



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



Rapid Seed System Security Assessment (R-SSSA) Pilot Evaluation Report



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CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

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Cover page photo credit: Grain Seller with red cowpea in Bangaya Market in Dungass in Niger, 2019. By Edward Walters (CRS)

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Feed the Future Consortium Partners in the Feed the Future Global Supporting Seed Systems for Development activity:



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Acronyms

ACTED	Agence pour la Coopération Technique et le Développement
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DRA	Direction Régionale de l'Agriculture (Niger)
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FH	Food for the Hungry
gFSC	Agricultural Working Group of the Global Food Security Cluster
GoN	Government of Niger
HH	Household
HQ	Headquarters
IRC	International Rescue Committee
KII	Key Informant Interview
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
R-SSSA	Rapid Seed System Security Assessment
SP	Samaritan's Purse
SSSA	Seed System Security Assessment
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

1. Introduction

In response to demand for a more rapid and less resource-intensive seed system assessment, the Feed the Future Global Supporting Seed Systems for Development activity (S34D), funded by Feed the Future through the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security (RFS) and by USAID through the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), developed a methodology and set of tools – the Rapid Seed System Security Assessment (R-SSSA). The R-SSSA toolkit is based on the standard [SSSA toolkit](#) and was designed to be implemented by a single agency to understand the seed security situation in a project area and identify an appropriate seed response. The advent of COVID 19 required tools that could be also conducted remotely.

The toolkit is comprised of six tools for data collection – household interviews, community focus groups, and questionnaires for grain dealers, agro-dealers, seed producers, and agricultural experts ([R-SSSA Tools and Methodology](#)). The tools focus on identifying community-level seed security issues in terms of access, availability, and quality of preferred farmer seed. Because vulnerable farmers in developing countries source 90% of their seed from informal sources, the tools focus on the informal sector and last mile formal seed sector.¹ The tools only tangentially examine research and the formal breeding of new varieties.

2. The Pilot Process

The draft R-SSSA methodology was reviewed by seed system experts, a gender expert as well as members of the [Agricultural Working Group of the Global Food Security Cluster](#) (gFSC). Pilot field testing of the R-SSSA was undertaken between September 2020 and May 2021. Nine pilots were conducted in seven countries by nine gFSC member organizations, as indicated by Table 1.

Table 1. Countries and organizations involved in field testing of R-SSSA toolkit

Country	Organization	Dates	Shock/Stressor
Myanmar	Solidarités International	28 Sep – 23 Oct 2019	Conflict, COVID-19
Uganda	Food for the Hungry	March 2020	Drought
South Sudan	International Rescue Committee	February 2020	Conflict, flooding
South Sudan	Samaritan's Purse	February 2020	Conflict, flooding
Niger	International Rescue Committee	March 2020	Conflict, displacement, drought
DRC	Samaritan's Purse	February 2020	Conflict, displacement
DRC	Catholic Relief Services	February 2020	Conflict, displacement
NE Nigeria	Mercy Corps/Norwegian Refugee Council	Jan-Feb 2020	Conflict
Kenya	Concern/ACTED	November 2019	Recurrent shocks – drought, flooding

The pilot was conducted in various countries under various circumstances, different agroecological conditions and in response to different shocks – drought, conflict, flooding as well as COVID 19 (Table 1). Levels of market development and the maturity of the formal seed sector varied from country to country e.g. from Myanmar and Kenya where certified seed of certain crops

¹ Shawn McGuire, Louise Sperling, “Seed systems smallholder farmers use,” *Food Security* (Jan 2016): <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs12571-015-0528-8>

(like rice in Myanmar and maize in Kenya) were readily available to countries such as the DRC where the formal seed system is embryonic with virtually no certified seed available to small farmers.

Objectives of the pilot were to:

- Test the toolkit under field conditions;
- Identify what can be improved in the process and tools;
- Increase understanding of seed security/seed systems by partner organizations, and;
- Ultimately determine the value added of R-SSSA over existing SSSA methodologies.

Partners modified the methodology in several cases:

- IRC significantly expanded the proposed household (HH) and vendor interview sample size in both Niger and South Sudan;
- In Kenya, Concern and ACTED selected different tools for different zones, and;
- Mercy Corps in Nigeria brought all key informants into a workshop to collect information.

Covid presented challenges but, despite designing the R-SSSA in such a way that the interviews could be conducted over the phone, the vast majority of interviews were face to face.

S34D co-hosted a remote workshop on June 9th and 11th with the [Agricultural Working Group of the Global Food Security Cluster](#) to review the pilot phase for the R-SSSA. The presentations, discussions and break-out groups reviewed the results of the pilots, analyzed the findings, and provided recommendations for the R-SSSA methodology and toolkit. The workshop agenda is included in Annex 5 while links to the presentations are below and in Annex 7.²

Box 1: Key Questions Addressed through Pilot Field Testing

Did the R-SSSA enhance your organization's understanding of seed security/seed systems in the target zone?

Did the assessment provide the necessary information to determine the appropriate seed response by your organization? If not, what was missing?

Would you recommend adding any additional informants and tools?

Would you recommend eliminating any of the tools?

Did the number of respondents for each tool provide you enough similar responses to make you confident in the overall results?

Did the team have sufficient capacity to undertake the R-SSSA? Is outside technical support necessary?

Is R-SSSA rapid? What are the differences between the R-SSSA and SSSA? Is the R-SSSA significantly different?

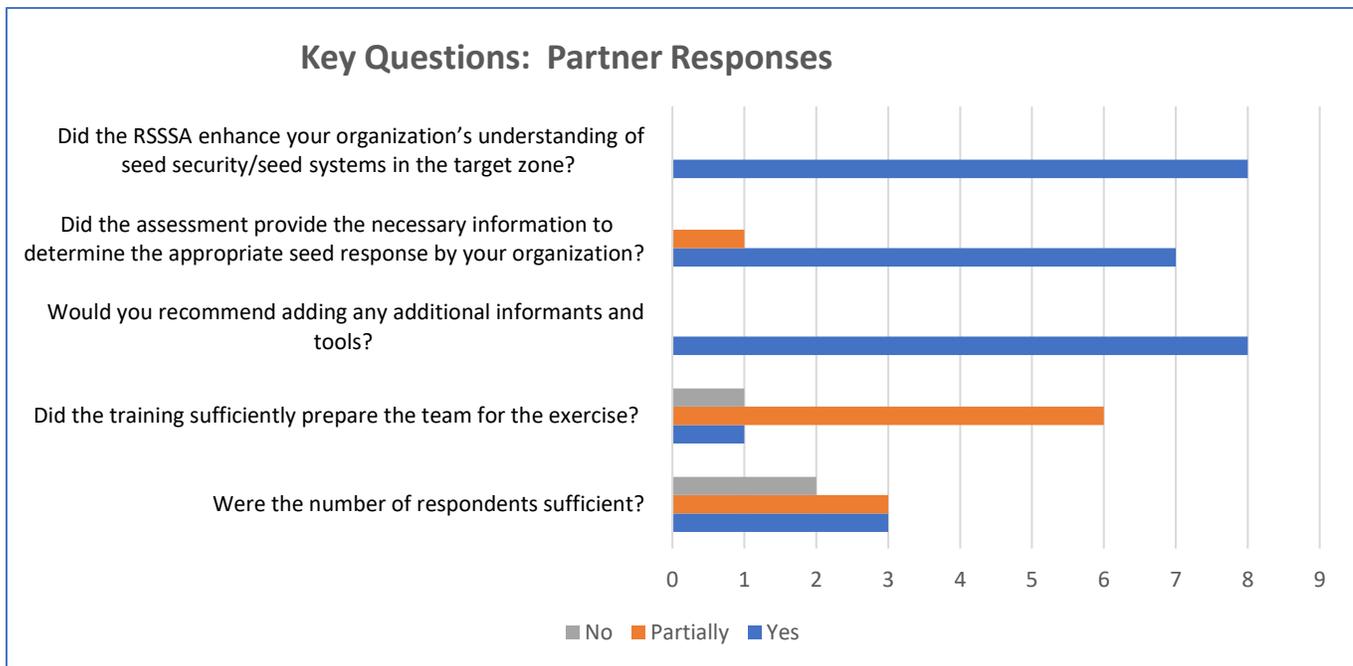
To what degree can the tools be conducted remotely?

² [Partner presentations](#)

3. Feedback on the Key Questions

Upon completing their pilots, each participating organization completed a feedback questionnaire. The following table summarizes responses to each of the key questions of the pilot. Complete responses can be found in Annex 2.

Figure 1: Synthesis of Partner Responses to Key Questions:



3.1 Did the R-SSSA enhance your organization's understanding of seed security/seed systems in the target zone?

All participating organizations agreed that the R-SSSA enhanced their understanding of seed access, availability and quality in their intervention zones.

IRC Niger noted that in addition to increased understanding of the levels of seed access, availability and quality, they were able to identify existing actors and gaps in the seed system. ACTED/Concern Kenya also broadened their understanding of seed sector players, learned more about community seed preferences and bettered their grasp of constraints to utilization of certified seeds at the farmer level. Through the R-SSSA, IRC South Sudan gained insights of gaps in the seed security system. The roles of men and women, seed sources, and private sector activities and players. Samaritan's Purse said the R-SSSA enhanced their understanding of farmer seed preferences, crop cultivation disaggregated by gender, seed sources, and seed availability.

3.2 Did the assessment provide the necessary information to determine the appropriate seed response by your organization? If not, what was missing? Did response options change as a result of the R-SSSA?

Seven of the pilot organizations affirmed that the R-SSSA had provided sufficient information to determine their seed response. Some partners stated that the R-SSSAs served to confirm their already programmed seed responses. Other responses changed as a result of the R-SSSA.

