

Integrated Seed Delivery Systems, regional perspectives

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InnovAfrica Project Final Conference
12-13 October 2021



European
Commission

Horizon 2020
European Union funding
for Research & Innovation

The Problem/Challenges

- ▶ Food insecurity
- ▶ Climate change
- ▶ Biodiversity loss

-Seed security is fundamental to address all

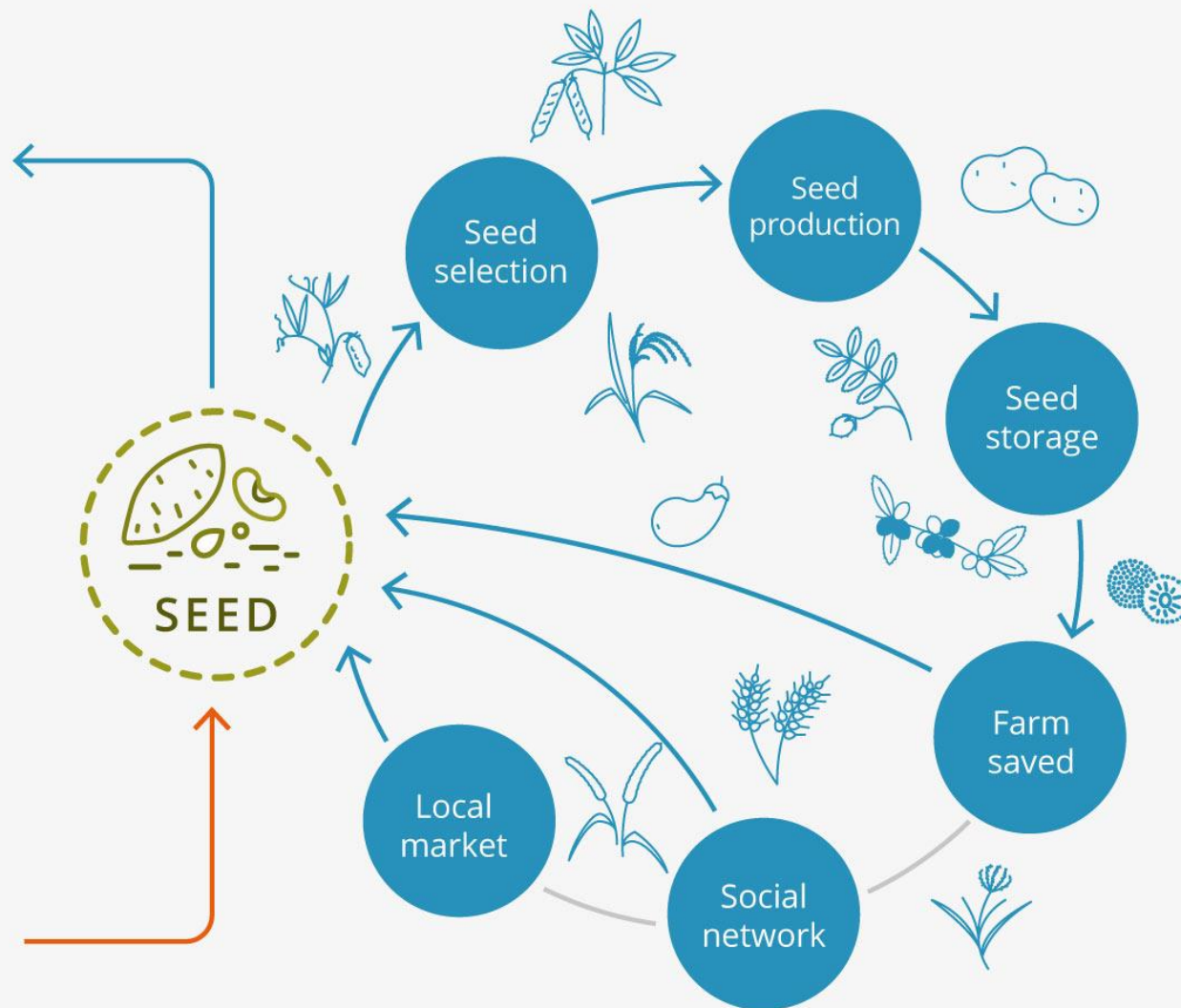
A solution

- ▶ Integrated Seed Delivery Systems
- Harness strengths of informal and formal seed system
- Support intermediate seed system activities

