

ISSD Africa



ISSD Africa Mali National Seminar

Bamako, March 2nd 2016



Seminar attendees join for a group photo

Organized by:

- ISSD Africa Mali Focal Point, Dr. Samba Traore
- ISSD Africa Action Learning Project Coordinator, Dr. Sokona Dagnoko
- ISSD Africa TWG 1 Team Member/Expert, Dr. Oumar Niangado

Commissioned by:

ISSD Africa (Partnership between Tegemeo Institute, CDI-Wageningen UR, Future Agricultures Consortium, and Royal Tropical Institute, KIT)

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Acronyms

ADAF: Association pour le Développement des Activités de Formation

AOPP: Association des Organisations Professionnelles Paysannes

ASSEMA: Association Semencière du Mali

BDM : Banque de Développement du Mali

DNA : Direction Nationale de l'Agriculture

CNOP : Coordination Nationale des Organisations Paysannes

COASP : Comité Ouest Africain des Semences Paysannes

Coop : Coopérative

CRRRA : Centre régional de recherche Agronomique

FASOKABA : Entreprise semencière sur le maïs

IER : Institut d'Economie Rurale

ICRISAT : International Crop research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics

IFRA: Institut de Formation et de Recherche Appliquée

IPR: Institut Polytechnique Rural

LABOSEM: Laboratoire de Semences

NAKOSHI : Entreprise semencière sur les cultures maraichères

SRA: Station de Recherche Agronomique

URG: Unité de Ressources Génétique

USCPMD: Union des Sociétés Coopératives des Producteurs de Mil de Diédougou

ULPC: Union Locale des Producteurs de Céréales

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 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; find 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.

From 9-11 February 2015, a three-day ISSD Africa training was organized in Kampala, Uganda, for national partners and country focal points. Following the ISSD Africa training, we organized a two-day action-planning meeting for the final preparation of the proposed action plans for the action-learning projects under each theme. Participants of the workshop were thematic working group members, as well as the national partners and country focal points.

The action-learning projects for thematic working groups have been implemented over the period of March 2015 – March 2016. The results of the projects of thematic working groups have been shared, discussed and synthesized during 3-day cross case analysis meetings, organized in Nairobi from 7-12 December 2015.

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 action-learning projects have been implemented.

The national seminar in Mali is part of the referred series of National Seminars.

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

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), a mapping of the national seed sectors and policy contexts was conducted, to get an understanding about 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 results will be used as input for the discussions of the national seminars (planned for February/March 2016). Following the national seminars 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.

The mapping consists 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. A detailed description and format for each step can be found on the next pages.

(ii) In the workshop a synthesis of key lessons of the different themes was provided, while the Action Learning Projects (ALPs) of the particular country was presented.

(iii) Presenters provide 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

On Wednesday, March 2, 2016 was held at the Mandé Hotel of Bamako the National Workshop of Mali on Integrated Seed Sector Development in Africa. Twenty-eight participants took part in the workshop (see list of participants in Appendix). Among the participants, we noted representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Assembly of Mali, Research institutions (IER, ICRISAT, IPR/IFRA), Financial institutions, Farmers' organizations and NGOs. The opening ceremonies of the workshop were chaired by the Honourable Deputy a member of the Rural Development Commission of the National Assembly of Mali. According to the speaker, the importance of quality seeds in increasing production and agricultural productivity has been perceived by the Malian authorities since the early years of its independence through the creation of appropriate infrastructures. The ISSD Africa initiative was qualified as a relevant one aiming at the development of a pluralistic and vibrant seed sector 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. Before the final opening statement, the speaker has put special emphasis on the relevancy of the different themes addressed and has invited all the participants to give importance to this initiative and to be fully involved in its implementation.

Dr. Samba TRAORE, ISSD Africa, Mali country focal point provided an introduction to ISSD Africa and the programme, as well as the objectives of the workshop.

