



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI Seed Enterprise Management Institute

SEED PRODUCTION COURSE:

Structuring and Managing a Seed
Production Department

Seed Enterprises Management Institute

University of Nairobi May 2017



OVER VIEW

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- 9. Training: Talent development and retention gement Institute
- 10.Performance Appraisal.
- 12.Remuneration

1. Introduction

- > Any business must have some fundamentals in place:
- Vision, Mission, Strategic Plan (Are these shared within the organization)
 - Customers
 - Quality product and services
 - Cash
 - Profit margins
 - Growth and velocity
 - But seed is living and contains genetic potential of the whole plant; the seed has to realise the harvest.
 - Seed has to be produced using other inputs: land, fertilizer, irrigation(water), pests and disease control, harvest and post-harvest handling.



2. Organising a Seed Production Department



Outputs

- What are the measurable Outputs?
- What are the main Activities required to produce the Outputs?
- How will you manage the Activities needed to reach Outputs? i.e., what **Decisions** need to be made?
- What skill set do people need for each activity? gement Institute
- What relationships are there amongst activities?
- What feedback information do you need to review decisions and activities?

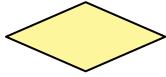


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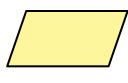
Create a flow chart for certified seed production



Process/Activity



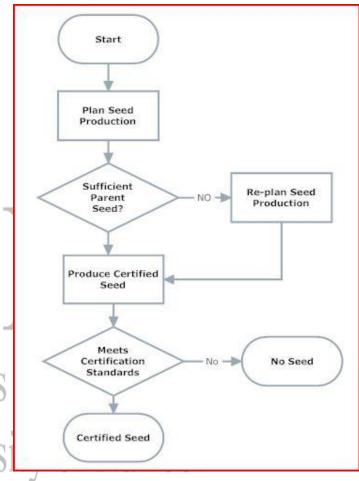
Decision



Data/Information



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- A seed has cycle of fixed time (season) and is a product of many factors, some not under direction of operator.
- Nature plays a critical role (temperature, rains, pests and diseases)
- Males and females must nick at the flowering
- Parents (or foundation seeds) are the raw materials;
 these come from breeders' seed. So at least three seasons required
- Hence fundamentally plan three seasons ahead
- In principle, the foundation seed you produced last year(2014) has to be increased (may be through some grower contract) this year (2015) what you shall sell as certified seed next year(2015)



3. Organising a Seed Production Department

For the Super Seed Company, producing 500 t of maize hybrid seed, 100 t of sorghum seed and 60 t of bean seed, with a warehouse, small processing plant and a 25 ha farm,

- Prepare an organogram for the production department.
- Prepare a list of the capital requirements of the department
- Prepare a list of equipment required for each Inspector/Production Officer



4. Motivating people

Performing below expectation



Performing as expected



Performing above expectation

Employee dis-satisfaction

Employee satisfaction

- Poor working Goal setting conditions
 Responsibility
- Poor leadership
 Low pay
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 Recognition

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5. Human Resource Management

7. Remunerate accordingly.

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- 6. Train for capacity.
- 5. Evaluate performance.
- 4. Motivate performance.
- 3. Induct to engraft.
- 2. Recruit right people.

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Define the task/job.



6. Strategic pillars and Human Resource

Tasks required in company:

- Recruitment of new employees
 - Induction of new employees
 - Motivating employees
 - Training employees for competency
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- Business success rotates around human skills and how they are managed. A business is as good as the people
- Three strategic pillars for success.
 - * Finance
 - * Production

 * Marketing.
- Seed Enterprises Management Institute All these are driven by human skills, managed optimally with strategic plans that realize the vision.



Production will require:

- -Planning to produce to meet set goals
- -Contracting growers for different classes
- -Processing seed into saleable form
- -Conforming to government regulation seed
- Machinery and equipment management
- Careful worker management



- So those in charge e.g. of production must be involved in hiring, duty allocation, training, compensation and ensuring safety and health of employees and customers.
- They need to know how to create environment that:
 - -Represents views of the company to the people, but also presents the views of people to the company
 - -Motivate by consultation and building ownership



- Define the critical tasks to optimize human resource
- Incorporate in the job description and ensure they understand nature, responsibilities, performance and expectations.
- Develop a job description
- A job description has the following elements:
 - i. Position/Jobititleprises Management Institute
 - ii. Duty station (locality) of Nairobi
 - iii. Reporting relationships



- v. Tasks needed (and time spent)
- vi. Remuneration structures
- vii. Performance standards

viii. Appraisals

Notes:

- -Job descriptions not static as they change with business growth
- -They have to be regularly reviewed
- -Review may mean redundancy, re-definition or retraining



