

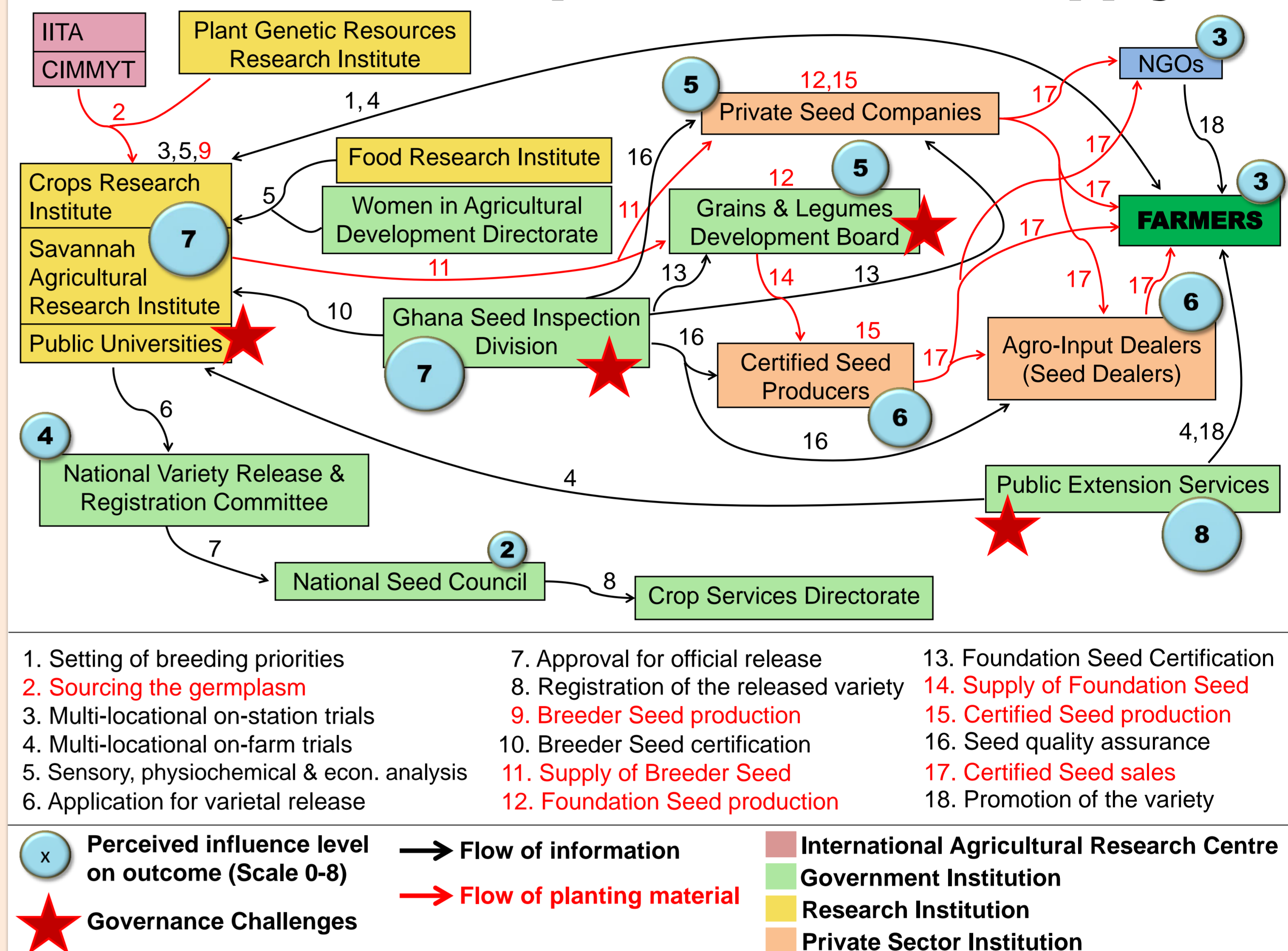
## Background

### Liberalization of the seed sector

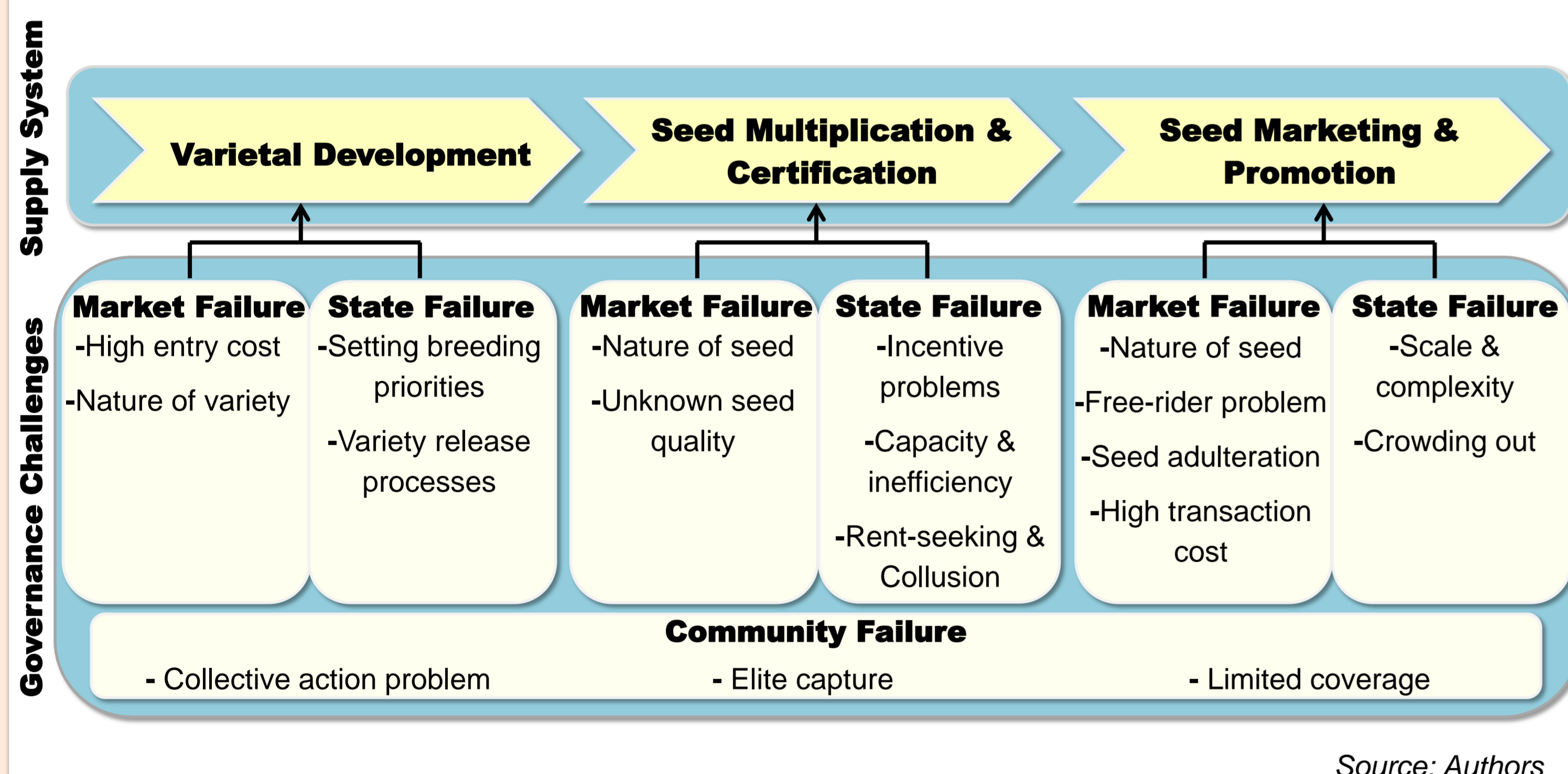
- Many African governments have made recent drives towards liberalizing the commercial seed sector
- This has led to increased private sector participation in seed production and marketing in Africa (Langyintuo et al., 2010)
- However, access to improved seed varieties has remained a major constraint in many countries after liberalization efforts
- In Ghana, a maize variety released in 1992 called “Obatanpa” accounts for **96%** of maize seed production
- Accordingly, the **analytical question** is: What are the governance challenges in commercial seed supply accounting for this lack of varietal diversity?

## Results

### Process Net-Map of Maize Seed Supply



## Conceptual Framework



### Governance Challenges

- Varietal Development**
  - Market failure: High cost outlay
  - State failure: Top-down breeding priority setting
  - Community failure: Elite capture
- Seed Multiplication & Certification**
  - State failure: Source seed quantity and purity
  - State failure: Limited resources for seed certification
- Seed Marketing & Promotion**
  - Market failure: Seed adulteration
  - State failure: Weak extension service



## Methodology

- The study is based on a qualitative research design involving data collection from a wide range of purposively sampled stakeholders
- A participatory mapping technique (Process Net-Map) and expert interviews were used to analyze:
  - The role of different actors
  - Influence level on outcome
  - Challenges in the process



## Conclusion

- Public, private and third sector (community & NGOs) roles in maize seed supply in Ghana are not complementary largely due to the lack of a conducive institutional environment
- There is the need for:
  - Increased smallholder involvement in breeding programs
  - Cost recovery strategies for source seed production
  - Alternative seed certification modalities
  - Stricter regulation at sales points