

Farmers Seed Systems and Livelihoods

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Objectives of Presentation



- Why farmers' seeds matter for economic development?
- SD=HS global programme
- Vietnam as case study

Why farmers' seeds matter?



- Major source of diversity and foundation of PGRFA
- 80-90% farm saved seeds; grow 60–70% of all food crops consumed locally
- 870 million are chronically hungry, 2 billion people suffer from “hidden hunger.” 70% live in rural areas and engaged in agriculture.
- Women managers of biodiversity
- 70% increase in demand for food by 2050

Sowing Diversity = Harvesting Security (SD=HS)

- Strengthen farmers' seed systems (rights & technical) for food and nutrition security for climate change adaptations,
- 8 countries: Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, India, Peru, Mali, Senegal, Zimbabwe, 300,000 HH, 50% women
- Low land paddy fields, high altitude mountains, semi-arid regions, high and low potential areas
- 60 Partners and allies: CSOs, IPSHF, governments, universities, national and international research institutions, private sector
- Donors: Sida, IFAD, Netherlands Post Code Lottery, Dutch government +++



Farmer Field Schools



Participatory Plant Breeding & Seed Banks



Farmers' Seed Fairs





Combine harvesters



Cleaners



Dryers

Farmers Seed Enterprise



Trademark building

Evidenced & grounded policy: Local to global



SCALING-UP PATHWAYS

IMPACT:

IPSHF Rights and Technical Capacities

to influence local to global policies and institutions on the sustainable use of PGRFA under climate change

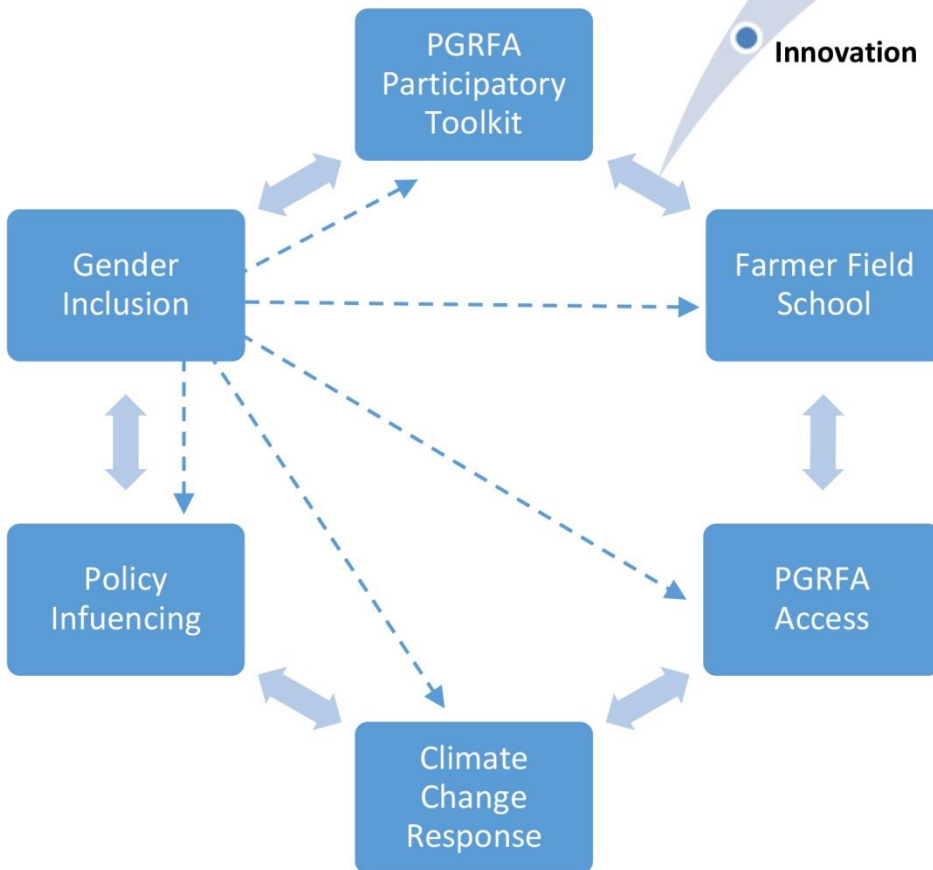
Mainstream:

- Vertical
- Horizontal
- Temporal
- Scaling down

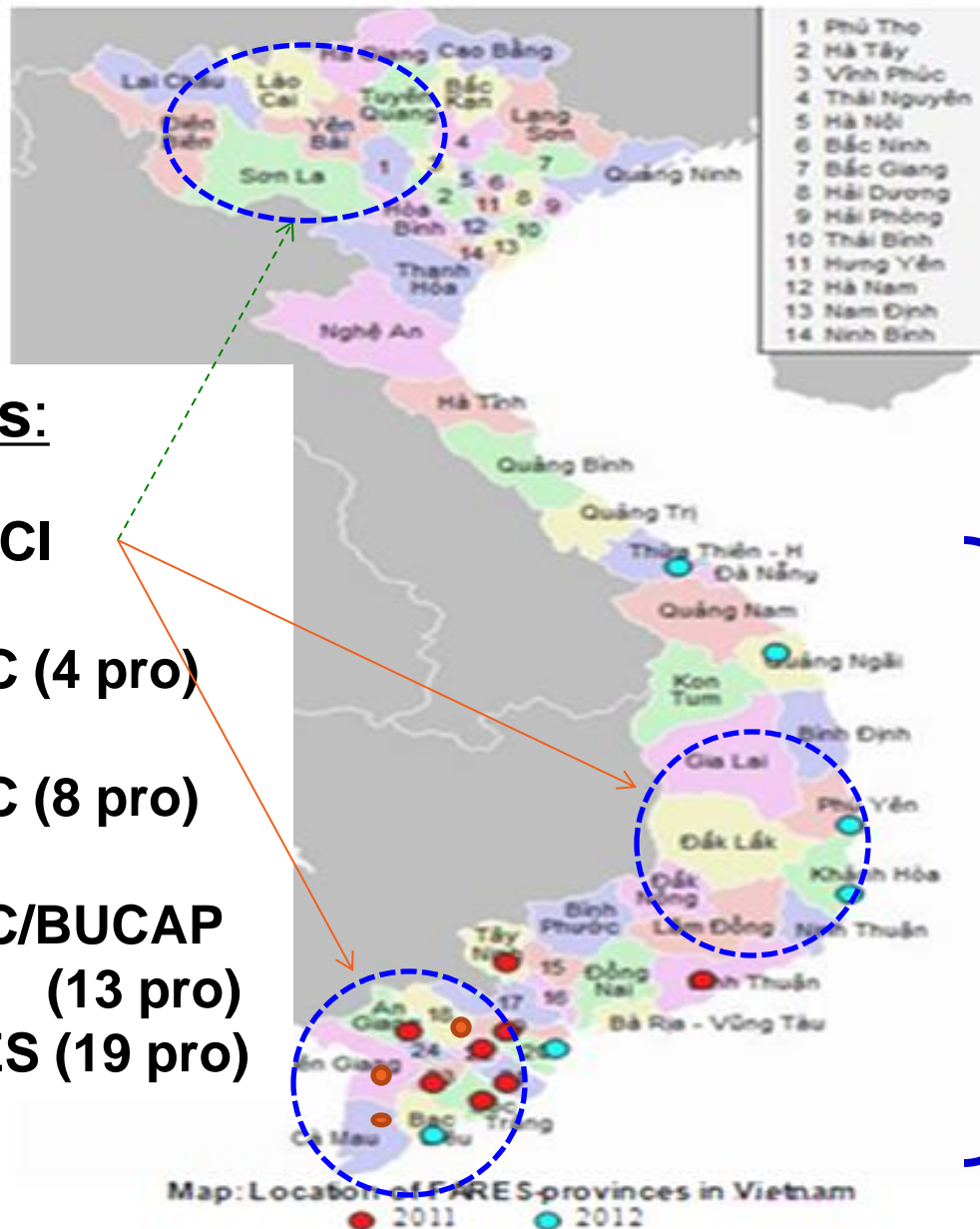
Scaling up:

- Gender sensitive concepts and tools
- Adaptation strategies
- Increased access to germplasms

Innovation



Searice in Vietnam



Project phases:

1991-1995: PGR-CI

1996-2000: CBDC (4 pro)

2001-2005: CBDC (8 pro)

2006-2010: CBDC/BUCAP
(13 pro)

2011-2015: FARES (19 pro)

19
provinces



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Vietnam (rice) Track record

- 1996- 2015: 18,900 farmers trained in FFS
- Since 2000, released 328 farmer varieties +2 certified varieties
- Seed Clubs (2014): 30% of Mekong Delta seed requirements, about 70 rice varieties(certified and uncertified)
- Farmers received many awards
- Several academic journals, publications, television
- Pilot of women's video diaries

