

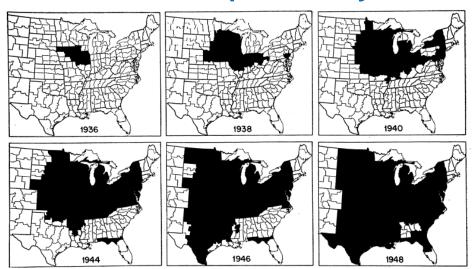
Partnerships for Impact at Scale

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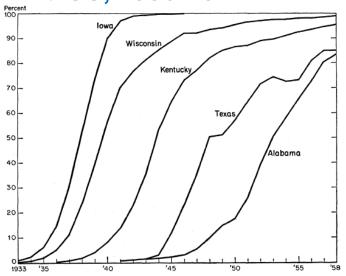
Crawford Fund Conference on
The Business of Food Security: Profitability, Sustainability and Risk
10-12 August 2015, Canberra

Impact at scale requires markets, commercial depth (1/2)

Spread of hybrid maize in the US, 1936-48



Areas with >10% hybrid seed of total corn acreage



Percentage of maize area planted to hybrid seed

- S-shaped pattern of diffusion (slow at first, accelerating until reaches peak, slowing down as laggards enter)
- Geographic differences in the use of hybrid maize explained by differences in the profitability of that use (adoption more profitable in 'good' areas)
- Breeding for locally adapted varieties and availability of seed was 'demand-led' and followed the market

Source: Griliches, 1960



Impact at scale requires markets, commercial depth (2/2)

Bt cotton India as an illustration of the same phenomenon today



Area dedicated to Bt cotton in Inda (light green) compared to total cotton area (dark green)

- First approved in 2002, heralding in a new era in Indian agriculture (S-curve)
- By 2013, 7.3 million farmers grew Bt cotton on 11 million hectares in India;
 about 1000 hybrids in the market
- Product relevance ('demand-led') and availability of locally adapted varieties were key

'Public-private' errands in this context

- Historically, the on-set of sustained yield growth has been associated with the rise of a private seed industry
 - Sub-Saharan Africa the last frontier in this respect
- For a seed industry to emerge, the following is needed:
 - Public goods (R&D, regulatory, 'conducive' business climate)
 - Enablers of farm-level demand (nothing new here: cf. Sir John Grenfell Crawford's India ag strategy recommendations, 1965!)
 - Public-private cooperation to 'kick-start' markets (addressing 'failures'), improve the functioning of value chains, create synergy in agricultural R&D, shape social and environmental outcomes
 - Products, appropriability

The role of non-profits, foundations

Broker public-private cooperation

- Understand need, opportunity, tech aspects, tactics and tools
- Know relevant actors, their skills, incentives, weaknesses, comparative advantage
- Be able to act, i.e., listen, design, coordinate, convene, elicit contributions, clarify accountabilities, invest

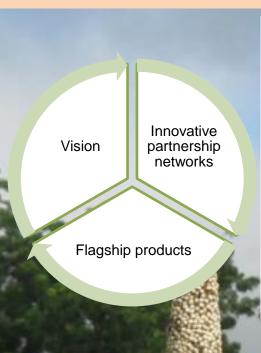
Profits, sustainability and risk outlook implies the need for more of this, not less

- Outlook is for continued unprecedented food demand growth, a private sector keen on opportunities in ag value chains, governments wanting food security, everybody seeking to work with small farmers, but few aware of how to do it at scale
- In other words, profit and sustainability prospects are there; implementation fraught with risk; PPPs abound, but evaluability and evaluation in short supply
- 'Cataytic nudge' the space of non-profits, foundations

Some examples (Syngenta Foundation and partners)

- Seed systems
- Triple A maize
- Demand-led plant variety design

Seed systems development ('Seeds2B' powered by SFSA)



Sub-Saharan Africa:

Goals

- Foster intensification and improve farm income
- Catalyse private investment in seed sector
- Contribute to CAADP productivity growth goals (African-led agenda)

South/South-East Asia:

- Address remaining pockets of poor technology adoption
- Extend private investment to wider range of crops

Research	Development	Markets & Policy	Products/Models
Demand-led R&D (grains, root crops, vegetables)	 Licensing (public-private, 	Policy development	Seed value chains
	private-private)	B2B relationships	Seeds «Bridges»
	 Trialling, registering varieties 	Advanced market commitments (AMC)	Public licensing bodiesSeed Fund

Millions of smallholders everywhere having access to the best genetics and seed technology to address the yield gaps seen around the world.

Partnership for breeding low-cost maize hybrids with improved dry-season yields

CIMMYT: Genetic diversity, field trialing network, experience in variety release

Syngenta: Molecular screening platforms, elite germplasm, performance assessment, product development

Syngenta Foundation: PPP models, royalty and IP ownership schemes; brokering function

→ Distribution of new varieties through local seed companies









Market-responsive plant variety design (1/2)

Implementing demand-led approaches to plant breeding

- Partnership Crawford Fund, SFSA and AIFSRC/ACIAR on how to do demand-led breeding
- Best practices gleaned from public and private expertise
- Professional development for breeders and postgraduates in SSA and implementation in national programs
- Foresight on supply and demand drivers on a set timescale
- Priority setting of variety design based on demand
- Partnering with the value-chain and seed system so that demand is supplied by R&D

Start with key stakeholders in tomato value-chain in Ghana, deep-dive analysis of the tomato market segments and their needs





Market-responsive plant variety design (2/2)

- Tomato: Most important vegetable in Ghana (38% of spend on vegetables)
- 3 in-country processing plants currently not used (capacity of 400,000 t/year)
- Import of tomato paste from China and EU (80,000 t/year)

Consumer demand:

- Fresh produce (transport and shelf-life)
- Processing to paste
- Mini-tomatoes for premium markets





Tolerance traits:

- Heat
- Nematodes
- Yellow leaf curl virus

Conclusion

- Markets the 'vehicle' for scaling up
- Market development therefore essential, with implications for governmental action, aid agencies, the non-profit sector, business, civil society
- Enlightened cooperation across the relevant spectrum of actors indispensable
- The task: Get specific, tackle blockages, de-risk, build market pull, offer financing on the right terms, pursue shared value, reduce information asymmetry, support learning – all with a view to crowding in private investment and business



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