Website: www.innovafrica.eu

Knowledge Platform: <http://kp-innovafrica.africabiosciences.org/>





Objective/s

- Test/validate integrated seed delivery system interventions in Malawi, Tanzania and Ethiopia

Principles

1. Foster pluralism and build programs on diversity of seed systems
2. Work according to the structure of the seed value chain
3. Promote entrepreneurship and market orientation
4. Recognize the relevance of informal seed systems
5. Facilitate interactions between informal and formal seed systems
6. Recognize complementary roles of the public and private sector
7. Support enabling and evolving policies for a dynamic sector
8. Promote evidence based seed sector innovation

<http://www.issdseed.org/topic/issd-guiding-principles>

AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION

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Communiqué on Integrated Seed Sector Development

AU-African Seed and Biotechnology Programme (ASBP)

Integrated Seed Sector Development - Africa Project

Delegates from AU Member States and regional organisations in Africa discussed seed sector development in a meeting organised by the African Union Commission and Wageningen University and Research Centre, financially supported by the Government of the Netherlands. The meeting took place from the 10th to the 11th of May 2011 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Log in Register

ISSD Integrated Seed Sector Development

Home | Approach | Guiding Principles | Projects | Resources | Events | Contact | Groups

Latest content: **ISSD Africa: Country Reports on Climate resilient seed systems & access and benefit-sharing**

ISSD Approach

ISSD recognizes the relevance of formal and informal systems and aims to balance public and private sector involvement

[Read more](#)

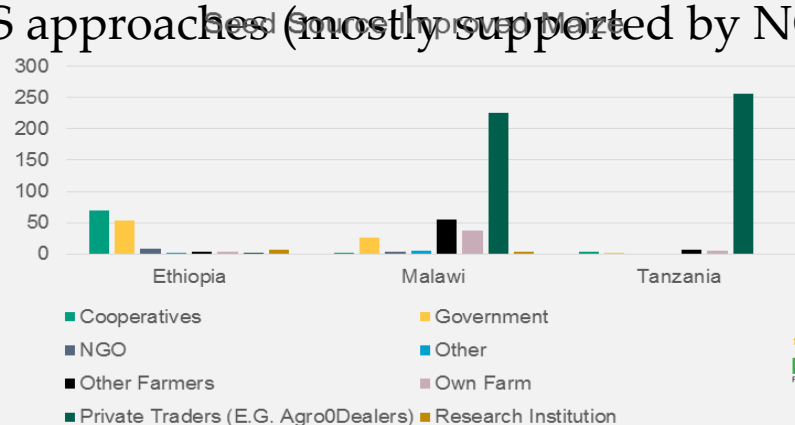
Pause

Key Results/Outputs: Analysis of policies and policy outcomes

Ethiopia: Pluralistic Seed System Development Strategy (2013) and Policy (2017) recognizes formal, informal and intermediate seed system. Public institutions dominate formal system, private sector limited to maize and vegetable seed, farmer producer cooperatives important in intermediate system.

Tanzania: Does not have an overarching seed policy, but revised Plant Variety Act (2013) and Seed Act (2014) to incentivize private sector in plant breeding and seed provision. Public sector dominant in plant breeding and seed supply (except maize, vegetables). Supports intermediate system through revised Seed (Quality) Regulations (2020).

Malawi: National Seed Policy (2018) is example of the formalization and harmonization of seed policy as promoted by trade organizations SADC and COMESA. Formal system supported by large input subsidy program. Policy provides legal space for QDS and other ISDS approaches (mostly supported by NGOs).



frontiers
in Sustainable Food Systems

ORIGINAL RESEARCH
published: 24 July 2019
doi: 10.3389/fsufs.2019.00053

Check for updates

Governing Seeds in East Africa in the Face of Climate Change: Assessing Political and Social Outcomes

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Climate change is already negatively affecting Sub Saharan African agriculture. One of the most effective ways to adapt *on farm* is to switch crop varieties. This technological change depends on the policies and institutions involved in governing the *seed systems* on w adapt is de deve sect

