

‘Group A’ Countries

Diagnostic Framework

(What has been hindering progress?)

Action Framework

(What needs to be done?)

Country	Reform Context	Reform Arena			Reform Process
	<i>Seed Policy Reform Agenda</i>	Institutions & Stakeholders	Economic Interests	Political Interests	Preliminary Tools for HaSSP Task Teams
Malawi	1. Political support 2. Enabling policy environment consistent with reform agenda [Task Team to Add]	1. Gvt -SSI, SCQCU, ATCHC, PPS, MoAFS 2. Pvt sector- seed companies, STAM 3. Farmers, NASFAM 4. NGOs [Task Team to Add]	<i>In support</i> 1. Attracting investment in agricultural sector 2. Enhancement of agricultural production through increased yields 3. Employment creation in the agricultural sector <i>In opposition</i> 1. Competition with smallholder farmer seed producers [Task Team to Add]	1. Food security [Task Team to Add]	Utilize existing ‘political capital’ to demonstrate economic and social benefit of the policy alignment proposal to obtain buy in. This can be done through – 1. Policy Dialogue (supported by Fact Sheets demonstrating the net gain to Malawi’s economy, Policy Briefs targeting the Minister of AFS outlining evidence of the benefits of alignment) 2. Seeking direct audience with the Minister and utilizing the above mentioned tools [Task Team to Add]
Zambia	1. Political support 2. Enabling policy environment consistent with reform agenda [Task Team to Add]	1. Gvt – SCCI and other departments, MoAL 2. Pvt sector – seed companies, ZASTA, seed growers associations, 3. Farmers 4. NGOs	<i>In support</i> 1. Expansion of national seed industry 2. Opportunity for export earnings through export of seed by expanded seed industry 3. Employment creation in seed industry 4. Development of the agricultural sector	1. Food security [Task Team to Add]	Make use of the apparent synergies and interests of stakeholders to establish one voice in influencing buy-in. This can be done through: 1. Strengthening Task Team to effectively plan for direct engagement (audience) with the Minister of AL 2. Policy dialogues involving the Permanent Secretary aimed at demonstrating the synergies of stakeholders in the seed sector on the need for policy alignment

			through improved production <i>In opposition</i> 1. [Task Team to Add]		[Task Team to Add]
Zimbabwe	1. Unclear political support 2. Political sensitivity of the agricultural sector due to the 'land reform programme' 3. Unclear agricultural and seed policy thrust [Task Teams to Add]	1. Gvt – DR&SS (and its divisions), Department of Economics and Markets, MoAMID 2. Pvt sector – Seed companies, Seed Traders Association 3. Farmers, and community seed producers 4. NGOs	<i>In support</i> 1. Expansion of the seed industry that had declined in the past decade 2. Employment creation through expanded seed industry 3. Need to obtain export market for expanded seed industry <i>In opposition</i> 1. Competition with smallholder community seed producers [Task Team to Add]	1. Success of the land reform programme 2. Protection of smallholder and resettled farmers from uncertain externalities 3. Food security [Task Team to Add]	Understand the political and policy dynamics of the seed sector and desensitise the proposed reform agenda through – 1. Policy dialogues that present evidence based information on the SADC System (i.e. Fact Sheets and Policy Briefs that demonstrate the benefits to the economy, farmers and land reform programme) 2. Establish a common position amongst stakeholders and communicate with one voice on the benefits of the SADC System (e.g. sponsored media articles) 3. Seeking direct audience with the Minister of AMID as a unified unit of stakeholders to clarify misconceptions [Task Team to Add]