

More choice, better access – Seeds2B program

Ian Barker – 17th May 2019, Addis

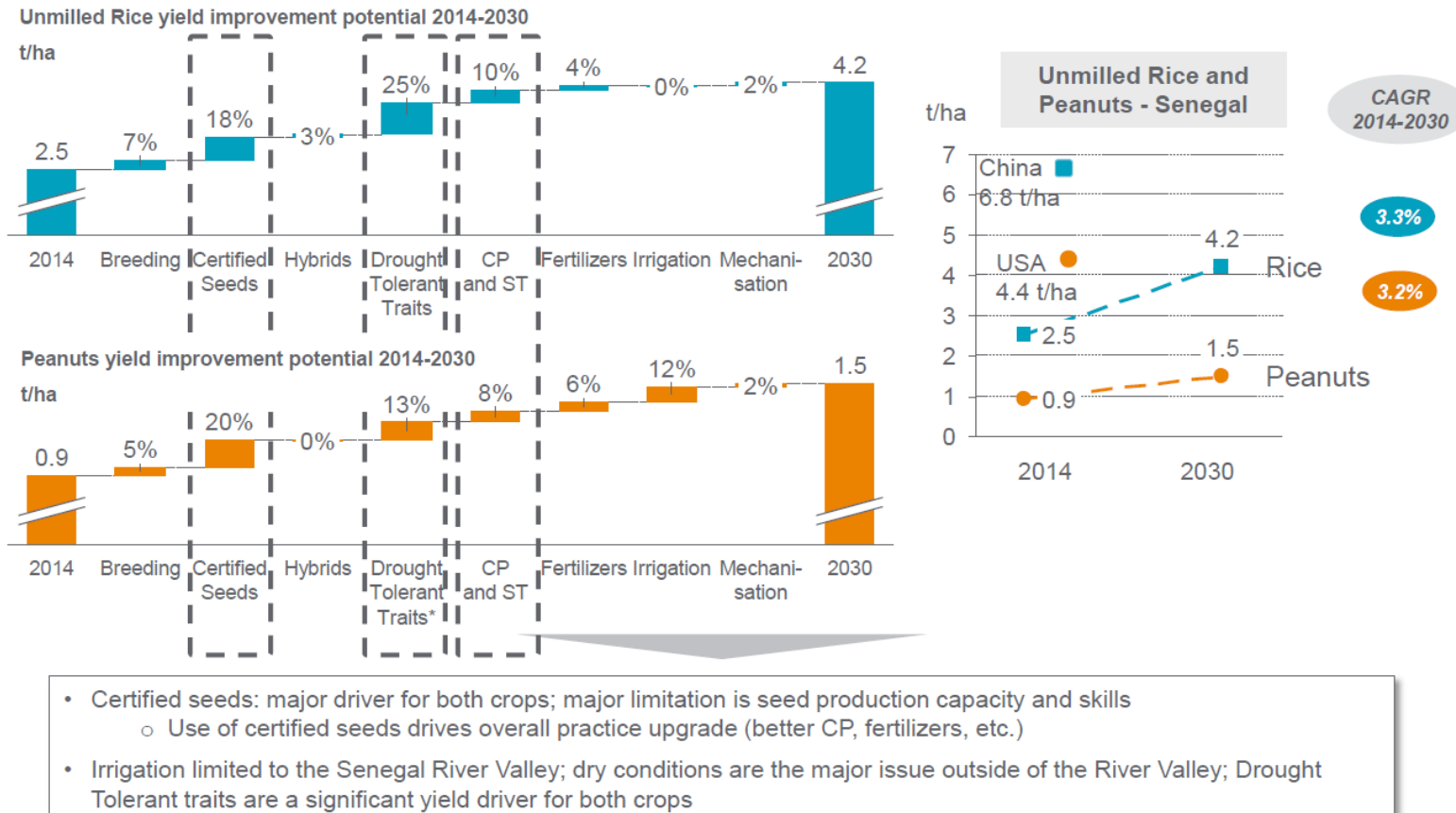


Outline

- Importance of seed and placement of the formal seed sector- what can we expect from the private seed sector in SSA
- The Seeds2B model and what we do
- Some examples
- Lessons and conclusions
- (trait product profiles and value pricing)



