

ISSD Africa



ISSD Africa Kenya National Seminar

Nairobi, 24th March 2016



Participants of the Kenya National Seminar, 24th February 2016 Jacaranda Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya

Organized by:

Future Agricultures Consortium and ISSD Africa

Commissioned by:

ISSD Africa (Partnership between Tegemeo Institute, The Centre for Development Innovation (CDI) - Wageningen UR, and the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Amsterdam, Netherlands

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1 Introduction

In ISSD Africa we see integrated seed sector development as an approach to enhance reliable access of male and female smallholder farmers to sufficient quantities of quality seed of superior varieties at the right time and at an affordable price; and to increase male and female farmers' choice in terms of crop varieties, and seed quality, price and availability. Using the ISSD approach we work on four important challenges in the seed sector in Africa: (1) how to promote seed entrepreneurship; (2) how to increase access to varieties in the public domain; (3) how to match global commitments with national realities; and (4) how to support seed sector development under CAADP. For each challenge, a thematic working group has been created.

The first two phases of the ISSD Africa project have (almost) been concluded. The first phase, the Launch phase, involved the institutional embedding of the project, the start of thematic working groups and the preparation of the action-learning projects. The second phase, the Action-learning phase, involved the implementation of the action-learning projects and the validation of preliminary project results (partly concluded). We are currently preparing the third phase, the Consolidation phase, in which we will be synthesizing and sharing results of the action-learning projects.

During the inception meeting on 16 and 17 September 2014, thematic working groups reflected on the current framing of the themes, considered where a breakthrough is needed in the context of each theme, and formulated three to five action-learning questions to be addressed per theme (see the questions in Annex 4).

Based on the discussions during the inception meeting, four theme scoping papers have been developed. These papers provide an introduction to the themes, with the current state of affairs, areas of breakthrough needed, and delineate the themes in the research questions. The scoping papers can be found on www.issdseed.org/resources

Most of the action-learning projects for thematic working groups 1, 2 and 3 have been implemented over the last few months (March-November 2015). The action-learning projects for thematic working group 4 are currently being implemented. The results of the projects of thematic working group 1 and 2 were shared during a 3-day cross-case analysis meetings, held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 7th -11th December 2015. Members of thematic working group 1 and 2 attended these meetings in Nairobi to where the action learning projects were discussed and synthesized. These meetings led to preparations for the ISSD Africa National Seminars to validate preliminary findings of action-learning projects and make recommendations for the Comprehensive proposal phase. The Kenya National Seminar held in Nairobi on 24th March, 2016 is one such seminar.

1.1 Background to ISSD Africa

The goal of ISSD Africa Programme is to support the development of a market-oriented, pluralistic, vibrant and dynamic seed sector in Africa for providing both female and male smallholder farmers access to quality seed of superior varieties. The Programme uses the [ISSD approach](#), which has been endorsed by the African Union Commission as contributing to the implementation of the African Seed and Biotechnology Programme (ASBP) and the seed agenda of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). [Click here](#) to read more on ISSD Africa

2 Objectives of the National Seminars

The ISSD Africa project is currently running national seminars organized in 10 countries where the action-learning projects have been implemented.

Before the national seminars, each ISSD Africa Country Focal Point conducted a mapping of the national seed sectors and policy contexts in their countries to develop an understanding of the relevant organizations, projects /programmes involved in seed sector development and relevant seed sector events in their countries.

The objectives of these seminars are:

- i. To present the synthesized findings of the action learning project across the continent to national seed sector stakeholders and policy makers
- ii. To embed the synthesized results of the different action learning projects in a wider seed sector and policy context and link the synthesized findings to national policy processes
- iii. To discuss how to translate these synthesized results into change agendas and to propose concrete entry points for change, as input for the proposal for a Comprehensive programme on ISSD in Africa

The Kenya National Seminar is part of the referred series of National Workshops.

3 Seminar Methodology

(i) Mapping of policy makers and other stakeholders

In preparation of the national seminars and to be able to achieve objectives (ii) and (iii) of the national seminars being organised by ISSD Africa, a mapping of the national seed sectors and policy contexts was conducted, to get an understanding of the relevant organizations, projects/programmes involved in seed sector development and relevant seed sector events in the different countries. These mappings were conducted in the period 15 December 2015 – 31 January 2016.

The mapping consisted of three steps; (1) a mapping of relevant organizations; (2) a mapping of relevant projects/programmes; and (3) a mapping of relevant seed sector events.

The results of the mapping exercise are part of the agenda for discussions in the ongoing national seminars across various African countries where this program is being implemented. In the future, an advocacy strategy will be designed, building on the results of the mapping and the national seminars, on how to achieve breakthroughs on the ISSD Africa themes.

(ii) In the workshop, a synthesis of key lessons of the different thematic areas was shared, while the Action Learning Projects (ALPs) in the particular country was presented.

(iii) Presenters provided a list of key lessons/issues for follow-up (general and case study specific).

The provided list (depending on topics) was used in the working groups: Priorities and links with policy making: So some 6-7 issues listed for each working group.

(Sub) theme	Which policy makers?	Which stakeholders?	Which projects?	Which events?
Issues raised in the presentations				
.....				

(iv) During a plenary presentation of the working group results and the following discussion, possible changes were made to the referred list of priority issues.

(v) The priority list was further discussed in the working groups for desired change and action as well as role for ISSD Africa

(Sub) themes	Desired change(s)	Key steps	Stakeholders/ partners to be involved	Possible support of ISSD Africa (non-financial)
1.Priorities				
2.....				

- (vi) In the plenary session, working group matrices were presented and discussed.
- (vii) The final next steps discussion is based on the expected role of ISSD Africa, as presented by the working groups and based on the evaluation forms, which also refer to the expectations for ISSD Africa
- (viii) Closure

4 Plenary presentations

4.1 Opening Remarks

The opening remarks were given by Dr. Mary Mathenge, the Director of Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development, Egerton University.

In her address, she highlighted the goals, guiding principles, themes and the Action Learning Projects of the ISSD Africa program, mentioning that the ISSD approach had been endorsed by the African Union Commission as a contributory factor in the implementation of the African Seed and Biotechnology Program (ASBP) and the seed agenda of the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP).

Dr. Mathenge explained that the Piloting Phase of ISSD Africa, whose Secretariat is hosted by Tegemeo Institute, experiments with and explores ways to address four themes defined by complex challenges that hamper seed sector development locally and nationally, and need to be tackled at the continental level. The project envisions to: recognize complex national realities, learn lessons from a diversity of intervention strategies and feed these into international dialogues.