4.2 Synthesized findings and lessons for TWG 1: Promoting Seed Entrepreneurship

An overview of the main findings and lessons from different action learning projects across the continent on Theme 1: Promoting Seed Entrepreneurship was presented by Dr. Oumar NIANGADO, Member of TW1 on Seed Entrepreneurship

The main lessons for the three subthemes were presented:

- a. *Alternative quality control mechanisms for different crops in different seed systems;*
- b. *Access of seed entrepreneurs to credit with favourable conditions;*
- c. *Entrepreneurship in seed production of crops with currently low profit margins in profitable seed production.*

At the end of his presentation Dr. NIANGADO asked the following three questions to the participants to be answered in group work.

1. *How to improve seed quality control mechanism in different seed systems?*
2. *How to facilitate access to funding for seed enterprises?*
3. *How to make entrepreneurship in seed production of crops with currently low profit margins?*

4.3 How to provide seed entrepreneurs in different seed systems with access to finance? *The case of FASOKABA in Mali.*

Dr. NIANGADO's presentation was followed by the presentation of a case study on How to provide seed entrepreneurs in different seed systems with access to finance? The case of FASOKABA, a seed enterprise in Mali by Dr. Adolphe KADEOUA. The speaker has indicated the two main types of funding available for seed producers: (seasonal and investment funds) and their relative difficulties for access.

4.4 Synthesized findings and lessons for TWG 2: Access to varieties in the public domain

An overview of the main findings and lessons from different action learning projects across the continent on Theme 2: Access to varieties in the public domain was presented by Dr. Sokona DAGNOKO, WASP Mali seed specialist and ISSD Africa Action Learning Project Coordinator. Prior to this presentation on main findings and lessons, another presentation was made by the same speaker on the access to foundation seeds in the public domain a case study conducted in Mali.

The main lessons for the three subthemes were presented:

1. Novel mechanisms for getting **information** out on varieties early and at scale for farmers and multipliers
2. Innovative models of getting **foundation seed** of public varieties to seed producers
3. **User agreements** which improve access to new varieties to farmers and to private sector and other seed producers.

Several questions/discussions were raised following Dr. Sokona's presentation with respect to the intermediary seed system. For several participants all seed systems that are not formal fall automatically in informal seed system and there could not be an intermediary seed system. Dr. Sokona has demonstrated several examples (seed multiplication and commercialisation of non registered varieties by some farmers' organisations as well as the cleaning, packaging and selling in the market of unspecified variety seeds she has eyewitnessed herself).

At the end of her presentation, Dr. Sokona asked the following questions to the participants to be answered in group discussion:

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?
3. Evaluate **user agreements** which improve access to new varieties to farmers and to private sector and other seed producers?
4. Which seed system to promote for improved performance of the seed sector in Mali?
5. How to manage the "Intermediary seed system"?

5 Main outcomes/findings of the working groups

5.1 Working groups

5.1.1 Working group 1. The following questions were asked and answers given:

Q1. *How to improve seed quality control mechanism in different seed systems?
How to facilitate access to funding for seed enterprises?*

- ✓ *Making functional the Seed Laboratories in the different administrative regions of Mali;*
- ✓ *Recruitment of new control agents;*
- ✓ *Review of the field control and certification costs;*
- ✓ *Regional and national supervision costs taken by the government;*
- ✓ *Strengthening the capacity of the seed laboratory (LABOSEM)*

Q2. *How to facilitate access to funding for seed enterprises?*

- ✓ *Well structured and organized seed sector with functional units;*
- ✓ *Reducing the interest rates of financial institutions including banks and other decentralized financial institutions in Mali;*
- ✓ *Lobbying to allow the National Seed Funds take advantage of the warranty funds deposited in banks to facilitate access to funds of farmers' organizations involved in seed entrepreneurship in Mali.*

Q3. *How to make entrepreneurship in seed production of crops with currently low profit margins?*

- ✓ *Produce breeder and foundation seeds at a reduced cost of these so-called minor crops by research with government support;*
- ✓ *Develop the produce value chain of these minor crops with a special focus on promoting their transformation and potential industrial uses;*
- ✓ *Establish collaborative efforts with cooperatives to better disseminate other than certified seeds of these minor crops if local landraces are the **only available seed sources**.*