OPEN ACCESS

Edited by:
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United Kingdom

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Mississippi University

Deliverable 3.3
Strategic Document Strengthening Seed System
in the Case Countries

European Commission
Horizon 2020
European Union funding
for Research & Innovation

This project has received funding from the European's Union H2020 research & innovation programme under Grant Agreement No. 727201

Key Results/Outputs: Co-developing approaches with Multi-actor platforms

Malawi case

National partners and MAP members active participants in processes and discussions related to key policies. E.g. National seed policy/ National seed bill / Farmers' Rights bill

Provitamin A rich orange maize identified by InnovAfrica partner integrated in Maize and Legume intercropping.

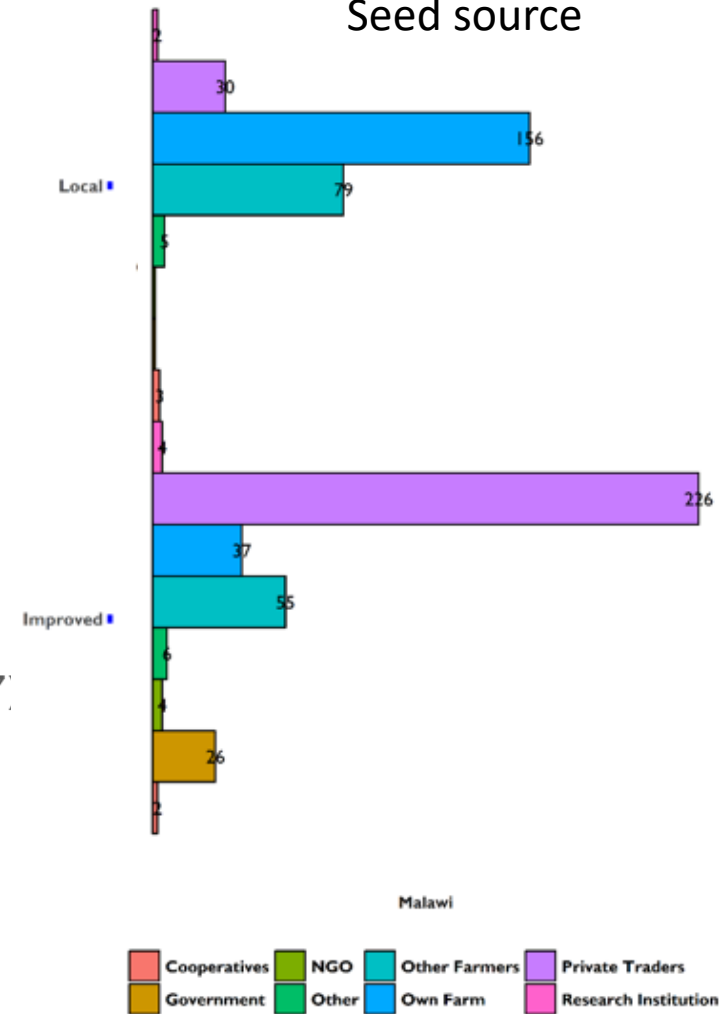
MAP member supporting Community Seed Bank network in project site, collaboration with InnovAfrica partners.



Seed type
Maize Malawi (N=637)



Seed source



Data

By Country

By Topic

Indicators

Data Catalog

Microdata

Initiatives

W

[Home](#) › [Central Microdata Catalog](#) › [LSMS](#) › [Fourth Integrated Household Survey 2016-2017](#)

