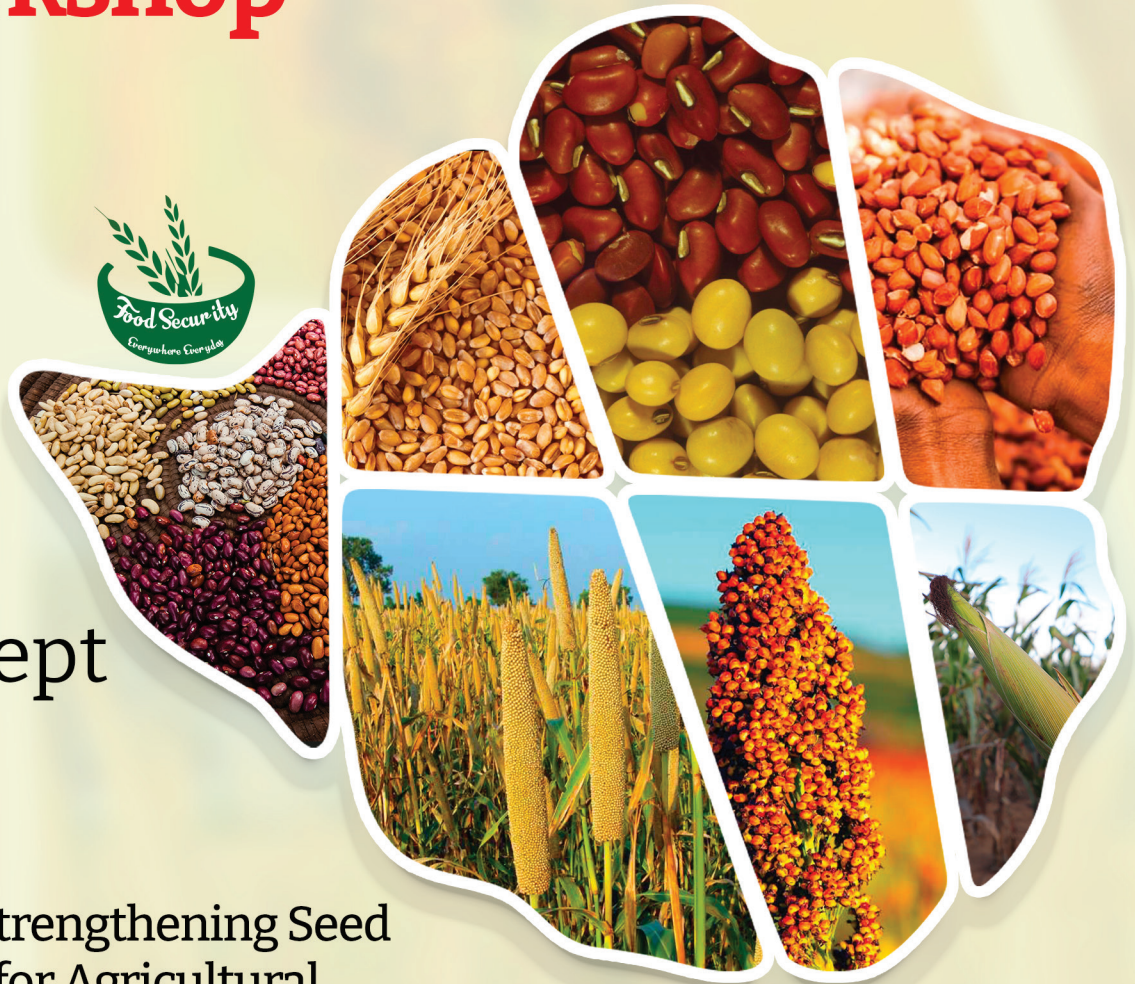




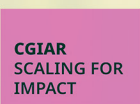
Zimbabwe Seed Business Summit and Seed Roadmap Workshop



Concept Note

Theme: Strengthening Seed Systems for Agricultural Transformation

19 – 21 May 2026
Cresta Lodge, Msasa, Harare





1. Introduction and Continental Context

The food system in Africa has come under mounting pressure from climate change, conflicts, pests, epidemics, and global economic shocks. Most recently, the Russia-Ukraine conflict triggered a major food crisis by disrupting grain supplies and access to critical agricultural inputs. In response, the African Development Bank (AfDB) launched the African Emergency Food Production Facility (AEFPF) as a rapid-response framework to mitigate the impact of the conflict. The AEFPF built on the AfDB's experience in responding to earlier emergencies—notably COVID-19—by leveraging the Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) programme to help countries accelerate food production under the African Union's Special Emergency Assistance Fund.

