



# Progress Report Collaborative Seed Programme

Inception phase: 1 November 2020 – 31 May 2021

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Photo cover: National Agricultural Seeds Council

This report can be downloaded from: <http://www.d-portal.org/>

## 1 Reporting details

Reporting period	1 November 2020 – 31 May 2021
Reporting manager	Marja Thijssen, Programme leader
Reporting institution	Wageningen University & Research (WUR), Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation (WC DI)
Date	31 August 2021

## 2 Key project data

Project title	Collaborative Seed Programme (CSP) under the Nigeria-Netherlands Seed Partnership (NNSP)
Current project phase	Inception phase
Project launch	01-11-2020
Closing date	31-10-2024
Budget for reporting period	€ 245,103
Overall budget	€ 3,536,850
Overall contribution by	-

## 3 Executive summary

### Programme setup

The Collaborative Seed Programme (CSP) under the Nigeria-Netherlands Seed Partnership (NNSP) aims to improve farmers' access to and use of quality seed of improved varieties to sustainably increase agricultural productivity. To achieve this, it works on eight topics of the recently elaborated National Seed Road Map: (1) Decentralization of seed quality assurance; (2) Extension on seed and cultivation practices; (3) Seed company marketing and promotion; (4) Institutional markets; (5) Sector governance and coordination; (6) Alignment of donor interventions; (7) Plant variety protection; and (8) Variety release. The programme is implemented by a consortium of Wageningen University & Research (WUR), Sahel Consulting Agriculture & Nutrition Ltd (Sahel Consulting), Plantum and Naktuinbouw; and collaborates closely with the National Agricultural Seeds Council (NASC), Seed Entrepreneurs Association of Nigeria (SEEDAN), National Centre for Genetic Resources and Biotechnology (NACGRAB) and Ahmadu Bello University-Institute for Agricultural Research (ABU-IAR). The report concerns the programme's inception phase which ran from 1 November 2020 to 31 May 2021.

### Progress towards achieving results, lessons learned and conclusions

The majority of activities as planned for the inception phase were completed. We developed the consortium agreement and are currently elaborating the contracts with key partners. We established the programme coordination and implementation structures which consist of a programme steering committee; Programme Management Units (PMUs) at WUR and Sahel Consulting; and eight topic teams each led by a Nigerian and Dutch topic lead. Terms of Reference for all structures have been developed. The CSP operates under the umbrella of the Nigeria-Netherlands Seed Partnership (NNSP), managed by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) in Abuja, in connection with the SeedNL partnership. PMU's developed a programme workplan and topic teams elaborated the workplans for their topic, including strategies, activities, targets/milestones and indicators. Workplans were endorsed by the programme's steering committee. Also, the programme's M&E structure was developed, and topic baselines as well as the general seed user survey have been developed in draft. The various studies, including a company survey will be implemented June – October 2021. Due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, most of the work, including the development of the workplans, has been done through online engagement. Besides resulting in some delays, we did have to shift some priorities since some issues are difficult to manage through online engagement only.

### Main steering implications for the next reporting period

- Finalize contracts with all key partners
- Ensure completion of all baseline studies and confirmation of all indicator targets based on these studies

- Start with implementation of trainings, workshops, pilots, variety demonstration modality, etc., according to the work plans
- International management unit to visit Nigeria for programme implementation support on selected key activities
- Organize a number of key face-to-face activities, including workshops related to the topics of variety release and seed company variety promotion; seed platform core group meeting and seed sector platform meeting; monthly topic leads meeting; programme steering committee meeting
- Assess which activities have to be finalized before the Nigerian elections in 2022

Note that all activities and engagements will be executed in accordance with the Nigerian and Dutch COVID-19 protocols.

## 4 Introduction

### Project description and intervention strategy

The CSP brings together Nigerian and Dutch seed sector stakeholders with the aim to enhance the performance of the Nigerian seed sector. The programme takes a systemic approach for sustainably addressing key challenges in the seed sector and works in alignment with the [National Seed Road Map](#) (NSRM) of Nigeria. The CSP works on eight topics outlined as Strategic Innovation Pathways (SIPs) in the NSRM; these SIPs, including topic ambitions, guide the intervention strategies taken in the CSP. The eight topics are:

1. Decentralization of seed quality assurance
2. Extension on seed and cultivation practices
3. Seed company marketing and promotion
4. Institutional markets
5. Sector governance and coordination
6. Alignment of donor interventions
7. Plant variety protection
8. Variety release

The CSP is being implemented by a consortium of Wageningen University & Research (WUR)-Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation (WCDI), Sahel Consulting Agriculture & Nutrition Ltd (Sahel Consulting), Plantum and Naktuinbouw, in close collaboration with the key partners Wageningen Plant Research (WPR), National Agricultural Seeds Council (NASC), Seed Entrepreneurs Association of Nigeria (SEEDAN), National Centre for Genetic Resources and Biotechnology (NACGRAB) and Ahmadu Bello University-Institute for Agricultural Research (ABU-IAR). Partners have divided roles in leading topic teams, established for each of the eight topics; these teams involve many additional stakeholders. WCDI and Sahel are responsible for programme coordination and facilitation.

The programme seeks to attain its overarching goal to “Improve farmers’ access to and use of quality seed of improved varieties to sustainably increase agricultural productivity”. The outcomes areas are addressing the four seed sector functions of: (1) service delivery, (2) market development, (3) governance and (4) regulation:

1. Enhanced capacity of the seed sector to provide high quality, inclusive and differentiated services to seed producers and seed value chain actors (seed services);
2. Enhanced efficiency, fairness and transparency of seed value chains and seed markets (seed markets);
3. Enhanced coordination, alignment and accountability among different seed stakeholders (sector coordination);
4. Enhanced rules and systems that govern seed markets, production systems, service delivery and coordination (sector regulation).

