

Best Practices in Rice Sector Development in Africa - Toward Scaling-Up -

6th CARD General Meeting
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Background

- South-South Cooperation under CARD has been “from Asia to Africa”
**while there are some success cases in Africa
(may be more relevant)**
- Arising needs for scaling-up mindset for larger impacts.
 - ➔ We can take stock of best practices from Sub-Sahara Africa and share them among CARD countries for expansion
 - ➔ IFAD agreed to provide supports to the CARD secretariat in this stocktaking exercise and analysis on the best practice cases for scaling up or replication in other countries.



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What are the best practices we want?

Final product of our stocktaking exercise includes; (i) detailed description of best practice cases, and (ii) in-depth assessment of their replicability in other countries in the following two areas;

1. Interventions and/or Policies along the Rice Value Chain (e.g. Inputs, Production, Processing, Marketing)
2. Integration of NRDS into Overarching Development Frameworks and Sector Strategies (e.g. CAADP Investment Plan)



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Process

Step 1: Identification of Cases (2013-2014)

- Information collection on successful rice development experiences through CARD Focal Points
- Summary description of cases (around 20 cases from 11 countries were collected)
- Preliminary examination on the cases and screening
- Selected 10 cases from 8 countries
- Detail description & In-depth analysis (Draft)



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Process

Step 2: Sharing the Drafts for Feedback (2014)

- Proof reading of drafts and comments by government officials, implementers and other stakeholders
- At the occasion of the Regional Workshop for CARD Seed Pilot Initiative (Feb.2014 in Nairobi), summary of 7 cases were presented to SC members and representatives of 10 CARD countries (targeted in Seed Pilot) for feedback and comments.
- Technical inputs and comments from IFAD team



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Process

Step 3: Finalization (2014-15)

- Incorporation of comments and inputs
- Finalization of Draft
- Translation into French
- Upload file on the CARD Website
- Printing for distribution



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1. Interventions and/or Policies along the Rice Value Chain (e.g. Inputs, Production, Processing, Marketing)
→ 8 Cases
2. Integration of NRDS into Overarching Development Frameworks and Sector Strategies (e.g. CAADP Investment Plan)
→ 2 Cases



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No	Country	Intervention Area	Implementer & Partners
1	Uganda	NERICA Dissemination	Gov't and JICA
2	Ethiopia	Strengthening Value Chain Linkage	Regional Gov't, MEDA & Canada (DFTD)
3	Togo	Promotion of Smallholder Farmers' Land Access	Gov't, WAEMU & India
4	Madagascar	Sustainable Participatory Irrigation Management	Gov't and JICA
5	Cote d'Ivoire	Value Chain Integration	Gov't and FAO
6	Rwanda	Promotion of Retail Service Development for Agro-Input	Gov't, IFDC and AGRA
7	Madagascar	Protection of Land Ownership and Secondary Land Rights	Gov't and IFAD
8	Tanzania	Warehouse Receipt System for Paddy	Gov't, IFAD, CFC, USAID, EU and others
9	Uganda	NRDS Integration into Overarching Dev't Framework	Gov't and CARD
10	Guinea	NRDS Integration into Overarching Dev't Framework	Gov't and CARD

Contents

<Remarks>

- Success cases presented are not exhaustive
- Each of the cases covers only 1 - 3 segments of value chain – but as a set, cases cover entire value chain from inputs, production, extension services, processing, marketing, land use, financing and policy.
- The scalability of these successful interventions to other countries were analyzed, with the utilization of the “Scalability Assessment Framework” that was developed by IFAD and the Brookings Institution



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- Developed by IFAD and Brookings Institution
- This is a tool to examine feasibility of scaling up or replication of good practice to other specific areas or countries.

SCALING-UP FRAMING QUESTIONS



IDEAS

1. What is the intervention that is to be scaled up? Is it a new idea (innovation) or an idea adopted and adapted from prior practice elsewhere?
2. Whose idea is it?
3. Has it been tested/piloted/evaluated?



VISION

4. What is the appropriate ultimate scale of the intervention which the IFAD project or program supports in country X? I.e., how many people, households, districts, etc. could and should ultimately be reached, not merely by IFAD's own program and also by others (government, IFIs, etc.)?



DRIVERS

5. What or who are the drivers that are pushing, or are expected to push, the scaling up process ahead? Including local leaders or champions, external catalysts and incentives? (see Box 1)
What is IFAD doing to develop and support these drivers?



SPACES

6. Space has to exist or be created so the intervention can grow to achieve the desired scale. What are the government and IFAD doing to ascertain or help create this space in its multiple dimensions? (see Box 2)



PATHWAYS

7. What are the pathways that define the way interventions in country X are (to be) scaled up with IFAD support, moving from idea/innovation to learning to scaling up? (see Box 3)
8. What is the time horizon over which the pathways are expected to extend?
9. How do the drivers and spaces define these pathways?
10. What are the most serious likely obstacles and risks, and what can be done to mitigate them?



IFAD's Role

11. What is IFAD's specific role in promoting the scaling up process?
12. How do IFAD's policies, procedures and resources support the implementation of the scaling up process?