Through the AEFPF, TAAT and its CGIAR/Advanced Agricultural Research Institutions (AARIS)-led partners worked with countries to strengthen seed systems, expand access to certified seeds and fertilisers, and build human and

institutional capacities to respond to the crises. As a result, 5.9 million farmers were reached, 476,000 metric tons of certified seeds were distributed, and 17.2 million metric tons of additional food were produced—ultimately benefiting over 10 million farmers and, in many cases, doubling yields.

It was against this backdrop that Zimbabwe joined other African nations at the Dakar II Summit, held from 25 to 27 January 2023 in Dakar, Senegal. Hosted by His Excellency Mr Macky Sall, the then President of the Republic of Senegal, and co-hosted by the African Development Bank Group, the summit convened African leaders to confront the continent's escalating food security challenge. Zimbabwe was represented by His Excellency President Emmerson Mnangagwa, who joined other Heads of State and Government from 43 African countries in deliberations on a coordinated response in steering Africa's food sovereignty endeavours.

Emerging from this summit, the Zimbabwe Country Food and Agriculture Delivery Compact was adopted as a government strategy to achieve food, feed, and oil security by climate-proofing agriculture, building resilience to climate shocks, transforming farming into viable businesses, and reducing dependency on food imports.

2. The Zimbabwe Seed Roadmap and Summit

The Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Water Resources Development is partnering with the Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT), stakeholders, and development partners to develop a national seed roadmap and investment plan for supporting important cereals (Maize, Wheat, Sorghum, Finger and Pearl Millet) and legumes (Bean, Soybean, Groundnut). The roadmap and investment plan will align with Zimbabwe's national priorities and policies. For instance, the Government of Zimbabwe unveiled its national development agenda, Vision 2030, which seeks to transform the country into an upper-middle-income economy. This will be achieved through the implementation of the National

Development Strategy 2 (NDS2, 2026–2030) and the Agriculture, Food Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy 2 (AFSRTS 2) that jointly prioritise food and nutrition security, climate-smart and stress-tolerant varieties, and home-grown conservation agriculture techniques such as Pfumvudza/Intwasa. The seed industry is an organ of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Water Resources Development (MAMWRD), as enshrined in the Seed Act (Chapter 19:13) and the Plant Breeders' Rights Act (Chapter 18:16) and is administered by the Seed Services Institute.

In total, these instruments, together with the Dakar II Zimbabwe Compact, serve as strategic entry points for developing the national seed roadmap and investment plan. The development of the roadmap and investment plan will be initiated and formalised through a government-led Seed Summit process that mobilises political leadership, technical partners, and stakeholders to identify seed system constraints and develop a coordinated investment plan.



His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Dr Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa, alongside other African Heads of State, during the high-level session of the Dakar 2 Feed Africa Summit in 2023

Overview of the seed sector in Zimbabwe

The African Union Seed Sector Performance Index (SSPI) Status Report for Africa offers a brief overview of Zimbabwe's seed sector, which ranks among the best in Africa. With a score of 7.62 out of 10, Zimbabwe ranks fifth, behind Kenya (7.64), Egypt (8.13), South Africa (8.62), and Zambia (8.83). The sector's strengths lie in its vibrant private sector, which actively engages in variety development, seed production, and marketing for both domestic and export markets. The private sector and the public research institutions have adequate numbers of breeders for key crops. Additionally, the variety release process is well-defined, transparent, and consistently followed.

The private sector regularly produces adequate seed to meet national requirements for key crops for domestic and export markets, particularly maize, soybeans, and wheat. National seed quality control and certification fall under the mandate of the Seed Services Institute, which operates within the Ministry

of Agriculture, Mechanisation, and Water Resources Development.