Quality seed delivers impact to farmers: closing the yield gap

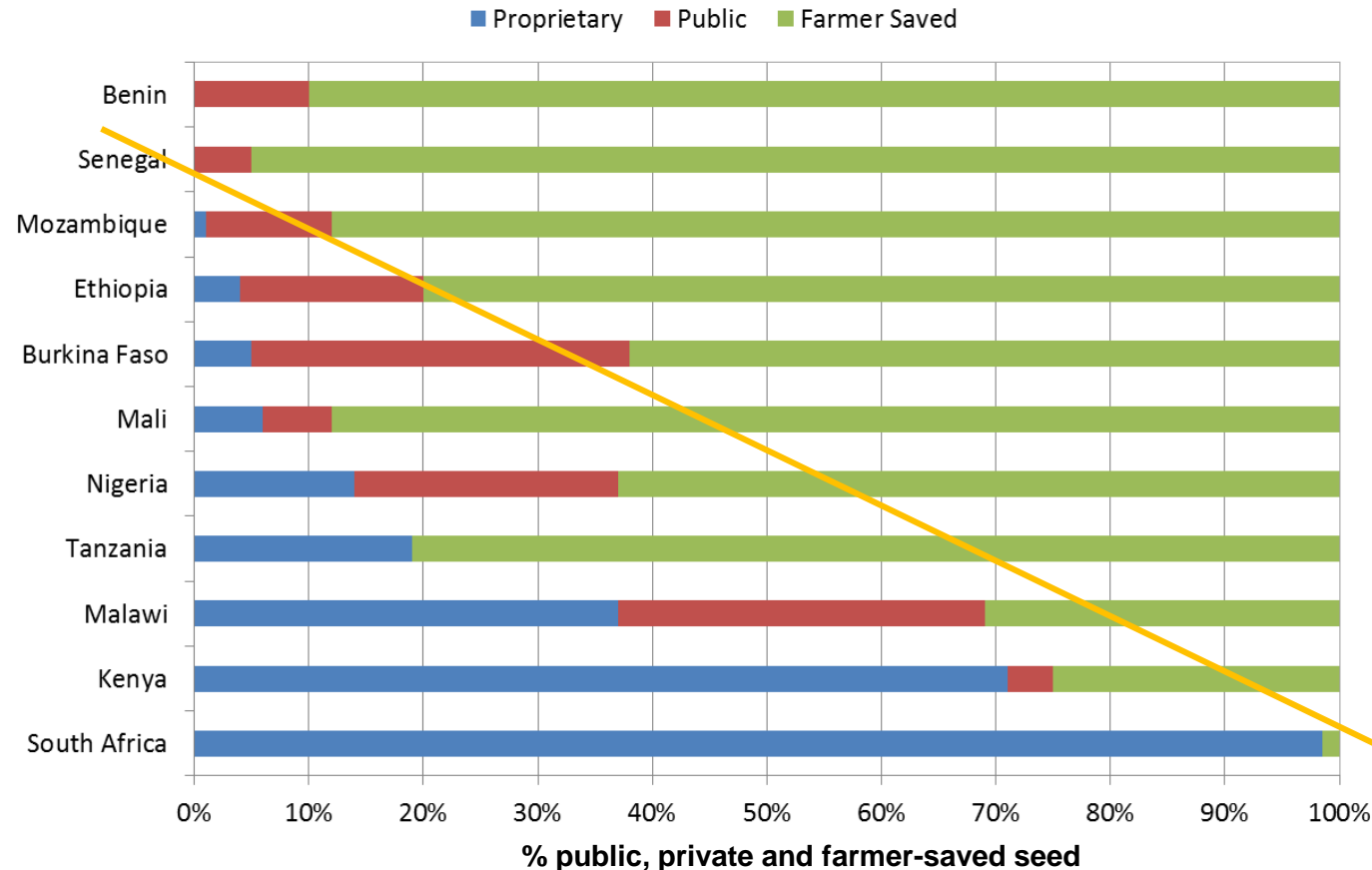


Source: Interview with Senegal experts, BI analysis
 * Adapted genetics are assumed under DT traits as well
 Classification: INTERNAL USE ONLY

Seed (quality, treatment, genetics) contributes substantial productivity gains
 (groundnut in Senegal example – SFSA Yuan Zhou & SYT BI)

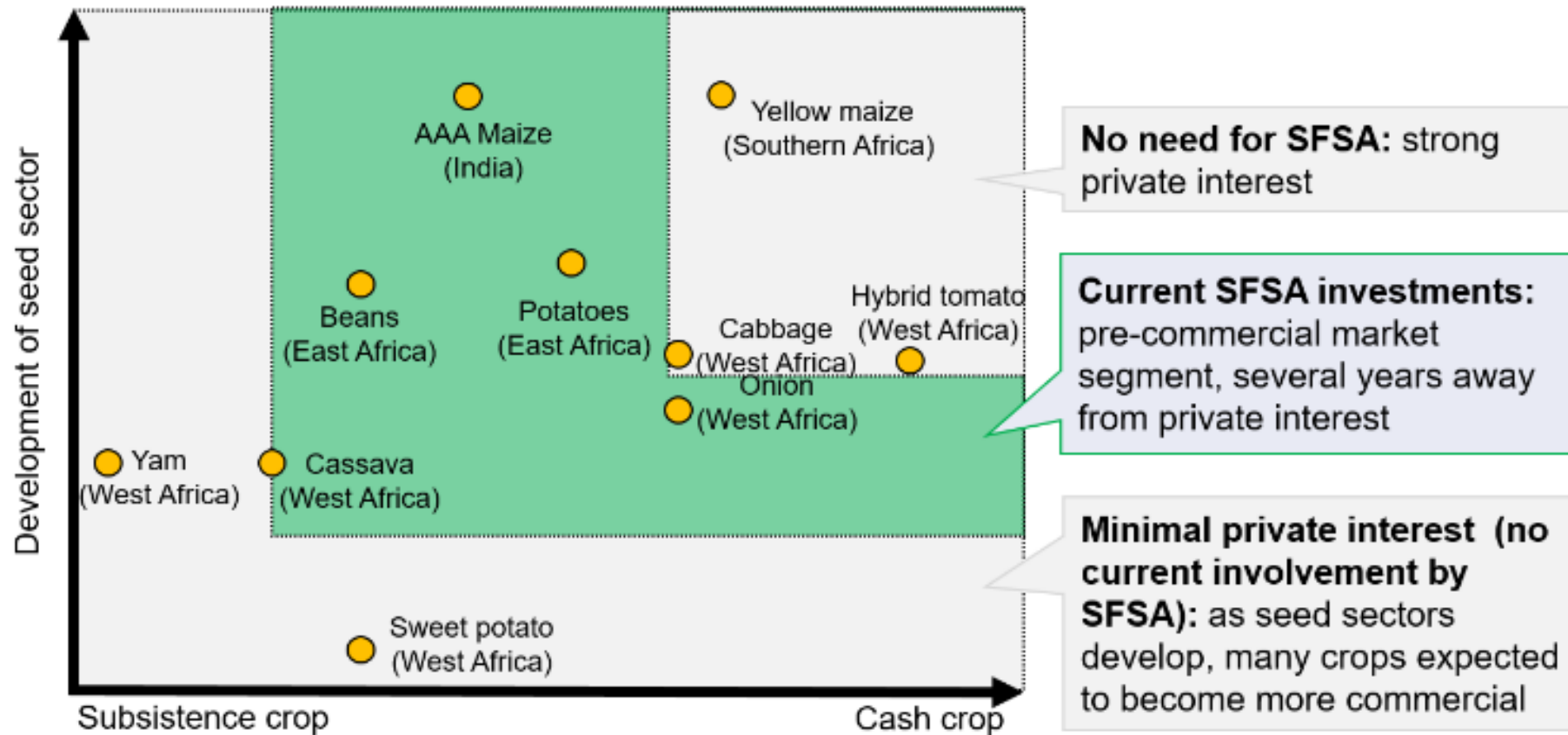
Currently, farmers lack access to both quality seeds and modern varieties

