

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

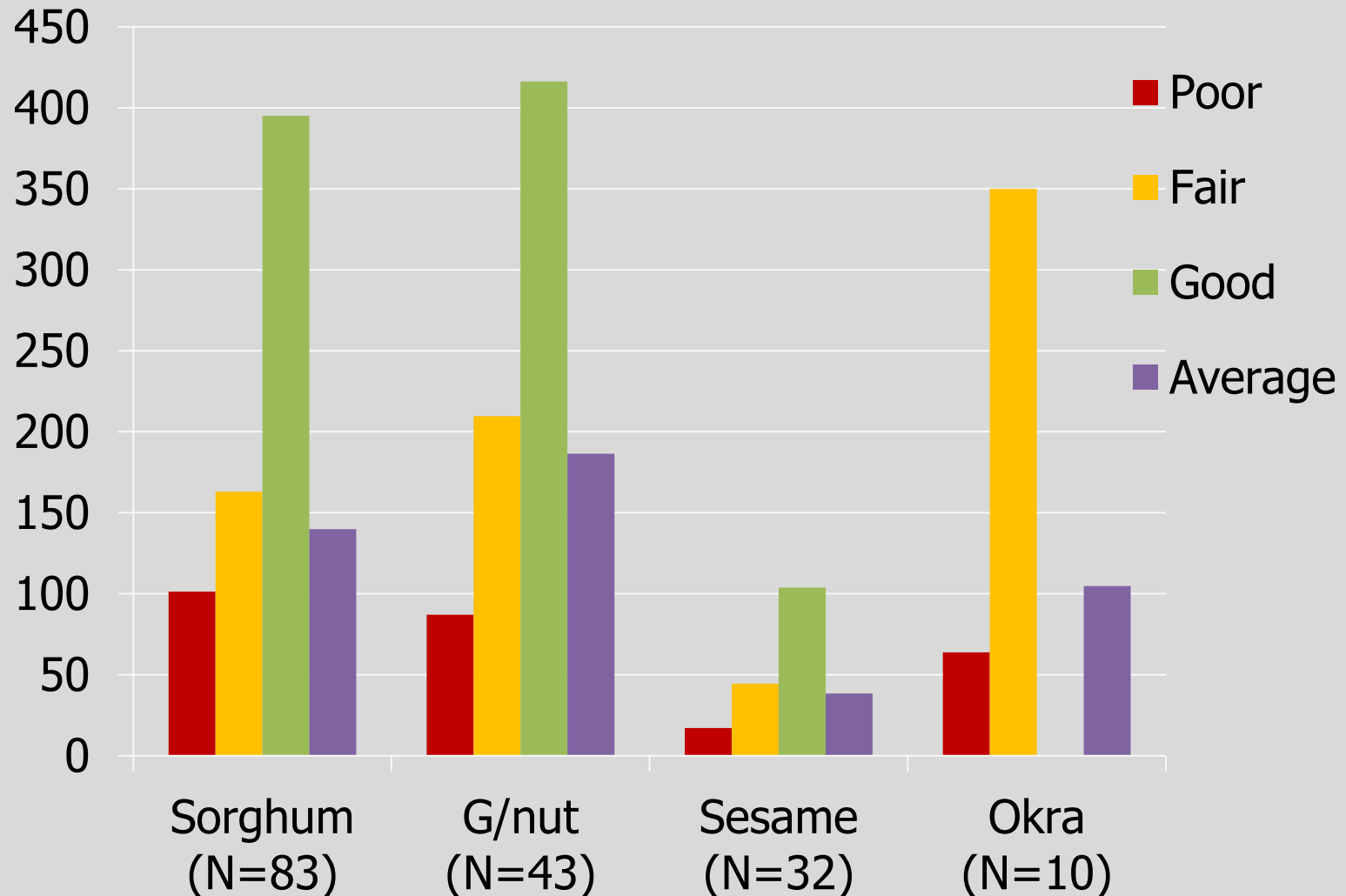
- Area x crop
- Production x crop
- Yield x crop



Seeds Characteristics

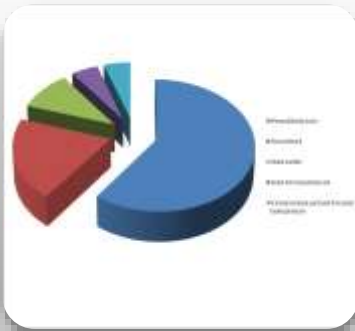
- Seed rate
- Multiplication rate

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



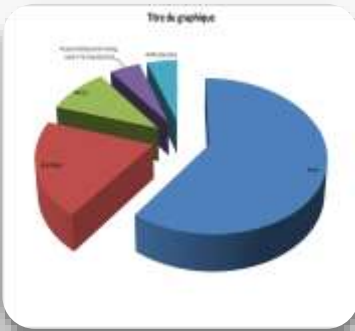
Step 2 – Baseline information. Collecting data from before and after the crisis / disaster (3)

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





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

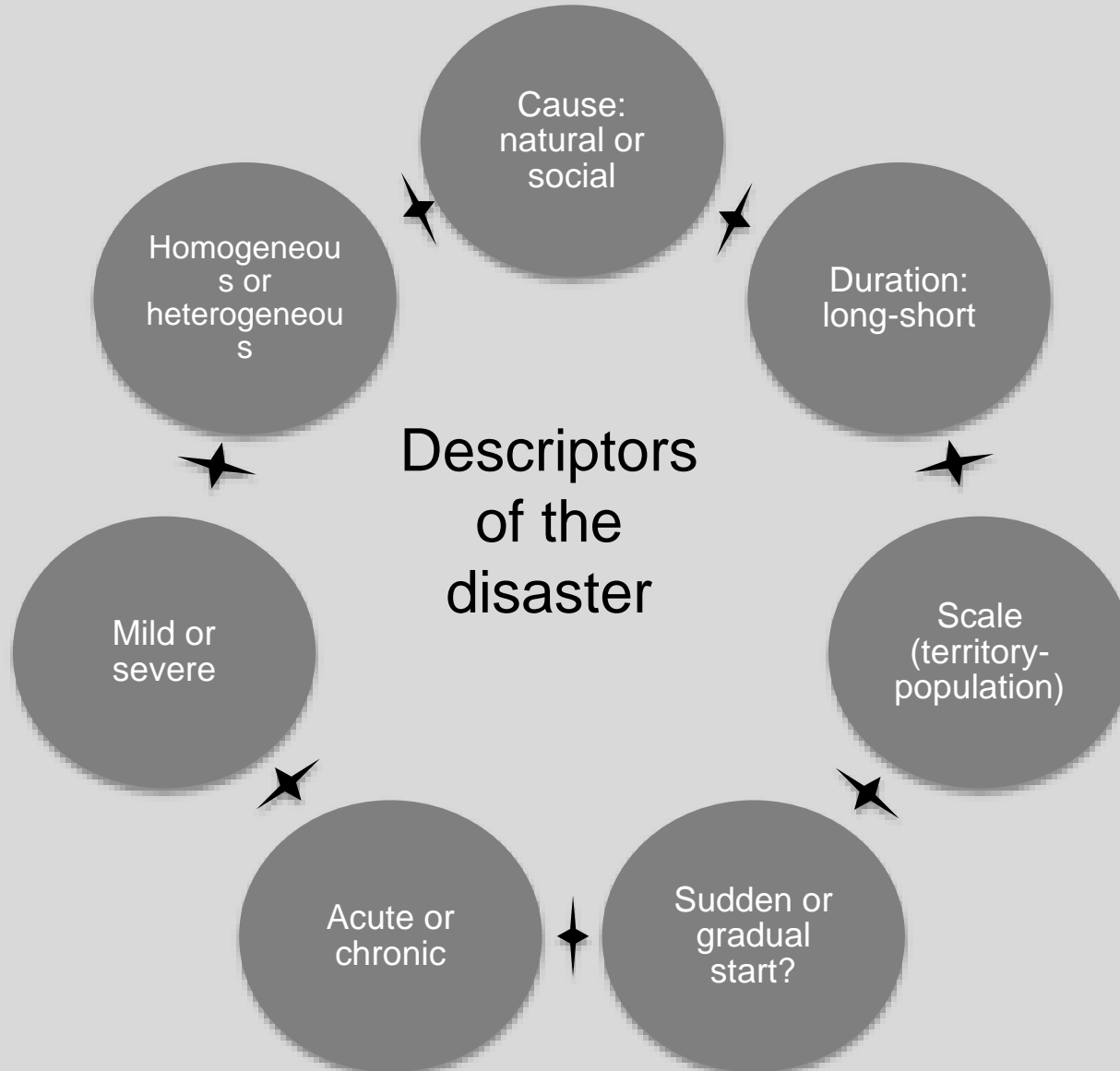
- What is 'disaster'?