This report concerns the inception phase comprising the first seven (7) months of the lifespan of the programme. The inception report, as shared with and approved by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) in Abuja, provides further details on the activities, deliverables and progress of the CSP, including the work plans at programme and topic level.

### Changes in context and their potential impact

COVID-19 had a clear impact on the performance of the agricultural sector in general and the seed sector specifically. Through rapid seed sector assessments, as implemented by WCDI, Sahel Consulting and NASC in Nigeria in [May](#) and [June](#) 2020, we identified the challenges created by COVID-19, but also the immediate actions and medium-term strategies for solving those challenges. We currently do not see the need for changing the elaborated strategic innovation pathways and actions in the NSRM as (partly) implemented in the CSP for the eight selected topics.

## 5 Results and outcomes

### Planned and achieved activities and results

The inception phase focussed on the establishment of the agreements, structures and plans for CSP implementation. It is too soon to report on programme outcomes and achievement of targets as elaborated in the M&E framework, including those on the cross-cutting topics of gender, youth and climate. Table 1 below provides an overview of planned inception phase activities and indication of their status.

The consortium agreement has been developed. The Programme Management Units (PMUs) at WCDI and Sahel Consulting have been established and new staff has been recruited. The virtual programme launch was held on 28 April 2021. Topic teams have been established; topic leads have guided the development of workplans for each of the eight CSP topics. Contracts with the Nigerian lead organizations have been developed based on these workplans. A governing and coordination structure was established, including a Technical Steering Committee. The Committee had its first meeting on 2 June.

A few adjustments to the original proposal were made, including Oxfam Novib not joining the partnership, and extending membership of the Steering Committee and removing the Topic Advisory Groups. Advice on these issues was sought from EKN during the inception phase, which was acted upon.

**Table 1:** *Inception activities progress<sup>1</sup>*

No.	Planned	Progress
1.	WCDI to develop the consortium agreement for WCDI, Plantum, Naktuinbouw and Sahel Consulting based on the approved proposal	Completed
2.	WCDI to establish a project team, including project tools and materials	Completed
3.	WCDI to engage with the Dutch consortium partners and subcontracted partner (Oxfam-Novib) to initiate discussions on refinement of work plans for the different CSP topics	Completed for consortium partners; Oxfam-Novib not a partner any more
4.	Sahel Consulting to establish the Project Management Office (PMO), including the team and acquisition of project tools and materials	Completed
5.	Sahel Consulting to recruit new staff like a project manager/senior seed systems expert and seed advisor for the Abuja office	Completed Note: as per 31 May vacancy for senior advisor seed systems position
6.	WCDI and Sahel Consulting to engage the subcontracted partners, including NASC, SEEDAN, ABU-IAR, NACGRAB to discuss project engagement; contracts need to be developed based on the role in the CSP topics	Note: Contracting format developed; based on the workplans, contracts are currently being developed
7.	WCDI, Sahel Consulting and partners to develop a governing and coordination structure for the project, including the Technical Steering Committee, as well address its relationship with the NNSP and SeedNL	Completed
8.	WCDI and Sahel Consulting to develop and operationalize the M&E structure, including conducting a baseline assessment and a company and stakeholder survey	M&E structure completed, baseline assessment partially complete, baseline and company survey designed
9.	WCDI and Sahel Consulting and partners to implement a detailed stakeholder analysis, mapping the power and interests of Nigerian seed sector stakeholders in general as well as in relation to the different CSP topics	Completed Stakeholders mapped for interest and influence in relation to seed sector transformation
10.	WCDI and Sahel Consulting to prepare and organize a project launch in Abuja inviting key stakeholders in the seed sector including development partners and government officials	Completed Virtual launch event
Steps for each of the eight CRP topics, to be led by WCDI and Sahel Consulting:		
11.	o Organize a meeting with all local partners for alignment on the objectives and expectations management	Completed
12.	o Elaborate the annual workplan including key activities and milestones tied to the CSP topics	Completed
13.	o Establish the role of key local partners; develop a ToR and associated contracts	Completed
14.	o Establish a clear reporting structure	Completed Part of the governance structure
15.	o Create clear grant making guidelines and protocols for project design and approval, funds disbursements, measurement & evaluation and funds review	Completed
16.	Develop and implement the baseline survey	Partly completed; See issue no. 8

### Indicators, baselines and targets

<sup>1</sup> Note that the activities have been copied from the approved CSP proposal. The current table is copied from the inception report, which gives further elaborations on approaches and results of all the mentioned activities.



The M&E structure has been developed and the baselines have been designed in draft, and some baseline values have been obtained (see the Annex 1). The full baseline assessment, stakeholder and company surveys have not yet been conducted. Note that most topics will do their own study to obtain/confirm baseline values; ToRs for these studies and contracts for the consultancies are currently being developed.

### **Unintended positive or negative effects**

At this stage of the programme we do not see any unintended positive or negative effects yet. However, we do see that through the structure and modalities of the CSP, seed sector stakeholders meet and share their experiences, with openness for collaboration creating leverage of seed sector investments.

### **Programme visibility**

Both at WCDI and at Sahel Consulting we have a staff dedicated to CSP communication. CSP has developed a website to share information on the programme. Also a CSP logo has been developed. Find the website at: <https://csp-nigeria.org/> Find at the website information on the programme, the CSP topics, the partners, CSP and seed related activities, interesting events and publications, etc.

During the inception phase CSP has been organizing, but also participating in a number of events.

- Presentation of the National Seed Road Map at the Seed Connect Conference on 19 November 2020; during the meeting the NSRM was endorsed
- Presentation of the CSP at the NNSP meeting on 10 December 2020
- CSP kick-off workshop with key partners on 11 January 2021
- ISSD Africa webinar on policy design and implementation on 25 February 2021
- Official CSP launch on 28 April, attended by all partners and approximately an additional 150 participants
- Presentation of the NNSP, CSP and other seed related projects, together with Nigerian and Dutch representatives, at the SeedNL sounding board meeting on 9 June 2021
- Presentation at the Agriculture Donor Working Group (ADWG) on the 20 May 2021. The ADWG consists of representatives of the donor community in Nigeria.

All these events increased visibility of the CSP and the NNSP and supported the creation of ownership of key stakeholders on the NSRM as well as the programme's and topics' approaches and results.

## **6 Sustainability**

Sustainability beyond programme duration is a key issue that needs to be considered throughout the programme period. CSP works on sustainability in programme and intervention design and implementation in the following ways:

- Use the NSRM and the topic SIPs as a basis for intervention design, ensuring working on strategies which have been endorsed by the key stakeholders
- Implement baseline studies for ensuring the design of evidence-based interventions, and tailoring interventions to local contexts and needs
- Work on topics with those actors which have a stake, ensuring their participation in the innovation pathway
- Invest in bringing the right stakeholders on board and grant executive responsibilities to the right seed sector partners
- Work with experts at field level, but also ensure that their management stays informed on activities and results, for endorsement and promoting further institutionalization
- Work with a strategy of study, piloting, evaluation, adaptation, potentially a second round of piloting and evaluation, and design of scaling and institutionalization strategies

## **7 Risks**

During programme development we assessed the risks for implementation and incorporated a number of mitigation strategies in the programme design. We agreed to implement additional risk mitigation strategies when the situation would ask for it. Find the risks and their measures for mitigation, as well as the likelihood of occurrence and level of impact in Annex 2. In Table 2 we indicate if additional risk mitigation measures were taken; we also indicate if a mitigation measure is not in place yet.

We see that programme activities in the inception phase have taken more time than envisaged because of COVID-19, facing travel restrictions and limitations to organize face-to-face meetings. This delayed the progress of programme and topic implementation. Whereas the briefing of topic teams and development of

action plans would otherwise have been done face-to-face in a 'pressure cooker' meeting, we now have been going through a lengthy process of many subsequent weekly zoom meetings. However, some topics are quite sensitive, with stakeholders having conflicting ideas and interests. In those cases we started with studies and postponed other activities. We are currently planning for WUR programme management to travel to Nigeria in September and November/ December 2021.

The situation of (in)security in Kaduna requires continuous monitoring. Other than this risk and the COVID-19 situation, we did not see materialization of other risks yet; neither did we identify any additional risks.

**Table 2:** Additional mitigation measures to the risks identified during programme design

No.	Risk	Additional mitigation measure (additional to those listed in Annex 2)
1.	Situation of high insecurity in Kaduna State disrupts field-based activities	Sahel Consulting works with a company which develops weekly security briefs which are shared with all key CSP partners; we will work according to the advice in these briefs.
2.	Fraud and corruption undermine project implementation	We are still working on a whistle-blower system to enable the team and impacted stakeholders to report any fraudulent activities.
3.	Non-performance of partners who do not prioritize the project-supported interventions	Ask for monthly progress reports and organize monthly progress meetings with topic leads to keep track of performance for the different topics Organize weekly programme management meetings of WCDI, Sahel and NASC; and monthly meetings of WCDI, Sahel and EKN to keep track on progress of the programme
4.	Political economy of the seed sector interferes with project implementation	-
5.	Not sufficiently involving female and young professionals; and not reaching women and youth farmers	-
6.	Farmers are not interested in using quality seed of improved varieties	.-
7.	Unclear relationship between SeedNL, the NNSP and the Collaborative Seed Project	-
8.	Disruption of field activities due to climatic disruptions	-
9.	Lock down and reduced domestic and international mobility due to COVID-19	Note that we faced some delays due to COVID-19 restrictions; with permission of EKN we extended the inception phase with one month until 31 May 2021.

## 8 Institutional/organizational development and human resources

### Governance and coordination structure

During the inception phase we have established the structure for programme management and implementation which is presented in Figure 1. A "Programme Steering Committee" is responsible for steering and strategic advice at programme level. Members consist of senior management staff of key stakeholders in the sector; a representative of the grant provider, EKN Abuja, is participating in meetings as observer. The "Programme Management and Support Units (PMUs)" at WCDI and Sahel Consulting guide and support the implementation of the programme.

At topic level the programme established eight "Topic Teams" which are responsible for planning and implementation of all activities at topic level. Each topic team consists of approximately five members representing key stakeholders for the topic. Each topic team is led by a Dutch and a Nigerian "Topic Lead". Strategic guidance and endorsement of the planning at topic level is provided by the Programme Steering Committee.

Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the Programme Steering Committee, the PMUs, the topic teams and the topic leads were developed and endorsed by all partners.

Within Nigeria, the CSP is embedded in the NNSP, a partnership guided by EKN Abuja, which provides an umbrella for all Dutch government funded seed sector initiatives as well as one entry point for engagement with the Nigerian government and other parties with an interest in seed.

Level	Nigeria-Netherlands Seed Partnership	Collaborative Seed Programme	CSP – Topic 1 Seed Quality Assurance	CSP – Topic 8 PVP
Steering	Nigeria-Netherlands Government dialogue	Programme Steering Committee		
		Senior management staff of key stakeholders in the sector		
Management	NNSP management	Programme management and coordination	Topic management and coordination	Topic management and coordination
	EKN	WCDI & Sahel team	Dutch & Nigerian topic lead	Dutch & Nigerian topic lead
Planning & implementation	NNSP Platform meetings	Programme support	Topic team members	Topic team members
	Reps of Dutch funded seed related projects	WCDI & Sahel team	Technical staff of key stakeholders in the topic	Technical staff of key stakeholders in the topic
	Similar for all topics			

**Figure 1:** Structures for steering, management and implementation

### Diversity

At organizational level we aim for working in mixed project implementation teams in terms of gender and generation. In that context we are currently looking for a female senior seed advisor to complement the Sahel team. We do face some challenges here with currently only male applicants.