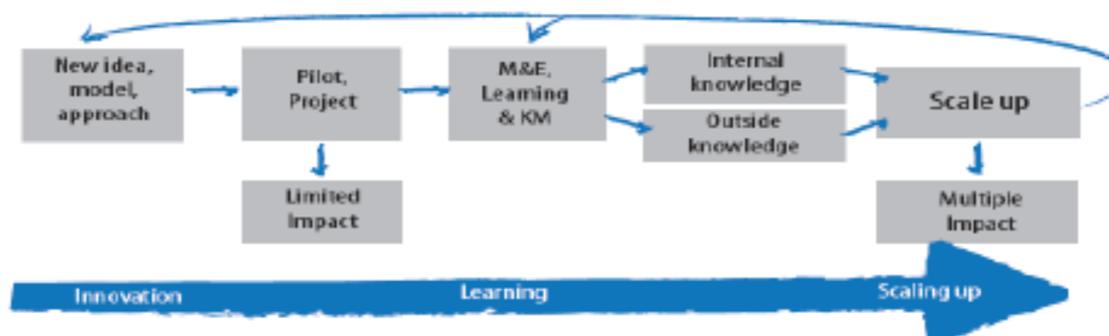
BOX1 Drivers of scaling up

A few key factors drive forward the process of scaling up: Ideas, Vision, Leadership: Need to recognize that scaling up of a (new) idea is necessary, desirable, feasible. Successful scaling up is usually driven by champions. External Catalysts: Political or economic crisis, pressure from outside actors (donors, EU, etc.) Incentives: These include rewards for actors and institutions, competitions, accountability through the political process, peer and other evaluations, etc. Incentives are key to drive behavior of actors and institutions towards scaling-up; requires accountability. Source: Adapted from Hartmann and Linn, 2008

BOX2 Spaces for scaling up

If scaling up is to succeed, space has to be created for the initiative to grow. The most important spaces are: Fiscal/financial space: Fiscal and financial resources need to be mobilized to support the scaled up intervention; and/or the costs of the intervention need to be adapted to fit into the available fiscal/financial space. Natural resource/environmental space: The impact of the intervention on natural resources and the environment must be considered, harmful effects mitigated or beneficial impacts promoted. Policy space: The policy (and legal) framework has to allow or needs to be adapted to support scaling up. Institutional/organizational/staff capacity space: The institutional and organizational capacity has to be created to carry the scaling-up process forward. Political space: Important stakeholders, both those in support and those against, the intervention need to be attended to through outreach and suitable safeguards to ensure the political support for a scaled up intervention. Cultural space: Possible cultural obstacles or support mechanisms need to be identified and the intervention suitably adapted to permit scaling up in a culturally diverse environment. Partnership space: Partners need to be mobilized to join in the effort of scaling up. Learning space: Knowledge about what works and doesn't work in scaling up needs to be harnessed through monitoring and evaluation, knowledge sharing and training. Source: Adapted from Hartmann and Linn, 2008

BOX3 Innovation, learning and scaling up linkages



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- Its effectiveness was verified through analysis on WB Rural Development projects
- Assessment can be done by answering framing questions considering the context of the place/country where the practices are scaled.

SCALING-UP FRAMING QUESTIONS



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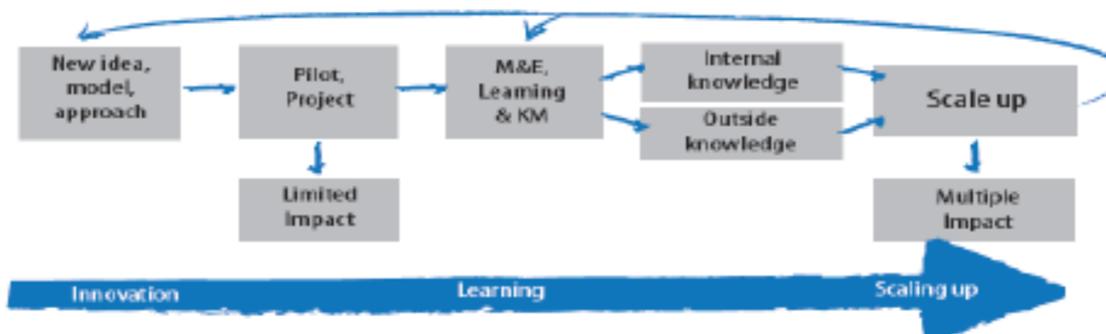
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- The scalability of these successful interventions to other countries were analyzed, with the utilization of the “Scalability Assessment Framework” that was developed by IFAD and the Brookings Institution
- Scalability Assessment – Since our scalability assessment was done without ideas on “where” to scale up the best practices, the document describes only success factors and prerequisite conditions for successful replication of practices



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<Summary of Analysis & Conclusion>

Key factors and prerequisite condition for success:

- Political commitment (both gov't and local leaders)
- Conducive market environment (adequate policy, good access to transport and market infrastructure)
- Enhancing business-based service provision
- Favourable climatic condition
- Cultural factors
- Champions and partners' cooperation

Please see the document for details and for each cases



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THANK YOU



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