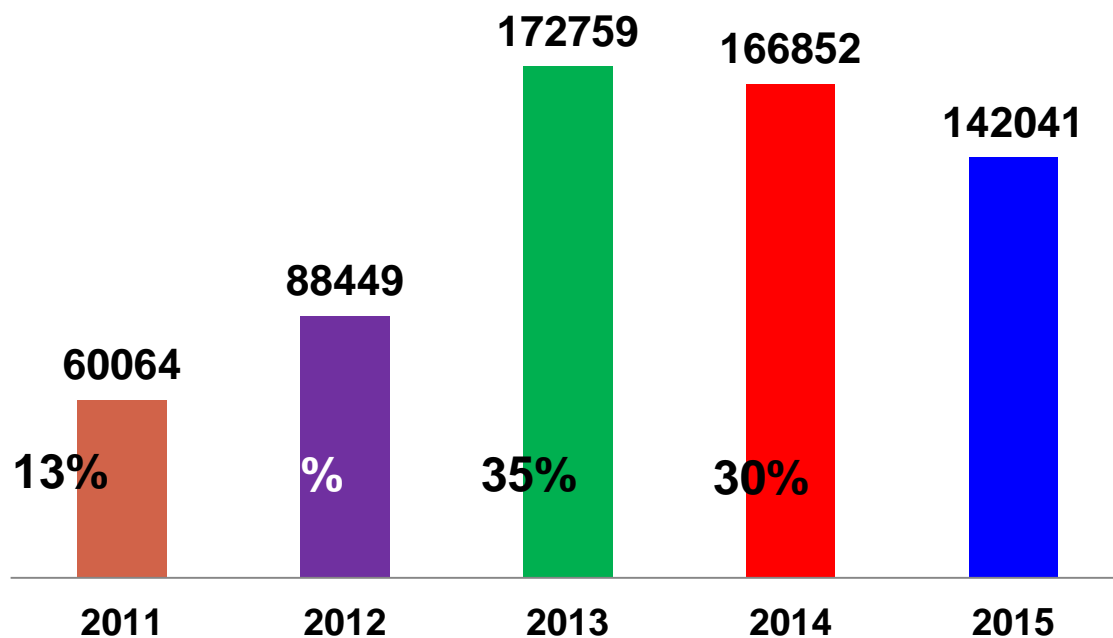


% Sources of rice seed requirements in Mekong Delta

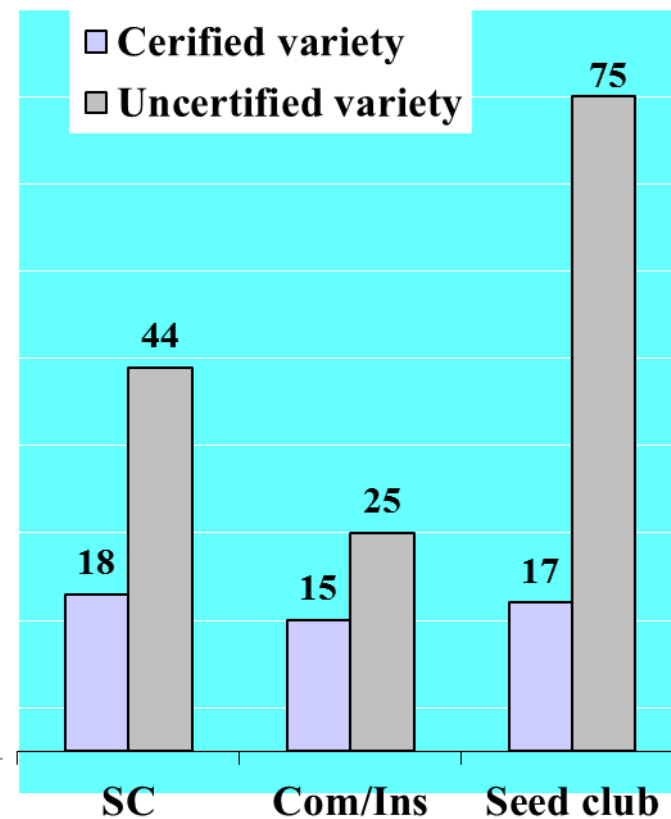
Source	2000	2006	2014
RI/CTU	1.3	0.8	3.5
Seed Center	5.3	6.8	10.6
Seed Company	4.4	9.4	17.7
Local trader	3.5	4.1	9.9
Seed Club	1.3	18.8	28.3
Farm save seed	51.8	36.1	21.2
Exchange	32.5	24.1	8.8

