

# Seed Security and Resilience: Gender perspectives

### Shawn McGuire







# A. Seed Security

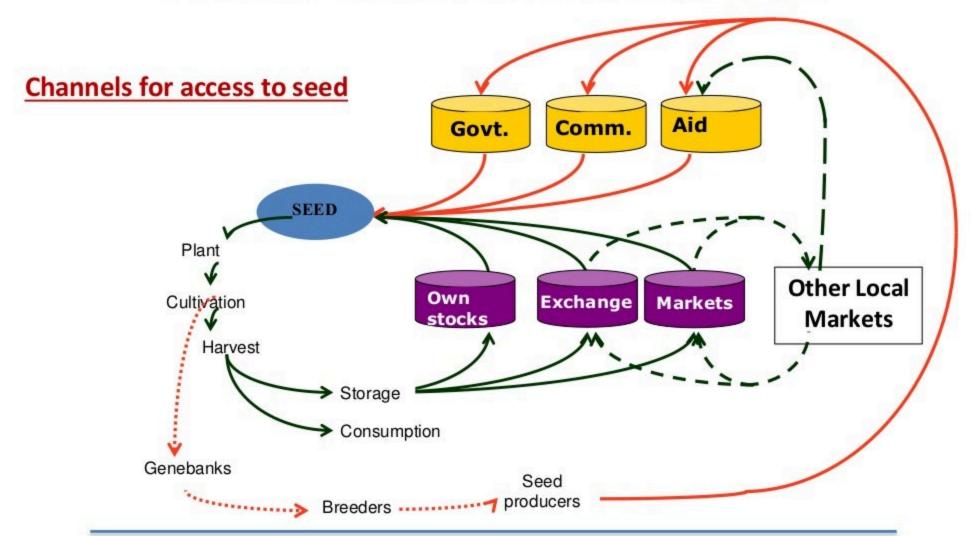
= Farmers are able to access the quality seeds and planting materials they desire at time of sowing

### 3 dimensions

- Availability is there seed in the area, at time of sowing?
- 2. Access can farmers buy / barter / borrow seed (also, related knowledge)?
- 3. Quality
  - Genetic adapted to environments, traits farmers want?
  - Seed healthy, free of contaminants, can germinate?

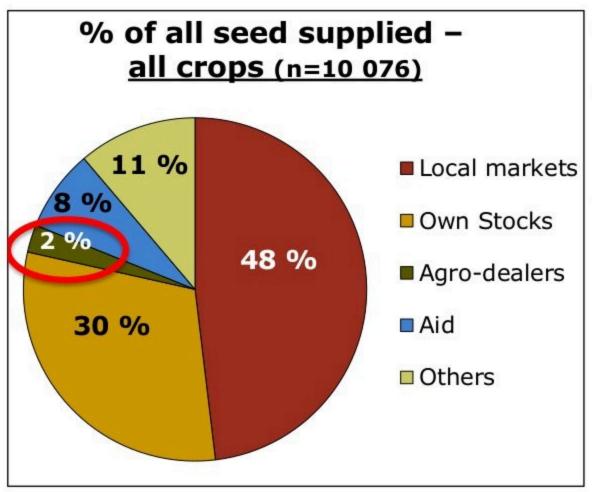


# Formal and informal systems





### Seed sources smallholders use



- Informal sources dominate
- Purchase is important
  mostly in local markets
- Farmer-farmer exchange?



(Data from: Haiti, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, South Sudan,

Democratic Republic of the Congo; McGuire and Sperling, 2016)



## Gender and seed security

Availabilty – (not normally limiting)

<u>Gender:</u> Which crop? E.g. vegetative, neglected / underutilised?

ACCESS – frequently a constraint

<u>Gender:</u> Purchasing power, information channels, mobility, links to financial or policy support