CRS/DRC, FH/Uganda, and Concern/ACTED stated that the R-SSSA would not affect pre-programmed seed operations but may influence future programming.

Several pilots recommended a combination or both shorter-term humanitarian responses and longer-term systemic responses. For example, IRC South Sudan recommendations emphasized farmer seed enterprises and seed markets. IRC Niger, in addition to immediate distribution of seed, looked at private/public partnership to improving quality seed production in the Diffa

region. SP South Sudan and Solidarités Myanmar also combine immediate response (seed fairs) with seed market support and improved production of quality seed. These proposed longer term systemic responses raise the question as to whether the R-SSSA tools provide sufficient information on the formal seed system to design these interventions effectively, i.e., is there enough information on plant breeding, the seed value chain, quality assurance, governance, and marketing opportunities? The R-SSSA methodology has explicitly foregone an in-depth examination of the formal sector in order to simplify and speed the process by focusing on the farmer end of the seed value chain. Therefore, there have been trade-offs made to create a “stripped down” SSSA. For those programs anticipating engaging the formal sector, additional information would be required.

Of the possible response options laid out by partners, only two directly targeted women. This raises the question – did gender-related findings influence how the other responses would be implemented? Gender-related issues are further explored in Section 4.4.

3.3. Would you recommend adding any additional informants and tools?

Participating organizations identified two main areas where further tools/information would be valuable:

- the formal seed system, and;
- farmers’ situations.

Participating organizations recommended gathering further formal sector information on:

- research centers and formal seed production, and;
- seed certification services.

The tools also do not provide in-depth information on individual farmer situations. Further information was solicited for:

- farmer varietal preferences;
- determining the underlying reasons for farmers’ seed preferences;
- capacity of farmers, and;
- analyses of money needed for seed.

3.4 Did the training sufficiently prepare the team for the exercise? How can it be improved?

The methodology document provides a skeletal training outline (complemented by materials and videos from seedsystem.org). No detailed training plan or other materials were provided. It was anticipated that the training outline would be supplemented by in-country leadership with S34D support made available. Many participants felt that the training plan provided with the methodology was inadequate with more materials and technical support required. Some felt more time was required than the suggested 1 ½ days.

Participating organizations valued the backstopping support from CRS and their HQ technical advisors. The seedsystem.org training videos were appreciated.

Some organizations had difficulty finding experienced enumerators who spoke the local language. Translating the tools into the local language was an obstacle. Training inexperienced enumerators was challenging. In addition, local staff were often unfamiliar with seed systems and required more background training.

An innovation emerging from the experience was the use of cell phones as training devices in Myanmar.

3.5 Did the number of respondents for each tool provide you enough similar responses to make you confident in the overall results?

One element making the R-SSSA more rapid was reducing the minimum household sample size. The minimum recommended sample size per village was reduced from 20/villages in the seedsystem.org SSSA to 12 in the R-SSSA. In addition, the minimum number of villages sampled was reduced from 3 to 2.

In the pilot, total households (HH) surveyed ranged from 24 to 495. The number of communities included in each pilot ranged from 3 to 27. IRC opted to have larger sample sizes in its communities to ensure greater validity of the results by interviewing a minimum of 10% of HH in a community. Addressing the question of whether the smaller sample size produced valid results, in the only geographical zone where we could compare small and large sample sizes, results for South Sudan from IRC and SP generally corresponded.

Most partners considered their results from the smaller sample size valid, reporting that there were enough similar responses from participants to make them confident of the overall results. Three partners recommended increasing the HH sample size. Others recommended increasing the number of key informants. A specific issue noted with the small sample size was the difficulty in conducting a disaggregated analysis of population segments (particularly gender).

3.6 How does the methodology work remotely?

No HH or focus group interviews were conducted remotely. Covid protocols were followed (face masks, social distancing, handwashing) for face-to-face interviews.

Two partners conducted phone interviews with some key informants. There was a variety of constraints to phone interviews including spotty networks, low batteries, and informants (particularly vendors) being distracted. Suggestions for improvement include providing phone credit to respondents and shortening the questionnaires.

3.7 Time Required for the assessment

A key question underlying the pilot is whether the rapid SSSA is more rapid than standard SSSAs (from seedsystem.org and FAO). We examined both the time taken for each tool (Table 2) as well as the time for each step in the assessment (Table 3).

Table 2. Average time taken for each tool type

Tool	Average time (minutes)	Low	High
HH interview	26	20	33
Focus Group	50	45	60
Ag Expert	39	15	60
KII	35	15	48

The average time required for household interviews was 26 minutes, whereas in the standard SSSA it is reported to take around 35 minutes.

Table 3: Average time taken for each phase of the R-SSSA

Activity	Average Days	Low	High
Preparation	3.6	1	10
Translation	2		2
Training	2	1	3
Data collection	8	3	18
Data entry/Analysis	6.5	5	8
Report writing	6.8	3	10
Total	17.5	5	40

The average time required to complete the R-SSSA was 17.5 days. Myanmar, the first pilot, took the longest time to complete the process – staff members were not engaged in the field work full-time and data entry took additional time as the digitized household data entry system had yet to be developed. In addition, enumerators had to return to communities to gather information on missing segments of the population. There was also extensive review and revision of both the data and the report.

The R-SSSA methodology document estimates the total assessment can be done in 10 days. The average time taken during the pilot was 17.5 days with a range from a minimum of five days to a maximum of 40 days. Myanmar took 40 days, but staff were only working part time on the R-SSSA. The IRC Niger and South Sudan R-SSSAs also required additional time, however they had much larger sample sizes and sampled more communities.

The variation in the time required for the different pilots is striking – showing that given the right conditions, the R-SSSA could be done more quickly than a regular SSSA. The median time was 14 days – with data entry and analysis requiring most time. According to seedsystem.org, time required for the standard SSSA takes 20 days with data entry occurring simultaneously with field work.

Time savings incorporated into the R-SSSA design included reducing the type of actors interviewed (mainly in the plant breeding and formal seed sector), shortening the household interviews, and reducing the sample size.

Team size also affects the speed of the process. The average number of team members from team leader, enumerators, to data entry and analysis was eight. A complete standard SSSA would probably have three field teams with a total of 14 members.

An additional element included in most standard SSSAs is a review of the formal sector. This review is separate from the 20-day time frame for field activities. A formal seed sector review adds additional time and resources to the SSSA.

3.8 Was outside expertise required for the R-SSSA?

This question was not directly asked to participating organizations in their feedback form, but responses can be distilled from responses to other questions about training, technical support from S34D, response analysis difficulties, and overall challenges.

IRC South Sudan reported: "... more support was required on the tool's review and contextualization."

Solidarités International Myanmar struggled with sampling appropriate subgroups, understanding of seed systems, data analysis, and response analysis.

Mercy Corps fell short in the data processing which has deferred analysis and reporting.

Kenya did not use all the tools in the toolkits but selected different ones in different places. The results were not as complete as they could have been. “Additionally, the analysis of the data likely would have been better served by more engagement with experts, such as the representatives from CIAT in Nairobi.”

Other pilots required support on data entry, analysis and reporting. An observation from the workshop was that for analysis and, importantly, interpretation of the results, it is important to have input from someone experienced with seed systems.

4. Discussion

Several main questions arose from the pilots and the workshop, including:

- Is the R-SSSA significantly different than the standard SSSA?
- Is the R-SSSA significantly more rapid than the standard SSSA?
- Does the R-SSSA require support from seed system experts?
- Does the R-SSSA provide valid gender and youth results?

4.1 Is the R-SSSA significantly different from the Standard SSSA?

With the introduction of the R-SSSA there are now three sets of assessment tools which look very similar in design - the original SSSA, the UN-FAO SSSA and the R-SSSA.

R-SSSA tools were modified from tools found on seedsystem.org and [When Disaster Strikes](#),³ the SSSA manual. Some SSSA tools were eliminated or combined (e.g., combining larger and smaller grain traders, seed companies and local seed producers). Agro processors key informant interviews were eliminated as well as those for humanitarian organizations. Some questions were removed from the tools to reduce interview time. Questions on historical crop trends, quantities of seed planted, processing, and household assessment of seed security were eliminated. A seed map synthesizes information/crop obtained from various sources.

The R-SSSA focuses on the farmer end of the seed value chain while giving minimal attention to the upstream end of the formal seed value chain (research, basic seed multiplication, formal seed companies) insofar as it does not occur in the zone studied. The standard SSSA approach as laid out in seedsystem.org contains tools to examine community level seed production of improved seed (as does the R-SSSA). However, many of the SSSAs supplement the field study with a background analysis on the formal sector and operating environment.

The minimum number of recommended communities to visit was reduced as well as the sample size for household interviews and key informant interviews. Nevertheless, reducing the sample size sacrifices a level of confidence for speed.

In a 2013 document, seedsystem.org estimates the cost of an SSSA covering one to three sites ranging from USD 15,000-\$25,000⁴. More comprehensive SSSAs (five to eight sites, 'countrywide' coverage) cost between USD 40,000 to USD 65,000.⁵ Costs for the R-SSSA are considerably lower, ranging from \$5,000-\$10,000. Partner organizations generally utilized existing staff to conduct all phases of the process from staff training to field work to analysis and report writing; background consultancies were not conducted, nor were international consultants hired with associated travel lodging and per diem costs. In general, fewer field teams were engaged and fewer communities visited, lowering the associated costs. In discussions with the gFSC regarding differences between the standard SSSA and the R-SSSA, members highlighted that the R-SSSA requires fewer resources, is relatively easy to implement, and can be mobilized quickly during an emergency.