Seed production (ton)

**Seed requirement
of the MD: 450.000
ton/year**



Seed price of companies: 600-700 USD/ton
Seed price of seed club: 300-400 USD/ton



→ **Economic impact ?**

Seed flow

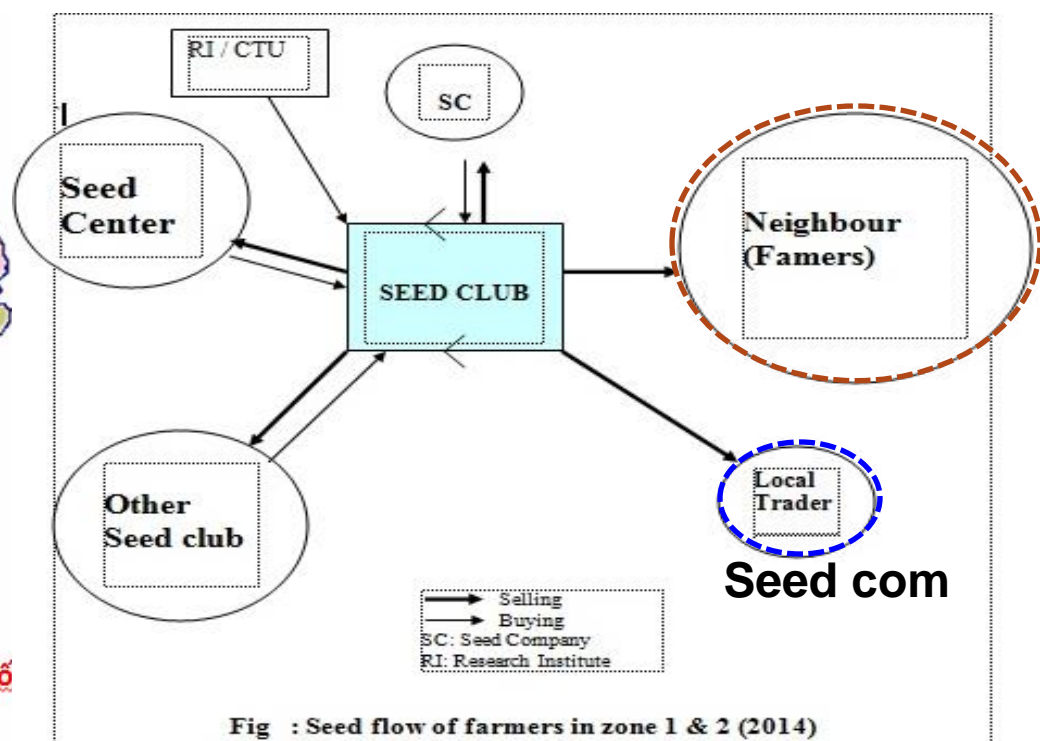
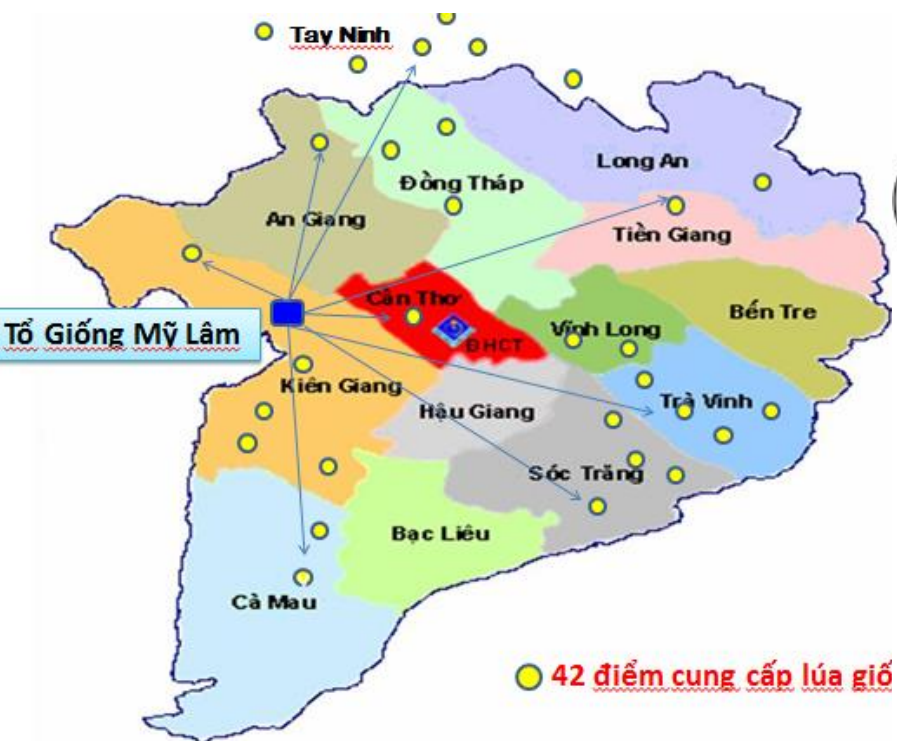
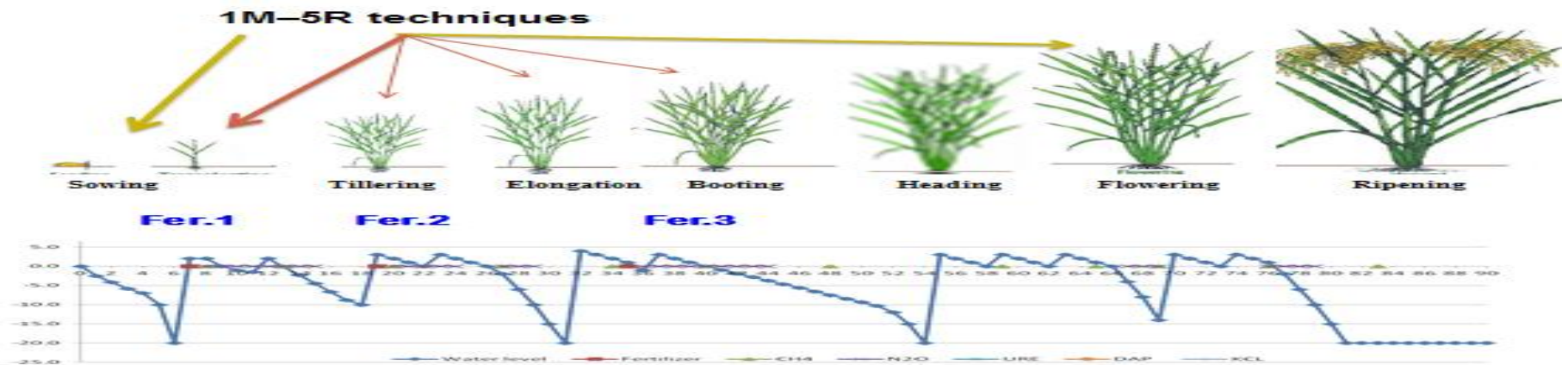


