FAO
Seed Security Assessment Training

Seed Security Assessment:
the 5 steps
(S-6)

The 5 Steps

1. Preparation of the Assessment
2. Baseline information. Collecting data from before and after the disaster
3. Understanding nature, dimension & impact of the disaster
4. Diagnosis of seed security, post-disaster
5. Action plan & improved programming, post-disaster

Step 1 – Preparation of the assessment

- Defining the scope and objectives
- Defining the sample
- Choosing methodology
- Selecting sources of information
- Developing/adapting the tools
- Pre-assessment training
- Preparing the logistics

Step 2 – Baseline information. Collecting data from before and after the crisis / disaster (1)

1. Description of the seed system before the disaster
2. Socio-economic aspects. Main sources of income
3. Important crops within the cropping systems
4. Production and productivity: crop area, quantity of seeds used, harvest, yields and MR
5. Information on the normal way of supplying seeds
6. Understanding gender roles and responsibilities

Step 2 – Baseline information. Collecting data from before and after the crisis / disaster (2)

The farming system before the disaster (Status Quo Ante)

Crops & livestock Ranking

- For self consumption
- For sale & income

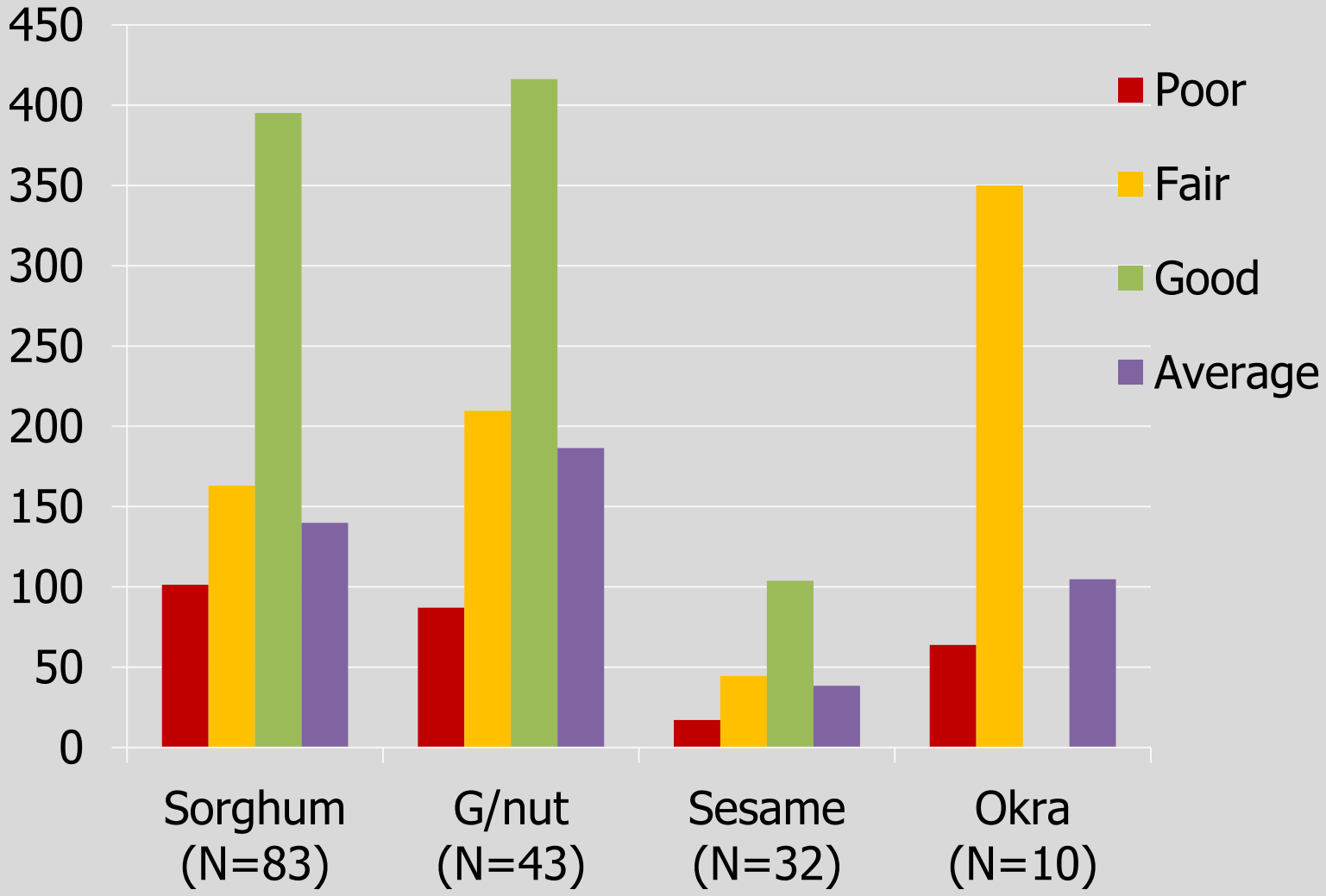
Crop Production and Productivity

- Area x crop
- Production x crop
- Yield x crop

Seeds Characteristics

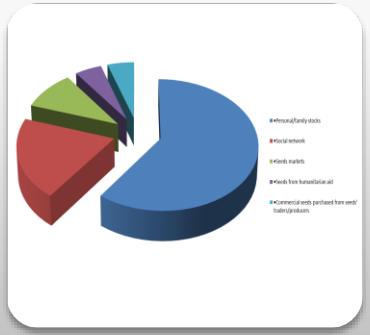
- Seed rate
- Multiplication rate

Step 2 – Baseline information. Collecting data from before and after the crisis / disaster (2) – Yield/feddan



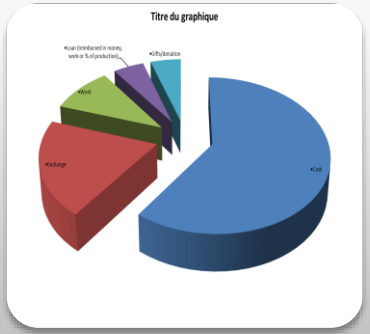
Step 2 – Baseline information. Collecting data from before and after the crisis / disaster (3)

The seed channels in normal times (before the disaster)



Sources x Crops (coming from)

- Own saved
- Social network – friends, relatives, in-laws etc.
- Local markets
- Relief Seeds – NGOs/CBO, UN, Governments
- Commercial seeds from agro dealers and seed producers



Transaction method x Crop x Source

- Cash
- Gifts
- Barter and Exchange
- Work
- Loan with cash or in kind repayment

Group work: Preparation and Baseline information

Preparation for assessment and baseline information

a. Divide yourself into 4 groups

b. You have 40 minutes for discussion

c. Short presentations in plenary (max. 10)

d. Use the handout S6-H1


OUT TO LUNCH

Step 3 - Understanding nature, dimension & impact of crisis / disaster (I)

