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Seed Value Chains
‘Promoting Sustainable Agricultural Intensification’

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Background Synopsis

- Seed an important input for sustaining agriculture production & productivity.
- The seed system in South Sudan is categorized into three sectors; i) formal seed sector, ii) semi-informal & iii) the informal Seed sect.
- Nationally, about <u>50 000 – 80,000 tons of seed </u>(for five major staple crops - sorghum, maize, cowpea, groundnuts and sesame) are required annually.
- Predominantly, the <u>informal sector contributes about 85% </u>of the seed sources (51% own saved, 21% local market, and 13% Social Network), (SSSA, 2019).
- A growing private sector participation in the seed sector (STASS, Agro-dealers).
- Increasing important role of the public sector on issues of policy making, research and EGS production.

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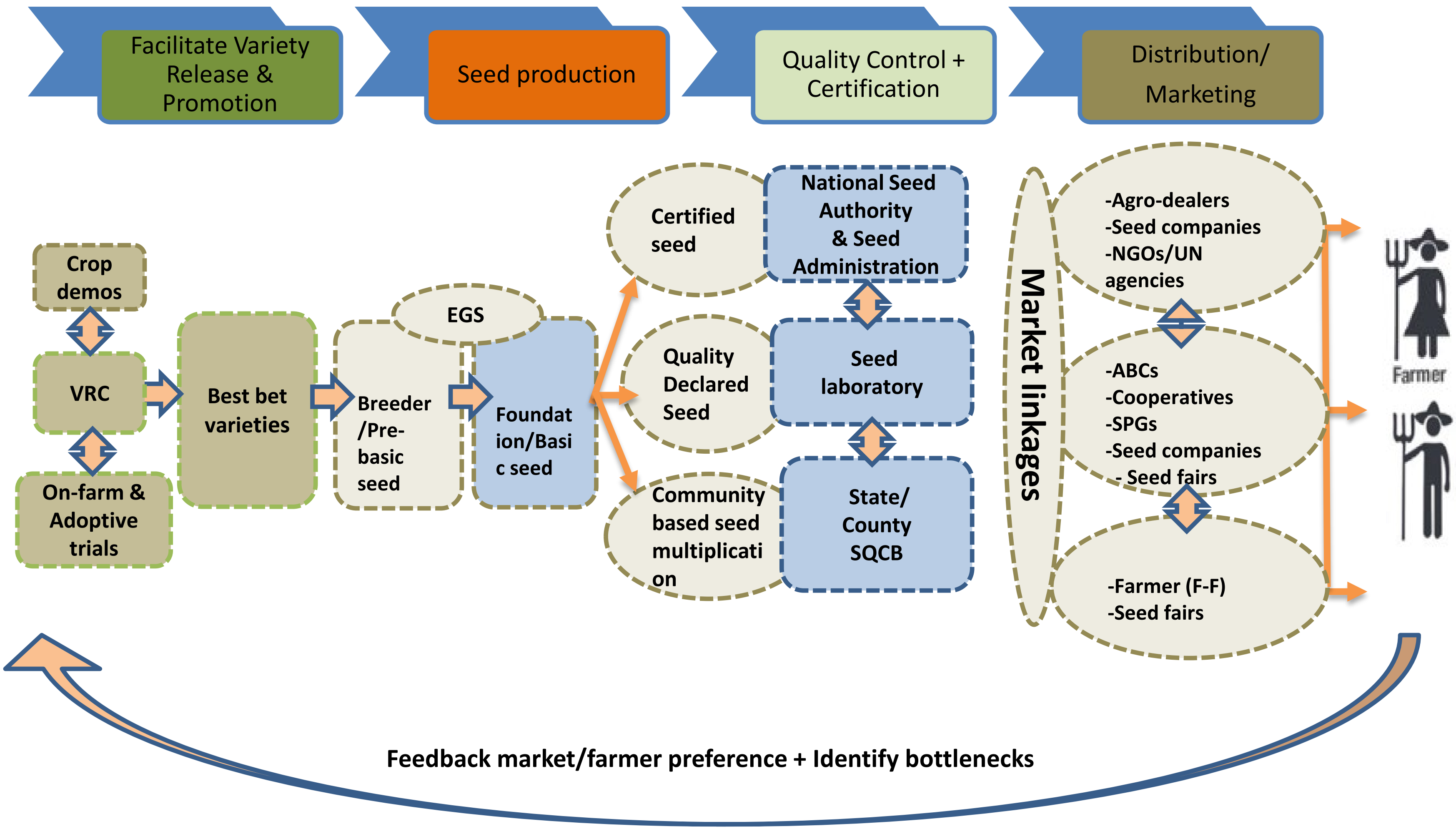
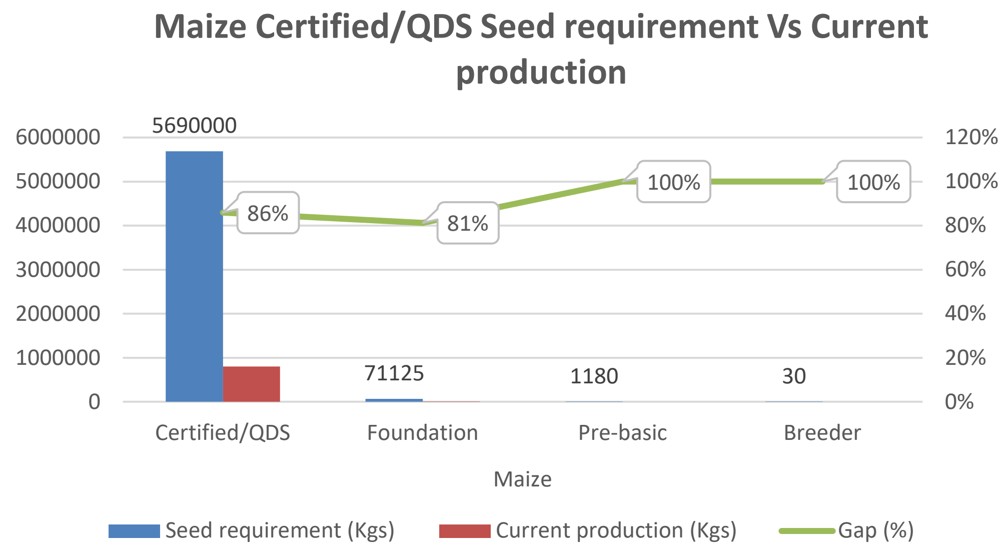
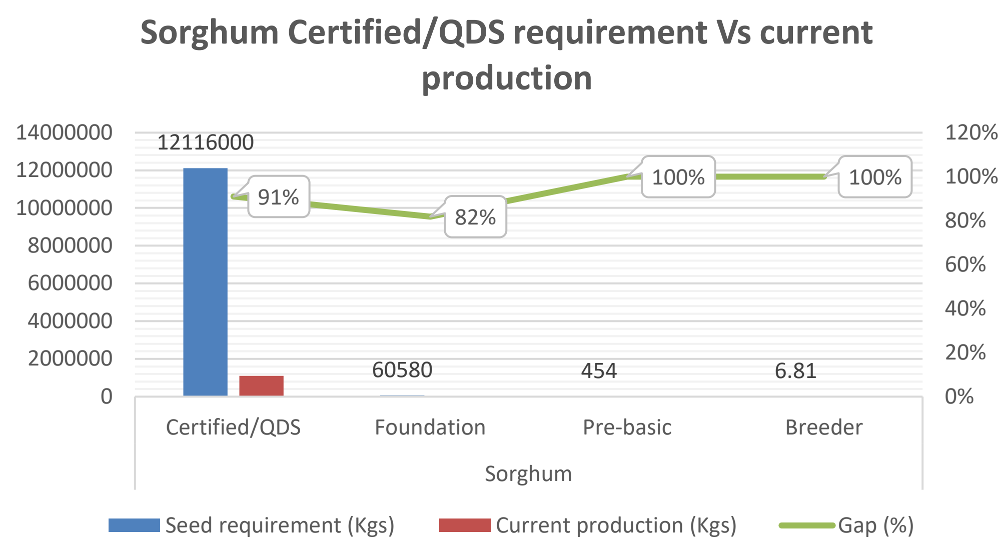
SEED VALUE CHAIN