7. Recruitments

- -Reorganization does not mean recruitment because you may deploy, sub-contract (to third parties) or hire temporary employees.
- -Seed business is seasonal; so employment of casual labour necessary, to reduce wage costs.
- -Remember, efficiency may not necessarily, increase with additional staff
- For sustainable remember labour costs efficiency only little improves if output increase; ersity of Nairobi



To recruit, 4 steps necessary:

- i. Explore if qualified people exist in the company for redeployment; then reallocate and recruit for the vacancy created
- ii. Advertise for vacancy in media, most likely accessible to potential candidate (detailing job title, key performance areas, qualifications, contact details, application procedure and closing date for applications)



- iii. Review applications, check references, short list and interview (using same questions)
- iv. Conduct interviews.

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8. Induction:

- To immerse recruits into the culture and vision of company, and include:
 - ✓ Vision and mission
 - ✓ Corporate values
 - ✓ Corporate structure
 - ✓ Roles, responsibilities and reporting procedures

✓ Health and safety regulations



Also include:

- Marketing, production and financial strategies.
- Operational procedures.
- Human resource policies. (e.g. leave, sickness, remuneration, grievance, discipline)
- Length of induction depends on responsibility/security of position. Seed Enterprises Management Institute

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9. Motivation of Employees

- An employee is a factor of production like money or machines, but people think, create, learn, have emotions and feelings; and can react.
- A manager or supervisor has powers to have things done; he has responsibilities over people. Productivity and efficiency depends on how he/she interacts with people.

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Good relationship depends on four elements:

- Appreciation: of the juniors importance.
- (Friendliness and not meanness, etc.)
- Trust: as they have been trusted by the company, they have to trust others. It takes time to learn who to rely on, put honesty on, etc.
- Respect: everybody deserves respect. Do not avoid responsibility, value the workers and avoid unnecessary criticism.

NOTE: like trust, once lost respect is lost, restoration is difficult.

 Understanding: people desire to be understood; and this is controlled on how we people communicate. External factors also influence.



- People are most important resources in the business and special skills are required to manage and motivate staff and laborers. Have cause to complain or get dissatisfied.
- Motivate achievers; well treated employees do not have cause to complain or get dissatisfied.
- Remember employees have their expectations; if competent they expect fair treatment and respect.

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Motivation requires:

- Participation in defining what is expected of them.
- Be given an opportunity to prove themselves.
- Be given an opportunity to improve if below expectation.
- Commensurate remuneration if performance is good.
- Performance can be:
 - Minimum: less than expected, below.
 - Expected: effective and efficient.
 - Maximum: excellent.



- Motivation comes from:
 - Job security and promotion.
 - Sense of achievement and usefulness.
 - Opportunity for personal growth.
 - Learning new skills.
 - Good pay benefitst statuses Management Institute
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De-motivators include:

- Poor working conditions.
- Frustrating policies.
- · Criticism, threats, unfair treatment.
- Few opportunities for progress.
- Unattainable targets and unclear standards. Low pay and benefits.
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10. Performance Appraisal.

- People remain because they feel satisfied, and companies keep people because they help to attain their vision set
- Performance appraisal has two functions:
 - Achievements measured and outputs. (e.g. quality of seed produced), an objective measure . This more important
 - Behaviors as related to competencies, style or appearance; it is subjective

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Four points to remember:

- Plan appraisal and inform employees in advance (with criteria to be used). Objectives and milestones should be participatory.
- ii. Execute the appraisal in a friendly and professional manner (not confrontational); as opportunity to assess performance and get feedback.
- Assess job performance objectivity in terms of quality, quantity, cost and timelessness of outputs and not personality, conduct or other subjectivity measure.

 Allow employee opportunity to respond.
- Poor performance should be punished (not tolerated) to avoid lowered profits, poor performance and breeding discontent, and reduced commitment.



- Do not attack the person but offer assistance at first, but stating the problem openly. Excuses will be given for poor performance but look for solutions instead.
- Encourage the poor performers, and if no improvement repeat process at least twice; second time accompany with a written warning.



11. Training

- Competent people should be hired, get qualified and proficient people.
- Technologies are also in constant state of change, and new ways emerge all the time.
- Training becomes essential therefore to bring in specialized skills for better quality and achieve new targets.



- Training targets better productivity, benefits the company, contributes to employee self satisfaction and improved market value of themselves (chance for promotion and motivational stimulus).
- Training areas should target factors in a needs analysis that has gaps identified.
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12.Remuneration

- Employees get paid for work done and compensation should fair and sufficient; Work performed is accompanied by commitment and performance.
- You remunerate to reward, not to punish.

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING