Results of Final Evaluation on CARD

The 7th CARD General Meeting October 2nd, 2018, Tokyo, Japan

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1. OVERVIEW OF THE FINAL EVALUATION



1. Overview of Evaluation 1-1 Scope of Evaluation

Target

Member countries

SC members and Partner Organizations

(1) Research on the achievements of CARD as an international initiative

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Understand the achievements of CARD and the implementation status, and analyze the issues and KSFs

(2) Research regarding the impact of CARD on the individual country-level Understand the implementation status of NRDS as well as impact of CARD, and analyze the issues and KSFs

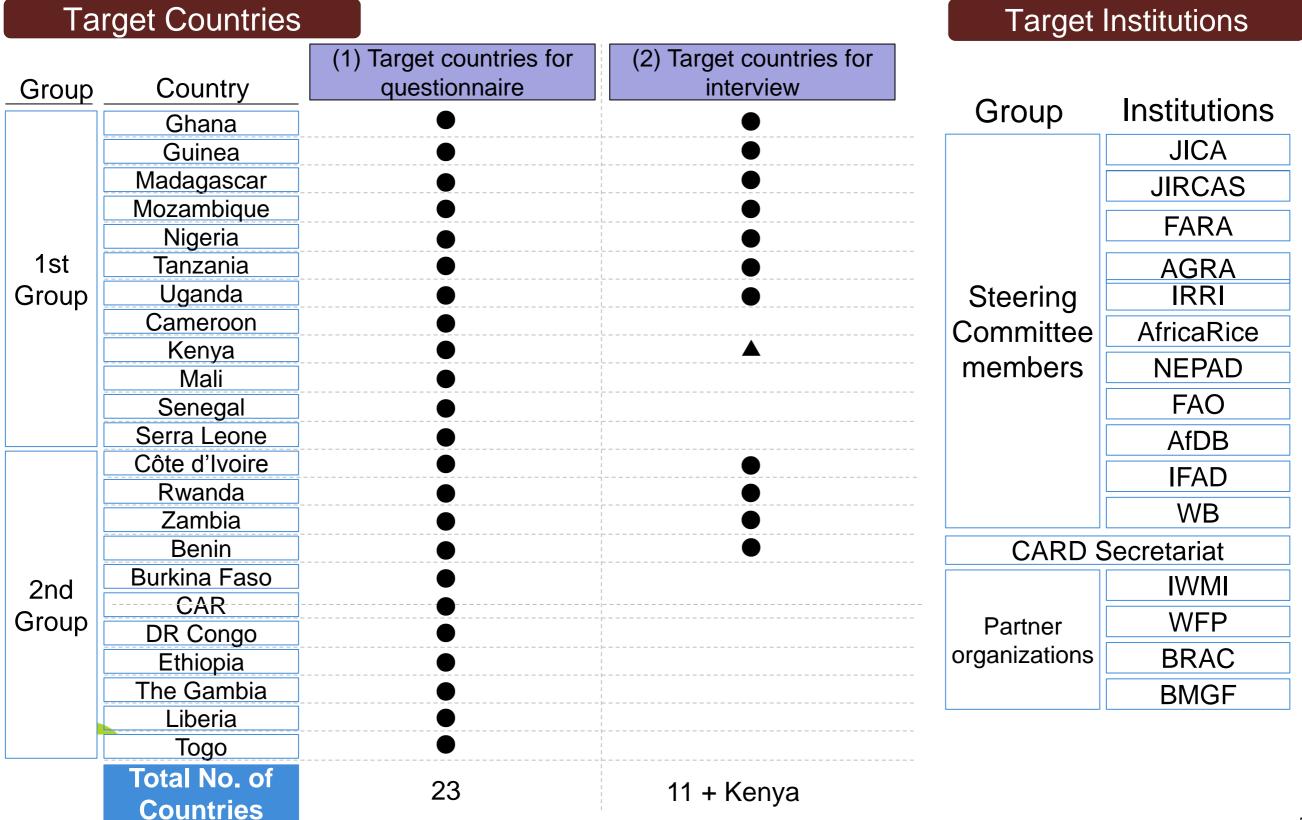
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(3) Preparation of recommendations for the African rice sector development beyond 2019

