieties to be used in agriculture industry.

Promoting the expanded use of locally adapted crops: Seeds of traditional varieties are normally exchanged freely within ethnic groups. As a result of these factors, traditional varieties are easily accepted and spread with ethnic groups associated with it. The review of the Seed Act 2003 may have implications for smallholder farmers and their farmer-managed seed systems. The proposed amendments generally emphasise strengthening the quality control of seeds from the formal seed sector, while smallholder farmers and their varieties are restricted to participation in the production of Quality Declared Seed (QDS) only.

Plant breeding activities are conducted in Tanzania by public research institutions in collaboration with international research centres. They address several important crops including maize, rice, common beans, wheat, sorghum, cassava, sweet potato

,sesame groundnut, coffee and cashew. In a number of cases farmers have participated in the varietal selection process and/or in setting breeding priorities.



## Article 7: National Commitments and international Cooperation

15. Has the conservation, exploration, collection, characterization, evaluation, documentation and sustainable use of PGRFA been integrated into your country's programmes and policies?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

15A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of the integration of such activities:

- Conservation  
 Exploration  
 Collection  
 Characterization  
 Evaluation  
 Documentation  
 Sustainable Use

Please indicate into which type of programmes and policies:

- Agriculture and rural development  
 Food security  
 Biodiversity conservation  
 Climate change  
 Other

Additional details:

>>> The Ministry of Agriculture has spear head the use of Plant Genetic Resources conserved at the NPGRC to be used by Breeders in the development of new varieties which suits farmers need as regard to pests, yield and other characters including climate change.

Emphasis has also been put in the collection, conservation and utilization of PGR for sustainable agriculture and thus food security.

16. Has your country cooperated with other Contracting Parties, through bilateral or regional channels, in the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

16A. If your answer is 'yes', please indicate whether the aim of such cooperation is to:

- Strengthen the capability of developing countries and countries with economies in transition with respect to conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA  
 Enhance international activities to promote conservation, evaluation, documentation, genetic enhancement, plant breeding, seed multiplication, and sharing, providing access to and exchanging PGRFA and appropriate information and technology, in conformity with the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-Sharing under the Treaty

16B. If, in addition to cooperation through the Governing Body or other Treaty mechanisms, your country has cooperated with other Contracting Parties directly or through FAO and other relevant international organizations, please indicate such other Contracting Parties and, where possible, details of any relevant projects:

>>> The project "Open Source Seed System" was initiated with the objective among others to carry out crop specific diversity studies, to understand vulnerability of specific crops. Also to understand vulnerability of farmer's varieties on climate in different sites, and to introduce germ-plasm from Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda gene banks for testing suitability for adaptation and to understand climate change effects on the crops using different climate change scenarios. "Germplasm from the gene banks from Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda introduced, exchanged, and tested/ planted for suitability for project country member`s climate".

## Article 8: Technical Assistance

17. Has your country promoted the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with the objective of facilitating the implementation of the Treaty?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

17A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of the measures taken

- Exchange of information
- Access to and transfer of technology
- Capacity building

Please explain:

>>>

18. Has your country received technical assistance with the objective of facilitating the implementation of the Treaty?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

18 A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of such technical assistance:

- Exchange of information
- Access to and transfer of technology
- Capacity building

Please explain:

>>> Through Trainings, workshops and meetings sponsored by ITPGRFA through FAO and also support on projects such as Open Source Seed System (OSSS).

## Article 9: Farmers' Rights

19. Subject to national law, as appropriate, have any measures been taken to protect and promote farmers' rights in your country?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

19 A. If your answer is 'yes', please indicate whether such measures were related to:

- Recognition of the enormous contribution that local and indigenous communities and farmers of all regions of the world have made and will continue to make for the conservation and development of plant genetic resources;  
 The protection of traditional knowledge relevant to PGRFA  
 The right to equitably participate in sharing benefit arising from the utilisation of PGRFA  
 The right to participate in making decisions, at the national level, on matters related to the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA  
 Any rights that farmers have to save, use, exchange, and sell farm-saved seed/propagating material

19B. If such measures were taken, please provide details of the measures taken and any difficulties encountered in implementing them:

>>> Effort has been made to strengthen farmers' participation in the agricultural research process through innovative approaches such as Client Oriented Research (CORE) which was later changed to Client Oriented Research Development and Extension Management Approach (CORDEMA). Experiences gained from these approaches have shown that farmers can be useful partners in research, development and management of plant genetic resources.

Concerning the protection of traditional knowledge, there is no policy addressing relevant issues of TK except the National Healthy Policy of 2007 which has a policy statement of working together with the traditional healers, traditional nurses and is recognizing the importance of both traditional and alternative medicines.

Traditional healers are not aware of IPR issues

especially on the protection of their traditional knowledge. Therefore, there is a need to create awareness on IPR issues as well as on benefit sharing. This could be done through establishing an outreach programs for creating this awareness. This will also include creation of knowledgeable and skilled Human Resource and the public in general on IPR.

Farmers engage fully in the seed sector, especially in regard to seed exchanges and the occasional sale of local varieties or farm-saved seeds to kin, neighbours or friends (social networks), community-based seed groups, and to local market. However, legal limits that prohibit farmers from exchanging seed will result in the loss of genetic material which contributes to the development of locally appropriate seeds and crop diversity.

## Article 11: Coverage of the Multilateral System

20. Has your country notified all PGRFA listed in Annex I to the Treaty that are under the management and control of your Government and in the public domain as included in the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-Sharing (MLS)?

*Please select only one option*

- All
- Partially
- None

20A. If your answer is 'all', please provide details of any difficulties encountered in including Annex 1 PGRFA in the MLS:

>>>

20B. If your answer is 'partially', please provide details of:

The extent to which Annex 1 PGRFA have been included in the MLS

The crops that have been included in the MLS; and

The difficulties encountered in including Annex 1 PGRFA in the MLS:

>>> The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of agriculture through Plant Genetic Resources Centre (NPGRC) of Tanzania notified the Secretary of a list of PGRFA belonging to crops in the Annex 1 of the International Treaty that are included in the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing of the Treaty. The material, detailed in the annex to the attached notification, includes accessions of sorghum, lablab beans, cucurbita maxima, yam, plecrathus and finger millet. Additional information is stored in the SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre.

20C. If your answer is 'none', please provide details of the difficulties encountered in including Annex 1 PGRFA in the MLS:

- Lack of guidelines for the identification and inclusion of material;
- There is no national genebank;
- Lack of catalogue of PGRFA in the country;
- Lack of specialised human resources;
- Limited economic resources and the need for capacity building;

Other, please explain:

>>>

21. Has your country taken measures to encourage natural and legal persons within your jurisdiction who hold Annex 1 PGRFA to include those resources in the MLS?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

21A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of:

The natural or legal persons within your jurisdiction that included Annex 1 PGRFA in the MLS;

The crops that have been included in the MLS by these persons; and

Any difficulties these persons encountered in including Annex 1 PGRFA in the MLS:

>>>

21B. If your answer is 'no', please provide details, in particular details of any difficulties encountered in encouraging these persons to include Annex 1 PGRFA in the MLS:

>>> No effort has been done so far

## Article 12: Facilitated access to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture within the Multilateral System

22. Has your country taken measures to provide facilitated access to Annex 1 PGRFA, in accordance with the conditions set out in Article 12.4 of the Treaty?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

22A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of such measures:

>>> Prior to Plant Genetic material exchange, the requesting party must fill the SMTA which is signed by both parties. The requesting party must also be the signatory to the Treaty. The material on request is on research purposes and SMTA must be adhered to.

