Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Data Management-Analysis and Reporting Training (SSA-D-MART)

Exercise 5.0 – SSA Result interpretation

EXERCISE SCENARIO

The post December 15th 2013, lead to influx of over 150,000 refugees from South Sudan into West Nile Region of Uganda. This influx triggered a number of humanitarian Reponses by a number of organizations. In the quest to better support the population in West Nile by FAO and ISSD you were requested to support seed security assessment (SSA) in the region with the following objective.

i. Get a better understanding of seed security of the population in West Nile based on the elements of the SSCF
ii. To determine if the previously provided seed aid improved the seed security of the targeted beneficiaries.

Your team then worked tirelessly for two weeks to (i) analyze the primary data and (ii) prepare key findings and recommendations for key stakeholders (local leaders, service providers, donors and officials from the ministry of agriculture).

Group Work

Task 1: Discuss and interpret the results of the tables, graphs, charts and statements below to determine:

1. The ranking of crops grown and the possible implications for household resilience to seed security shocks.
2. What are the issues regarding the area planted and what additional qualitative information is needed?

Figure 1. Crop grown by households in 2014

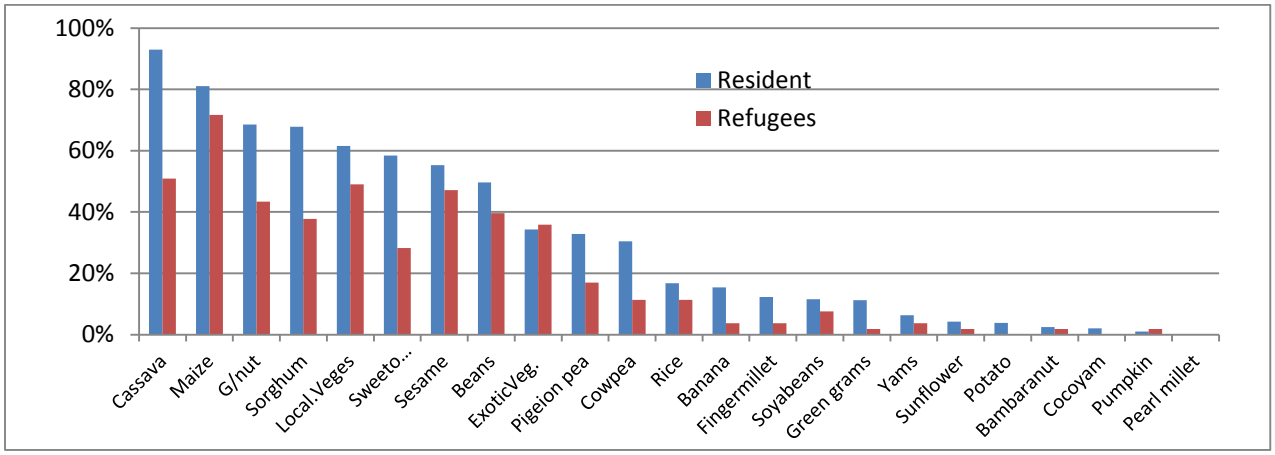


Table 1. Acreage of land prepared planting by Resident and refugees in 2014 and 2015

Crops	Refugee		Resident	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Cassava	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.5
Maize	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.6
Groundnuts	0.4	1.6	0.8	1.1
Sesame	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.8
Beans	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9

Table 2. Average seed rate (kg/acre) used by famers in 2014

Row Labels	Adjumani	Arua	Koboko	Moyo	Average	STDEV
Cassava	177	284	234	131	245	67
Maize	14	12	14	6	12	4
Groundnuts	57	48	63	29	50	15
Sesame	10	8	20	7	9	6
Beans	44	35	40	8	36	16

Table 3. Change in area and seed rate

Crop	Change in area (Acre)			Change in seed rate (kg)		
	Negative (-)	**Positive (+)**	**Overall (+)**	**Negative (-)**	**Positive (+)**	**Overall (+)**
Cassava	(0.9)	1.1	0.3	(158.1)	123.7	2.6
Maize	(0.9)	1.0	0.4	(10.3)	10.3	1.5
Sesame	(0.9)	1.0	0.4	(4.6)	6.1	1.3
Beans	(0.4)	0.6	0.2	(14.1)	26.5	6.2
Grand Total	**(0.7)**	**1.1**	**0.4**		1.7	1.7

Task 2: Explain and provide conclusions on the result of analsyis of seed sources (by crop and by residential status) West Nile Districts.

