

# ISSD Africa



## ISSD Africa Zambia National Seminar

Lusaka, 9<sup>th</sup> February 2016



**Organized by:**

Seed Control and Certification Institute, Zambia and KIT, Amsterdam

**Commissioned by:**

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

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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; 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 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](http://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.

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 implemented. The results of the projects of thematic working group 1 and 2 have been shared, discussed and synthesized during the 3-day cross case analysis meetings, organized between 7–11 December 2015, in Nairobi, Kenya.

## 2 Objectives of the National Seminars

The ISSD Africa project is currently implementing the national seminars which will be organized in the 10 countries in which action-learning projects have been implemented. 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

This national workshop in Zambia is part of the referred series of National Workshops.

### 3 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

The Director SCCI, Mable Simwanza, opened the workshop. She highlighted the importance of the workshop of Zambia in general and the Ministry of Agriculture in particular. Zambia produces 80000 MT of seed and is a net exporter of seed (maize hybrids notably). Challenges are found in the access to legume seed and varieties (e.g. groundnut seed imported from Malawi) and the fact that a lot of seed is 'recycled' by farmers. Also the marketing of publicly bred varieties remains a challenge.

Francisco Miti provided an introduction to ISSD Africa and the programme, as well as the objectives and process of the workshop (Annex 7)

### 4.2 Synthesized findings for TWG 2

#### 4.2.1 Presentation

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 Willem Heemskerck, theme coordinator. The overview was prepared on the basis of the December 215 workshop in Nairobi.

The main lessons for the three subthemes were presented (see Annex 8):

1. Information for access to public varieties
2. Access to Foundation seed of public varieties
3. Agreements for access to public varieties

#### 4.2.2 Questions

There is need to strengthen the capacity of ZARI to produce foundation seed by supporting the creation of a dedicated seed unit whose role would include coordination of foundation seed production across ZARI research stations?

Availability of certified seed. Are you aware that Chipata is one of the districts on implementing the CASU project and over 800 at 10 kg bags of certified seed offloaded and gotten by lead farmers?

Can joint testing of varieties before agreements are made and even joint development of varieties contribute to improved partnerships?

### 4.3 Access to information on public varieties in Eastern Zambia

#### 4.3.1 Presentation

An action learning activity on the role of information (mechanisms, management) in access to bean varieties in Eastern Zambia was presented by Enock Maereka of the CIAT PABRA programme, which is coordinated from Malawi.

See Annex 9 for the presentation. A full ALP is available and will be uploaded on the website: [www.ISSDseed.org](http://www.ISSDseed.org)

### 4.3.2 Questions

*Q1: How was 9.9% of the information on bean varieties given by extension when in actual fact no certified bean variety is sold in the study area?*

Extension officers still give information on improved bean varieties, despite no seed sales locally. Extension officers still share information obtained from research stations and their own literature search. Farmers buy improved seed from elsewhere outside the districts under the study.

*Q2: What was the scope of the study, the sample size?*

Sample size was 300 bean producing households in Chipata, Lundazi and Vuwi districts to document access to information on bean varieties.

*Q3: Are the local varieties really local varieties and not the bred varieties (improved ones) but (re-)named in local language*

Local varieties presented in the study are indeed local, maintained by farmers themselves; no breeder has improved them. The farmers do not mix varieties in the fields, hence they look like improved varieties.

*Q4: Were the farmers indicating whether they used to buy certified seed or just recycled?*

For these local varieties farmers purchased grain on the local market and use it as seed planting materials, otherwise by strict standards, this does not qualify as seed.

*Q5: With regard to your finding that there is inadequate basic seed for the bean varieties, who has indicated this challenge. In terms of the way forward is there any measure proposed to address the problem? How to arrive at effective demand for basic seed so that this a planning tool for multiplication of basic seed?*

Seed companies are lacking basic seed. They have resorted to producing quality declared seed (QDS) due to shortage of basic seed (using certified seed as a starter seed). Proposed: Cost-sharing schemes between ZARI and Seed companies to increase basic seed volumes produced. This has worked very well in Malawi for common bean.

Effective demand estimation requires consistent engagement with stakeholders to establish their needs and plan jointly need to improved information flows.

*Q6: Clarification as to why radio is not utilized in spite of its availability?*

Most radio programmes are supported (sponsored) by private seed companies, that do not happen to promote common bean. Generally this is an abundance of radio programmes, which bean researchers should take advantage of.

*Q7: For the farmer preferred variety Lundazi did the study assess the nutritional quality of the landrace. It could be that it is high in iron (Fe) since the farmers stated that the variety improved blood.*

Lundazi red was not tested for iron content during the study, but earlier studies on screening for iron content have not found any higher (Fe) content than other bean varieties. The assertion on blood levels is only linked to the red colour of the beans (red soup, like blood in the local language: Zamsugyo ngandopa in Chitumbuka).