We also aim for diversity in the topic teams and other programme structures like the programme steering committee and seed platform core group in relation to participation of different type of organizations (public sector, private sector, civil society, knowledge institutes) to look at topics from different perspectives, taking into consideration different interests.

### Challenges in programme management

Currently we do not phase challenges in programme management, rather than that the restrictions due to COVID-19 which forced us to mostly online engagement, slowing down the actions as planned for the inception phase (see also Risks section).

## 9 Finance

See the separate financial report

## 10 Lessons learned

- Starting a new programme under COVID-19 restrictions needs additional effort and time investment
- Having been involved in supporting the NSRM development, and thus being a known partner, made it easier collaborate with stakeholders and partners to complete the inception phase in travel restricted COVID-19 times
- Certain sensitive issues can not be dealt with online, but need face-to-face engagement
- Finalizing programme activities usually takes a longer time when coordinated online than when done in-person.
- Senior female seed advisors are hard to find

## 11 Conclusions for steering and next steps

### Conclusions

During the remainder of 2021 we will focus on concluding some of the activities of the inception phase which we were not able to finalize, like the contracts with the key partners beyond the consortium and the baseline studies for each topic as well as the seed user survey. We start implementation of topic activities according to the work plans with activities on the ground like trainings, workshops, pilots and variety demonstrations. The WUR team is planning for two visits to Nigeria (September and November/December) to support the Sahel PMU and topic teams on selected key activities. These include workshops related to the topics of variety release and seed company variety promotion; seed platform core group meeting and seed sector platform meeting;



monthly topic leads meeting (September); programme steering committee meeting (November/December). In our subsequent planning we need to take into consideration the Nigerian elections in 2022.

## Annex 1. Indicators and targets

No	CSP Indicator	Programme (P) or Topic specific (T)	FNS and PSD reference	Baseline	Targets	References and assumptions
1	Number of small-scale food producers (SSFP) that progressively decrease the yield gap in Kaduna State	P	FNS B.1.b		67k maize SSFPs 25k rice SSFPs 13k tomato SSFPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.3m farmer households in Kaduna<sup>2</sup></li> <li>81% of farmers cultivating &lt;6ha of land<sup>6</sup>, which is a proxy for SSFPs (assumption)</li> <li>We will measure programme performance based on 3 indicator crops, i.e. maize and rice as priority crops in the wet season, and tomato as priority crop in the dry season<sup>6</sup></li> <li>Number of farmers engaged in crop production: 32% maize; 12% rice; 2% tomato<sup>6</sup></li> <li>Number of SSFPs engaged in maize and rice production remains stable (assumption); number of SSFPs engaged in tomato production increases with 20% (assumption)</li> <li>Use of quality seed, improved varieties and advanced cultivation practices have the potential to result in a productivity increase during four years of 20% for maize and rice, and 40% for tomato (assumption)</li> <li>Target: 20% of SSFPs increase productivity during the programme period with at least 20% for maize and rice, and thus decrease the yield gap</li> <li>Target: 50% of SSFPs increase productivity with at least 40% for tomato, and thus decrease the yield gap</li> </ul>
2	Number of small-scale food producers with increased productivity in Kaduna State	P	adaptation FNS B.x.1		67k maize SSFPs 25k rice SSFPs 13k tomato SSFPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same sources of information and assumptions as for indicator 1</li> <li>Same targets as for indicator 1</li> </ul>
3	Number of small-scale food producers using quality seed in Kaduna State	P	adaptation FNS 1.1		136k maize SSFPs 38k rice SSFPs 21k tomato SSFPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same sources of information and assumptions as for indicator 1</li> <li>Maize: currently 95% of SSFPs use OPVs and replace seed (i.e. purchase quality seed) once in five years; 5% annually purchase hybrid seed<sup>3</sup> (assumption)</li> <li>Rice: currently SSFPs purchase quality seed once in five years (assumption)</li> <li>Tomato: currently 80% of SSFPs use seed of OPVs; currently those using OPVs replace seed every other year; 20% of SSFPs use hybrid seed<sup>7</sup></li> <li>Seed placement and use of hybrid varieties is a proxy for use of quality seed (assumption)</li> <li>Target: annual seed replacement of maize OPVs increases to 30%; use of hybrid varieties increases to 15% (Seed Sector Review – Maize Crop Brief<sup>7</sup>)</li> <li>Target: annual seed replacement for rice increases to 30% (maize OPV as a proxy for rice)</li> <li>Target: annual seed replacement of tomato OPVs increases from 50 to 75%; use of hybrid varieties increases to 30% (Seed Sector Review – Vegetables Crop Brief<sup>7</sup>)</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> See: Kaduna State Agricultural Survey 2017 <https://kdbns.ng/app/uploads/2018/02/KASS-STRUCTURE-SURVEY.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> WCDI, 2019. Seed Sector Review Nigeria; Crop briefs. 25 October 2019: [https://issdafrica.files.wordpress.com/2020/02/seed-sector-review-nigeria-crop-briefs\\_final.pdf](https://issdafrica.files.wordpress.com/2020/02/seed-sector-review-nigeria-crop-briefs_final.pdf)

