

# A Rapid Seed Needs Assessment in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States of Nigeria

A PRESENTATION BY

ICRISAT KANO-NIGERIA

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# Outline

- **IMPORTANCE OF SEED**
- **Classes of Seeds**
- **Seed systems**
- **Decision for Seed Aid Groups/NGOs/GOs**
- **Why needs for seed assessment**
- **Objective of the Rapid Seed Assessment**
- **Expectation**
- **Materials and Methods**
- **Tools**
- **Team**
- **Tentative program**
- **ICRISAT**







# IMPORTANCE OF SEED

- Seed is the basic input in agriculture
- Contribute over 50% of productivity
- Seed system- a reflection of the advancement of agriculture in the country
- Availability of quality seeds of high yielding varieties, adapted to the growing environment, demanded by the market and preferred by the farmers is very vital.
- Seeds should be accompanied by complementary crop management practices (to reveal full potentials)





# DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SEEDS AND GRAINS

- **Genetic purity:** Genetic superiority is inherent in each variety
- **Seed purity:** free from contaminants
- **Seed health:** absence of seed-borne diseases
- **Germination:** ability to produce a normal seedling when planted
- **Vigor:** emergence and the final plant stand
- **Uniformity:** size, density and shape





# Classes of Seeds and Producing Agencies

- **Nucleus Seeds** = Research Institutes
- **Breeder Seeds** = Research Institutes
- **Foundation Seed** = Research Institutes and Seed Companies
- **Certified Seeds** = Seed Companies, NGOs and CBOs

- **Grains** = By Farmers





# Seed system

- Various ways in which seed actors secure different classes of seed (informal or formal sources)
- **Seed systems' includes production, multiplication, processing and delivery of seeds**





# Formal Seed System

- Normally based on Improved varieties
- Varieties are officially released varieties and commercialise
- Fairly structured
- Have Regulatory bodies

## Formal system can be:

- ✓ Public
- ✓ Private
- ✓ Mixed (public/private)



# Informal Seed System

Farmers access to seeds via:

- Their own production
- Social networks
- Local markets

## Characteristics

- Flexible system
- Local landraces
- Local (new) improved varieties (not certified)
- Inexpensive and available
- Seeds' quality is variable and depends on trust in the seed seller





# Community Seed Development Program (CSDP)



- It is a semi-formal seed system
- Approved in 1998 by the National Council for Agriculture (NCA)
- Nigerian Agricultural Policy (2002) states that seed industry development would be invigorated and CSDP promoted to ensure adequate and good quality seeds for all farmers



# Farmer Seed Sources

- Majority rely on the informal seed system:
  - Saving their own seed
  - Through social networks and/or local grain markets.
  - The informal system is resilient in times of disaster,
  - Can supply seed of **acceptable quality** to farmers
  - On time and at the right price.
- However, the informal system also has weaknesses –
  - Lack of linkages to breeders for new varieties
  - Quality issues
  - Do not have linkage/weak linkage with PS companies







## Seed security

- Actors have uninhibited access to adequate quantities of good quality seed and planting materials of preferred crop varieties at all times

## Elements of seed security

1. Seed Availability (seed supply)
2. Seed Access
3. Varietal Suitability
4. Seed Quality



# Decision for Seed Aid Groups/NGOs/GOs



- What Seed System to support (Formal vs Informal)
- How to support
- Where in the value chain
- Variety type to support (OPV vs Hybrid)
- How to ensure high impact
- Sustainability issues

On average, 8.8 species per sample were isolated from foundation seed, 9.2 from farmer-produced seed and 9.8 from seed companies' seed.

P.C. Biemond, O. Oguntade, P. Lava Kumar, T.J. Stomph, A.J. Termorshuizen, P.C. Struik, 2013. Does the informal seed system threaten cowpea seed health? Crop Protection 43 (2013)





# Why the Need for a Seed Assessment

- Food insecurity
- Lost of inherited crops/varieties
- Forced to produce non-preferred crop/variety
- Disruptions in access to basic services
- Disruption of functioning local markets
- Restricted movements
- Sustainability of Developmental efforts

Better to teach me how to catch fish than  
you give me fish (Nigerian Proverb)





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## **Objectives of the Rapid Seed Needs Assessment**

- I. To contribute to the improvement of the food and nutrition security of people affected by the conflict in the North-Eastern States through protection and restoring of agricultural livelihoods.
  