4.2 How Rapid is Rapid?

At first, glance, the R-SSSA is only marginally faster than the standard SSSA (17.5 days vs 20 days). This throws into question labeling the methodology as rapid. However, time required for the standard SSSA is underestimated as there usually is a separate study of the formal seed sector that precedes the field work. Of note, one partner completed the R-SSSA in 5 days with the median time among all partners of 14 days for the entire process.

³ Sperling, Louise. *When Disaster Strikes: A Guide for Assessing Seed System Security*. 2008.
https://seedsystem.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/ssa_manual_ciat.pdf

⁴ Go to Seedsystem.org website, then go to 'Assessment Tools and e-Learning Course' on top of screen and select 'Tips for Planning & Implementation' from drop down menu, then open the accordion 'Budget Issues/Supplies' and select the Word document 'Some General Budget Guidance'.

⁵ <https://seedsystem.org/assessments-and-e-learning-course/tips-for-planning-implementation/>

There are means of accelerating the R-SSSA. Digital data entry combined with incorporation of an automated data analysis system would reduce time required for the most time-consuming part of the R-SSSA process - data entry and preliminary analysis.

Any increase in the sample size, number of communities, additional key informants, or longer tools, would increase the required amount of time required.

4.3 Is Support Required from Seed System Experts?

S34D offered remote technical support for the R-SSSAs; some organizations requested more support such as defining the sample frame, analysis of results, and even data entry, while others requested very little. For many of the organizations, technical assistance was provided by their headquarters Agriculture and MEAL technical advisors.

Most partners had experience in undertaking community-level surveys, used veteran enumerators and had few issues with conducting the field work. However, those teams without agricultural experience were often unfamiliar with the concepts and terminology. Furthermore, most participants had only cursory exposure to seed systems and seed systems thinking. This void created problems in understanding the logic (and some terminology) in the tools, restricted the ability to probe certain responses and generally limited the depth of information collected from the field. While some of these shortcomings can be corrected with a comprehensive training curriculum, some expert advice may still be required.

Because of no standard analysis package, some organizations had difficulties in processing and analyzing the data. Moreover, lack of seed system expertise limited more in-depth analysis - particularly in identifying appropriate responses.

The level of partner analysis, especially the response analysis, provides some indication of the need for outside assistance. The quality of the response options proposed by partners varied. Some organizations presented extremely well-thought-out response options; others simply listed those options laid out in the R-SSSA methodology document, while others presented no options, or the options did not correspond well with the findings.

While the R-SSSA was designed for simplicity requiring little support from seed security experts, results for the pilots demonstrate that for certain phases of the assessment, particularly the response analysis, advice of seed system experts enriches the interpretation of results and provides more relevant recommendations.

4.4 Gender and Youth

A gender learning brief was undertaken following the R-SSSA pilot (attached in Annex 3). Among the major observations are:

1. The level of gender analysis varied among the pilots. In the design, the focus group discussion was the primary method to collect gender-related information in the R-SSSA. This was supplemented by household interviews which could be disaggregated as another source of information for gender analysis.
2. Although six pilots reported gender-disaggregation of household respondents, only two pilots presented results disaggregated by gender and age, suggesting the disaggregated data is not being fully explored. This demonstrates that some teams were not sufficiently aware of the need to incorporate an analysis of the gender into the results and recommendations. The IRC Niger R-SSSA results provided an example of further gender analysis where they highlighted a concern that the GoN and NGO seed interventions are not reaching critical vulnerable groups such as women and youth. This gender and age disaggregated analysis could help shape what crops to include in the seed intervention, subsidy amounts, who to target the subsidy, and the approach to be used.
3. For valid results, a sufficiently large sample of these subgroups (women and youth) should be collected. Of the two pilots presenting gender disaggregated results, SP/South Sudan sampled 30 households (a minimum of 24 was recommended), while IRC Niger sampled 431. The sample size may need to be adjusted according to the variability of the population sampled.

In response to reviewing initial pilot assessment reports, an adapted household survey tool was developed that aimed at collecting data based on ownership/control of the household plot by the male-head and female-head of HH .

4.5 How will the R-SSSA be Packaged and Marketed?

SSSA tools are available on seedsystem.org. Among potential options for hosting the R-SSSA toolkit are seedsystem.org, the S34D website, or the gFSC website. Given that S34D is a time-bound Feed the Future and USAID-funded activity, it may not be an optimal choice to serve as host. The gFSC may be the most appropriate host given that nine gFSC members participated in the pilot and there is a level of awareness and enthusiasm for the R-SSSA.

Does the R-SSSA need a new label if it is not as rapid as initially envisioned? The simplicity of the approach may be more significant than the time savings so should the simplicity be emphasized in the label? However, given that members of the gFSC are now familiar with the term R-SSSA, a name change at this point might be confusing.

5. Recommendations and Next Steps

Recommendations for next steps follow, proposed organizations responsible for the activities are in parentheses.

- **Continue S34D backstopping of the R-SSSA during the near term (S34D)**

Participants agreed that support from S34D was extremely helpful in the process. Outside expertise can help refine the analysis and recommendations. In the near term, S34D has staff to be able to support the process.

- **Develop a pool of specialists who can assist the R-SSSAs either remotely or in-person (gFSC)**

Beyond the period of S34D support, a cadre of seed specialists should be assembled to provide any needed support to R-SSSAs. These specialists should be gFSC members and be accessible through the gFSC website.

- **Revise the tools (S34D/gFSC)**

The pilot enabled participants to identify gaps and weaknesses in tool structure, content, and phrasing of questions. Participants proposed a series of changes to the toolkit (see Annex 4).

- **Expand the recommended sample size (S34D/gFSC)**

Of particular concern is the ability to draw conclusions about segments of the population, particularly women and youth.

- **Finalize the electronic data collection software tool (S34D)**

The data collection software tool should be updated with revisions to the tool and be made available on a platform such as Kobo which is readily accessible to all partners.

- **Develop automatic data analysis (S34D)**

Data analysis was one of the more time-consuming elements of the process. An automatic system will save time and ensure consistency of analysis among assessments. This tool should be designed to analyze data on seed access, availability and quality disaggregated by gender and age.

- **Develop training modules including gender sensitive training (S34D)**

There was extensive variability between partner trainings in terms of time required and content. A standard training module would ensure that the most important topics are addressed, including gender, and there is consistency among practitioners. The training can incorporate the importance of collecting demographic information related to sex, age, marriage type, HH type and other key vulnerable groups.

- **Pilot adapted household survey tool (gFSC)**

In response to reviewing initial pilot assessment reports, an adapted HH survey tool was developed that aimed at collecting data based on ownership/ control of household plot by the male-head and female-head.

- **Engage gender advisors (Implementing Partners)**

In order to have an in-depth understanding of the gender dynamics in the areas in which activities are being implemented, it is recommended to engage country program/project gender advisors to help conduct a deeper analysis into gender and seed availability, access and use constraints. The gender advisor can also support the seed team in thinking through seed responses and any adaptations to those responses given the gender and age findings.

Annex 1: Individual Pilot Results

Annex 1.1 Catholic Relief Services, DR Congo

- Background:

Kasai Central and Kasai Oriental are two provinces where CRS is intervening through its Ditekemena program. These two provinces are post-conflict areas, conflicts that have caused internal displacement and the **loss of several crop seasons**.

Ditekemena Program, under BHA/USAID funding is a Food Security program that is in its fourth year or phase of intervention. The first phase had started in 2018, the second phase in 2019, the third phase in 2020 and the fourth phase in 2021.

There is a lack of new (improved) seed varieties for extension to different communities in the face of the threat of climate change and disruption. Low household agricultural production does not make it easy for communities to save seeds from a previous season. In order to plant the coming season, many people buy seed from informal markets for cereal food and vegetable crops (seeds from the fields of vendors not monitored or certified by SENASEM⁶)

The formal seed vendors/producers produce certified seed in different areas to meet the multiple demands of humanitarian organizations. Local communities, due to their low purchasing power, do not use the seeds available from formal seed sellers/producers because the price of certified seed is much higher compared to the price of uncertified seed.

- Activities

- After the first tests of the Pilot "R-SSSA" tools, the Ditekemena program used them to conduct assessments in 4 health areas in 2 territories (Kazumba and Dibaya) that had benefited from its seed interventions for the B 2021 agricultural season (between January and March).

- 28 Focus Group Discussions were conducted

- 84 HH surveys were conducted, with a sample drawn in the community at random in 7 health areas, including 12 households in each health area

- Interviews were conducted with 8 Agricultural experts and 5 Seed producers

- Findings

- Personal reserves from the previous season (often in small quantities and usually only maize is saved)

- Those who don't have seed reserves, sell their small livestock, firewood, and do the cash for work to find the money to pay for seeds on the informal market (non-certified seeds)

- HH's believe that seeds from their own storage are of better quality than the seeds they pay for in informal markets (non-certified seeds)

- Community doesn't use certified seeds in their habit because of the purchase price for certified seeds, in addition to the distance they must travel to reach formal certified seed producers

- HH's show that some of them have access to certified seed in case of humanitarian assistance and show that the yield of certified seed is better than the yield of uncertified seed

- Uncertified seeds are purchased at a lower price by the community and their yields are not very high, and uncertified seeds are often not resistant to disease and insect attacks

- Fields in Kasai are family-owned and customary chiefs

- For women, a married woman directly inherits the fields from her husband's family, but also has access to her biological family's field if she is in need

- Results

- In data collection, these tools helped Ditekemena program to understand the seed chain in the different areas where it intervened and the involvement of women and youth in family decision making regarding agricultural activities.

- For future seed assessments, Ditekemena will continue to use these tools developed by S34D

- Response Analysis

- No immediate proposed response. Had already undertaken a seed intervention during the season

⁶ SENASEM : Service National des Semences (National Seed Service)

Annex 1.2 SP, DR Congo

- Background

Samaritan's Purse operates in Mahagi territory, Ituri Province in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The area generally depends on agriculture as a means of livelihood. There are two seasons within a year: January-June and July-December. Average altitude is 1500 meters above sea level.