Figure 2.2. Seed source by crop

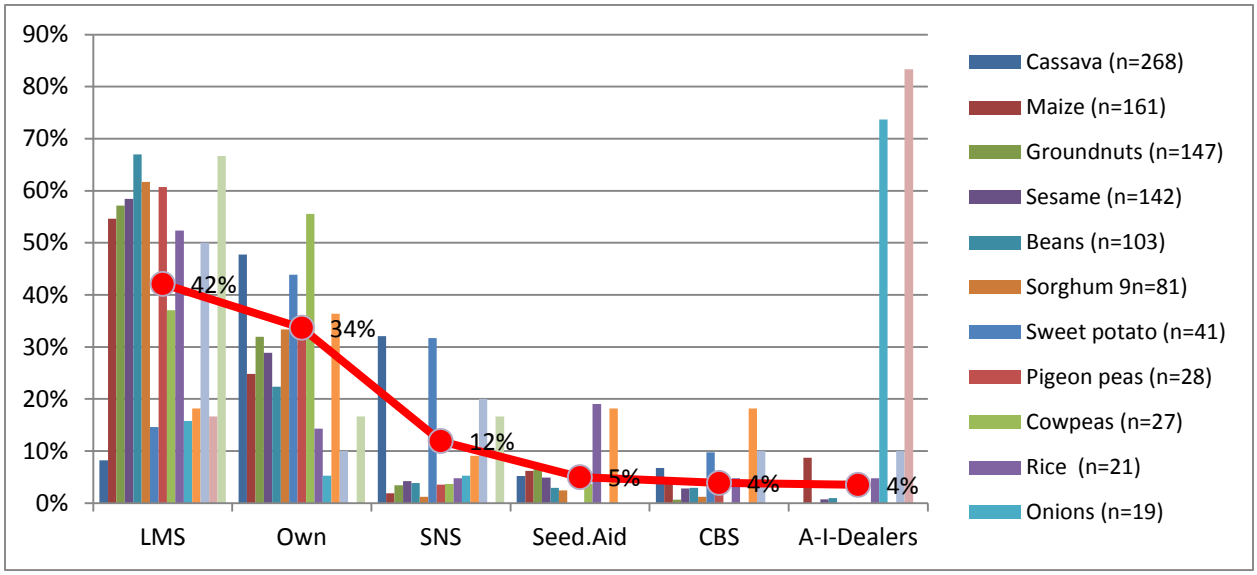
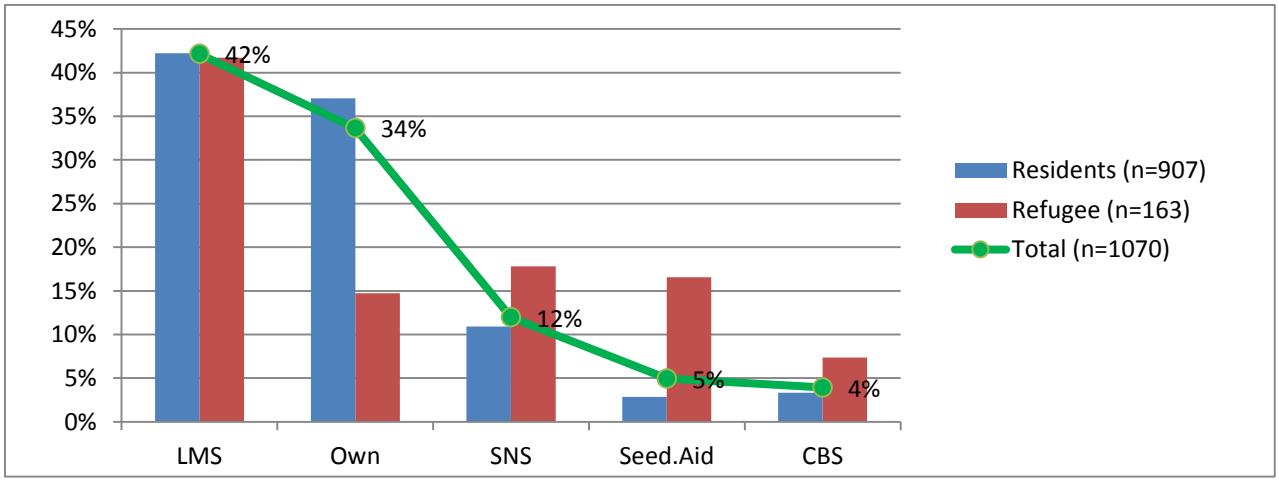