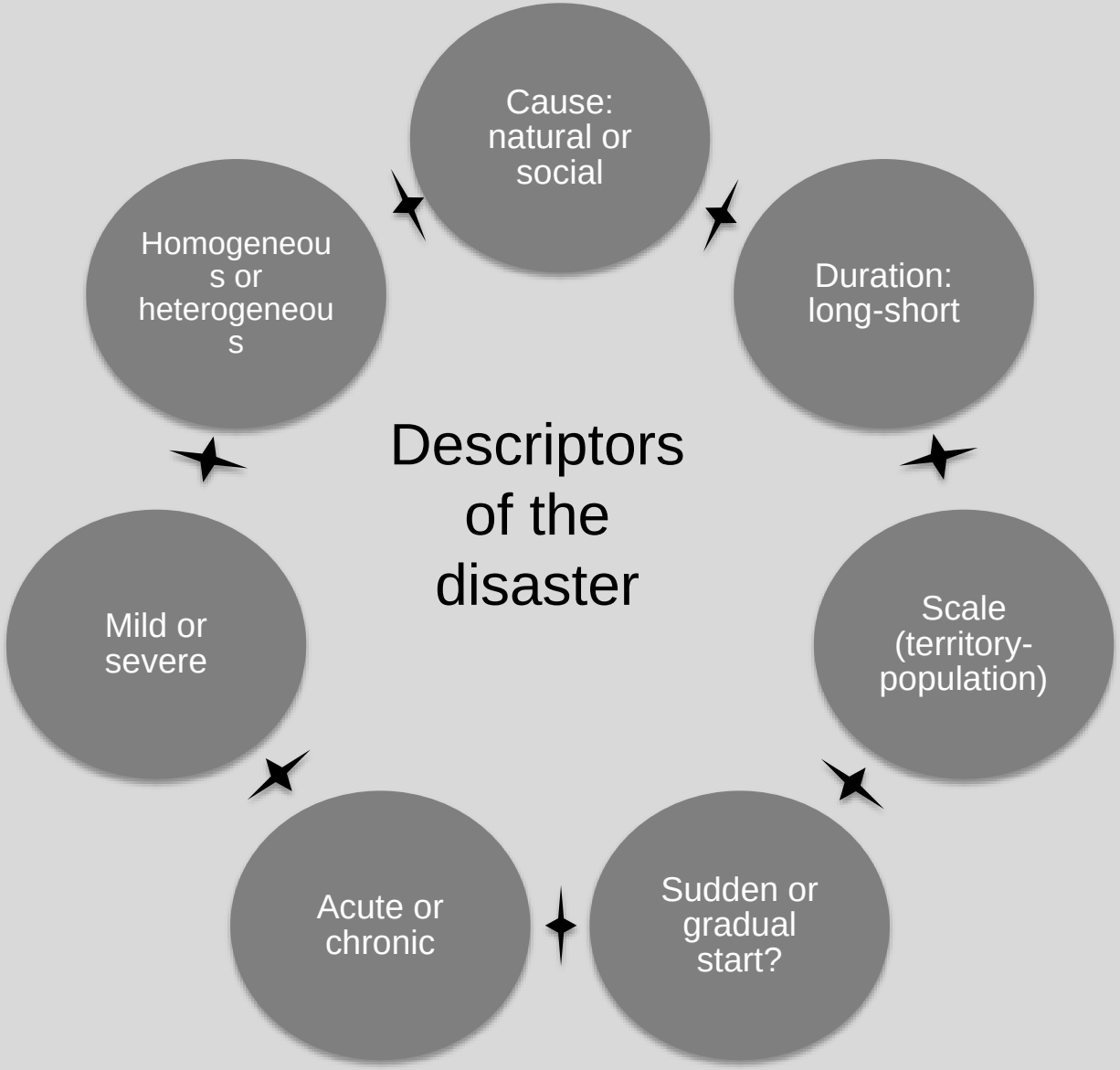
- What is ‘disaster’?

Types of Disaster

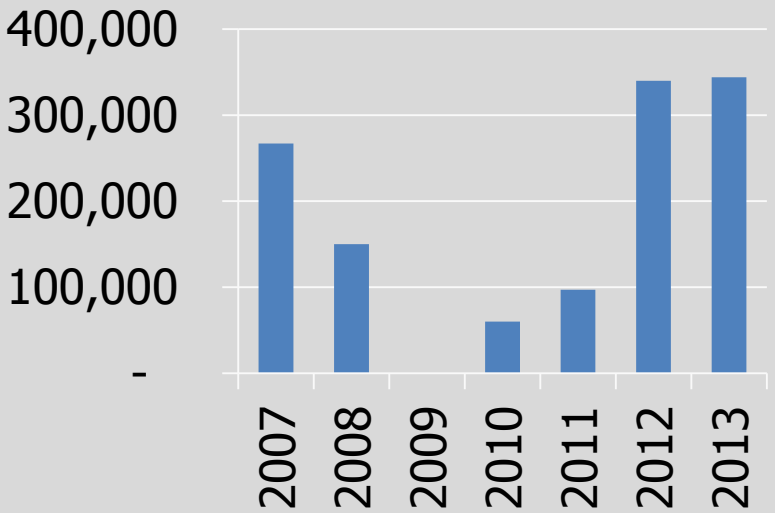
- Natural – Flood, drought, pest and disease

- Man-made: conflicts (civil, tribal, border and neighboring)

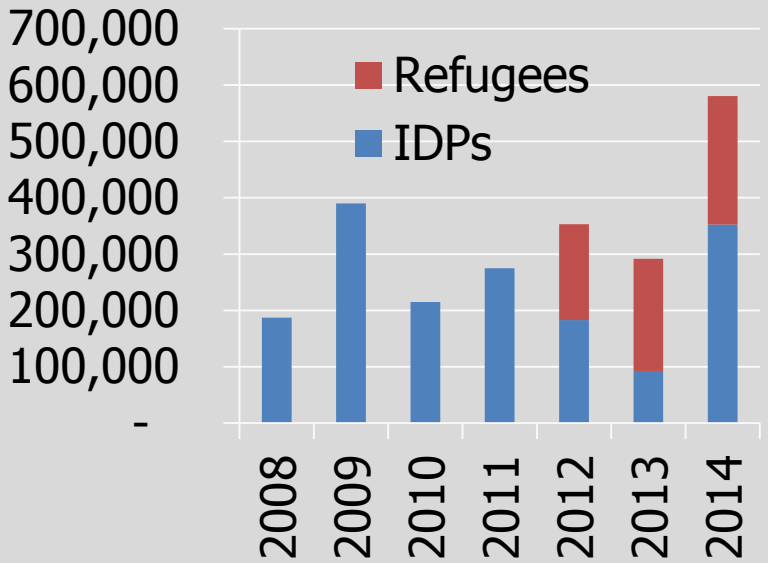
Step 3 - Understanding nature, dimension & impact of crisis / disaster (I)



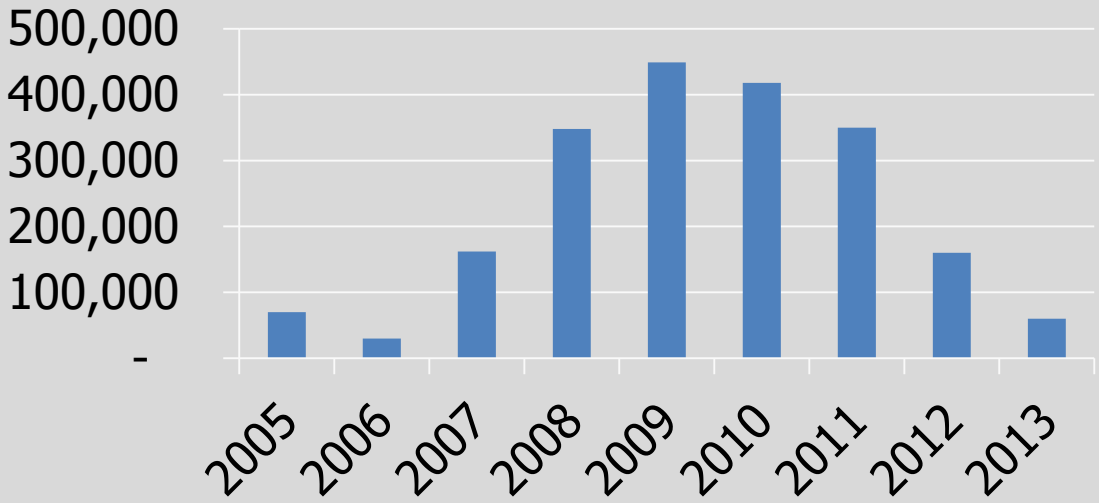
Impact of Flood, Conflict in population in South Sudan