Area share of maize seed types, selected countries in SSA

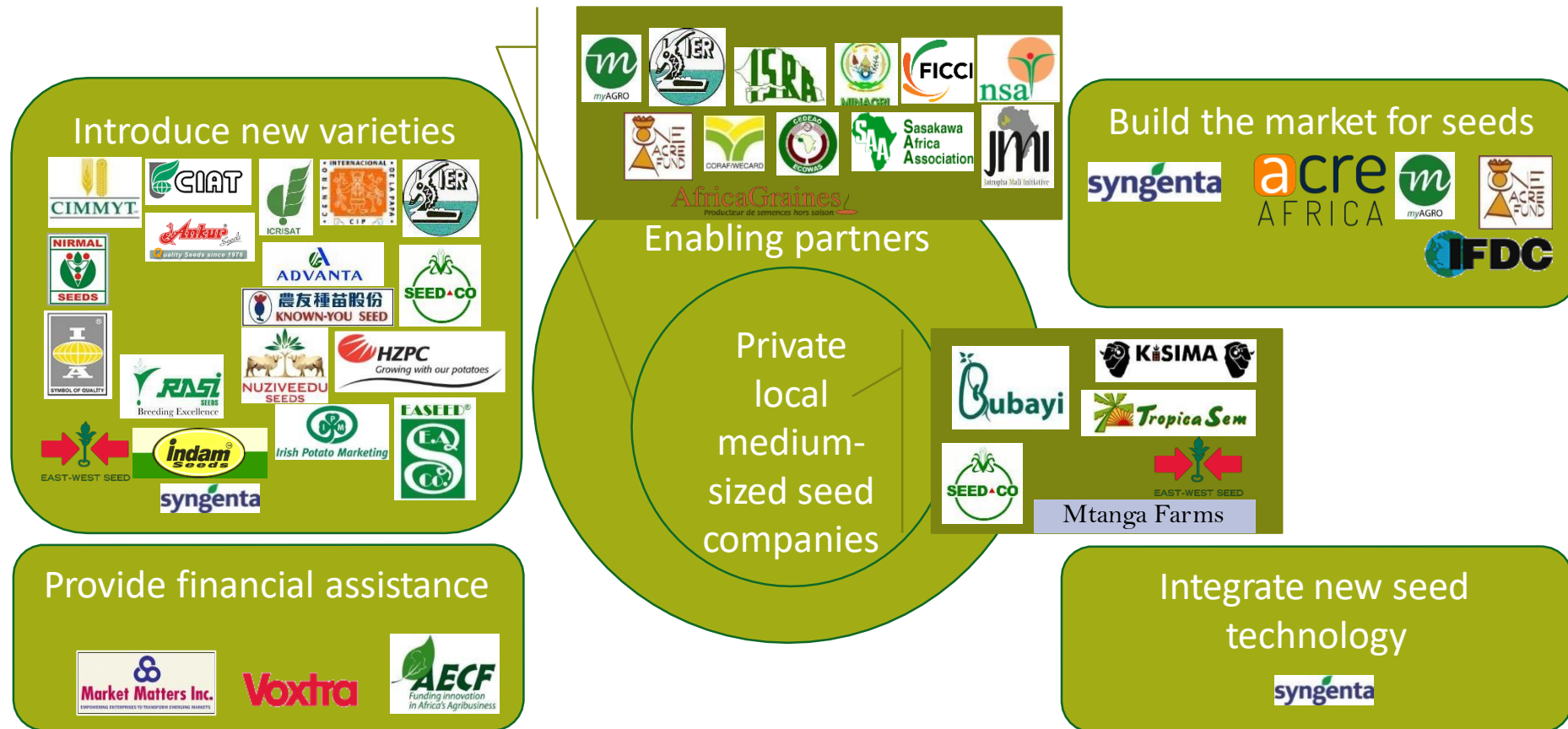


Farmers still using poor quality seeds of the same varieties used by their grandparents
SSA seed sector \$400m (potential \$1.6bn, McKinsey)