Malawi - Fourth Integrated Household Survey 2016-2017



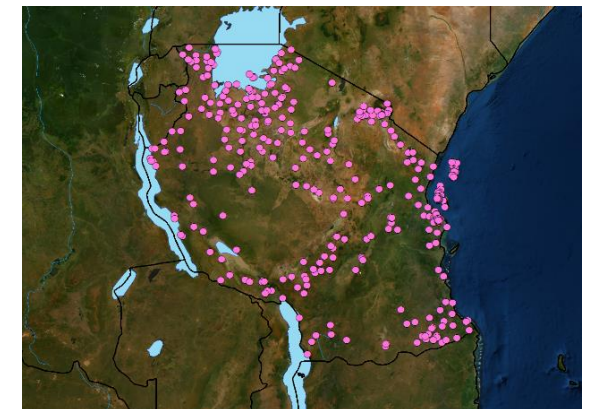
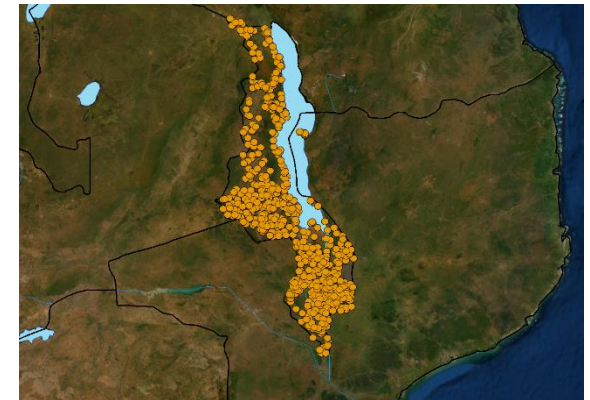
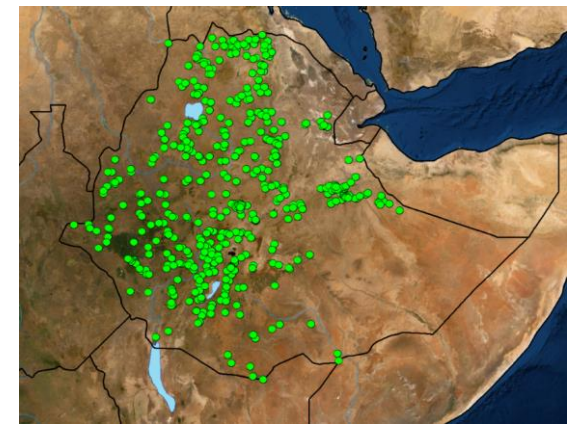
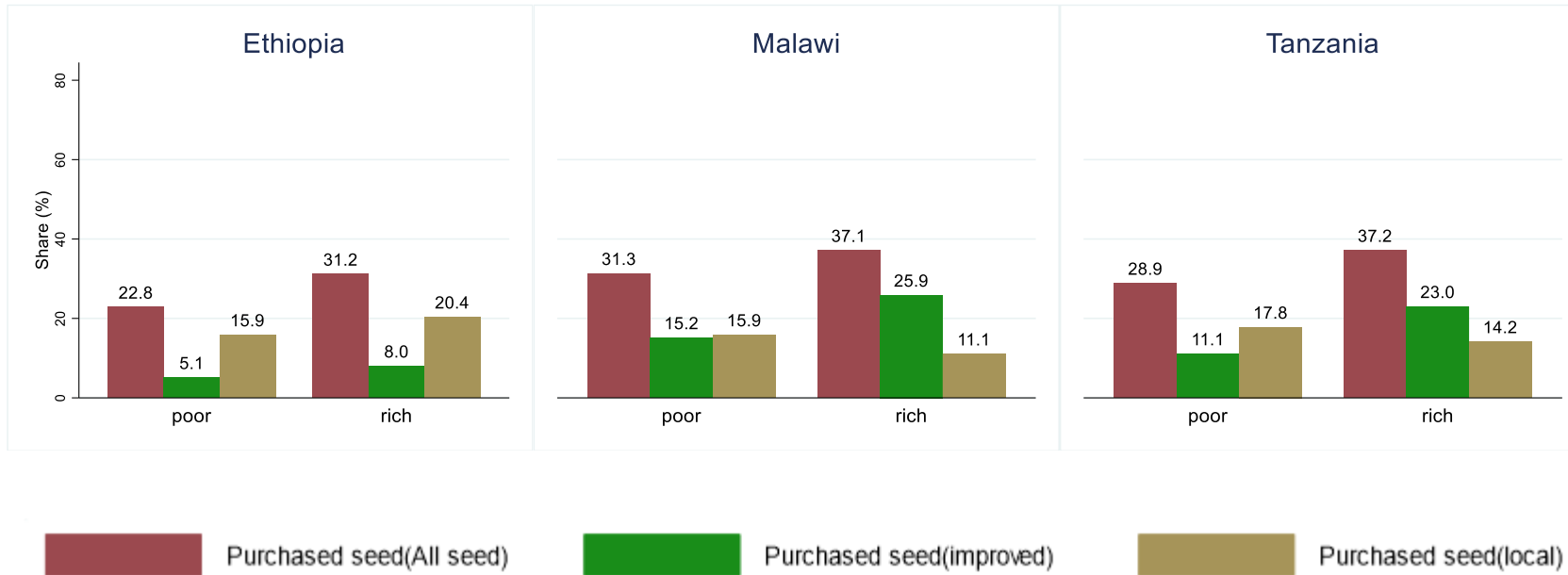
Reference ID	MWI_2016_IHS-IV
Year	2016 - 2017
Country	Malawi
Producer(s)	National Statistical and Development (
Sponsor(s)	Government of Mal World Bank Living Surveys on Agricul support Millennium Challen
Collection(s)	Living Standards M
Metadata	 Documentation

