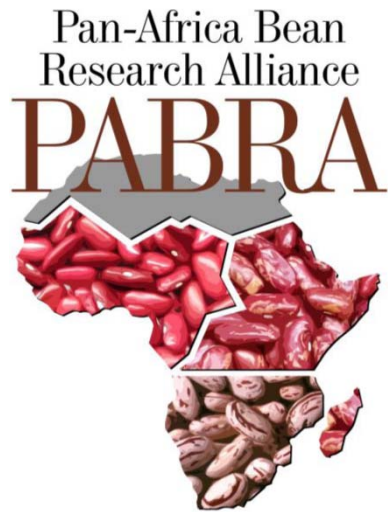





Bean Seed Production and Delivery: achievements and moving forward



Seed Systems Group members



Background


- ▶ Private companies 'seed supply is still lower (less than 5%) but **evidently growing**—However, limited to fewer and popular varieties / opportunistic markets – lack of economies of scale or unreliable
 - ▶ Price of certified seed > 2 USD in Kenya or 3 USD DRC while alternative source : QDS 1 USD and grain USD <1 (Tz)
 - ▶ The number of released varieties is increasing at higher rate (relevant genotypes or milestone!) no companies to handle all of them
 - ▶ Some of the genotypes are relevant to agro-ecological niche / socio-economic context
 - ▶ Decentralized seed systems (farmer based seed enterprise linked to local) still play a major role –to respond to local demand!
- 

2009–2013 Drive– based on seed access!

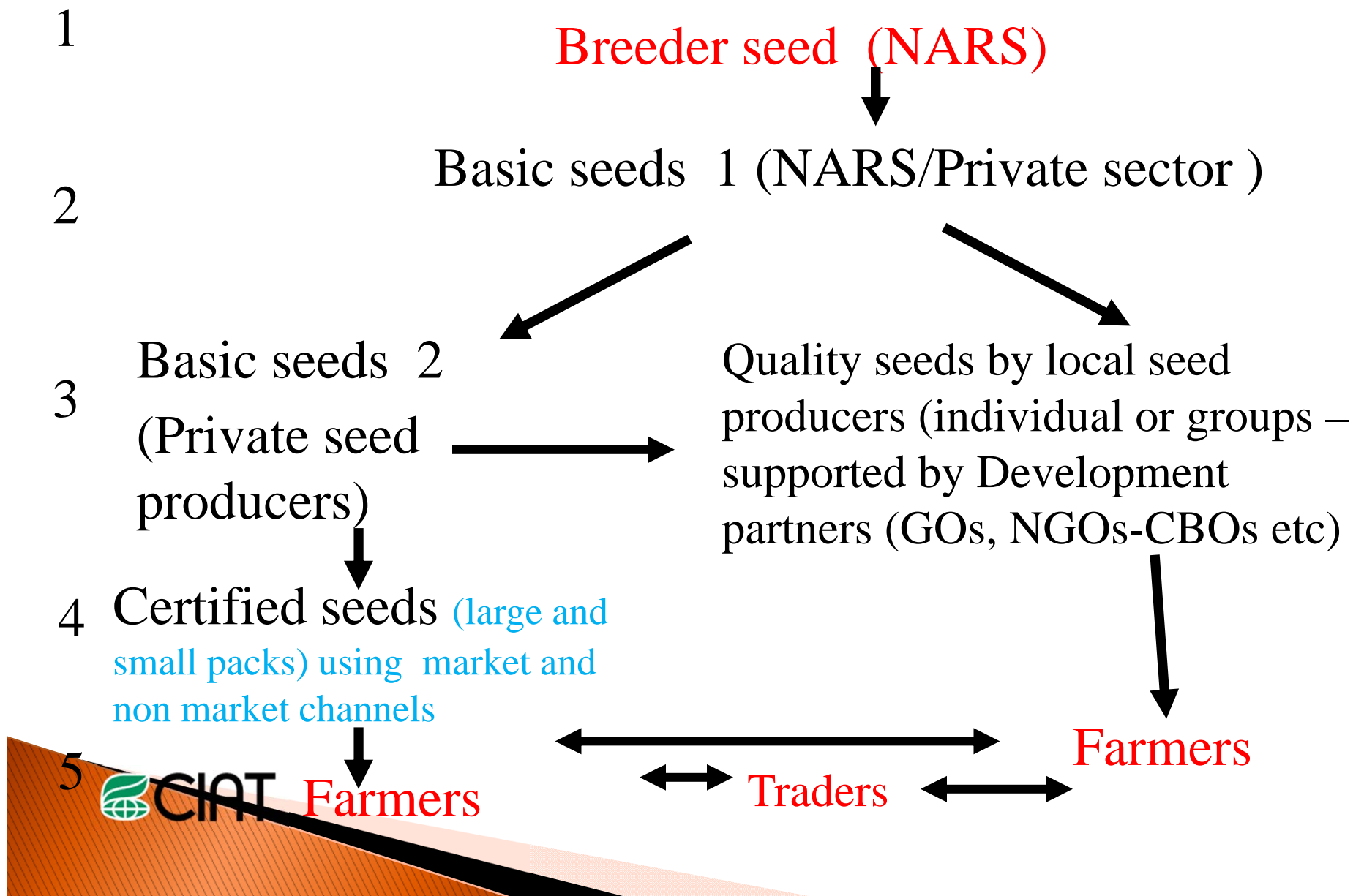
- ▶ 12,000,000 small holders (50%) Being women farmers



