Harmonized Seed Security Project Planning Workshop

Golfview Hotel, Lusaka

July 14 – 16, 2010

Zambia

Workshop Report

Hosted by: Agriculture Consultative Forum - FANRPAN Zambia Node

Workshop facilitated by

MoCAT, P.O BOX 32834, Lusaka, Tel: 01221878/221875 www.mocat.zm
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On Behalf of MoCAT

Gilbert Banda
## Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACF</td>
<td>Agriculture Consultative Forum</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACTESA</td>
<td>Alliance for Commodity trade for Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFSTA</td>
<td>African Seed Trade Association</td>
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<td>ASIF</td>
<td>Africa Seed Investment Fund</td>
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<td>CIAT</td>
<td>International Center for Tropical Agriculture</td>
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<td>COMESA</td>
<td>Common Markets for Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
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<td>COMRAP</td>
<td>COMESA Agro Inputs Programme</td>
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<td>CSB</td>
<td>Community Seed Banking</td>
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<td>DUS</td>
<td>Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability</td>
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<td>FANRPAN</td>
<td>Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network</td>
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<td>FIPS</td>
<td>Farm Input Promotions</td>
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<td>HASSP</td>
<td>Harmonised Seed Security Project</td>
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<td>ICRISAT</td>
<td>The International Crops Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics</td>
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<td>IFPRI</td>
<td>The International Food Policy Research Institute</td>
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<td>IPPC</td>
<td>International Plant Protection Convention</td>
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<td>ISPMs</td>
<td>International Standards of Phytosanitary Measures</td>
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<td>ISTA</td>
<td>International Seed Testing Association</td>
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<td>NPPO</td>
<td>National Plant Protection Organization</td>
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<td>OPV</td>
<td>Open pollinated variety</td>
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<td>PASS</td>
<td>Program for Africa’s Seed Systems</td>
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<td>PBR</td>
<td>Plant Breeders’ Rights</td>
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<td>Pest Risk Analysis</td>
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<td>Research into Use</td>
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<td>Regional Variety Release</td>
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<td>SABI</td>
<td>Sustainable Agri-business Initiative</td>
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<td>SABRN</td>
<td>Southern Africa Bean Research Network</td>
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<td>Southern African Development Community</td>
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<td>SDC</td>
<td>Swiss agency for Development Cooperation</td>
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<td>Seed Grower Association</td>
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<td>Zambia National Farmers Union</td>
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1 Introduction

The Harmonised Seed Security Project (HASSP) is a pilot project being funded by the Swiss agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) with the overall objective of improving food security for smallholder farmers in the SADC region by increasing their access to seed. The HASSP is a follow up project from the Seed Security Network Project (SSSN1) which was equally funded by SDC and other development partners and had a primary aim to contribute to policy dialogue and formulation, culminating in elimination of trade barriers that are hindering intra-regional trade in seed. This project culminated in the approval of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) by SADC Ministers responsible for Agriculture and Food Security to adopt a SADC Harmonised Seed Regulatory System.

To effectively implement the HASSP project, SDC has chosen to partner with the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) a PVO registered in Zimbabwe. FARNPAN was formed in response to a call by Agriculture Ministers in the Eastern and Southern Africa region for a network that could provide independent evidence to inform policy harmonization at regional level. The network is a representative of government, farm organizations, researchers, the private sector, parliamentarians and the media. FARNPAN currently has operations in 13 countries: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The FARNPAN secretariat is located in Pretoria South Africa.

The HASSP is a four year project whose implementation recently commenced in the four pilot countries, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Swaziland. As part of the implementation, FANRPAN is conducting country planning workshops for the Harmonised Seed Security Project. The Zambian workshop is the second in the series of workshops. This report covers the activities of the three day workshop held at the Golfview Hotel.

Overview of the Report

The report covers the proceedings of the HASSP planning workshop hosted by the Agriculture Consultative Forum/ FARNPAN at the Golfview Hotel from the 14th to the 16th of July 2010.

The report outline follows that of the workshop programme that was set up by the facilitators in collaboration with the FARNPAN Consultant Dr. Bellah Mpfou. The programme has been included in this report as Appendix 10.1. It should however be noted that due to time constraints minor changes were made as the workshop progressed.

Objectives of the Workshop

The workshops key objectives were to

I. Foster a common vision of the 4 year harmonized seed security project - a pilot project which follows the SADC seed security network (SSSN) phase 1 project, with a good understanding of the SADC seed

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harmonization protocols in relation to document 1 on variety release, document 2: on seed certification and quality control, and document 3: phyto sanitary and quarantine measures for seed.

II. Map existing seed projects and initiatives in Zambia to avoid overlap.
III. Establish a quantifiable baseline of where we are starting from.
IV. Generate a multi-stakeholder national work plan.
V. Create a governance and management system for the project, and
VI. Establish how we will share information among ourselves at national and regional level and how we will communicate externally.
2 Workshop Sessions

Day 1 – 14 July 2010

Registration of participants

The facilitators of the workshop, MoCAT set up a registration table at the entrance of the hall. As the participants arrived, registration was undertaken, recording the participants’ names and contact details.

Participants Self-Introductions

The facilitator Mr. Gilbert Banda called the gathering to order around 09.00 hours to commence the workshop proceedings. He introduced himself and the rest of his team from MoCAT to the participants as the facilitators of the workshop. He called upon the participants to introduce themselves, giving details of who they are, where they are from and what they are passionate about.

2.1 Welcome Remarks

Dr. Lindiwe Majele Sibanda

In officially calling the gathering to order, Dr L. M Sibanda welcomed everybody to the workshop and proceeded to observe protocol and provided a background to the importance of the workshop highlighting the expected deliverable from the workshop. Her full speech is as documented below.

I recognize and respect the presence of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives Mr. Abednego K. Banda; I recognize and respect the representative of FANRPAN board Dr. Sam Mundia who is here representing our Chairman who most of you know as Secretary General of COMESA Hon. Sindiso Ngwenya. I recognize and respect the Chairperson of our national FANRPAN node the Agriculture Consultative Forum, Madam Nkunika, who’s been a pioneer in FANRPAN, I also recognize our elders here represented upfront by one of many and I see a veteran farmer Mama Cecilia Makota who has already introduced herself as a veteran who is going to fight until the end. Senior government officials, private sector, and researchers all protocol observed.

The chairperson for this session is our host, the FANRPAN Node board Chairperson Madam Nkunika. As FANRPAN we are excited to be here. The Zambian node is one of the 14 FANRPAN nodes that are coordinated by a small secretariat based in Pretoria. We were established in 1997 following a call that was made by the Ministers of Agriculture who met in Harare coming from Southern and Eastern Africa to discuss issues of food security in the region. As far back as 1994 it was clear that if we get SADC Countries together and say how do we harmonize our policies? Every Country would say we have the best policies, so you can automatically adopt what we do.
It was during that meeting that the Ministers made a call that unless there is independent evidence that will guide policy harmonization at regional level we would always be grappling in terms of how best we position our region to be food secure. They made a call and the response to that call was that 8 countries came together in the form of Universities coming from the eight SADC member states represented by the Deans. They met in Harare in 1997 at the University of Zimbabwe, and they agreed from the onset that they needed to set up a Network. And that the network should not just be lead by researchers it should be informed by farmers because they are the ones who are first producing our food, the network should be informed by the private sector because they are the ones in the business of making sure that every farmer is within walking distance of access to inputs and for selling their produce.

But most importantly they were clear that they needed government as part of the Network. And this is what makes FANRPAN unique in that we don’t talk against governments, we work with our governments in making sure that at national and regional level we can use evidence to inform policy. This is done through our 14 member countries where we mobilize resources in terms of financial capital and human capital to undertake research that generates the evidence and when we have the evidence we bring it to the table so that private sector, farmers, government and researchers themselves can dialogue this evidence and craft it into government options.

We all know that government is in the business of politics and that unless we give them the options they will dwell on a policy that may result in the majority being losers. But in the business of policy we believe that we should be objective enough to provide the information of what is the issue, what is the best way of resolving the challenges that we have.

What are the potential options when it comes to policies that can be pursued by our governments, in order to make sure that we are food secure. The government then has the final choice in the policy route that they choose, but our goal as civil society is to monitor the implementation of that policy and come back to the table and engage with government as well and say you went for option 1, we had advised option 2 these are the consequences, there is still an opportunity to change course.

So we believe that dialogue is key to crafting appropriate policy at both national and regional level. Now how we do this at regional level is that once we commission research and there is evidence, we feed this through our regional economic communities. As you know in Southern Africa, most of our countries have dual membership in COMESA and SADC. And through our network we have representation in our board of both SADC secretariat and COMESA secretariat.

And as I said our Chairman is the Secretary General of COMESA. His term of office goes on up to 2013, thereafter a new Chairperson comes on board. On this board we have two Governments that are sitting in, we have the private sector,
we have development agencies, we have researchers represented by University of Pretoria. We also have farmers represented by SACAU (Southern African Confederation of Agriculture Unions).

Now as you can see ladies and gentlemen FANRPAN presents a platform for us to take head on challenges we face as being an insecure region. Now what is our interest in this massive project? As FANRPAN we believe that without seed there is no food security. The starting point is to have good quality seed that will then germinate and give us food. Now we have been grappling for the past 14 years through the SADC secretariat with the issue of movement of seed between our member states. We are happy that on 5th February this year our Ministers finally adopted and signed on the protocol that has agreed to the harmonization of seed policy in the region. What this means is that seed that is produced in a country like Zambia can now be moved across the border with the appropriate labeling in terms of the Agro-ecological zone where they can be grown. And therefore it will open up the market. It also allows our private sector to proliferate the number of varieties that can be put on the shelf, but the best thing is that it allows farmers to have access to cheaper seed because there will be competition.