Reasons for preferring seed	Local (%)	OPV (%)	Hybrid (%)	Hybrid recycled (%)
1. Improved variety is too expensive	52.33	17.78	21.20	39.3
2. Preference for traditional variety	34.86	13.33	9.75	15.92
3. Advice from extension officer	0.32	4.44	4.07	1.43
4. Advice from input supplier	0.20	6.67	7.02	4.17
5. Advice from fellow farmer	4.48	26.67	30.47	26.56
6. Seed received through the voucher program	0.20	31.11	7.16	3.29
7. Other (Specify)	7.61		20.33	9.33
Total (N)	3,480	45	2,750	911



Unequal access to seed

Seed purchasers + non-purchasers



LSMS WB data – preliminary results Makate, Westengen et al. 2021

Key Results/Outputs: farmer group seed production, Tanzania case

Collaboration with Naliendele research station (NARI) and Tanzania Official Seed Certification institute.

Improved groundnut and Bambara groundnut varieties with high potential yield, tolerance to diseases, drought, have elevated levels of nutrients (Fe and Zn) and preferred by farmers

Two villages, two groups of 10-15 members, one for Bambara and the other one for groundnuts.

Training workshops, field days, demonstration plots, local radio and TV



ISSN 0856 - 034X

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
SUPPLEMENT No. 17 24th April, 2020
SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION
To The Gazette of The United Republic of Tanzania No.17, Vol.101 Dated 24th April, 2020
Printed By The Government Printer, Dodoma By Order Of Government

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 271 published on 24/4/2020

THE SEEDS ACT,
(CAP. 308)

REGULATIONS

(Made under section 26(4))

THE SEEDS (CONTROL OF QUALITY DECLARED SEEDS)
REGULATIONS, 2020

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

Regulation	Title
	PART I PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS
1.	Citation.
2.	Application.
3.	Interpretation.
	PART II REGISTRATION OF QUALITY DECLARED SEEDS DEALERS
4.	Condition for registration of QDS dealer.
	PART III PROCEDURES FOR FIELD INSPECTION, SAMPLING AND TESTING OF QUALITY DECLARED SEEDS
5.	Notification of inspection.



Pathways for upscaling seed production and dissemination: Pluralistic seed system development Ethiopia case

Enabling national policy

Promising Intermediate Seed System strategy. E.g. Farmer Seed Production Cooperatives (SPC). National statistics:

InnovAfrica partners involved in integrated seed system development efforts from early stages.

Seeds used in SAI intercropping experiments sourced from SPCs.