Objectives

- To collaborate with **partners** (NARS, private sector, NGOs, GOs, Producers' organizations, women's groups) to facilitate the scaling up and out of efficient seed system
- Test/develop **approaches** aiming at accelerating equitable seed production and delivery to a wider reach
 - Mainstream and scale up best approaches
 - Mobilize funds to advance/fine tune seed systems
- ▶ Target product /production zone based on
- Productivity/hunger reduction (climbing beans)/agro-ecology zones (spill over to market- but not as driver expect Ethiopia)
 - Market niche products,
 - Nutrition (micronutrient-rich varieties)
- 

Integrated/pluralistic seed system for wider impact



Reaching out to higher numbers (particularly women/poor) with small packs



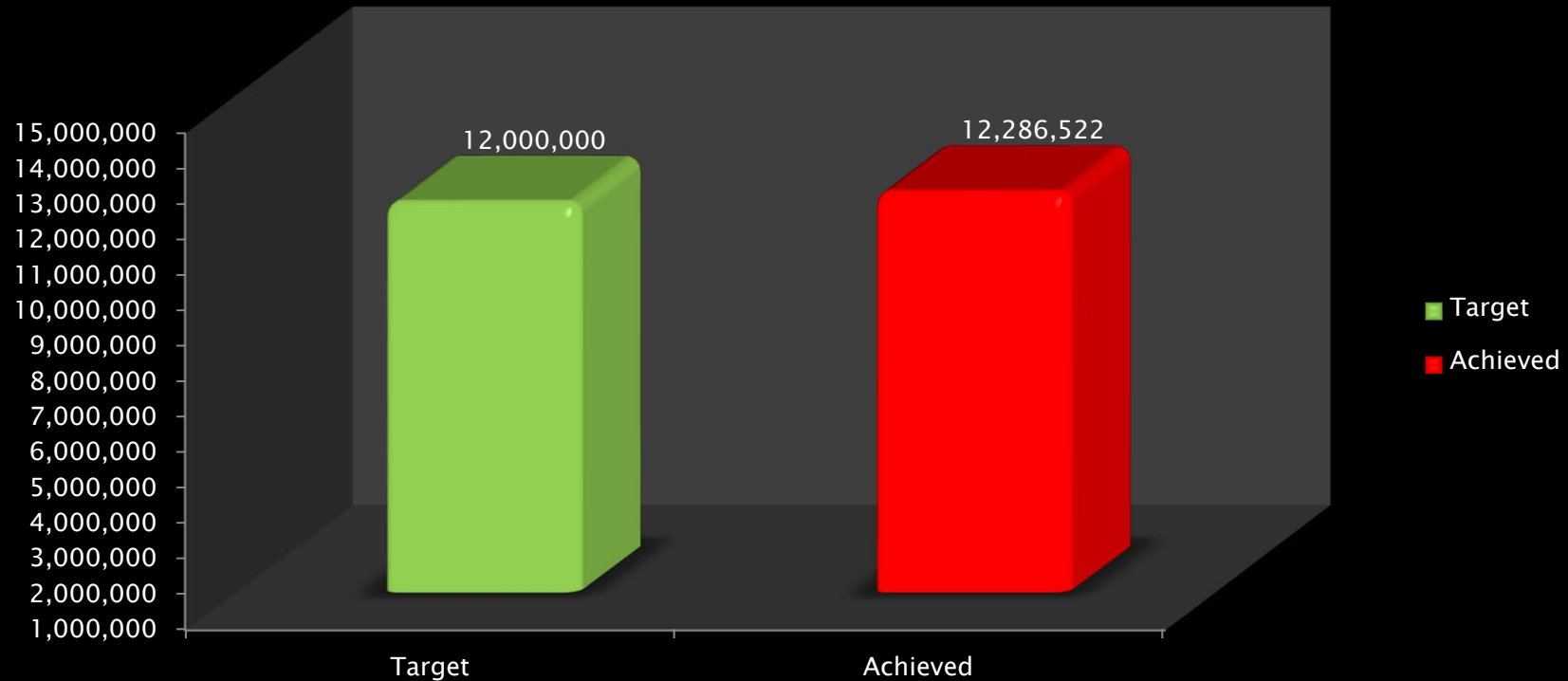
Simple maths : 1 ton of bean seed

Pack size	Number of packs
50 kg	20
25 kg	40
10 kg	100
5 kg	200
2 kg	500
1 kg	1,000
500 g	2,000
250 g	4,000
100 g	10,000

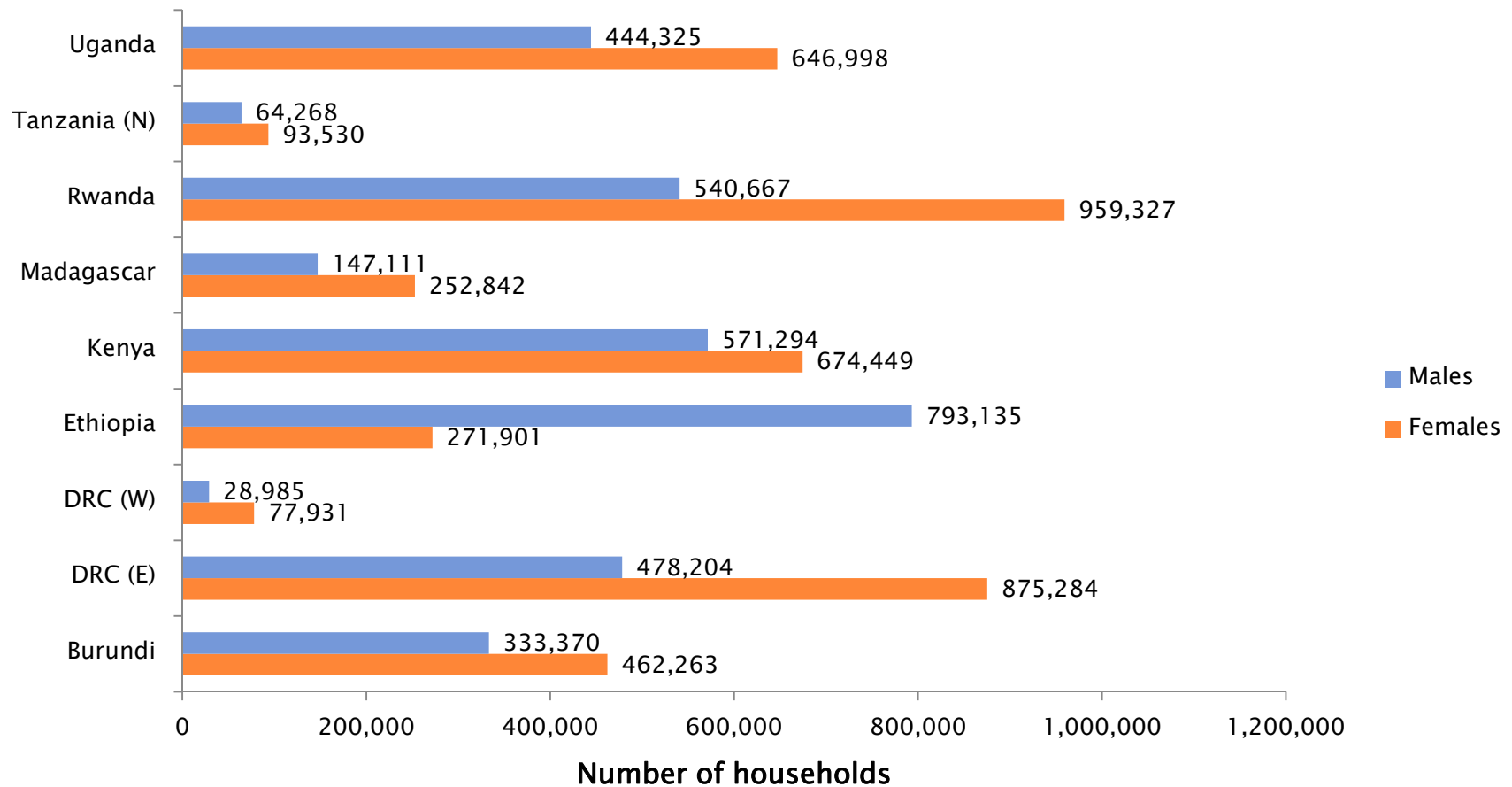
Customers centered packs

Drive/road map : see access and impact !

Target : households bean seed in three networks (2009–2013)



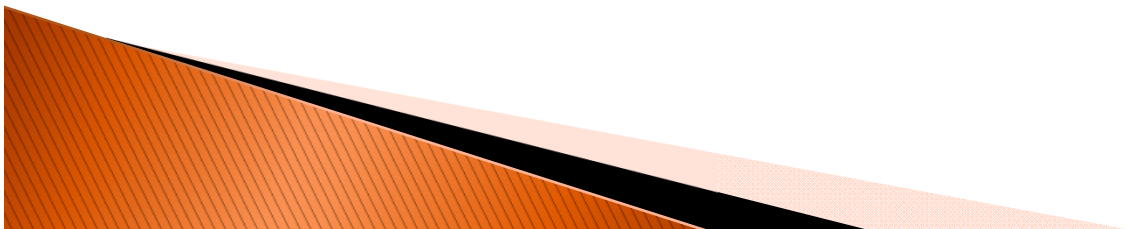
Number of household accessing seed in ECABREN Region 2009–2013



7,724,885 (56% Women)

How did it work?

- ▶ Mainstream the best approaches across bean projects e.g. integrated and pluralistic seed systems
 - – PABRA opted to catalyze the process/partners investment
 - matching support
 - – seed systems became part of every project
