# SLeSCA's Structure to Facilitate Seed Production and Certification

In Sierra Leone, the seed system is structured to facilitate both seed production and distribution under stringent regulatory oversight. Here's an in-depth look at how seed growers can also function as vendors in the Sierra Leonean context:

# 1. Key Regulatory Framework

Kenya's seed industry is regulated by:

- Seeds and Plant Varieties Act (Cap 326): Governs seed certification, variety release, and seed trade.
- The Sierra Leone Seed Certification Agency SLeSCA: The primary regulatory body overseeing seed quality, variety release, and certification.
- The Seed Actors in Sierra Leone may seed to form a Seed Trade Association to represent seed companies and growers, advocating for policy improvements and capacity building.

# 2. Roles and Registration Process

#### **Seed Growers**

- Growers must register with SLESCA. They undergo inspection and certification to ensure that the seeds meet prescribed purity, germination, and health standards.
- Licensed growers are typically contracted by seed companies or operate independently to produce certified seeds.

## **Seed Vendors**

- Vendors must obtain a **seed dealer's license** from SLESCA, which includes:
  - o Registration as a business entity.
  - o Proof of facilities for handling, storing, and marketing seeds.
  - o Compliance with labeling and traceability requirements.

#### **Dual Role as Grower and Vendor**

- A seed grower can register as a vendor by applying for a separate seed dealer's license.
- This dual registration enables growers to directly sell their certified seeds to farmers, bypassing intermediaries, provided they meet the following:

- 1. Certification of seeds through SLESCA.
- 2. Adherence to quality standards in storage and packaging.
- 3. Maintenance of records for traceability.

# 3. Quality Assurance Measures

To ensure quality, SLESCA mandates:

- **Field Inspections**: Inspectors visit growing fields to monitor seed crops for genetic purity and health.
- **Seed Testing**: Samples undergo laboratory testing for germination, purity, and disease.
- Labeling and Packaging: Vendors must use SLESCA-certified labels indicating key seed parameters.

# 4. Advantages of Dual Registration

#### 1. Direct Market Access:

Growers who also act as vendors can sell seeds directly to farmers, improving profitability and reducing costs for farmers.

#### 2. Flexibility:

The dual role allows growers to respond quickly to market demand without relying entirely on seed companies.

#### 3. Market Reach:

By acting as vendors, growers can expand their market presence and build direct relationships with end-users.

# 5. Challenges

#### 1. Regulatory Compliance:

Navigating dual licensing requirements can be complex and costly for small-scale growers.

## 2. Quality Control:

Ensuring seed quality while managing both production and marketing roles can be challenging without adequate resources.

# 3. Market Competition:

Small-scale grower-vendors may face stiff competition from large seed companies with established distribution networks.

# 6. Support Mechanisms

Kenya has implemented several initiatives to support seed grower-vendors:

## • Capacity Building:

SLESCA and STAK regularly organize training programs for growers on certification, marketing, and seed business management.

## • Funding and Loans:

The Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) provides loans to growers for seed production and marketing infrastructure.

# • Partnerships:

Public-private partnerships (e.g., AGRA projects) support seed growers in accessing markets and improving seed quality.

#### 7. Success Stories

#### 1. Independent Grower-Vendors:

Smallholder seed producers, particularly in maize and vegetable seeds, have successfully registered as vendors, reaching underserved regions with high-quality seeds.

# 2. Community-Based Seed Enterprises (CBSEs):

Local organizations act as both growers and vendors, distributing certified seeds to nearby farmers while reducing reliance on imports.