Flood

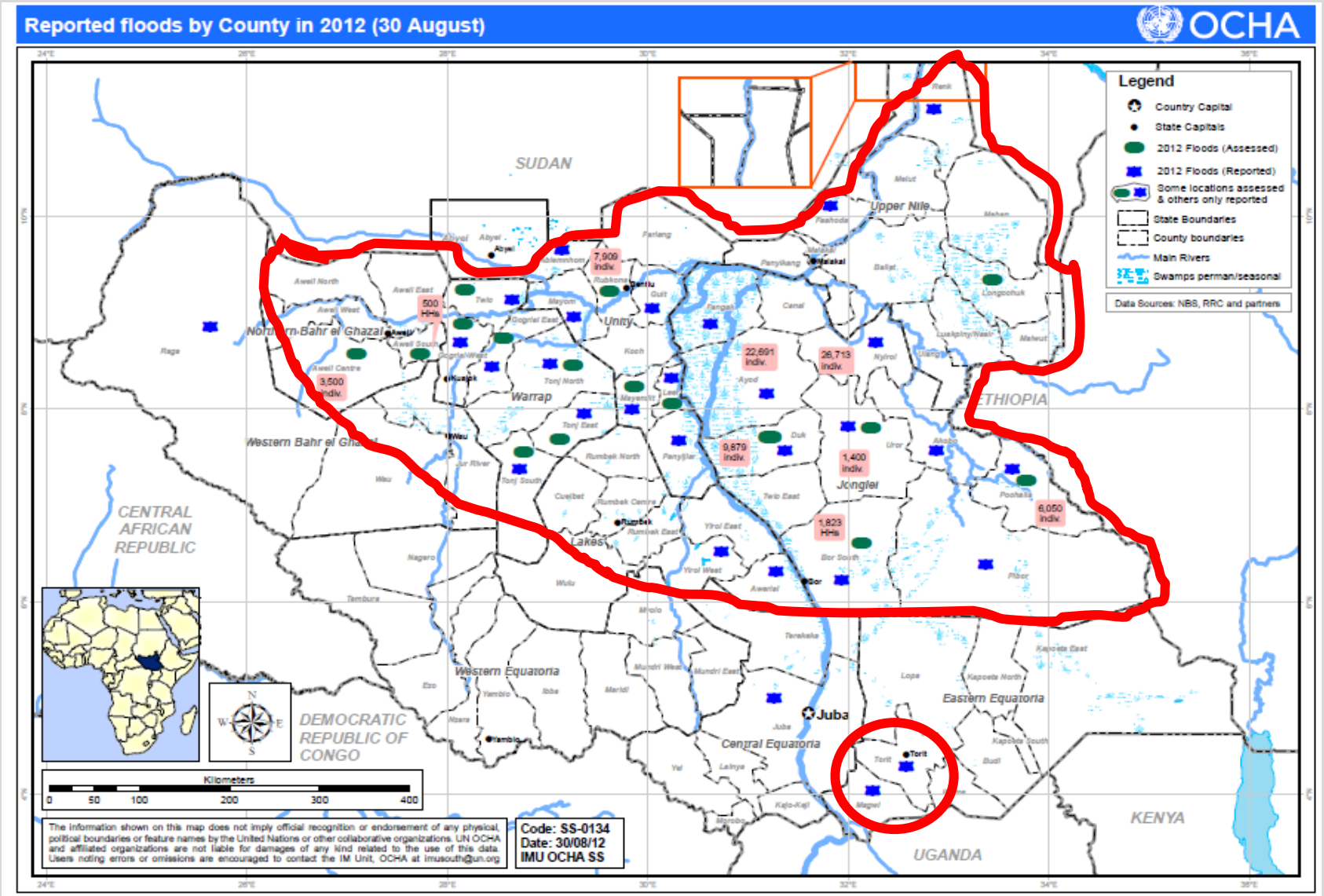


Conflict

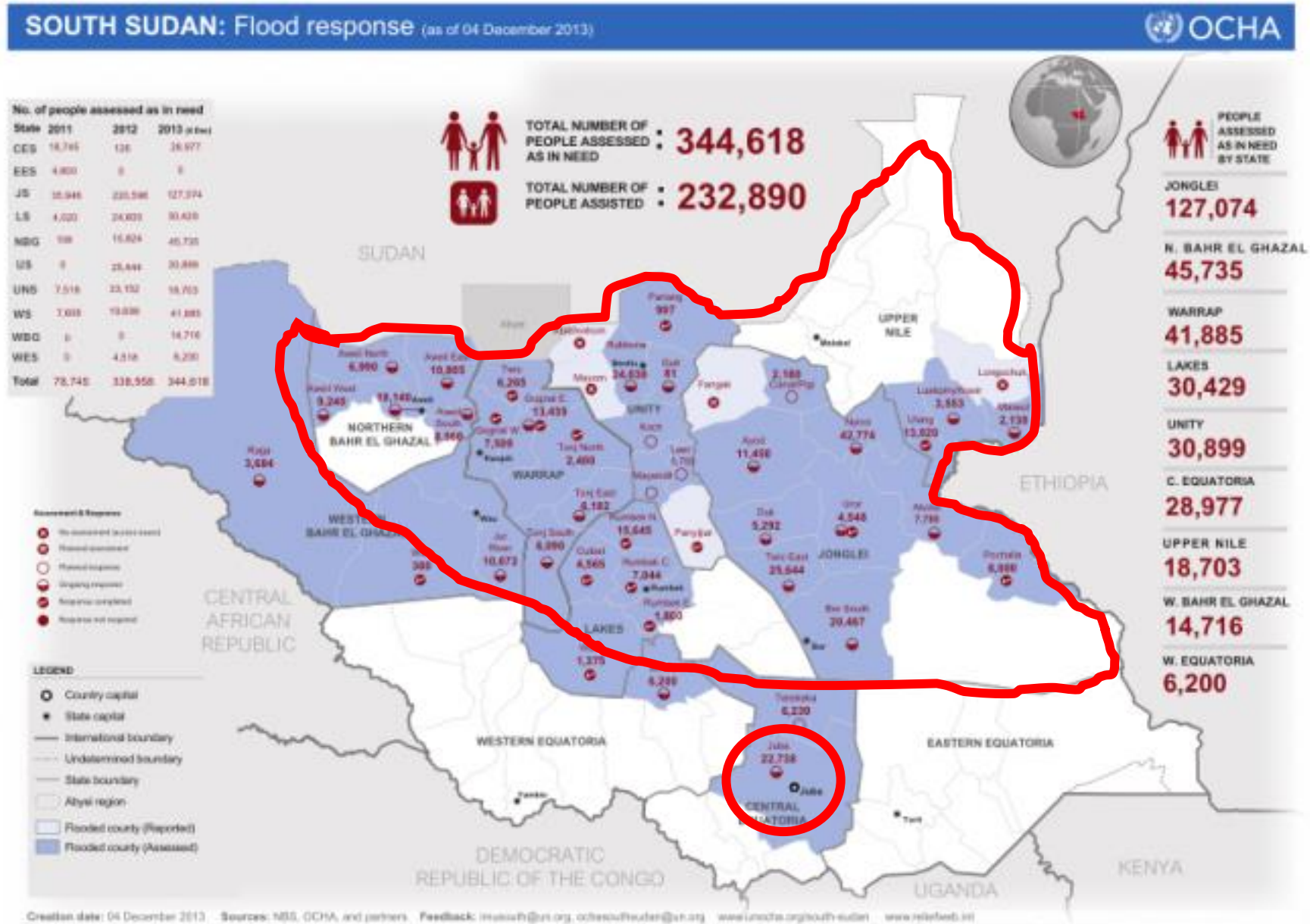


Post Conflict

2012 Floods: 30 reported; 16 assessed; 3400,000 displaced (OCHA, Aug 2012)



2013 floods


SOUTH SUDAN: Flood response (as of 04 December 2013)
OCHA
No. of people assessed as in need
State 2011 2012 2013
CES 18,745 136 28,977
EES 4,800 0 0
JS 35,946 220,596 127,074
LS 4,020 24,603 30,429
NBG 598 15,824 45,735
US 0 25,444 30,899
UNS 7,516 23,152 18,703
WS 7,603 19,636 41,885
WBG 0 0 14,716
WES 0 4,516 6,200
Total 78,745 338,556 344,618
TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE ASSESSED AS IN NEED : 344,618
TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE ASSISTED : 232,890
PEOPLE ASSESSED AS IN NEED BY STATE
JONGLEI 127,074
N. BAHR EL GHAZAL 45,735
WARRAP 41,885
LAKES 30,429
UNITY 30,899
C. EQUATORIA 28,977
UPPER NILE 18,703
W. BAHR EL GHAZAL 14,716
W. EQUATORIA 6,200
SUDAN
ETHIOPIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
KENYA
UGANDA
NORTHERN BAHR EL GHAZAL
WARRAP
UNITY
UPPER NILE
JONGLEI