 - – partnership establishment–became *a la mode*
 - – Demand increase – basic seed to partners (e.g. Ethiopia, Burundi)
- ▶ Increasingly flexible seed regulation for legumes e.g. QDS in Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania
- ▶ Cross border seed movement to quicken variety dissemination e.g. MAC 44 from Rwanda to Burundi

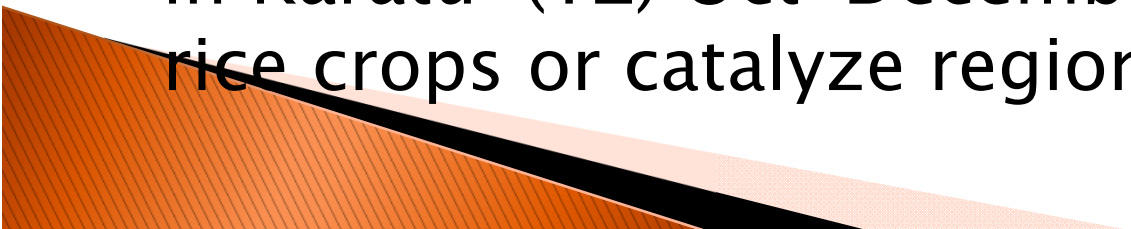


How did it happen?

PABRA seed systems increasingly attracting some major donor e.g. Beside TLII, BMGF interested in other individual country seed project