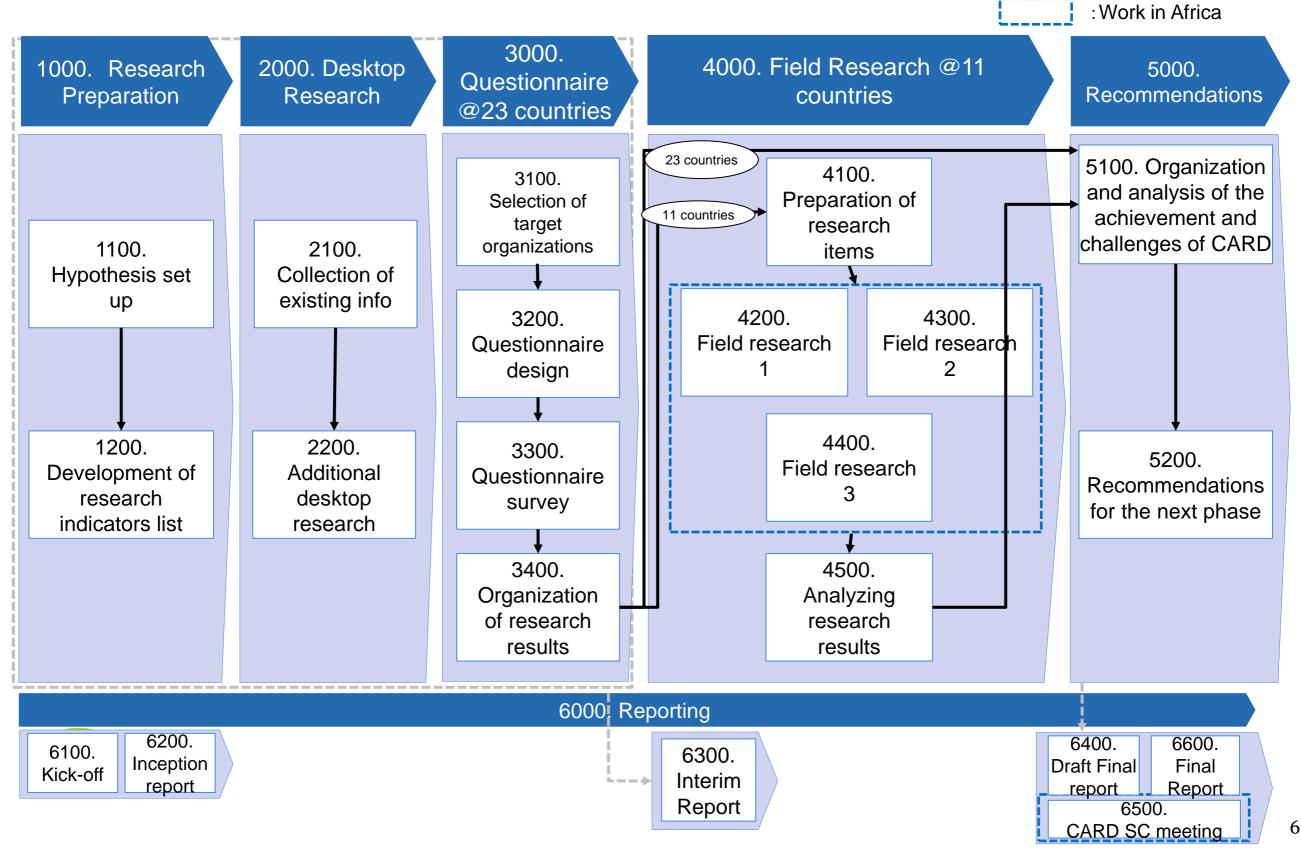
Prepare recommendations to African countries in order to leverage on CARD and continue to implement the NRDS beyond 2019 Prepare recommendations to CARD beyond 2019 based on research on the current situation