Dr. Mathenge noted that seed is key to increasing agricultural productivity, and that access to quality seed of superior varieties is therefore a necessary step towards productivity enhancement. She also underscored the important role of extension and information in seed access, noting that the seed sector in Kenya is often faced with the challenge of fake seed. A well-functioning seed sector should therefore exploit all seed systems. She reiterated that the ISSD Africa Kenya national seminar provided a platform where case studies and the action learning projects, some of which were conducted in Kenya were to be shared to a wider audience.

Dr. [Hannington Odame](#), the CEO CABE/Future Agricultures Consortium and the ISSD Africa, Kenya Country Focal point leader, presented a brief introduction to ISSD Africa and the National Seminar objectives and the day's programme (Annex 1)

4.2 Synthesized findings of Action Learning Projects across the Continent for TWG 2: Access to Varieties in the Public Domain

4.2.1 Summary of the presentation on the "Overview of the Nairobi Workshop" by Dr. Ivan Ruwomushana

The presentation gave an overview of the synthesized findings and lessons from the TWG 2, focusing on how to effectively get promising genetic material from breeders out to diverse users for commercial, but in particular for non-commercial, crops. The case studies, conducted in four countries, namely Kenya, Zambia, Mali and Uganda, were guided by three priority questions: (1) What are the novel mechanisms for getting **information** out on varieties early and at scale for farmers and multipliers? (2) What are the innovative models of getting **foundation seed** of public varieties to seed producers? and, (3) Evaluation of **user agreements** which improve access to new varieties to farmers and to private sector and other seed producers.

With regard to access to variety information, key issues discussed in the synthesized findings included: information accuracy and reliability; use of ICT to improve access to information; involving the community in breeding at earlier stages; and matching information with access to seed. With respect to access to foundation seed, a number of findings were presented including: provision of an enabling environment, joint and timely planning, addressing of the issue of subsidies and incentives, use of production contracts for foundation seed, and capacity building for the private sector. Regarding access to variety agreements, the main findings included holding joint workshops, and exploring the possibility of exclusive variety use agreement. Detailed findings on these ALPs' can be viewed in the annex of this report.

4.2.2 Summary of the presentation of ALP on “Information Sharing Mechanisms” by Dr. Dan Kiambi

This presentation was based on answering the question: How can actors in the seed value chain be involved in variety information management, including involvement in multi-stakeholder information platforms? Also, what is the role of information sharing mechanisms, and what are the policy and legal dimensions of access to varieties, especially with regard to cross-border access to germplasm and varieties, as well as the formal, intermediate and informal seed systems?

Some key outputs on this study included;

- Background paper on seed systems for cow pea and sorghum in Kenya
- Paper on accessing germplasm from the public domain and process for development of improved varieties
- Catalogue of varieties and state of affairs of officially released varieties of cow peas and sorghum
- Paper on variety information sharing mechanisms in Africa with a focus on ICT
- Case study report on crowd sourcing, including variety information process and adoption in Kenya
- Draft report on seed delivery mechanism based on experiences from East and Western Kenya

Main lessons and evidence on access to information sharing

1. **ICT** can improve access to information if it is interactive. Integration with other approaches (extension, feedback mechanisms, etc.) is needed. **Evidence:** Kenya short-message service (SMS) examples. Malawi study on mobile platforms. www.wasix.net in West-Africa, call-in phone service. In Tanzania, case of bean where agrodealers have a phone databases of farmers (3000 x). *Mbegu Choice* in Kenya, NPCK (potatoes) in Kenya.
2. **Innovation platforms** for connecting virtual and physical interactions (for 2-way communication and quality control). **Evidence:** Lundazi Platform in Zambia facilitated by the Ministry of Agriculture.
3. Involve the **farming community** in breeding at an early stage. **Evidence:** Experiences of PPB and PVS to tap into farmer information systems. Examples on potatoes from Uganda and Kenya where this was not done. Crowdsourcing is another good examples
4. Need to **match information** on varieties and access to seed. **Evidence:** Seed fairs and local markets, gene banks (if material not available get other clusters), *Mbegu Choice* (also provides details on where to get seed), UNSPPA
5. Integrating **feedback** components into mechanisms for getting info out to farmers. **Evidence:** Training of trainers approaches (lead farmers, UNSPPA), ICT based interactive platforms.
6. General crosscutting issue is the need for **combination of approaches** (ICT, extension, radio, feedback mechanisms) and transparency and checks and balances to counteract conflicting interests (agro-dealers and seed companies). **Evidence:** ICT internet and mobile phone platforms.
7. Decentralization of **demonstration plots** on improved varieties vs local varieties are effective to promote germplasm, conditions are ownership and quality. **Evidence:** Zambia cases study which indicated this farmers preference (now only two demo plots in the district of 100000 farmers); of agro-dealers in demos plots in Uganda

How farmers get information and provide feedback through, mass media (Radios and TV's), ICT platforms especially internet websites and mobile telephones (SMS, calling in services and phone-based voice messages and Interactive Voice Response), small seed packets (now being widely used by many agricultural research institutions), crowd sourcing, farmer field schools and field days, participatory Plant Breeding and varietal selections and trials, extension system among

others. The findings show that most of the information sharing mechanisms described above are suitable for formal seed systems. However, crowd sourcing and distribution of small seed packets are suitable for informal seed systems. Crowd sourcing approach was mentioned as a practical and largely effective means in dissemination and diffusion of seeds in local communities.

4.2.3 Summary of the presentation on “synthesized findings on Innovative User Agreements in the Seed Potato Value chain in Kenya” by Dr. Charles Lung’aho

This presentation gave a synthesis of the results of the action learning project that sought to find effective potato variety user agreements used in the seed potato value chain (VC) that improve access to new varieties for farmers and private/other seed producers. A number of user agreements were identified, including public-public (e.g., KALRO/CIP with ADC/ATC/Other NARS), Public-Farmers (e.g., KALRO/CIP with DSM/Smallholder farmers), Public-CBOs/FOs, or different forms of Public-Private partnerships

Most agreements are informal and without arbitration mechanisms. Furthermore, direct agreements between public breeders with CBOs and other decentralised multipliers promote access to seed & improved varieties. To be more effective, there is need for the agreements to be better defined with clear arbitration clauses indicating the penalties for violating the agreements. Institutionalization of such arrangements can improve access of public varieties by farmers. Agreements between the public and private sector not only increased production of quality seed but also brought in efficiency, timeliness, mechanization, and improved production and accessibility of seed potato.