*Q8: Do we have statistics on how much seed (certified seed) produced in Zambia, considering the bean varieties we have?*

Statistics on seed production by crop and a variety are available at SCCI (yearly figures).

*Q9: Why was the study on access to information on bean varieties done in Eastern Zambia which is predominantly a groundnut growing area?*

The data that you have released is for 2011 and we are in 2016. So there is a 5 years gap and how do you expect the country to be able to achieve or realize its full potential or rather fully compensate for the quality seed deficiency in the country currently?

We did not have technology 60 years ago in Africa, so what does he mean data from 60 years ago?

"If government has no resources then who will help the private sector small scale seed companies survive the costs of developing those quality seed as it would take 5-15 years to have them ready for release. And banks are not an option as the lending rates are high. So yet we might not like the idea of food aid from the international community, we would still need financial aid and grants to buy food. Therefore we surely need seriously prioritize agriculture as he who controls food supply controls people" Dr. Kissinger

#### **4.4 Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) policy to climate resilient seed systems. General findings and Zambia case study**

Adaptation to climate change. How easy is it for the farmers to shift to sorghum and millets/cassava which are more resilient considering the lack of markets for some of these crops?

*Observations made in the plenary discussion:*

- Some crops are not easily accessible on the market e.g. cucurbits
- Lack of awareness on the opportunity of access to the materials from genebanks
- Seed legislation to allow for access for material from genebanks
- Marketing channels not fully developed for genebank material or varieties from the public sector (compare the budget of Seedco for marketing their varieties).

Other issues raised, which were used in the follow-up discussions:

- Harmonization policies (COMESA, SADC): Opportunities or threat
- Interaction national genebanks and community seed (gene) banks: risks or partnerships
- Community seedbank roles: maintaining materials they want to use; access to information; evaluation o materials
- Can farmers access material from genebanks?
- How is the marketing emphasis influencing the access to genebank materials?

## 5 Main findings

### 5.1 Working groups

The four working groups provided priorities for each of the subthemes (Annex 5).

#### 5.1.1 Access to foundation seed

- Policy environment for private sector (wider sense) interest in producing FS
- Capacity development of the private sector for FS production
- Need for incentives and subsidies as FS production does not pay
- Joint timely planning

#### 5.1.2 Access to information on varieties

- Accurate information needed (demand, replacement rates, etc.)
- Capacity building to establish and running Innovation Platforms and seed info
- ICT for interactive feedback and capacity building to use ICT gadgets
- Farmer involvement (in breeding etc.)

#### 5.1.3 Variety use agreements

- Consultation among stakeholders (including early involvement in variety development)
- Institutionalization of Intellectual Property Rights policy
- Mechanisms for realizing and raising royalties
- Awareness creation on the importance of agreements and different opportunities

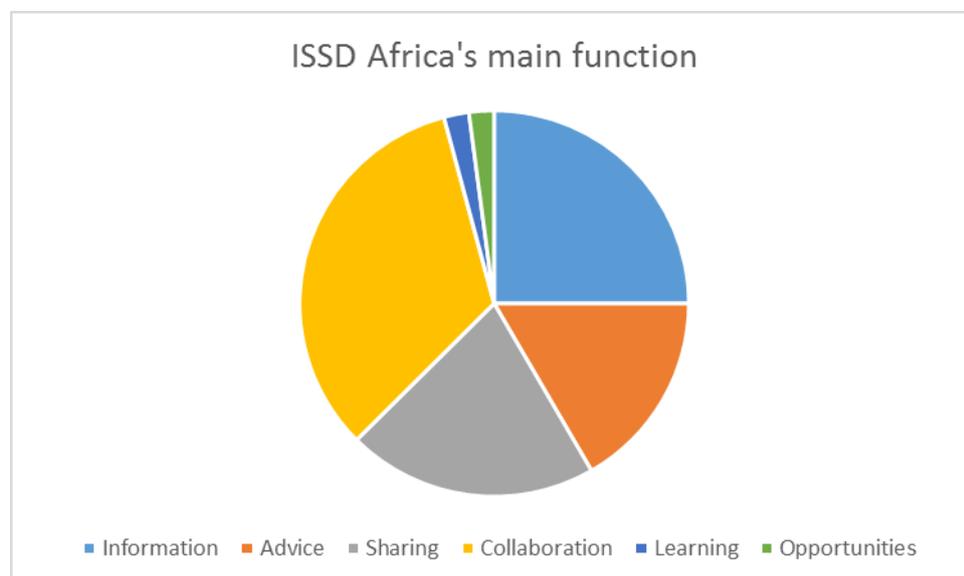
#### 5.1.4 Access to genetic material

- Domestic international agreements e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity ([www.CBD.int](http://www.CBD.int)) and the International Treaty, ITPGRA ([www.planttreaty.org](http://www.planttreaty.org))
- Enhancing stakeholder access to genebank materials
- Strengthening institutional arrangements between genebanks and other stakeholders