Types of Disaster

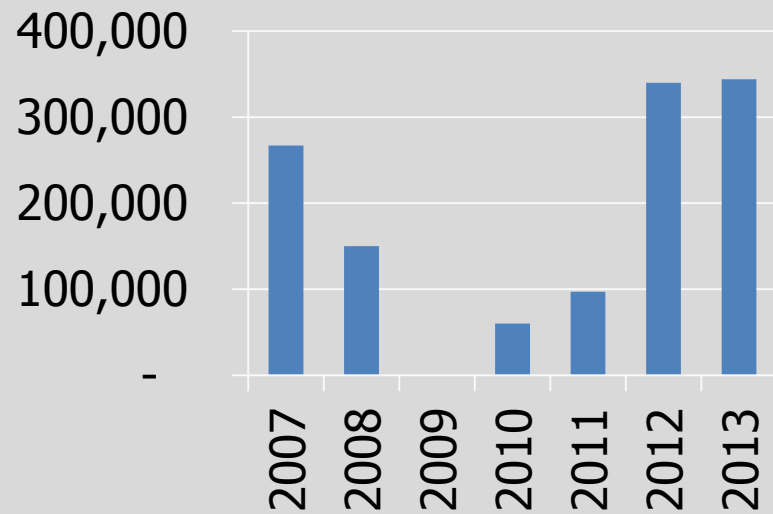
- Natural – Flood, drought, pest and disease
- Man-made: conflicts (civil, tribal, border and neighboring)



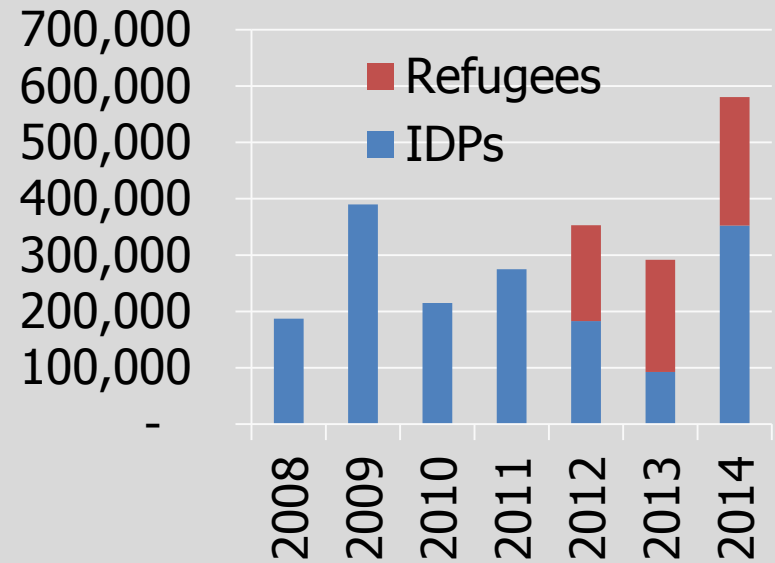
Step 3 - Understanding nature, dimension & impact of crisis / disaster (I)



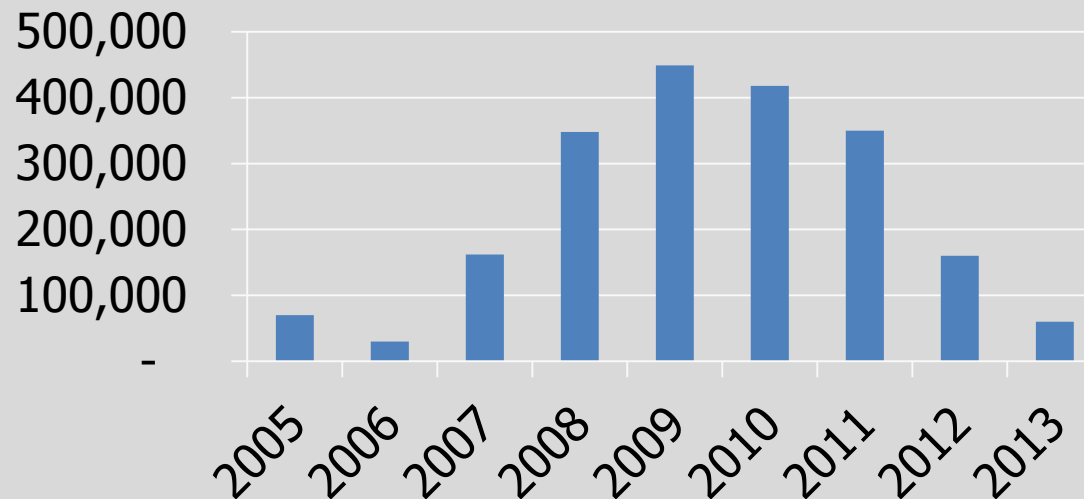
Impact of Flood, Conflict in population in South Sudan