LAKES
WESTERN EQUATORIA
EASTERN EQUATORIA
LEGEND
Country capital
State capital
International boundary
Undetermined boundary
State boundary
Abyei region
Flooded county (Reported)
Flooded county (Assessed)
Creation date: 04 December 2013 Sources: NBS, OCHA, and partners Feedback:

Conflict - Inter-tribal conflict

Step 3 - Understanding nature, dimension & impact of disaster (I): What are the implication of floods on SSCF elements?

Step 3 – Understanding nature, dimension & impact of crisis / disaster (II)

On impact

Never discuss the impact of the disaster before having first a clear and documented view of the situation before the crisis.

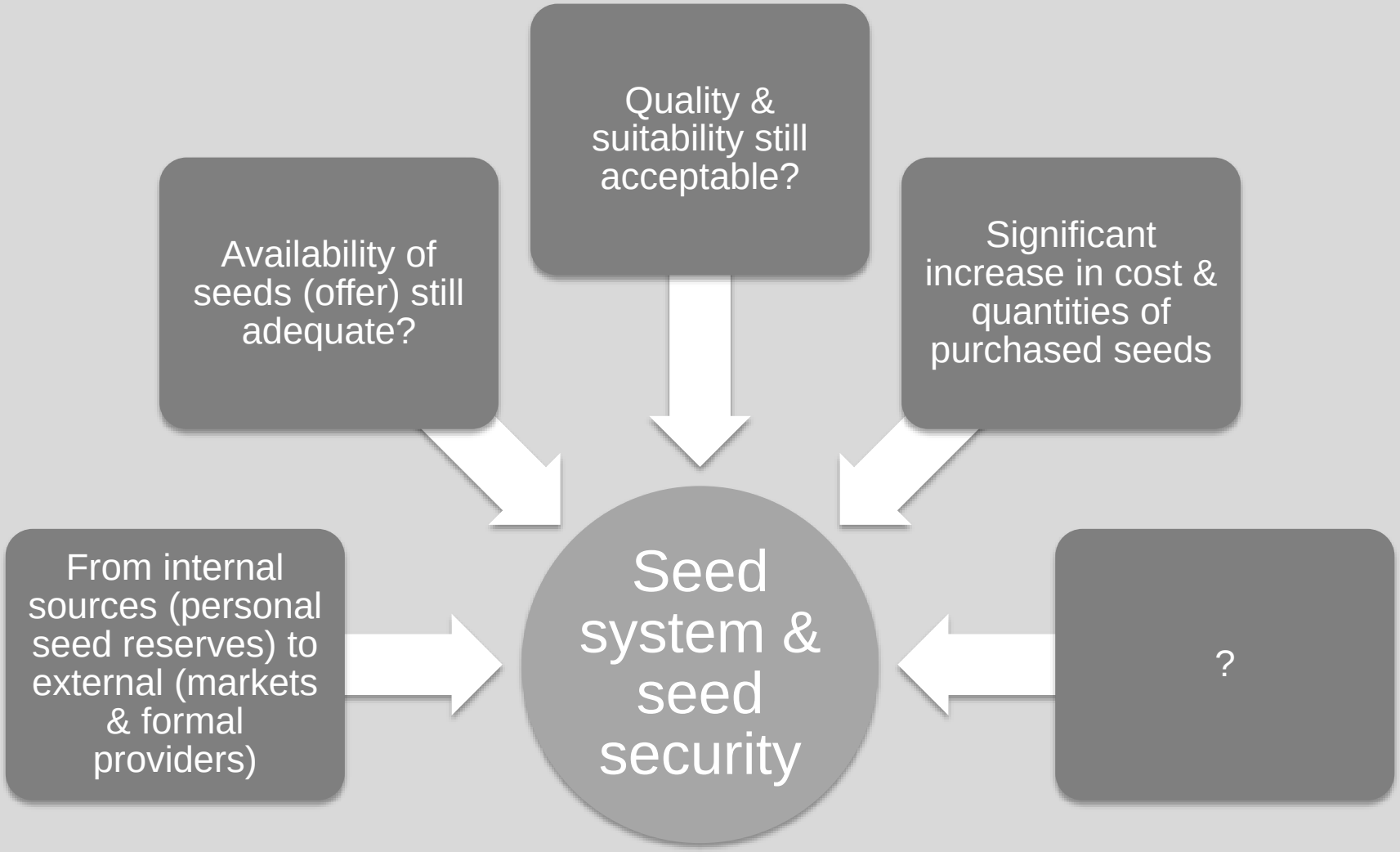
- Two disasters never have the same impact on a Seed System
- The system can stay intact after the shock but the distribution channel will change
- Seed Systems are durable & resilient but experience tensions & evolve
- Understanding the Seed System will help to define & implement efficient actions

Step 3 – Understanding nature, dimension & impact of disaster (III)