2.1. Priority Value Chains Targeted:

Zimbabwe's seed sector continues to face several challenges, including unpredictable weather, drought, weak rural infrastructure, and the presence of counterfeit seed. Despite these issues, there are clear opportunities for improvement through targeted interventions, infrastructure investment, and capacity building. Additional opportunities include conducting demonstrations to showcase the benefits of certified seeds and promoting community-based seed systems. These efforts are particularly important for key value chains critical to food security, including traditional grains (sorghum, finger millet, and pearl millet), as well as wheat, beans, soybeans, groundnuts, and maize.

A vital enabler of food security, agricultural productivity and resilience

1. IMPORTANCE OF THE SEED SECTOR

- Seeds are the beginning of the food system.** Quality seed boosts yields, productivity and farmer incomes.
- Critical for food security and nutrition.** Supports staple crops (maize, wheat), pulses, oilseeds, horticulture and fodder.
- Builds resilience.** Enables adaptation to climate change, pests and diseases.
- Drives economic growth.** Supports agro-industries, markets, jobs and exports.

Food Security
Higher Yields
Income Generation
Resilience to Shocks
Sustainable Agriculture
Employment Creation

3. KEY FACTS & FIGURES

- Over 1.3 million smallholder households rely on agriculture.
- Maize is the dominant crop, accounting for about 60-70% of total cereal production.
- Estimated seed requirement: > 200,000 tonnes annually (across all crops).
- Formal seed sector supplies only 20-30% of total demand.
- Informal sector fills the gap through farmer-saved seed and informal channels.
- Seed exports (mainly to the region) are growing but remain under-utilised potential.

4. CURRENT LANDSCAPE

STRENGTHS	CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong research and breeding capacity (ZARI, universities, private breeders). Established seed certification system (SAC). Diverse range of public and private seed companies. Supportive policies and strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low use of certified seed. Limited local seed production for some crops. High seed costs for farmers. Weak distribution in remote areas. Effects of climate change.

5. MAJOR CROPS & SEED DEMAND

Growing demand for climate-smart, drought-tolerant, high-yielding and nutritious varieties.

6. ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

- Seed Act [Chapter 18:24] – regulates the sector.
- Institutional players: MoA, ZARI, SAC, ARDA, Seed Trade Association of Zimbabwe (STAZ), Universities, Private Sector, NGOs.
- Policies & strategies: National Seed Policy (2015), National Seed Strategy (2021-2030), Crop Specific Strategies.

7. OPPORTUNITIES

- Expand local seed production and value addition.
- Increase access to quality and affordable seed.
- Promote climate-smart and biofortified varieties.
- Strengthen distribution and last-mile delivery.
- Grow regional and international seed markets.

8. THE WAY FORWARD

- Strengthen public-private partnerships
- Invest in research, multiplication and infrastructure
- Empower farmers with knowledge and access
- Promote quality assurance and innovation
- Build a resilient, competitive and sustainable seed sector

QUALITY SEED, HIGHER YIELDS, PROSPEROUS COMMUNITIES.
Building a sustainable seed sector for a food secure and upper-middle income Zimbabwe.

Key Takeaway:
A well-functioning seed sector is the foundation of agricultural transformation and national development.

2.1.1 Wheat

Wheat is the second most important grain after maize and a critical food security crop, consumed mainly as bread by over 10 million Zimbabweans. Through government-led initiatives, irrigation improvements and public-private partnerships, production rose from 335,000 tonnes in 2021 to 475,000 tonnes in 2023. In 2024, farmers planted 121,769 hectares—34% more than in 2023—producing over 555,000 tonnes and thus, approaching

the 600,000-tonne target. Zimbabwe, alongside Ethiopia, is among the few sub-Saharan African countries currently wheat self-sufficient. ICAR-DA, which leads the TAAT Wheat Compact, in partnership with the Directorate of Research, Education and Specialist Services (DRESS), contributed to this through the release of the bread wheat variety 'SAVE' (2022): tolerant to heat, drought, and leaf rust, with potential yields up to 7 t/ha across summer and winter seasons. In 2024, seed companies produced 11,229 metric tons of wheat seed, of which 394 metric tons were exported.