Seed requirements

- Seed sector in South Sudan significantly depends on the importation of certified/foundation seed.
- Importation of seed largely attributed to limited production and supply of certified and foundation seeds





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Main Challenges

i. Limited research to furnish new improved materials that are adapted to diverse agro-ecologies.
   - About 33 new varieties released but most remained the shelf of research; most are tested & released in the Greenbelt AEZ

ii. Low level of production of “quality seed” (<3000 tons per annum) and limited crop and varietal diversity with seed companies.

iii. Limited distribution network within the private sector. Most agro-input dealers are concentrated in major towns & very few in rural areas.

iv. Absence of a seed regulator/seed authority/ and a Seed policy framework & seed bill (only exist in draft form).

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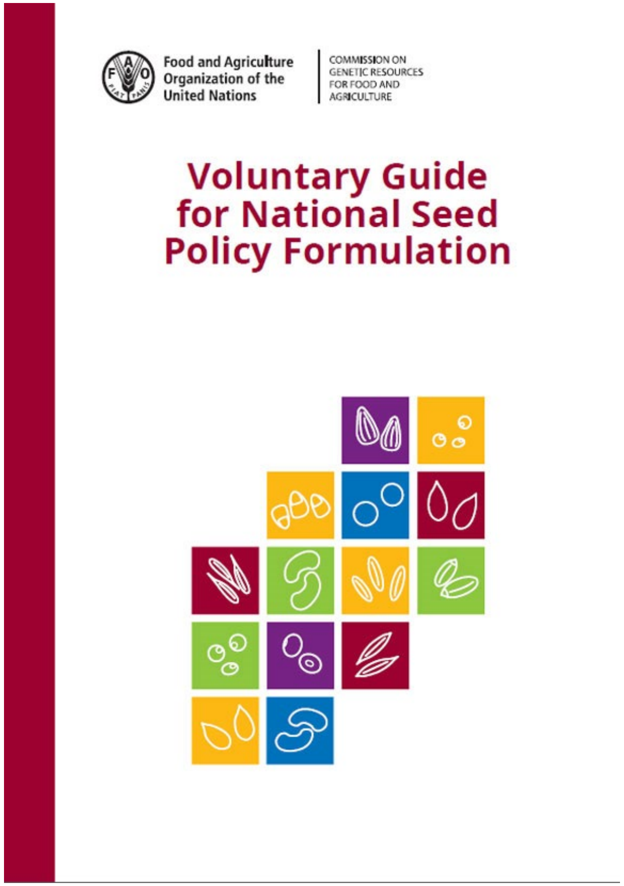
10 Pathways to building a resilient seed sector in SS

1. Development/review of a national seed policy and seed regulatory framework.

2. Strengthening seed sector coordination, digital inclusion and partnerships.



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3. Supporting the transition from seed relief to seed sector development.

4. Strengthening farmer-based seed systems.

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5. Supporting the development of the private seed sector.

6. Establishment of a decentralized seed quality assurance system.

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7. Establishment of a national gene bank linked to community seed banks.

8. Strengthening crop breeding and access to new varieties.

10 Pathways to building a resilient seed sector in SS

9. Establishing public-private partnerships in foundation seed production.

10. Capacity building of key government departments and public institutes.

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Thank You