Flood

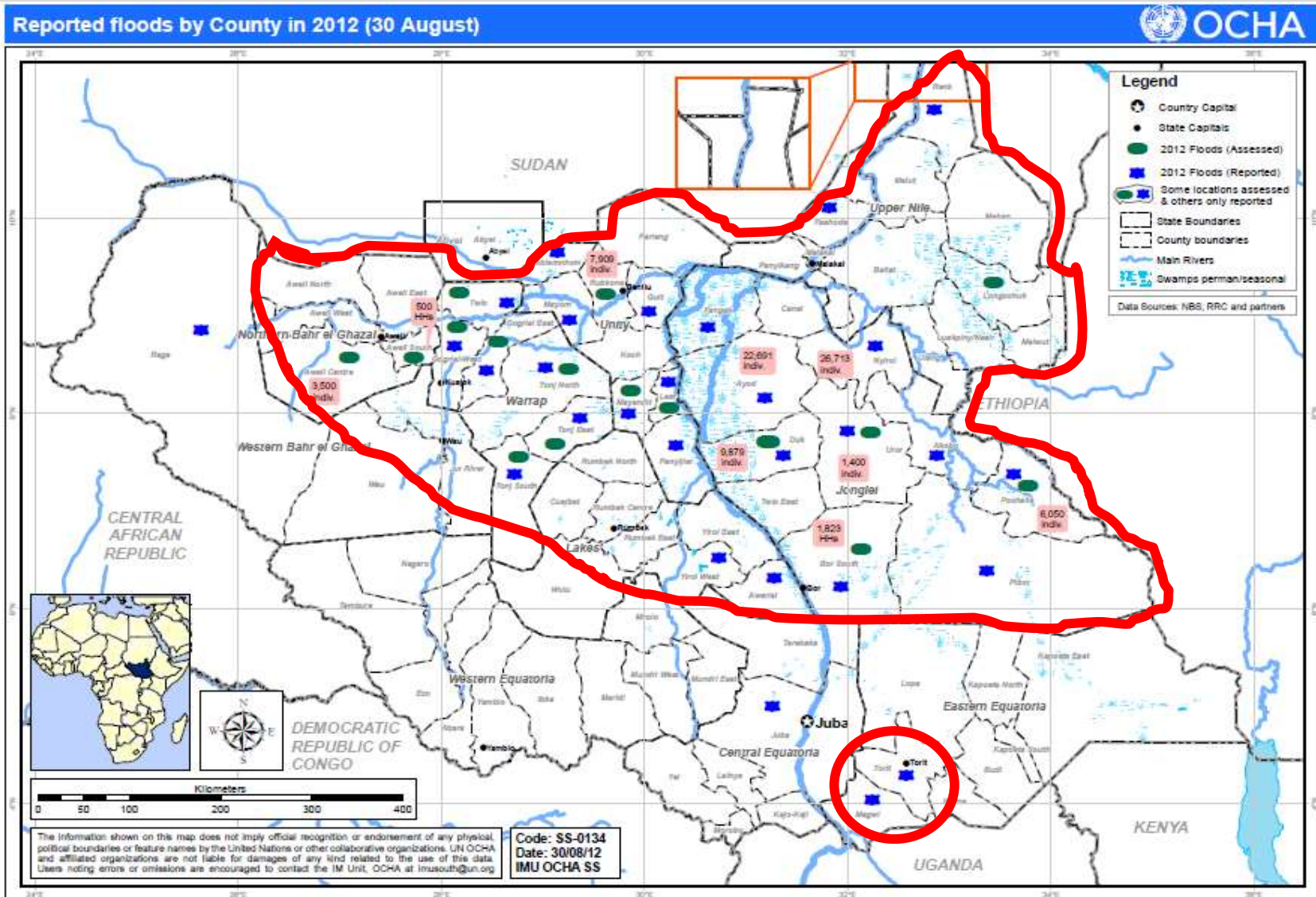


Conflict

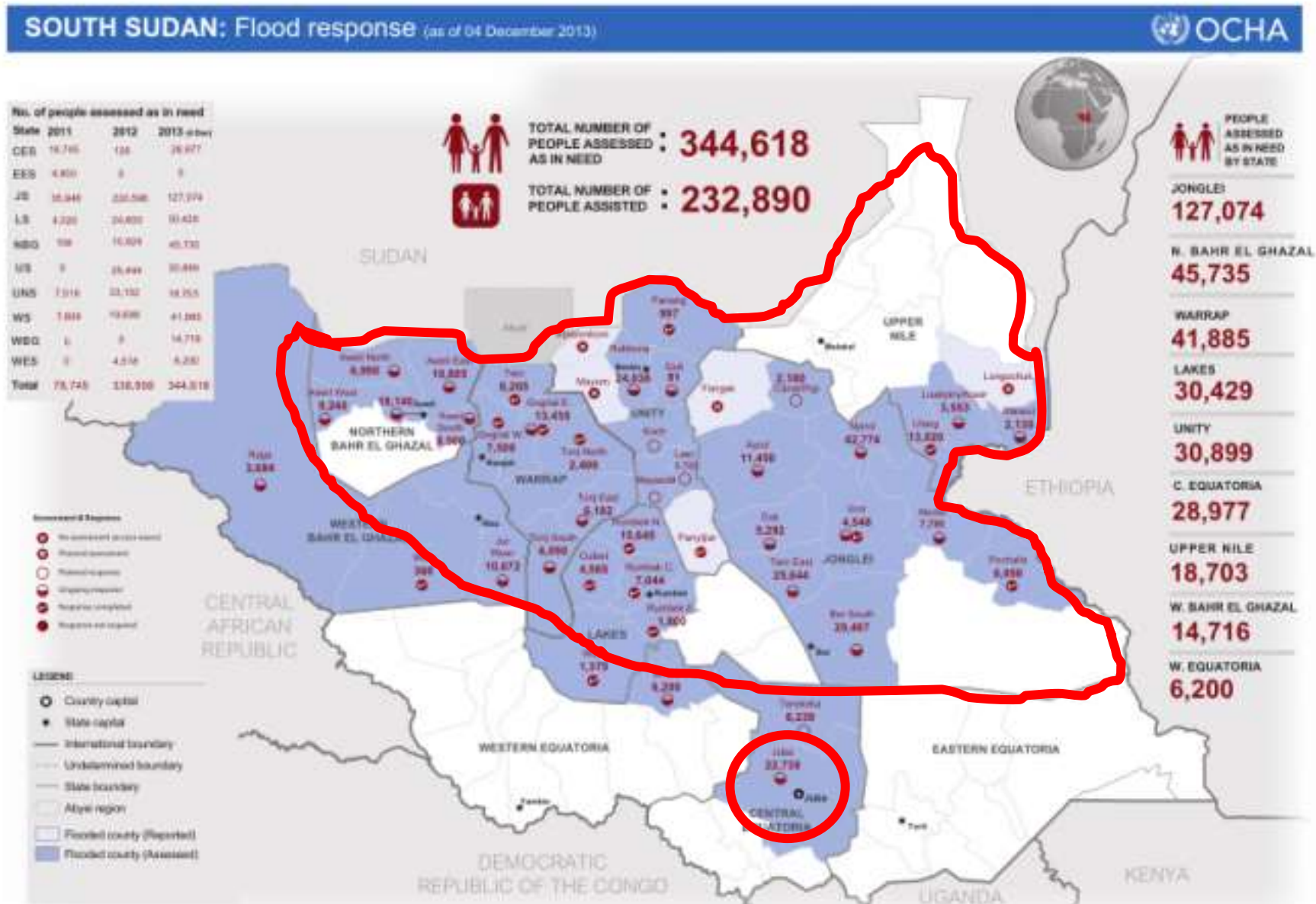


Post
Conflict

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



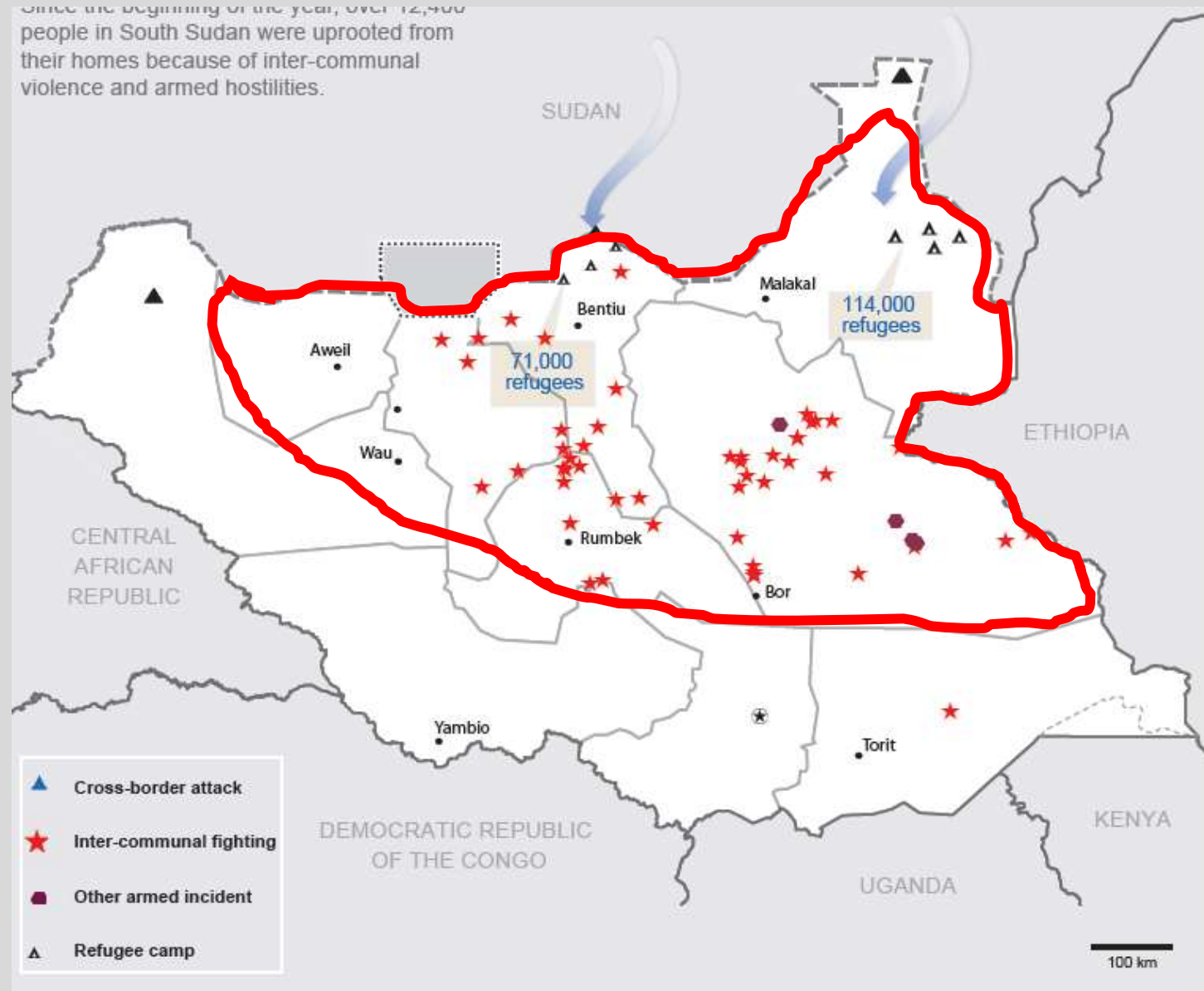
2013 floods



Credentia: 04 December 2013 **Sources:** NDS, OCHA, and partners **Feedback:** info@ndi.org ochamfeedback@ndi.org www.ndi.org/ochafeedback www.research4ni.org
The information and opinions shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or assistance by the United Nations. The boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

Conflict - Inter-tribal conflict

Since the beginning of the year, over 12,400 people in South Sudan were uprooted from their homes because of inter-communal violence and armed hostilities.