Hon. Dr. Anxious Jongwe Masuka, Minister of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Water Resources Development, during the 2025 Wheat tour in Mashonaland Central, Mvurwi District



Prof. Dr. Obert Jiri, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Water Resources Development on a field trip





2.1.2 Common Bean

The common bean is among the most significant food legumes in Zimbabwe alongside Cowpea, Bambara groundnut and Soybean. Productivity remains low due to the cultivation of low-yielding varieties, disease susceptibility, drought, heat stress, and damage from insect pests, including bean fly, aphids, and storage pests. Most navy bean market classes (used in canning) are imported from Zambia, Malawi, Ethiopia, and South Africa. To address the low productivity and production levels, Zimbabwe seeks to significantly boost the domestic production of small white beans. Since 2016, TAAT and the Pan-Africa Bean Research Alliance (PABRA) have promoted Integrated Crop Management (ICM) technologies, supported seed production and market linkages, and operated through PABRA's Innovative Bean Commodity Corridor Approach.

2.1.3 Maize

Maize is the staple food crop and a cornerstone of national food sovereignty, underpinning subsistence and commercial farming, livestock feed, and industrial processing. Productivity hinges on the availability and quality of improved seed, agronomic practices, agroinputs and effective extension services. Under TAAT Phase I, the Maize Compact supported maize production by deploying Fortenza Duo seed treatment to control Fall Armyworm. Under the current TAAT Phase II, the Compact promoting climate-smart maize hybrids improves post-harvest management practices, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, and good agronomic practices in collaboration with AGRITEX, the Zimbabwe Seed Association (ZSA) and local seed companies. Two regional workshops convened in Zimbabwe under the AfDB Transition Support Facility have additionally fostered knowledge exchange and capacity building across Mozambique, South Sudan, Somalia and Zimbabwe.



2.1.4 Soybean

The soybean production faces a gap between national demand and domestic production. Smallholder participation has grown through government programmes (Pfumvudza/Intwasa, Command Agriculture) and private-sector engagement (e.g. Oil Expressors of Zimbabwe). Persistent constraints include input supply, mechanisation, extension coverage and access to finance. The TAAT Soybean Compact will work with MAMWRD, DRESS, the Crop Breeding Institute, the University of Zimbabwe, private seed companies (Seed Co, National Foods, Profeeds, Pure Oil Industries, ZMX, agro-dealers), development partners (FAO, GIZ, USAID), NGOs (SNV, Welthungerhilfe), and farmer cooperatives, including ZFU and women- and youth-led groups, to scale high-yielding climate-resilient varieties, strengthen seed systems and facilitate value chain linkages.



2.1.5 Millet (Finger and Pearl)

Millet is a strategically important crop due to its qualities such as drought tolerance, nutritional value (iron, calcium, zinc, protein, antioxidants), resilience in low-fertility soils and harsh climates, and good grain storage (Finger Millet)—making it vital for vulnerable populations. Government Statutory Instrument SI 87 of 2025 mandates processors to source all grains locally by 2028. Finger millet production grew by 56%, with land area increasing from 27,000 ha to 30,645 ha in 2025/26 (114% of the target) and expected production rising by 29% from 9,605 MT (2024/25) to 12,379 MT. Pearl millet, however, suffered a 53.8% decline in 2025/26 (from 188,261 MT to 87,054 MT), driven by a 77.3% reduction in Masvingo; similarly, Manicaland and Mashonaland East also showed reductions in production. ICRISAT, through the TAAT Sorghum and Millet Compact, has released climate-smart hybrids and biofortified pearl millet varieties in partnership with the Crop Breeding Institute (CBI), Seed Co, Harvest-Plus and Grow Further, which could contribute to increased production.