5.1.2 Working group 2.

Q1. *What are the novel mechanisms for getting **information** out on varieties early and at scale for farmers and multipliers?*

- ✓ *Establishment of demonstration plots fully supported by the national radio, television and mobile phone system like the **SENEKELA** a communication tool used in partnership with the seed companies and farmers' organizations in Mali;*
- ✓ *Revitalization of the research-extension linkages in general to improve service offered to producers.*

Q2. *What are the innovative models of getting **foundation seed** of public varieties to seed producers?*

- ✓ *Training of private foundation seed producers in several sites by researchers because of the weakness of the private system;*
- ✓ *Monitoring by researchers and certification by the seed laboratory (Labosem).*

Q3. *Evaluate **user agreements** which improve access to new varieties to farmers and to private sector and other seed producers?*

- ✓ *Strict respect of commitments of the two agreeing parties with a subsidy by the government (National Funds for Agricultural Support).*

Q4. Which seed system to promote for improved performance of the seed sector in Mali?

- ✓ Train and sensitize the informal system to go to the formal system allowing to produce seeds for the known seed enterprises like Faso Kaba and Comptoir 2000.

Q5. How to manage the "Intermediary seed system"?

- ✓ Engaging the integration process of the intermediate system to the formal system by removing the different obstacles to their integration. Seed producers fall in the informal seed system by failing to perform all the quality seed production requirements. By decentralizing seed legislation system and reducing certification costs, we could bring many informal systems to formal.

5.2 Evaluation

This evaluation was more centered on how the different participants felt about all the activities of the workshop. Because of lack of time, the form was not filled and just 10 participants were randomly selected and their opinions are summarized in this section:

1. *The workshop was considered as satisfactory although few problems remain in the seed sector;*
2. *Gained improved knowledge on the seed systems;*
3. *Very useful;*
4. *Excellent platform for common understanding of different factors influencing the seed sector;*
5. *The initiative is salutary for several reasons (exchange among key actors of the sector);*
6. *Satisfactory for all points of view;*
7. *Great interest and commitment of participants;*
8. *This workshop was excellent in putting emphasis on the importance of seed sector development;*
9. *Some highlighted difficulties need to be overcome for the development of the sector.*

5.3 Main ISSD function interested in

We had some time constraints and also some difficulties of integrating and comparing different and complex elements from different thematic groups. But from the general discussion about the most important lessons from participants' perspectives the following constats were made: the first two lessons of TWG 1 (quality control and access to finance) and TWG 2 (access to information on seeds and access to foundation seeds) appeared to be the most important from participants' perspectives as indicated by the "global yes" and were given similar weight (see pie graphic).

For these lessons some of the constraints associated with them and that could be alleviated or managed by ISSD are listed:

- ✓ Facilitation of access to seasonal and investment loans by identifying and negotiating with key financial institutions at the continental or sub-regional levels;
- ✓ Capacity building for improved business skills for seed entrepreneurs;
- ✓ Creating and developing market opportunities through timely exchange information at the continental and sub regional levels;
- ✓ Establishment of Company-cooperatives linkages/agreements or research-cooperatives agreements;
- ✓ Country exchange;
- ✓ Development of platforms;
- ✓ Facilitation of the exchange visits;
- ✓ Support to development of genetic materials and their dissemination;
- ✓ Capacity building and Information exchange.

The 3rd lesson relative to user agreement (TWG 2) and seed entrepreneurship with low margin crops (TWG 1) had the lowest weight. For these points ISSD Africa could probably identify success stories and possible recommendation domains in different countries