22B. If your answer is 'no', please provide details of any difficulties encountered in providing facilitated access to Annex 1 PGRFA:

>>>

23. Has facilitated access been provided in your country to Annex 1 PGRFA using the Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA)?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

23B. If your answer is 'no', please provide details of any difficulties encountered in providing facilitated access to Annex 1 PGRFA using the SMTA:

>>>

24. Has the SMTA been used voluntarily in your country to provide access to non-Annex 1 PGRFA?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No  
 No, but the issue is under consideration

25. Does the legal system of your country provide an opportunity for parties to material transfer agreements (MTAs) to seek recourse in case of contractual disputes arising under such agreements?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

25A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of the relevant laws, regulations or procedures:

>>>

26. Does the legal system of your country provide for the enforcement of arbitral decisions related to disputes arising under the SMTA?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

26A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of the relevant laws, regulations or procedures:

>>>

27. Have there been any emergency disaster situations in respect of which your country has provided facilitated access to Annex 1 PGRFA for the purpose of contributing to the re-establishment of agricultural systems?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

27A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of such emergency disaster situations and the Annex 1 PGRFA to which access was provided:

>>>

## Article 13: Benefit-sharing in the Multilateral System

28. Has your country made any information available regarding Annex I PGRFA?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

28A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of any information made available regarding Annex 1 PGRFA:

- Catalogues and inventories
- Information on technologies
- Results of scientific and socio-economic research, including characterisation, evaluation and utilisation
- Other

29. Has your country provided or facilitated access to technologies for the conservation, characterisation, evaluation and use of Annex I PGRFA?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

29A. If your answer is 'yes', please indicate whether your country:

- Has established or participated in crop-based thematic groups on utilisation of PGRFA
- Is aware of any partnerships in your country in research and development and in commercial joint ventures relating to the material received through the MLS, human resource development and effective access to research facilities.

Please provide details:

>>>

30. Has your country provided for and/or benefitted from capacity building measures in respect of Annex 1 PGRFA?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

30A. If your answer is 'yes', please indicate whether such measures were related to:

- Establishing and/or strengthening programmes for scientific and technical education and training in conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA;
- Developing and strengthening facilities for conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA;
- Carrying out scientific research and developing capacity for such research.

30B. If your country provided for and/or benefitted from such measures, please provide details:

>>> The NPGRC has been upgraded by providing training to its staff and also establishing new infrastructures such as biotechnology laboratory and a plant tissue culture.

On farm sites have been established at different sites of the country.

Community seed banks are being established and breeding programmes are now using Annex 1 pgrfa for their research work

## Article 14: Global Plan of Action

31. Has your country promoted the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?

Please note that this question differs from question 15 as it only concerns Annex I PGRFA and is more specific.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

31A. If your answer is 'yes', please indicate whether the implementation of the plan was promoted through:

- National actions
- International cooperation
- Other actions

Please provide details:

>>> Efforts to the adoption of the Global Plan of Action for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA in Tanzania includes a collaborative work of the Agriculture Institutions and the NPGRC with at least closely 10 centres of the CGIAR in crop germplasm maintenance and improvement for use in breeding and other research findings for the development of crop new varieties.

Information dissemination and creation of awareness, especially at the grassroots level has been done through various projects ( on farm and seed development) which played as key to the stainable use of PGRFA in Tanzani

## Article 15: Ex Situ Collections of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture held by the International Agricultural Research Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and other International Institutions

32. Has facilitated access to Annex I PGRFA been provided in your country to the International Agricultural Research Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (IARCs) or other international institutions that have signed agreements with the Governing Body of the Treaty?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

32A. If your answer is 'yes', please indicate:

To which IARCs or other international institutions facilitated access was provided;  
The number of SMTAs entered into with each IARC or other international institution:

>>> S/N CROP NAME DISTRIBUTED TO AND NO OF ACCESSIONS

- 1 Sorghum bicolor (56) - Mr. Emmanuel Mwenda of Nelson Mandela University
- 2 Phaseolus (90) - Mr, Focus Yanda, student from Sokoine University of Agriculture
- 3 Curcubit spp.(15) - Digna Mushy from NGO
- 4 Vigna unguiculata (15) Digna Mushy from NGO
- 5 Amaranthus(15) Digna Mushy from NGO
- 6 Cleome gynandra (3) Digna Mushy NGO
- 7 Brassica (4) - Digns Mushy NGO
- 8 Rice (632) DR.Sophia Kashenge, DAKAWA Rice Research Institute
- 9 Maize(50) - John Lobulu, student from TUMBI Agric. Res. Inst.
- 10 Maize (54) - DR. Mushongi from Uyole Agric. Res. Inst
- 11 Cucurbits (87) - SPGRC
- 12 Citrullus (28) - SPGRC
- 13 Eleusine coracana (75) - SPGRC
- 14 Lagenaria ( 60) - SPGRC
- 15 Phaseolus vulgaris (32) - SPGRC
- 16 Eeusine coracana (45) Dr. Santie De Villiers (PWANI UNIV.)
- 17 Phaseolus vulgaris (38) - UGANDA
- 18 Eleusine coracana (52) - UGANDA
- 19 Lablab (11) - KENYA
- 20 Lablab(27) - DR. MIISANGA from Nelson Mandela Univ
- 21 Maize (50) - DR. S. Kabululu, Nelson Mandela Univ.
- 22 Maize (99) DR. Ndakidemi (Nelson mandela Univ.)
- 23 Phaseolus vulgaris (114) - KENYA
- 24 Sorghum (81) - KENYA
- 25 Lablab (9) - Ndakidemi
- 26 Phaseolus vulgaris (12) - Selian Research Institute
- 27 Maize (97) - Innocent Ritte (RESEARCJ PURPOSE)
- 28 Maize (147) - MOHAMED MPINA (RESEARCH PURPOSE) 29 Tomato - Secilia Mrosso (RESEARCH PURPOSE)
- 30 Eleusine (180) ICRISAT KENYA (Research purposes)
- 31 Eleusine(205) - ILONGA Agric. Res. Institute
- 32 Sorghum (161) - ILONGA Agric. Res. Institute
- 33 Pennisetum (35) - ILONGA Agric. Res. Institute

32B. If your answer is 'no', please provide details of any difficulties encountered in providing facilitated access to Annex 1 PGRFA to IARCs and other international institutions that have signed agreements with the Governing Body of the Treaty

>>>

33. Has access to non-Annex I PGRFA been provided in your country to IARCs or other international institutions that have signed agreements with the Governing Body of the Treaty?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No



33A. If your answer is 'yes', please indicate:

To which IARCs or other international institutions access was provided;

The number of MTAs entered into with each IARC or other international institution:

>>>

33B. If your answer is 'no', please provide details of any difficulties encountered in providing access to non-Annex 1 PGRFA to IARCs and other international institutions that have signed agreements with the Governing Body of the Treaty:

>>> We have not encountered such a case

## Article 16: International Plant Genetic Resources Networks

34. Has your country undertaken any activities to encourage government, private, non- governmental, research, breeding and other institutions to participate in the international plant genetic resources networks?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

34A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of such activities:

>>> Most workshops and exhibitions related to plant genetic resources and also organized in the country of organized by International Centers due involve Farmers, NGOs, research Institutions and also leaders.

## Article 18: Financial Resources

35. Has your country provided financial resources for national activities for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

35A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide the estimated amount of funds provided during the last five years, including government resources:

>>>

35B. Please indicate if your country has developed a strategy or other measures to enhance the availability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the provision of financial resources to implement the International Treaty:

>>>

36. Has your country provided financial resources for the implementation of the International Treaty?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

36A. If your answer is 'yes', where possible, please provide details of such channels and the amount of the financial resources involved during the last 5 years::

>>>

36B Channel:

- Bilateral  
 Regional  
 Multilateral

36C. Please provide details:

>>>

37. Has your country received financial resources for the implementation of the International Treaty?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

37A. If your answer is 'yes', where possible, please provide details of such channels and the amount of the financial resources involved during the last 5 years:

>>>

37B. Channel:

- Bilateral  
 Regional  
 Multilateral

37C. Please provide details:

>>>

## **General remarks on the implementation of the ITPGRFA**

38. You may use this box to share any advice you may have arising from your country's experience with implementation of the Treaty:

>>>

39. You may use this box to share any additional information that may be useful to provide a broader perspective of difficulties in implementation of the Treaty:

>>>

40. You may use this box to share any additional information that may be useful to provide a broader perspective of measures that could help to promote compliance:

>>>

## About this reporting

41. Have you encountered any difficulties in completing this reporting format?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

41A. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details on such difficulties:

>>>

41B. If you have suggestions for improvement of this reporting format, please share them:

>>>