Figure 2.3. Seed sorce by residential status



Task 3. Using fig 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3, decribe and explain the use of improved varieties in west Nile Districts. How would you decribe the resilience of cassava planting material system in West Nile? What would be your recommendations on desemination of improved varierties in West Nile region.

Figure 3.1. Local and improved varieties in West Nile

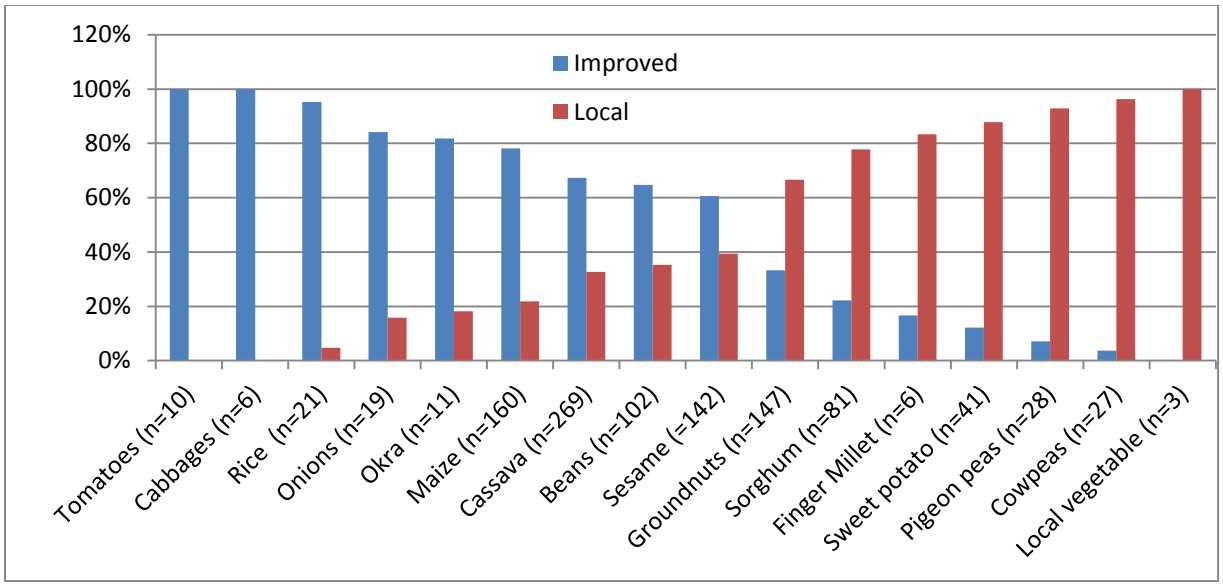