## 5.2 Evaluation

### 5.2.1 Main ISSD function interested in

What are main interests in the ISSD Africa Network? During the evaluation the participants (n=29), came up with the following priorities (see figure). Some of these are more than one (n=50).



### 5.2.2 Thematic suggestions

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

- Climate change and seed system resilience: Strategy, effect of commercialization of the seed sector (2x)
- Dissemination of accurate information and seed market information availability (2x)
- Policy issues on domestication of international treaties, harmonization of seed legislation (COMESA), IPR policies, Pluralistic seed sector policies,(6x)
- Access to early generation seed and varieties and entrepreneurship in the seed value chain, establishment of a foundation seed production unit (4x)
- Registration of local varieties: Farmer saved seed varieties registration, Farmers "varieties" contribution to seed industry (3x)
- Good Agricultural Practices for seed production e.g. legume seed and root and tuber crops (4x)

## 6 Conclusions and agreed next steps

The type of support needed from ISSD Africa which came up through the working groups:

### **6.1 Access to foundation seed**

- Comparison of regulations in other countries e.g. in Malawi and Tanzania
- Country exchange
- EGS-studies across the continent can be helpful

### **6.2 Access to information on varieties**

- Mobilization of stakeholders
- Support to studies on extension systems
- Facilitating the exchange visits to other IPS
- Facilitate technical support
- Exchange visits
- Development of platforms

### **6.3 Variety use agreements**

- Support to strengthen stakeholder consultation
- Support (technical and financial) to formulate and operationalize
- The creation and operationalize the royalty unit
- Support to development of materials and dissemination

### **6.4 Access to genetic material**

- Technical support
- Capacity building
- Information exchange

## 7 Annexes

### Annex 1 Outline programme

Time	Session	Presenter or facilitator
08.30 – 08.45	Coffee/tea and registration	
08.45 – 09.00	Introduction participants	Evans Tembo, SCCI
09.00 – 09.15	Official opening	Director SCCI
09.15 – 09.30	Intro to ISSD Africa, objectives and programme seminar	Francisco Miti, SCCI
09.30 – 10.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Synthesized findings of action learning projects across the continent on access to varieties in the public domain</li> <li>• Access to information on public varieties in Eastern Zambia</li> <li>• Discussion</li> </ul>	Willem Heemskerk, ISSD Africa/KIT  Enock Maereka, CIAT-SABRN
10.15 – 10.45	Coffee/tea break	
10.45 – 11.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential contributions of ABS policy to climate resilient seed systems. General findings</li> <li>• Potential contributions of ABS policy to climate resilient seed systems, Zambia</li> <li>• Discussion</li> </ul>	Patrick Kasasa, CTD  Charles Nkhoma, CTD
11.30 – 12.30	Discussion groups: linkages of key issues/lessons to national policy processes	Francisco/Willem/Enock/Patrick/Charles
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch	
13.30 – 14.15	Plenary presentation and feedback	Willem/Francisco
14.15 – 15.15	Discussion groups: Identifying concrete entry points for change (input for proposal development)	Francisco/Willem/Enock/Patrick/Charles
15.15 – 15.45	Coffee/tea break	
15.45 – 16.45	Plenary presentation and feedback	Francisco/Willem
16.45 – 17.15	ISSD Africa beyond 2016 General feedback and follow-up steps Evaluation	Willem/Francisco
17.30	Closing	SCCI

## Annex 2 List of participants in the ISSD AFRICA National Seminar-Zambia at Sandy's Creations: 9<sup>th</sup> February, 2016

	Name	Organisation	Position	Country/ Town	Phone Number	E-mail
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### Annex 3 Mapping of national seed sectors and policy contexts - ISSD Africa