Key lessons evidence from innovative user agreements were summarized as follows:

1. **Joint planning** workshops are good opportunities to identify prospective partnerships that could lead to actual agreements. The government has a role at national level and based on local situation. Sometimes decentralized research (zonal research centres) and seed production (CBOs).
Evidence: Partnership workshops by WASP. Zimbabwe has the FAO facilitated Agricultural Coordination Working Group but this is more on relief seed. In Uganda there are Zonal Seed stakeholder platforms. National Seed Committees and the National Seed Trade Associations have a role. PPPS improve access to varieties as a result of the planning e.g. CIP with Kisima farms (Kenya)
2. **Exclusive** variety use agreements need to monitor the targets that have been set in the agreement. The design of such agreements needs to be improved. Exclusivity can be geographical and in time (number of years). How can competition be guaranteed in 5-year exclusive contracts. Exclusivity is at odds with the principles of the public good, so if applied needs to be monitored against set targets.
Evidence: Contracts in Tanzania for FS production which are tendered for a five year period, but for which targets are still too ambitious. Companies are shying away as to have to deliver to other companies as well. KALRO has an agreement for legumes for the drylands (with the Dryland Seed Company) and similar one for other areas with a different company. Other examples of exclusive contracts exist in West-Africa (WASP), Tanzania, CIMMYT in Zimbabwe and Mozambique, Zambia (establishing quantity and quality of seed in the contracts for e.g. maize). In many countries there is pressure on more exclusive agreements such as in Kenya (potatoes, Zambia and Malawi).
3. Agreements need to have an **operationalization clause**, how to make the agreements work in terms of planning, work schedule, tracking and monitoring. The steps in the process could be made more explicit.
Evidence: UNSPPA in Uganda
4. Agreements need to be better defined by including clear **arbitration clauses** as well as quality clauses. The arbitration lacks a clear mechanism and clearly spelled out penalties for both parties.

Evidence: Most countries have no arbitration and also not in contracts. In Zambia late delivery attracts a discount price in agreements between ZARI and seed companies. These agreements should include a late payment penalty on the side of the seed company (as ZARI has to receive payment for the FS produced).

5. Direct agreements between breeders and **CBOs**, as in breeding contracts, as well as EGS seed production.

Evidence: Development of a sorghum hybrid in Mali, Potatoes in Kenya and Uganda.

4.3 Synthesized findings of Action Learning Projects across the Continent for TWG 1: Common Challenges to promoting Seed Entrepreneurship

4.3.1 Summary of the presentation on "Synthesized findings on promoting seed entrepreneurship" by Dr. Daniel Karanja

The presentation gave a summary finding of studies carried out in four African countries (Tanzania, Burundi, South Sudan and Burkina Faso) on methods for promoting seed entrepreneurship. A number of questions guided the TWG's action learning projects: (1) What are effective alternative quality control mechanisms for different crops in different seed systems? (2) How can seed entrepreneurs in different seed systems have access to credit with favourable conditions? (3) How can entrepreneurship in seed production of crops with currently low profit margins on seed be made commercially viable?

A number of quality assurance mechanisms were found to be used by seed entrepreneurs, each with their advantages and disadvantages, including: internal quality control, independent external quality control, truthful labeling and Quality Declared Seed (QDS) and fully certified seed. It was noted that non-formal seed systems have little structured quality control mechanisms compared to formal seed systems. However, some groups, e.g., Kayanza in Burundi were able to establish a well-structured internal quality assurance. Internal quality control is well-embedded in the formal seed systems. External quality control requires that there are adequate number of trained seed quality inspectors, which is often the case in many African countries. Truthful labeling as a quality assurance mechanism works only with large seed companies and small producers and is based on reputation. For this to work effectively, the legal system must be effective to hold into account the seed companies. The findings also showed that farmers are generally willing to pay extra for quality but this does not apply to certified seeds. The findings also indicated that cash-strapped smallholders do trade-off quality for a lower price, but that farmers are willing to pay for trusted quality assurance label or certificate.

The presentation showed that QDS can be a stepping stone to fully certified production and a way to reduce rigidity and heavy administration of a non-functioning certification system. In many countries, QDS is associated with seed not being subjected to quality control. Decentralization of quality control and testing is the key feature of QDS. Integration of local inspection tasks in local government responsibilities and budget will assist in making QDS a success.

With respect to credit access, it was noted that seed producers finance seed entrepreneurship through Own savings, Credit form seed enterprises, Local cooperative banks, Micro-finance institutes, Commercial banks in order of importance. Established seed enterprises with a track record often access credit easier, both for operations as well as for investments. Developing and supporting the use of simple financial management tools for seed producers are essential components of improving access to finance. A guarantee fund to reduce risks for banks can assist in making access to funding for seed producers easier

4.4 Synthesized findings of Action Learning Projects across the Continent for TWG 3: Matching Global Commitments to National Realities

4.4.1 Summary of the presentation on “Plant Variety Protection” by Mr. Peter Munyi

The presentation gave an overview of the arrangements that exist between public crop improvement programmes, and farming communities (farmers), private seed companies and/or seed producers contribute to the development of a viable and sustainable seed sector, and thereby increase the acceptance and access of smallholder farmers to quality seed of improved varieties. The key research question answered during the presentation was whether Kenya’s plant breeders’ rights system provides room for informal and intermediary seed systems. The main findings indicate that the Kenyan plant breeders system is a departure from the UPOV 1978, but the country is not fully UPOV 1991 compliant. In addition, there are potential conflicts between the PVP provisions and the ARIPO protocol on the Protection of New Varieties of Plants. Moreover, the regulations to implement farmers’ privileges are not in place. Also, there is evidence that breeders often opt not to enforce rights against smallholder farmers.

Regarding the different seed systems, the findings show that the current Plant breeders’ rights system only provides for formal seed systems, and that the informal and intermediary systems’ interests are poorly represented. For example, farmers’ rights to save, use and exchange seed are not provided for in the PVP regulation. It is therefore apparent that the current design of the Plant Breeders Rights does not foster pluralism of the seed systems, and neither does it provide for interactions between the informal and formal systems through methods such as private non-commercial use exemption or regulations to implement farmers’ privileges. Even if the provisions were made, small-scale seed businesses are ill-equipped to adopt the Plant Breeders’ Rights --and third party support is often required.