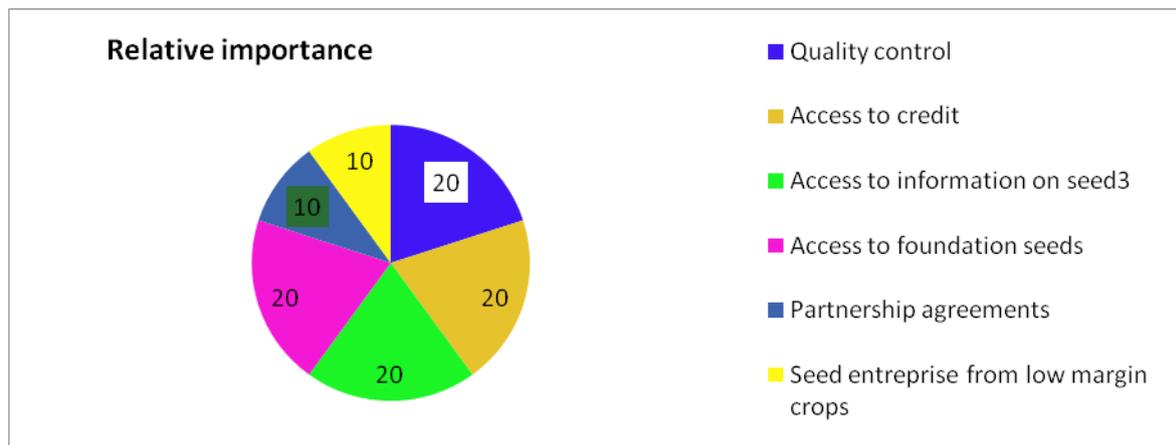


Figure 1: Graphical representation of the importance of lessons from TWG 1 and TWG 2.

5.4 Thematic suggestions

Suggestions for themes/topics/challenges to be tackled at continental level the next phase of ISSD Africa:

- Empowering seed entrepreneurs through capacity building;
- Exchange information through a sound communication strategy;
- Facilitating genetic material exchange at both continental and sub-regional levels.

6 Conclusions and future focus areas of ISSD Africa

The seminar ended with participants giving input on type of future support needed from ISSD Africa:

Access to credit

- Facilitation of easy access to seasonal and investment loans by identifying key financial institutions at the continental or sub-regional levels.

Business skills

- Capacity building for improved business skills of seed entrepreneurs

Market constraints

- Creating and developing market opportunities at the continental and sub regional levels based on information exchange

Access to foundation seed

- Seed company-cooperative agreements or research-cooperatives agreements within and inter countries;
- Country exchange

Access to information on varieties

- Development of platforms;
- Exchange visits;
- Information exchange.

Variety use agreements

- Support to development of materials and their dissemination.

Access to genetic material

- Capacity building of key actors;
- Information exchange at sub-regional and continental levels.

7 Annexes

Annex 1 Seminar Programme

Time	Sessions	Presenter or facilitator
08H30 – 09H00	Coffee/tea and registration	
09H00 – 09H15	Introduction of participants	Dr. Oumar NIANGADO
09H15 – 09H30	Official opening	Honorable Deputy
09H30 – 09H40	Intro to ISSD Africa, objectives and programme seminar	Dr. Samba TRAORE
09H40 – 10H45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synthesized findings of action learning projects across the continent on Promoting Seed Entrepreneurship A case study on How to provide seed entrepreneurs in different seed systems with access to finance? <i>The case of FASOKABA, a seed enterprise in Mali by Dr. Adolphe KADEOUA</i> Discussion 	Dr. Oumar NIANGADO Dr. Adolphe KADEOUA
10H45 – 11H00	Coffee/tea break	
11H00 – 12H00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synthesized findings of action learning projects across the continent on access to varieties in the public domain was presented by Dr. SNIOKO, ISSD Africa consultant. Prior to this presentation, another presentation was made by the same speaker on access to foundation seeds in the public domain a study case conducted in Mali. Discussion 	Dr. Sokona DANIOKO
12H00 – 13H00	Discussion groups: linkages of key issues/lessons to national policy processes	Dr. Oumar NIANGADO Dr. Samba TRAORE
13H00 – 14H15	Lunch	
14H15 – 14H45	Plenary presentation and feedback	Dr. Oumar NIANGADO
14H45 – 15H15	Discussion groups: Identifying concrete entry points for change (input for proposal development)	Dr. Oumar NIANGADO Dr. Sokona DANIOKO
15H15 – 16H45	Plenary presentation and feedback	Dr. Oumar NIANGADO
16H45 – 17H30	ISSD Africa beyond 2016 General feedback and follow-up steps Evaluation	Dr. Oumar NIANGADO Dr. Sokona DANIOKO Dr. Samba TRAORE
17H30	Closing/Coffee/tea	Dr. Oumar NIANGADO Honorable Deputy