Now, I am here to announce that when our Chairperson launched this project the Secretary General Sindiso Ngwenya, he put forth three challenges. He said we have been in the business of talking and now really we have to take action. The policy has been put on the table now we need action. We need researchers to make sure that we can generate varieties that are appropriate to our agro ecological conditions. We need to make sure that private sector does not only talk to multinationals but also to our ordinary farmers who can be the producers and users of the seed. He said we need to make sure that when we say 80% of agricultural producers are women, we can also say that 80% of agro dealers are women. But most important, we want to make sure that the price of seed is reduced by at least 50% so that it’s affordable to those who seek to be in the business of farming.

So those are the challenges that I have been asked to put across, and as we launch this project we are grateful to the Swiss who were instrumental in accompanying the region as we were researching in terms of how best we harmonize our policies. They accompanied phase 1 of the project, which as I said spans over 14 years. As we go to phase 2 we are looking at how we now align national policies to the regional protocol. There are four countries that have been chosen for this pilot and they were chosen because of their readiness. We believe Zambia is a country that is ready: it has international centers of excellence. The SCCI here is represented, and SADC Plant Genetic Resource Centre which is also represented by Thandie, and national research institutions.

We can bring down the resources that we need in terms of infrastructure like laboratories. We can also ensure that farmers are equipped with the right tools for them to go into production. We believe that the opportunity is in our hands, with the money that has been given to us, with leverage and honesty we should
declare what is happening and who is doing what. We can build the structure that will stand in the future. I am grateful for the leadership from the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives because they believe this is a project that will make a difference and not just be a project but a way of life.

Secondly, I would like to make a proposal. I think what we have done as Africa is retire to the village our old wise people. We have asked each country to identify three to four men and women. We are calling these seed elders to help in championing this project. I am glad Zambia has already identified the elders who will speak on your behalf as a country.

Finally, in terms of the Network, I sit in as CEO. We have currently 10 projects that we are coordinating in 14 countries. FANRPAN has grown in the last 4 years from a budget of about US$300,000 to US$10,000,000 this year. This is the success that we are celebrating, but that success can only happen if at the national level we are doing what this Network wants to accomplish.

We are going to be recruiting a Project Manager. The job has been officially advertised and I am happy that we have several candidates from Zambia. We have 47 responses, the process will be concluded with thorough transparency.

Ladies and Gentlemen as you can see this is a major challenge and with those few remarks I would like to say thank you very much.
Opening Speech

Madam Nkunika was called upon by Dr. Sibanda to invite the guest of honour to officially open the workshop. Madam Nkunika proceeded to introduce and invite the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture & Co-operatives Mr. Abednego K. Banda, PMP to officially open the workshop.

Speech by the Guest of Honor

CHAIRPERSON,

Representatives from all the development partners, herein present, heads of departments’ representatives of farmers’ organizations, representatives of Agro industries, distinguished invited guests, workshop facilitators, ladies and gentlemen.

I welcome you all to this important workshop whose main objective is to develop a national work plan for the four year harmonized seed security project (HASSP). It is my hope that the work plan that will be developed, will contribute to the overall project’s objectives of seeking to improve the food security situation of smallholder farmers in the SADC region by increasing their access to improved quality seeds.

I am aware that the harmonized seed security project is a culmination of the approval of a memorandum of understanding by the SADC Ministers responsible for agriculture and food security to adopt a SADC harmonized seed regulatory system. This was in response to the challenges that were identified by the SADC member States in terms of the region having weak input distribution systems and limited access to improved seed by our small holder farmers in the region.

Chairperson,

The current variations that exist between countries in terms of standards for seed certification and quality control, quarantine and phytosanitary measures for seed need to be harmonized in order to ease seed trade among the SADC member states. In each country, a new variety must go through lengthy variety testing and release procedures before seed can be marketed. Due to the current scenario, seed companies are compelled to select only few countries for release of seed material which denies or delays farmers access to new products further, variations in national standards for seed certification and quality control, and in quarantine and phytosanitary measures for seed, complicate trading of seed between countries and cause difficulties for efficient movement of emergency seed consignments.

Chairperson

These variations also make it difficult for seed entrepreneurs to invest in the seed industry thereby affecting competitiveness among the traders and
consequently limiting farmer’s choices of seed sources. This is surely not conducive for our seed industry which is key for enhanced food security in the region. As you all know, there can be no food security without seed security.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Improved access to quality seed provides strategic options for reducing the effects of food insecurity. A reliable source of competitively priced, locally adapted, quality seed of improved varieties, coupled with appropriate inputs and farm management practices can greatly improved efficiency and increase agricultural production and productivity.

Chairperson

I am glad to note that the harmonized seed security project is aimed at addressing some of these problems by integrating smaller and isolated national markets into one larger SADC seed market. Indeed, the harmonization of seed regulations will help to unbundle the currently discrete individual country markets into a large seed market which will enhance entry of different varieties into the region for our farmers to choose from.

Chairperson,

The proposals that were presented in a meeting of SADC Permanent Secretaries of Agriculture held in Maputo in Mozambique in 2005, thus aimed at harmonizing the SADC crop variety testing, registration and release systems, SADC seed certification and quality assurance systems and SADC quarantine and phytosanitary measures for seed and need urgent attention for them to be implemented. Issues pertaining to institutional and implementation framework need to be clarified and resolved in order to strengthen the protocol.

In addition, the national work plans that were developed at the regional workshop held in Johannesburg in May this year at which some of you were present need to be validated during this national workshop. This will facilitate the domestication and implementation of the regional protocol on seed system harmonization.

Chairperson

I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) for committing more than $4 million to pilot the domestication and implementation of the regional protocols in four regional countries, namely Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The SDC has also partnered with the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) with a view to reaching out to a large diversity of stakeholders for the betterment of the agricultural sector. I therefore wish to urge the Seed Control and Certification Institute (SCCI), research institutes, seed companies, agro-dealers, and all other stakeholders in the seed value chain
to take advantage of this partnership and work together to ensure a harmonized seed industry.

Finally, on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, I would like to thank you all for coming to this important national workshop and wish you successful deliberations.

It is now my honor and privilege to officially declare the workshop open.

I thank you all.
2.2 Workshop Objectives

Immediately after the official opening by the guest of honour Dr. B. Mpofu highlighted the workshop objectives of the National HASSP Workshop as detailed below.

(i) To foster a common vision of the 4 year harmonized seed security project - a pilot project which follows the SADC Seed Security Network (SSSN) Phase 1 project.

As background

- Understanding of the SADC seed harmonization protocols:
  - Document 1: Variety release
  - Document 2: seed certification and quality control
  - Document 3: phytosanitary and quarantine measures for seed.

(ii) To map existing seed projects and initiatives to avoid overlap.

(iii) Baselines

  - To establish a quantifiable baseline of where we are starting from.

(iv) Domestication of the SADC harmonized seed system

  To generate a multi-stakeholder national work plan.

(v) Governance

  To create a governance and management system for the project

(vi) Communication

  To establish how we will share information among ourselves at national and regional level and how we will communicate externally.

2.3 Workshop Process

Mr. Banda presented the workshop programme which had been circulated in the participants information packs and indicated that the programme was not cast in stone and would be amended as need arose.
2.4 Challenges of Domesticating the HASS Project in Zambia

The keynote address for the workshop was delivered by Dr Mick S. Mwala on the challenges that Zambia faces in the domestication of the SADC protocols. Below is the presentation that he made, which has been converted from the powerpoint presentation he made.

Presentation by Mick S. Mwala, PhD
University of Zambia

• Outline of Presentation
• Introduction
  - Current setting of Seed Sector in region
  - Rationale for SADC Harmonized Seed Regulations
  - The Process of Harmonization

• Opportunities in Domestication
• Challenges in Domestication
• Expected Benefits
• Way Forward

• Preamble
  The current food security situation in the Sub-Saharan Africa calls for taking BOLD STEPS for: Success belongs to those who take the unpopular stand:
  - Try new things (take risks);
  - Make trails for others to follow and don’t follow others!

• Hurdles Currently Faced by Seed Sector
  - Not all countries are endowed with improved technology;
  - Intra-regional disparities in policy and regulatory frameworks;
  - Weak input distribution systems.

• Rationale For Harmonization
  - Establish a sustainable National Food Security (contributing to MDG 1)
    - Improve flow of improved seed between countries: making farmers access the ‘best’ seed through an effective and efficient:
      o Variety release system (Article 3: clause 4)
      o Seed certification and quality assurance (Article 16)
      o Phytosanitary systems (Articles 22, 23 and 24)

• The Process of Harmonization
  - Two strategic phases were followed:
- Technical consultations;
- Policy level engagement.

**Technical consultations**

  - Swaziland meeting 1987;
  - Commonwealth supported meeting 1993;
  - Planning meeting (FAO supported) 1997;
  - Gave ‘birth’ to the SSSN.

- 2001-2005: SSSN operationalized:
  - Broad consultations;
  - Identification of areas of concern: Variety Release, Seed Certification and Quality Assurance and Phytosanitary measures for seed;
  - Initiation of formulation of seed regulations in SADC.

**Policy Engagement**

- 2005 December: SADC Permanent Secretaries receive proposals and give feedback;
- 2006 January-June: Proposals reviewed and implementation procedures formulation pursued;
- 2006 July-2007: Harmonization proposals approved by PSs and Ministers of Agriculture in SADC;
- 2008-2010: Conception and birth of HASSP with the purpose to:
  - “Provide enabling support to SADC member states to domesticate the regional protocol, harmonise their seed policies and legislation and implement the provisions of the protocol with enhanced national capacities”

Yes we have a Regional protocol but are we linking it up with the higher objective of poverty and hunger (MDG 1)?

Do we own it as part of the region?

Domestication is the next logical step to actualize the benefits of the protocol.

**We are told that HASSP will support:**

- Review of national policy and legislation on seed (it is not but deliberate that this is the FIRST priority as it gives the ‘enabling’ environment);
- Capacity strengthening (CS) at institutional level and individual level (this is new paradigm in CS);
- Policy research and advocacy;
• Establishment of a functional management and information system on seed policies and regulations.
  - Information;
  - Knowledge dissemination.