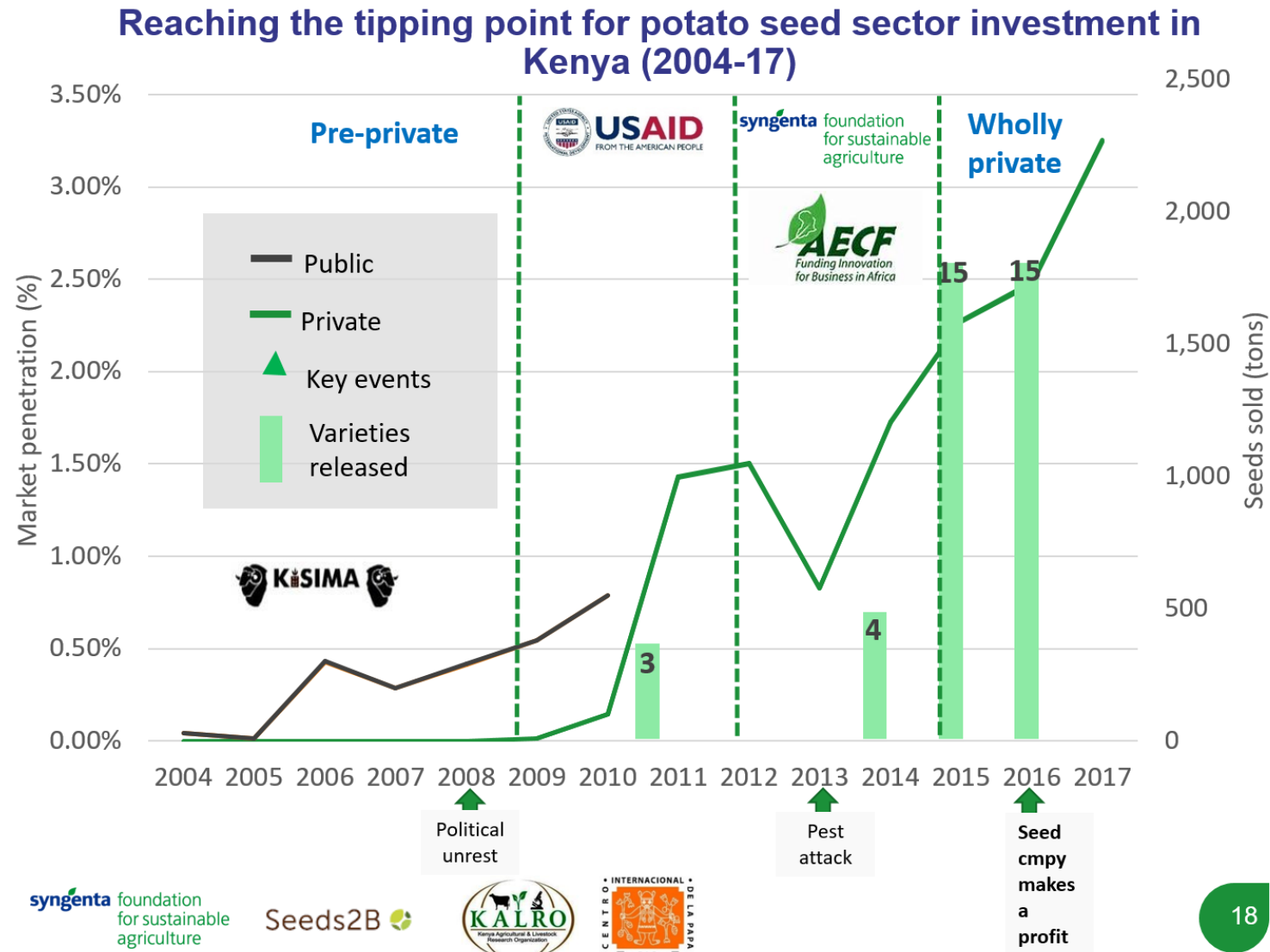
Based on...



Four partnership domains to end market failures

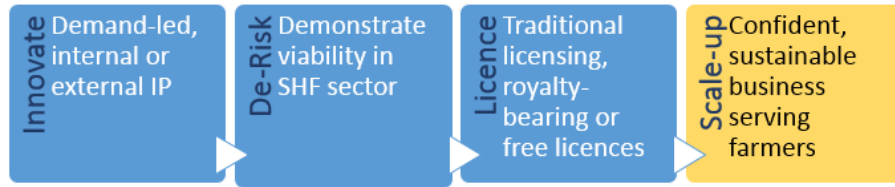


Seeds2B theory of change ("tipping point")



Our menu of services are scalable, in-demand and are generating results for seed companies