1. Overview of Evaluation 1-2 Target Countries and Institutions



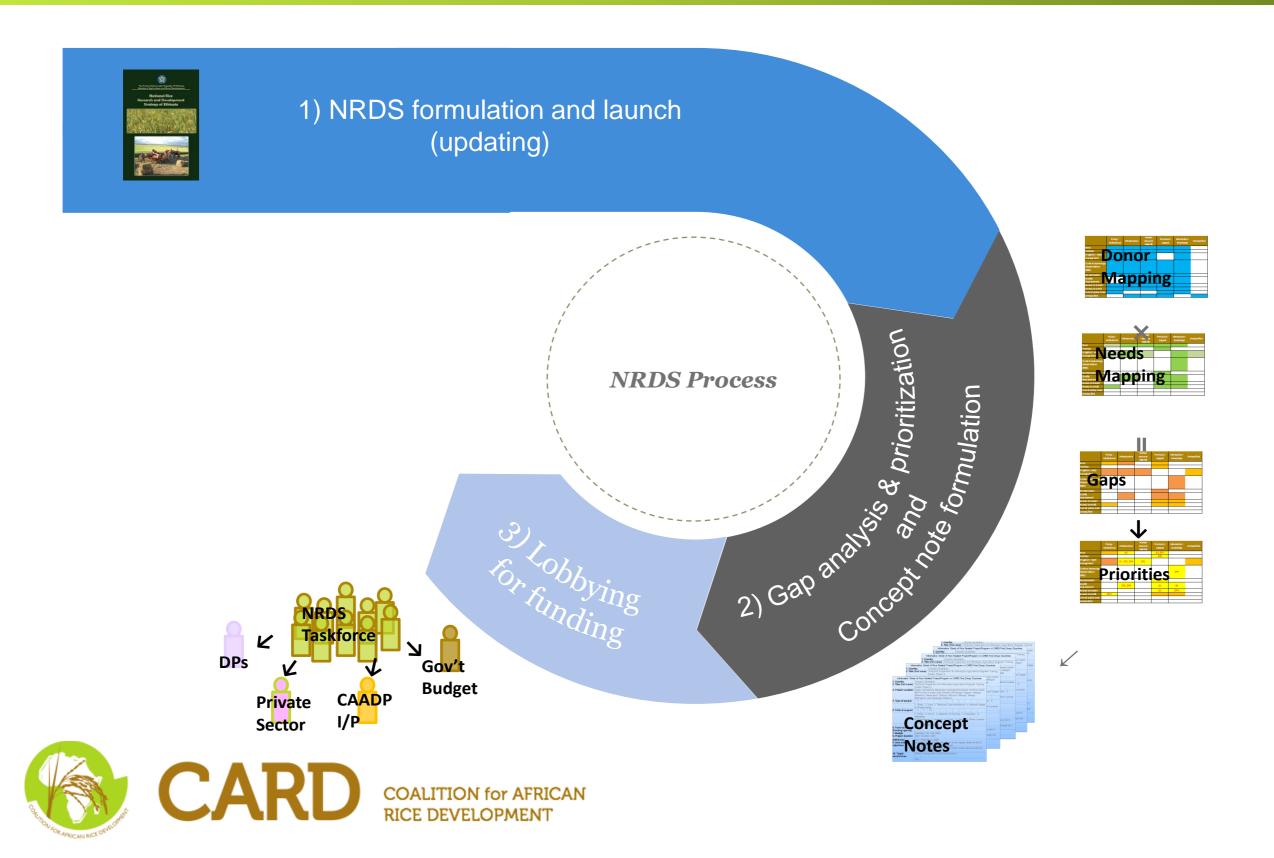
1. Overview of Evaluation 1-3 Method of Evaluation



2. ACHIEVEMENT OF CARD



2-1 Achievement at Country Level - NRDS Process -



2-1 Achievement at Country Level - Policy Development -

As of June 2017

: Finalized and approved



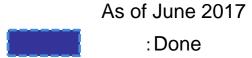
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Country		NRDS			Rice Seeds	Mechanization
		Status	Year of formulation	Period covered		
	Cameroon		2009	2008-2018		
	Ghana		2009	-2020		
	Guinea		2009	2008-2018		
	Kenya		2009/2014	2008-2018		
	Madagascar		2009/2016	2008-2018 2016-2020		
1st	Mali		2009	2008-2018		
Group	Mozambique		2011/2016	2008-2018 2016-2027		
	Nigeria		2009	2007-2018		
	Senegal		2009/2012/2014	-2017		
	Sierra Leone		2009	2008-2018		
	Tanzania		2009	2008-2018		
	Uganda		2012	2008-2018		
	Benin		2011	2008-2018		
	Burkina Faso		2011	2008-2018		
	CAR		2012	2008-2025		
	Cote d'Ivoire		2012	2012-2020		
2nd	DR Congo		2013	2008-2018		
	Ethiopia		2010	2009-2019		
Group	The Gambia		2014	2015-2024		
	Liberia		2012	2008-2018		
	Rwanda		2011/2013	2011-2018		
	Togo		2010	2008-2018		
	Zambia		2011/2016	2016-2020		