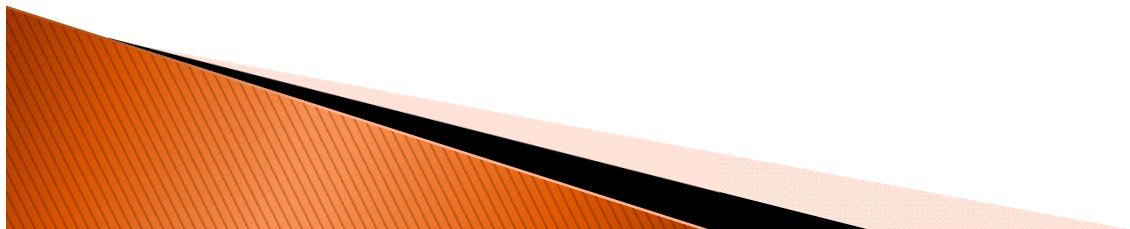


Emerging scenarios /expanding bean crops

- ▶ Increasing number of released varieties
 - ▶ Increasing number of commercial interest in beans grain with specific market class demand over large coverage (corridor)
 - ▶ Farmers commercialization (**marketable varieties and households food security varieties**)
 - ▶ Increasing demand of professionalization and growth of small and medium seed enterprises
 - ▶ Cross legumes seed business
 - ▶ Target growth window opportunity e.g. JESICA in Karatu (TZ) Oct–December) or between two rice crops or catalyze regional partnership
- 

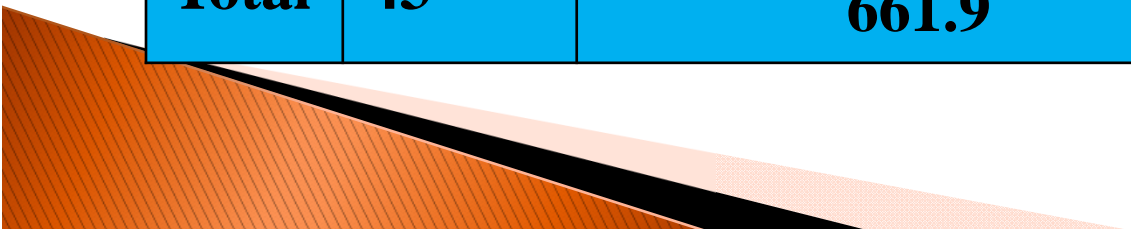
Released varieties 2003–2013 in some countries

County	Number	Supplied
Burundi	31 (8 about to be released 2014)	?
Ethiopia	35	8
Kenya	>25!	?
Rwanda	25	25?
Uganda	29 (11 in 2012)	Less than 10



Some seed systems parameters in Ethiopia

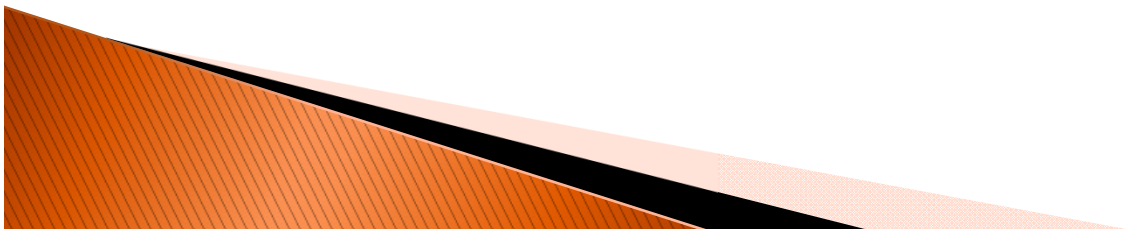
Year	No of varieties	Amount of basic seed distributed (NBRP + partners) (tons)	No of farmers reached (NBRP + Partners)
2008	15	122.4	134404
2009	7	112.2	114847
2010	8	98.9	342664
2011	7	95.5	406450
2012	6	232.9	510400
Total	43	661.9	1387803