2.1.6 Sorghum

Sorghum is a strategic, drought-tolerant crop—second only to maize—vital for food and nutritional security in low-rainfall areas and a key input to animal feed and opaque beer industries. Production rose from 103,684 MT in 2019/20 to 244,063 MT in 2020/21 (a 135% increase), with a further 86% increase projected for 2025/26. National hectareage reached 553,345 ha in 2026, exceeding the 500,000-ha target. Constraints include limited access to inputs in remote areas, pests such as Quelea birds and Fall Armyworm, and skills gaps. ICRISAT, through the TAAT Sorghum and Millet Compact, has provided superior germplasm with enhanced drought tolerance, pest resistance, grain quality and yield suited to Zimbabwean production systems.



2.1.7 Groundnut

Groundnut is a key food and cash crop, prized for protein, healthy fats and micronutrients, with about 80% of production coming from communal smallholders. The 2024/25 post-harvest survey recorded national production of 95,827 MT, led by Mashonaland East (21,734 MT), followed by Manicaland (21,540 MT), Masvingo (16,456 MT) and Midlands (14,637 MT). Average grain yields remain below

0.7 t/ha, while potential exceeds 2.5 t/ha. Priority interventions include promoting and adopting early-maturing, drought-tolerant varieties; seed multiplication in reliable agroecological zones; soil fertility management; intercropping; and post-harvest handling to reduce aflatoxin losses. ICRISAT and DRESS are strengthening the delivery ecosystem for seed companies, farmer organisations, processors, and development partners to increase production and expand value addition (groundnut butter, edible oil, flour blends, confectionery, and feed).



Growing More Than Wheat: Students of SOS Hermann Gmeiner High School in Bindura are being empowered through Value Addition

2.2. Organisation of the Seed Summit: Recognising the central role of quality seed in driving the agricultural sector, the Government of Zimbabwe, in collaboration with TAAT, is organising the National Seed Summit to develop the Seed Roadmap and Investment Plan. The Summit will convene over three days to deliberate on the status of the seed sector, share lessons from TAAT Compacts and other geographies, and develop a 5-year seed roadmap and investment plan that ensures a sustainable seed system for the priority commodities.

2.3. Rationale of the Zimbabwe Seed Summit: The summit will provide a platform for national and international (TAAT Consortium) stakeholders to share expertise, experiences and value propositions across the priority value chains, and to align with national policies, strategies and regulations that drive agricultural transformation. TAAT's experience facilitating Seed Summits in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Benin, Guinea, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Kenya has consistently delivered nationally owned seed roadmaps and investment plans. Zimbabwe's process will leverage previous work organised by MAMWRD and partners (AGRA, TASA), and the resulting roadmap will be

actively monitored and guided by MAMWRD, with support from the Zimbabwe Seed Association (ZSA) and the Seed Services Institute, to ensure stakeholder alignment across the seed value chain.

2.4. Structure of the Summit: The Summit is structured around three pillars. (i) Diagnostics and Opportunities – a plenary review of the seed policy and regulatory environment, variety development, early-generation and certified seed production, distribution and marketing, quality assurance and certification, and farmer awareness and access; (ii) TAAT Learning and Roadmap – presentations and discussions on technologies and innovations from TAAT Compacts (Maize, Wheat, Beans, Soybean, Sorghum/Millet, Groundnut and Policy) at the plenary session will set the stage for seed roadmap development, followed by and (iii) Commodity-Based Working Groups – two days of structured deliberations in breakout sessions to develop the contents of the roadmap, identify constraints, and craft policy, institutional, technical, infrastructural, market and budgetary solutions for adoption.

3. Goal, Objectives and Expected Outputs

Goal: To support the development of a resilient and sustainable agricultural sector in Zimbabwe through the establishment of a viable seed system for priority crops—sorghum, millets, wheat, maize, beans, groundnut and soybean.

Specific Objectives

1. To develop a 5-year seed roadmap and investment plan for Zimbabwe’s seed industry.
2. To advocate for investments to build sus-

tainable seed systems for sorghum, millets, wheat, maize, beans, groundnut and soybean value chains.

Expected Outputs

- A seed roadmap and investment plan operationalised as a strategic policy framework to boost the sustainable supply of quality seed of climate-resilient and market-preferred varieties.
- Increased awareness on the economic importance of seed systems—particularly for traditional grains, wheat, maize, soybean and beans, in transforming Zimbabwe’s agricultural sector.
- Investment in sustainable investment seed systems for sorghum, millets, wheat, maize beans, groundnut and soybean value-chains was advocated for and mobilised.