Violent attacks by CODECO militia have been witnessed in Ituri Province (mainly affecting Mahagi and Djugu Territories) since the end of 2017. As a result of these displacements and in coordination with UNOCHA, SP conducted needs assessments that led to intervention to support host and displaced households.

- **Activities**

- 12 villages/31 HH's surveyed
- Total time of 14 days for R-SSSA

- **Findings**

- Farms are owned communally by families with the young being allocated plots once they are able to farm
- No major disparities on roles
- Majority of farming is done per HH . No key separations
- Men make key decisions of farm use, harvest, sale and income use-major crops
- Women are in charge of kitchen gardens
- Access to quality seeds is a major challenge
- Seed for important crops such as maize, beans, soy and cassava aren't readily available in the market
- Most of the agro dealers mainly stock vegetable seeds

- **Results**

- Recommend increasing the sample size for the household interview
- Recommend standardizing data entry and analysis tools

- **Response Analysis**

- Direct distribution as an initial response
- Support multiplication of improved seed
- Work with agro dealers/traders to import quality seeds
- Beneficiary training on seed selection-from own seed
- Promotion of kitchen gardens (women exposed to abuse when searching for vegetables in bush)

Annex 1.3 IRC, South Sudan

- Background

Residents of Abiemnhom experienced continued displacement due to conflict in late August and early September 2019. These instances of insecurity hindered critical humanitarian access to the affected population, with adverse effects, as most people in Abiemnhom depended on humanitarian aid to survive.

In Unity State most local seed varieties have been lost because of yearly destruction due to conflict and disasters for example since 2015, flooding and drought have continued to affect farmers in Unity. Heavy rains leading to flooding and washing away of soil nutrients, this reduced crop yields. Poor infrastructure such as roads and markets leads to inaccessibility during the rainy season owing to impassable roads and causing difficulty in monitoring and provision of routine technical support.

For example, in 2019, widespread flooding impacted 12,950 HHs, further displacing communities from their homes and destroying essential sorghum and maize crop farms. This vastly increased the vulnerability of the affected communities as the 2019 wet season harvest was completely affected by the disaster, with longer-term food insecurities cropping in 2020.

- Intervention zone: Pamir, Ajuong Thok refugee camps and Jamjang in Pariang and Panyijar County-Unity state. Maluok, Nyal, Pachar, Thornhom and Pariel in Panyijar.
- Crop Production system; Agriculture and crop production system:
 - Agropastoral community – Over 60% are Agro-pastoralist Host Community, Refugees –Crop producer.
- Main crop types: Cereals, Oil crops, Pulses and Vegetables
- Seasonal Cycles: Main season April to September (largely Unimodal)
- Annual rainfall per year: Both Locations crops are typically grown under a rain-fed mono-season, annual rainfall ranges from 198.7 to 417.3 mm, Heavy rains normally cause flooding in Panyijar (low land area)
- Type of disaster / shock: Climate and manmade - Flooding/Drought, communal conflicts – Affect seasonal production activities due to displacements and insecurity from production areas
 - Activities
 - Surveyed 8 communities and 495 HH's
 - Data was collected digitally by enumerators using CommCare mobile app
 - Findings
 - 50% access seed materials through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), 38% from own saved seeds after annual harvests
 - 67% of the women in Pamir and Ajuong Thok make up the largest farming group and own crops like sorghum, groundnuts and cowpeas.
 - The major reasons for not planting more sorghum, maize and other crops have been due to weather changes in the past two years, followed by lack of seeds, lack of labor, and limited purchasing power to buy seeds.
- Results
 - The R-SSSA is a useful tool - important approach as it has provided an overview of the seed security system - helped IRC make informed decision on seeds.
 - Use Kobo rather than Commcare free version as this had some limitations.
 - Digitalization of the tools to reducing data processing and analysis duration. Dashboards for qualitative data
 - Process of R-SSSA should be more spontaneous, a dedicated team deployed to avoid timelines falling behind due to mixing task with regular roles.
 - Were able to glean data to provide recommendations on crop varieties, seed production, and strengthening local seed markets.
- Response Analysis
 - Establish a formal plant breeding program focusing on local landraces.
 - Link cash crops such as groundnuts and sesame to markets
 - Promote short-maturing crops such as cowpeas, sorghum variety Wad-Ahamed
 - Decentralized quality seeds production.
 - Establish seed centers at the existing seeds producing areas (Panyijar and Pariang) in South Sudan to enhance farmers' storage of quality seeds and seeds banking.
 - Strengthening the community-based seeds multiplication system initiatives to focus on multiplying crops seeds in which the private sector has a limited interest and reduced reliance on humanitarian purchases

Annex 1.4 Samaritan's Purse, South Sudan

- Background:
 - Intervention zone
 - Abiemnhom County, Unity State, South Sudan
 - Program
 - Integrated Response for Conflict-Affected Populations (InterCAP)
 - Agricultural situation
 - 87% of HHs were subsistence farmers (SP Inter-CAP baseline report of 2020)
 - Livestock, especially small ruminants

- Two Agricultural Seasons:
 - 1- Rainy Season (May to October)- Staple Crops
 - 2- Dry Season (November-April)- Vegetable Crops
- Type of disaster / shock
 - Conflict (Inter-communal conflicts, cattle raids)
 - Floods
 - COVID-19 crisis
- Activities
 - 4 communities and 30 households surveyed, two suppliers, four grain dealers, and two experts also surveyed.
 - R-SSSA total time was 9 days
- Findings
 - Major Sources of Seeds were
 - NGOs/FAO= 90%
 - Own saved seeds=53%
 - Grain dealers= 50%
 - Access problems:
 - Weather changes, lack of seeds, limited purchasing power of farmers /high cost of seeds due to high transportation costs, lack of labor, COVID-19 restrictions
 - Over 95% of the surveyed HHs obtaining their seeds from social networks, local markets, and community seed groups mentioned the seeds were of poor quality.
 - Most of the quality issues were to do with physical purity, and seed health due to poor drying and PHH (preservation/storage).
 - Men were making decisions about the production of staple crops (sorghum/maize-family plot) based primarily on the cash value of the crop in the market, except for female headed HHs.
 - Women made decisions about what vegetables to grow, and how much primarily for home consumption.
 - Women and men received land by intra-HHH decision-making
 - NB: When men are the sole decision-makers, the preference to sell the entire harvest (as opposed to storing part of it) affects seed availability for planting the following year, as little seeds will be left behind
 - Able to assess seed availability and accessibility
- Results
 - Time allocated for training found to be insufficient
 - Data saturation indicated sample size selected was sufficient
- Response Analysis:
 - Main problem: Access:
 - Short term – seed vouchers with dealers, seed fairs, vouchers with informal traders, direct seed distribution, support micro credit/seed loans
 - Long term – Livelihood’s development to improve HH income
 - Availability
 - Short Term- Intro drought, pest, disease tolerant varieties. Support informal traders
 - Long term- support seed production. Support local producers. Farmer field schools, participatory variety trials

Annex 1.5 Concern & ACTED, Kenya

- Background

The ICREATE Project funded by USAID/OFDA and implemented by ACTED and partners in five ASAL counties of Kenya (Marsabit, Turkana, Samburu, Baringo and West Pokot), aims at improving capacities and systems of communities and institutions to cope and respond to the effects of recurrent shocks.

- Intervention Zone:
 - Agro-pastoral counties (Baringo, Turkana, and Tana River)
- Programmatic approach:
 - DRR, specifically for drought response capacity by farmers
- Agriculture situation:

- Field crop production - rainfed farming (Baringo), irrigation (Tana River and Turkana).
- Horticulture – mainly small home gardens (Baringo and Turkana)
- Persistent shocks:
- Drought.
- Seasonal flooding with increasing severity

- Activities
 - Six communities with 24 households interviewed as well as 1 agro-dealer and two agriculture experts
 - Time required for data collection was 8 days and time for R-SSSA report was 12 days total
- Findings
 - Most farmers reported to source seeds from own saved and social network with most having treated traditionally.
 - 50% of farmers interviewed reported access to preferred seeds annually
 - In Marigat and Mukutani agro dealers were reported to be the most common source of seeds.
- Results
 - R-SSSA tool has helped understand need to incorporate seed distribution systems that are physically closer to farmers
 - Focus groups discussions gave a broad view in terms of the seeds access and quality
 - There is a need for the R-SSSA tool to be provided in a digitalized format to retain and store the collected data set safely.

- Response Analysis
 - Provision of nutritious vegetables and fruit seedlings to the farmers based on their ecological zones
 - Farmers to be linked up with Agro dealers (reported as a usually good source) and seed producers for quality seeds
 - Planting quality seeds for a quality own saved seeds and trainings on post-harvest chain.