Emerging scenarios in micro-nutrient rich varieties

Highly palatable and yielding
Highly marketable
Easily sold than consumed

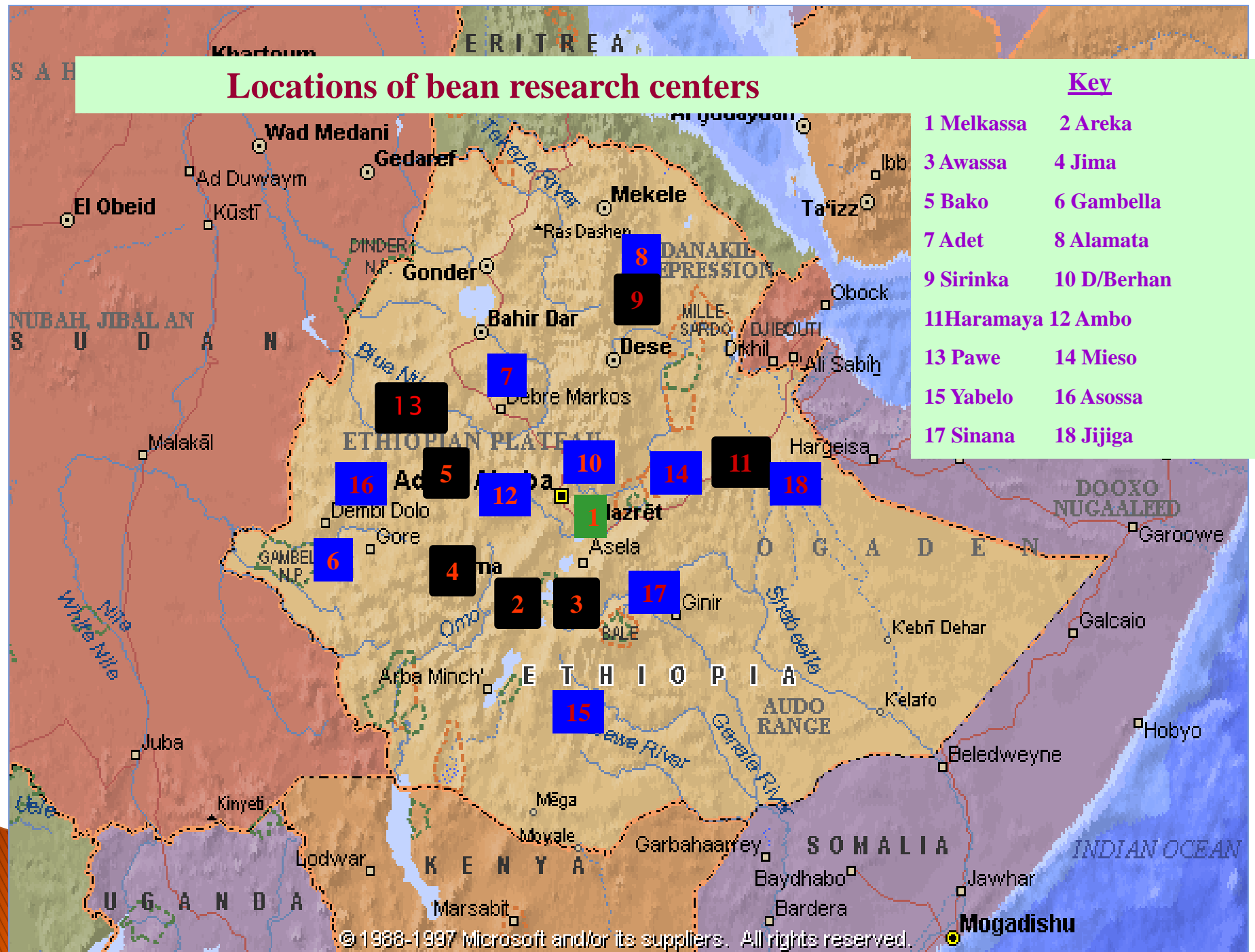
Challenge :
Should fortify non highly marketable (easily consumed at households)