To address these shortfalls in the PVP regulation, there is need for the enactment of farmers’ privilege regulations that is conscious of the informal/intermediary seed systems, and to make provisions for private and non-commercial use. Furthermore, there is need to align the national access and ABS regulations to protect the indigenous seeds and plant varieties, and to provide for differentiated levels of protection of varieties.

5 Plenary questions, presentations and observations

There were four discussion groups with resource persons from ISSD Africa. Groups were to discuss how the four ISSD Africa thematic areas could link up to national policy processes. They were to write results on cards/flipcharts for references and plenary presentations. The groups were;

- i) Theme 1: Seed entrepreneurship
- ii) Theme 2: Information mechanisms and access to foundation seeds
- iii) Theme 2: User agreements
- iv) Theme 3: Plant variety protection

The groups discussed: first which policy makers, stakeholders that could engage with, as well as related projects and events that could form part of the ISSD Africa around these four thematic areas; Second, based on the same thematic areas, the groups discussed and identified concrete entry points for change that could provide input to the proposal for the next phase of ISSD Africa (see the sets of tables below).

Theme: TWG 2 (Access to Information sharing and Access to Foundation Seed)

Which policy makers?	Which stakeholders?	Which projects?	Which events?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min. of Agriculture policy division/ State Depts • Min. of Information and Communication Technology • County Governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities/ NARS/NGOS/CBOs/Farmers/Media/ Dev. Partners • Regional Networks • Seed traders/seed private sector • FBOs-KENAF • KEPHIS • Agricultural Industrial Network • KALRO • AFAAS • KIPRA • National Potato Council • ADC • CGIAR centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CGIAR centers • Agricultural Universities • KALRO seed Unit • AATF-WEMA • Kenya Dutch Seed Potato Project • EAAPP • SEMIS-AGRA • ABCIC • NPCK Seed Portal • SEMIS; AGRA seed projects • Mbegu Choice • Shamba Shape Up • Open Source Seed System; Bio-Versity • Sefamaco; Farm Concern International • CICAF; improve access to seed varieties • Seed sector platform; distributors • Agric. Council of Kenya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed Congress • STAK conference • Station/On farm trials • NPTs

Key issues for change and entry points	Keys Steps	Stakeholders/Partners to be involved	Possible support of ISSD Africa (non-financial)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation on released varieties • Ease of access to varieties • Quantities held in gene banks • Bottlenecks • Price control • Policy Change; quantity of released varieties • System • Capacity-expertise • Investments-it's expensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-regulation • Policy advocacy and sensitisation • Proper problem analysis • Multi-stakeholder discussions • Crop specialization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CGIAR centers • Agricultural Universities • KALRO seed Unit • AATF-WEMA • Kenya Dutch Seed Potato Project • EAAPP • SEMIS-AGRA • ADC • AATF-WEMA • ABCIC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Support in areas of desired change

Theme TWG 2: User Agreements

Which policy makers?	Which stakeholders?	Which projects?	Which events?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOA,KEPHIS,AFFA, County governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KALRO Farmer organizations e.g Potato Seed Council Small holder Farmers Association MoAL-Extension Private Breeders AGRA CBOs, Community Seed Banks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PABRA-CIAT CIP-Seed Potato for Africa KALRO-Seed Unit ISSD Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings Stakeholder forums , for example , AFSTA 2016 forum in March 2016 Breakfast/Dinner/Cocktail events Shows and Exhibitions, Seed fairs Annual Congress for example, STAK in September 2016
Key issues for entry points	Keys Steps	Stakeholders/Partners to be involved	Possible support of ISSD Africa (non-financial)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporation of QDS in legal framework Recognition of agreements as a useful tool in accessing seeds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desired Change increased use of binding change agreements Organisation of community seed banks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desired change: Recognize seed banks as a useful source to access quality seeds Developing standards for QDS Institutionalizing agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness creation (countrywide)- using farmer groups, using various information outlets, awareness through KEPHIS on QDS Operationalize accreditation(decentralization) to enhance seed quality control Review amendments of regulation <p>Fora with politicians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a with policy makers Train producers on agreements <p>Sample agreements (tailor- made to suit different contexts) for easy arbitration of conflicts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers KEPHIS CBOs Community Seed Banks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support: Advocacy/ lobbying Capacity building Facilitating structures for QDS-Shared lessons

Theme 1: Seed Entrepreneurship

Which policy makers?	Which stakeholders?	Which projects?	Which events?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture at County and National levels, State Department of Agriculture Farmer Cooperatives (Stakeholders) County Assembly Parliamentary Committee or Agriculture and Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEPHIS STAK Seed Companies Farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AGRA Seed Program ICRAF Open Seed Systems Strengthening Agricultural Input and Output Markets in Africa (SAIOMA) +AGMAK Seeds for Development (S4D) AGMAK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative meetings Stakeholder forums , for example , AFSTA 2016 forum in March 2016 Breakfast/Dinner/Cocktail events Shows and Exhibitions, Seed fairs Annual Congress for example, STAK in September 2016

Key issues for entry points	Keys Steps	Stakeholders/Partners to be involved	Possible support of ISSD Africa (non-financial)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralization of seed certification process QDS for some specific crops e.g pulses, forages Input Financing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of other seed stakeholders in seed certification process such as; KEPHIS, STAK, Seed Companies, Farmers Support advocacy process. The stakeholders to be involved are: Lobby groups, KEPHIS and farmers. The grant helps to finance the costs associated with the costs associated with the provision of seed and fertilizer to small farmers, aimed at directly increasing production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers-Seed Producers STAK Farmer Organizations and CBO's/ Commodity groups eg Potato Producer Association Seed Companies Stockists KEPHIS KALRO ,NARIS,CGIAR and International organisations NGO's for example, ROP, Farm Concern, AGMARK-FPEAK, ADS-AGRA, Farm Africa- KENAF Financial Institutions for example: Agricultural Finance (AFC) such as, Kenya Women Finance Trust, Equity Bank, Family and Chase Banks ADC Insurance Companies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of other stakeholders for example; Seed Regulations, procedures for importing and exporting seed, all species, the statutory generation system for seed production (including breeder's, pre-basic and basic seed) etc. ISSD Africa to provide evidence on whether this is working in other countries ISSD Africa to provide small holder farmers, farmer groups linkages and information to financial services

