

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

CAADP & the Seed Sector

- **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

How Governments can Track seed Sector Performance..

- **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)

Purpose and benefits of the Joint Sector Review

- **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**