Annex 2 List of participants in the ISSD AFRICA National Seminar

N°	Name	Family	Institutions	Speciality	Locality	Telephone Number	E-mail
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27	Dr. Oumar	NIANGADO	ISSD-TWG 1 Expert	Sélectionneur	Bamako	77330431	oniangado@afribonemali.net ; oumar.niangado@syngenta.co
28	Dr. Sokona	DAGNOKO	ISSD-Mali Consultant	Sélectionneur	Bamako	6669 6843	sokona.dagnoko@gmail.com

Annex 3 Overview of TWG action learning questions

Theme	Action-learning questions
1. Promoting seed entrepreneurship	1.1 What are effective alternative quality control mechanisms for different crops in different seed systems? 1.2 How to provide seed entrepreneurs in different seed systems with access to finance with favourable conditions? 1.3 How to make a viable business out of seed with a low profit margin?
2. Increasing access to varieties in the public domain	2.1 What are novel mechanisms for getting information out on varieties early and at scale for farmers and multipliers (access to varieties), as well as getting feedback? 2.2 What are the innovative models of getting foundation seed and other forms of quality starter seed of public released varieties and locally adapted germplasm and local varieties to seed producers? 2.3 What are innovative seed value chain actor agreements which improve access to new public good varieties to farmers and to private sector and other seed producers? 2.4 How to respond to farmers' demand for diverse variety portfolios that address e.g. nutrition, resilience, in crop improvement priority setting? 2.5 What are features of variety release policies and regulations that support: quick release, locally adapted materials of a range of crops, with attention for gender responsive varieties and incentives to breeders?
3. Matching global commitments with national realities'	3.1 What are the 'missed opportunities' in current national and regional seed laws in Africa that are hindering the development of a robust, integrated seed sector that supports smallholder farmers' needs? 3.2 How can room be created for informal and intermediary seed systems in a UPOV '91 informed plant variety protection (PVP) system that principally aims to create incentives for public and private breeders catering for formal seed systems? 3.3 How can Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) policies support climate resilient seed systems?
4. Seed sector development to support CAADP implementation within the framework of ASBP	4.1 What mechanisms can be used to support the design and implementation of pluralistic seed sector development and implementation through the National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans (NAFSIPs)? 4.2 Where can we find examples of 'success stories' of effective seed sector development and implementation linked to CAADP NAFSIP processes? b. How can this evidence be used to inform and influence national policy processes related to (re)formulation and implementation of NAFSIPs? 4.3 What high level indicators can be developed, validated and applied to measure the performance of the seed sector at country level and contribute to the implementation of the CAADP results framework?

Annex 4 Mapping of National Seed Stakeholders – Organisations

Name organization?	From which sector?	Funded by?	Involved in which seed system?	Which seed topics are they working on?	Influential in which policy processes/ dialogues?	Opportunities for linking with ISSD Africa?	Name contact person Email address
Institut d'Economie Rurale (IER)	Public	Gove_Mali, Donors	Formal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop varieties and hybrids - Promote use of varieties - Produce breeder seeds - Produces Foundation seed - Supplies Foundation seed 	Formulation and implementation of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy 	Themes 1 & 2	Dr. Bourema DEMBELE Bourema.dembele@ier.gouv.ml
IPR/IFRA	Public	Gove_Mali, Donors	Formal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop varieties and hybrids - Promote use of varieties - Produce breeder seeds - Produces Foundation seed - Supplies Foundation seed 	Formulation and implementation of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy 	Themes 1 & 2	Pr. Mamadou FAMANTA mdoufamanta@yahoo.fr
ICRISAT	Public/Private	CGIAR	Formal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop varieties and hybrids - Promote use of varieties - Produce breeder seeds - Produces Foundation seed - Supplies Foundation seed 	Formulation and implementation of -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1 - 4	Dr. Baloua NEBIE (Breeder) b.nebie@icrisatml.org
Ministry of Agriculture	Public	Gove_Mali, Donors	Formal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diffusion of var. & hybrids - Promote use of varieties - Training of producers - Supplies certified seeds - Agricultural advice 	Formulation and implementation of -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1-4	Mr. Kassoum DENON
Chamber of Agriculture	Public	Gove_Mali	Formal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diffusion of var. & hybrids - Promote use of varieties - Training of producers - Supplies certified seeds - Agricultural advice 	implementation of -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1-4	Mr. Bakary TOGOLA www.apcam.org
National Seed Service	Public	Gove_Mali, Donors	Formal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diffusion of var. & hybrids - Promote use of varieties - Training of producers - Supplies certified seeds 	Formulation and implementation of -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1-4	Sirman SAMAKE