Annex 1.6 Food for the Hungry International, Uganda

- Background
 - *Intervention zone:* Namutumba District, Magada sub county and Namutumba T/C
 - *Agricultural Situation:* Predominantly a crop farming community, engaged in Rain-fed agriculture
 - *Type of shock:* Experience crop failure due to delayed or insufficient rains

- Activities
 - 3 communities, 28 HHs involved
 - 3 FGDs
 - Key informant interviews conducted with four agro-dealers, six grain-dealers and two agricultural experts
 - Total time to conduct R-SSSA of 15 days
- Findings
 - *Normal sources of seed:* The three most mentioned sources were own saved seed followed by agro-dealers and informal markets
 - HHs were asked if the seed available was more, same or less than previous season.
 - 46.3% (N=31) said seed available is same previous season
 - “*The quality of the seeds has changed. The own saved seeds took so long and due to poor storage, they got spoil*”
 - “*Some agro dealers don’t sell the real seed varieties of maize*”
 - “*We only make decisions before planting but after harvesting men full control of decisions to sell and even on how to use the money*”
- Women’s FGD*
 - 46.3% (N=31) of the farmers said seed available is same as last year
 - Normal seed sources - own saved seed followed by agro-dealers and informal markets
- Results
 - R-SSSA tools can be adapted for use in between seasons. This helps to prepare in time for the next farming season
 - The administration of the tool should be structured into the existing implementing team. i.e., the extension worker/facilitator that works closely with the farmers is better placed to collect the data. This is because the farmers tend to associate more with such a person than an external data collector
- Response Analysis

- Devote more efforts to enhance post-harvest handling. This includes both training and access to PHH material/equipment.
- Streamline delivery and distribution mechanisms for pesticides and fertilizer. This can include sensitization of farmers on use and quality requirements for fertilizer and pesticides, sensitize agro-dealers on quality standards on quality standards and registration of agro-dealers and distributors

Annex 1.7 Solidarités, Myanmar

● Background

Solidarites International works in 4 townships namely Bhamo, Momauk (including Loijel sub-township under Momauk Township), Mansi and Shwegu in Kachin State with IDPs, returnees and host communities.

- Intervention zone
 - 4 townships in Bhamo District of Kachin State (Bhamo, Momauk (including Loijel sub-township), Mansi & Shwegu).
- Programme Activities
 - Paddy Seed Breeding Activity, 2. Fruit Production Activity, 3. Commercial Gardening Activity, 4. Home Gardening Activity (Vegetable Gardening), 5. Staple Food Production Activity (paddy, groundnut and potato), 6. Land Development Activity (field cleaning activity), 7. Income Generation Activity and 8. Vocational Training.
- Agricultural situation
 - Geography: High land-corn, potato and vegetables are cultivated in general & Low land-where paddy, sesame, groundnut and also vegetables are cultivated.
 - Farming system: Traditional agricultural practices (mostly transplanting followed by broadcasting and direct seeding for some small extent).
- Livelihoods: Main livelihood is agriculture & paddy is the main crop cultivated.
- Farming season: Paddy-monsoon season during Jun-Nov & Groundnut, corn, vegetables and fruits (watermelon and banana) in winter season during Nov to Feb and only vegetable, largely for consumption in the hot season during Mar to Jun
- Type of Disaster: Displacement due to fighting between the different parties and also Covid 19
- Activities
 - 3 communities and 30 households surveyed along with agriculture experts and traders
 - The R-SSSA took around 2 months, but with more focused staff and less training the R-SSSA would be expected to only take 15 days in the future
 - Examine 3 value chains – rice, groundnut, and greens
- Findings
 - Rice, groundnut, greens – mainly informal seed
 - Quality – rice, mustard-good; groundnut -variable-no formal
 - Availability of seed for the next season is not largely affected by the crisis
 - Access - farmers' purchasing power will be reduced due to lower HH incomes resulting from market disruptions relating to the closure of the China border and restrictions to local markets
 - Land area cultivated increases as HH members working in China return due to border closures
- Results
 - There needs to be a knowledgeable and experienced staff (experts) on seed system security within the team
 - The results cannot be generalised for the state as the assessment was limited only to a limited number of townships.
 - R-SSSA may be insufficient to understand the preferred variety of the consumers in the area
 - Limited knowledge on behalf of enumerators and also farmers sometimes on the different varieties of a crop type can compromise the purpose of the assessment
- Response Analysis
 - Short term
 - Distribution to improve access to good quality seeds
 - Raise awareness on quality seed
 - Long term
 - Improve seed storage and selection for own-saved seed

- Development of seed banks
- support certified seed breeding

Annex 1.8 IRC, Niger

● Background

The arrival of the displaced people from areas attacked by Armed Opposition Groups (AOGs) from the conflict affected area of Diffa's and the neighboring countries (Nigeria and Tchad) has been a significant shock to livelihoods. The recurrent drought coupled with insecurity have had a negative impact on farm yields and the availability of saved seeds on which most farmers rely on for planting each season. To support farmer access to quality seeds needed for subsistence and commercial farming activities, the government of Niger (GoN) and its partners support farmers in Diffa annually through the distribution of seed aid. Over the past 5 years, the DRA (Direction régionale de l'agriculture -Ministry of Agricultural office, Diffa region) has distributed a total of 53.5 MT of seed aid to farmers in need.

- Intervention zone: communes of Chetimari, Diffa and Mainé-Soroa, Diffa region, Niger.
- Agricultural situation: cropping system, rainfed cropping season, targeted crops millet, sorghum, cowpea, peanut, sesame, sorrel and okra
- Annual rainfall per year: vary btw 274.6 to 516.8 mm per year for the past 5 years (DRA Diffa)
- Type of disaster / shock: drought - 42.75% and 72.86% of farming villages in Mainé and Diffa departments respectively registered cereal food production deficits for the 2020 cropping season, followed by armed conflict & displacement caused by Boko Haram.

● Activities

- 27 communities and 431 households surveyed
- Data collection required 5 days and total R-SSSA time was 22 ½ days

● Findings

- Seed Quality – own saved seed is good quality, informal market variable
- 50% of grain dealers vendors say their grain adapted for use as seed Diffa
- Access - The most prominent seeds system constraint is limited market access, stated by 33% of grain vendors, due to insecurity and COVID-19 restriction measures put in place by the GoN
- Availability
- Women controlled crops includes Okra, sorrel, Peanut, Sesame
- 30% (Maine), 10% (Diffa), & 25% (Chétimari) of youth have access to land plot for their cropping

Results

- Found the R-SSSA is an effective approach to conduct rapid seeds system information data collection, analysis and intervention formulation to the context in a short time.
- The delimitation of the R-SSSA zone to community or group of communities (commune in our case), provided adequate information to tailor interventions needed to strengthen their seeds system
- It is recommended for each project planning to intervene in the seeds system to take time to conduct R-SSSA before project design/inception to tailor the intervention to the real needs of the zone
- Response Analysis
 - Support one emergent seed company in Diffa
 - Setup, train & link agro-dealers to one seed company operating in Diffa region.
 - Work with the Ministry of Agriculture and the private seeds company to expand and reinforce community seed production and link them to the seeds company to work as out growers.
 - Provide seed sorting and marketing training to grain vendors on the local market
 - Work with lead farmers to conduct demonstration plots using improved seeds and link them to agro-dealers
 - Support farmers with training and resources to produce and save seed
 - Organize seed distribution to households in critical needs

Annex 1.9 Mercy Corps & NRC, Nigeria

● Background

- The Rural Resilience Activity - MSD Approach
- Length: Five years, 2019-2024

- Locations: Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe (Northeast Nigeria)
- Post conflict and IDP settings vulnerability
- Presence of humanitarian and early recovery efforts
- Consortium: Mercy Corps (PRIME implementer), Save the Children, and IFDC

- Activities
 - State level seed workshops with 122 participants
 - Key informant interviews, and focus groups with 168 farmers
 - Data collection took 5 days over the course of a month

- Findings (anecdotal)
 - Access: Farmers lack access to stress-tolerant Farmers lack access to new crops/varieties (innovative and diverse)
 - Availability -Seed/planting material (e.g., cuttings, vines)
 - Quality - Seed is of poor quality (health, germination rates) etc.
 - Others:
 - High Storage losses: High losses in storage and transportation
 - Unavailable financial and business support services
 - Low extensionist/farmer ratio
 - Limited awareness of quality seed and improved varieties
 - Seed marketing and promotion
 - Weak commercial seed distribution networks
 - Lack of accurate industry/market information/data
 - Predominance of institutional markets for several crop seeds
 - Non-genuine seed companies and traders
 - Purchasing certified seed is a risk

- Results
 - The tools were adjusted, and some questions were rewritten to fit the local understanding
 - Some questions were difficult to understand
 - Results indicated need for more access to business support services and further data acquisition

- Response Analysis
 - Design of the seed intervention around introduction of pest resistant seeds, drought resistant, shorter duration and nutritional seeds

Annex 2. Pilot Feedback: Partner Key Responses

Key Question:	Solidarités Myanmar	CRS DRC	IRC Niger	FH Uganda	SP South Sudan	SP DRC	Concern/ACTED Kenya	IRC South Sudan
1. Did the R-SSSA enhance your organization's understanding of seed security/seed systems in the target zone?	yes	yes	Yes. We have had the opportunity understand the level of functioning of the 3 mains axes (availability, accessibility, and quality) of the seeds security system through the R-SSSA e-learning and assessment. In addition, <u>we have been able to identify the existing actors</u> and gaps for effective seeds system functioning.	Yes	Yes, In general, the R-SSSA has enhanced SP's understanding of what is meant by quality seed of adapted varieties, different planting seasons, cultivation levels disaggregated by gender, varieties of seeds used by farmers, Seeds preferred by farmers and why, seed sources, seed availability by crop, seed quality, opportunities that are not yet tapped in the seed sector, seed storage. It also helps identify appropriate interventions designed to increase seed access and availability, as well as the best way to intervene to support seed security.	Yes	Yes, we have now a better grasp of what are constraints to utilization of certified seeds at the farmer level. It broadened the <u>understanding of seed sector players</u> , influencers and community perspective of the available seed systems. On seed security it enlightened on <u>community preference</u> and inclination towards seed selection. Yes, it informed us on the popular varieties among the beneficiaries for distribution through direct procurement and e-voucher models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, the R-SSSA has enhanced understanding on the seeds needs and gaps in Panyijar and Pariang counties of Unity state South Sudan and paved a way for appropriate decision on seeds system improvement within the IRC. • Any brief insights of gaps in the seed security system? roles -men and women? seed sources? Private sector activities and players? Any other unique thing form data etc.? • Yes, a significant data has been generated from FGDs, KIIs and HHs that will support IRC and partners in response to seed system in the two areas of the assessment through strengthening local seeds production as most farmers rely on NGOs in Panyijar County.