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

Understan
ding the
Seed
System
will help to
define &
implement
efficient
actions

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

1

Social & human capital impact and markets function

Different
disasters,
different
impacts

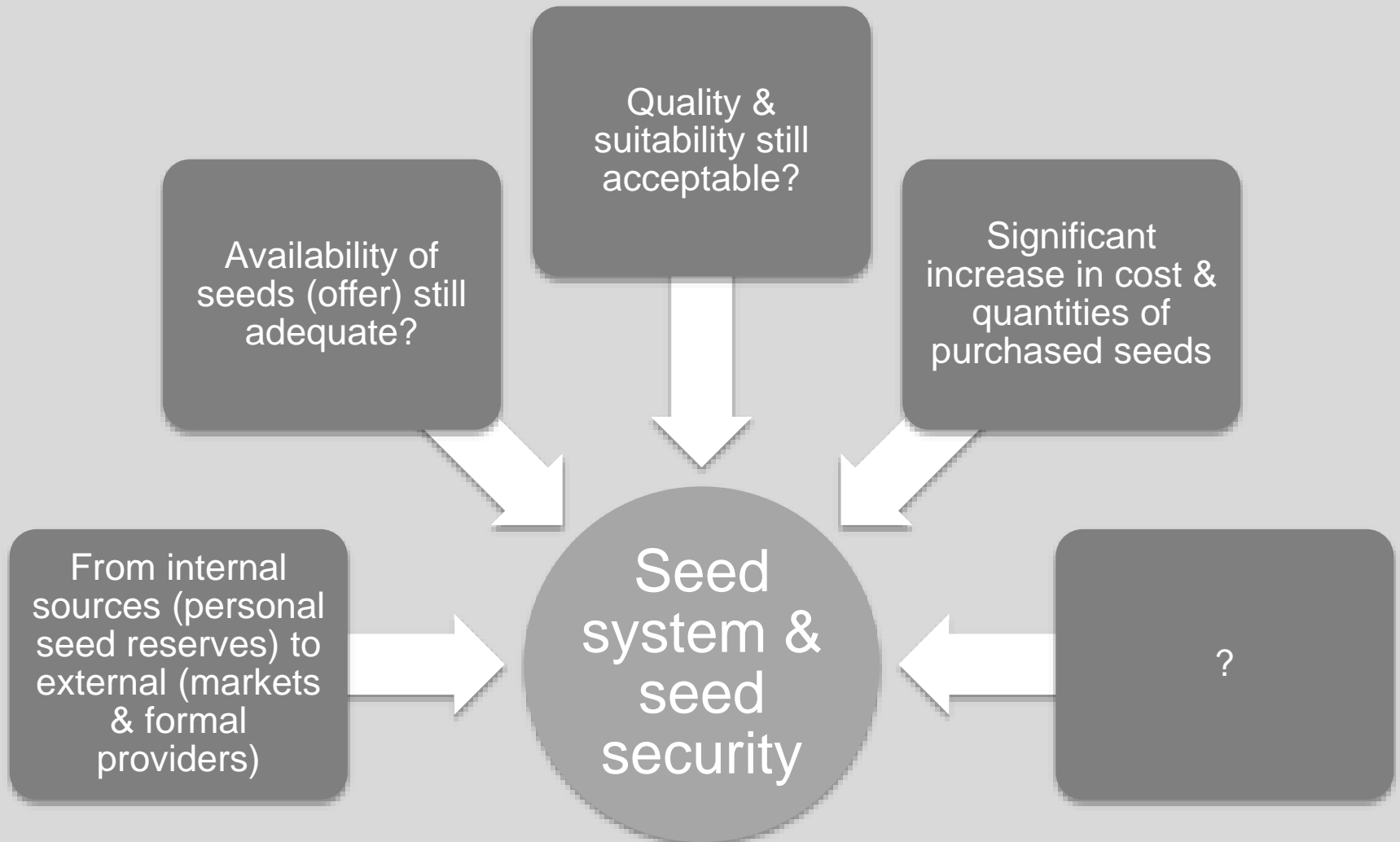
2

Direct & devastating impact on own saved seeds (personal & social networks)

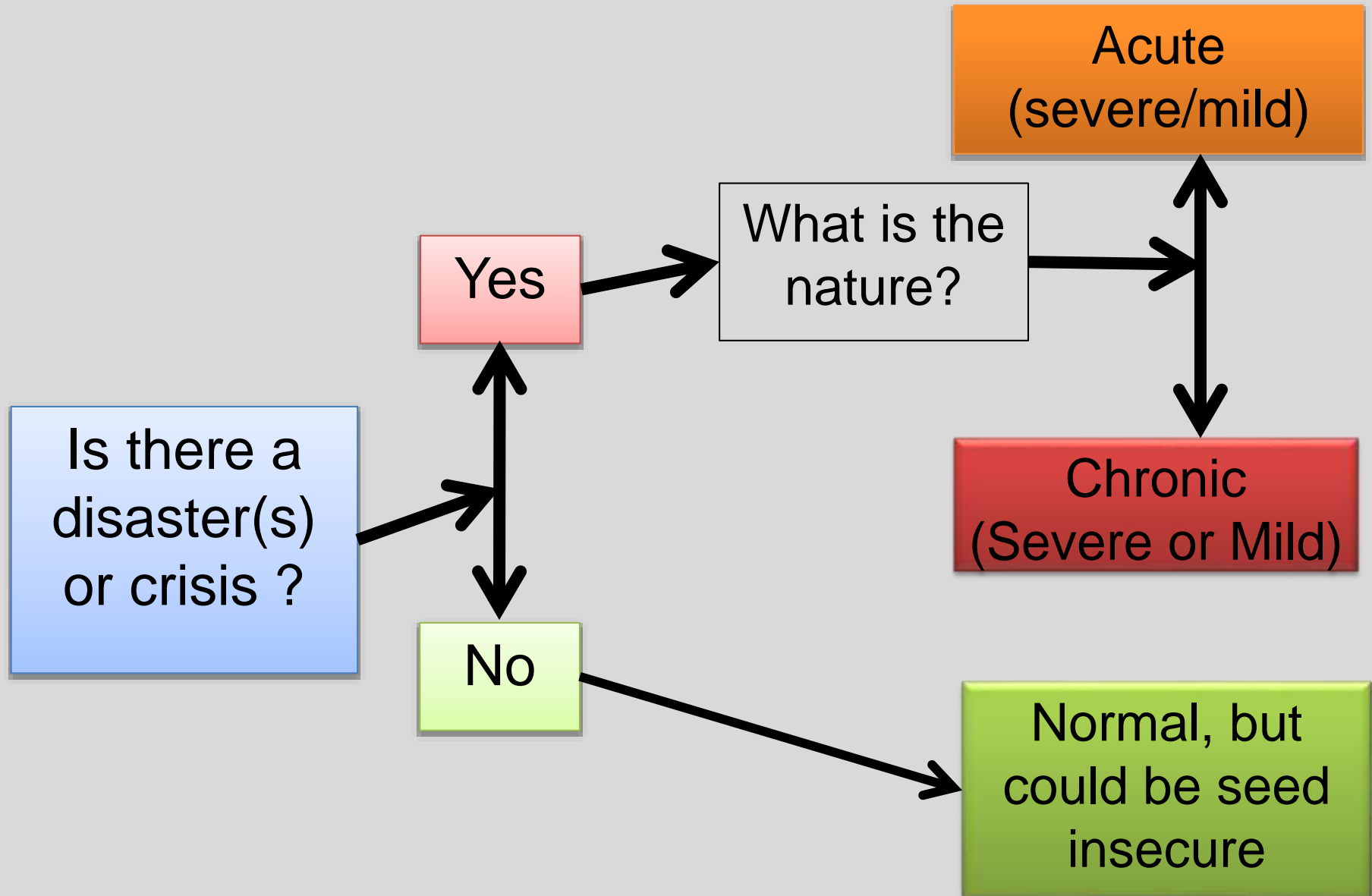
3

Direct & devastating impact on agricultural production (for self-consumption & trade)

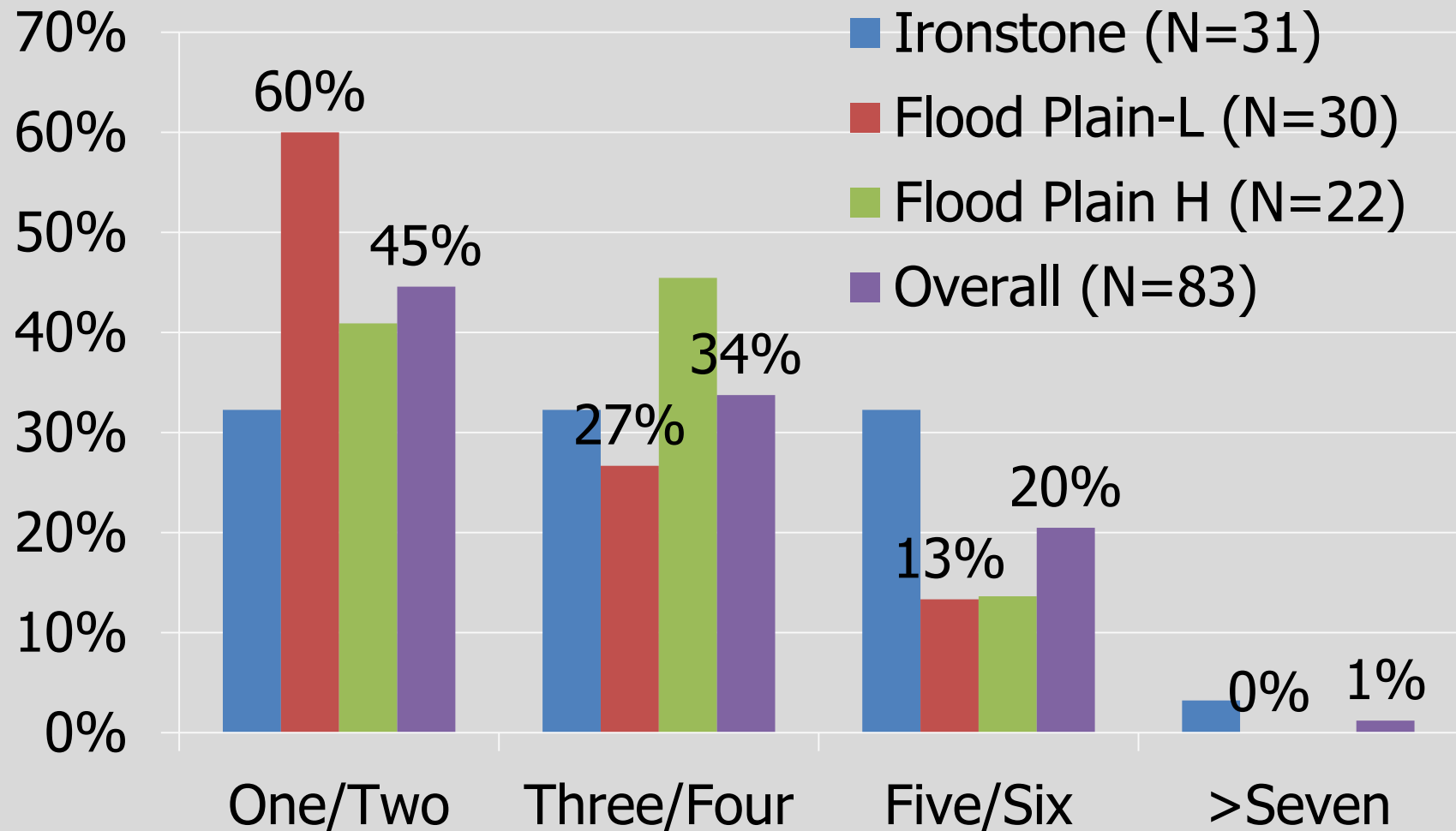
Step 3 - Understanding nature, dimension & impact of the crisis / disaster (IV)