Theme 3: Plant Variety Protection

Which policy makers?	Which stakeholders?	Which projects?	Which events?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture at county and National levels, State Department of Agriculture Farmer Cooperatives (Stakeholders) County Assembly Parliamentary Committee or Agriculture and Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KEPHIS STAK Seed Companies Farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSAP- Climate Smart Agriculture Program National Climate Change Program on crops and agricultural sector etc. UNFCC project on indigenous drought tolerant crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFSTA Congress 2016 forum in March 2016 Annual Congress for example, STAK in September 2016

Key issues for entry point	Keys Steps	Stakeholders/Partners to be involved	Possible support of ISSD Africa (non-financial)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A pluralistic seed policy and laws/regulations for example the case of Zambia 2) Effective engagement by communities in the formulation of the seed legislation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Capacity building at the community level/use gene banks as an entry point 2) Evidence based sensitization of policy makers 3) Building meaningful partnerships with policy makers 4) Create a platform for policy makers to engage. A suggestion to have the national and county governments opening spaces in the national government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local communities NGOs (e.g. ROP, UCCS) Gene banks (National gene banks) KEPHIS Kenya Climate Change Working Group Research Institutions and Universities CGIAR Centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a means or forum of exchange of information. Capacity building on seed regulation policies in Africa

6 Conclusions and future focus areas for ISSD Africa

The participants suggested that ISSD Africa implementation agenda should explore better ways of engaging with policy makers/regulators and practitioners --including engagement in joint collaborative projects that could lead to policy learning, implementation and change.

Proposed focus areas for the comprehensive program

1. Problem-solution analysis

- Identify and address bottlenecks in the seed systems

Remark: The ISSD Africa problem-solution storylines requires proper analysis in order to address bottlenecks in the seed systems. The problems/challenges include: awareness creation on released varieties, ease of access to varieties, quantities held (including gene banks), pricing, policy change; capacity building, investments, etc. Possible solutions include: self-regulation, policy advocacy and sensitisation, multi-stakeholder discussions, etc. Therefore, a proper analysis of these storylines calls should be embedded in the policy processes of ISSD Africa.

2. Policy processes of ISSD Africa

- Lobby and advocate for policy change and institutionalisation of ISSD.
- Understand policy sensitivity around seed issues

Remarks: ISSD Africa need to lobby and advocate for pluralistic seed policy and laws/regulations. This requires awareness creation (nation-wide) --using farmer groups, various information platforms, etc to operationalise decentralization to enhance seed quality control by reviewing and amending seed laws and regulations. In doing so, ISSD Africa ought to understand policy sensitivity around seed issues. Therefore, involvement of seed stakeholders (viz. regulators, seed traders, NGOs, farmers in seed policy processes is important for institutionalisation of ISSD.

3. Making a business case for quality declared seeds

- Support incorporation of QDS in Legal framework
- Develop standards for quality declared seeds

Remarks: ISSD Africa needs to make a business case for quality declared seeds (QDS) in order to gain support for incorporation in the national seed legal frameworks through Action Learning projects and forums for information exchange among key stakeholders. Evidence based sensitization of policy makers and Support for advocacy process --where stakeholders are involved (including regulatory agencies and farmers) will lead to developing QDS for some specific crops e.g pulses, forages.

4. Capacity building

- Capacity building of stakeholders
- Raise awareness on varieties
- Provide a forum for information exchange among key stakeholders

Remark: ISSD Africa to prioritise capacity building of policy makers, researchers and practitioners on seed system in Africa. This includes evidence based sensitization of policy makers, infrastructure and soft skills training (including technical and attitude change) of researchers and capacity building at the community level/use gene banks as an entry point. ISSD Africa to achieve this by building meaningful partnerships with other stakeholders and donors.

5. Operationalising user-agreements work

- Generate sample agreements to support policy formulation, review and implementation
- Train producers on issues related to user agreements

Remark: The entry point for ISSD Africa to operationalise user agreements is recognising agreements as a useful tool in accessing seeds. This will be realised through awareness training and increased use of binding user agreements. A practical way to institutionalise user agreements is to develop and test sample agreements (tailor-made to suit different contexts) for ease of use and arbitration of conflicts. ISSD Africa to consider applying user-agreements in the organisation of community seed banks –where seed banks are recognised as a useful source to access quality seeds; and enforcing of standards for QDS by seed producers.

6. Making sense of seed regulation for smallholder farmers

- Operationalise seed certification
- Decentralise seed certification
- Advocate for seed self-regulation
- Increase NGO engagement in seed related issues

Remark: The entry point for ISSD Africa is pluralistic seed policy and laws/regulations as is the case in Zambia. This is to be achieved by creating a platform for policy makers to effectively engage with local communities (viz. NGOs and CBOs) in the review and formulation of seed legislation.

7. Providing price incentive for seed

- Investigate and design producer incentives to ensure seed affordability
- Provide an ease of access to seed varieties

Remark: ISSD Africa should a grant to finance the costs associated with the provision of seed and fertilizer to small farmers. Working with key stakeholders and partners, the grant should aim at directly boosting smallholder production. In particular, ISSD Africa to provide small holder farmers, farmer groups linkages and information to financial services.

7 Annexes

Annex 1. Seminar Programme

Programme: ISSD Africa National Seminar Kenya – 24 February, 2016

Time	Morning Session (Moderators: Lilian Kirimi–Tegemeo/Hannington Odame-FAC)
08.30 – 08.45	Coffee/tea and registration
08.45 – 09.00	Introduction participants
09.00 – 09.15	Official opening (Mary Mathenge-Tegemeo)
09.15 – 09.30	Intro to ISSD Africa, objectives and programme seminar (Hannington Odame-FAC)
09.30 – 10.15	Presentation and discussion on synthesized findings of action learning projects across the continent on access to varieties in the public domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview Nairobi workshop (Ivan Rwomushana-ICIPE) - ALP on information sharing mechanisms (Dan Kiambi-ABCIC) - ALP on innovative user agreements (Charles Lungaho - CIP)
10.15 – 10.45	Coffee/tea break
10.45 – 11.00	Presentation on synthesized findings of action learning projects across the continent on promoting seed entrepreneurship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview (Daniel Karanja-CABI/Grace Gitu-AFSTA)
11.00 – 11.15	Presentation on synthesized findings of action learning projects across the continent on matching global commitments to national realities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PVP (Peter Munyi-WUR)
11.15– 12.30	Discussion groups: (sub)theme analysis and linkages to national policy processes
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch
Time	Afternoon Session (Moderators: Ivan Rwomushana-ICIPE/Miltone Ayieko-ISSD Africa)
13.30 – 14.30	Plenary presentation and feedback
14.30 – 15.00	Coffee/tea break
15.00 – 16.00	Discussion groups: Identifying concrete entry points for change (input for proposal development)
16.00 – 16.45	Plenary presentation and feedback
16.45 – 17.15	ISSD Africa beyond 2016
17.15 – 17.30	Evaluation and closing

Annex 2 List of participants in the ISSD Africa National Seminar, Kenya at Jacaranda Hotel, Nairobi: 24th February, 2016

	Name	Organization	Contact Details
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Annex 3 Overview Action Learning Projects for the selected themes

The table below shows the different action-learning projects for the four themes, and highlight the activities, topic and location of each project, as well as it's (inter)national embedding.