Figure 3.2. Major variety of cassava planted by famers

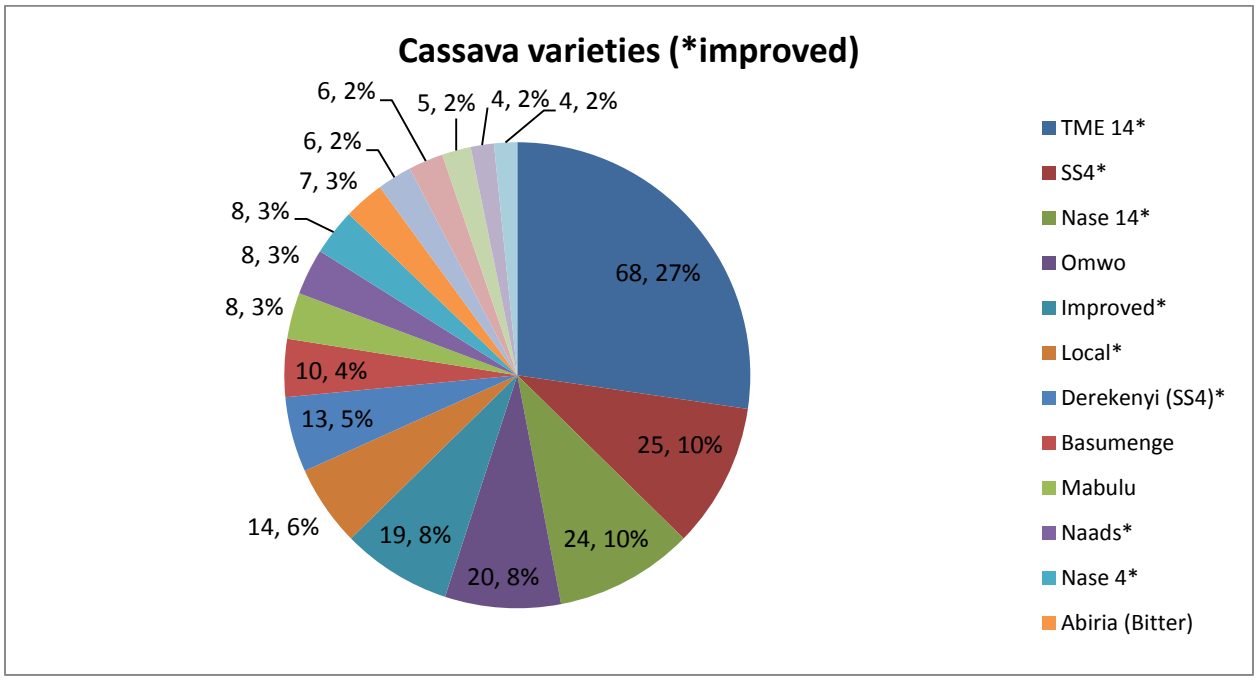
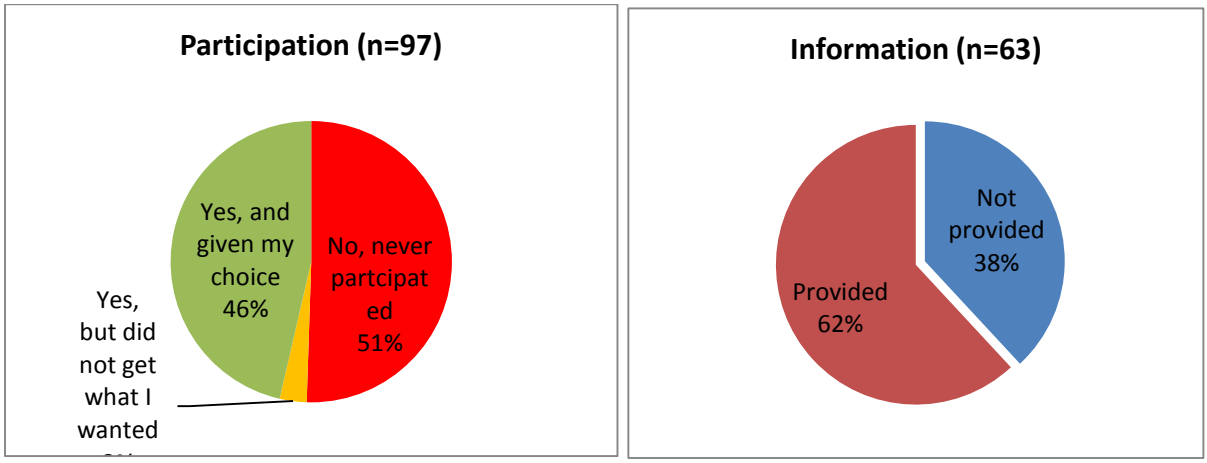


Figure 3.3. a Participation of seed aid beneficiaries (n=97) in identifying varieties and b) provision of information on varieties to the beneficiaries by seed aid actors



Task 4: What conclusions and recommendations can you make from the analysis of the seed security indictors in the figures bellow?