4	Number of small-scale food producers using improved varieties in Kaduna State	P	adaptation FNS 1.1		337k maize SSFP 88k rice SSFP 20k tomato SSFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same sources of information and assumptions as for indicators 1 and 3</li> <li>• We consider improved varieties those released and registered since 2000<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• All hybrid varieties for maize and tomato are improved varieties</li> <li>• SSFPs continue to use of improved varieties when using own seed for rice, maize OPV and tomato OPV; therefore, seed replacement does not influence impact (assumption)</li> <li>• Currently: almost 100% of maize and approximately 50% of rice quality seed sold is of varieties released since 2000 (source: NASC)</li> <li>• For tomato the situation is unclear since nearly all quality seed is imported, however, companies do not provide their newest varieties (source: NASC)</li> <li>• Target: 100% quality seed purchased for maize; 70% for rice; and 80% for tomato are varieties released since 2020, i.e. are improved varieties</li> </ul>
5	Number of crop specific seed quality assurance protocols in place and used	T-Seed quality assurance		1	3 new and/or adapted protocols for specific crops developed and used in Kaduna and at least one other state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not all crops are covered by protocols in quality assurance that allow yet for decentralization (third party, accreditation)</li> <li>• If no protocol is available for a specific crop, this is developed, tested and scaled</li> </ul>
6	Number of NASC inspectors, third party inspectors and accredited seed quality assurance professionals	T-Seed quality assurance		77+56=133 inspectors including NASC and third party inspectors	77 NASC seed inspectors and 83 licensed LSIs. (27 more LSIs from Kano, Kaduna and Jos to be added)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently 77 NASC seed inspectors; they cover all states and FCT; thus, an average presence of 2 seed inspectors per state (source: NASC)</li> <li>• Currently 56 newly accredited entities to conduct seed quality assurance (already under pilot) (source: NASC)</li> <li>• Currently third-party inspectors conducting seed quality assurance is still in a pilot phase (source: NASC)</li> <li>• Target: increase LSI by 27 more entities, almost 50% increase to a total of 83</li> </ul>
7	Number of action research projects on challenges related to the use of quality seed, improved varieties and advanced cultivation practices	T-Extension		0	8 action research projects implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation according project plan</li> </ul>
8	Number of organizations in Kaduna State using recommendations on challenges related to the use of quality seed, improved varieties and advanced cultivation practices resulting from action research projects	T-Extension		0	20 organizations (including individual LGA extension offices, seed companies, NGOs and knowledge organizations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 action research projects implemented</li> <li>• Organizations include extension offices in LGAs (they are counted individually), seed companies and seed distributors, NGOs and knowledge organizations</li> <li>• Each individual organization uses at least one recommendations resulting from the action research projects</li> <li>• Kaduna has 23 LGAs, however, we do not know how many of those have activities related to vegetables; we estimate that we can reach 5 LGAs</li> <li>• 39 seed companies are registered in Kaduna; we need to know how many of them address vegetable seeds; we estimate that we may reach 10 seed companies and vegetable seed distributors</li> <li>• Other stakeholders complement these targets</li> </ul>
9	Number of Nigerian and Dutch seed companies operating in Kaduna and Kano States with improved capacity to promote varieties	T-Seed companies	adaptation FNS 2.1	5 Nigerian seed companies operate in variety promotion in Kaduna and Kano states	10 Nigerian seed companies operate in variety promotion in Kaduna and Kano states 6 Dutch companies or their representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently 39 Nigerian seed companies are registered with NASC operating in Kaduna state</li> <li>• Few (estimate 5) seed companies are engaged in variety promotion; they participate in the programme to enhance their capacity</li> <li>• Target: 10 Nigerian companies enhance their capacity in variety promotion</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup> See the crop varieties release catalogue as published by NACGRAB at: [https://www.nacgrab.gov.ng/images/Varieties\\_Released\\_Catalogue.pdf](https://www.nacgrab.gov.ng/images/Varieties_Released_Catalogue.pdf); note that TASAI uses a cut-off point of the year 2000 to assess the efficiency of variety release; see: [https://tasai.org/wp-content/themes/tasai2016/img/tasai\\_nigeria\\_brief\\_2018\\_lr.pdf](https://tasai.org/wp-content/themes/tasai2016/img/tasai_nigeria_brief_2018_lr.pdf)

			6 Dutch companies or their representatives operate in variety promotion in Kaduna and Kano states	operate in variety promotion in Kaduna and Kano states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently 6 Dutch seed companies, either directly or through representatives, operate and engage in the promotion of varieties in Kaduna and/or Kano state</li> <li>• International companies with currently limited presence are encouraged to participate in the programme</li> <li>• Target: 6 Dutch companies directly or through their representatives start operating and engage in promotion in one of the two states; others broaden their presence</li> </ul>	
<b>10</b>	Number of small-scale food producers reached in Kaduna and Kano States through variety promotion by seed companies	T-Seed companies	adaptation PSD Result Framework 1c	0	10k SSFP for field crops 9k SSFP horticultural crops including 3k female and 3k young SSFPs 19k SSFPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16 variety promotion activities are planned (10 with Nigerian and 6 with international/Dutch companies)</li> <li>• Each variety promotion activity operates in at least 5 demo locations and during two seasons</li> <li>• Nigerian seed companies cover field crops; international/Dutch companies cover horticultural crops</li> <li>• Field crops are primarily within the male domain; horticultural crops provide opportunities for female and young farmers</li> <li>• Field crop demos include two sessions per season; horticultural crop demos include three sessions per season</li> <li>• Variety promotion activities for field crops include 2 groups with 50 farmers each</li> <li>• Variety promotion activities for horticultural crops 3 groups with 50 male, 50 female and 50 young farmers per group</li> </ul>
<b>11</b>	Number of improved varieties included in seed company operated variety demos in Kaduna and Kano State	T-Seed companies		0	25 varieties for field crops 30 varieties for horticultural crops 55 varieties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16 variety promotion activities are planned (10 with Nigerian and 6 with international/Dutch companies)</li> <li>• International companies promote their own varieties</li> <li>• Nigerian companies promote mostly public varieties; thus, different companies may promote the same variety</li> <li>• 3 varieties are included in each demo per crop; varieties are identified to match specific agro-ecologies; thus, it is foreseen that one company includes at least 5 varieties for one crop in demos across five locations in two seasons of demos</li> <li>• Target for Nigerian companies is 25 varieties for field crops promoted (10*5/2 varieties)</li> <li>• Target for international companies is 30 varieties for horticultural crops promoted (6*5 varieties)</li> </ul>
<b>12</b>	Number of seed market interventions by institutional seed buyers in accordance with the good practice guidelines for institutional markets	T-Institutional markets		0	10 institutional buyers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 2 institutional buyers join in each piloting scheme in year 2 and 3</li> <li>• Uptake in year 3 by 2 institutional buyers, beyond those participating</li> <li>• Additional 4 institutional buyers in year 4; also those are not directly participating in the programme</li> </ul>
<b>13</b>	Number of dialogues and consultations contributing to NSRM implementation engaging at least 3 different types of stakeholders	T-Governance			34 dialogues and consultations on an annual basis; 28 within CSP and 8 non-CSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 annual consultations planned in the context of the CSP; starting mid 2021; = 3.5*4 = 14 meetings</li> <li>• 2 consultations per year planned for each of the other seven other CSP topics = 14 meetings</li> <li>• Assumption that at least 8 SIPs of the NSRM are supported by other donors with each at least 1 consultation per year; they start a linkage with the national platform and contribute to the NSRM = 8 meetings</li> <li>• Each consultation (CSP and non-CSP) has at least 3 different types of stakeholders</li> </ul>
<b>14</b>	Number of collaborative projects contributing to NSRM implementation agreed upon in the seed sector platform and	T-Governance			55 projects/interventions; 37 within CSP and an additional 18 non-CSP projects/interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CSP includes 5 studies, 16 piloting schemes and 16 demo projects</li> <li>• Assumption that an additional 18 projects/interventions will be supported with other resources/development partners</li> <li>• All projects (CSP and non-CSP) include at least 3 types of stakeholders</li> </ul>