• Opportunities in Zambia
  • Liberalized economy: public and private seed initiatives operate ‘freely’;
  • Long history of seed industry;
    - Seed multiplication systems;
    - Seed Policy articulated in the National Agricultural Policy;
  • Internationally accredited authority for certification and quality assurance (SCCI);
  • Functional Variety Release Committee;
  • Plant Breeders’ Rights in place;
  • Elaborate and functional phytosanitary and quarantine system under Zambia Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI).

• Challenges
  • Administrative procedures of ‘domestication’;
    - Long (bureaucratic);
    - Starting with cabinet memo through the legal arms of government to the Cabinet/Parliament;
    - These cannot be ‘pushed’;
    - Dependent on experience and/or lobbying ability of executing node.
  • Capacity to domesticate:
    - Institutional level;
    - Adequate facilities (esp. in Seed Certification and Quality Assurance);
    - Human Resources level;
    - Trained staff.
  • Affiliation to International Standards setting bodies (ISTA, OECD, UPOV)
    - Implications of affiliations in deriving full benefits from domestication;
    - Restrictions thereof;
    - East African Community example Kenya and Tanzania.
  • Supervisory role of the executing node Agricultural Consultative Forum (ACF) in the process:
    - Capacity;
    - Administrative arrangements with technical authorities (SCCI).
  • Protection of local/indigenous seed industry from ‘big’ seed companies
    - Opening up market without ‘protection’ for indigenous initiative in seed industry.

• Benefits
• Reduced costs in variety testing and release;
• Increased access and availability of seed;
• Reduced delays in seed movements;
• Increased seed market;
• Competitive seed prices;
• Increased outlets.

• Finally

• Zambia is ready to domesticate the HASSP.
• This level of desperation to use current technology by farmers MUST be avoided.
• BUT gladly the farmers are innovative and could make irrelevant.

• Acknowledgement

• HASSEP for the opportunity to share thoughts on this important issue.
• SCCI for the invaluable information from documents provided and discussions held with Senior staff.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR AUDIENCE!
Presentation by Seed Elder

Mr. Winter Chibasa was invited to make a presentation on behalf of the seed elders

In his presentation Mr Chibasa spoke off the cuff and he said:

I was requested to make remarks about the subject at hand. I wish to thank Dr Mwala for the key note address which made the national seed elder’s job easier. The job was made easier because Dr Mwala articulated the issues so well and approached his presentation in a very nice way.

I was born in 1945 and am currently around 65! I am still young according to the standard in the bible. In the Bible we are given to live up to seventy years as long as you control yourself and obey the Lord you get a bonus twenty years over the seventy. In five years I will be seventy and I will begin to work towards the bonus.

My father was a miner and worked as a driver in the mines. I went to school in mine schools in Chingola. I was fortunate to be born in a mine environment as the mines offered education to children of miners. I finished standard six in 1960 when it was Solwezi secondary school. Solwezi now is the centre of the copper belt in Zambia and I wish I were there.

I came to Munali in 1965 to do A levels. I was persuaded to advance to University of Zambia. I opted to do Physical science but opted to do Agriculture science. Since only three people opted to do agricultural science, they couldn’t open a faculty for three people. I went to Sudan at the University of Khartoum which was the sub college of the University of London. If I had a two way ticket, I could have returned.

I came back in September 1970-71 and joined the Ministry of Agriculture. The ministry has had a lot of changes of names that I cant remember what it was called then. I have gone through all this in terms of background.

I was born in a family of a miner. My dad retired in 1967 and went home. I used to admire drivers and wanted to be a truck driver. However without farming background I did agricultural science. I joined the ministry and rose to the position of director of research. After being in the ministry I wanted to have some commercial farming experience and I sought to get unpaid leave. I could not stand in front of a commercial farmer to advice on anything. I had memorised on cabbages and crops but really lacked field experience and yearned to get that. I wanted to get some commercial farming experience to articulate my advice better. The government refused and I opted to resign to go and get the experience.
I went to work for a commercial farmer Dr Guy Scott at Walkover Estates. I learnt to grow strawberries, tomatoes for export. In two years I learnt a lot I could never have captured in class. I had to leave Walkover Estates because of conditions of service which were never fulfilled. I realised that I was just being used for window dressing for Zambianisation in its true sense of the word. I resigned because I wanted to contribute to a bigger picture and also to get job satisfaction.

Luckily at the same time I was resigning from Walkover Estates, a job at ZAMSEED was about to fall vacant. I took over from Mr Moono and rose through the ranks and ended up as MD of the company.

When retiring from ZAMSEED, I made sure my colleague Mr Ben Zulu took over from me. I made sure he took over because he knew finance which I didn't know and at that stage the company needed someone with financial background. I don’t regret that decision as ZAMSEED is making money now.

**What have I learnt through this process?**

Dr Mwala referred to early days of seed production in Zambia. The Zambia Seed Producers Association (ZSPA) was the association for seed growers headed by Mr UPPASAN. These were commercial farmers. The beginning was rough but necessary. When the government agreed with Sweden to support seed research and production, it generated a lot of funding. The government didn’t want ZAMSEED to be a parastatal and took minority shares. This was being done in mid up to early eighties. There was very rapid change and improvement. The industry was protected and there was a lot of resistance to new producers. Everyone came to ZAMSEED.

In terms of capacity building, we had an opportunity to do a major project which trained staff with funding from USAID training staff in research and also staff from SCCI. We introduced farming systems research under ZAMARE. We trained up to ten PHD holders, twenty masters and thirty bachelors and diplomas.

I have had the fortunate chance of being around at a time when things were developing in the seed industry and I thank God for having played a part. We have come a long way in Zambia and we are at a make or break situation of growing the market through process of harmonisation to remove inhibitors of trade in seed. I think we are ready, I thank you very much.

**Surfacing of issues from the elders presentation**

Dr. Sibanda came upfront to give a response to the Seed elders presentation
I want to thank Mr Chibasa for sharing his life experience. The provocation begs a response and I have outlined five things coming from his presentation


2. Deliberate choice to get into agriculture.

3. Left luxurious secure job to learn and sharpen skills from commercial farmer.

4. Issue of succession at ZAMSEED. He head hunted a successor to ensure continuity. He thought in the long term.

5. Investment in research, how government through visionary public partnership were able to invest in formation of SCCI.

Lastly capacity building, the elder said we trained so and so and able to give examples in the audience of beneficiaries from that capacity building.

The challenge we face is that we have the same things, we have crafted cleverly in the proposals but not making a difference. This is so because it's done in a haphazard uncoordinated manner. Its a profession for the hungry as people get certificates and end there.

Issue of succession, we want to hold on and don’t groom successors, we fear change. We can't identify successors.

Investing in research, cannot sustain research funding as we are afraid to open up to partnerships that are innovative.

Issue of capacity building. I am not sure where we get it wrong. We have thousands of graduates who are there not by choice as their hearts are not there. As a result they don’t grow in their profession.

We were wise to have elders share their vision for the younger to introspect and discuss. As we develop work plans we must know what to work on and what we are going to do. Are we going to cut and paste from SIDA project? What are we taking away with us?
2.5 Aligning national legislation and practice with SADC Seed Protocol
Document 1 Variety Release
Presentation by Dr. Catherine Mungoma
Seed Control & Certification Institute

• Outline of Presentation
  - Overview of variety release legislation in Zambia
  - Overview of Document 1: variety release system
  - Comparisons between SADC Protocol and national legislation
  - Alignment of national legislation to SADC Protocol
  - What are stakeholders required to do?
  - Status with regards to plant variety protection legislation

• Overview of variety release legislation in Zambia
  - Activities of variety testing and registration are enshrined in the Plant Varieties and Seeds Act (Cap 236).

• Variety Registration
  - Procedure is in two - stages:
    - Pre-release stage – application for variety testing and DUS tests (FORM 1):
    - Application for Variety release (FORM 2);
    - Variety Release Committee- public & private sector, multidisciplinary, SCCI Secretariat.

• Variety Testing
  - During pre-release period, two types of official variety tests are done:
    A. National Variety Release Trials:
      o Assess varieties for VCU, either for general or specific release
      o No. of years- 2
      o Purpose: Provide reliable, independent information on merits of variety.
    B. Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) Test
      o Description of variety – International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV) Guidelines
      o No. of years- 2
      o Purpose: ascertain identity of variety.

• Overview of Document 1: variety release system
  - Purpose: to make it easier and cheaper for new and existing varieties to gain access to SADC countries;
  - Outcome: SADC Variety Catalogue and SADC variety Database.
  - Seed of varieties in Catalogue can be sold in all SADC countries
• Organisation

- System will be coordinated by the Project Management Unit;
- Overall supervision of FANR Directorate of the SADC Secretariat.

• Conditions for placement in Catalogue:

- Variety must be released in at least two SADC countries;
- Variety holder must apply for regional release through National Seed Authority (NSA) in one of two countries;
- Payment of fees (after 2010):
  o Period of validity for variety: 20 years, renewable;
- Application must be accompanied by
  o Reference seed sample;
  o Name of variety;
  o Proof of national release in the 2 countries, DUS, VCU and other information outlined in SADC procedures;
  o Registered business address in country of registration.
- After clearance: NSA will forward application to Coordinating Unit
  o Application and accompanying data will be verified;
  o Decision concerning variety release made.
- Following decision
  o Copy of application is forwarded to NSA in each SADC country;
  o In case of approval, variety is entered in the Catalogue and the Database, and seed of variety can be sold in SADC countries.
  o In case of non approval, variety is entered into the Database with information on reasons for rejection.
- Registration of existing varieties: varieties already released in SADC countries will automatically enter Catalogue if:
  o Application is submitted with required information including DUS and VCU results;
  o Variety is already released in at least 2 countries.
- Registration of landraces or local varieties will be done if they meet the following:
  o Description, in terms of performance conducted by NSA;
  o Farmer experiences during cultivation;
  o Name of variety;
  o Merits of variety;

• Withdrawal of varieties: This will be done if:

- Incorrect information is submitted to NSA;
- Fresh information has come to light which would have resulted in rejection earlier;
- Application fees are not paid;
- Seed for multiplication is not readily available;
- Variety no longer conforms to DUS information;
- No reference sample is submitted;
- 20 years elapses without renewal.