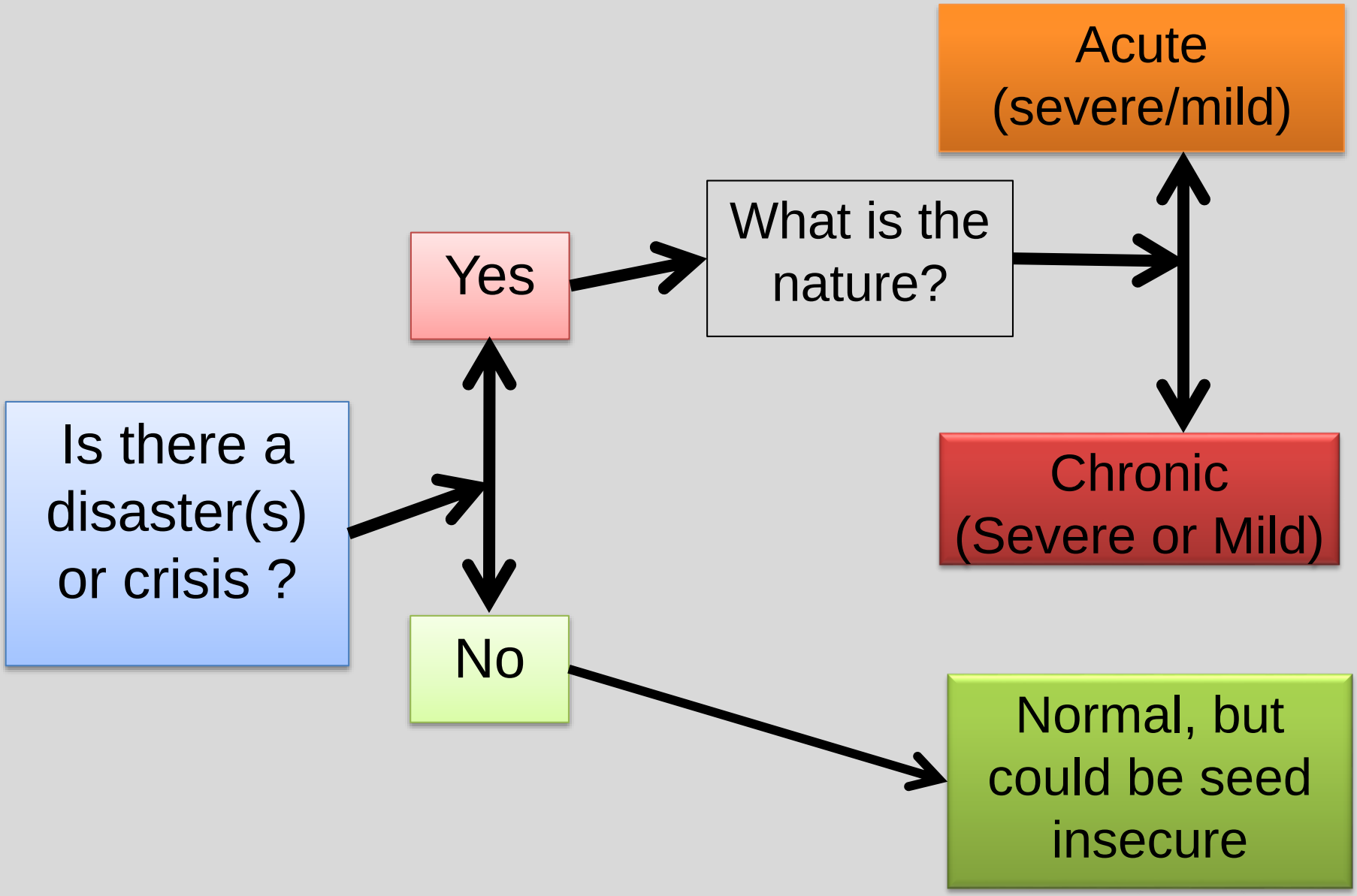
Different disasters, different impacts

1. Social & human capital impact and markets function
2. Direct & devastating impact on own saved seeds (personal & social networks)
3. Direct & devastating impact on agricultural production (for self-consumption & trade)

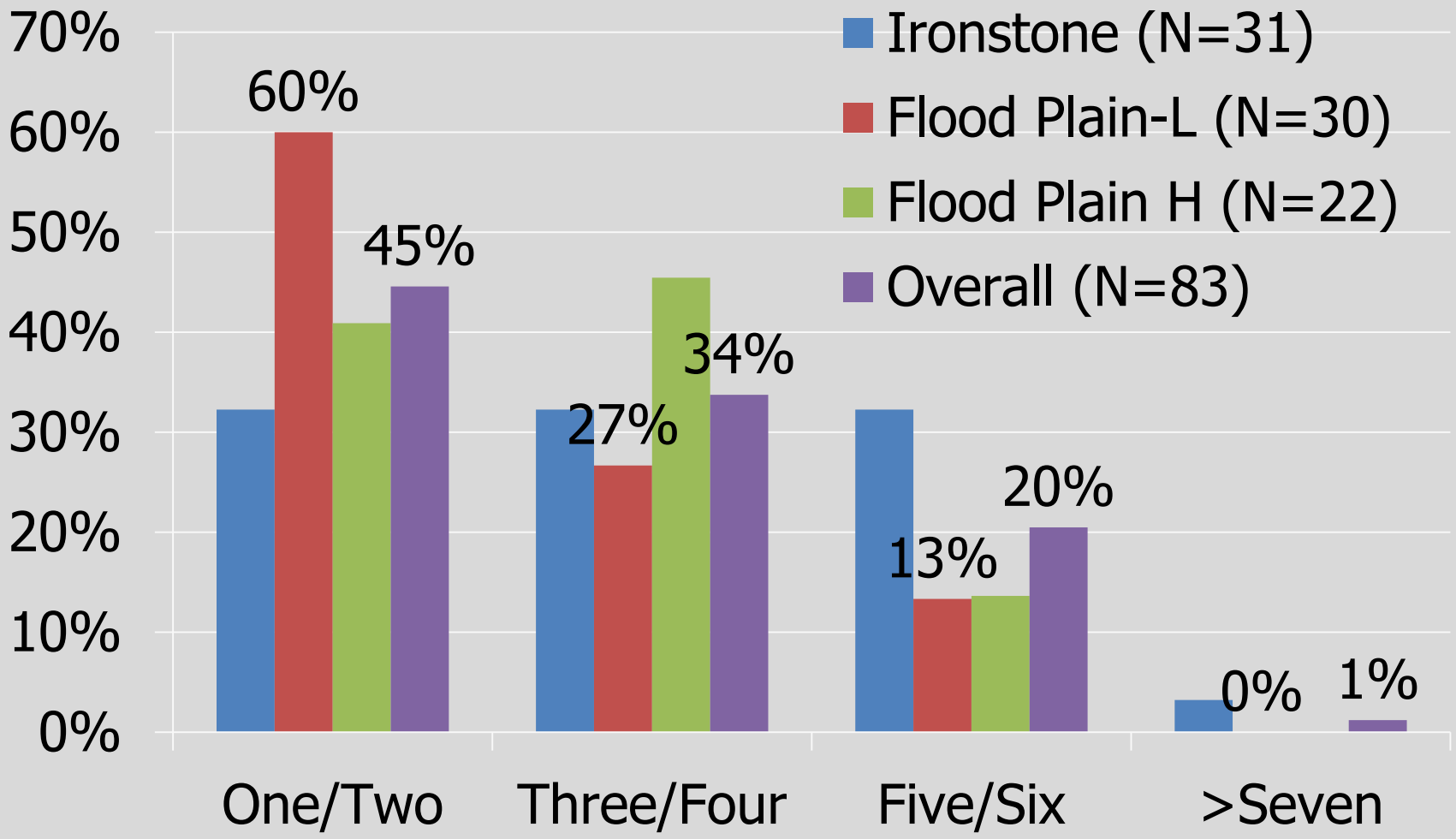
Step 3 - Understanding nature, dimension & impact of the crisis / disaster (IV)



