National Government demand for measuring seed sector performance

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RESAKSS

- ReSAKSS is an Africa wide initiative supporting CAADP and regionally shared goals – COMESA, SADC, ECOWAS
- Provides analysis and knowledge support for planning, review and policy dialogue for agricultural growth and poverty reduction
- 3 Sub-Regional programmes established in Sept 2006
- ReSAKSS-SA is facilitated by IFPRI, IWMI, ILRI and IITA
- Multi-donor initiative (USAID, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, IFAD, Netherlands)
RESAKSS ORGANIZATION

- **Africa-wide and 3 regional nodes:**
  - IFPRI: ReSAKSS-AW
  - IITA: ReSAKSS-WA
  - ILRI: ReSAKSS-ECA
  - IWMI: ReSAKSS-SA

- **Key partners**
  - AUC
  - NPCA
  - RECs (ECOWAS, COMESA, SADC)

- **Funding**
  - USAID, DFID, SIDA, B&M Gates Foundation
  - IFAD, Netherlands
RESAKSS-SA STRATEGIC COMPONENTS-1

**Strategic analysis:**
- monitoring key CAADP targets: 6% annual agriculture growth and 10% budget allocation to agriculture;
- impact assessment of agricultural sector interventions on key development outcomes

**Knowledge management:**
- develop a common pool of up-to-date information on key indicators to support policy formulation, analysis, and dialogue

**Capacity strengthening and policy communication:**
- Provide training and analytical tool to national partners to improve own capacity in analysis and planning
- Establish country SAKSS - national platforms to improve policy analysis
Commitments 3, 5 and 7 make the discussion of seeds relevant in the Malabo context.

If agricultural productivity is to increase, investment in seeds, etc is critical.

The regional seed policy harmonization initiatives developing in SADC, COMESA and ECOWAS are important.

As these efforts unfold, M&E to understand their impacts/efficiency is needed.

Good M&E will also help in seeing seed impact on productivity, trade, seed quality.
Demand from Government Side

- Demand can either be generated externally or internally
- Where government demand isn’t there, stimulate it - refer to technology
- **Revenue:** from plant breeders' rights; charges from quality control services; taxes on seed companies;
  - taxes on the value of small farmers' increase in production arising from using improved seed;
  - foreign exchange earnings from seed exports;

**Impact and Efficiency**

Often governments seek to understand availability of seed, types, quantities and quality (to reduce counterfeit seeds)

To know the impact of the various seed programs and efficiency in resource allocation

- **But there is Paucity** of data, which challenges planning
  - So there is real demand for tracking

  Tracking would make the sector allocate its resources efficiently

- **Targeting interventions:** Where to deploy which seeds would benefit from tracking and general M&E

- **Seed Policies for a** number of countries including Malawi have indicated the need for M&E
What to consider tracking

- Relevant inputs, outputs and outcomes
- M&E should track those in Research and breeding
- Variety registration and regulation
- Breeders and foundation seed production
- Production Quantities and Quality of Seed
- Distribution and Sales, Prices
- Seed adoption at national and subnational levels
- Production/sales by both formal and informal sectors
- Processes including: Variety Release System and Procedures;
- Seed Certification Processes and; Phytosanitary and Quarantine Measures
- Where does the Seed come from; what impacts does it make
How Governments can Facilitate Tracking

- Governments may have to take an inventory of Who does What and Where on seeds in their countries.
- Inventory of who is doing what in data collection; how can those efforts feed into national M&E, what are the gaps; how can the country fill those gaps.
- Create systems for aggregating efforts from all players in seed development, multiplication, etc in order to have a complete picture.
- Entrench SMART indicators for seed sector performance onto next generation NAIPS.
- Mainstream Seed Indicators in country review mechanisms-JSRs and NA/G7 reporting where applicable.
- Ensure producers, or seed suppliers in general are part of the JSRs processes and provide input.
How Governments can Facilitate Tracking...

- Commission studies targeting farmers in the dialogue to understand the informal seed sector
- Establish Baselines to help determine progress in achieving outputs, outcomes and impacts in respect of the seed sector.
- Maybe each seed index developers should think of how they can work with governments through JSRs
- Offer trainings in M&E to government, private sector for seed tracking.
- Support ongoing efforts to strengthen data systems through the establishment of country strategic analysis and knowledge management systems (country SAKSS),
- Government’s role is to facilitate this
Data sources: government agencies; private seed producers; seed distributors let these be members of TWGS for seeds

NSOs: should deliberately seek to collect seed data where feasible

Cover both informal seed systems, formal seed systems

The informal seed system, constitutes the major source of seed for the majority of smallholder farmers.

The source of seed in the informal sector is farm saved seed

Invest in good seed information systems

Be inclusive in these efforts for national ownership
What is a Joint Sector Review (JSR)?

- A joint sector review (JSR) is one way of operationalizing the mutual accountability framework at country level.

- The JSR process creates a platform to:
  - assess the performance and results of the agriculture sector;
  - assist governments in setting sector policy and priorities;
  - assess how well state and non-state actors have implemented pledges and commitments (laid out in NAIPs, and other agreements).
The primary purpose of a JSR is to determine and evaluate observed results of sector performance and their comparison with the intended results or targets.

Therefore, the JSR:

- allows diverse stakeholders to get insights into and influence overall policies and priorities of the sector
- serves as a management and policy support tool for inclusive stakeholder planning, programming, budget preparation and execution, monitoring and evaluation, and overall development of the sector
What is monitored in a Joint Sector Review

- Development results e.g. income growth, poverty and hunger reduction, food and nutrition security, etc

- Overall agricultural sector growth target, with specific subsector and commodity targets

- Required financial and non-financial resources to effectively implement the plan

- Policies, programs, institutions, and implementation processes

- Linkages (including pathways to achieve the development results), enabling environment and assumptions