ation
ustainable
riculture



Country of origin: Mali
Maturity: 130 days

Innovate:
demand-led,
internal or
external IP

- SFSA R&D
- Technology scouting



De-risk:
demonstrate
viability in
SHF sector

- Trials (including market acceptance)*
- Marketing consent*



License:
exclusive/non
-exclusive,
royalty-
bearing

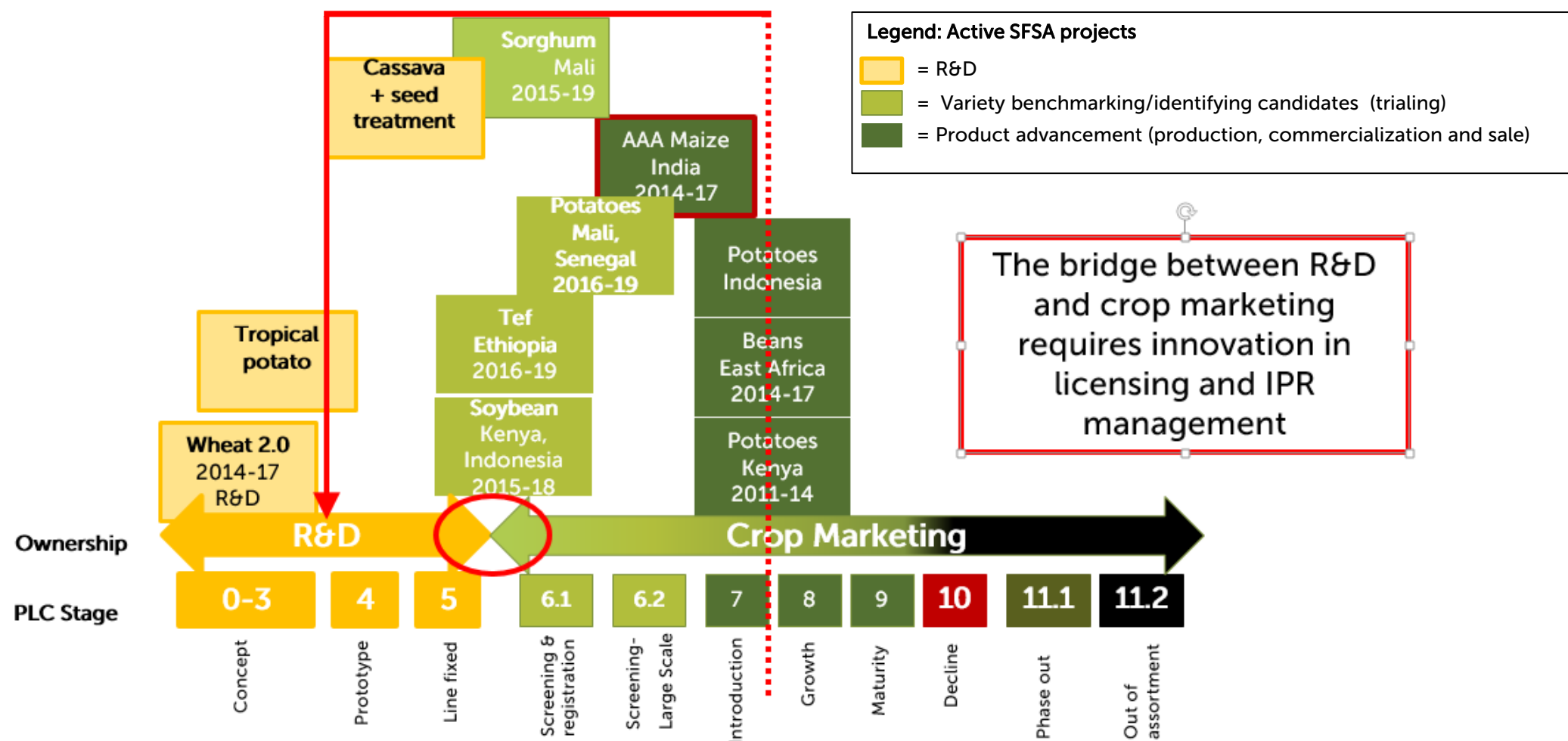
- Licensing (royalties returned to NARS or private breeders)



Scale-up:
confident,
sustainable
business
serving
farmers

- Technical support*
- Additional capital
- Market links
- M&E

Crops and countries on a PLC basis: often representing private delivery of public goods



Boost the yield potential of an orphan crop

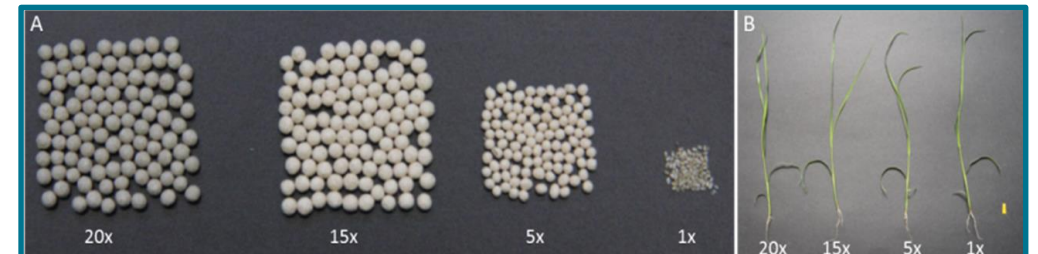
Variety Tesfa (2018)

- Compact panicle
- Thick culm (lodging)
- Non-shattering



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Improve the cassava seed system

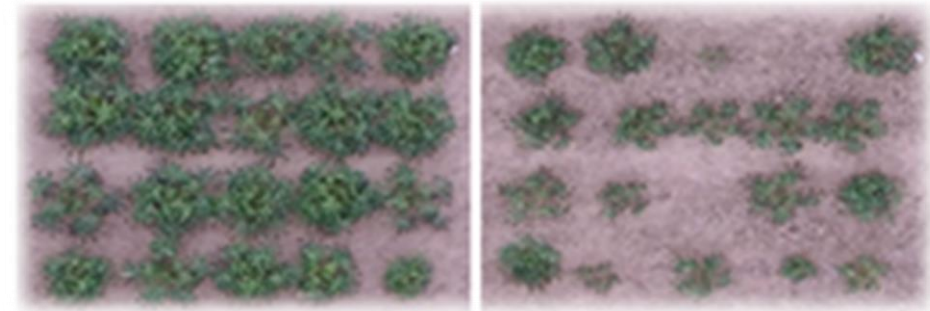
What?

- Use seed treatments to increase early vigor
- Decrease seed size, increase multiplication rates

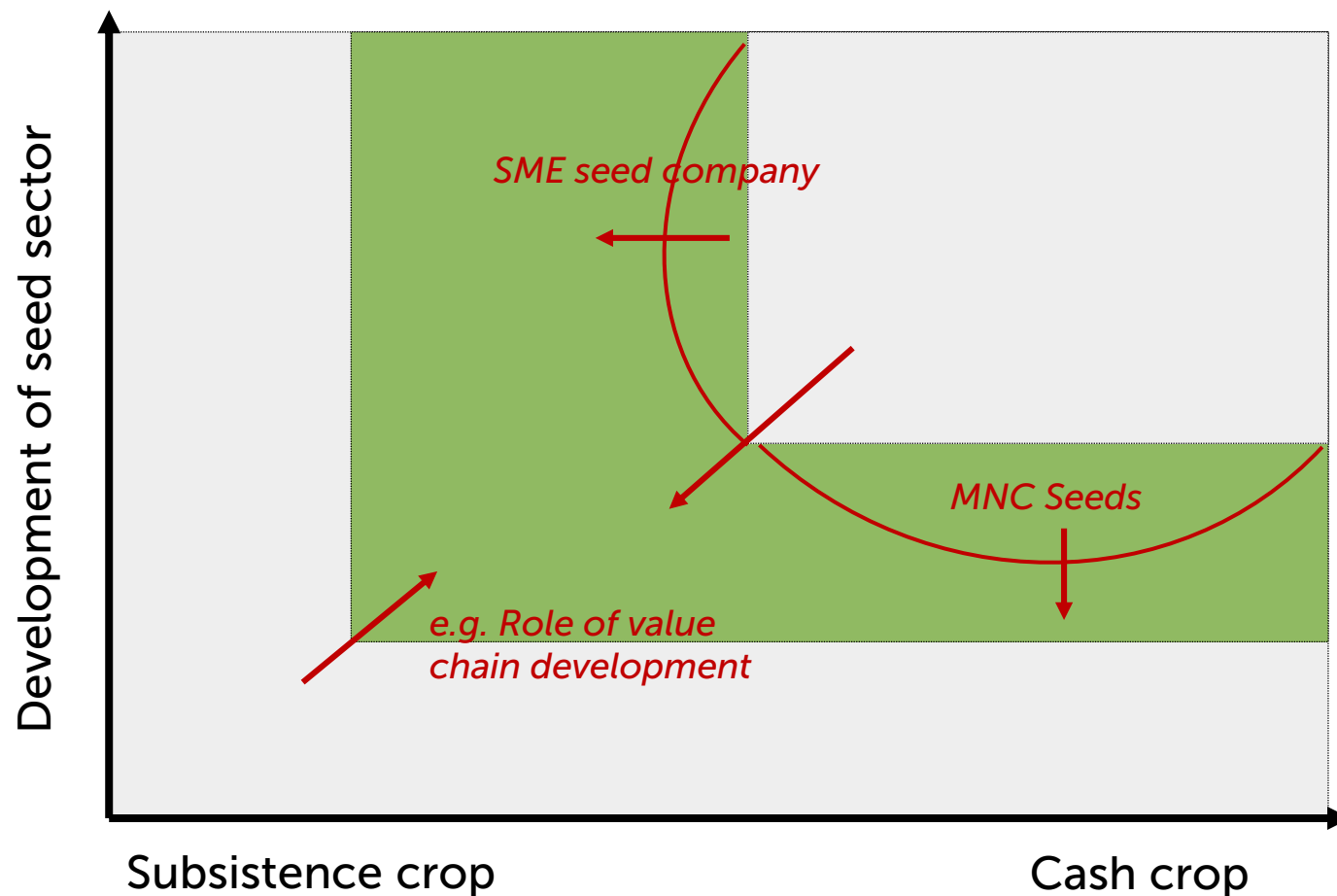


Treated

Untreated



Insights and learnings – Expanding private sector involvement



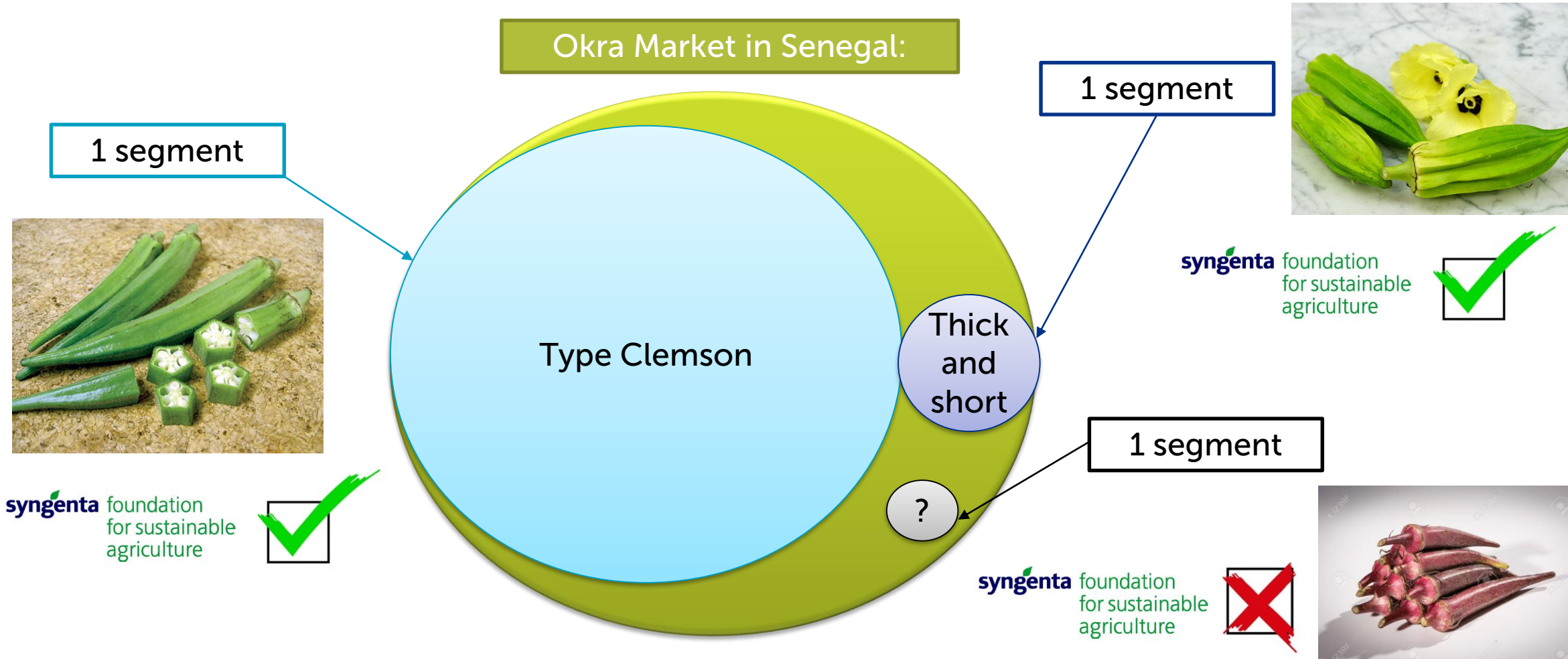
Conclusions

- Progress in formal seed sector development for less commercial crops will require a PPP approach
- We should take a more market-oriented approach to product advancement and variety portfolio management based on sound **market segmentation** and **trait product profiles**
- The importance of seed production costs and **seeds production research** (hybrids) have not been fully realized by public breeding programs
- In the early stages of seed sector development, extension, access to finance, seed enabling technologies (seed treatment), links to markets etc. will all also be important
- An appropriate and consistent seed regulatory environment to lower the cost of business for seed companies in Africa) is very important
- We remain committed to work with CGIAR, NARS and other colleagues to share and co-develop best practice in seed technology-transfer.



Thank you for your attention.

What is a market segment ?



What does it look like ?

TPP Senegal Okra Type Clemson		Senegal	Okra
Segments and descriptions			
	TPP information		
Market segment	Type Clemson (14 à 16 cm)		
Targeted zone	Niayes		
Target number of variety (+time)	3 varieties / 5 years		
Reference varieties	Clemson, Volta...		
	Market information		
Market size (country*crop) (ha)	494 ha (2017) (FAOSTAT)		
Market size (country*segment) (ha)	484 ha (98%)		
Seed variety current offer			
Crop use	Home consumption		



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Trait product profile: what does it look like ?

Variety traits					
Trait category	Trait description	Target value (+ unit)	Reference variety	Required >/=</>=<= + %	Market priority
Agronomy	Number of days between sowing and emergence	30 days	Clemson	<=	High
Abiotic stresses	Cold tolerance during Dry Cold Season	Tolerant	Volta	>=	Medium
Biotic stresses	Pest resistance	Tolerant	Clemson	>=	Medium
Biotic stresses	Disease resistance	Tolerant	Clemson	>=	Medium
Biotic stresses	Okra mosaic virus resistance	Tolerant	Clemson	>=	Medium
Yield potential	Yield	14 t/ha	Clemson	>=	High
Fruit characteristics	Diameter	4 cm	Clemson	=	High
Fruit characteristics	Height	14 à 16 cm	Clemson	=	High
Fruit characteristics	Size uniformity (visual)	Homogenous	Clemson	>=	Medium
Fruit characteristics	Shape (visual)	Very thin and long	Clemson	=	High
Fruit characteristics	Ridges	Deep ridges	Clemson	>=	Medium
Fruit characteristics	Color	Shiny green, med green	Clemson	>=	Medium
Fruit characteristics	Lignification	Tender	Clemson	>=	Medium
Fruit characteristics	Slimyness	Very slimy	Clemson	>=	High
Post-harvest traits	Cooking test	Good	Clemson	>=	Medium
Post-harvest traits	Shelflife	Lignification (+3 days)	Clemson	>=	Medium
Post-harvest traits	Taste	Good	Clemson	>=	Medium
Post-harvest traits	Cooking time?		Clemson		Medium