Locations of bean research centers

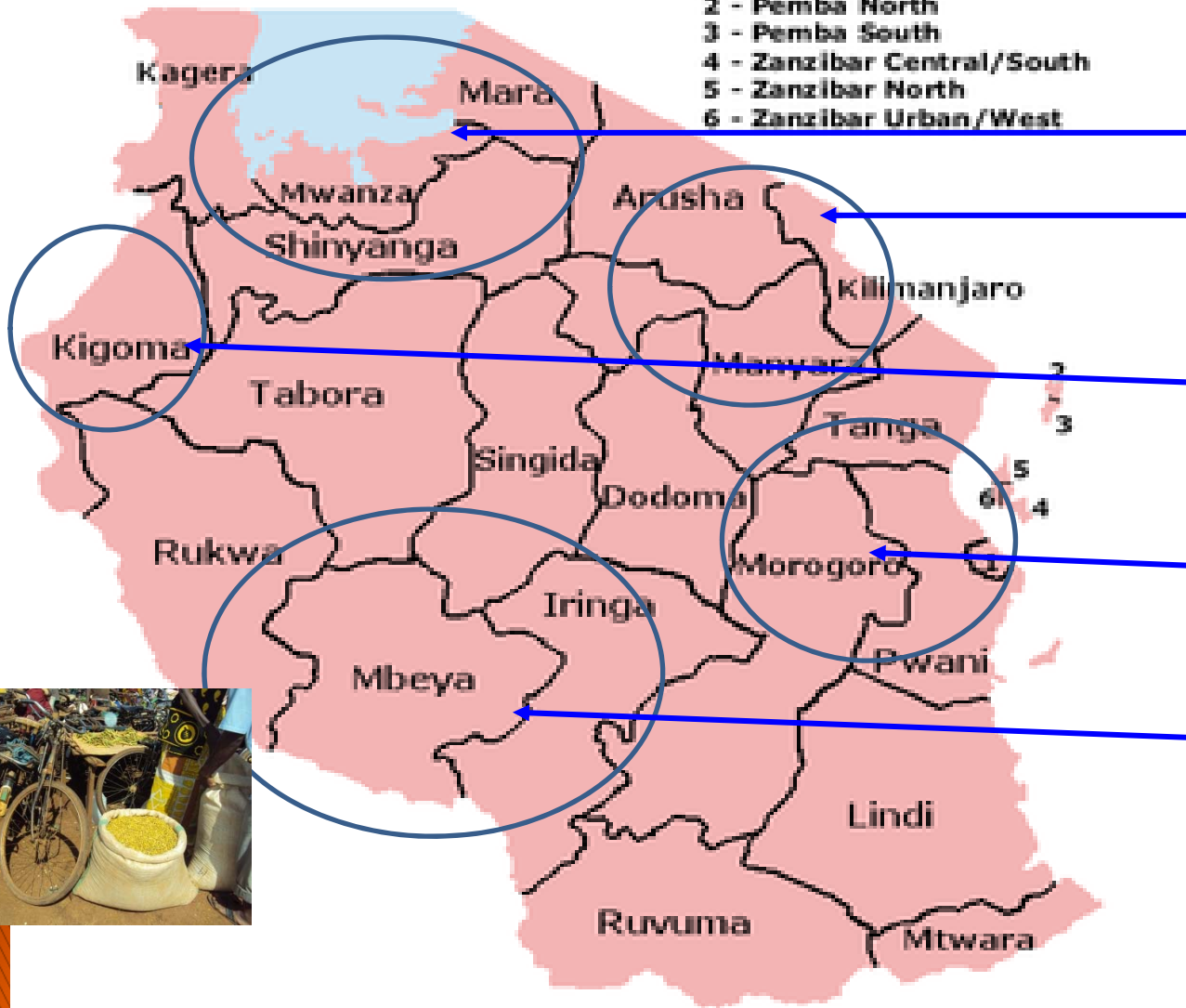
Key

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 Melkassa | 2 Areka |
| 3 Awassa | 4 Jima |
| 5 Bako | 6 Gambella |
| 7 Adet | 8 Alamata |
| 9 Sirinka | 10 D/Berhan |
| 11 Haramaya | 12 Ambo |
| 13 Pawe | 14 Mieso |
| 15 Yabelo | 16 Asossa |
| 17 Sinana | 18 Jijiga |



Seed systems linked to market in Tanzania

- 1 - Dar es Salaam
- 2 - Pemba North
- 3 - Pemba South
- 4 - Zanzibar Central/South
- 5 - Zanzibar North
- 6 - Zanzibar Urban/West



- 1, Lake Zone
- 2. Northern Zone
- 3. Western Zone
- 4. Eastern Zone
- 5. Southern Highlands