<p>የኢትዮጵያ ፌዴራላዊ ዲሞክራሲያዊ ሪፐብሊክ</p> <p>ፌዴራል ነጋሪት ጋዜጣ</p> <p>FEDERAL NEGARIT GAZETTE</p> <p>OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA</p>	
<p>የዋና ቅጽ ስም: የፌዴራል ነጋሪት ጋዜጣ</p> <p>የዋና ቅጽ ቁጥር: 375/2016</p>	<p>22nd Year No. 42</p> <p>ADDIS ABABA 18th February, 2016</p>
<p>ግዴታ</p> <p>ደንብ ቁጥር: የፌዴራል ነጋሪት ጋዜጣ</p> <p>የደንብ ስም: የፌዴራል ነጋሪት ጋዜጣ</p> <p>የደንብ ቁጥር: 375/2016</p>	<p>CONTENTS</p> <p>Regulation No. 375/2016</p> <p>Council of Ministers Seed Regulation Page 8834</p> <p>COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REGULATION No. 375/2016</p> <p>COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REGULATION ON SEED</p> <p>This Regulation is issued by the Council of Ministers pursuant to Article 5 of the Definition of the Powers and Duties of the Executive Organs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Proclamation No. 916/2015 and Article 27(1) of the Seed Proclamation No. 782/2013.</p>
<p>ክፍል አንድ</p> <p>ጠቅላላ</p> <p>1. ፊርማ</p> <p>2. ፊርማ</p> <p>3. ፊርማ</p>	<p>PART ONE</p> <p>GENERAL</p> <p>1. Short Title</p> <p>This Regulation may be cited as the "Council of Ministers Seed Regulations No. 375/2016".</p> <p>2. Definitions</p> <p>In this Regulation unless the context requires otherwise:</p> <p>1/ "Proclamation" means the Seed Proclamation No. 782/2013;</p> <p>2/ the definition provided for under Article 2 of the Proclamation shall be applicable;</p> <p>3/ "breeder" means:</p> <p>a) a person who has discovered a new plant variety through breeding or developed the newly discovered variety;</p>



Article

Pluralistic Seed System Development: A Path to Seed Security?

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- * Correspondence: teshome.mulesa@nmbu.no

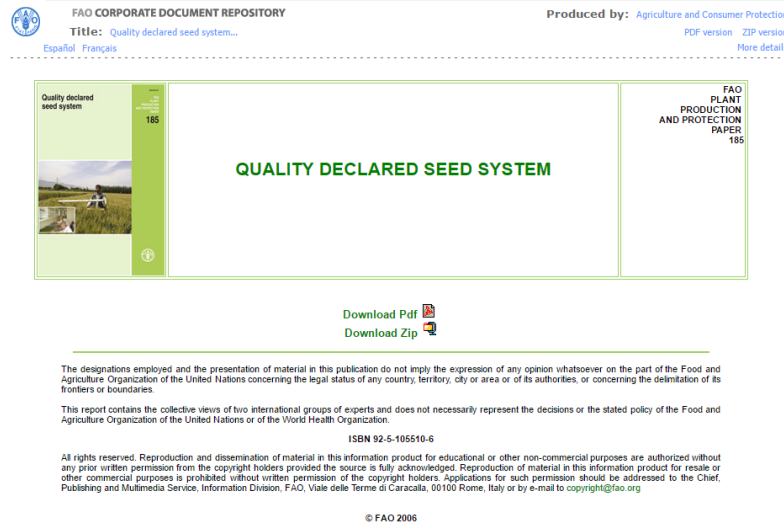
Abstract: Seed security is central to crop production for smallholder farmers in developing countries, but it remains understudied in relation to long-term seed sector development. Here, we compare seed systems in two districts of Central Ethiopia characterized by subsistence-oriented teff cultivation and commercially oriented wheat production and relate this to the country's pluralistic seed system development strategy (PSSDS). Our analysis is based on quantitative and qualitative information

Risks/Challenges

- ▶ One-size-fits-all seed policy and legislation
- ▶ Supply-side focus sometimes at expense of demand-side focus in formal seed system development