The Overall Assessment:	Solidarites Myanmar	CRS DRC	IRC Niger	FH Uganda	SP South Sudan	SP DRC	Concern/ACTED Kenya	IRC South Sudan
<p>2. Did the assessment provide the necessary information to determine the appropriate seed response by your organization? If not, what was missing?</p>	<p>Yes, the assessment has confirmed the intervention of the organization as an appropriate one, especially the support for paddy seed breeding activity. I think we need more information to have a greater understanding crop by crop as the initial questionnaires were sometimes asked for all the crops together. And also, more seed market actors to interview to have more reliable data.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>yes Information such as seeds quality, seeds supply sources, women's access and preference of seeds, women and youth land access, the types of shock on the seeds system (conflict, and climate change), the actors mapping, etc.; are very relevant information collected that can guide effective and sustainable seeds system strengthening in the area where we've conducted the R-SSSA.</p>	<p>The information derived from the assessment is vital to determine appropriate seed response in Namutumba. It depicted the grains/seed that is most grown/traded in. YES; we were able to know the extent of farmer access to seeds and percentage of those who use home saved seeds.</p>	<p>Yes, one of the most common problems is the lack of resources to obtain seed, lack of seed multiplication scheme and the availability of needed seed varieties (Cabbage, Sukuma, purslane and Kudra) and other staple crops (sesame). In such cases, a more suitable response to seed insecurity could be a system that increases household purchasing power for seeds such as SMEs and IGAs. As well, implement seed voucher systems to support local farmers and seed producers (seed multipliers) The results of the R-SSSA also showed that complementing Seed Systems with other current programs, such as food assistance and security, could also support seed security.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Partially. <u>The assessment was conducted to better inform implementation of a new consortium project but did not necessarily change the design</u> (which was primarily centered around the distribution and adoption of certified seed varieties) Additionally it was an eye opener for doing finer scrutiny on certified list before purchasing by procurement department. This includes validity period of seeds, handling of rejects and other parameters to consider before ordering any type of seeds. To a large extent, it provided information from seed pricing, preference by various livelihoods zones, and the functionality of suppliers. It also provided insight on how to align seed distribution in reference to the livelihoods zones.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, the RSSA has provided information on the gaps in the seeds system and areas for improvement in the development of the local seeds system. • The R-SSSA assessment is timely as the country entirely relies on seed aid which majority of the seeds imported from neighboring countries which often are not farmer's preference and adapted to the soil.

Key Question:	Solidarites Myanmar	CRS DRC	IRC Niger	FH Uganda	SP South Sudan	SP DRC	Concern/ACTED Kenya	IRC South Sudan
<p>3. Would you recommend adding any additional informants and tools? If so, why?</p>	<p>Yes, <u>a tool to understand the consumer preferences/varieties</u></p>	<p>YES, <u>it is advisable to add an Informant: questionnaire related to the seed certification service: SENASEM</u> (Service National de Semences). Why? In the case of DRC, many producers, and seed sellers (informal markets) say they are under-informed and some others who are informed are blocked in the process of soliciting the monitoring of fields for seed certification.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No Yes The <u>tool should try to establish why most farmer's preference home saved seed or their inability to access seed from input dealers.</u> And what the farmers suggest would enable them to have a better access to planting materials</p>	<p>Yes, <u>a local market survey.</u> Local markets are another source of seeds for agricultural communities. It is therefore important for the RSSA to include local market survey to explore what is present in the market.</p>	<p>a. Tools look ok as they are</p>	<p>We (ACTED and Concern) were not able to utilize all the tools more as a matter of circumstance; for example, Covid-19 restrictions proscribed the use of the HH survey in Turkana and Tana River counties, respectively; additionally, the seed producer tool was not used as there are no formal seed producers in the counties / areas surveyed. However, we did not see a need to add tools to the toolkit. Yes, it was established that in some cropping zones, farmers plant seed due to contractual obligations by selected corporate. Deeper study and follow up is needed to understand how this influence seed selection and preference for those around the cropping zones.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. • <u>Capacity of farmers:</u> The tool does not capture information on agricultural trainings to the farmers; we recommend some lead questions on agriculture skills training section to be included in the tool – helping to check the capacity and gaps of farmers engaged in seeds system development. • Secondly linkages of seeds systems to external or internal agro-dealers – e.g., <u>companies and research centers could be included</u> to enable understanding of the available support structures that could facilitate development of seed systems, and or engagement of private sector.

Key Question:	Solidarités Myanmar	CRS DRC	IRC Niger	FH Uganda	SP South Sudan	SP DRC	Concern/ACTED Kenya	IRC South Sudan
<p>4. Did the training sufficiently prepare the team for the exercise? How can it be improved?</p>	<p>Yes, the training was sufficient but more emphasize need be given on the variety related questions as this was not well understood by the enumerators and sometimes by the respondents too. Some questions which give a general point can be more specified (How do farmers normally store their seed?) I feel that we need a specialist in seed system or at least a person with basics in seed system supervising the assessment. Because remote trainings as we did were not enough, I guess for this complex topic.</p>	<p>There was no training to prepare the team for this exercise, hence the opportunity here to request such training in the days to come in terms of Seed Security System</p>	<p>Given the number of the tools and questions, the duration of 1 – 1 ½ days of training, testing, and revising of tools was not sufficient. We spent two days for the training and ½ day for the tools testing.</p>	<p>We conducted the training for data collectors in a day. If prolonged to two days would have enabled more time for discussion of the tool. Yes</p>	<p>Yes, the training prepared the team for the exercise, although we felt the time allotted was limited. There were many tools that needed more time for the role-play, local translation and 1-1 ½ days allocated for training were not enough. At least 2-3 days should be planned.</p>	<p>a. It was sufficient but can be improved. It would be good to avail training materials/modules on SSSA for field teams</p>	<p>Yes. However, we did not fully take advantage of the availability of the expertise from the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) based in Nairobi, due in large part to time and logistics constraints. Yes, for the team, the training was mainly through reference to the guidebook provided, though reference was made to other secondary resources. However, for the enumerator collecting data, a training was conducted on the expectation, coverage and scope of the seed system methodology.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, • The training conducted to staff and enumerators engaged in using the tool prepare the team to effectively utilize the tool during the household surveys. The use of CommCare for HHs survey was delayed and some of the enumerators have very little knowledge on the use of CommCare, in the future, there is need for an intensive training on the use of the CommCare prior to commencement of data collection. For an in-depth assessment requiring quantitative data collection, • no issues

Key Question:	Solidarités Myanmar	CRS DRC	IRC Niger	FH Uganda	SP South Sudan	SP DRC	Concern/ACTED Kenya	IRC South Sudan
<p>5. Did the number of respondents for each tool provide you enough similar responses to make you confident in the overall results? Would you recommend any increase or decrease in the number of respondents? If so, for what tool (s) and why?</p>	<p>To interview more grain dealers to better understand the seed quality grain and the sources (in this case specifically for the ground nuts). Yes, I would increase the number of respondents especially of vendors and seed producers but first of all, I think that the team needs a detailed description of the characteristics of those different market actors to select the right persons.</p>	<p>YES, however it will be necessary to review the sample size of household surveys to be conducted, it should be proportional to the total population and not fixed in advance 12 or 24 surveys, it is better to make a calculation ratio based on the total population of the area</p>	<p>yes Since we have done the survey in a larger community, we increased the number to have a representative in term of responses and a sample size of 10 to 15% of the community</p>	<p>There was consistency in the responses. Twenty-eight respondents were randomly selected. A slightly higher sample would enhance the confidence levels in the data YES Would you recommend any increase or decrease in the number of respondents? YES, the numbers should be increased If so, for what tool (s) and why? The Household interview tool. The responses from the HHs different from different places. So, to get a clear understanding of their gaps and copying mechanism, one need to interview about 5 to 8 persons per village to get a clear picture of the different practices within the area. E.g., for HHs around the swampy places, their planting season started early as compared to those far from the Swamps. The distance from the trading center also provided different views to different questions. i.e., those</p>	<p>Below were the number of tools administered as per the methodology;</p> <p>HH interview- 30 Focus group guide - 4 Grain dealer -4 Agro-dealer -1 (3 planned but we got only one) Agricultural expert - 2 Seed producers - 1</p> <p>Yes, as we saw in the discussions, data saturation occurred, largely from FGD and grain dealer interviews, indicating that the sample selected was sufficient. In interviews with agro-dealers and seed growers, we feel for us to be confident with the results, the sample should be increased since at some point the information was somewhat monopolized. The same should be said about the household sample as well. Under normal circumstances, more respondents (samples) would be needed to increase confidence in</p>	<p>Yes, they all provided enough similar responses. Where applicable, it would be good to increase respondents for agro dealers and seed producers</p>	<p>Overall, the number respondents for the KIIs (agrodealers, experts, etc.) surveys were considered adequate by staff; indeed, there were few to interview in the first place. FGDs and HH surveys were limited by Covid-19 restrictions I would suggest for KII to be expanded to nearby commercial towns that supply seed to the targeted project areas. This study was only confined to the closest urban centers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, the information provided by the respondents targeted was adequate and responses were much similar. • There are some similar responses among respondents interviewed for the HHs Survey; 98% of respondents in Panyijiar and 99% in Pariang said they do not treat their seeds, in terms of seed quality 97% in Pariang said their own seed saved seed is of good quality 90% in Panyijiar. 100% of respondents in Pariang store Sorghum seed for planting in the coming season, while 99% in Panyijiar • The household sampled in the HHS; survey was proportionally sampled across the different communities, but more female was farmers were sampled than male farmers - for example female respondents in Pariang (67%) than Payinijiar (54%). The sampling was proportional and purposive which provide equal representation. However, in future assessment there is need to determine the size of the sample from

				close to the trading centers reported ease in accessing planting materials as opposed to those deep in the villages with no access and the mode of cultivation also differed.	the responses, as outlined in 8 above.			the general population of the area if the data is available with sample size to be determine using a sample size calculator.
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Annex 3. Rapid Seed System Assessment and Gender Learning

A report by Valerie Rhoe Davis, CRS Senior Technical Advisor, Agriculture – Gender & Nutrition and S34D Gender Expert

October 2021

The S34D activity developed a set of rapid tools for assessing Seed System Security (r-SSSA) in 2020 and piloted them in seven countries in 2021. The R-SSSA builds on the existing SSSA tools. The R-SSSA toolkit focused its gender-related questions within the focus group discussion tool as did the SSSA. **Table A.3.1** provides an overview of eight pilot studies.