Fig : Seed flow of farmers in zone 1 & 2 (2014)

Good practices to CCA



Good seeds

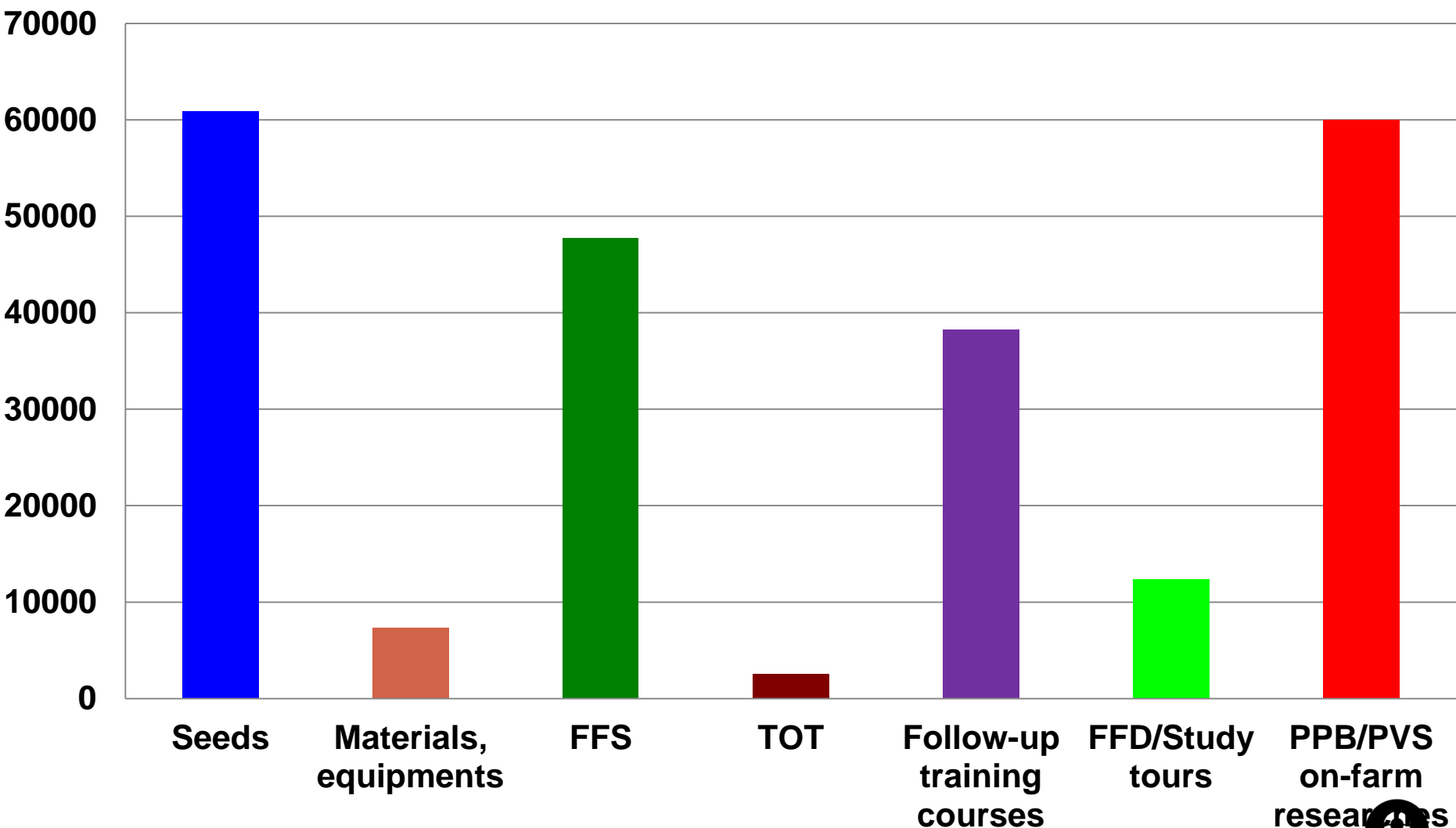
5 Reductions	%
1. Seed rate	44
2. Nitrogen	32
3. Application times	29
4. Water amount	40
5. Post-harvest loss	20

Yield increased

10-15%



Local contributions (2011-2015)



Total : 229,000 USD



Achievements & policy ask



Certification for farmer's variety



1. Doing breeding at seed clubs
 - Selecting from segregating generation
 - Evaluating yields, tolerant

3-4 years



2. National tests
 - VCU
 - DUS

3-4 years



3. Certification – national level
 - Certification for multiplying tests
 - Defending to different levels
 - Certification of new variety
 - Defending to different levels
 - Releasing decision from MARD

3-4 years

➔ Certified HD1 and NV1 varieties

10

Recommendations to seed certification



1. Certification of community and local traders
 - Farmers' acceptance and multiplication
 - Local traders' acceptance to buy

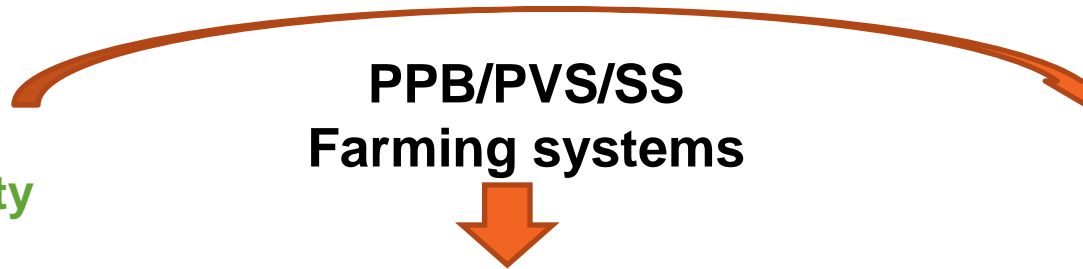


2. Certification at province level (DARD)
 - Variety test at the research stations
 - Best selected varieties should be certified by DARD for developing in the province.



3. Certification at national level (MARD)
 - Exceptional certification by Dept. of Crop Production if growing area of this variety is more 1000 ha, and ignores VCU test.
 - **DARD should support documents for certification**

Moving forward



Rice and maize are grown on 3.5 million hectares (M ha) in Asia, of which 1.5 M ha are in South Asia.



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