Day	Focus
Day 1 19 May 2026	Formal Opening Session • Technical Session I – Status of the Zimbabwe Seed System and Lessons from TAAT Compacts (Maize, Wheat, Beans, Soybean, Groundnut, Sorghum/Millet, Policy) • Introduction to the Roadmap Template.
Day 2 20 May 2026	Technical Session II – Consultative Roadmap Development. Parallel breakouts on Wheat, Maize, Beans, Soybean, Sorghum/Millet and Groundnut • Plenary feedback • Consolidated action plan • Next steps • Closing address • Press conference.
Day 3 21 May 2026	Commodity-based working groups draft the Zimbabwe Seed Roadmap for each priority value chain. • Next steps from the TAAT. • Official closing by MAMWRD.

4. Participants

National Stakeholders and Development Partners: Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Water Resources Development (MAMWRD); Department of Research and Specialist Services (DR&SS), including the Crop Breeding Institute; Seed Services Institute; AGRITEX; Zimbabwe Seed Association (ZSA); Grain Millers and Oil Expressors of Zimbabwe; Farmers’ Unions, including the Zimbabwe Farmers Union; agricultural-related universities; private seed companies and agro-dealers (Seed Co, National Foods, Profeeds, Pure Oil Industries, ZMX); women- and youth-led farmer groups; NGOs and cooperatives.

Key Development and Financial Partners: African Development Bank (AfDB), World Bank, Food and

Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), European Union, Gates Foundation, embassies, and other UN agencies.

TAAT and Partners: CGIAR Scaling for Impact Programme; ICARDA (Wheat Compact); AATF (Maize Compact and Policy Enabler); Alliance Bioversity-CIAT/PABRA (Beans Compact); IITA (Soybean Compact); ICRISAT (Sorghum, Millets and Groundnut Compact); and TASA as collaborating partners.

5. Date and Venue

The Summit will be held from 19 to 21 May 2026 at Cresta Lodge, Msasa, Harare, Republic of Zimbabwe.

Programme

Seed Business Summit in Zimbabwe
Strengthening Seed Systems for Agricultural Transformation
Date: 19 to 21st May 2026; **Cresta Lodge, Msasa, Harare**

Time	Activity	Responsible	Role & Organization
May 19: Day 1 - Formal Opening Session			
08:00–09:00	Arrival		
09:00–09:05	National Anthem and Prayer	TBA	Protocol
09:05–09:10	Introduction of Distinguished Guests	TBA	Facilitator
09:10–09:20	Welcome Remarks	Dr Dumisani Kutuywayo	Chief Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and Water Resources Development
09:20–09:40	Remarks	Lawrence Kent	Senior Program Office, Gates Foundation
		Martin Fregene	AfDB Director of Agric. & Agro-Industry & Acting Vice President
		Timothy Krupnik	Director, Scaling for Impact, CGIAR
09:40–10:05	Goodwill Messages	Tich Maponga	ZSA Vice Chair
		Meluleki Zikhali	ZPBA President
		Paul Zakariya	ZFU Secretary General
		TBA	GMAZ/SMAZ/Oil Expressors
		Reneth Mano	LMAC
10:05–10:30	Keynote Address	Gizaw, Solomon Assefa	Head, TAAT Clearing House, Cotonou, Benin
10:30 – 11:00	Tea/Coffee Break		
Program of Event (Technical Sessions)			
Technical Session I: Understanding the status of the seed system in Zimbabwe & what is obtainable in other geographies: Facilitator: TBA			
11:00–11:20	Seed Systems, Seed Quality Control and Certification Status for selected crops in Zimbabwe	Edmore Mtetwa	Head, Seed Services Institute
11:20–11:40	Crop Breeding in Zimbabwe – Public Sector Perspective	Ronica Mukaro	Crop Breeding institute
11:40–12:00	Crop Breeding in Zimbabwe – Private Sector Perspective	Gorden Mabuyaye	Group Head of Research, Seed Co Limited
12:00–12:20	Agricultural policy considerations in Zimbabwe's Agriculture Sector	Matthew Siziba	Deputy Director, Strategic Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, MAMWRD
12:20–13:00	Panel Discussion Moderator: Dr Thoko Ndlela (ZPBA Vice President)	Key Value Chain Actors in Zimbabwe Farmers Union Representative Seed Industry representative Commodity representatives (Maize, Wheat, Beans, Soybean, Groundnuts, Sorghum/Millet).	P. Zakariya, ZFU J. Makoni, ZSA Chairman B. Nyabadza, Reapers MD GMAZ representative LMAC Processor

13:00–14:00	Lunch	All	All
All Delegates Reconvene in Main Conference Room			
14:00-14:05	Introduction of Guest of Honour	Dr Dumisani Kutuywayo	Chief Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and Water Resources Development
14:05–14:30	Official Opening Speech by the Guest of Honour	Prof dr. Obert Jiri	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and Water Resources Development
14:30–14:40	Group Photograph	TBA	Communications and PR Team, Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and Water Resources Development
Facilitator: Tendai Munyokoveri (FAO)			
14: 40 – 15:40	Learning from TAAT Compacts Maize, Wheat, Beans, Soybean, Groundnuts, Sorghum/Millet and policy: technologies and innovations. Moderator: Tendai Munyokoveri (FAO)	TAAT Compact Leaders Zewdie BISHAW (Wheat) Munyaradzi Jonga (Maize) Justin Macini (Beans) David Ojo (Soybean) Henry Ojulong (Sorghum/Millet) James Mwololo (Groundnut) Francis Nan'gayo (Policy)	TAAT Compact Institutions ICARDA AATF Alliance Bioversity-CIAT IITA ICRISAT
15:00--15:30	Discussions on Key lessons from TAAT Presentation	All	
15:30–16:00	Roadmap Template	Francis Nan'gayo (Policy)	TAAT
16:00-16:30	Summary of the Day		
Technical Session II: Consultative process of developing the seed roadmap for Maize, Wheat, Beans, Soybean, Groundnuts, Sorghum/Millet: Facilitator: Matthew Siziba, SPME			
May 20: Day 2 - Maize, Wheat, Beans, Soybean, Groundnuts, Sorghum/Millet Seed System Road Map for Zimbabwe			
08:30–08:45	Welcome/Recap		
08:45–09:00	Introduction to Breakout Sessions		
09:00–11:00	Breakout Sessions – Status of the Maize, Wheat, Beans, Soybean, Groundnuts, Sorghum/Millet for Zimbabwe Each session will have a chairperson and rapporteur who will be nominated by Zimbabwe stakeholders and who are familiar with/work across the subject areas.		
	Wheat Seed Roadmap: production and institutional arrangements	Chairperson and rapporteur Zewdie Bishaw	Wheat sector stakeholders and relevant national institutions
	Maize Seed Roadmap: production and institutional arrangements	Chairperson and rapporteur Jonga Munyaradzi	Maize sector stakeholders and relevant national institutions
	Beans Seed Roadmap: production and institutional arrangements	Chairperson and rapporteur Justin Macini	Beans sector stakeholders and relevant national institutions

	Soybean Seed Roadmap: production and institutional arrangements	Chairperson and rapporteur David Ojo	Soybean sector stakeholders and relevant national institutions
	Sorghum/Millet Seed Roadmap: production and institutional arrangements	Chairperson and rapporteur Henry Ojulong	Sorghum/Millet sector stakeholders and relevant national institutions
	Groundnuts Seed Roadmap: production and institutional arrangements	Chairperson and rapporteur James Mwololo	Groundnuts sector stakeholders and relevant national institutions
11:00–11:30	Tea Break		
11:30–13:00	Feedback from Groups and Discussion	Moderator	
13:00–14:00	LUNCH		
14:00–15:00	Consolidated action plan for Seed roadmap for all commodities: Nomination of institutions to implement the action plan after the summit and their TOR.	Facilitation: TAAT Policy Compact Participants: Experts from the government institutions, industry actors, seed importers, other agro-input companies, etc.	
15:00–16:00	Next steps		
16:00	End of Day 2		

TAAT Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation

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