#### Seed sector relevant organizations project/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
Seed Control and Certification Institute (SCCI)	Public	GoZ	Seed quality control, Plant variety Protection	Variety testing Variety registration Variety protection Seed systems development Seed inspection Seed testing Seed training Seed certification -Variety promotions	Formulation and implementation of the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1-4	Mable Simwanza (Mrs) <a href="mailto:mablesimwanza@yahoo.com">mablesimwanza@yahoo.com</a>
Zambia Agriculture Research Institute	Public	GoZ	Plant breeding	-Develop varieties -Present to release varieties -Promote use of varieties -License varieties -Seed training -Produces Foundation seed Supplies Foundation seed	Formulation and implementation of the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1 and 2	Mose Mwale <a href="mailto:mwalemp@yahoo.com">mwalemp@yahoo.com</a>
Department of Agriculture	Public	GoZ	Advisory Service	Advisory service Linking to market Seed training	Formulation and implementation of the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1 and 2	Peter K. Lungu <a href="mailto:pklungu@gmail.com">pklungu@gmail.com</a>
Policy and Planning Department	Public	Government	Provision of input subsidy	-supplies seeds/input vouchers	Formulation and implementation of the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Theme 4	Emmah Malawo <a href="mailto:emalawo65@yahoo.com">emalawo65@yahoo.com</a>
Farmer Input	Public	GoZ	Provision of	-supplies seeds/input vouchers	Implementation of	Theme	Kezia Katyamba

Support Program			input subsidy		the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	1 and 2	<a href="mailto:kmkatyamba@gmail.com">kmkatyamba@gmail.com</a>
Zambia Seed Trade Association	Private	Members of the association	Advocacy for good seed policy environment	-Attend seed meeting -Advocate for good policies for seed delivery -Keep seed companies informed on government policies	Implementation of the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1, 2 and 3	Watson Mwale (Dr) <a href="mailto:malimwale@gmail.com">malimwale@gmail.com</a>
Seed companies	Private	Private	Seed delivery	-Creating seed markets -Develop varieties -Present to release varieties -Promote use of varieties -Supplies foundation seed -Produces seed -Markets seed	Implementation of the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1, 2 and 3	Watson Mwale (Dr) <a href="mailto:malimwale@gmail.com">malimwale@gmail.com</a>
Community Based Organizations e.g. Kapiri Mposhi	Private	Private/Donors	Seed delivery	-Creating seed markets -Produces seed -Markets seed	Implementation of the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1, 2 and 3	Mary Siachunka <a href="mailto:zsiachunka@yahoo.com">zsiachunka@yahoo.com</a>
CGIAR (IITA, CIMMYT, CIAT, ICRISAT)	Public	Public	Plant breeding	Develop varieties -Promote use of varieties -Seed training -Produces Foundation seed Supplies Foundation seed	Implementation of the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1 and 2	S. Musonda <a href="mailto:S.Musonda@cgiar.org">S.Musonda@cgiar.org</a>
Zambia National Farmers Union	Private	Private	Policy advocacy for farming	-Attend agricultural meetings -Advocate for good policies for farming -Keep seed farmers informed on government policies	Implementation of the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1, 2 and 3	Godwin Mumba <a href="mailto:mumba@znfu.org.zm">mumba@znfu.org.zm</a>
University of Zambia	Public-Private	GoZ/private	Plant breeding	-Develop varieties -Present to release varieties -Promote use of varieties -License varieties -Seed training	Formulation and implementation of the: -National Seed Policy	Themes 1 and 2	Davies Lungu <a href="mailto:dlungu@unza.zm">dlungu@unza.zm</a>

				-Produces Foundation seed Supplies Foundation seed	-National Agricultural Policy		
Cotton Development Trust	Public-Private	GoZ/private	Cotton breeding	-Develop varieties -Present to release varieties -Promote use of varieties -License varieties -Seed training -Produces Foundation seed Supplies Foundation seed	Formulation and implementation of the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1 and 2	Lwisha Silwimba <a href="mailto:lsilwimba@yahoo.com">lsilwimba@yahoo.com</a>
Golden Valley Agricultural Research Trust	Public-Private	GOZ/private	Plant breeding	-Develop varieties -Present to release varieties -Promote use of varieties -License varieties -Seed training -Produces Foundation seed Supplies Foundation seed	Formulation and implementation of the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1 and 2	Douglas Moono <a href="mailto:gart@zamnet.zm">gart@zamnet.zm</a>

### Seed sector relevant project/programmes

Name seed related project/programme?	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
Seed quality control	Public	GoZ	Informal/intermediate/formal	-Variety testing -Variety registration -Seed grower registration -Variety protection Seed systems development Seed inspection Seed testing Seed training 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 1-4	Mable Simwanza (Mrs) <a href="mailto:mablesimwanza@yahoo.com">mablesimwanza@yahoo.com</a>
Plant variety protection	Public	GoZ	Formal	-Variety testing -Issuance of plant breeder's Rights	Formulation and implementation of the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural	All the Thematic Groups are highly relevant i.e. Themes 2	Mable Simwanza (Mrs) <a href="mailto:mablesimwanza@yahoo.com">mablesimwanza@yahoo.com</a>