	involving at least 3 types of seed sector stakeholders				
<b>15</b>	Number of seed sector interventions by different development partners contributing to the NSRM	T-Donor alignment	8 donors (including EKN) support 50 interventions contributing to the NSRM Collection of interventions covers 14 of the 22 SIPs of the NSRM	8 donors (including EKN) support 70 interventions contributing to the NSRM Collection of interventions covers 20 of the 22 SIPs of the NSRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total number of SIPs in the 2019 version of the NSRM is 22</li> <li>The CSP contributes to 8 SIPs</li> <li>8 donors/development partners were operating in the seed sector in 2019; through 50 interventions they contribute to 14 SIPs; 8 SIPs are not addressed (2019 seed sector assessment)</li> <li>Target: 8 donors/development partners investing in the seed sector (same number though the composition may change)</li> <li>Target: 70 interventions (25% increase) covering 20 SIPs (90% of the SIPs elaborated in the NSRM)</li> </ul>
<b>16</b>	Number of organizations capable of and implementing tests for Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS)	T-PVP	0	4 organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSP interventions support NASC, NACGRAB and two other research organizations in implementing DUS testing</li> <li>Strong alignment is assumed with CSP 8 (variety release)</li> </ul>
<b>17</b>	Number of varieties granted plant breeders rights	T-PVP	0	10 varieties covering at least three crops, while also including the horticultural crop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Currently, plant variety protection is not yet operational</li> <li>Once operational, if being well aligned with the variety release system, plant breeders rights can be granted based on information (trial results) that are already available</li> <li>Assumption is that for various crops (cereals, legumes, vegetables) both public and private sector are waiting for plant breeders rights to be available; it is foreseen that a significant number of stakeholders will request for plant breeders rights to be granted as soon as the system is operational</li> </ul>
<b>18</b>	Duration of the process for variety release	T-Variety release	43 months	36 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The average variety release process on average takes 43 months<sup>5</sup></li> <li>Target: through gains in efficiency and effectiveness this is reduced to 36 months (15% reduction)</li> <li>Strong alignment is assumed with CSP 7 (plant variety protection), which is foreseen to create a momentum for enhancing the performance of the system</li> </ul>
<b>19</b>	Average cost to conclude variety release	T-Variety release	Maize: US\$ 15,000 Rice: US\$ 27,000 Tomato: US\$ 12,500	US\$ 12,000 US\$ 21,600 US\$ 10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The cost for variety release varies from US\$ 2,000 to US\$ 27,000</li> <li>Target: through gains in efficiency, effectiveness and accountability this is reduced with at least 20%</li> </ul>
<b>20</b>	Number of varieties released per crop contributing to food and nutrition security per year	T-Variety release	9 maize varieties; 1 rice variety; 0 tomato variety	12 maize varieties; 3 rice varieties; 2 tomato varieties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The average number of annually released varieties over the last three years (2016-2018) presented in the variety catalogue are 9 maize, 1 rice and 0 tomato varieties<sup>6</sup></li> <li>Target: consolidate the number of maize varieties; increase the number of maize varieties to at least 12 per year; the number of rice varieties to at least 3 per year; increase the number of tomato varieties to at least 2 per year</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> TASAI, 2019. Nigeria brief; [https://tasai.org/wp-content/themes/tasai2016/img/tasai\\_nigeria\\_brief\\_2018\\_lr.pdf](https://tasai.org/wp-content/themes/tasai2016/img/tasai_nigeria_brief_2018_lr.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> NACGRAB, Variety Catalogue <https://www.nacgrab.gov.ng/index.php/variatal-release/88-crop-varieties-release-catalogue>



Programme output level					
<b>21</b>	Number of small-scale food producers directly reached in Kaduna state disaggregated for male/female and age (% <35 yrs)	P	FNS B.x.1.1.	19k SSFPs including 3k female and 3k young SSFPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Similar to indicator 10 (number of SSFPs reached in Kaduna and Kano States through variety promotion by seed companies)</li> <li>Direct contact with SSFPs only in CSP 3 (seed company promotion &amp; marketing); other CSP topics are of a systemic nature</li> </ul>
<b>22</b>	Number of small-scale food producers indirectly reached in Kaduna State disaggregated for male/female and age (% <35)	P	FNS B.x.1.2	136k maize SSFPs 38k rice SSFPs <u>21k tomato SSFPs +</u> 195k SSFPs in Kaduna  Indirect beneficiaries: 1.5m people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Similar to indicator 3 (number of small-scale food producers using quality seed in Kaduna State)</li> <li>Disaggregation to male/female and based on generation is not possible given the unit is small-scale food producer which includes the entire household</li> <li>We estimate the total number of beneficiaries based on the average household size of 7.86 persons<sup>6</sup></li> <li>Total number of beneficiaries will need to be corrected based on number of farmers who grow more than one of the indicator crops maize, rice and tomato; at the same time also additional farmers may benefit from the CSP based on interventions in other crops than the indicator crops</li> </ul>
<b>23</b>	Number of Dutch supported interventions in seed sector transformation in Nigeria	P	adaptation PSD 3c	Total of 13 interventions; these include 8 CSP topics + 5 others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each CSP topic is considered as one intervention; the programme supports 8 CSP topics</li> <li>Currently there are 3 other Dutch supported interventions (S4C; SDGP; K2K)</li> <li>The target is 5 other than CSP interventions ongoing in 2025</li> </ul>
<b>24</b>	Number of strengthened seed sector stakeholders within the process of seed sector transformation in Nigeria	P	adaptation PSD 3a	60 organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizations include FMARD, Ministries of Agriculture of Kano and Kaduna State, public organizations (such as NASC, NACGRAB and various NARIs); knowledge organizations (such as ABU); seed companies (individual Nigerian and Dutch seed companies); LGA extension offices; NGOs; development partners</li> </ul>
<b>25</b>	Number of reforms/improvements in seed policies/laws/regulations benefitting at least tens of thousands of small scale food producers	P	adaptation FNS 4.1; adaptation PSD 2a	25 reforms/improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevant CSP topics and target number of reforms/improvements:</li> <li>CSP 1: 6 quality assurance protocols</li> <li>CSP 2: 5 action research projects leading to improvements in extension</li> <li>CSP 4: 3 improvements in public institutional market arrangements</li> <li>CSP 5: 5 structural improvements in the governance and coordination of the seed sector</li> <li>CSP 7: 3 protocols and manuals for DUS, VCU and other PVP arrangements</li> <li>CDP 8: 3 improvements in regulations/manuals/procedures for variety release</li> </ul>

## Annex 2. Risks and mitigation strategies

The tables below are copied from the approved CSP proposal.

Risk	Situation of high insecurity in Kaduna State disrupts field-based activities
<b>Mitigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This risk only concerns CSP 1, CSP 2 and CSP 3, which include field-based activities in Kaduna State</li> <li>• Work with staff of local partners who understand the local languages and are fully familiar with the local situation</li> <li>• Through local partners enlist the buy-in and support of the local community leaders (e.g. traditional leaders) to facilitate the implementation process of project activities</li> <li>• Confer with existing projects in the various locations to establish critical high-risk security areas within each community to inform decision making on the area of intervention</li> <li>• Follow safety instructions of EKN Abuja in relation to traveling and working in Kaduna State; and inform EKN on travel plans of international staff</li> <li>• Host the project field staff in Zaria, which is a generally safe environment; Zaria has good accessibility to both Kaduna and Kano State and therefore creates some flexibility in planning and operating activities in both states</li> <li>• Plan for field-based activities based on continuous security assessments in Kaduna State, and shift activities to Kano State in case of high security risks in Kaduna State; consult EKN in this process</li> </ul>
<b>Likelihood</b>	Likely (CSP 1, CSP 2 & CSP 3)
<b>Impact</b>	Moderate (CSP 1, CSP 2 & CSP 3)

Risk	Fraud and corruption undermine project implementation
<b>Mitigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each implementing partner must establish or demonstrate functioning of an anti-fraud and corruption policy; such policies are an integral part of the code of conduct of the project</li> <li>• Establish and agree upon the code of conduct together with all project partners, including clauses on issues like absence of sitting allowances, use of project equipment and project incentives; the code of conduct will become an attachment to partner contracts as well as sub-contracts</li> <li>• Note that in line with government directives, partners like NASC have functional anti-corruption and transparency units, guiding against corruption in public institutes</li> <li>• Establish clear reporting and accounting systems and structures for the project to ensure limited room for fraudulent activities</li> <li>• Annual audit of Dutch lead partner WCDI and Nigerian lead partner Sahel Consulting</li> <li>• Establish an agile and lean contracting structure, where Sahel Consulting will be responsible for subcontracting partners in Nigeria, based on agreed terms of reference</li> <li>• Provide partners with additional funds only after use of earlier provided funds has been appropriately reported and approved, and transfer funds for activities in smaller and more frequent disbursements</li> <li>• Zero tolerance on corruption with blacklisting and exclusion of partners if such practices occur</li> <li>• Set up a whistle-blower system to enable the team and impacted stakeholders to report any fraudulent activities</li> <li>• Based on the in-depth stakeholder analysis as conducted in the inception phase, invite the appropriate stakeholders to participate in the project's activities</li> </ul>
<b>Likelihood</b>	Possible
<b>Impact</b>	Moderate

Risk	Non-performance of partners who do not prioritize the project-supported interventions
<b>Mitigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The seed sector review process (2019-2020) has illustrated high competence and interests of key partners</li> <li>• Carefully select non-government project partners with a keen interest in the topic, based on consultation of NASC and Sahel and the in-depth stakeholder analysis conducted in the inception phase</li> <li>• Work with leadership of government service providers to ensure that we have continuity of staff in the implementation of the project</li> <li>• Develop performance-based contracts outlining clear activities and deliverables, and complete payments only after completion of the activities</li> <li>• Develop and implement a project planning, monitoring and evaluation system that keeps track of activities including a warning system in the case of non-performance</li> <li>• Discuss non-performance with partners and replace partners in the case of lack of improvement</li> </ul>
<b>Likelihood</b>	Unlikely
<b>Impact</b>	Minor

Risk	Political economy of the seed sector interferes with project implementation
<b>Mitigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement an in-depth stakeholder analysis during the inception phase, mapping the power and interests, including potential resistance towards change, of Nigerian seed sector stakeholders in general as well as in relation to the different CSP topics</li> <li>• Track and keep key stakeholders and partners informed about the political and economic challenges of the agriculture sector in Nigeria to avert potential economic and political challenges</li> <li>• Enlist the support of the government agencies for the execution of the project</li> <li>• Work according to the National Seed Road Map (NSRM), which has been adopted by government agencies and private sector actors, limiting the impact of political issues on the project</li> <li>• Avoid any political party involvement and entanglement by the project and its implementing partners</li> <li>• Create transparent governance and management structures for the implementation of the project and its sub-projects</li> <li>• Ensure that documentation on project and project topic activities and organizations involved are available within the public domain</li> <li>• Ensure regular reporting to a governing or coordination body for the NNSP in which both Nigerian and Dutch stakeholders are represented</li> </ul>
<b>Likelihood</b>	Unlikely
<b>Impact</b>	Moderate

Risk	Not sufficiently involving female and young professionals; and not reaching women and youth farmers
<b>Mitigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include a gender and generational analysis in the base-line</li> <li>• Agree with CSP partners to establish mixed teams for project implementation in terms of gender and generation; report and review team composition annually</li> <li>• In the context of CSP 2 and CSP 3, include a clear gender and youth focus in the planning and monitoring of activities such as studies, pilots and meetings, for improving women and youth farmer access to quality seed of improved varieties</li> <li>• Annually report and review achievements of CSP 2 in effectively addressing interests of, and CSP 3 in reaching women and youth farmers; and in case of non-performance take appropriate actions</li> <li>• Note that impact indicators 1 to 4 are measured at the household level, and cannot be separated by gender and generation; indicators 10, 21 and 22 are disaggregated by gender and generation</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agree with partners to ensure that activities as implemented by the project will not negatively impact the access of women and youth to quality seed of improved varieties (do no harm)</li> <li>• Include a Civil Society Organisation in the project's steering committee</li> </ul>
<b>Likelihood</b>	Possible
<b>Impact</b>	Minor

<b>Risk</b> Farmers are not interested in using quality seed of improved varieties	
<b>Mitigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study in CSP 2 how to best implement seed and variety promotion within the current cultural setting</li> <li>• Take a non-judgemental approach on where and how farmers source their seed</li> <li>• Focus on those farmers and crops, where the use of quality seed of improved varieties pays off in terms of increased productivity, income and resilience</li> <li>• Work in line with the production system of farmers, for example, also include OPVs for maize or tomato if these continue to be preferred over hybrids</li> <li>• Combine introduction of quality seed of improved varieties with appropriate cultivation practices</li> <li>• Provide farmers with simple economic models to analyse the profitability of using quality seed of improved and if relevant hybrid varieties</li> <li>• Work with local seed companies who know the seed market</li> <li>• Accept that seed markets fluctuate in relation to crop and food markets, and farmers respond to that in their options for purchase of quality seed</li> </ul>
<b>Likelihood</b>	Rare
<b>Impact</b>	Moderate

<b>Risk</b> Unclear relationship between SeedNL, the NNSP and the Collaborative Seed Project	
<b>Mitigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the project's inception phase, discuss with EKN the governing and coordination structure for both the NNSP (EKN and FMARD in the lead) and the CSP (consortium partners in the lead), and clearly define the relationship</li> <li>• Whereas WCDI and partners are responsible for the CSP, EKN will lead the NNSP</li> <li>• During the project's inception phase, elaborate a clear communication and reporting structure among the CSP, the NNSP and SeedNL</li> <li>• SeedNL is currently in the process of employing a director; work with the director in the establishment of working relationships</li> <li>• WCDI is leading the CSP as well as the SeedNL Ethiopia initiative; these two pilot projects are high on the agenda of the SeedNL partnership</li> </ul>
<b>Likelihood</b>	Rare
<b>Impact</b>	Minor

<b>Risk</b> Disruption of field activities due to climatic disruptions	
<b>Mitigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This risk only concerns CSP 1, CSP 2 and CSP 3, which include field-based activities in Kaduna State</li> <li>• Most activities in the project are targeting system changes in the sector, and thereby the potential impact of climatic disruptions on the performance of the project remains limited</li> <li>• For the activities in CSP 1, CSP 2 and CSP 3, give major consideration to varieties that are more drought tolerant and have other traits that improve climate resilience</li> <li>• Promote crop cultivation practices that fit with the current climatic conditions</li> <li>• Accept that climatic disruptions, like too much or too little rain may occur and are beyond our control</li> </ul>
<b>Likelihood</b>	Possible (CSP 1, CSP 2 and CSP 3)
<b>Impact</b>	Major (CSP1, CSP 2 and CSP 3)

Risk	Lock down and reduced domestic and international mobility due to COVID-19
<b>Mitigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leverage technology for activities that do not require field visits and in-person meetings, using digital conferencing, zoom meetings, web-based planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, etc.</li> <li>• Thus, limit local, national and international travel</li> <li>• Follow the travel guidelines of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and WUR for international travel</li> <li>• In case of limitations in international travel, discuss with the project team how local partners can take over responsibility for certain activities</li> <li>• Ensure all team members (especially field teams) carry the Federal Government issued letter to enable the free movement of stakeholders in the food and agriculture sector</li> <li>• Advocate for and obtain similar letters from the Kaduna government to enable the free movement of project teams</li> <li>• Engage with stakeholders during the pandemic through online surveys and discussions, as implemented in the context of the COVID-19 Seed Alerts for May and June (see section 4.1)</li> <li>• Adapt project plan if needed based on online surveys and discussions; inform EKN Abuja accordingly</li> </ul>
<b>Likelihood</b>	Likely
<b>Impact</b>	Major



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