Step 4 - Diagnosing seed security problem

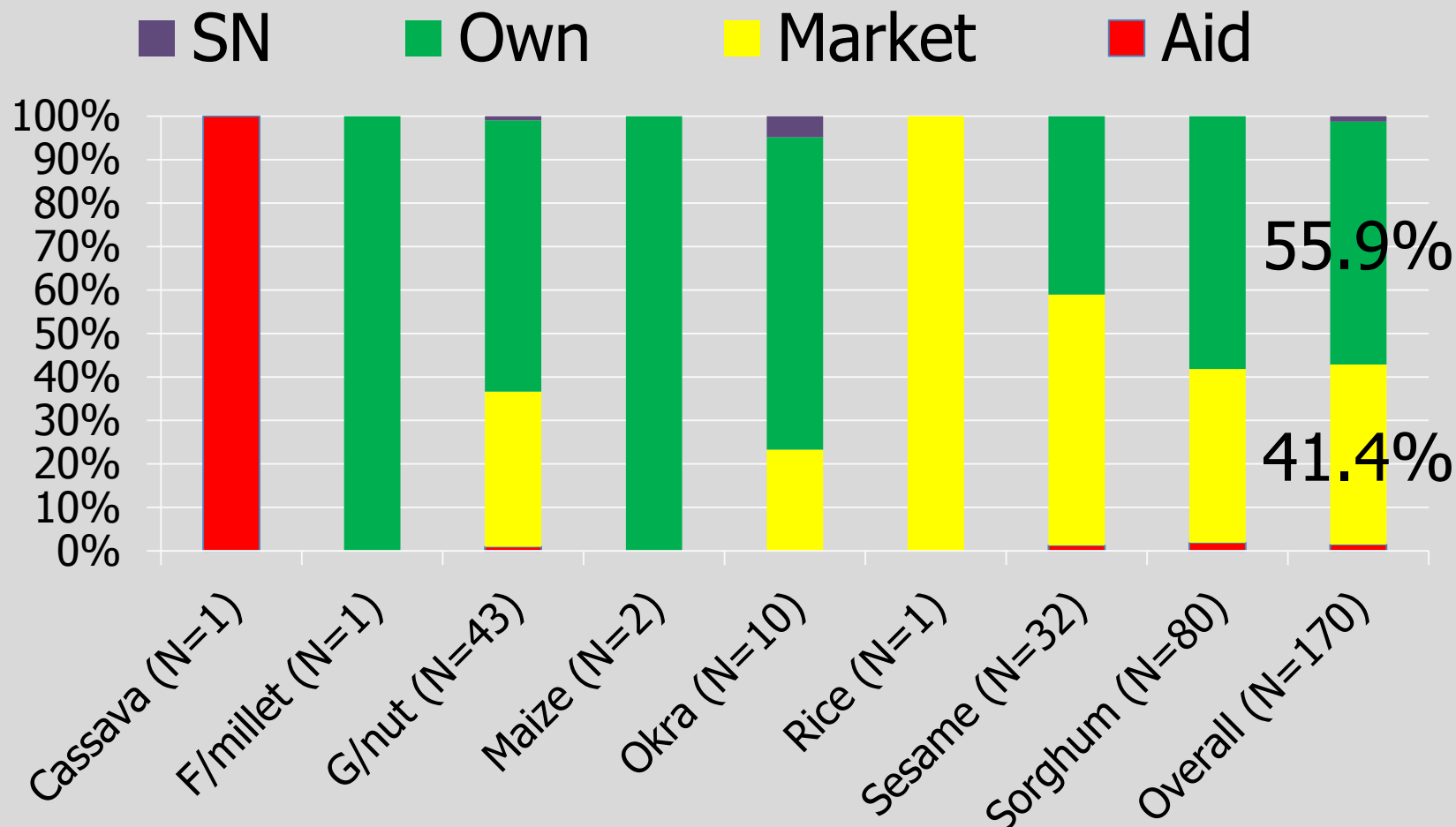


Step 4 – Diagnosing seed security problem in Chronic disaster- Examining Diversity in Crops - Resilience



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)