Variety development	Public/ Donors	GoZ	Plant breeding	-Develop varieties -Present to release varieties -Promote use of varieties -License varieties -Seed training -Produces Foundation seed Supplies Foundation seed	Policy Formulation and implementation of the: -National Seed Policy -National Agricultural Policy	Themes 1 and 2	Moses Mwale <a href="mailto:mwalemp@yahoo.com">mwalemp@yahoo.com</a>
Small holder Productivity Promotion Programme (S3P)	Public	Goz/IF AD	Formal	Seed multiplication of food security crops (cassava, bean, groundnut, rice)	Seed technology dissemination and implementation of National Seed Policy		Nathan Phiri <a href="mailto:nathpzm@yahoo.co.uk">nathpzm@yahoo.co.uk</a>
Support to Agricultural Research and Development in Strategic Crops (SARD -SC)	Public	IITA	Formal	Seed multiplication of improved cassava varieties	Seed technology dissemination		Nathan Phiri <a href="mailto:nathpzm@yahoo.co.uk">nathpzm@yahoo.co.uk</a>
Agricultural Productivity Program for Southern Africa (APPSA)	Public	World Bank	Formal	Strengthening food legume and rice seed delivery systems	Seed technology dissemination and implementation of National Seed Policy		<a href="mailto:nathpzm@yahoo.co.uk">nathpzm@yahoo.co.uk</a> Nathan Phiri

### Seed sector relevant events

Name forum/ event/ policy dialogue/ meeting/	Date	Topics of discussion	Open/closed event?	Opportunity for linking with ISSD Africa?
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workshop				
Variety Release Committee meeting	February 2016	Considering release of crop varieties normally cultivated under irrigated in winter	Closed	Theme 2
Field Days/Schools/open days	March – April 2016	Variety development, Merits of improved varieties, seed production, seed certification, seed marketing, crop agronomy, mechanisation of agriculture, seed labelling, identification of fake seeds, industrial use of agricultural production	Open	Themes 1-4
Agriculture Shows	June, July, August, 2016	Merits of using improved varieties, Seed certification, seed marketing, crop agronomy, mechanisation of agriculture, identification of fake seeds, industrial use of agricultural production	Open	Themes 1-4
International Trade Fair	July, 2016	Seed certification, agricultural business, seed marketing, crop agronomy, mechanisation of agriculture, identification of fake seeds, industrial use of agricultural production	Open	Themes 1-4
Variety Release Committee meeting	September 2016	Considering release of crop varieties normally cultivated during summer under rain-fed conditions	Closed	Theme 2
Agricultural Research Planning meetings	Sept. – October 2016	Approving research projects for implementation under government funding	Closed	Theme 2
Seed trade meetings		Strategizing the seed marketing	Closed	Theme 1-4

## Annex 4 Action-learning questions for the four selected themes

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 5 Working group results

<b>Access to foundation seed</b>				
<b>Theme/issue</b>	<b>Which policymakers</b>	<b>Which stakeholders</b>	<b>Which projects</b>	<b>Which events</b>
Joint timely planning (long-term)	MA (for resources) and SCCI "Government is the pioneer in overseeing seed production issues"	ZARI and private sector	Unity seed; Profit +(Legume seed alliance with all stakeholders) Selfhelp Africa Small scale seed C (SSSC) CRS (Eastern Province) Plan Zambia	SHA initial meetings; Examples is groundnut platform with support from Irish Aid (now exporting groundnut seed)
Production constraints	Mainly a financial and resource allocation issue (ZARI)			
Capacity building private sector companies and CBOs)	SCCI certifies FS producers	ZARI/SCCI	CIMMYT	
Subsidies and incentives	Needed for OPV maize and others crops (not hybrids)		Kamano with AGRA	Need for a ZARI revolving fund E-voucher scheme (ZASTA)
Private sector interest in e.g. legume FS	MA can create environment Comesa (opportunity or threat)		AGRA? ZASTA?	
Policies on the role of the public and private sector				

<b>Access to foundation seed</b>				
<b>Theme/issue</b>	<b>Desired Change</b>	<b>Key steps</b>	<b>Stakeholders involved</b>	<b>ISSD Africa support?</b>
Policy environment for private sector (wider sense) interest in producing FS	Simplify regulations (formal and informal seed systems). ZARI has monopoly but can contract outgrowers but requires inspection by SCCI and ZARI breeder (can be far away)	Consultation of different seed systems Review of regulation Share information of revised regulation	Seed producers (certified, QDS and informal); SCCI and its committees (variety release etc.) and ZARI	Comparison of regulations in other countries e.g. in Malawi and Tanzania