2-1 Achievement at Country Level

- Implementation and Monitoring-

Country		NDDS Concept notes	CADD labeled prejects
Country		NRDS Concept notes	CARD labeled projects
	Cameroon		7
	Ghana		14
	Guinea		6
	Kenya		4
	Madagascar		16
1st	Mali		18
Group	Mozambique		4
	Nigeria		21
	Senegal		15
	Sierra Leone		4
	Tanzania		17
	Uganda		9
	Benin		21
	Burkina Faso		9
	CAR		N/A
	Cote d'Ivoire		13
	DR Congo		4
2nd Group	Ethiopia		5
	The Gambia		2
	Liberia		N/A
	Rwanda		5
	Togo		11
TO PAPRICAN RICE DEPE	Zambia		3



Evaluation reports have been drafted in about 10 countries including Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, and Senegal

2-2 Achievement at Initiative Level

General Meeting

6 meetings were held in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2013 and 2015 to update progress of CARD.

Steering Committee

12 meetings were held once or twice a year to discuss the operation and management of CARD.

Workshop/Training

- Video conference seminar
 - Regional workshop
 - Pre-conference seminar
 - Side event
 - Tsukuba seminar

Website

Technical materials and analytical work produced by SC members were shared on the website.

Other

Other achievements include facilitating information exchange among stakeholders through e-mail correspondence.



3. POSITIVE FEEDBACK



3 Positive Feedback

Learning from the experiences of member countries	Opportunities were provided to follow each other's progress, and countries that are leaders in implementing the NRDS shared the lessons learned with others.
Capacity building (learning from SC members)	Technical advice at conferences contributed to the improvement of policy-making capabilities of participants.
South-south cooperation (SSC)	Participants learned the experiences of SSC countries through conferences and training or study tours that were organized by SSC countries.
Partnership among SC members	Information obtained from other SC members served as input for their decision making on rice projects.
Public-private partnership	CARD invited the private sector to conferences to give presentations.
Partnerships among projects/initiatives	Coordination and alignment of some initiatives were improved as duplication was avoided.
Sensitization and branding	CARD was one of the factors behind the increase in government commitment towards rice development in both member and non-member countries.
Application to other strategy formulation	CARD's approach to developing the NRDS was applied in the formulating of other strategies.
Other	CARD activities contributed indirectly to the establishment of institutions and the collection of baseline data

Permanent
Secretary for
the Ministry of
Agriculture in
Madagascar went
to Uganda to learn
about the
implementation
structure of NRDS



In the countries such as Uganda, Zambia and the DRC, the NRDS guided the government to take a crop-specific approach.

4. SUCCESS FACTORS AND CHALLENGES



4 Success Factors and Challenges (1/3)

	Factors	Success	Challenge
(The importance of rice for the national economy and/or food security	✓	
	Authority of the NRDS		1
	Assignment of appropriate unit	✓	1
	Government structure for implementation	✓	1
	Authority/level of CARD focal point	✓	1
Gov	Number and capacity of government officials	✓	1
Con high	Continuity of CARD focal point / taskforce/ high-ranking officials	✓	1
	Financial resources		1
	Action plan for NRDS implementation		1
	Ownership and support from high-level government officials	✓	1
Ir	Incentives for rice development promotion		1
	Bureaucracy		1
	Other government policies	✓	1



4 Success Factors and Challenges (2/3)

	Factors	Success	Challenge
	Communication		✓
(0	Provision of personnel	1	1
Secretariat	Financial resources		1
reta	Number and capacity of human resources		1
aria	Authority		✓
7	Advocacy for government high-officials	✓	✓
	Methodology	✓	
Š	Communication between the SC member representative and SC local office		✓
Ch	Awareness of CARD		√
ner	Incentive to participate		✓
embers Organi	Commitment		✓
ers	Roles of SC members		✓ •
an zat	JICA's support	1	
id Parions	Inclusion in organization's development assistance strategy/policy		✓
rtner	Donor presence and office functions		√
er	Success stories from rice project		✓
	Collaboration	✓	1

The Secretariat with higher authority would have facilitated dialogues among the management of SC members/ Partner Organizations.

The roles of SC members were not clear, and communication between the headquarters and local offices was not encouraged.

The visibility of CARD among SC local offices was still a big challenge in many countries.

