

ACTION PLAN FOR SEED PRODUCTION IN THE GAMBIA

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WORKSHOP ON PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, AND
MONITORING OF NRDS FOR SSA

JICA TSUKUBA TRAINING CENTER, JAPAN 2012

CONTENT

- Strategy of seed production

- Seed Board and Members
 - Seed Board Activities
 - ✓ Seed Production
 - ✓ New Variety Approval

- Problem and Action

STRATEGY

- ✓ Enhancement of the role of farmer-based seed initiatives including on-farm seed selection and multiplication
- ✓ Community seed farms and village seed stores.

- ✓ At the same time, the fledging private sector, at present made up of private seed growing farmers, will be encouraged to progressively enhance their participation as seed providers to reduce the load on the public seed sector programme which will be continued under Ministry of Agriculture through NARI.

SEED BOARD MEMBERS

Government has accepted to consider stakeholder representation on the NSC as follows:

Ministry of Agriculture (DOA & NARI)	National Planning Commission
The Seed Sector (2 representatives)	Agro-industry
Farmers' Associations	Extension
Seed Growers	Plant Quarantine
University of the Gambia	Finance and Economic Affairs
Development Partners	NGOs

SEED BOARD ACTIVITIES

- **Seed Production**
- **Generation System of Seed Multiplication**

In the national seed programme, a four-generation system of seed multiplication will be followed. This means that recognition will be given to four seed classes, namely:

- ✓ Breeder
- ✓ Foundation
- ✓ Registered and
- ✓ Certified seed

PLAN BASED ON THE DRAFT NRDS ON AREA AND CERTIFIED SEED REQUIREMENT

Ecology	2012		2013	
	Area (Ha)	Seed Needed (Kg)	Area (Ha)	Seed Needed (Kg)
Irrigated	10,400	416,000	15,000	600,000
Rain Fed Upland	54,000	2,160,000	80,000	3,200,000
Rain Fed Lowland	12,800	512,000	40,000	1,600,000

NEW VARIETY APPROVAL

- For variety evaluation, release and withdrawal, a Variety Release Committee (VRC) was constituted under the authority of the NSC.
 - The VRC shall be made up of relevant technical members of the NSC, other relevant experts outside NSC and co-opted researchers who may be relevant to specific rice or varieties being considered.
 - The procedures for variety release was formulated and presented to the Minister of Agriculture as one of the early acts of the NSC when inaugurated
- ❑ Variety Tested in Research Station

VARIETIES CULTIVATED / RELEASED

Ecologies	Most Popular Rice Varieties Cultivated (Local and Improved)	Rice varieties released / adopted over the last ten years (1997 - 2007)	State of Dissemination of NERICA varieties
Irrigated	IET3137, ITA212, TNS14 & IR64.	TNS14 & IR64	Low
Upland strict	IR19746, NERICA 1, 4 & 8.	IR19746 & NERICAs	High
Upland with supplementary irrigation	N/A	N/A	High
Upland with ground water	ATM3 & P105	ATM3 & P105	High
Lowland	RASI, CCA, ATM3 & P105	ATM3 & P105	High
Mangrove	WAR1, WAR77-2-2-2 & ROK5.	N/A	High

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS TO RICE PRODUCTION

Ecologies	Biotic constraints	Abiotic constraints	Socio-economics constraints
Irrigated	Water Control	Uneveled fields	High Fertilizer Cost
Upland strict	Weeds	Low Soil Fertility	Water
Upland with ground water	Weed Control	Insect & Vertebrate	Land Preparation
Lowland	Weeds	siltation	Credit
Mangrove	Pest & Diseases	Salinity	Access to Road

PROBLEM AND ACTION

PROBLEMS

General Constraints	Farmers
Lack of Paddy Fields in Experimental Station	Inadequate choice of improved varieties.
Lack of sustainable seed production & product market	Excessive recycling of seed
Lack of access to foundation	Expensive seed
Lack of training on quality seed production	Inadequate knowledge on production practices
Failed rejected seed crops due to management problem	Unavailability of seed at communities.
Lack of poor information about the availability characteristics and price of seed of improvement varieties.	Inadequate functional farmer organizations

ACTION (SOLUTIONS)

Training of breeders, agronomists, extension officers and seed Producers and inspectors.	Localize inspections
Construction of infrastructure for breeding and seed testing in regional centres.	Strengthening breeding
Quality Control	Government to be active in breeding
Strengthening of cooperatives	Engagement of private sector
Training farmers in seed production.	The seed producers need to follow established regulations; adherence to these regulations is monitored.
Development of data collection system for data collection on seed	Funding (need for credit to produce the seed)

STAFF PROBLEM

Problem	Action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🚩 Seed Managing Knowledge at Regional Seed Stores 🚩 Inadequate skills in rice seed production 🚩 Lack of efficient breeding programs 🚩 Lack of breeding and seed testing infrastructure both at regional and districts level. 🚩 Inadequate staff. 🚩 Lack of body to determine seed requirements per season. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🚩 Training at AfricaRice 🚩 Strengthening of Training programme at NARI 🚩 Formulation of training master plan for seed Production

MERCI!!!

THANK!!!

ARIGATO GOZAIMASU!!!