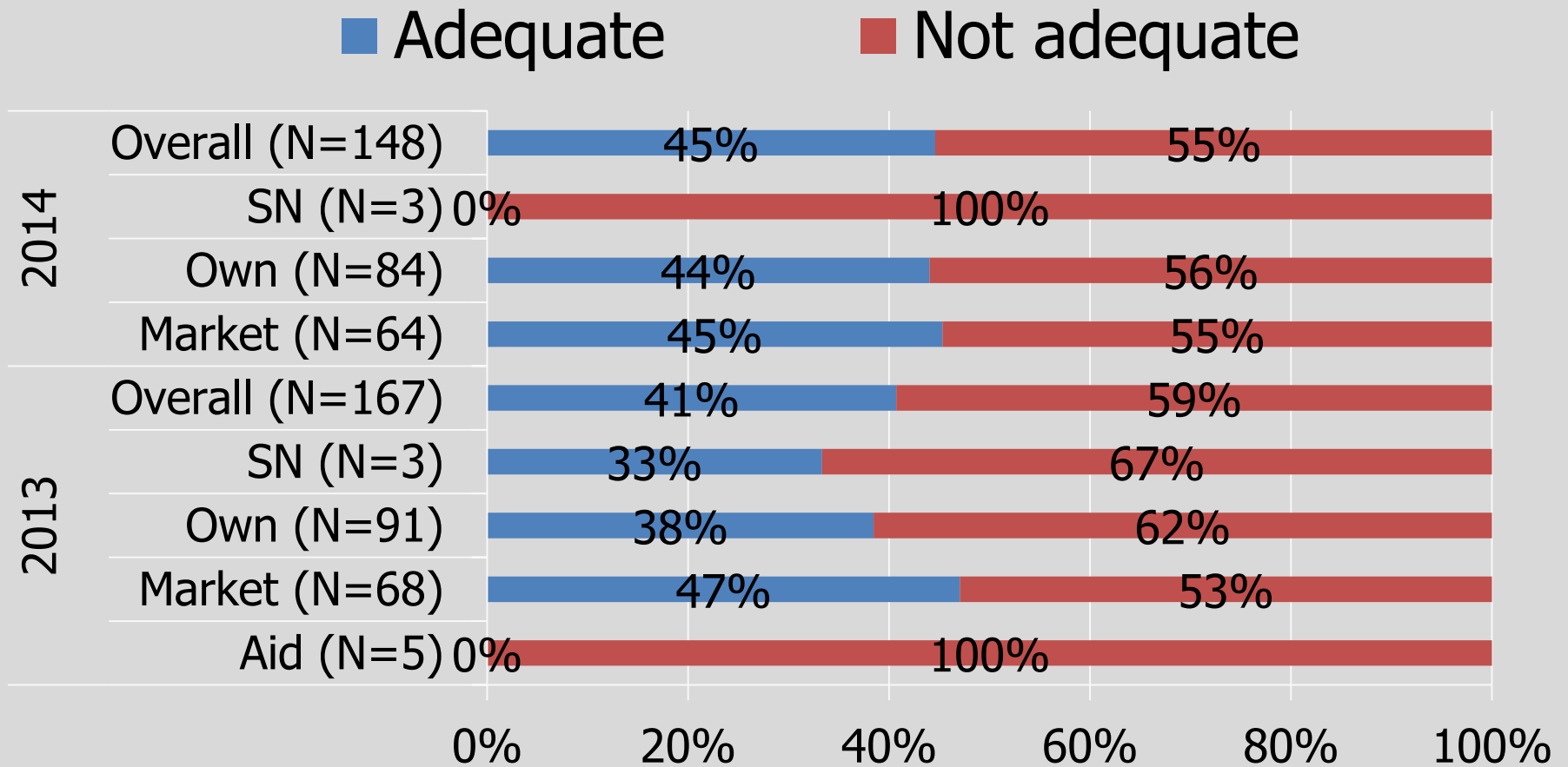
Step 4 – Diagnosing seed security problem in Acute Crisis