Capacity development of the private sector for FS production	Qualified producers to be contracted by ZARI	2 day training Follow-up by SCCI/ZARI Country visits	ZARI/SCCI	Country exchange
Need for incentives and subsidies as FS production does not pay	Transparent business model which is clear about cost price and need for subsidies	Suggestion for a ZARI seed unit across the research system (all locations)	ZARI	
Joint timely planning	Needs-based forward planning, which allows pre-financing and down-payments	Need survey using the national registration database Stakeholder meeting (at local and national level)	ZARI SCCI and different types of seed producers (ZASTA only 19 seed companies no CBO seed producers yet)	EGS-studies across the continent can be helpful

<b>Access to information on varieties</b>				
<b>Theme/issue</b>	<b>Which policymakers</b>	<b>Which stakeholders</b>	<b>Which projects</b>	<b>Which events</b>
Accurate information needed (demand, replacement rates, etc.)	Ministry of Agriculture under the department of Seed Control and certification Institute (SCCI) Zambia Agriculture Research Institute (ZARI) Ministry of Health (MoH) MCDMC	Zambia National Farmers Union Seed companies Conservation farming Unit Zambia Seed traders Association Department of agriculture NGOs International Agricultural Research Centres (IARC) Farmer Associations	Fake/ Illegal Seed Sensitization Awareness Simuleza Harvestplus SARD-SC under IITA Agricultural Productivity Program for SA PanAfrica Bean Research Allianve	Seed fairs Agricultural Expos Agricultural shows Field days
Innovation platforms for variety info	No policy is required	Seed companies (ZASTA) Seed producers Farmers Associations Agro dealers Extension Officers Ngos'	Agri Results Farmers Union supported IITA supporting maize and cassava PABRA SIMULEZA	Seed fairs Agricultural Expos Agricultural shows Field days
ICT for interactive feedback	Ministry of information	Zambia National Farmers Union Seed companies Conservation farming Unit Zambia Seed traders Association Department of agriculture NGOs International Agricultural Research Centres (IARC)	SMS free platform (ZNFU) CASU AMIC	

		Farmer Associations		
Farmer involvement (in breeding etc.)	SCCI ZARI	Zambia National Farmers Union Seed companies Conservation farming Unit Zambia Seed traders Association Department of agriculture NGOs International Agricultural Research Centres (IARC) Farmer Associations		
Role of extension in info and access to seed; and ICT and extension				
Decentralization and "privatization" of demos				

<b>Access to information on varieties</b>				
<b>Theme/issue</b>	<b>Desired Change</b>	<b>Key steps</b>	<b>Stakeholders involved</b>	<b>ISSD Africa support?</b>
Accurate information needed (demand, replacement rates, etc.)	Recruitment Standardize and harmonize Packaging	Identify gaps Stakeholder meeting	Extension systems	Mobilization of stakeholders Support to studies on extension systems
Capacity building to establish and running Innovation Platforms and seed info	Emergence of new platforms Link of IPS to DAC	Publicize/promote existing Innovation Platforms	NAIS DACO ZARI in IPs	Facilitating the exchange visits to other IPS
ICT for interactive feedback Capacity building to use ICT gadgets	Two-way communication	Create a platform for 2-way communication e.g. short code	MUSIKA ZICTA MINAGRI	Facilitate technical support Exchange visits Development of platforms
Farmer involvement (in breeding etc.)	More on-farm testing (small scale)	Capacity building for SHFs to capture info/data	ZARI for info	

<b>Variety use agreements</b>				
<b>Theme/issue</b>	<b>Which policymakers</b>	<b>Which stakeholders</b>	<b>Which projects</b>	<b>Which events</b>
Joint planning between public and private sector on variety use agreements	Genetic Access and Transfer Scheme policy (Ministry of Agriculture) ZARI/CDT institutional agreements on use of varieties UNZA (Institutional IP licencing agreement)	Fora for public/private joint planning Seed companies	SPEAR (focused on PPP) APPSA ,	For a to bring public and private sector together.