Figure 4.1a Overall availability of seed (by crop) in 2014

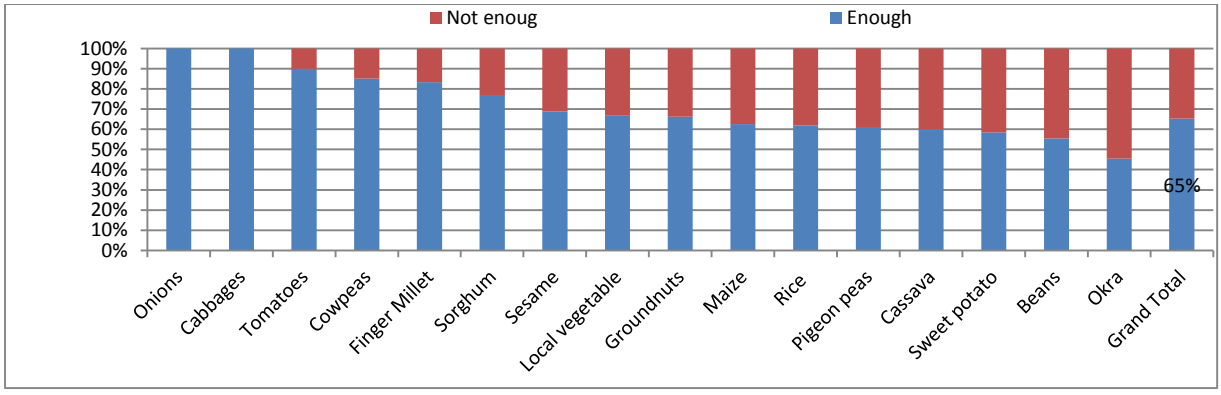


Figure 4.1b Overall availability of seed (by source) in 2014

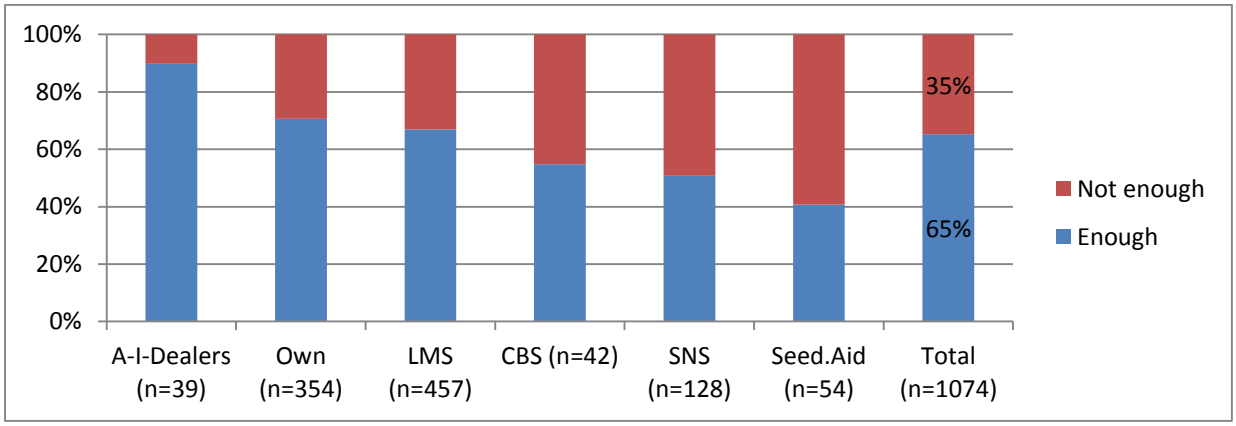


Figure 4.2. Time of seed availability (source) to refugees and residents