				- Agricultural advice			
LaboSem Seed quality control	Public	Gove_Mali	Formal	-Seed inspection -Seed testing -Seed training -Seed certification -Variety promotions -Variety registration	Formulation and implementation of -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1-2	Mr. Dioukamady DIALLO diougamadydiallo@gmail.com
AOPP (farmers' organization)	Private	Gove_Mali, Donors, contribution of members	Formal	- Diffusion of var. & hybrids - Promote use of varieties - Training of producers - Supplies certified seeds - Agricultural advice	Formulation and implementation of -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1-4	Mr. Souleymane DIARRA Solodiarra.2014@gmail.com
CNOP	Public	Gove_Mali, Donors	Formal	- Diffusion of var. & hybrids - Promote use of varieties - Training of producers - Supplies certified seeds - Agricultural advice	Formulation and implementation of -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1-4	Ibrahim COULIBALY cnopmali@gmail.com
CMDT	Public	Gove_Mali	Formal	- Diffusion of var. & hybrids - Promote use of varieties - Training of producers - Supplies certified seeds - Agricultural advice	Formulation and implementation of -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1-4	Mr. Modibo KONE (PDG) cmdt@cmdt.mail.ml
Office du Niger	Public	Gove_Mali	Formal	- Diffusion of var. & hybrids - Promote use of varieties - Training of producers - Supplies certified seeds - Agricultural advice	Formulation and implementation of -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1-4	Ilias Dogoloum Goro www.on-mali.org
Seed producers' Union	Private	Donors, Banks	Formal	- Diffusion of var. & hybrids - Promote use of varieties - Training of producers - Supplies certified seeds - Agricultural advice	Formulation and implementation of -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1-4	Soumaïla KINDO soumailakindo19@yahoo.fr
Seed	Private	Gove_Mali,	Formal	- Develop varieties and hybrids	Formulation and	Themes 1 & 2	Mme Coulibaly Maimouna

companies		Donors		- Promote use of varieties - - Produces Foundation seed - Supplies Foundation seed	implementation of the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy		fasokaba@yahoo.fr
NGOs	Public/Private	Gov_Mali/Donors	Formal	- Promote use of varieties - Produces Foundation seed - Supplies Foundation seed	implementation of -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1 - 4	Karamoko Sacko (EUCOR)

Annex 5 Mapping of relevant Projects/Programmes

Name organization?	From which sector?	Funded by?	Involved in which seed system?	Which seed topics are they working on?	Influential in which policy processes/dialogues?	Opportunities for linking with ISSD Africa?	Name contact person Email address
PAFISSEM	Public	African development Funds	Formal	Seed multiplication	Dissemination of seed technologies	Themes 1 et 2	
Seed quality control	Public	Gov_Mali	Informal/intermediate/formal	-Variety testing -Variety registration -Seed grower registration Seed certification -Variety promotions	Formulation and implementation of the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	All the Thematic Groups are highly relevant i.e. Themes 1-2	Dioukamady DIALLO diougamadydiallo@gmail.com
Variety development	Public/	Gov_Mali	Plant breeding	-Develop varieties --Seed training -Produces Foundation seed Supplies Foundation seed	Formulation and implementation of the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1 and 2	Abdoulaye DIALLO ag_diallo@hotmail.com
WASP	Project	USAID_Mali	formal	-Contribute to foundation seed production --Produces Foundation seed Supplies Foundation seed	Formulation and implementation of the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	1-2	Sokona DAGNOKO sokona.dagnoko@gmail.com
WAAP	Public	World Bank	formal	-Develop varieties --Promote use of varieties --Seed training -Produces Foundation seed Supplies Foundation seed	Formulation and implementation of the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	1-2	Dr. Aly KOURIBA aly.kouriba@cnra-mali.org
ASIWA	Public	Gov_Mali	formal	Increased use of certified seeds + Promote emergence of seed enterprises	Formulation and implementation of the National Seed and Agri Policies	Themes 1 and 2	Sokona DAGNOKO sokona.dagnoko@gmail.com