Exclusive use agreements	GATS encourages both exclusive and nonexclusive agreements ZARI/Cotton Development Trust (CDT) is mainly involved in non-exclusive use agreements Some private companies prefer exclusivity especially for some crops (hybrids) Non-exclusivity encourages free riding Type of agreement depends on crop type	CBOs ZARI CDT UNZA ZASTA Farmers Seed Growers Ginners CAZ	HASSIP	Stakeholder meetings
Agreements with clauses on operationalization; arbitration and penalties	Well spelt out in the licencing agreements Agreement (license variety or production of foundation seed) Loyalty collection are specific Arbitration and penalties are in the agreement (since disastrous arrangement with Zamseed) Loyalty collection still a challenge and new			
Agreements between breeders and CBOs	Ministry of Agriculture ZARI/CDT: Any legal entity is free to access varieties CBOs are not paying royalty CBOs not transferring varieties and facilitate access to foundation seed			

<b>Variety use agreements</b>				
<b>Theme/issue</b>	<b>Desired Change</b>	<b>Key steps</b>	<b>Stakeholders involved</b>	<b>ISSD Africa support?</b>
Consultation among stakeholders	Institutional consultation platform	Identifying focal institutions Provisional workplan and budget Key stakeholders identification Calendar of events (meetings)	Seed companies; NAROs; SCCI; ZASTA/CAZ	Support to strengthen stakeholder consultation
Institution of Intellectual Property policy	Developing IP policy for research institutions	Undertake consultation Formulate IP policy Operationalize the policy	AROs; Researchers; Users Administers of IP	Support (technical and financial) to formulate and operationalize
Mechanisms for realizing royalties	A functional system for collecting royalties	Create a unit Workplan and budget	AROs; Seed companies; ZASTA; SCCI; Farmers and Ministry of Finance	The creation and operationalize the royalty unit
Awareness creation	Increased awareness	Develop awareness materials Dissemination to stakeholders	AROs; Seed companies; SCCIs	Support to development of materials and dissemination

<b>Access to genetic material</b>				
<b>Theme/issue</b>	<b>Which policymakers</b>	<b>Which stakeholders</b>	<b>Which projects</b>	<b>Which events</b>
Domestication of international	MinAgri	Farmers	Genebank programmes of	Filed days

agreements e.g. CBD and ITPGRFA	ENVIR Tourism (cabinet)	Seed Companies Government Cooperating partners NGOs	APPSA, SASSCAC, CTDT Seldhelf Africa BCN CDT	Trade fairs Agricultural shows Symposiums NAIS Seed fairs
Capacity development at all levels				
Revising the seed legislation				
Enhance stakeholders access to genebank materials				
Strengthen institutional arrangements between genebanks and other stakeholders				

<b>Access to genetic material</b>				
<b>Theme/issue</b>	<b>Desired Change</b>	<b>Key steps</b>	<b>Stakeholders involved</b>	<b>ISSD Africa support?</b>
Domesticate international agreements	Revised policies and laws	Identify gaps Awareness raising Draft legal framework	Government departments Farmers Seed Companies Cooperating farmers	Technical support Information
Enhancing stakeholder access to genebank materials	Increased diversity of both crops and germplasm	Awareness creation Community seedbank creation	NPGRC Education institutes Farmers Extension officers	Capacity building Information exchange
Strengthening institutional arrangements between genebanks and other stakeholders	Increased awareness and networking	Consultative workshops Open days Seminars Publications	Genebanks Crop working groups Government Farmers NGOs Education institutes	Technical support Information exchange