“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

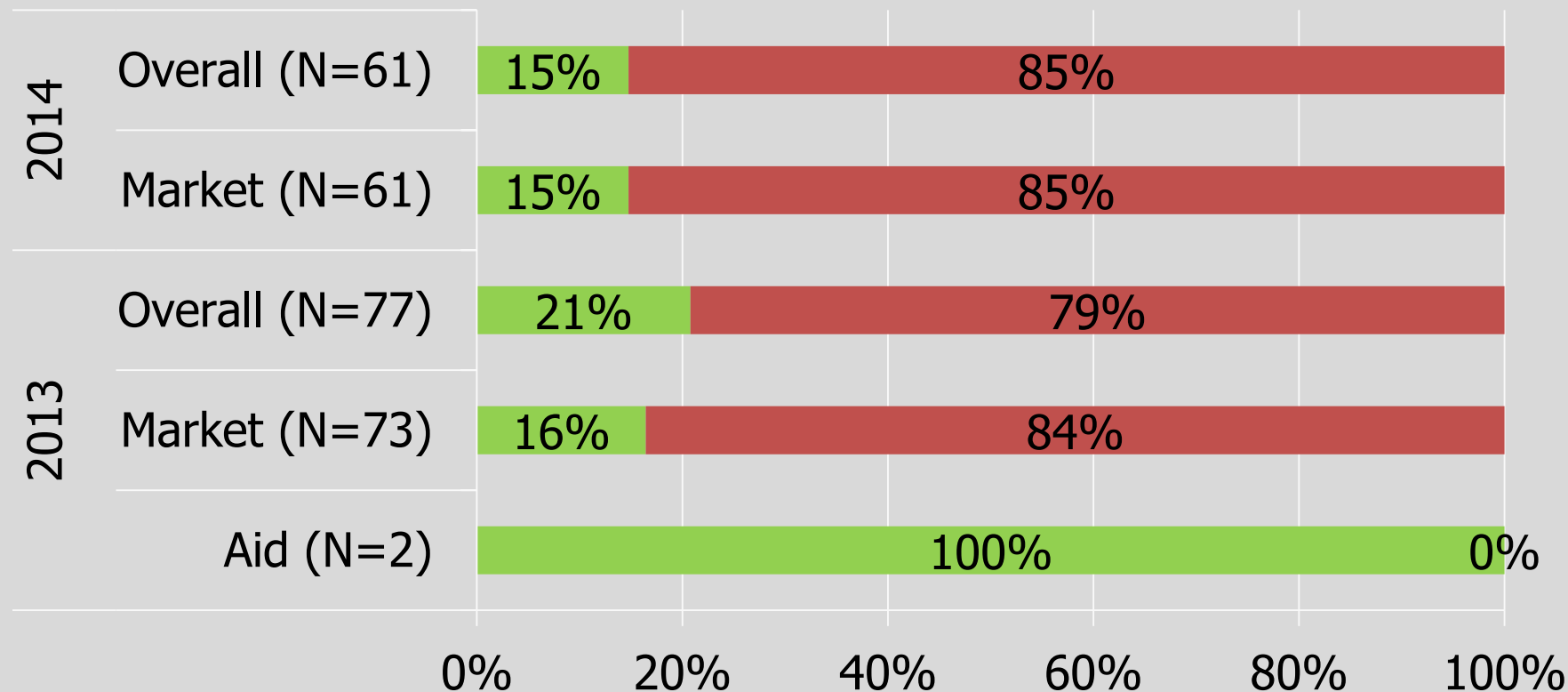


Availability (supply) : NBELG 2013

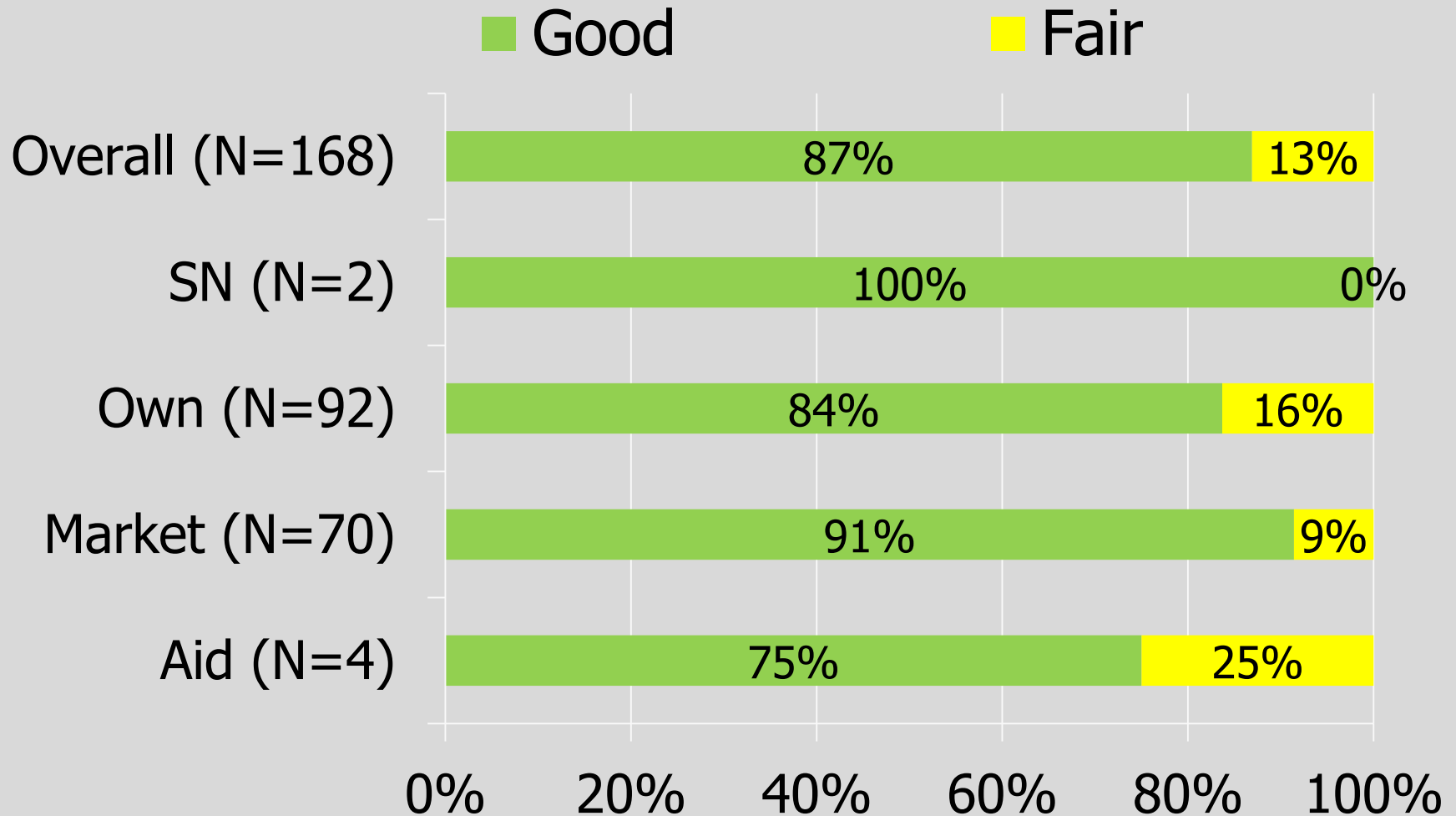
Step 4 – Diagnosing seed security problem in Chronic disaster (flood)- Access (price)

■ Affordable

■ High

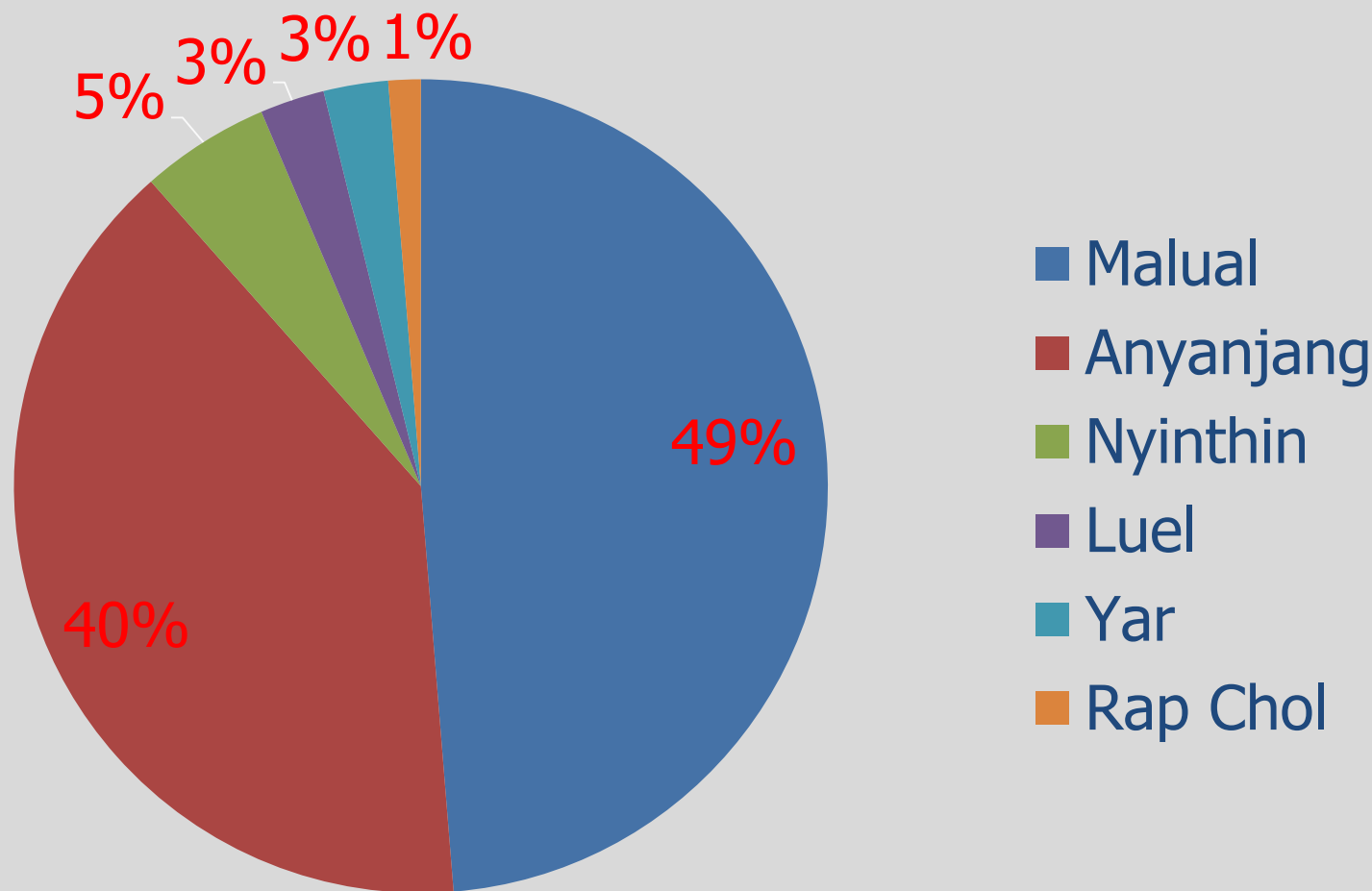


Step 4 – Diagnosing seed security problem in protracted crisis - Quality (germination)



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

Major Sorghum varieties in NBELG (N=78)



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