Table A3.1: Overview of Pilots

S/N	Implementing agency	location	FGD		Household Surveys – respondents	Agriculture experts	Seed vendors
			# Groups	Group typology			
1	CRS	Democratic Republic of Congo	28	Men, Women, Mixed Youth	84 (F:60%, M:40%, PLWD 4%, MHH 82%, FHH17%)	8	5
2	Samaritans Purse	South Sudan	4	Female, Male	30 (F:77%, M: 23%, Y:27%)	2	6
3	International Rescue Committee	South Sudan	15	Including :1 farmer group; 2 women groups, 2 lead farmers group	495 (F: 62%, M: 38% FHH: 54% MHH: 44%, CHH 2%, PLWD HH: 16%)	5	15
4	ACTED	Kenya	N/A		23 (52% female, 65% youth, 4% PLWD, 91% male-headed		2
5	IRC	Niger	54	Women, Mixed	413 (F: 39%)	53	36
6	Samaritan Purse	DRC	4	Mixed, men, women, youth	31 (F:32%, M: 68%)	2	10
7	Food for the Hungry	Uganda	3	Men, Women, Youth	28	2	10
8	Solidarités International Myanmar mission	Myanmar	N/A		30 (F:47%, M: 53%, Y: 30%, 13% FHH)	3 (F: 1, M:2)	19 (F: 9, M:10)

Disaggregated Demographics

The R-SSSA pilots provided two options to apply a gender lens:

- Focus Group Discussion Tool with gender-specific questions
- Household survey data disaggregated by gender, household type (male-headed/female-headed) and age

A review of the eight written reports showed varying degree in utilizing the available data to conduct the gender and age analysis. Many of the pilots collected and reported on sex of the household survey respondent (6 out of 8) as well as held women-only focus group discussions (FGDs). Two projects reported demographics related to youth (<29 years), household type (male-headed/ female-headed/ child-headed), and households with a person living with a disability. Only 1 project pilot reported the gender of key informants. The IRC Niger assessment also interviewed gender specialists from Care Resilac.

For those pilots that reported sex disaggregated demographic data, the percent of women respondents varied from 32%-77% with half of the pilots having more than 50% of respondents being female. Of the three pilots that reported on household types, the percentage of women interviewed exceeded the percentage of female-headed households, suggesting that women within male-headed households were respondents to the survey. This is considered good practice, since women are often responsible for seed management for specific crops within the household.

Gender and Age-Disaggregated Analysis of Household Survey

Although six pilots reported gender-disaggregation of HH respondents, only two pilot presented gender-disaggregated HH survey results suggesting the disaggregated data is not being fully used. Disaggregating the household survey responses by gender and/or HH type can provide additional insights on sources of seed, quality of seed and constraints in access to seed that may vary according to sex and/or HH type.

Table A3.2: IRC Niger R-SSSA Assessment - Sources of seed by gender

Crop	Own Seed		Local Informal Market		GoN		NGO	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Millet	42		26		8		5	
Cowpea	37	39	63		6		5	
Peanut	40	42	38	40				
Sorghum	47		25		4		2	
Sorel		60		40				
Okra		53		32				
Sesame		33		33				

Samaritan Purse pilot in South Sudan illustrates the importance of applying a gender lens to the data analysis. The assessment found that the most important crops in the family/male head farm plot that are normally planted in the upcoming season was sorghum, 100% (n=30), followed by maize, 60% (n=18), while on the female headed plots it was okra (67%), maize (30%) and then sorghum (17%). This is important as the seed system security assessment is designed to gather in-depth data only on the 3 most important crops. If the most important crops are different for male-headed and female-headed or male and female respondents, we may not gather in-depth data on key crops for a certain sex or HH type.

The Samaritan Purse South Sudan assessment also found that when sourcing seeds, 87% of the male-headed households were planning to obtain seed for each of the crops from the same sources they used in the past whereas, while 43% of female-headed households were planning to change their seed sources to NGOs because it was difficult obtaining the amount and type of seeds they needed from local markets. This is a key finding that should feed into the design of response options given 43% of female respondents cannot obtain the type or amount of seed they want.

The IRC-Niger assessment showed that men respondents would source 37-47% of seed from own-saved seed, 25%-63% from the informal local market, 4-6% from Government of Niger (GoN) and 2%-5% from non-government organizations (NGOs) Women respondents indicated that for their main crops, they would source 39%-60% from own seed, 32%-40% from local informal markets and 11%-27% from community-to-community aid. An example of community to community aid is social networks such as accessing seed from family members, friends and neighbors. Only 4.35% of women expect to receive any seed aid from NGOs or the GoN. Youth headed HH's in Mainé indicated that own-saved seeds will cover 50% while youth of Chetimari and Diffa indicated that 33% of their seed needs would be covered by own-saved seeds. No youth from Mainé expect to source seed from agro-dealers, NGOs or the GoN.⁷ This gender and age disaggregated analysis could help shape what crops to include in the seed intervention, subsidy amounts, who to target the subsidy, and the approach to be used. It also highlights a concern that the GoN and NGO seed interventions are not reaching critical vulnerable groups such as women and youth. This result would encourage a deeper dive into these differences that would help shape the seed system response.

Analyzing the HH data using a gender and youth lens, would shed more nuanced understanding of constraints that male and female farmers, male-headed and female-headed households face. If the disaggregated analysis is used, it could shape seed system responses to better address the needs of different audiences within the same project.

Learning about gender and age dynamics through FGDs

The FGDs provided some insights into gender and age dynamics that may affect women and youth's access and use of seed. The CRS DRC assessment uncovered that seeds are provided by the parents to youth and at harvest time, decisions on the management and use of the income are made by the holder of the harvest (woman or youth) but as a sign of politeness they consult the man (father) who is the head of the family. For women, they must always have the approval of their husbands for any decision to be taken since the man is the head of the family.

The IRC South Sudan assessment found that seed producer groups are composed of about 25 members, 88% being female. On average, group leadership is composed of a similar percentage of female leaders who are selected through an election during an organized group meeting. Farmers also noted that most group leaders have been trained by NGOs on leadership skills, management skills, sensitized on collective planning and

⁷ IRC Niger Assessment Report, 2021

working hard to grow as a group. Decisions on seed production are commonly made by both male and female members.

The IRC Niger assessment learned through the FGD that there is varying access to land by women. In Diffa, 78% of women, who are not the head of household, can access periphery less fertile land outside their family farmlands, compared to 89% in Mainé commune and 56% in Chetimari commune. Women heads of households are more likely to have 100% access to land, normally of higher quality. Youth also declared that they are able access to land for agricultural production.

The Myanmar assessment found that head of HH makes decisions about the seeds to plant including the types of crops and the varieties, how to use the harvests and also on the use of cash from the harvest in consultation with other family members, in most cases.

Seed System Response Options

From the data collected and analyzed, response options to guide seed system interventions are developed. Although most projects collected sex and age demographics, only some pilots presented sex disaggregated HH analysis, and/ or summarized gender and age-related findings from the FGD. Very few response options consider the gender and age findings. The IRC South Sudan assessment recommended that the improvement of farmer level storage structures through locally accepted improved granaries take into consideration the gender of users. ACTED Kenya and Samaritan Purse DRC assessments included recommendations on increasing access to vegetable seed as these are key crops or sources of food that women gather. The Samaritan Purse response targeted women who are involved in gathering vegetables away from the settlement, which exposes women to abuse and attacks. Samaritan Purse encouraged setting up kitchen gardens to help ensure the vegetables are available nearby. Their assessment showed that vegetable seeds are available from the agro dealers at the trading centers.

IRC Niger assessment suggested that ‘men, women and youth, identified within the community by the seed/inputs company, be trained as agro-dealer representatives and equipped with seeds and other essential inputs to sustainably facilitate farmers’ access to quality seeds and conduct demonstrations on proper seed use and storage to improve production and limit loss of seeds during post-harvest storage.’ The assessment looked at reaching women and youth and connecting them with formal seed companies to create job opportunities. Lastly, the report recommended organizing seed distribution to HH’s in critical needs, specifically targeted crops grown by women and youth as indicated by the R-SSA in Mainé, Chetimari and Diffa commune.

A systematic analysis of the data with a gender and age lens is essential, but we found that the capacity of the teams is insufficient to be able to apply the findings to the response option. Teams need to be supported to identify options or adaptations to options that address the different needs and constraints of men, women and youth.

Recommendations

The review of these pilot studies brings to our attention the additional support needed by teams assessing seed systems to ensure a gender and age-sensitive analysis and application of the results to shape response options.