Step 4 - Diagnosing seed security problem

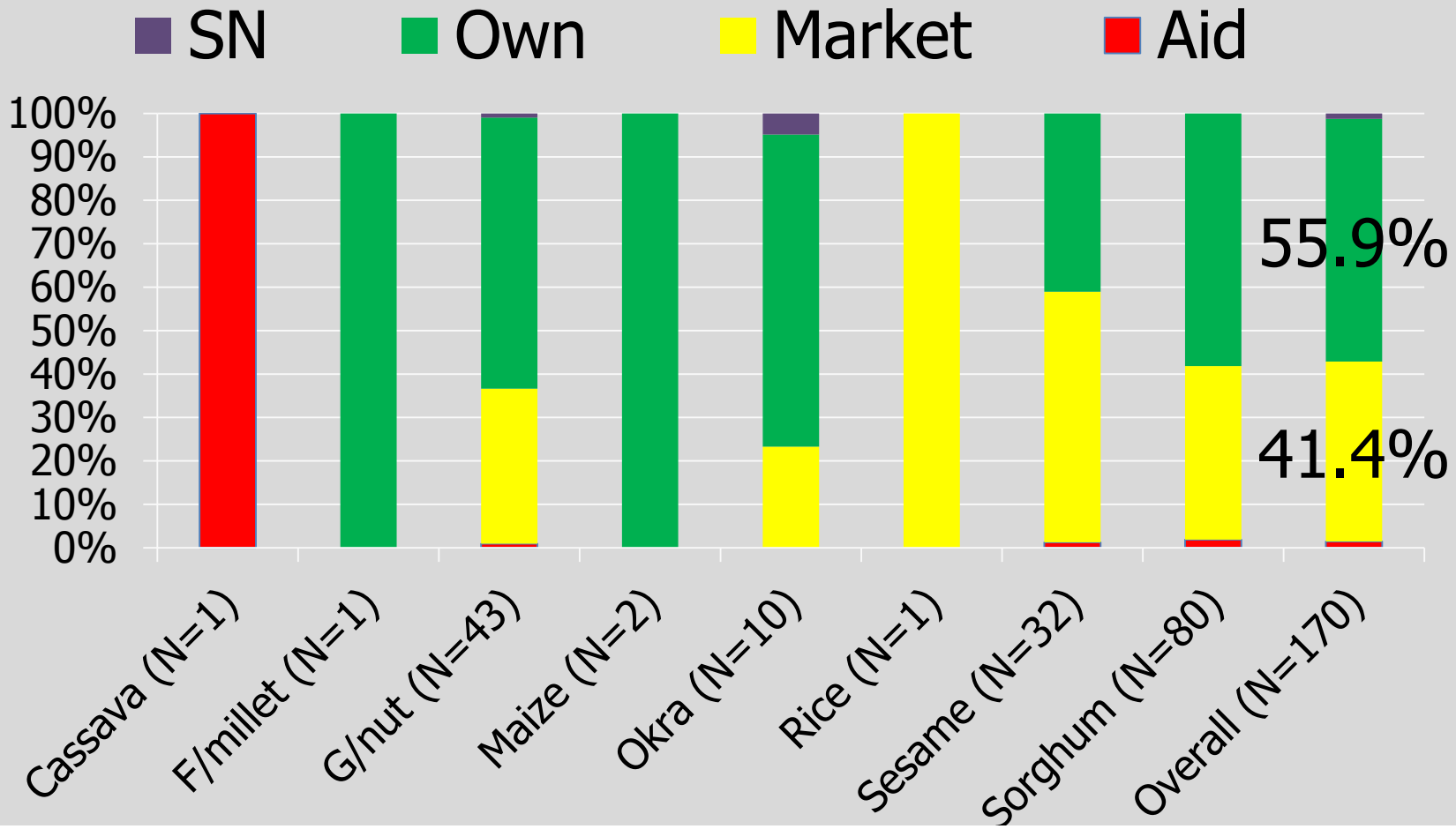


Step 4 – Diagnosing seed security problem in Chronic disaster- Examining Diversity in Crops - Resilience



Crop Diversity: NBELG 2013 (FAO SSA 2014)

Step 4 – Diagnosing seed security problem in protracted crisis - Diversity in Seed sources (Resilience)



Seed source diversity: NBELG 2013 (FAO SSA, 2014)

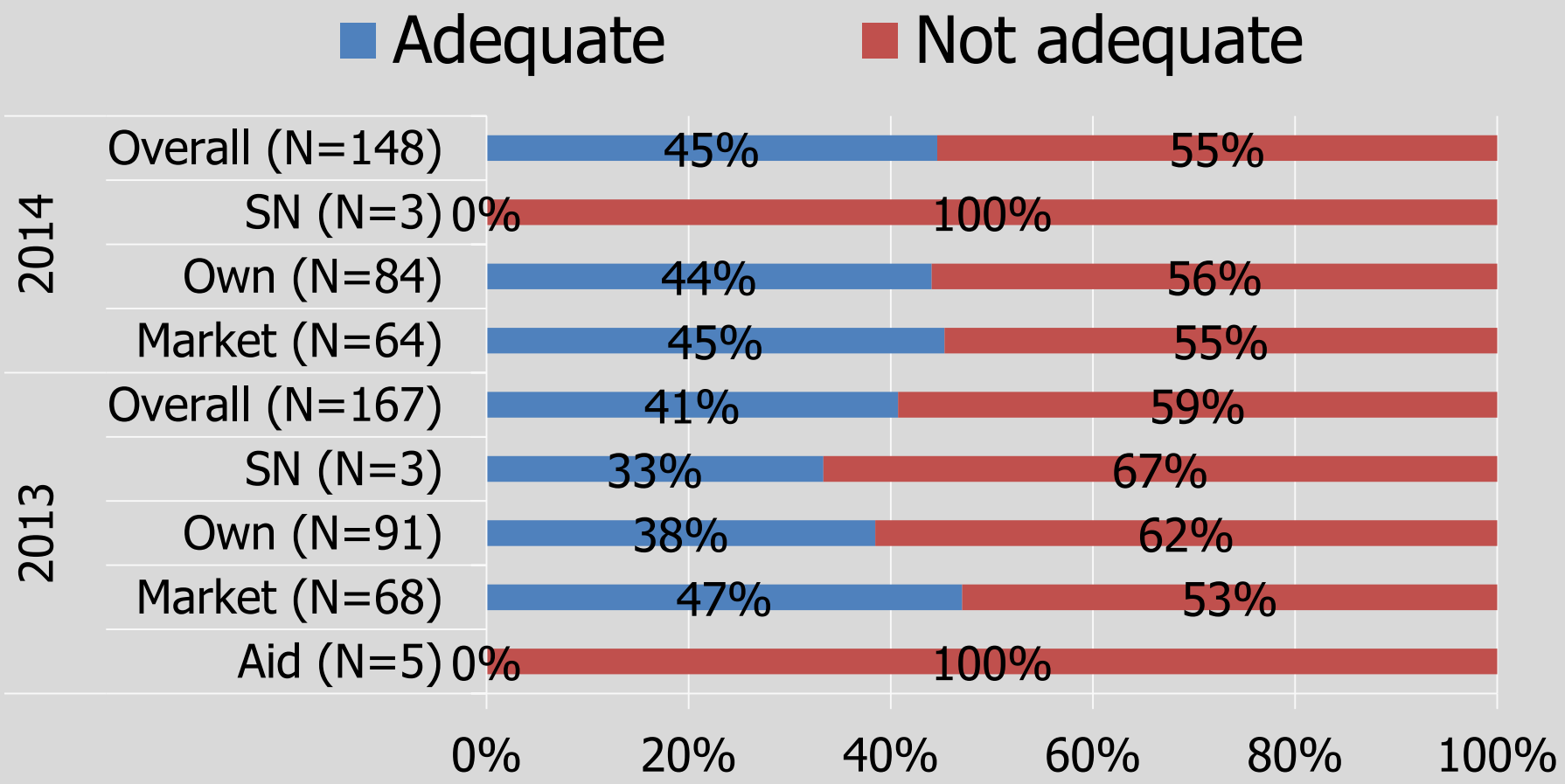
Step 4 – Diagnosing seed security problem in Acute Crisis