Annex 6 Mapping Relevant Seed sector Events

Name forum/ event/ policy dialogue/ meeting/ workshop	Date	Topics of discussion	Open/closed event?	Opportunity for linking with ISSD Africa?
Meeting of the National Committee of Seed of Vegetal Origin	Twice a year Not regular	Inscription of new varieties	open	Theme 1-4
<i>Field days (IER, ICRISAT)</i>	Oct-Nov 2016	Seeds and management aspects	open	Theme 1-2
<i>Research planning (IER)</i>	June 2016?	Varieties and others research activities	closed	Theme 1-2
<i>Seed fairs (annual)</i>	March-April	Seeds from different crops	open	Theme 1-2
Meeting of farmers' seed actors in Mali (COASP Mali) in Sikasso (Mali).	4 to 8 march 2016	Rural Women, seeds and farmers' agro-ecology for food sovereignty	Open	Theme 1-2

Annex 7: Working group results

TWG 1: Promoting Seed Entrepreneurship

Quality control				
Theme/issue	Which policymakers	Which stakeholders	Which projects	Which events
High cost of certification	Ministry of Agriculture	Seed companies Farmers' unions Farmers' associations NGOs	IER ICRISAT AGRA	Field days Exchange visits Special training efforts
Decentralize certification process	Ministry of Agriculture under the department of Seed Control and certification Lab Mali Agriculture Research Institute (IER)	Seed certification units Farmers Union Seed companies Conservation farming Unit Department of agriculture NGOs International Agricultural Research Centers (ICRISAT) Farmer Associations	Donors funded IER ICRISAT AGRA	Seed fairs Field days Others
Train more control agents	MA	Regional seed control laboratories Seed companies Seed producers Farmers Associations Extension Officers NGOs'	Government and donors funded IER ICRISAT NGOs	Seed fairs Field days Special events

Quality control				
Theme/issue	Desired change	Key steps	Stakeholders involved	ISSD Africa support?
High cost of certification	Reduced cost	Review of cost Subsidies for minor crops	Seed companies Farmers' unions and associations	Expert evaluation advice
Decentralize certification process	Reduced cost of certification	Select pilot regions with seed laboratories	Seed companies Farmers' unions and associations	Review of several regulations
Train more control agents	Increased in certified seed production Good coverage of the country	Evaluate the cost of training by region	Researchers Extension agents NGOs	Support to training

Access to credit for seed entrepreneurs				
Theme/issue	Which policymakers	Which stakeholders	Which projects	Which events
High interest rate	Financial institutions	Seed companies Farmers' unions and associations	Government and donors' funded IER, ICRISAT, AGRA	Field days Special events
Difficulties of getting investment loans	Financial institutions	Seed companies Farmers' unions and associations	Government and donors' funded IER, ICRISAT, AGRA	Special events Field days

Access to credit for seed entrepreneurs				
Theme/issue	Desired change	Key steps	Stakeholders involved	ISSD Africa support?
High interest rate	Reduced rate	Review of rate	Seed companies Farmers' unions and associations Credit institutions	Identifying good financial institution with low interest rates
Difficulties of getting investment loans	Easy access	Review of success stories	Seed companies Farmers' unions and associations Credit institutions	Support funds