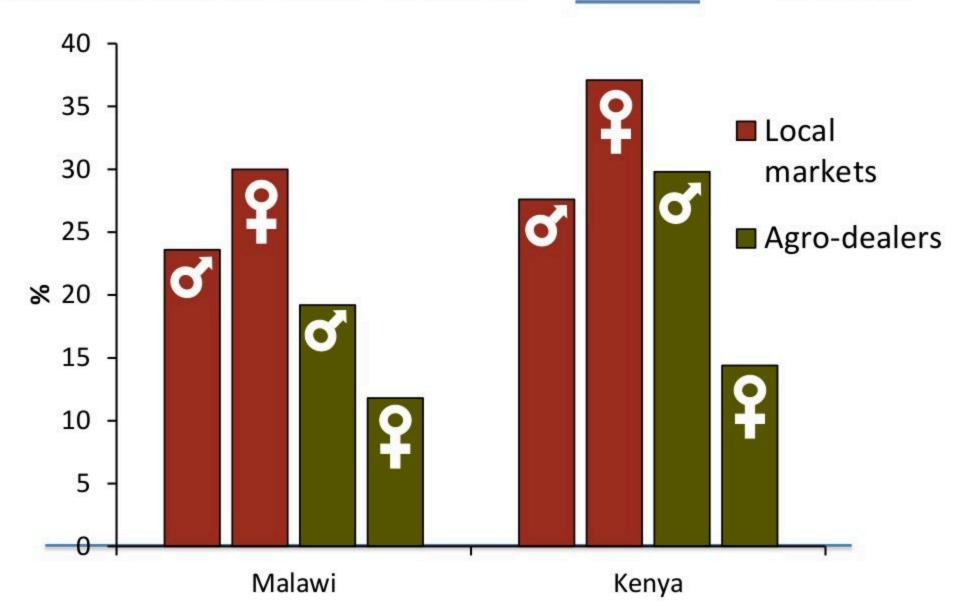
Quality – can be a constraint

**Gender:** linked to access; support for on-farm storage,

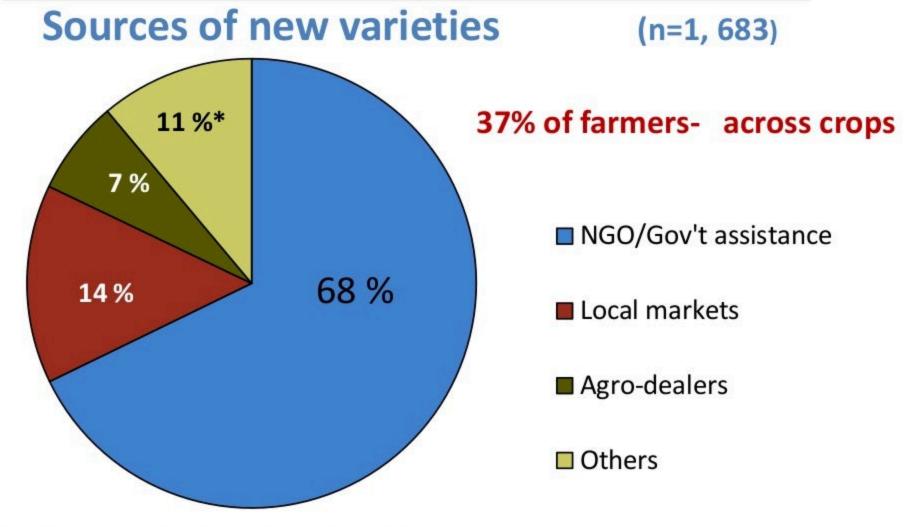










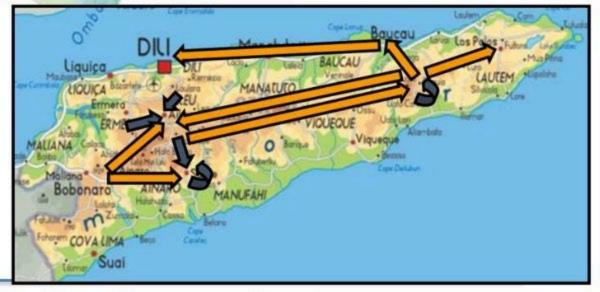


\* Incl.: social networks 7.5%; contract growers 0.2% community seed groups 1.7%; other 1.7%



### Makueni, Kenya

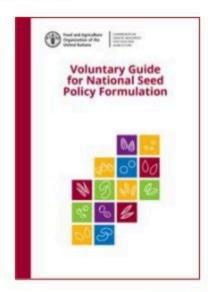
- sources for maize (circles)
- supply corridor for beans (line)

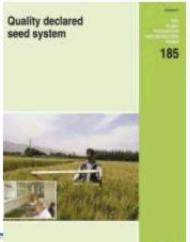




### **B. Quality Declared Seed / Planting Material**

- Some countries have adopted: Quality Declared Seed / Planting Material
- Aim: expand reach of formal system (geography, crops, producers);
  fill gaps; bring quality seed to smallholders at affordable prices
- Successes in Uganda production of legume QDS expanded, prices lower than Certified seed
- Potential to improve access, expand market opportunities?
- Needs access to Foundation seed, technical and institutional support, an enabling environment, effective distribution and marketing
- Many questions remain, particularly around farmer demand, benefits, impact on diversification







### C. Resilience

### FAO's Resilience strategy has 4 pillars

- Enable the environment policy frameworks and institutions
- 2. Watch to Safeguard early warning systems
- Apply Risk and vulnerability reduction measures Seed security, natural resource management, adaptation planning
- Prepare and respond seed reserves, contingency plans; humanitarian assistance, social protection





## Resilience and seed systems

 Diversity important –germplasm, channels, business models

 Range of flexible responses needed → crop and variety portfolios, farmer choice

 Comes via Systems, not assets: Not only a variety trait



## Some areas for action

- Identifying varieties suited to different scenarios: 'crop/seed systems in reserve';
- 2. Enhancing availability of diverse varieties;
- 3. Ensuring access to diverse seed, for vulnerable;
- Information systems to build knowledge of all seed chain actors of supply, demand, adaptation - and continued learning;
- 5. Expand crop/variety repertoires, seek opportunities. Linking seed systems to dynamic elements – e.g. commercial opportunities, crossing geographic boundaries



# **Examples**

- Demonstration plots, Farmer Field Schools, seed fairs
- Decentralize and diversify seed production
- Supporting access: use diverse supply channels
- Supporting access: financial services, social protection. Also - insurance? Unconditional cash?
- ICT Early warning systems, market information
- Regional harmonization of seed policies



### **Practical tools**



A <u>six-module Toolkit</u> to support the development of farmer-led and smaller-scale seed enterprises (English, French and Spanish)

- Development of Small-Scale Seed Enterprises
- Seed Processing
- Seed Quality Assurance
- Seed Sector Regulation
- Seed Marketing
- Seed Storage

http://www.fao.org/seeds/en/



## **THANK YOU!**



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