- II. To enhance the effectiveness of the humanitarian response and promote productive and protective safety nets in North-Eastern States Nigeria



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## Expectations



- The formal and informal seed systems known
- Various changes in the seed market due to the conflict highlighted
- Reveal the opportunities for expansion of community based seed production
- Reveal the success of the recent seed interventions by FAO and other aid organizations
- Assess farmers' level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the received crop varieties and their willingness to adopt new varieties adapted for the region.
- Provided strategies and opportunities for better seed interventions and sustainable seed system security (direct distribution of seed interventions, seed voucher system etc).



# Materials and Methods/Steps in Seed Security Assessment

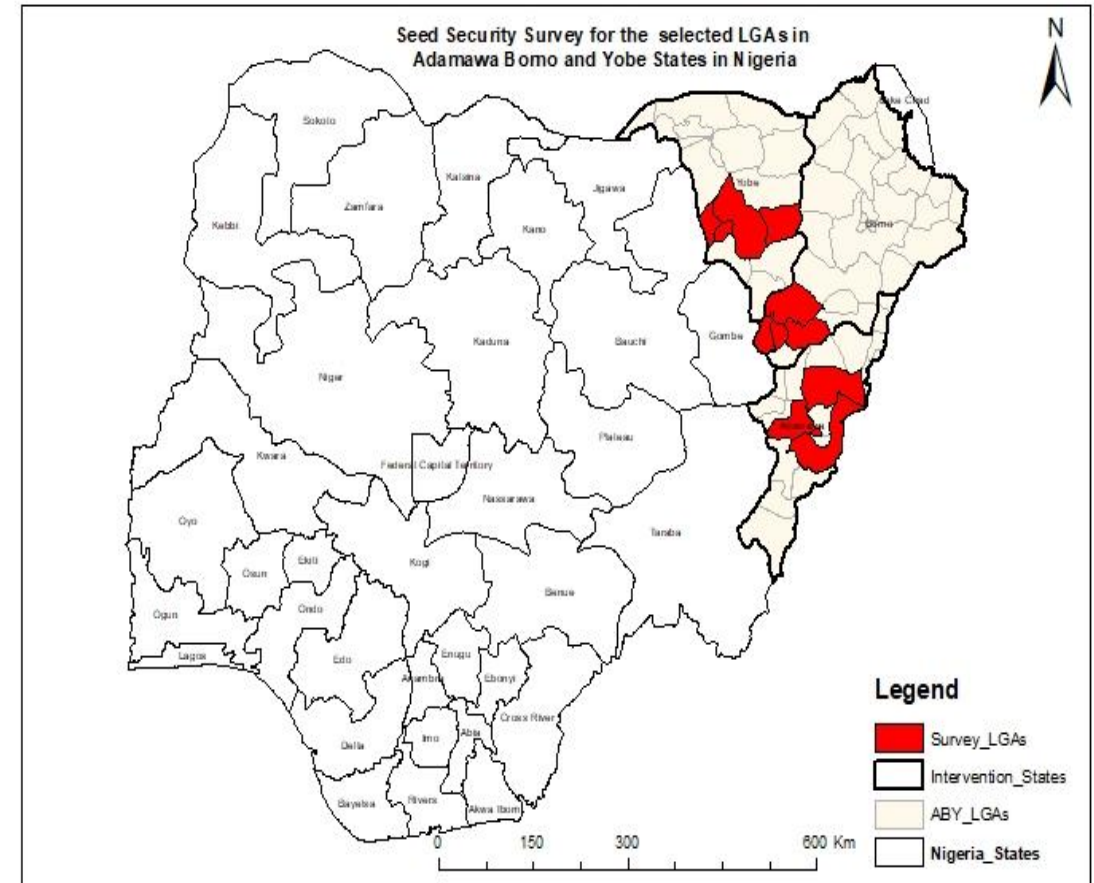
## Two criteria selecting survey sites

- **Security situation**
- **Accessibility**

## Proposed Survey Sites

- **Adamawa State:** Furfure, Yola North, Demsa and Song
- **Borno State:** Biu, Hawul, Kwayakusar and Bayo
- **Yobe State:** Damaturu, Fune, Nangere and Potiskum