Vulnerability compounded by

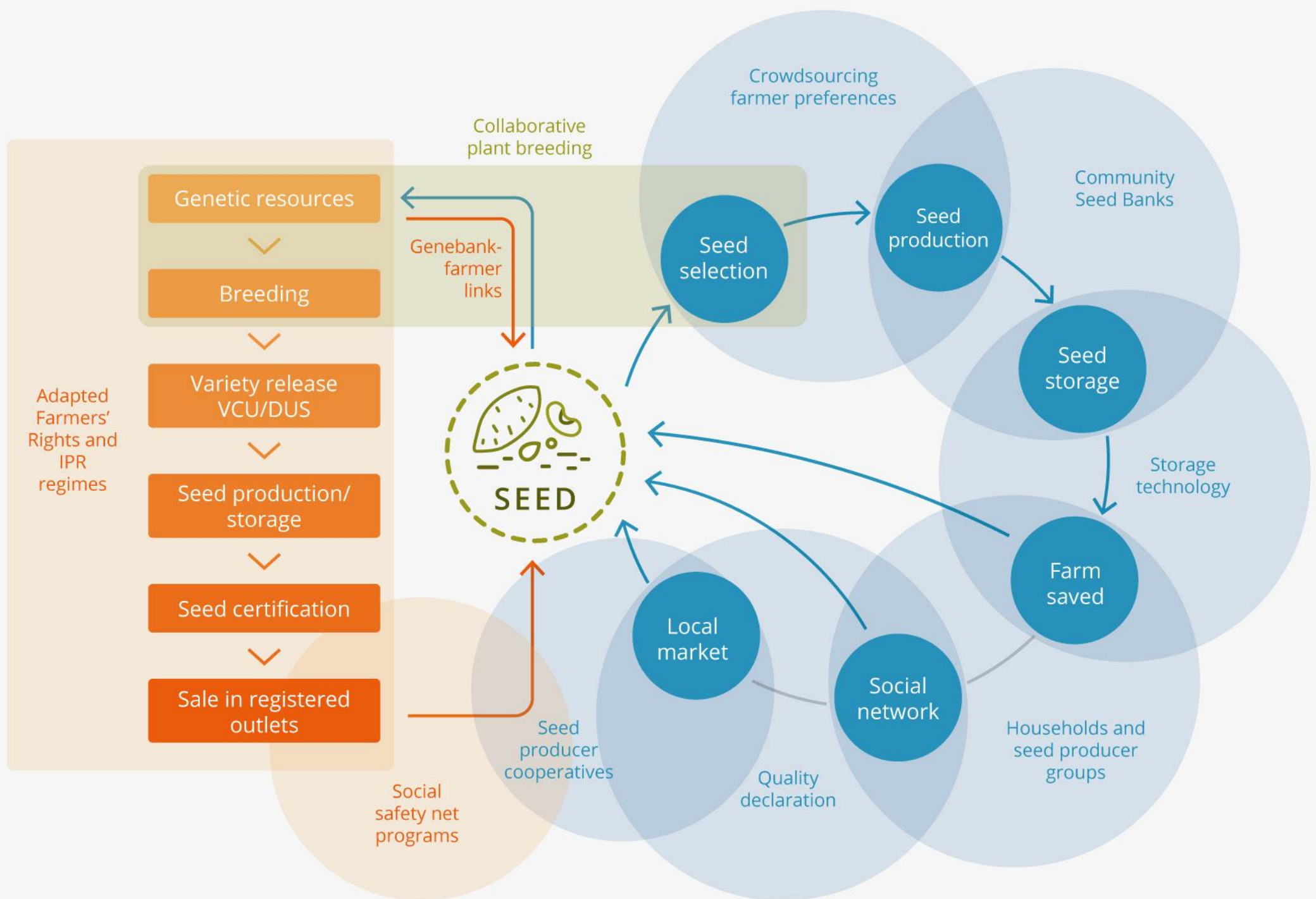
- ▶ Covid-19 Pandemic
- ▶ War/conflict



Lessons learned for practice

- ▶ Decentralized planning and seed production have scale and sustainability challenges
- ▶ No silver-bullet solutions
- ▶ Intermediate seed system strategies promising





“

Food systems hold the power to realize our shared vision for a better world.”