A Potential business opportunity of \$2m to \$3.6m sales at peak

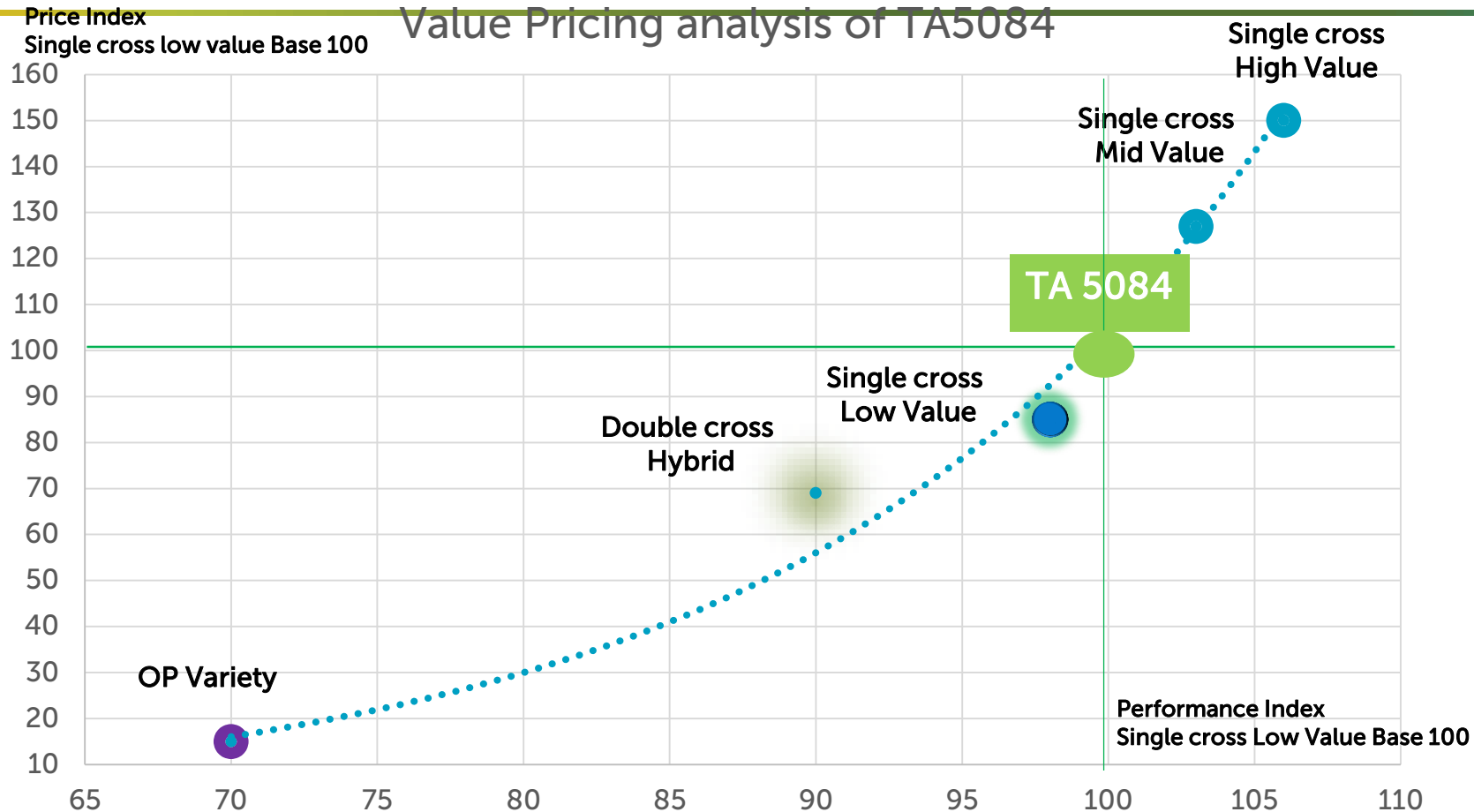
				TARGET at Peak			
3 states GUJ-RAJ-MP		32 districts all Tehsils	9 districts 72 tehsils	Volume in Tons	Planted area in Kha	Net Sales in \$M	MS in %
total maize area	Mha	1.6	0.58				
total seeds volume	Tons	24000	8700				
Unmet needs	Tons	20000	8000				
AAA Sales BASE case scenario				1450	97	2.03	18%
AAA Sales BEST case scenario				2600	173	3.64	33%

Accessible areas for AAA in South RAJ, West MP and East GUJ

- Total OPV market in the 3 states: 1.6 MHa
- Focus on districts and sub-districts where OPV are dominant: 0.6 Mha
- Potential seeds volume: 8000Tons

Sources: Kabil market research 2017

An affordable farmer price aligned with the product performance



Performance index TA5084 @102% Local single cross hybrid, average yield 3T/ha
Seeding rate: 30kg/ha OPV vs 15kg/ha Hybrid

A proven Return on Investment for smallholders

			OPV	TA5084		
Revenue	yield	Tons/Ha	2.1		3	
	price	USD/Ton	150		150	
	TOTAL Income	USD/Ha	315		450	
Costs	Fertilization	USD/Ha	39	23%	46	22%
	Labor	USD/Ha	65	38%	55	26%
	Seeds	USD/Ha	10	6%	46	22%
	CP	USD/Ha	17	10%	21	10%
	Mechanization	USD/Ha	39	23%	42	20%
	TOTAL Costs	USD/Ha	170		210	
Net Income	Net Income	USD/Ha	145		240	

Source: Syngenta

Key messages

- OPV seeds has a cost for farmers. It is never free!
- Hybrid seed cost is only 20+% of the total production costs
- Labor / mechanization and fertilization represent the main costs

Maize production costs analysis

			OPV	Local COM hybrid		TA5084	BRANDED hybrid			
Revenue	yield	Tons/Ha	2.1		2.9		3		3.3	
	price	USD/Ton	150		150		150		150	
	TOTAL Income	USD/Ha	315		435		450		495	
Costs	Fertilization	USD/Ha	39	23%	45	22%	46	22%	55	23%
	Labor	USD/Ha	65	38%	55	27%	55	26%	53	22%
	Seeds	USD/Ha	10	6%	44	22%	46	22%	60	25%
	CP	USD/Ha	17	10%	21	10%	21	10%	29	12%
	Mechanization	USD/Ha	39	23%	40	20%	42	20%	43	18%
	TOTAL Costs	USD/Ha	170		205		210		240	
Net Income		USD/Ha	145		230		240		255	
%MARGIN		%	46%		53%		53%		52%	

Source: Syngenta

Key messages

- Seed costs is max 25% of the total production costs for BRANDED hybrids, compared to 6% for OPV. Labor and mechanization represent the main costs. Fertilization is also an important production factor (>25% of total costs)
- Farmer net income is increasing when farmers shift towards Branded hybrids despite higher costs

Value sharing analysis: AAA maize price positioned at a similar level as local COMMERCIAL Hybrids