Action-learning projects theme 1: Promoting seed entrepreneurship

Activity	Topic	Output	Country	Organization	Contact person/ consultant	Project or program the activity is embedded in/linked to
Action learning question 1: What are effective alternative quality control mechanisms for different crops in different seed systems?						
Desk study 1.0	Overview of global experiences with alternatives for seed certification systems, including the advantages and disadvantages of different systems used globally	Desk study to set the scene for the field studies	Globally	KIT	Wouter Kleijn	
Field study 1.1	Document and analyse experiences with QDS in vegetables	Case study on indigenous vegetable seed multipliers	Tanzania	CABI and Hortitengeru AFSTA	Daniel Karanja, CABI; Damas A. Marandu, Hortitengeru; Grace Gitu, AFSTA	CABI-Hortitengeru vegetable seed programme
Field study 1.2	Document and analyse experiences with QDS in maize and rice	Case study on maize and rice	Tanzania	Ministry of Agriculture, Tanzania	Raphael Laizer	Ministry of Agriculture Seed unit
Field study 1.	Document experiences with internal quality control mechanisms	Case study on Irish potato cooperative	Burundi	IFDC	Alexis Ntamavukiru	The IFDC Catalist-2 programme has a specific seed innovation component, ISSD Burundi, managed by IFDC is applying the lessons learned from ISSD Africa directly
Field study 1.4	Study looking at the voluntary quality control mechanisms for cassava cuttings as an alternative for a full-fledge certification system	Case study on quality management protocol for cassava	Tanzania	Ministry of Agriculture, Tanzania	Raphael Laizer	Ministry of Agriculture Seed unit

Activity	Topic	Output	Country	Organization	Contact person/ consultant	Project or program the activity is embedded in/linked to
Field study 1.5	Documentation of a classic certification system, as a benchmark for comparison of alternative systems	Case study on certified maize seed production	Burkina Faso	NAZAN consultancies	Kadeoua Y. I. Adolphe	Ministry of agriculture, INERA
Field study 1.6	Documentation of the most rudimentary form of quality control, as a benchmark	Case study on quality management based on own-control and social pressure in Central Equatorial State	South Sudan	AGRA	David N'dungu	AGRA seed programme South Sudan
Action learning question 2: How to provide seed entrepreneurs in different seed systems with access to finance?						
Desk study 2.0	Access to finance issues and options for emerging African seed enterprises	Desk study to set the scene for the field studies	Africa-wide	KIT	Eline Minneboo	-
Field study 2.1	Provision of emerging national seed enterprises with access to investment credit	AGRA WAAIF experience documented	Burkina Faso and Mali	AGRA-PASS Syngenta Foundation	Issouffou Kapran; Oumar Niangado	Case suggested by AGRA-PASS
Field study 2.2	Supplying seasonal credit to a seed producer cooperative	Case study on PAFISEM	Mali	AGRA-PASS IER	Issouffou Kapran	Case suggested by AGRA-PASS
Field study 2.3	How do OPV maize and rice seed producers in Tanzania finance their operation?	Case study from Morogoro and Dodoma	Tanzania	Ministry of Agriculture	Raphael Laizer	Case documented by MoA Tanzania, in collaboration with KIT
Field study 2.4	Assessment of contract farming for larger seed companies as a solution to the problem of access to finance for emerging seed producers	Case study on vegetable seed	Tanzania (Arusha district)	Hortitengeru CABI	Daniel Karanja, CABI; Damas A. Marandu, Hortitengeru	CABI and Hortitengeru are project partners
Field study 2.5	Assessment of value chain finance as a way to provide seed producers with access to seasonal credit	Bagré Case study: Rice chain integration, providing seed producers access to credit (CORIS bank)	Burkina Faso	NAZAN consultancies	Kadeoua Y. I. Adolphe	NAZAN consultancies was proposed by AGRA-PASS to organise field work in Burkina Faso & Mali.

Activity	Topic	Output	Country	Organization	Contact person/ consultant	Project or program the activity is embedded in/linked to
Field study 2.6	Under which conditions are individual seed potato producers able to obtain access to seasonal credit?	Study implemented	Burundi	IFDC BNDA	Alexis Ntamavukiru	The IFDC Catalist-2 programme has a specific seed innovation component, ISSD Burundi, managed by IFDC is applying the lessons learned from ISSD Africa directly
Field study 2.7	Which kind of co-funding mechanisms can be effective to support emerging seed enterprises in investments in seed handling infrastructure?	Case study on PAIOSA (CTB programme) where seed producers are getting investment grants	Burundi	PAIOSA BTC	Alexis Ntamavukiru	The bi-lateral PAIOSA programme, funded by the Belgium Cooperation has been intervening in the seed sector for more than 5 years. ISSD Africa is seeking joint learning.
Field study 2.8	How seed producers in a post-conflict situation get access finance	Case study from Central Equatorial State	South Sudan	AGRA-PASS	David N'dungu	David N'dungu is a working group member, and is taking advantage from his position in South Sudan to contribute to the ISSD Africa learning
Action learning question 3: How to make a viable business out of seed with a low profit margin?						
Field study 3.1	How can rice seed be produced and distributed in a durable manner, even though the profit margins are low?	Case study on rice seed produced by farmer associations (Imbo and Muhinga plains)	Burundi	IFDC	Alexis Ntamavukiru	The IFDC Catalist-2 programme has promoted rice intensification. Rice seed sector improvement has been a component.
Field study 3.2	How can seed producers multiply and distribute bean seed semi-commercially?	Case study on cooperative and individual bean seed producers in Ngozi and Makamba	Burundi	IFDC	Alexis Ntamavukiru	The IFDC Catalist-2 programme has trained and supported bean seed entrepreneurs
Field study 3.3	Assessment whether value chain integration can contribute to improved profitability of low-margin seed production	Case study on experiences of Brarudi with improving access to quality seed of sorghum	Burundi	IFDC EUCORD Brarudi	Alexis Ntamavukiru	The IFDC Catalist-2 programme and Eucord have collaborated with Brarudi to link sorghum producers to the brewery. Seed availability has been a point of attention

