

# SUMMARY OF DRAFT RICE SEED ROAD MAP

TANZANIA

PRESENTED  
FEB, 2014 IN NAIROBI  
BY TANZANIA DELEGATES

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1

## *Presentation outline*

### Introduction

1. Current situation (LEGISLATION, POLICY & INSTITUTIONS, NRDS TARGET AGAINST SEED TARGET)
2. Initiatives/supports by development partners
2. Institutions responsible for rice seed production inspection and supply
3. Rice seed production for the last 5 years
4. Challenges in the rice seed sub sector (policy, production & inspection, marketing & supply)
5. Vision, goals, scope and objectives
6. Target setting and gap identification
7. Possible intervention options and priority areas

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2

## Introduction

### Current situation on Rice Seed Production and supply in Tanzania

□ **Legislation, Policy, Institutions and Planning Aspects** relevant to rice seed production and supply

**Governed by:**

➤ *Seed Act (2003)*

➤ *Seed Regulations (2007)*

➤ *Although there is no specific national seed policy instead we have a National Agricultural Policy of 2013.*

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3

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NRDS target production by 2018 is:

- "Rice 1,963,000 **MT** by 2018"
- Average yield 2.5 t/ha, average seed 50 kg/ha hence Seed-Grain Ratio 1 : 50 .
- Certified seed production required is 39,260 tons to meet 1,963,000 Mt of rice targeted by 2018
- Seed produced by ASA in 2012 was 816 tons of certified seeds which is 5% of seed requirements and 95% about is supplied by farmers
- Target amount of production to be covered by certified/QD seeds by 2018:= 20 % which is 7852 tons

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4

## Development partners' initiatives/support in the rice seed sub sector

*These include:*

- *Eastern Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (EAAPP) a program under support of World Bank-RRCoE*
- *AGRA under New Alliance (G8): Scaling Seeds and Technologies Partnership*
- *Technical Cooperation for Supporting Rice Industry Development (TANRICE)-JICA*
- *Accelerated Food Security Project under the Global Food Crises Respond Program - World bank*
- *Support for Agricultural Research and Development for Specific Crops (Including Rice) – African Development Bank*

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5

Institutions responsible for rice seed production, inspection and supply: Priv. & Pub.

Overall	Name of institutions	Roles/ Responsibility	Legislations/Policies determining responsibility
Production	<i>Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA), Universities, National Agricultural Research Institutions: KATRIN and Dakawa, Private Sector (local seed companies), QD-Seed producers</i>	<i>Universities (Sokoine Univ), RI: Production of pre-basic seed ASA: Basic, Certified (I &amp; II) seed Private Companies: Certified (I &amp; II) QDS: QDS-I, QDS-II</i>	<i>Governed by Seed Act 2003 and its Regulation Of 2007</i>
Inspection	<i>Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI)</i>	<i>Seed and Field Inspection to determine quality standards</i>	<i>Governed by Seed Act 2003 and its Regulation Of 2007</i>
Supply/ distribution	<i>Public (ASA ), QDS producers and private seed companies</i>	<i>Supply and distribution of certified and QDS seeds to farmers</i>	<i>Governed by Seed Act 2003 and its Regulation Of 2007</i>

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6

## The current production (or procurement) of rice seed (for the last five years)

Table 1 : Quantity of pre basic, basic, certified and quality declared seeds (QDS) produced for the past five years 2007/8 – 2011/12 (in mt)

crop	seed class	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/10	2010/2011	2011/2012
Paddy	Pre basic	3.2	NA	8.9	5.8	26.7
	Basic	17.3	23	55.8	90	37.5
	Certified	149.5	784.9	951	950	816
	QDS	20.1	9.2	21	107	83.5

**NB:** Major crop varieties which were produced in the past 5 years shown in the table above include: Paddy: TXD 306, TXD 88, TXD 85, SUPA, NERICA 1, NERICA 2, NERICA 4, NERICA 7, WAB 450-12-2-BL1-DV4, Mwangaza, Supa India

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7

## challenges in the rice seed sub sector

### A: Legislation, Policy, Institutions and Planning

- No stand alone seed policy
- Though in process but to date yet we don't have strategies for seed sub sector development
- No specific policy of Rice seed has been put in place, currently, the sub sector is governed by a National Agricultural Policy of 2013
- Counterfeits/fake seeds in the markets
- Research Institutions are not allowed to produce basic seeds from pre-basic seeds they are producing
- Private companies are not allowed to procure basic

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8

## Cont. production & inspection

### **B: Technical (Production & Inspection)**

- There is weakness in establishing demand projections of rice seed
- Inadequate training of QDS producers and fewer number of agric extension staffs constraints farmers from receiving proper extension services,
- Infrastructure-physical access-roads and storage structures,
- Lack of access to finance ,
- inadequate technical capacity in inspecting and regulating packaging & labeling practices , upgrading of existing seed testing laboratories is needed to meet standards.