## Annex 6 Evaluation

Zambia		February 9th 2016		National ISSD Workshop															
Number	Name	Organization	ISSD	Content	Methodology	Relevance	Relevance	Likelihood	Linking w	ISSD Africa network	Interest to	Themes	Online Ne	Use of log	Observations				
1	??	??	??	Good	Good	Very	Very	Not	Not	Information	Yes	Pluralistic seed sector policies	Yes	No	Not from Zambia (Zimbabwe)				
2	Stephen Tembo	Kamano SC	No	Good	Good	Very	Very	Very	Limited	Advice on ISSD	Yes	Variety availability/GAP seed	Yes	No	More time for brainstorming/ Access fo FS				
3	Godwin Mumba	ZNFU	No	Good	Good	Very	Very	Very	Very	Collaboration	Yes	Climate change agenda	Yes	No	Check with director for logo/More time needed				
4	Kennedy Karinga	ZARI	Yes	Good	Satisfactory	Very	Very	Likely	Very	Advice on ISD	Yes	Engage lawmakers for policy change	Yes	Yes					
5	Brebeba Sianangama	ZaSTA	No	Exc	Good	Very	Very	Very	Likely	Collaboration	Yes	GAP seed production/variety registration and access to varieties	Yes	Yes	Use of logi is helpful for ZASTA to become known/Farmers to learn more on hybrid varieties/Look foard to programme and nice workshop				
6	Henry Malwa	SCCI	Yes	Good	Satisfactory	Somewhat	Very	Likely	Likely	Collaboration	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	relevant for SCCI				
7	Elia Manda	SHA	Yes	Good	Good	Very	Very	Very	Very	Collaboration	Yes	Farmer saved seed varieties registration/ COMESA seed policy harmonization: consequences	Yes	..	More time needed				
8	??	??	??	Good	Good	Very	Very	Very	Very	Information	Yes	Legume seed production investments	Yes	No	More ISSD info needed				
9	D.M. Lungu	UNZA	No	Good	excellent	Very	Very	Very	Very	Information	Yes	Yes....	Yes	Yes					
10	Baymoto Goma	SCCI	Yes	Good	Good	Very	Very	Very	Very	Information/Sharing /Collaboration	Yes	Climate change initiatives amd conflicts with market	Yes	Yes	More time/ ttntion for policy change and incentives for access to seed				
11	Enock Maereka	CIAT	Yes	Good	excellent	Very	Very	Very	Likely	Collaboration	Yes	Experiences on EGS	Yes	Yes	Evidence basde policy making/Lobbying/Useful for CGIAR				
12	Kanyaya Muchula	MA-DOA	No	Excellent	Good	Very	Very	Very	Very	Info/Sharing/Collab oration/Advice	Yes	Seed market availability	Yes	Yes	Team in Zambia needed and more innovation platforms				
13	Turnbull chama	IITA	Yes	Good	Good	Very	Very	Likely	Likely	Info/Sharing/Collab oration	Yes	RTB seed challenges e.g. cassava	Yes	Yes	Meeting representative of the seed sector				
14	Agness Ndililwa	Agrichanda seed pr	No	Excellent	excellent	Very	Very	Likely	Likely	Sharing	Yes	Entrepreneurship in SVC/ Access to varieties	Yes	Yes	female farmers want legume seed/More women in seed production/Very well in group discussion/				
15	Abraham Imboela Susiru	Steward Globe(Afri	No	Good	Good	Very	Very	Very	Very	Info/Sharing/Collab oration/Advice/Learn ing from other countries	Yes	Yes....	Yes	Yes	Very productive meeting				
16	Kayombe Kambulawe	ZARI	No	Good	Good	Very	Very	Very	Very	Collaboration	yes	...	Yes	Yes					
17	Stephanie Angomwile	Steward Globe(Afri	No	Good	Good	Very	Very	Very	Very	Collaboration	Yes	Domestication of seed harmonization strategies	Yes	Yes					
18	Donald Mwaba	MinAGRI	No	Good	excellent	somewhat	Very	Likely	Very	Info/Sharing/Collab oration/Advice	Yes	Dissemination of accurate information	Yes	Yes	Very participatory/Good avriety of stakeholders				
19	F. Miti	SCCI	Yes	Good	Good	Very	Very	Very	Very	Collaboration	Yes	Formulation and implementation of institutional IP policies/Support Royalty and Foundadtion seed Unit for public varieties	Yes	Yes	Pilot phase has crated a lot of interest in Zambia				
20	George Kanga	Unity Seed	No	Good	Satisfactory	Very	Very	Likely	Likely	Sharing	Yes	No	Yes	Yes					
21	Cosgin Muleya	SCCI	Yes	Excellent	Good	Very	Very	Very	Very	Advice	.	.	Yes	Yes					
22	Munkombwe	ZARI	..	Good	excellent	Very	Very	Very	Likely	Information/Sharing	Yes	Farmers "varietiesd" contribution to seed industry	Yes	..					
23	Mwansa Mwansa	ZARI	...	Good	Satisfactory	somewhat	very	Very	very	sharing	Yes	No	...	Yes					
24	Brian Ngandan	MA-PPA	No	Good	excellent	Very	Very	Likely	Very	opportunities	Yes	Harmonization of seed policies and legislation	Yes	Yes					
25	Ernest Bwalya	ZARI-NPGRC	No	Excellent	Good	Very	Very	Very	not	Info/Sharing/Collab oration/Advice	Yes	....	Yes	Yes					
26	Lwisya Siwimba	Cotton Developme	No	Good	Good	Very	Very	Very	Very	Collaboration	Yes	Improved access to foundation seed	Yes	Yes	More info on ISSD needed/Good facilitation/Involve seed growers in cotton industry/great location				
27	Bruce Chubu Simbunji	??	No	Good	Good	Very	Very	Very	Very	Advice	Yes	Yes....	Yes	Yes	Logo through MA				
28	David Sawazaka	Harvest Plus	No	Excellent	Good	Very	Very	Very	Very	Information/Collab oration	Yes	....	Yes	Yes	Dr. Simpungwe Country manager needs to approve				
29	Mweemba Stubbs Macambo	NAIS	No	Good	Good	Very	Very	Likely	Very	Information	Yes	No	Yes	No					