**Communities/Villages: 5 per LGA**





# Assessment Tools



## Survey/data collection tools

- a) Focused Group Discussions (FGD): 2 (male and female separate) per community
  
- b) Questionnaires (quantitative data)
  - Seed growers: 3 per community (15/LGA)
  - Agro input dealers : 5 per LGA
  - Seed Aid Actors/NGOs/ADP: 2 per LGA or (8 per state)
  - Market dealers : 1 per community (5 LGA)
  - Households: 10 per community



# Teams



## Adamawa State

- Ayuba Kunihya - ICRISAT
- Ojo O. Emmanuel - NASC
- Adamu A. Mu'azu- ADP
- 10 enumerators from ADP

## Borno state

- Amadu Kamara (ICRISAT)
- Ibrahim Kida (BOSADP)
- Ilya Bwala (NASC)
- 10 enumerators from BOSADP

## Yobe state

- Abubakar Hassan Inuwa (ICRISAT)
- Tukur Abdulazeez (ICRISAT)
- Yau Yalwa Mamido (YOSADP)
- Sageer Umar (NASC)
- 10 enumerators from YOSADP

## Overall Technical Coordination

Dr. Hakeem A. Ajeigbe - ICRISAT

Dr. Ignatius I. Angarawai - ICRISAT

Dr. Vabi B. Micheal - ICRISAT





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## Terms of Reference (ToR) for Teams

1. Identify the major agro- input dealers in the **States** and selected LGAs
2. Identify active seed companies in the **States** and selected LGAs
3. Identify active community seed producers in selected LGAs and communities
4. Identify active farmer groups in the **States**, LGAs and communities
5. Identify government programs/projects in the **States** and LGAs that are active in seed distribution and other agricultural related activities
6. Identify aid groups/NGOs and other actors active in seed distribution and other agricultural related activities
7. Train and supervise enumerators in data collection
8. Administer questionnaires



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## Tentative Program of Events

- **Monday 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2018:** Arrivals to states by ICRISAT teams
- **Tuesday – Wednesday 6 -7<sup>th</sup> March, 2018:** Training of enumerators and Logistics plan
- **Thursday 8<sup>th</sup> to Wednesday 14<sup>th</sup> March 2018:** Survey in all LGAs
- **Thursday 15<sup>th</sup> March 2018:** Back to office review meeting
- **Friday 16<sup>th</sup> - Thursday 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2018:** Data entry and analysis
- **Thursday 22<sup>nd</sup> -Saturday 24<sup>th</sup> March 2018:** Report writing

Validation workshop

Submission of **Draft and Final** Reports





- A non-profit, non-political organization that conducts agricultural research for development in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa
- Headquarter is in Hyderabad, Telangana (India); with a regional offices Bamako (Mali), and Nairobi (Kenya)
- ICRISAT has been present in Nigeria since 1976, and today has station in Kano as part of the West and Central African Regional Office
- ICRISAT is a member of the CGIAR Consortium
- **Using a holistic approach, ICRISAT works across agricultural value chains to** help resource limited farmers to overcome poverty, hunger and manage a degraded environment through the use of improved agricultural technologies

ICRISAT's mandate crops for genetic improvement in Nigeria are:  
**Sorghum, Millet and Groundnut, but work in the system and all crops in the drylands**

We **believe** all **people** have a **right** to **food** and a **better livelihood**.

### VISION

A prosperous, food-secure and resilient dryland tropics

### MISSION

To reduce poverty, hunger, malnutrition and environmental degradation in the dryland tropics

Through **demand-driven innovation**, we dare to do it!

### VALUES

- Inclusive culture
- "We" not "me"
- Leadership by example — inspiring yourself & others
- Strategic & systems thinking to change, grow & improve



**International Crops Research Institute  
for the Semi-Arid Tropics**



Thank You