"*When I came back from Khartoum in 2007, there were few people around that I knew. I had to go and buy all the four varieties of sorghum from the market. Since that time, even if I am hungry, I will keep seed for next planting season*"

Said, Regina Adut – Aweil East County

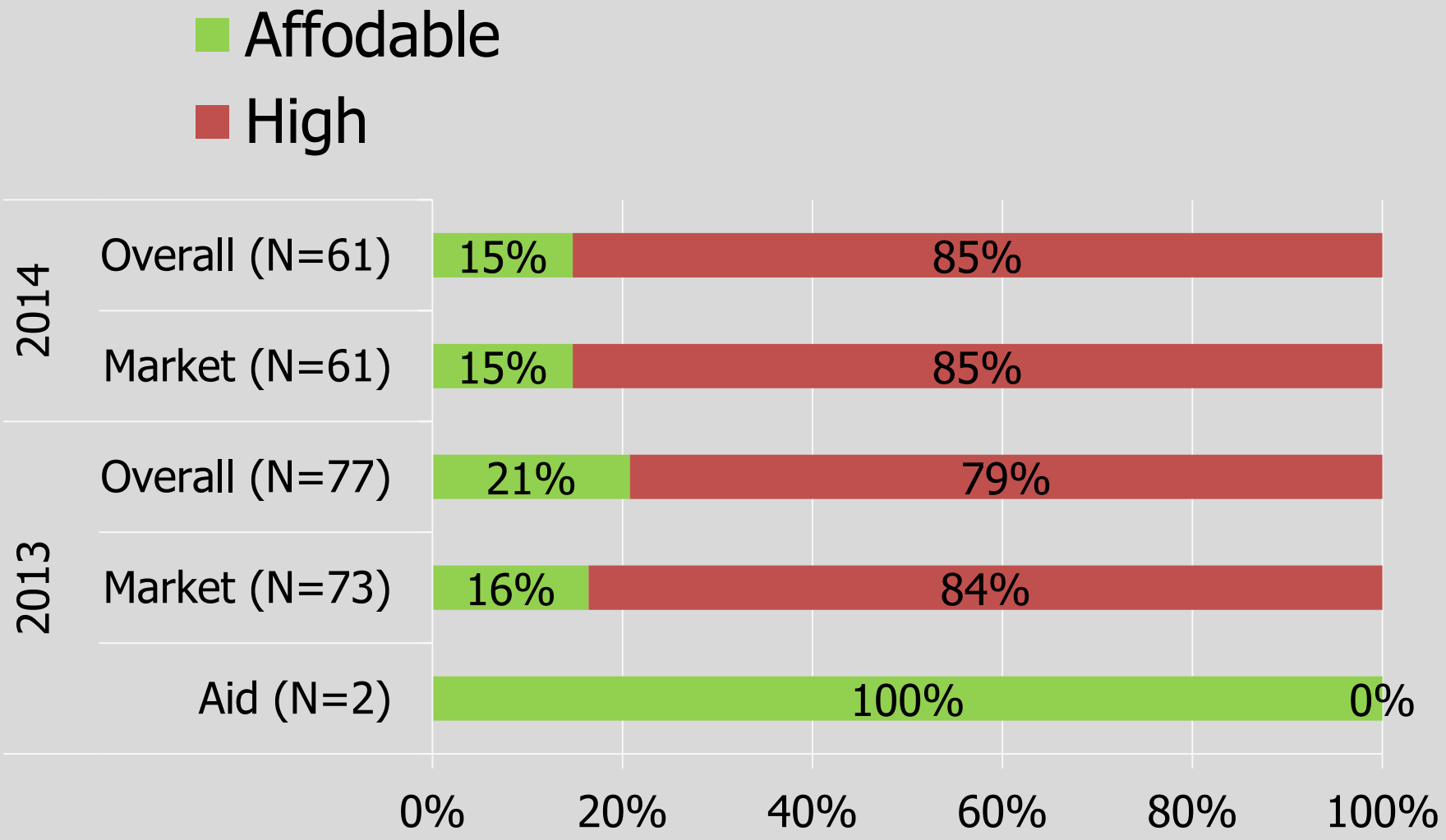
Analyze the statement using the SSCF

Step 4 – Diagnosis seed security problem in protracted crisis- Availability

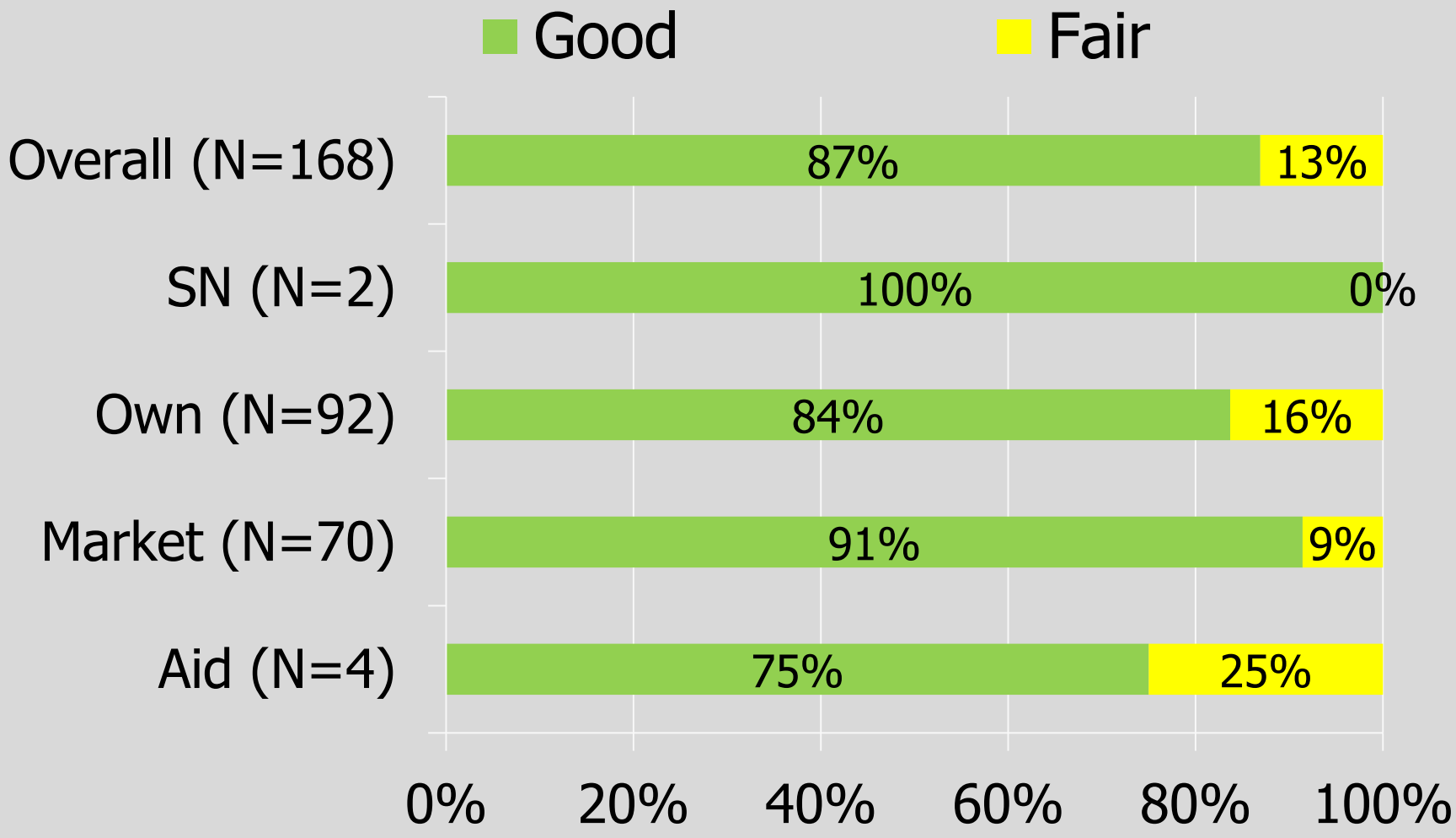


Availability (supply) : NBELG 2013

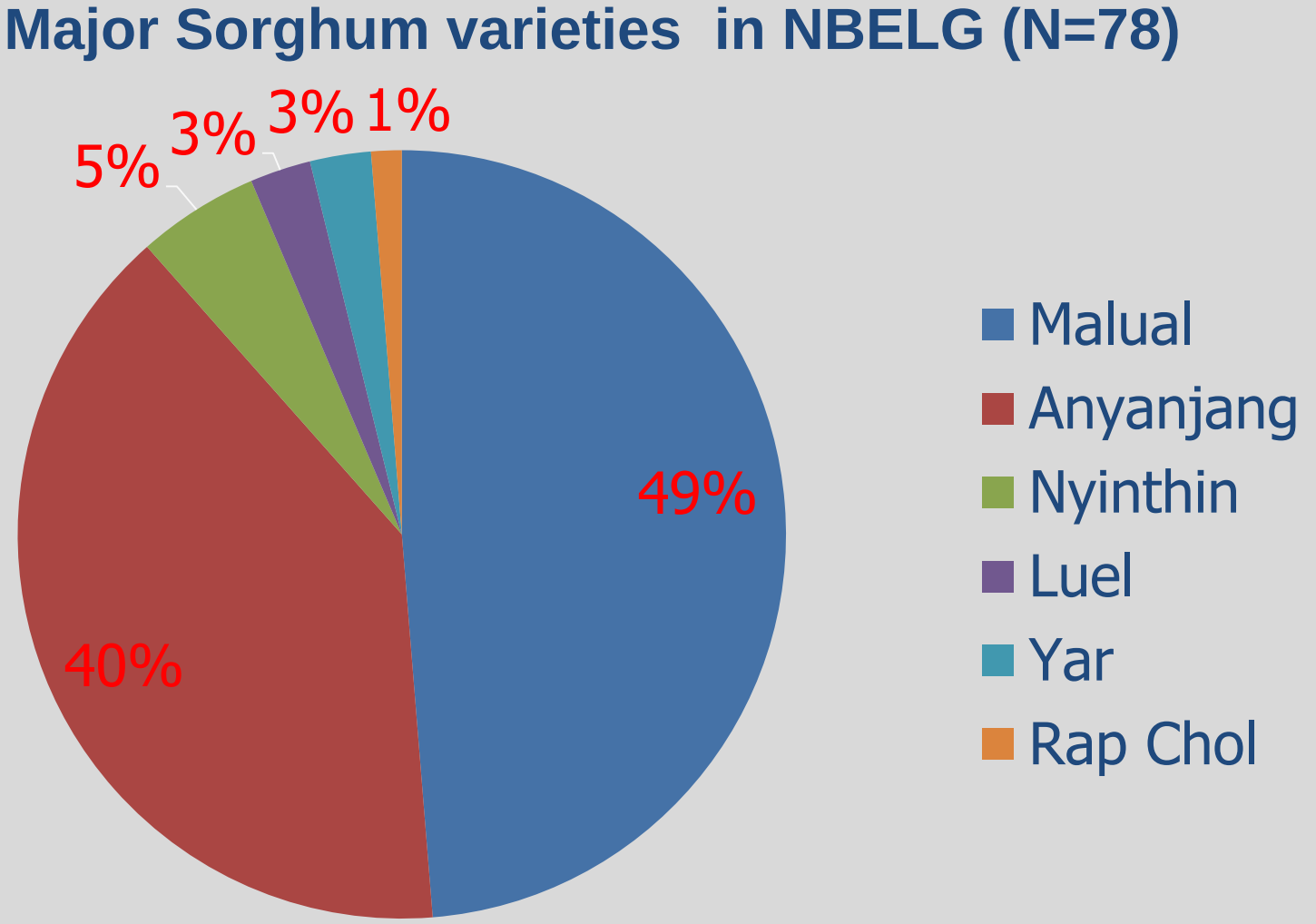
Step 4 – Diagnosing seed security problem in Chronic disaster (flood)- Access (price)



Step 4 – Diagnosing seed security problem in protracted crisis - Quality (germination)



Step 4 – Diagnosing seed security problem in protracted crisis - Varietal Suitability & Resilience



Step 4 – Diagnosis of seed security problem

Analysis & forecast	Put the target farmers at the centre of the recovery process
	Predict the changes in the demand of seeds where necessary
	Identify & rely on the strengths of the farmers seed system
	Choose staff who have a deep knowledge of the local system
Measure changes (+ or -)	Crop production e.g. area, yield, loss of harvest
	Assets - livestock
	Seeds' multiplication rate
	Own saved, social network & seed supply
Increase in	Demand for seeds from cash channel
	Prices of seed of grain market and certified seeds

Step 5 – Action plan & improved programming

System should be restored to pre-crisis situation (or better) as soon as possible

Support farmers in purchasing seeds which are: preferred by them; adapted to agro-climatic conditions; good value-for-money

Carefully facilitate farmer access to formal seed production/distribution sector. Goal: to introduce new, better seeds & varieties and to improve (from pre-crisis) the seed system


10 min