TWG 2 : Access to varieties in the public domain

Access to information on varieties				
Theme/issue	Which policymakers	Which stakeholders	Which projects	Which events
Demonstration plots	Ministry of Agriculture	Research institutes Farmers' unions Farmers' associations NGOs	IER ICRISAT AGRA	Field days Exchange visits
Accurate information at the right time	Ministry of Agriculture under the department of Seed Control and certification Lab Mali Agriculture Research Institute (IER)	Farmers Union Seed companies Conservation farming Unit Department of agriculture NGOs International Agricultural Research Centers (ICRISAT) Farmer Associations	IER ICRISAT	Seed fairs Field days
Innovation platforms for information on varieties	MA	Seed companies Seed producers Farmers Associations Extension Officers NGOs'	IER ICRISAT NGOs	Seed fairs Field days

Access to information on varieties				
Theme/issue	Desired Change	Key steps	Stakeholders involved	ISSD Africa support?
Demonstration plots	Multi-actors involvement	Mutual understanding	Research institutions Extension agencies Farmers' unions NGOs	Country exchange
Accurate information when needed	Early in the release process	Pilot test Stakeholder meeting	Extension systems	Mobilization of stakeholders Country exchange extension systems
Innovation platforms for information on varieties	Emergence of new platforms	Promotion	Research institutions and extension agencies	Country exchange

Access to foundation seed				
Theme/issue	Which policymakers	Which stakeholders	Which projects	Which events
Capacity building companies Farmers' Unions and Associations NGOs	Ministry of Agriculture Research institutions	IER	ARDT (ICRISAT/USAID)	Field days Special opportunities
Subsidies and incentives	Ministry of agriculture	Millet, sorghum varieties and other minor crops producers	Govern. Mali initiatives	Cropping season planning

Access to foundation seed				
Theme/issue	Desired Change	Key steps	Stakeholders involved	ISSD Africa support?
Policy environment for private sector	Simplify regulations	Consultation of different seed systems Review of regulation	Seed producers (certified and informal)	Comparison of regulations in other countries
Capacity building on FS production	Qualified producers	Training needs and details depending on specific actors	IER/ICRISA	Country exchange

Variety use agreements				
Theme/issue	Which policymakers	Which stakeholders	Which projects	Which events
Joint planning between public and private sector on variety use agreements	Ministry of Agriculture Research institutions	Seed companies Farmers' Unions and associations	Government and donors' funded IER, ICRISAT AGRA	Special meetings
Non exclusive and Exclusive use agreements	Ministry of Agriculture Research institutions			

Variety use agreements				
Theme/issue	Desired Change	Key steps	Stakeholders involved	
Consultation among different stakeholders	Platform of understanding	Identifying focal institutions	IER, ICRISAT Seed companies NGOs	
Intellectual Property (IP) policy	Initiating IP policy for research institutions	Use success stories to start Formulate IP policy Exchange visits	Researchers institutions Individuals researchers IP specialists	

Annex 8: Proposed alternatives for TWG 1 (information on cards)

4. Decentralization of the institutions in charge of certification;
5. Contribution of seed enterprises in paying charges related to certification
6. Subsidy of certified seeds through a mechanism similar to that of other agricultural inputs such as fertilizer equipments;
7. Assist producers' awareness on the relevance of seed certification;
8. Strengthen and decentralize the public system of control and certification;
9. Involve private sector in seed quality control through contracts with the official services;
10. Decentralization of the control system to better serve the value chain actors and reduce costs;
11. Breeder and foundation seeds production should remain with research to compel the state to intervene at this level;
12. Access to credit is easy only the interest rates are high compared to the benefits generated;
13. Better organize farmers in charge of seed production;
14. Make a close quality control;
15. To train additional agents;
16. Develop a reliable seed value chain;
17. All seed companies should be listed and required to work together to set standards

Questions asked to TWG 2 speaker

1. What does royalties mean?
2. Clarify the concept of public variety
3. What content to be given to the traditional system?
4. Problematic for millet and sorghum
5. The financing system has been omitted from the actors.
6. Find a mechanism to maintain and enhance the intermediary seed system and not sweep of with the hand
7. Are demonstration plots in the formal system?...