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9

## Cont. Marketing & supply

### **Technical (Marketing & Supply)**

- Restricted marketing of QDS within the ward is one of the limiting factors for the sub sector to excel,
- Untimely delivering of seeds (certified seeds) by agro-dealers,
- Low adoption rate of farmers on using rice certified seeds,
- Untimely provision of certificates of approval to seed companies by TOSCI,
- Counterfeits/fake seeds in market,
- Inadequate net-working and information sharing between QDS producers and buyers/consumer
- Inferior packaging materials and
- Price sensitiveness of rice farmers are some of the issues just to list few.

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10

## Vision

Raising productivity and ensuring food security through quality rice seeds”

## SCOPE

The scope of this strategy (road map) covers the entire seed value chain – the production, certification, marketing and policies that enable sustainable environment for quality rice seeds in Tanzania

## GOAL

To accelerate the transition of rice seed use system from farmer-saved seeds to certified/quality declared seeds in order to achieve the production targets set under National Rice Development Strategy by 2018.

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11

## Target setting and gap identification

NRDS target production by 2018 is: <u>1,963,000</u> by 2018 MT
Average amount of seed used <u>median = 50</u> kg/ha, average yield <u>2.5</u> t/ha, Seed-Grain Ratio <u>1 : 50</u> .
Approximate amount of seeds currently self-supplied by or among farmers <u>15,544</u> MT, <u>95%</u> ( <u>16,360 tons = 100% of certified seeds should have been ideally used</u> ) <u>816 tons of certified seeds were actually produced by ASA in 2012</u>
Target amount of production to be covered by certified/QD seeds <u>by 2018:= 20</u> %
Seeds <i>in the hands of the targeted 20% farmers</i> are renewed over <u>every</u> year: <u>=7852 tons = 20% of 39,260 tons of certified seeds that are required to achieve 1,963,000 tons (at 1:50 ratio) set under NRDS by 2018</u>

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12

**Gap between current production and target amount of seed production**

	Target amount (MT/year)	Current Production/supply (MT/year)	Gap (MT/year)
Pre-Basic Seed	=3.14 tons	= 0.9 tons	= 3.14-0.9 = 2.24 tons
Basic Seed	=157.04 tons	= 1.2 tons	= 157.04-1.2 = 155.84 tons
Certified Seed, Quality Declared Seed	=7,852 tons	= 816 tons	= 7852-816 = 7036 tons

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13

**Human resources for seed production and multiplication****(PhD 13, Msc 23 & Others 95)**

Name of Seed Producing Stations	Researcher		Gap	Technician		Gap	Workers/Laborers		Gap
	Required	Available		Required	Available		Required	Available	
Katrin	8	6	2	12	8	4	55	40	15
Dakawa	5	2	3	11	5	6	40	20	20
<b>Total</b>									

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14

## Possible Intervention Options and Priority Areas

### A: Legislation, Policy, Institutions and Planning

- Formulation of seed policies
- Formulation of seed strategies
- Policies should allow RIs to produce basic seeds from pre-basic seeds on their own research farms as it could improve the quality and also improve the timeliness of supply as opposed to contractual arrangement
- Review and tighten regulations governing marketing of seeds
- There is a need of having a specific policy for seed industries in future
- Private companies be allowed to directly procure basic seeds from RIs

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15

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### B: Technical (Production & Inspection)

- Building of human capacity in order to improve agric technologies needed by farmers Improve infrastructures-physical access-roads and storage structures
- Train more researchers specialized in rice
- Improve agric finance ,
- Technical capacity in inspecting and regulating packaging & labeling practices should be improved
- Upgrading of existing seed testing laboratories is needed to meet standards.

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16

## Cont.

### C: Technical- Marketing and Supply

- Improved adoption of quality certified seeds . This can be achieved through: Periodical (regular) training of farmers through such extension methods as demonstration plots, farmer field schools, field days, exchange visits and up-scaling and provision of training for private seed producers in training program through a cost-sharing mechanism .
- Encouraging farmers' organizations (groups, associations and cooperatives) as they could be used as an entry point for promotion activities , Networking of QDS producers – Association of QDS producers
- Improve both financial and human capacity for TOSCI in order to improve their efficient
- Regular training programs for QDS producers on seed technologies (Seed Unit/MAFC) and improve information linkage between QDS producers and buyers (farmers)
- Improve information linkage between QDS producers and buyers (farmers)

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17

### Cont. Supply & Marketing

- Wider marketing for QDS should be insisted
- Facilitate locally made economically viable packaging materials for QDS
- Improve timeliness in delivery of seeds in the market through planning and establishing clear demand projections

1/27/2014

18

# ASANTENI SANA

1/27/2014

19