Activity	Topic	Output	Country	Organization	Contact person/ consultant	Project or program the activity is embedded in/linked to
Field study 3.4:	How to develop cassava cutting production and marketing as an economically viable enterprise?	Case study on cassava cutting production in Karonga district	Tanzania	Ministry of Agriculture, Tanzania	Raphael Laizer	The Ministry of Agriculture has in the past, through a DANIDA sponsored programme, supported cassava cutting producer groups. The study will assess their commercial viability and sustainability.
Field study 3.5:	How can sorghum seed production and marketing become economically viable?	Case study on sorghum seed production in Cinzana	Mali	IER Mali	Kadeoua Y. I. Adolphe	IER Mali and partners have supported sorghum seed producers to professionalise.
Field study 3.6:	How can millet seed production and marketing become economically viable?	Case study on millet seed production in Pobe-Mengao	Burkina Faso	AGRA-PASS	Issouffou Kapran Kadeoua Y. I. Adolphe	Pobe-Mengao is one of the AGRA-PASS beneficiaries in Burkina Faso.
Field study 3.7:	How do seed producers in dysfunctional rural economy manage to maintain a viable seed enterprise?	Case study in Central Equatorial State	South Sudan	AGRA-PASS	David N'Dungu	AGRA is implementing a seed sector development programme in South Sudan. The opportunity will be taken to assess how seed producers are managing within a situation with minimal supporting institutions.

Action-learning projects theme 2: Increasing access to varieties in the public domain

Activity	Topic	Output	Country	Organization	Contact person/consultant	Project or program the activity is embedded in/linked to
Action learning question 1: What are the novel mechanisms for getting information out on varieties early and at scale for farmers and multipliers? Case: Crowdsourcing for feedback on local and released cowpea and sorghum varieties in Kenya						
Desk study 1.1	Development of background document on mechanisms and partners	Background paper on seed systems for cowpeas and sorghum	Kenya	ABCIC	Dan Kiambi (ABCIC)	Seed for Needs Programme in East-Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, West-Africa) Main partners: African Biodiversity Conservation and Innovation Centre (ABCIC), Bioversity International, CRP Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)
Desk study 1.2	What kind of information channels and mechanisms are in place for disseminating and getting feedback on varieties	Background paper on variety information sharing mechanism	Kenya	ABCIC	Dan Kiambi (ABCIC)	Partners in Kenya: KALRO, STAK, KEPHIS
Action learning question 2: How do farmers and seed producers get information and provide feedback on varieties in the public domain? Case: Information on bean varieties in Eastern Zambia						
Desk study 2.1	Overview of existing variety information management mechanisms	Background paper on plant variety communication channels	Zambia	CIAT	Enock Maereka (SABRN)	Southern Africa Bean Research Network (SABRN), Pan African Bean Research Alliance (PABRA), CIAT Zambian partners: Seed Certification and Control Institute (SCCI), Lundazi Stakeholder Platform (LUASP), SIMLEZA (IITA), Gorta-Self Help Africa, MAWA-CRS
Action learning question 3: What are the innovative models of getting foundation seed of public varieties to seed producers? Case: Access to foundation seed in Mali by WASP						
Desk study 3.1	Access to EGS	Background report on access to early generation seed	Mali	WASP-Mali	Sokona Dagnoko (WASP)	West-African Seed Programme, others involved are the West-African Productivity Programme, Syngenta

Activity	Topic	Output	Country	Organization	Contact person/ consultant	Project or program the activity is embedded in/linked to
Activity 3.2	Design of a survey with different stakeholders involved in access to EGS	Protocol, questionnaire and checklist developed	Mali	WASP-Mali	Sokona Dagnoko (WASP)	Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture, ICRISAT, AVRDC Partners in Mali: IER, private sector organizations (FASOKABA, NSTA)
Action learning question 4: What are innovative seed value chain actor agreements which improve access to new varieties to farmers and to private sector and other seed producers? Case: CIP and seed potato variety user agreements						
Desk study 4.1	Desk study on existing varieties and other genetic material access and user agreements in Kenya and other countries	Introduction note on the different types of user agreements	Kenya and other countries	CIP-Nairobi	Charles Lungaho (CIP)	CIP's seed potato programme in Kenya and East-Africa, Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture Kenyan Partners: KALRO, Genetics Technologies International Limited (GTIL), Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC)
Action learning question 5: What are innovative seed value chain actor agreements which improve access to new varieties to farmers and to private sector and other seed producers? Case: UNSSPA and seed potato variety user agreements						
Desk study 5.1	Desk study on existing varieties and other genetic material access and user agreements in Uganda	Checklist developed and background material collected on seed potato user agreements	Uganda	ASARECA	Ivan Rwomushana (ASARECA)	CIP's programme in East-Africa, with ASARECA In Uganda: Uganda National Seed Potato Producers Association, Self-Help-Africa, IFDC/CATALIST, CABI, ISSD-Uganda, MAAIF, UNCSC, UNADA, Africare, Africa 2000 network

Action-learning projects theme 3: Matching global commitments with national realities

Activity	Topic	Output	Country	Organization	Contact person/ consultant	Project or program the activity is embedded in/linked to
Action learning question 1: How can national and regional seed laws support the development of a robust, integrated seed sector that supports smallholder farmers' needs?						
Activity 1.1	Inventory of the status-quo and trends regarding the space for informal/ intermediary seed systems in African seed laws, which includes a review of the seed laws from all African countries and regional organizations, plus (academic) literature on the topic	African seed laws study	All African countries	-	Marcelin Mahop	This study links to the following programs and organisations: Sowing Diversity = Harvesting Security (SDHS) consortium project coordinated by OxfamNovib; AfricaSeeds, African Union; Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA), COMESA; FAO
Action learning question 2: How can room be created for informal and intermediary seed systems in a UPOV '91 informed Plant Variety Protection system?						
Activity 2.1	High-level roundtable meeting on PVP in Africa to create space for key stakeholders to meet and discuss their viewpoints and start a process of mutual learning and understanding	High-level round table meeting organized with participants from major International and African Regional IP Organisations, CSOs, Industry, Farmers and Academics.	South Africa	University of Cape Town & Wageningen University	Bram de Jonge	Meeting organised in collaboration with the University of Cape Town. Co-Funded by the Dutch Scientific Organisation (NWO) program on Responsible Innovation and the Ministry for Economic Affairs, The Netherlands.
Activity 2.2	Discussion and description of PVP from an ISSD perspective	Publication and discussion paper on PVP in Africa	n/a	University of Cape Town; Wageningen University; Plantum NL, The Netherlands	Bram de Jonge	A collaboration with the NWO research program 'Developing IPRs Regimes for Pro-Poor Innovation in Agriculture'.