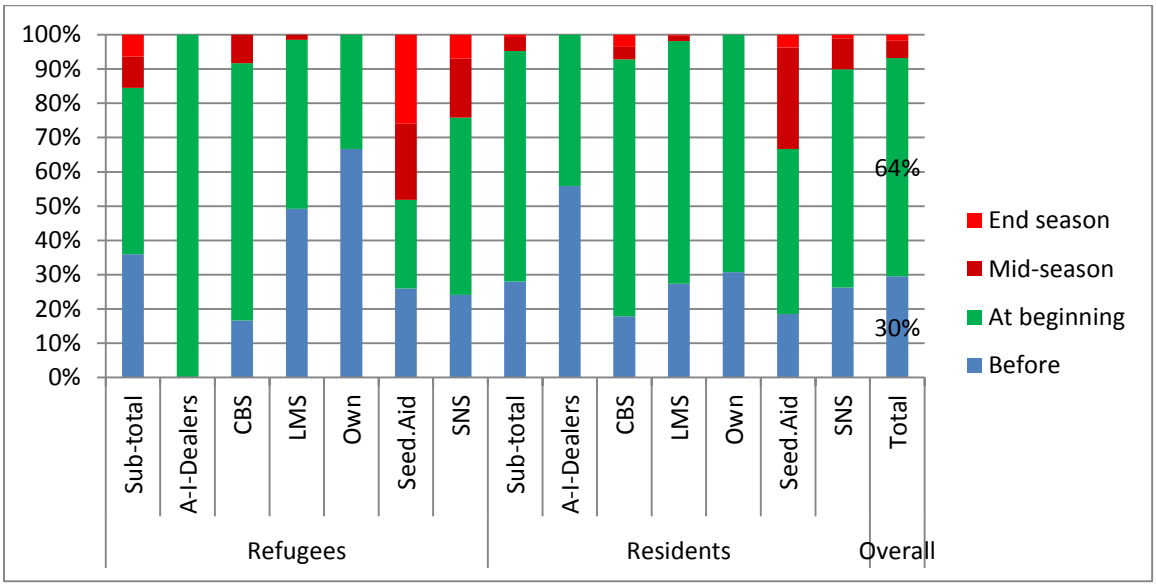


Figure 4.3. Cost of seed from different sources as reported by the refuges and residents

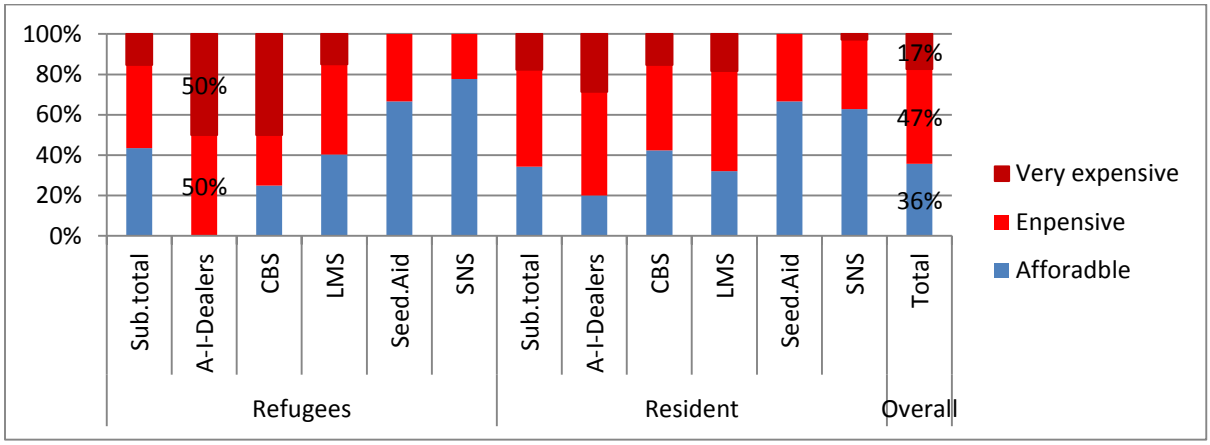


Figure 4.4. Rating of germination of seed from various sources by famers