4 Success Factors and Challenges (3/3)

	Factors	Success	Challenge
	Frequency	1	
G	Timing	1	
M	Participation/ membership	1	
and	Authority		✓
S	Meeting agenda	1	✓
Q	Logistics	1	
	Venue	1	✓
	Selection of member countries	1	
	Distribution of roles among the CARD Secretariat, JICA, and other SC members	✓	✓
0	Indicators and baseline data		1
ther	Availability of reliable statistics and evaluation of progress		✓
	Introduction of rice as a new crop	1	✓
	External Factors		✓
	Private-sector involvement	1	

The CARD meetings have been well run. But the change of participants has affected the quality of discussions, because new focal points are not always well aware of the content of previous meetings.

Without an evaluation mechanism, stakeholders were not able to track the progress of the strategies.



5. LESSONS LEARNED



5-1 Lessons Learned at Country Level

Issues in the first phase

Stakeholders, especially those outside the government do not refer

to the NRDS even when it has been developed.

New focal points misunderstood that once the strategy was finalized, the aim of CARD would be achieved.

Development partners were not necessarily aware of CARD, and fund matching activities were limited.

Stakeholders were not able to know the progress of CARD.

LITION DEVE

Proposed steps in the next phase

A. To make the policy substantial:

- ✓ Rice is important to the national economy and/or food security
- ✓ Support for rice development strategy will be necessary as no other strategy works as a master strategy for rice, especially when rice is still new to a country

B-1. To ensure that relevant officials raise funds under NRDS:

- ✓ Appropriate units should be assigned to implement the policy in different areas of the rice value chain
- ✓ Have a succession plan for focal points and task force members

B-2. To involve donors for harmonization under NRDS:

- ✓ Hold frequent discussions at the technical level
- ✓ High-level officials will have to be committed to lead technical officers in approaching donors in the right manner
 - ✓ Institutionalized regular meetings will have to be in place

C. To conduct effective monitoring to show impacts to other stakeholders:

- ✓ Targets and goals will have to be clear from the beginning
- ✓ Baseline data and reliable statistics will have to be in place

5-2 Lessons Learned at Initiative Level

Issues in the first phase Proposed steps in the next phase The operationalization of the strategy Identify the priorities and clarify the scopes remained weak. based on a clear and competitive strategy Assign roles and responsibilities among The strategic prioritization of activities, roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders, stakeholders and align activities, infrastructural support, and resource infrastructural support, and resources allocation were not optimized. accordingly CARD morphed into relying mainly on the Secretariat to implement its strategy. Create impacts effectively by ensuring that The Secretariat had to utilize limited each stakeholder fulfills their own roles and resources in response to the demands from responsibilities counterparts on an ad-hoc basis, which ultimately undermined potential impacts. Communicate with stakeholders to create a Stakeholders interviewed, especially outside clear understanding about the vision, the government stated that they do not have strategic priorities, the scopes of work, and a clear idea of what CARD does exactly. targeted impacts of CARD

6. THE WAY FORWARD



6-1 Proposed Target, Areas/Approaches, and Selection Standards for Member Countries

Target

Continue to focus on increasing rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa

Focus areas/approaches

Private sector involvement

Further engagement with private sector actors is recommended.

Country/region/group -specific approaches

Member countries may be grouped according to their commonalities.

Synergy with similar initiatives

Similar initiatives exist, and synergies should be created and a clear position established for CARD.

South-South cooperation

Increased engagement is necessary (knowledge-sharing through study tours, projects, workshops etc.)

Selection standards

Rice is one of the top strategic crops

Commitment of the government in promoting the rice sector

Commitment of SC members in supporting the rice sector

6-2 Proposed Priority and Scope

	Activities	Priorities	Actions in the second phase		
ative level	A) Information & knowledge sharing	High- Middle	1.Increase opportunities for learning from non-member countries 2.Host more workshops for knowledge-sharing among SC members 3.Create a database of best practices and lessons learned 4.Restructure the website 5.Deliver information about progress of CARD		
	B) Policy dialogue & advocacy	High	1.Ensure the involvement of high-level officials of SC members2.Strengthen lobbying with high-level officers3.Expand policy advocacy to the sub-regional level		
Country level	C) Policy development	Middle	1.Provide assistance for renewing current strategies2.Ensure the involvement of development partners3.Strengthen the incorporation of NRDS in existing policies		
	D) Implementation	High	1.Support the preparation of an action plan for implementation 2.Establish country-level steering committees 3.Support focal points and taskforces in marketing concept notes 4.Host roundtables for SC members at the initiative level 5.Add officers for policy planning and project coordination to taskforce 6.Strengthen institutional support		
	E) M&E	High- Middle	1.Encourage evaluation study 2.Encourage the involvement of M&E units 3.Training of M&E personnel		

Thank you