Activity	Topic	Output	Country	Organization	Contact person/ consultant	Project or program the activity is embedded in/linked to
Activity 2.3	National PVP meeting in Zimbabwe to create space for an open dialogue on PVP between key stakeholders in Zimbabwe, and to discuss viewpoints and concerns related to the ARIPO draft PVP protocol	2-day meeting organized in Harare	Zimbabwe	Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT)	Patrick Kasasa	Meeting organised in collaboration with Sowing Diversity = Harvesting Security (SDHS) consortium project coordinated by OxfamNovib
Action learning question 3: How can access and benefit-sharing policies support climate resilient seed systems?						
Activity 3.1	National studies looking at predicted climate changes, potential sources of adapted germplasm, and the relevant ABS policy structures and potential policy intervention to strengthen farmers' resilience to CC	4 country studies implemented	Uganda, Rwanda, Zimbabwe and Zambia	Bioversity International; CTDT	Michael Halewood (lead), Gloria Otieno (coord.); Patrick Kasasa (Zimb.); Jean Gapusi (Rwanda); John Mulumba (Uganda); Charles Nkhoma (Zambia)	The country studies are executed in close collaboration with Bioversity International and link to the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). The project aims to collaborate with the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Climate Change Program, further possibilities will be discussed once country results have been collected.

Activity	Topic	Output	Country	Organization	Contact person/ consultant	Project or program the activity is embedded in/linked to
Activity 3.2	Capacity building on GIS and climate modelling techniques to identify climate challenges in selected communities and further identify adapted germplasm from national and international genebanks that could be used in the future	Capacity building workshop in Harare and Lusaka	Zimbabwe and Zambia	CTDT; Bioversity International	Patrick Kasasa (Zimb.); Charles Nkhoma (Zambia)	Idem
Activity 3.3	Feeding country results into Meeting for National focal points for Nagoya Protocol and ITPGRFA with focus on climate change	Multiday, International Meeting in Africa	TBD	Bioversity International	Michael Halewood and Gloria Otieno	Idem

Action-learning projects theme 4: Seed sector development to support CAADP implementation within the framework of the ASBP

Activity	Title	Output	Country	Organization	Contact person/ consultant	Project or program the activity is embedded in/linked to
Action-learning project 1: Seed sector development to support CAADP implementation within the ASBP framework in Ethiopia						
Activity 1.1	Seed sector stakeholder mapping	Synthesis report	Ethiopia	ISSD Ethiopia - Haramaya University	Amsalu Ayana Aga – Director ISSD Ethiopia Programme	ISSD Ethiopia programme Core team involved: Dawit Alemu (Country Focal Point) – Ethiopia Institute of Agricultural Research / Future Agricultures Consortium; Abebe Atilaw – Director of the Technology Multiplication Unit at EIAR and Chair of the National Seed Production and Distribution Committee; Endale Gudeta – Senior Seed Expert, Agricultural Inputs Marketing at the Ministry of Agriculture
Activity 1.2	Review of existing seed sector-related strategies and programmes and align with the CAADP strategy in the implementation plan (GTP II)	Synthesis report	Ethiopia			
Activity 1.3	Success stories of ISSD and their alignment with the CAADP process	Series of success stories	Ethiopia			
Activity 1.4	Policy brief for national seed sector workshop to summarize findings and policy implications for broad dissemination of key lessons	Policy brief	Ethiopia			
Activity 1.5	National stakeholder workshop to engage with key national-level policy actors and other influential actors involved in the seed sector and CAADP processes	National stakeholder workshop organized	Ethiopia			
Action-learning project 2: Seed sector development to support CAADP implementation within the ASBP framework in Ghana						
Activity 2.1	Seed sector stakeholder mapping	Synthesis report	Ghana	KNUST	Charles Quansah – Prof at Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (retired)	Other members of the ISSD Ghana Task Force involved: Josiah Wobil (Country Focal Point) – Senior Seed Expert FAO (retired); Emmanuel Asante Krobea – Director of the Directorate of Crop Services at the Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Activity 2.2	Review of existing seed sector-related strategies and programmes and align with the CAADP strategy in the implementation plan (GTP II)	Synthesis report				
Activity 2.3	Success stories of ISSD and their alignment with the CAADP process	Series of success stories				

Activity	Title	Output	Country	Organization	Contact person/ consultant	Project or program the activity is embedded in/linked to
Activity 2.4	Policy brief for national seed sector workshop to summarize findings and policy implications for broad dissemination of key lessons	Policy brief				
Activity 2.5	National stakeholder workshop to engage with key national-level policy actors and other influential actors involved in the seed sector and CAADP processes	National stakeholder workshop organized				
Action-learning project 3: Seed sector development to support CAADP implementation within the ASBP framework in Cote d'Ivoire						
Activity 3.1	Seed sector stakeholder mapping	Synthesis report	Cote d'Ivoire	AfricaSeeds	Kouame Miezan	AfricaSeeds – implementing agency of ASBP
Activity 3.2	Review of existing seed sector-related strategies and programmes and align with the CAADP strategy in the implementation plan (GTP II)	Synthesis report				
Activity 3.3	Success stories of ISSD and their alignment with the CAADP process	Series of success stories				
Activity 3.4	Policy brief for national seed sector workshop to summarize findings and policy implications for broad dissemination of key lessons	Policy brief				
Activity 3.5	National stakeholder workshop to engage with key national-level policy actors and other influential actors involved in the seed sector and CAADP processes	National stakeholder workshop organized				
Action-learning project 4: Expert consultation workshop of seed sector performance						
Activity 4.1	Expert consultation workshop	Development and application of a clear set of indicators for effectively tracking national seed sector performance in sub-Saharan Africa	Meeting hosted in Cote d'Ivoire	Africa Seed	Kouame Miezan	Africa Seed – implementing agency of ASBP