Target growth period opportunity /corridor



Example :possibility of scaling up beans– linking to market /policy



Seed systems for household/local seed demand /genetic diversity



Seed systems responsive to local bean demand

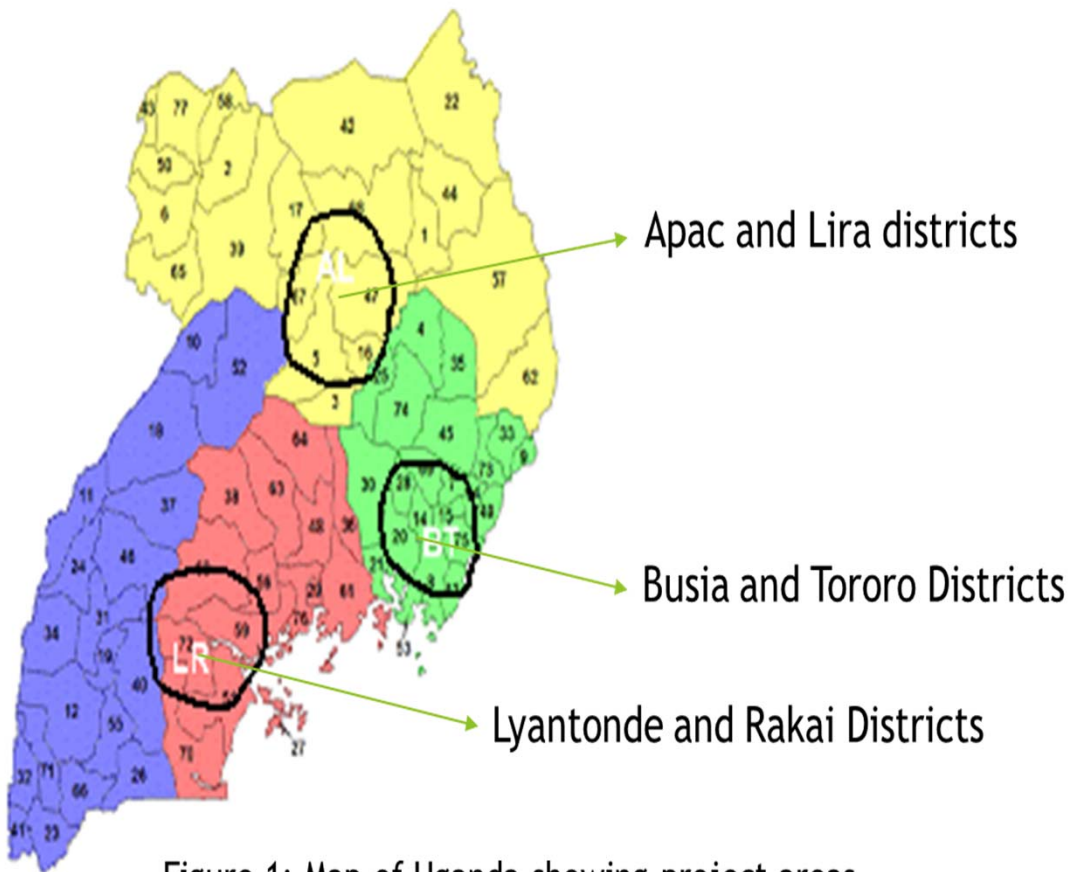



Figure 1: Map of Uganda showing project areas.

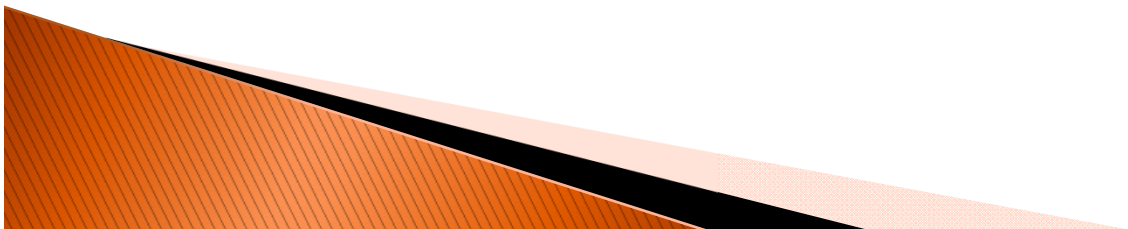
WHICH WAY TO GO?

- ▶ We still have to use a pluralist approach :

 - ▶ Decentralized seed system linked to participatory variety selection (PVS) targeting women and minority
 1. Nutrition
 2. Women poverty alleviation (local market)
 3. Small agro-ecological niches and local market
 - ▶ Professionalize decentralized producers – entrepreneurship, market ad business skills–
Enock
 - ▶ Large/medium scale producers targeting marketable volume
- 

Acknowledgements

- ▶ FATD, SDC, BMGF, AGRA, Government, ASARECA, McKnight Foundation
- ▶ All PABRA Members
 - NARS, Gos
 - CIAT
 - NGOs, CBOs
 - Private seed companies
 - Farmer groups/organisations



Thanks: in seed systems, there is always room serve more farmers!