- Prohibiting marketing/listing of GM varieties

- A member country can apply for permission to prohibit use of a variety if it can document, that variety is not suitable for its growing conditions, not accepted by farmers or presents risk to health of other varieties, humans or environment.
- GM varieties cannot be listed in the Catalogue until change of common stand on GM varieties.

- Comparisons between SADC Protocol and national legislation

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<th>SADC</th>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>VCU</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countries</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Alignment of national legislation and procedures to SADC Protocol

- SCCI
  - Advise breeders, seed companies and other stakeholders on the procedures on the variety testing, registration and release;
  - Organise testing, registration and release at national level;
  - Verify quantity and quality of data available for candidate variety;
  - Submit application to Coordinating Unit;
  - Assess merits of varieties introduced for marketing in the country;
  - Assist Coordinating Unit with documentation of the performance of the system & communicate critical issues;
  - Production of Statutory Instrument.

- Variety Release Committee
  - Assess candidate varieties for release.

- Private & Public Breeders and seed companies.
  - Apply for release in at least 2 countries and include:
    - Variety descriptor;
    - DUS results for one season in two countries;
- VCU results for two seasons in two countries;
- Register company in country of variety application.

- Ministry of Justice
  - Publication of Statutory Instrument.

- Status with regards to Plant Variety Protection legislation
  - Act provides for SCCI to enforce it;
  - A committee to work out modalities to operationalise PBR office completed its works last year;
  - SCCI is almost ready for enforcement of the Act;
  - Study tour undertaken to Kenya to learn from experiences there;
  - Regulations to support the Act were formulated and will become law soon.

### Questions & Answer

**Questions**

| Q1. | Who is the owner of the Plant Breeders Rights (PBR)? |
| Q2. | What is the status of GMO varieties in Zambia? |
| Q3. | What do you see yourselves bring to the table in view of harmonization, as a centre of excellence? |
| Q4. | Ms. Cecillia Makota inquired as why on a recent trip to South Africa she was harassed and charged for carrying beans, cashew nuts, and cassava even after presenting Phyto-sanitary certificates from Mount Makulu? |
| Q5. | Mr. John Fulay enquired as to why a company should to be registered in second country for it to have a seed variety registered in that country? |

**Responses**

| . | Dr. C Mungoma indicated that the GMO varieties will not be registered in the Zambian Catalogue of Seed Varieties. |
| . | As a Centre of excellence the SCCI will conduct the required tests on seed varieties on behalf of member countries |
| . | Dr. C. Mungoma indicated that the Phyto-sanitary presentation that was next would provide more information on cross boarder issues |

**Observation**

Dr. Sibanda intermitted that she hoped that the participants were taking note of the issues as to what are the bottlenecks in the region that need to be addressed by the HASSP.
2.6 Aligning national legislation and practice with SADC Seed Protocol
Document 2: Seed Certification and Quality Control

Presentation by Dr. Francisco Miti
Seed Control & Certification Institute

- **Zambia Seed Certification System**

  - Seed certification is provided for in CAP 236 of the laws of Zambia
    - It is supported by the Regulations to the Act;
    - The Seed certification authority is SCCI;
    - The controller of Seeds is the Director of SCCI;
    - Seed crops are prescribed in the Regulations.

  - Seed production
    - Follow Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) system;
    - Seed production is registered with SCCI at a fee;
    - Variety must be of a prescribed crop & released in Zambia;
    - Seed classes: A, B, C1-3, D, QDS & E (emergency only);
    - Seed growers belong to seed companies or associations;
    - Government appoints seed inspectors, samplers and analysts;
    - Licensing scheme is in place for inspectors, samplers, analysts and laboratories;
    - Is conducted by SCCI:
      - SCCI monitors the licensing scheme;
      - Seed fields are inspected 3-5 times;
      - Seed crops are subjected to field standards;
      - Successful seed fields are harvested & seed is processed;
      - Seed lots are sampled & submitted to seed labs for testing and certification.

  - Seed testing, certification and quality assurance
    - A seed lab must be recognised by the Government;
    - Seed tests: Purity, Germination, Moisture and Other seeds;
    - Seed testing is done at a fee and according to ISTA;
    - Implements Seed quality assurance system;
    - SCCI main seed testing lab is accredited to ISTA;
    - Results are subjected to minimum seed standards;
    - Successful seed lots are certified for sale:
      A. National certificate – local market;
      B. International ISTA certificate – International market:
        - Certified seeds are put in sealed containers and labelled;
        - The label is of a specific colour of a seed class;
        - SCCI guides information put on the label;
• Seed sellers are registered (licensed);
• Appeal – You can appeal to the Minister.

**SADC Seed Protocol**

**Purpose**

• Seed of varieties listed in the SADC variety catalogue and traded in SADC should be of consistently high and known quality;
• Comparing to Zambia’s case
  • Purpose is the same except that:
  • Varieties must be listed in the ‘official variety register.
• Aligning the two
  • SADC will need to approve variety release procedure of members
    • To ensure the release of good varieties.
  • Varieties listed at SADC will automatically be listed in Zambia.

**SADC Seed Protocal-Organization**

**Organization**

• **Project Management Unit** at SADC will coordinate & supported by SADC Seed Committee (SSC):
  • Will have 6 members
    • 4 from Seed Focal Points (SFPs)
    • 2 from National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs);
• National Seed Authorities in member states
• **In Zambia**
  • Seed Focal Point is the Controller of Seeds (Director of SCCI).
  • Communication should be sent to Director, SCCI:
    • Will sit on the committee when requested;
    • Will oversee enforcement of the protocol in Zambia.
      • Has in place: Field inspections; Seed sampling; Seed testing.
      • Has crop specific standard practice for seed quality control.
  • National Plant Protection Organizations is a section under ZARI
    • Communication should be sent to Director, ZARI
      • Will sit on the committee when requested;
  • Each SADC member state will designated a NSA that will work with PMU and SSC in implementing the protocol.
• NSA will
  a) Facilitate implementation of the Protocol;
  b) Ensure Rules, directions and standards are observed
    • SCCI is already doing this for Zambia.
  c) Licence, authorize, accredit and or register
    • Field inspectors, samplers, analysts and laboratories;
    • Issue certificates and identity cards;
    • Inform PMU those registered or deregistered;
    • SCCI is partly already doing some of these in Zambia.
• SCCI should issue certificates and identity cards to all officers practicing seed quality control;

d) Register seed fields and keep inspection reports
• SCCI is already doing this for Zambia;
• Provide SADC seals, labels or formats to companies;
• SCCI only provides formats. Does not give seals or labels;
• Provision of seals or labels is a company responsibility;
• SCCI will be able to perform this duty.

e) NSA will issue certificates for a seed lot certified for the system and conduct post control.
• SCCI is already doing this for Zambia.
• For uniformity SADC should develop a manual on how to do post control.

f) NSA will keep all records on field inspections, seed testing, seed certification and other information issued for the system
• SCCI is already doing this for Zambia.

g) Submit information annually to PMU
• SCCI will have to submit this information to PMU at SADC annually.
• SADC should guide members when year cycle ends (is it 31st Dec.?)

• Participation and implementation

• Participation
• All SADC member states will participate in the system;
  • Using available staff and facilities
  • Must have necessary qualification and capacity.

• SADC should ensure seed lot certification is done by competent NSA organizations.
  - Seed lots with SADC certificates should be
    • Accepted by the whole SADC region;
    • Have agro-ecological region specified on the label;
  - All agro-ecological regions in the SADC should be defined.

• Crops: Are those specified in the protocol
  - Groundnuts
  - Pigeon pea
  - Soybeans
  - Cotton (H)
  - Cotton (OP)
  - Sunflower (OP)
  - Sunflower (H)
  - Tobacco
  - Rice
- Pear millet
- Beans
- Sorghum (OP)
- Sorghum (H)
- Wheat
- Cowpea
- Maize (OP)
- Maize (H)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seed classes</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Label colour</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-basic seed</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Violet band on white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic seed</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified seed (1st Generation)</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified seed (2nd Generation)</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality Declared Seed</td>
<td>QDS</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Classes: A, B, QDS are as in Zambia
- Classes C1 and C2 are the specified colours bands on white.
  - Zambia needs to change the colour of label to the SADC one.
- Regulation to be changed: Statutory Instrument
- But the whole colour will be more expensive than a band.

**Conditions for the production of QDS**
- Variety must be listed on the SADC Variety Catalogue;
- Seed production registered by NSA;
- The NSA will check 10% of the seed crops;
  - The conditions are similar to those in Zambia.

**Rules and directions**
- Seed produced outside this system can still be traded in the SADC region;
- Will follow conditions of a respective country.
  - NSAs will conduct post control tests to check the system;
- PMU will also conduct post control of seeds under the system;
  - Will do this by subcontracting.
- Zambia conducts post control tests and will continue to do so;
  - To check genetic purity of seed lots certified in Zambia.
- Seed samples will be done by those authorized under the system and sample as per ISTA rules;
- Zambia authorizes samplers who meet ISTA standards.
• **Rules and directions - Standards**
  
  - Seed standards will be as provided by the SADC protocol:
    - SADC should provide standards for A and QDS which are missing
    - Isolation
    - Off-types
    - Germination
    - Purity
    - Moisture
  
• **Rules and directions - label**
  
  - Seed containers shall be sealed and labelled.
    - Labelled with a SADC label;
    - Information to be put on the label will include:
      - Seed class;
      - Species name;
      - Variety name;
      - Seed lot number;
      - Seed certificate number
      - Date of testing
      - Weight of seed lot.
  
• Re-labelling & re-fastening a seed lot produced abroad;
• Will be done with authority from NSA.

• **Rules and directions - certificate**
  
  - NSA will issue certificates and will include information
    - Name of Authority
    - Seed lot number
    - Species name
    - Kind of variety (OPV, H, Inbred line)
    - Variety name or code number
    - Statement on re-labelling (if required
    - Number of containers
    - Declared weight of seed lot
    - Seed class
      - These will also be supplied as is the practice in Zambia
      - Seed certificate number
      - Date of testing
  
• **Accreditation**
  
  - NSA will be responsible for
- Licensing, accreditation and registration
  - SCCI is already doing this
- Minimum training requirements: inspector, sampler, analyst
  - Will be set by PMU after consulting SSC.

- In Zambia
  - Inspector/sampler: Dip. – agric./seed technology;
  - Seed analyst: Certificate - Agric./seed technology;

- Public or private laboratories can participate in the system.
  - At application NSA will advise PMU on capability
  - 1-2 labs in SADC will annually do proficiency testing;
  - Proficiency and auditing (as ISTA) will include:
    - Competency list of species;
    - Implementation of a quality assurance system;
    - Participation in refereeing test program;
    - Audit of the laboratory.

**Accreditation, fees and appeals**

- PMU will hold database of all authorized staff and accredited labs
  - Once a year NSA will prepare and submit to PMU an annual report on activities of the system;
  - PMU will consolidate NSA reports into a SADC report.

- Fees
  - NSA will charge regular fees for national certification;
  - Applies to SADC certification.

- Appeals
  - PMU, in consultation with SSC and NSAs will prepare procedures for appeals.
  - Will take into account SADC Trade Protocol.

THANK YOU
For your attention

**Question & Answer**

**Questions**

**Q1.** Mr. Sakala wanted to know as to whether the competitive advantage that Zambia was being considered as an advantage in the HASSP.
Q2  Ms Lupupa enquired as to why some seed varieties like root crops that are widely grown were not on the list.

Responses

Dr. Miti indicated that in cases where a variety was in use and not on the SADC list, the protocols have provisions as to how to get a variety registered or incorporated in the protocols.

Observation

PhD Mwala showed

the participants the booklet on the SADC protocols and wanted to know how many of the audience has seen or have/read a copy. PhD Mwala went on to state that everyone in the room needed to get themselves a copy and that the copies should be easily available for the seed practitioners.
2.7 Aligning national legislation and practice with SADC Seed Protocol

Document 3: Quarantine and Phytosanitary Measures for seed

The Role of Plant Quarantine and Phytosanitary Service in International Seed Trade

Presentation by Mr. Sakala
Mount Makulu Research Station

- **Setting Stage**
  - Sanitary
  - Phytosanitary
  - SPS
  - ISSB
  - ISO
  - SOPs
  - Standards
  - International Standards

- **Global System For Agri-Food Trade**

- **International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)**
  - The purpose of IPPC is to secure common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of plant pests.
  - IPPC is an important agreement to countries that trade in agricultural, horticultural and forestry products.
  - Zambia is a contracting party to this convention which it ratified in July, 1989.
- **Harmonisation**
  - Participation in the standard setting process of the ISSB;
  - Participate in the review of standards;
  - Creation of a strong collaboration within the partners to add comments to standards;
  - Continued Capacity Development (CD) in region;
  - PQPS is the NPPO for Zambia.

- **Ministry Of Agriculture And Co-Operative**
  - Zambia Agriculture Research Institute (ZARI)
  - DIVISIONS OF ZARI:
  - PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE (PPQ)
  - CROP IMPROVEMENT AND AGRONOMY (CIA)
  - SOILS AND WATER MANAGEMENT (SWM)
  - FARMING SYSTEMS AND SOCIAL SERVICES (FSSS)
  - RESEARCH AND CENTRAL SERVICES

- **PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE (PPQ)**
  - Multi-disciplinary team comprising:
    - Entomology
    - Pathology
    - Bacteriology
    - Bio-control
    - Bio-technology
    - Food Conservation and Storage Unit
    - Plant Quarantine and Phytosanitary Service (PQPS)

- **Harmonization**
  - Institutionalize surveillance programs
    - National Pest Lists
  - Institutionalize Pest Risk Analysis for National Regulatory Positions
    - Review Regulations
  - Follow the National Obligation under the ISSB
    - Align to International and Regional norms
• PQPS

- Manage the introduction of pests:
  - Through Legislation eg.
    - The Tobacco Act 226 of the Laws of Zambia

• ACTIVITIES/FUNCTION OF (PQPS)

- Plant and Pest Quarantine;
- Phytosanitary Services;
- Seed Health Testing;
- Plant Health Inspection;
- Fumigation Inspection;
- Tobacco, Timber and Cotton inspections;
- Pest Risk Analysis;
- Issuance of PIP;
- Covers;
- Preparation of National Position on regulations for
  - Planting materials including seeds;
  - Plants for planting;
  - Regulated articles.

- Harmonize pest lists in region;
- Be aware of pest risks to region;
- Sensitize all concerned;
- Facilitate free movement of seeds;
- Transparency.

• Plant and Insect Quarantine

- Facilitate the enforcement of CAPs 233, 227, 226, 231 of the Laws of Zambia.
- Monitoring of plant movements and border control, backstop Customs Officers.
- Quarantine of plants and organisms.

• Phytosanitary Services

- safe movement of plants, plant materials, plant products and regulated articles;
- Issue of Plant Import Permits;
- Phytosanitary inspections and certification;
- Farms;
- Nurseries;
- Seed intended for export;
- Pack shades;
- Follow import requirements of importing countries.

- Issue of Phytosanitary Certificate

**Seed Health Testing**

- Check possible presence of potential epidemic quarantine organisms of plant materials;
- Provide backup services, develop a checklist of quarantine organisms on seed and grain.

**Plant Health Inspections**

- Monitoring sanitary levels of parent materials, nursery stocks and seedlings before or during exposure for sale.
- Done during active growth in:
  - Farms;
  - Nurseries;
  - Seed crop fields.

**Import or export requirements**

- To import or export one needs:
- To obtain a Plant Import Permit from the NPPO;
- To make the consignment available for inspection to Plant Health Inspectors;
- The NPPO will issue a Phytosanitary Certificate where the consignment meets the importing country’s phytosanitary requirements.

**Regulated Articles**

- SWPM;
- Vehicles;
- Machinery;
- Packaging materials;
- Soil;
- Pest – control agents.
• **Manned entry points**

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<td>Mt. Makulu</td>
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• **Conclusion**
  - PIP;
  - Phytosanitary Certificate;
  - Treatment certification;
  - Export confidence;
  - Income generation;
  - Protection of Natural Resources;
  - National development.

**Question & Answer**

**Questions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1. In terms of testing facilities is there anywhere easy that one can go to undertake the tests apart from the airport facility?</td>
<td>Other centres’ do these pests analysis. There is need to have these centres recognised as has been done in other countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2. Are the standards in the SADC protocols in conformity with international standards?</td>
<td>Mr. Sakala indicated that other facilities are there and will be easily available after harmonization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3. The pest list that where developed, is it the pest list that Zambia is using?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4. Number of crops are less than those listed in the protocol, there is need to move fast to include pest list for these other crops.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3 Gaps and Priority Areas for Alignment to SADC Seed Protocols

This section was meant for the participants to identify the gaps that currently exist between national seed legislation and practice and the SADC protocols. Furthermore the participants had to prioritise which of these gaps of action where to be addressed in the short term. The participants were put into three groups – seed variety release, seed certification and quality control and, quarantine and phyto-sanitary systems. The gaps identified by each of the groups were then presented in plenary for discussion. Participants were encouraged to ask questions of clarity on the presentations. Below are the presentations that were made.

3.1 Seed Variety Release: National Gaps and Priorities areas

1. Put a Statutory Instrument (SI) in place to support regional variety release. (lobbying for support from law makers);
2. Inconsistencies in “DUS” testing. E.g. in SADC requires 1 year whereas in Zambia requires 2yrs.
3. Capacity development in other institutions outside SCCI in variety testing. E.g. DUS testing, uniformity etc.

Question & Answer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1. How frequent are seed variety release activities undertaken?</td>
<td>Currently once a year. Its more or less seasonal – farming season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2. How many applications are handled at once?</td>
<td>Up to thirty applications are currently being handled at once.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 GAPS in Seed Certification And Quality Control (in order of priority)

1. Capacity building –
   - Training across the board
   - Private and public laboratories
2. Decentralization
   - Infrastructure
   - Equipment
3. Seed storage (especially in remote areas)
   - Carry over seed!!!
4. Information dissemination
   - Education of farmers
   - Promotion
5. Market inspection
   - To check unlicensed dealers
   - Fake seed
6. Budget for post control by NSA
7. Reconcile and regulate post control in the region
8. Finance required to pay for the change over to SADC position
   - Seals and labels;
   - Identity cards;
   - Certificates.

Question & Answer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1. Is there seed storage facilities support to government?</td>
<td>Those that store carry over seed need to be educated on how to manage the storage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2. By who and why should there be seed promotion?</td>
<td>All players in the farming industry need to know the value of using certified seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3. Why capacity building for staff and institutions?</td>
<td>Numbers of individual and staff need to increase. Private labs are being encouraged but with supervision from SCCI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Mungoma further stated that the University of Zambia has requested for permission to setup a seed laboratory. The university has been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>advised to put the application in writing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To increase capacities for testing facilities either establish new satellite seed certification centres or strengthen existing ones.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3 Quarantine and Phyto Sanitary Systems

Challenges and Gaps to Align to the HASSP in Quarantine and Phytosanitary Measures

Capacity Development

- Specialised personnel/equipment/reagents;
- Institutionalise Pest Risk Analysis;
- Training of staff and use of the system;
- Justified National Regulation based on science;
- Institutionalise surveillance programs;
- Training of surveillance staff / documentation /pest identification.

User Fees

Sustainability

Awareness creation for and to all players

- Especially to female/women folk
- Border agencies

Information dissemination

- Diagnostic equipment and corresponding reagents;
- Reduction in the number of documentation and registration;
- Decentralisation of regulatory offices to reduce the cost of doing business;
- Use of common standards and use of SOPs.

- Certification;
- Inspections;
- Documentation.

Financial constraints
DAY 2 – 15 July 2010

4 The Zambia FANRPAN node and its role in the HASSP

This presentation was meant to provide insight to the operations of the FANRPAN node and the role it will play in the HASSP project. The Agriculture Consultative Forum (ACF) is considered a model node as its operations mirror the activities of FANRPAN. At this point a representative from ACF was called upon to make a presentation on the operations of ACF.

4.1 Agricultural Consultative Forum

Presentation by Mr. Masiye Nawiko
Program Officer

Where does the ACF come from?

- Agricultural Stakeholders needed a voice in the policy decision making processes during the transition process from a centrally controlled and state-run economy to private-sector lead growth.
- Thus the ASIP Consultative Forum was established in 1998 as an ASIP project.
- In 2003 the ACF changed its name to Agricultural Consultative Forum and registered as a Stakeholder Association under the Zambian Societies Act.

Who is the ACF?

![Diagram of ACF's relationships with other sectors]

The ACF is made up of stakeholders in the agricultural sector representing all five constituencies:
What is the ACF’s mission?

To promote in a non-partisan manner:

- evidence based private-public sector dialogue,
- consultation in the development and participation in the implementation process of agricultural sector policies, as well as monitoring and evaluation of agricultural development programmes.

What are the ACF’s Guiding Principles?

- Independent: ACF is a registered Zambian Organisation
- Member driven: ACF is an association of stakeholders
- Member owned: ACF is governed through AGMs
- Transparent: ACF is guided by a board of directors
- Lean structure: ACF Secretariat staff is highly educated, motivated and efficient.
- Inclusiveness: Private, public, civil society and donors
- Evidence Based: Sector analysis and monitoring to provide decision makers with quality policy advisory services.

Key Strategic Objectives

- To provide a forum for dialogue and consultation on government policies and programmes among key stakeholders and contribute to information sharing coordination and networking between stakeholders;
- To monitor and evaluate the implementation of government policies and programmes and undertake agricultural policy analysis and research;
- To provide an efficient and effective institutional structure that is responsive to stakeholder needs.

Success Stories

- Facilitated the Review of the Fertilizer Support Programme.
- Facilitating stakeholder involvement in the GRZ Agriculture Budget reviews.
- Facilitated the development of the Private Public Partnership marketing systems in Zambia.
- Facilitated renewed commitment to CAADP.
- Agricultural Stakeholder Meeting on National Budget – removal of VAT on agricultural inputs and withdrawal of the proposed 45% withholding tax.
• Value Chain Development – participatory approach to value chain development proved successful in Cassava and Aquaculture sub-sectors.

ACF Stakeholder Perceptions on ACF performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>high</th>
<th>medium</th>
<th>low</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relevance of ACF</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ownership and Sustainability</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Advisory Notes</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meetings &amp; Information Sharing</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACF challenges for the period 2008-2011

• Implementation of FNDP will have to be an interactive process among stakeholders.
• Policy debate and dialogue needs to be based on research and participatory monitoring.
• Stimulation of private sector growth through FNDP and CAADP implementation.

ACF Strategic Engagement in the next phase

• Stakeholder Consultation and Coordination Services
• Monitoring and Analytical Services
• Institutional Governance and Management

Key Result Areas in the next phase

• Policy Advisory Services
• M & E of Sector Programmes
• ACF Member & Stakeholder Meetings
• Networking and Information Sharing (ACF publications & website)
• Facilitation of Stakeholder Task Forces

Thank You

Questions & Answer

Questions

<p>| Q1. | Mr. Sakala asked on what the process was in accessing support from ACF to conduct research? |
| Q2. | Dr. Mundia asked on how the activities of ACF are being funded? |
| Q3. | What is the legal position of ACF? |
| Q4. | What plans are there to decentralize the activities of ACF? |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q5</th>
<th>What are the staffing levels at ACF?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q6</td>
<td>What’s the relationship between ACF and FARNPAN? Who makes the decisions?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q7</td>
<td>Mr. Zulu asked if ACF worked alone or hired specialists to help them undertake research activities?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Responses**

- Mr. Masiye Nawiko indicated that activities like research are conducted by ACF through requests from the stakeholders. He further stated that the agenda for the forum is set by its members.
- Funding of the activities of the forum is currently being provided by the USAID and SIDA.
- The ACF is a registered association under the Registrar of societies.
- Mr. Nawiko indicated that the ACF is a decentralised organization from its structure make up as the owners of ACF are all over the country. He further stated that all the stakeholders in the farming community are represented through the ZNFU. Interest from different quarters is brought to the attention of the forum through apex organizations such as the ZNFU. Furthermore the ACF carries out provincial tours to find out what is mainly affecting the farmers, every year a specific province is visited.
- ACF has three (3) professional members of staff supported by, an accountant, driver and personnel manager. In total 6 members of staff
- Mr. Nawiko explained that ACF relies on stakeholders to undertake most of its activities and works in partnership with the Food Security Research Project (FSRP) to conduct most of the research activities.
5 Stakeholders in the Seed Value Chain

In order to develop action plans under the HASSP project the participants needed to detail the stakeholders in seed variety release, seed certification and quality control and, quarantine and phyto-sanitary systems. The participants were requested to remain within the same groups that identified gaps in the three areas. The groups were given a Stakeholder Analysis checklist for this exercise.

Checklist Used for Stakeholder Analysis

**Step 1: Identify the stakeholders to the HASS Project**
- List all the primary stakeholders.
- List all the secondary stakeholders.
- List all the external stakeholders.
- Identify all potential supporters and opponents of the HASS project.
- Identify key stakeholders.
- Identify the interests of vulnerable groups (e.g. the women folk).
- Rank all stakeholders in importance to the project.
- Note any new primary or secondary stakeholders that are likely to emerge as a result of the project.

**Step 2. Identify stakeholder interests**
- List the individual interests of each stakeholder. (Try to be objective and look for covert interests as well as obvious ones.)
- Record the stakeholders’ expectations of the project.
- Catalog likely benefits for the stakeholder.
- Determine resources the stakeholder will wish to commit (or avoid committing) to the project.
- Discover other interests the stakeholder has which may conflict with the project.
- Identify how the stakeholder regards others on the list.

**Step 3. Assess the impact of the project on each stakeholder**
- Assess the impact of the project on each stakeholder – is it positive, negative, neutral or unknown?
- List which stakeholder interests converge most closely with project objectives.

**Step 4. Assess the influence of each stakeholder on the HASS project**
- Identify clearly who can influence the project.
- Know where command and control rests in relation to budget in these organizations?
- Identify leaders/champions.
- Record who controls the resources. Will they commit these to HASS project activities?
- Catalog who has specialist knowledge crucial to the project. Will they support the activities of the project?
- Determine who occupies a strong negotiating position in relation to other stakeholders.

**Step 5. Assess the level of stakeholder participation that the project will have**
- Decide which stakeholders must be involved as partners.
- Evaluate which stakeholders need to be consulted with but who may not wish to be active in the program.
- Establish which stakeholders need to be kept informed only.
5.1 Variety Release

Identification of Stakeholders on Variety Release

Primary Stakeholders:
- Research Institutions. e.g. The University of Zambia, and others
- Breeders
- Seed Companies
- SCCI
- Variety Release Committee

Secondary Stakeholders
- Farmers (All categories, small, medium, commercial, male and female)
- Ministry of Justice (Legal issues i.e drafting Statutory Instruments)
- Agro-Industries
- Extension officers
- Seed traders.

External Stakeholders
- SADC
- CGIARs e.g. IITA, CIMMYT, CIAT
- Financial Institutions, (STANCHART, NATSAVE)

Supporters and Opponents
- All seed companies
- Breeders
- Research Institutions
- SCCI
- Farmers
- Agro industries
- Seed traders

Opponents:
- Small seed companies
- Individuals farmers

Key Stake Holders
- Primary stakeholders are key

Interest of Vulnerable Groups (Women Folk, Aged, Physically Challenged Individuals)
1. Improved food security (including nutrition),
2. Alleviation of poverty,
3. Access to food,
4. Food security,
5. Access to seed security,
6. Improved production technologies,
7. Improved income,
8. Appropriate varieties in all aspects.

Ranking the Stakeholders in order of Importance to the Project
1. SCCI
2. Ministry of Justice (Legal issues i.e. drafting Statutory Instruments)
3. Research Institutions
4. Seed companies
5. Extension officers
6. Farmers (All categories, small, medium, commercial, male and female)
7. Agro-Industries
8. Seed traders.

New Primary or Secondary Stakeholders that may Emerge as a Result of the Project
- GMO advocacy groups
- Civil society for poverty reduction

STEP TWO.
Primary Stakeholders:
- Research Institutions e.g. The University of Zambia, and others

Interests: To Develop and Release New Seed Varieties for Public Use

**Breeders:**
Interest:
- Develop New Seed Varieties

**Seed Companies**
Interest:
- To Develop New Varieties For Commercial Use

**SCCI**
Interest:
- Seed Inspection And Seed Testing,
- Initiate The Development of Appropriate Legislation and Practices to Support The Industry:

**Variety Release Committee**
Interest: Assess varieties for release:
Secondary stakeholders
- Farmers (All categories, small, medium, commercial, male and female)
- Ministry of Justice (Legal issues i.e drafting Statutory Instruments)
- Agro-Industries
- Extension officers
- Seed traders.