[READ, the Secretary-General's Chair Summary and Statement of Action on the UN Food Systems Summit](#)



Commitments registry Activity Feed ***

English



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**ACTION TRACK #1:
ENSURE ACCESS TO
SAFE AND
NUTRITIOUS
FOOD FOR ALL**



Solution Cluster 1.1.2b

Put farmers' and Indigenous Peoples' access to crop diversity first in seed policy and practice

The diversity of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture is crucial for farmers' ability to adapt their food production to the effects of climate change and ensure access to safe and nutritious food. This proposal calls for a fundamental re-think of how seed system development is supported globally. Our proposal is to ensure and promote – through legislation, seed policies, and action – farmers' access to a diversity of well-

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Leader Statements, Multi-stakeholder Commitments and Constituencies Voices



“We will empower the smallholder farmer in our development assistance. We will place farmers at the core of the seed system. Seed security is key. We will take active part in the Zero Hunger Coalition”

Norwegian Prime Minister Erna Solberg at UN Food System Summit 23. September 2021

Towards integrated seed system development in the EU?



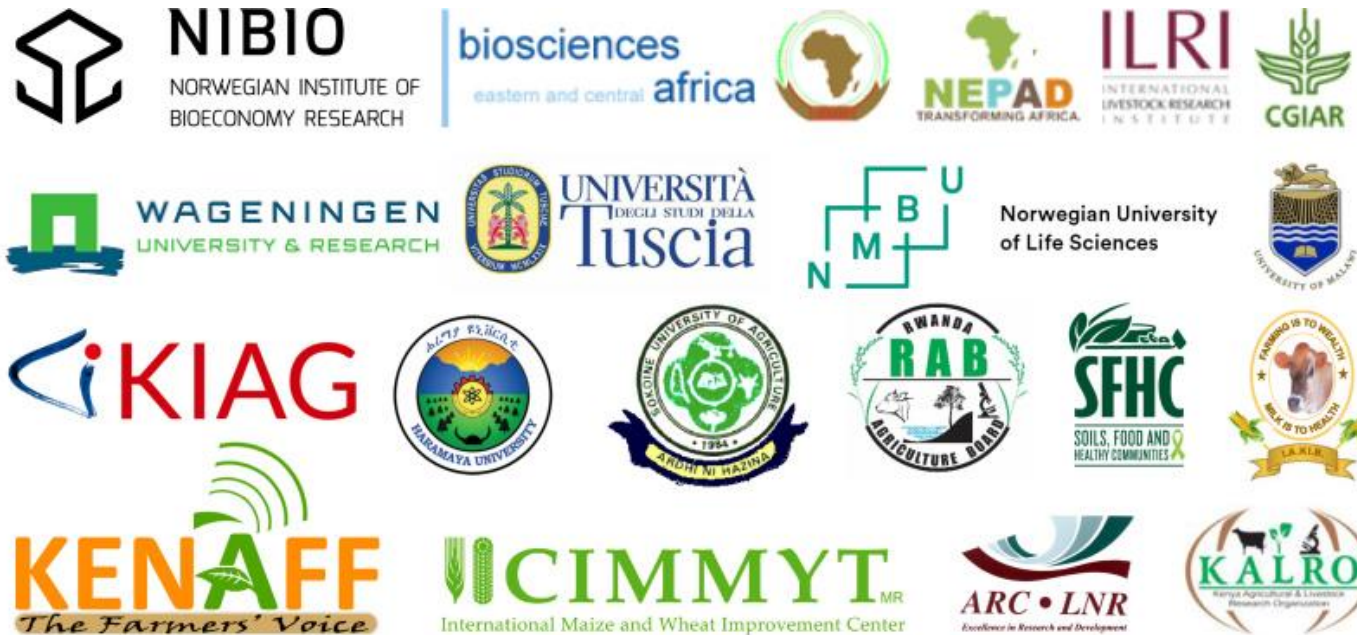
Brussels, 29.4.2021
SWD(2021) 90 final

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Study on the Union's options to update the existing legislation on the production and marketing of plant reproductive material

The Farm to Fork strategy underlines the importance of seed security and diversity for sustainable food systems and calls on the Commission 'to take measures to facilitate the registration of seed varieties, including for organic farming, and to ensure easier market access for traditional and locally-adapted varieties'.

"The legislative proposal would revise the current legal framework in order for the legislation to be in line with the European Green Deal and the Farm to Fork, Biodiversity and Climate Adaptation Strategies, uniformly applied, efficient and effective, more open to integrating new and future developments, ensuring a high level of protection of the environment, more sustainable and supportive of biodiversity and climate proof."



Thank
You

This project has received funding from the European's Union H2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement No. 727201