- **Inclusion of gender-sensitive training into the R-SSSA training:** During the R-SSSA pilot studies validation workshop (June 2021), it was recommended that training be offered on the use of the tool and its applications. The training can incorporate the importance of collecting demographic information related to sex, age, marriage type, HH type and other key vulnerable groups. When training on the data analysis, the database should include gender and age disaggregated data and exercises should require participants to share gender and age disaggregated results. Using the case study results, the participants can brainstorm together to develop seed system responses that address the unique gender and age findings.
- **Electronic data collection software tool:** the data collection software should include as default questions related to sex, age, marriage type, HH type.
- **Automated analysis tool:** The R-SSSA Workshop recommended providing a tool that conducts the analysis in real time. This tool should be designed to automatically analyze the data using the gender and age disaggregated data.
- **Pilot adapted household survey tool:** In response to reviewing initial pilot assessment reports, an adapted HH survey tool was developed that aims at collecting data based on ownership/ control of household plot by the male-head and female-head.
- **Engage gender advisors:** Country program/ project gender advisors have an in-depth understanding of the gender dynamics in the areas in which activities are being implemented. It is recommended to engage them to help refine the FGD to dive deeper into gender and seed availability, access and use constraints given what is already known about gender dynamics in the assessment implementation zone. The gender advisor can also support the seed team in thinking through seed responses and any adaptations to those responses given the gender and age findings.

Annex 4. Recommendations for Specific Tools

Household Interview:

- One crucial difference between the SSSA and R-SSSA is that the ‘new tool’ doesn’t seem to look at quantities of seed actually planted. It simply asks if you are planning more or less. Omitting quantities planted is a mistake. It is very powerful to know seed quantities from each source and for each crop-- to help determine money needs (and if farmers are super stressed etc.) and to understand possible dietary diversity available (is most of their seed in starches???)
- Might be worthwhile having a coding of can add/remove questions here
- Some of the logical pathways between questions isn’t correct and needed to be adjusted (skip questions) (esp. in paper form)
- Question on fertilizer had no connection to previous questions and was confusing
- Better disaggregation of data and then corroborating/triangulating with FGDs
- Question 10 of the household survey on the comparison of performance last year and this year - it would be advisable to ask a question about crops already harvested for the current season to better compare the change from last year).
- Add questions on field occupation title (own fields, rental, and free grant) and field location (Forest/Savanna, lowland fields) in the focus group, because in Kasai often some people have access to the field by free grant or by rent, etc.
- Add in the identity link with “the head of household”; head of household if the interviewee is himself/herself.
- Question 10 “How much seed is available for each crop as compared to last year at this time? More/Less/The Same/Don’t know”. If possible, think of a question “Do you already have a seed stock for next season/outstanding?” If yes, what are the different varieties and quantities currently available?
- Will you be sourcing more/less/the same from these sources this season? If more or less, estimate the % change; This Questions that had answers to be provided in terms of percentage were challenging for most of the responders and had to just guess.
- Make HH questions 1-8 more straightforward
- Include market information and income for participating farmers.
- Conversion of the tool to a digitalized format will be good to retain and store the collected data set safely.
- Less knowledge of enumerators and also farmers sometimes on the different varieties of a crop type can compromise the purpose of the assessment.
- The questions with boxes were difficult to comprehend (Nigeria paper questionnaire)
- Use Kobo rather than Commcare free version (not all attributes available)
- Gather information on farmer-preferred varieties
- Suggestion: Focus only on one crop and different varieties

Focus Group:

- Prompt info on data and quality to get a better information
- Also need to be more explicit about gendered info: gender dynamics, access to land etc.
- Data should be collected on access, quality and changes to the seed system
- It should supplement info of the HH surveys
- Youth questions seem to be general and descriptive. Should the questions be more focused to seeds (challenges, opportunities) to help target response options for youth?
- The gendered questions are more broadly on agriculture rather than specific on seed
- In the FGD questionnaire there should be a question to ask the farmer where they source seeds for those anticipating changing their crops for the upcoming season compared to the last season.

Agricultural Expert Interview

- Some of these questions seem very well suited for this key informant- for instance, # 17 Are there any commercial producers processing locally produced crops? or # 21 We would like to select a number of communities to survey for our study—could you suggest.
- However, a good number of the questions seem like they could foster speculation (as the expertise might be beyond this local agriculture expert) For instance, #7 (better done in Focus Group); #5 (better done in Focus Group). Etc.
- Is there a tool for government authorities (and introducing the SSSA to government authorities?) or is this the same as the Local Agricultural expert form?
- In either case, whether local expert of government authority, it is important to ask for existing agricultural data or sources of secondary statistical information when one interviews this key informant. (Having a portable scanner to copy records on the post can be very helpful!)

Agrodealer interview

- 8. Have the prices of vegetable seed and pulses increased...
 - *It might be best to separate vegetable seed and pulses. They are two very different crop types*
- 10. What seed varieties do farmers prefer? Are there any differences in the preferences of men, women, male, youth PWD?
 - *I am unclear how this question is posed and how it is answered. Is it just an open question? Or is it something like: do men have specific preferences? Do PWD have specific preferences. Simply, with this type of very open question, with clients all grouped, it is often hard to get any answer that gives real insight*
- 14. Where do you source your fertilizer
 - *Is this done type by type? (NPK....)*
- After 25. A new proposed question(s)
 - *It might be useful to ask more generally how or if COVID-19 has affected their business or have they changed their business in response to COVID-19 constraints (or opportunities)?*

- Another issue: is there a reason to focus only on crop seeds? Would you also want to know if they are linked to, say, sweet potato vine producers? [AND THIS IS A GENERAL ISSUE IN MANY TOOLS. The Root, tubers and bananas (RTB) are also *important*]
- KIIs should be tailored to meet agrodealers' time constraints, as often they are busy during working hours.

Grain Trader interview

- Size of market
 - *Do you mean geographic scope of market?*
- 2c. What percentage of your product that you sell to each group?
 - *Will a trader be able to calculate this? Might be useful to get the full volume first- and then ask amounts per client, or relative amounts?*
- 6+7.
 - *To be consistent, both questions might be framed in terms of peak sales prices. Also specified to farmers. (Prices often change by client. So perhaps peak sales to farmer clients?)*
- 8. Do you distinguish between seed quality grain and other grain?
 - *What is seed quality grain? Grain that can be used as seed? Grain that is managed specifically as seed? Grain that customers are buying to be used as seed? This phrase is not clear and might benefit from more explanation.*
 - *And the term seed quality grain might be interpreted as derogatory. Do you mean informal seed? (Or something else?)*
 - *Also note that it is hard to anticipate stocks as a trader may have little in current stock but may be able to get in stock much more-- if there is demand.*

Seed Producer/Company interview

- 11. Where do you procure your basic seed
 - *Note that seed producers could start from certified seed, not just basic. You might ask what type they use as source seed and where do they get it.*
 - *Also, as above It might be useful to ask more generally how or if COVID-19 has affected their business? Or,*
 - *Have they changed their business to in response to COVID-19 constraints (or opportunities)?*

Annex 5. Workshop Agenda

Agenda: R-SSSA Pilot Evaluation Workshop

June 9, 11

<i>Day 1</i>
0700-0730 Introduction: [30 minutes]
<i>Welcome from global Food Security Cluster [5 minutes]</i> <i>Objectives of R-SSSA toolkit [5 minutes]</i> <i>Objectives of Workshop [5 minutes]</i> <i>Introduction of Participants [15 minutes]</i>
0730-0810 Presentations [40 minutes]
<i>DRC- CRS [8-10 minute presentation – 5 minute questions – questions are mainly clarifications]</i> <i>DRC - Samaritan's Purse [8-10 minute presentation – 5 minute questions]</i> <i>Salient points and Comparison of two [10 minute discussion]</i>
0810-0850 Presentations [40 minutes]
<i>South Sudan - IRC [8-10 minute presentation – 5-minute questions – questions are mainly clarifications]</i> <i>South Sudan- Samaritan's Purse [8-10 minute presentation – 5 minute questions]</i> <i>Salient points and Comparison of two [10 minute discussion]</i>
0850-0900 Coffee Break [10 minutes]
0900-0940 Presentations [40 minutes]
<i>Kenya - Concern [8-10 minute presentation – 5 minute questions]</i> <i>Niger - IRC [8-10 minute presentation – 5 minute questions – questions are mainly clarifications]</i> <i>Salient points and Comparison of two [10 minute discussion- East Africa]</i>
0940-0955 Day wrap up
End of Day

Day 2
0700-0715 Presentations [15 minutes]
Myanmar Solidarités [8-10 minute presentation – 5 minute questions – questions are mainly clarifications]
0715-0755 Presentations [40 minutes]
<i>Uganda - FH [8-10 minute presentation – 5 minute questions]</i>
Nigeria - Mercy Corps/NRC [8-10 minute presentation – 5 minute questions]
Salient points and Comparison Niger and Nigeria [10 minute discussion – R-SSSA in conflict area, W. Africa]
0755-0855 The Process [60 minutes]
Present synthesis of feedback responses [10 minutes] Divide into 4 groups the groups will address the following: [20 minutes] Rapidity – Data analysis - Training - Needed modifications to questionnaires – Report back and discussion [30 minutes]
0855-0905 Coffee Break [10 minutes]
0905-0950 The Results [45 minutes]
Validity of results – is sample size too low? Response Options – Did they change as a result of R-SSSA? Are they optimal? Outside expertise – Was outside expertise required for the R-SSSA? Can an effective R-SSSA be conducted without external expertise?
Next Steps [10 minutes]

Annex 6. List of Workshop Participants/Organizations

29 participants attended the meeting on July 7th and 27 attended on July 9th.

Annex 7. Links to R-SSSA Materials

[R-SSSA Tools and Methodology](#)

[R-SSSA partner pilot reports](#)

[Partner workshop presentations](#)

Questions and comments can be addressed to:

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