**Question**
Why are GMOs not being included as part of the discussions?

**Response**
Dr. Mungoma indicated that, the Zambian government has not allowed the use of GMO varieties as such it was not necessary to include them in the discussions.
### 5.2 Seed Certification and Quality Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAKEHOLDERS</th>
<th>INTERESTS</th>
<th>IMPACT ON STAKEHOLDER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers/ Farmer Associations/CBOs</td>
<td>Good quality seed, information, quality assurance</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secondary</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research institutions</td>
<td>Release of variety</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed producers (companies, growers, associations)</td>
<td>Produce seed that meet the certification standard</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCCI</td>
<td>Adherence to the standard</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agro dealers</td>
<td>Sell certified seed</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>External</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Facilitate provision of certified seed</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Facilitate provision of certified seed</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compliance to the law and policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension providers</td>
<td>Information dissemination</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donors</td>
<td>Adherence to the systems in alleviating poverty</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## B) STAKEHOLDER INFLUENCE ON THE PROJECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAKEHOLDER</th>
<th>CHAMPIONS</th>
<th>LEADERSHIP</th>
<th>LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>SCCI</td>
<td>Permanent Secretary - Agriculture</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td>ZNFU</td>
<td>Executive Board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donors</td>
<td>Donors forum</td>
<td>Swiss Embassy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agro-based Civil Society</td>
<td>Agro-based NGO Forum</td>
<td>ACF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector</td>
<td>ZASTA</td>
<td>Executive Board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.3 **Quarantine and Phyto Sanitary Systems**

Stakeholders Identification and Incorporation Process

Step 1 = Identification of Stakeholders

- Farmers
- Stockists
- Seed Growers
- Breeders
- Women /Female farmers
- Researchers
- Plant Genetic Resources

Step 2 = Secondary

- Government
- Business Communities
- International and Regional Organisations

Step 3 = External stakeholders

- Funding agencies

Step 4 = Potential supporters

- Seed Traders
- Seed growers

Step 5 = Opponents

- Ill informed groups and individuals

Key Stakeholders

- SCCI
- Phytosanitary Services
- Researchers
- Government

6 = Interests of Vulnerable Stakeholders

- Adequate supply of good quality seed
- Affordable good quality seed

7 = Rank all stake holders

- Researchers for foundation and Basic seed
- Seed growers
- SCCI
- Phytosanitary Services
- Plant Genetic Resources Centre
- Farmers

8 = Any New Primary/Secondary stake holders
- Nil

9 = Stakeholders interests:
- Farmers
  - To have seed at hand.
- SCCI
  - To maintain quality of seed.
- Seed Breeders
  - To produce quality relevant seed.

10 = Stakeholder expectations
- Affordable good high quality seed.

11 = Likely Benefits of stake holders
- Readily available good quality seed.
- Ensure food security for all.

12 = Conflicting interests: None

13 = Identify how stake holders regard each other
- They look at SCCI with fear.
- Breeders look at farmers as customers.
- Plant Genetic Resources Centre look at farmers as Partners.

Step 3 = Impact of project on each stake holder
- To benefit farmers:
- To benefit Stockists:
- To benefit consumers:
- Should in long term create food security and sustainability.
Step 4 = Assess influence of each stake holder on Project

- Farmers = are positive
- SCCI = Is Positive
- Women folk = Positive
- Phytosanitary Service = Positive

Step 5 = Assess level of Stakeholder Participation that the project will have

- Farmers = High
- Seed Growers = High
- Phytosanitary Service = High
- Researchers = High
- SCCI = High
5.4 Mapping of stakeholders, current seed projects, seed related initiatives in Zambia.

Presentation by Francisco Miti, PhD
Chief Seeds Officer
Seed Control & Certification Institute (SCCI)
Lusaka, ZAMBIA
Email: franciscomiti@yahoo.co.uk

Small-scale farmers in Zambia

About 65% of households in Zambia are agricultural.

- Of these 84% are located in rural areas;
- Cultivate less than 5 ha;
- Are called small-scale farmers;
  - Farmers are wide spread:
    - pose a challenge to reach them;
  - separated by poor infrastructure;
  - cost of doing business is high;
- Seed provision to SSF in rural areas is poor.

Introduction to seed provision

- Prior to independence
  - Farmers used local unimproved seed for planting.
- Soon after independence,
  - GRZ recognized the need for quality seeds to farmers.
  - Program started within the research branch of Ministry of Agriculture an Cooperatives.
    - Primarily to develop new varieties of maize;
    - To ensure maintenance and increase of parental lines of a regional maize variety SR52;
    - Only a few commercial farmers accessed the seed.
- Early 1970’s the first local maize composites were developed and released for commercial production.
- GRZ wanted more farmers to be served with improved seed;
- This required that more seed be produced;
- Therefore GRZ re-organized seed provision in the country:
  - ZARI: to develop and maintain varieties;
  - Zamseed to multiply, market and distribute seed;
  - SCCI to control seed quality and certify seeds:
    - formal variety testing and release;
    - Seed inspections and sampling;
    - Seed testing and certification;
Provision of quality seed by Zamseed

- Zamseed distributed seed to all farmers across the country:
  - Multiplied all seed types released by research;
  - These were distribute to farmers SSF benefited in accessing seed of improved varieties;
- However, government in business was found not good:
  - Huge losses were being recorded;
  - Zamseed started reducing crop coverage.
    - *Area of seed crop, *Coverage area
    - Therefore there was a reduction of SSF accessing seed;
    - This reduced food production.

Seed provision after economic liberalization

In 1991 Zambia’s economy was liberalized

- More seed companies came into the business;
- However, they concentrated along the line of rail:
  - Infrastructure is good
  - Cost to do business is low
- SSF were cut off further from seed provision GRZ had to find a solution to poor seed provision to SSF;
  a. Started rural seed system (RSS), Take a little seed to rural areas & increase it there;
  b. More farmers will access Fertilizer Support Program (now renamed; Farmer Input Support Program) – distributes seeds and fertilizers.

Seed provision under rural seed system

The law was amended to accommodate RSS

- Introduced QDS seed class;
- Introduced Licensing in seed quality control:
  - Inspectors, sampling, analysts, seed testing laboratories;
- Decentralized seed quality services – by GRZ:
  - Increased Seed Inspectorate stations;
  - Opened seed testing laboratories in the regions.

Farmers produced & marketed seed local & beyond

- Farmers trained in seed production & entrepreneurship;
- Local entrepreneurs were trained in seed business;
- Achieved good money, spread to all districts;
- SCCI coordinated the seed initiatives;
- Some seed initiative exist until today.
Seed provision under rural seed system

- During RSS more SSF began accessing improved seed
  - Contributed to increased food production
- Some seed initiatives still active today:
  - Monze, Sinazeze, Kafue, Chibombo, Mumbwa, Kaoma, Chongwe, Chipata, Chadiza, Mpika, Kasama, Shangombo, Mongu, etc
- Some seed initiatives receiving EU support:
  - Western province and North Western provinces.

Decline of RSS

- Seed initiatives begun to reduce about 2005:
- Donor support coordinated the initiative:
  - Supported multiplication of foundation seed by research
  - Sourced foundation seed
  - Ensured quality control (registration, inspection, treatment, bagging, sampling, testing, certification)
  - Ensured seed promotion and capacity building
- When projects ended RSS lacked support:
  - With no funds these activities suffered
  - Farmers could not support the activities
- Poor quality seed resulted – farmers began losing confidence in the system.

Sustainable RSS

- Formed seed grower association
  - Does the role of coordination.
- Developed linkages with service providers
  - Quality Control: SCCI Headquarters and Regional offices, licensed staff:
  - Source of foundation Seed: ZARI/Research institutions, Seed Co.
  - Processing: source of seed bags/chemicals;
  - Marketing: NGOs, entrepreneurs, Seed Co., farmer groups.
- Programs were based on entrepreneurship
- They pay for seed quality services inspection, sampling etc.

Some facts about RSS

- Crops covered: OPV maize, sorghum, millets, sunflower, beans, cowpeas, groundnuts.
  - Varieties of these are available
- Possible sources of foundation seed etc.
  - Foundation seed: ZARI, GART, Seed Co.
  - Needs timely orders by the seed industry;
  - Need support for multiplying it.
Practice in RSS

- Timelines and who is responsible:
  - Sourcing Foundation seed – Seed grower
  - Crop Registration – Seed grower
  - Site selection – Seed grower
  - Land preparation – Seed grower
  - Pre-planting inspections – SCCI
  - Planting – seed grower
  - Field inspections – SCCI/Farmer
  - Seed testing and certification – Seed grower/SCCI
  - Seed marketing – Seed grower

For a new project

- Any new project should build on the past and strengthen:
  - Entrepreneurship approach;
  - Provision of quality control;
  - Foundation seed provision;
  - Seed promotion;
  - Coordination of activities;
  - Capacity building.
- Coverage should start in a few provinces and build on.
  - This should include some active seed programs.
- Capital expenditure: seed processing and storage facilities.
  - Seed treaters, seed sealing and community seed storage.

THANK YOU

Question & Answer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1. Bella: Are seed companies using small-scale farmers to produce seed?</td>
<td>Mr. Zulu Indicated that some small-scale farmers are being used by ZAMSEED to produce seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2. Mr. Zulu wanted to find out as to whether small-scale seed farmers were being inspected.</td>
<td>Dr. Miti indicated that the standard set minimum number of inspections were being carried out on every seed grower.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 HASSP Log frame

The context in which the remaining part of the planning workshop was to progress was made through the presentation of the HASSP log frame as developed by FANRPAN. The presentation was made by Dr. B. Mpofu the FANRPAN consultant. Below is the presentation that was made.

HARMONIZED SEED SECURITY PROJECT (HASSP)

OVERALL GOAL

To contribute to improved food security of smallholders in the SADC region through increased availability of and access to seeds.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

SADC Harmonized Seed Regulatory System domesticated and implemented in Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, with important data, information and knowledge, utilized in the wider SADC region for evidence-based decision-making on seed systems.

OUTPUT 1 - Seed variety release policies in Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe aligned with SADC protocols.

OUTPUT 2 - Phytosanitary policies in Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe aligned with SADC protocols.

OUTPUT 3 - Seed certification policies in Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe aligned with SADC protocols.

OUTPUT 4 - Measures to operationalise the realigned policies introduced and related capacity of government, civil service and other key stakeholders strengthened.

OUTPUT 5 - Seed certification facilities strengthened or established and successfully functioning in the four focal countries.

OUTPUT 6 - Data, information and knowledge created is stored and shared.

