**Key aspects captured by this report can help improve the way you work?**

1. Recommendations for sustainable programmes such as community seeds bulking to improve seed security are very important especially in situation of chronic seed insecurity. It builds the capacity of the local community to multiply their own seeds. Seed banking should be incorporated to ensure seed availability following bad seasons.
2. The elements of seed security captured during seed security assessments such as seed availability, access, quality and suitability are important when needs arises to distribute seeds. It improves targeting the right people with the right seeds of good quality. In some situations seeds have been distributed to farmers without proper assessment leading to distribution of wrong seeds to the wrong people.
3. Factors such as farmer’s seeds preferences should be included to avoid situations where farmers are given seeds which they do not plant. It is also important to consider the capacity and ability of people at the local level to assess seed quality. Do they have requisite training to assess seed quality?

**Based on Report findings, can we generate any lesson learning?**

1. The reports points out the importance of the informal seed system as the main source of seeds for most farmers in the region. Like in Sudan, most of the seeds distributed is said to come from the local seeds systems. Some countries have not given full support of the informal seed system in terms of policy, research and finance. There is therefore need to advocate for inclusion of the informal seed system in country policies.
2. The reports points out the importance of conducting SSA using the Seed Security Conceptual Framework before any kind of seeds distribution is undertaken. This is not happening in some countries such as Kenya. There is need for capacity building on seed security assessment and mainstreaming SSA into food security assessment especially following disasters.