

Cluster level information for POWB - 2018

Cluster CC2.1 - Improving RTB planting material and access to new varieties

OUTPUTS TO BE HIGHLIGHTED (1 OR 2)

Output code - Title	Description available in MEL is clear and complete	End date is 2018	Major risks that may hinder the delivery of results ¹	Main source of funding	Means of verification
CC2.1.2.2 - Impact network analysis (INA) validated as a tool to understand and describe RTB seed systems	Yes	No, In 2018 the tool will be tested in at least 5 interventions. Validation is expected based on these results.	UF (the partner that is providing support to achieve this output) has a high internal overhead and therefore operation funds are limited. We are looking for new funding to cover the contributions from UF.	RTB, McKnight Foundation, internal funds from UF	Research papers, user guides
CC2.1.2.4 - Best practice guidelines for integrating gender into seed systems and the RTB seed systems framework are developed and shared with scientists and partners working on seed systems	Yes	Guidelines will be elaborated for the inclusion of gender dimension in at least one tool for seed systems and policy analysis	No major risks identified now, as the subject is receiving a lot of support from donors and partners. RTB seed systems and gender seems like a successful match.	RTB, PIM, SASHA 2, WUR, and the CGIAR Collaborative Platform for Gender Research	Research papers, user guides

¹ Focus on technical or geographic considerations.

OUTCOMES TO BE HIGHLIGHTED (1 OR 2)

Impact network analysis (INA), which is being used in [at least 5 interventions](#) in Africa, Asia and South America as part of 3 PhD theses, is helping scientists and practitioners to understand the effects of the introduction of new technologies (such as clean seed, or a resistant variety), new pathogens, or new information in a seed network. The use of this knowledge by scientists and practitioners is expected to contribute to the following outcomes that will be documented in 2018 are: 1) interventions with a better design (if INA is applied before the intervention to characterize the existing seed system); 2) interventions with better implementation (if INA is integrated in the M&E system of the intervention); 3) greater impact studies (if INA is used to evaluate impact).

In Kenya, results from a gender study are expected to influence a stakeholder consultation process currently underway for drafting and revising seed regulations, standards and guidelines. The study will provide information to understand gender dynamics of local seed production options and inform the evidence-based discourse of seed regulations.

MAIN CHANGES IN THE LOGIC OF THE CLUSTER AND AREAS OF WORK THAT WILL BE DISCONTINUED

The logic of the cluster changed last year: from developing tools in phase 1, to using these tools in intervention to improve outcomes in phase 2, and promote learning among crops and organizations. The logic is still valid, as we have a collection of tools (*toolbox*) that are being applied in several interventions ([here](#)). Efforts on 2018 will be on consolidating the toolbox and standardize data collection to understand seed system performance so that ultimately it will be possible to do meta-analyses across interventions and crops.

No areas of work to be discontinued have been identified.

NEW KEY EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIPS

Partner	Brief description of collaboration and value added*
No key external new partners identified for 2018	

*e.g. scientific or efficiency benefits in achieving expected results

NEW INTERNAL (CGIAR) COLLABORATIONS AMONG PROGRAMS AND BETWEEN THE PROGRAM AND PLATFORMS

Name of CRP or Platform	Brief description of collaboration (give and take among CRPs) and value added*
PIM	PIM is providing scientific support to at least three studies (two on gender and one on seed regulations): "Gender and the moral economy of sweet potato vines: A study in Tanzania", "Integrating gender into Kenya's evolving seed policies for roots and tubers" and "Making seed systems and markets for vegetatively propagated crops (VPCs) work for the poor". New methodologies, approaches and scientific rigor are major contributions from PIM.
Gender platform	Like PIM, but focusing on gender. Major contributions include funding, the possibility to interact with other scientists as part of the platform, and good visibility to external partners.

*e.g. scientific or efficiency benefits