Question & Answer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1. Mr Sakala asked as to whether there was room to include any other output on the log frame to enhance delivery of the other outputs.</td>
<td>Dr. B. Mpofu indicated that there was no room for any additional output.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7 Gaps, Issues and Priorities

Having identified the stakeholders in seed management it was now time to look at capacities in the seed value chain, seed certification facilities, management of information in seed management and the gaps around community seed projects. The facilitator divided the participants into two groups A, and B. Group A was given the tasks of identifying gaps in capacities in the seed value chain and seed certification facilities, and Group B dealt with capacity issues with regards to community seed projects and seed information management. Below are the presentations that were made in the plenary session after the group work.

7.1 Gaps in Institutional Capacities along the Seed Value Chain

1. Plant Genetic Resources

Gaps:

- Capacity building in the use of Standard Material Transfer Agreement for germplasm development
- Insufficient storage facilities (e.g. fridges) at the National gene bank
- Variety development and release
- Seed quality /seed certification facilities
- Seed production
- Marketing to farmers
- Farmer
- Lack of awareness on improved varieties

2. Variety development and release

Gaps

- National law does not accommodate varieties release outside the country.
- Lack of laboratory equipment for end use quality test. E.g baking quality, cyanide content, oil content, and aflotoxin in maize;
- Insufficient capacity for variety testing (DUS and VCU);
- Human Resource development.

3. Seed quality /seed certification facilities

Gaps:

- Need for more licensed seed inspectors and samplers;
- Poor mobility which limits coverage area;
- Lack of seed testing facilities. E.g. In Luapula Province.
- Inadequate equipment for testing at the National Laboratory;
- Insufficient capacity for seed health and weed identification.
4. Seed production

Gaps:

- Insufficient capacity in seed production technology in small scale farmers;
- Insufficient capacity in storage management in seed dealers.

5. Marketing to farmers

Gaps:

- Insufficient dealers and storage facilities for carryover seed to the next season;
- Capacity development in seed storage (both new and carryover seed);
- Need for training in entrepreneurship skills.

6. Farmer

Gaps:

- Lack of awareness on improved varieties.

7.2 Seed Certification Facilities

Gaps

Seed quality

- Need for more licensed seed inspectors and samplers;
- Poor mobility which limits coverage area;
- Inadequate seed testing facilities in some areas.

Seed Quality/ Seed certification facilities

- Inadequate equipment for testing at the National Laboratory;
  Insufficient capacity for seed health and weed identification.

Seed production

- Insufficient capacity in seed production technology by small scale farmers.

Marketing to Farmers

- Insufficient dealers and storage facilities;
- Capacity development in seed storage (both new and carryover seed);
- Need for training in entrepreneurship skills.
7.3 Information and Knowledge Management

Gaps

- SADC has a catalogue – there is need to have a variety register.
  - Annual publication of Variety Catalogue while the electronic one is there, there are limitations of resources.
- Creation of electronics feed information centres;
- There is a need to have a seed focal point person at nation level;
- Capacity development of manpower in ICT;
- Information dissemination;
- To network with other international and regional seed networks.

7.4 Community Seed Projects

Coverage

- There are no seed projects in some areas.
  - Therefore there is need to identify and organize community projects in such areas.
- Where such community seed projects are, there is no foundation seed which is the starter seed

Agronomic knowledge on seed production i.e.

- Distance etc. general management;
- Pest control is lacking.

Resources to facilitate field inspections,

- Seed sampling particularly for seed inspectors is a constraining factor.
- There is no input support incentive for seed production;
- There are weak linkages between the Community Seed Project and the Seed Companies.
- In some seeds like groundnuts, there is need for seed processing machinery.
- Even seed dressing or deed treatment.

Capacity

- There is need to capacitate village commodity groups to enhance seed production and entrepreneurship.

Infrastructure

- Difficulties with road networks and transport in some areas.
8 Implementation Framework for HASSP based on GAPS & Priorities

Planning implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities for each area of focus (as informed by defined priorities) was the key deliverable for the planning workshop. After having discussed the current status of the seed industry, analysis of the stakeholders in the industry and the gaps, issues and priority areas that would bring about harmonization of Zambia Seed Policies with the SADC protocols, the participants were requested to come up with implementation plans for the HASSP in Zambia. Working in two groups the participants discussed the activities that needed to be executed to bring about harmonization. The participants were also required to come up with the cost of undertaking the activities.

Presented below is a summary budget for the planned activities. On the next few pages are the details of the planned activities.

Interim Project Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Deliverables</th>
<th>Total Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Seed Variety Release Policies in Zambia aligned with SADC Protocols</td>
<td>175,051.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Phytosanitary Policies in Zambia aligned with SADC Protocols</td>
<td>103,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Seed Certification and Quality Control Policies in Zambia aligned with SADC Protocols</td>
<td>404,310.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Institutional Capacities along the Seed Value Chain Strengthened</td>
<td>75,720.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Seed Certification Facilities Strengthened/ established and successfully functioning</td>
<td>1,577,813.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Information and Knowledge Management</td>
<td>8,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Community Seed Projects</td>
<td>307,593.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Budget</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,651,987.88</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9 Closing of workshop & Plan of Action

Due to limitation of time as a result of the planning process the workshop did not cover in detail the governance model that the implementation of the HASSP in Zambia will be modelled on and the learning and communication channels that will be in use during the project implementation. Dr B. Mpofu indicated that the two issues would be covered adequately during the regional workshop set for the 10th and 11th of August 2010.

To facilitate progress, a select number of participants agreed to meet with the facilitators on the 20th July to finalize the budgets for the planned activities. This constitutes the work presented in this report in section 8.

Dr, Sam Mundia then closed the workshop by thanking everybody for having put in an effort to make the workshop a success. In closing he emphasised the need for the stakeholders present to take up the challenge that the harmonization project presents by way of taking advantage of the opportunity to grow the seed industry in Zambia.
10 Appendix

10.1 Workshop Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>PERSON RESPONSIBLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Day 1 – 14 July 2010</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0830-0900</td>
<td>Registration of participants</td>
<td>Rapporteurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0900-0920</td>
<td>Opening address</td>
<td>Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture &amp; Cooperatives Mr A.K. Banda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0920-0940</td>
<td>About FANRPAN</td>
<td>Dr. L.M. Sibanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0940-0950</td>
<td>Introductions</td>
<td>All participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0950-1000</td>
<td>Workshop objectives</td>
<td>Dr  B. Mpofu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000-1005</td>
<td>Workshop process</td>
<td>Mr G. Banda (facilitator)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1005-1030</td>
<td>Keynote address: <em>Domesticating the Harmonized Seed Security Project (HASSP), Potential Challenges and Opportunities</em></td>
<td>Dr  M. Mwala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GROUP PHOTOGRAPH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1030-1100</td>
<td>Tea break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100-1140 hrs</td>
<td>Aligning national legislation and practice with SADC Seed Protocol Document 1 Variety Release</td>
<td>Dr C. Mungoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1140-1220 hrs</td>
<td>Aligning national legislation and practice with SADC Seed Protocol Document 2: Seed Certification and Quality Control</td>
<td>Dr F. Miti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1220-1300 hrs</td>
<td>Aligning national legislation and practice with SADC Seed Protocol Doc 3: Quarantine and Phytosanitary Measures for seed</td>
<td>Mr A. Sakala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1300-1400 hrs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lunch break</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400-1500 hrs</td>
<td>Identification of national gaps and priorities in relation to (a) variety release (b) seed certification and quality control (c) quarantine and phytosanitary systems</td>
<td>Participants in groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1500-1530 hrs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tea break</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1530-1630 hrs</td>
<td>Group presentations and plenary discussions</td>
<td>Group chairperson or rapporteurs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DAY 2 – 15 July 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0830-0840</td>
<td>Recap of Day 1</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0840-0855</td>
<td>Presentation by Seed Elder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0855-0910 hrs</td>
<td>Presentation on FANRPAN node and their role</td>
<td>Mr Masiye Nawiko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0910-1005 hrs</td>
<td>Detailed stakeholder analysis in interest groups</td>
<td>Participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1005-1030 hrs</td>
<td>Presentation of stakeholder analyses</td>
<td>Participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1030-1100 hrs</td>
<td>Tea break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100-1140 hrs</td>
<td>Short presentations on seed projects in Zambia</td>
<td>4-6 experienced reps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1140-1210 hrs</td>
<td>Mapping of stakeholders, current seed projects, seed related initiatives in Zambia</td>
<td>Dr. F. Miti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1210-1240 hrs</td>
<td>Surfacing of issues and priorities arising from stakeholder experiences</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1240-1300 hrs</td>
<td>Presentation and discussion of HASSP Log frame</td>
<td>Dr B. Mpofu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300-1400 hrs</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400-1500 hrs</td>
<td>Identification of gaps, issues and priorities concerned with (a) institutional capacities along the seed value chain (b) seed certification facilities (c) information and knowledge management (d) community seed projects</td>
<td>Participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-1530 hrs</td>
<td>Group presentations</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1530-1600 hrs</td>
<td>Tea break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600-1700 hrs</td>
<td>Planning implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities for each area of focus (as informed by defined priorities)</td>
<td>Participants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DAY 3 – 16 July 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0830-1015 hrs</td>
<td>Planning implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities for each area of focus (as informed by defined priorities)</td>
<td>Participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1015-1030</td>
<td>Presentation by Seed Elder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1030-1100 hrs</td>
<td>Tea break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100-1130 hrs</td>
<td>Finalise group discussions</td>
<td>Participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1130-1300 hrs</td>
<td>Group presentations and plenary discussions of planned project</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300-1400 hrs</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400-1430 hrs</td>
<td>Proposed governance model of the project</td>
<td>Dr B. Mpofu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1430-1500 hrs</td>
<td>Learning and communication in the project</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1500-1530 hrs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tea break</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1530-1545 hrs</td>
<td>Developing a plan of action</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1545-1600 hrs</td>
<td>Workshop evaluation</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600-1615 hrs</td>
<td>Closing remarks</td>
<td>Seed Elder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>